

The Old Texas Rose

VOLUME XIV

S U M M E R 1 9 9 5

NUMBER 1

NEWSLETTER VOLUME NUMBERS NEED CORRECTING

"The Old Texas Rose" was incorrectly numbered by Volume, not number. It began going awry with the Winter 1994 issue, which should have been Volume XII, No.3; Spring 1994 should be Volume XII, No. 4; an unnumbered flyer came out after that that gave details of our Social at the I.T. May Community Center, Huffman TX. The Summer of 1994 Volume XIII, No. 1 was next; another unnumbered flyer supplement telling of our "The Quest for the Rose" by Phillips and Rix, a video taped by BBC that we enjoyed at Mercer Arboretum. The Fall 1994 issue was Volume XIII, No. 2; Winter 1995 was Volume XIII, No. 3, and Spring 1995 was Volume XIII, No. 4. This Summer 1995 issue is Volume XIV, Number 1.

The numbers of each of the issues in a volume got off with Volume V, No. 2, in September 1986. The editor only sent one issue, however, some received a No. 1 issue I have never seen. When I started in the Winter of 1987 I numbered it "Volume 5, No. 3" making the Spring 1997 issue No. 4. This caused the 1987 Summer issue Number 1 of Volume 6. Ever since then the Volume and issue Numbers change with the Summer issues.

Back issues of "The Old Texas Rose" are available from the Editor at \$1 per copy post paid. Most must be reproduced.

FALL ROSE RUSTLE TO BE NOV. 4

Our 16th ANNUAL ROSE RUSTLE will be held on Saturday, November 4th, at the Fall Festival at the Antique Rose Emporium. We will take our cuttings to swap and time will be announced on the Festival Program where we will meet and when. At this time we expect to meet about 4 p.m. following the last speaker for the day. We also expect to gather at the "Champney's Green" area, where chairs and tables will be provided.

Most of you know that the Fall Festival is a free event and wonderful chance to hear great rosarians of the world and horticulturists of note. Events are Friday, Saturday and Sunday, with a large tent provided to protect us from the sun, wind and/or rain. The Emporium has not distributed their programs as yet but they will follow in the same time schedule as previously.

ANNUAL PLANT AND BULB MART

SEPTEMBER 21 - 23

This year the Bulb Mart will be held at Westminster United Methodist Church at the corner of 5801 San Felipe and Bering Dr. We are requesting volunteers to help with the sales of Old Garden Roses. Please see or call Conrad Tips, coordinator, 868-5606 to inform him when you can help. All profits go to civic beautification - a great project!

| | | |
|-----------|--|--------------|
| CHAIRMAN | Cal Dempsey, 112 Lakeshore Dr., Conroe TX 77375 | 409/539-6840 |
| PROGRAM | Marion Brandes, Jr., 27326 Farm Creek, Huffman TX 77336 | 713/324-1457 |
| SECRETARY | Mrs. Twyla Grace, 2115 W. Riviera, Cedar Park TX 78613 | 512/331-1423 |
| TREASURER | Mrs. Deanna Krause, 5020 Fairvent, Pasadena TX 77505 | 713/487-3347 |
| EDITOR | Mrs. Margaret Sharpe, 9426 Kerrwood, Houston TX 77080-5428 | 713/464-8607 |

Round Top
OKTOBER GARTENFEST
Celebrating Spanish Influence on Texas
Gardens

(Tentative Schedule)

Friday, October 27 (\$30)

- 5:30-6:30pm Tours-Music-Refreshments
6:30-8:00 Dinner at Menke House - Gwen
Barclay & her staff
8:00-9:00 "Tequila Pulque Mexcal... Mexico's
Spirited Trio" - Lucinda Hutson

Saturday, October 28 (\$35)

- Winedale Historical Center
Meadows Foundation Education Center
8:30-9:00am Registration
9:00-9:45 "The Spanish Colonial Period in
Texas" - Dr. John Wheat
9:45-10:45 "Growing and Cooking with the
Spirited Herbs of Mexico" -
Lucinda Hutson
10:45-11:00 Coffee Break
11:00-11:45 "Agriculture at Early Spanish
Missions in Texas"-Jas. Oliver
11:45-1:00pm Preview Plant Sale & Lunch at
Winedale
1:00-1:45 "History & Lore of Peppers"
Jean Andrews
1:45-2:30 "Spanish Influence on Texas
Landscapes" - Dr. Wm. Welch
and Greg Grant
2:30-3:15 "Mexican Plants for Texas Gardens"
John Fairey
3:15-4:30 HEIRLOOM PLANT SALE - RARE and
UNUSUAL PLANTS OF SPANISH AND
MEXICAN ORIGIN.....
Informal Tours - Gardens at Winedale (the
McGregor House & Garden particularly)

THIS IS THE FIRST RELEASE OF THIS
EVENT. IF YOU WISH TO ATTEND YOU
SHOULD SEND IN IMMEDIATELY AS
THERE ARE VERY LIMITED TICKETS!
(Like Last Year!)

Inquire through: Gloria Jaster, UT Winedale
Historical Center, P.O. Box 11, Round
Top, TX 78954. Phone 409/278-3530 or
Fax 409/278-3531. Registration will
be separate for Friday and Saturday,
same as last year: \$30. Friday and
\$35. for all day Saturday



RUSSLERS GIVE PLANTS TO
RIVERSIDE PARK

We owe our appreciation to the Rose
Rustlers who so generously gave roses and
perennials to Riverside Park, Victoria to
replace some washed away in the spring
floods around their rose garden. 19 rose
plants were donated by the following:

Tommy Jenkins - Mike & Mary Herr
Gloria McQuinn - Cal & Julie Dempsey
Gaylen & Bonnie Haynes - Cynthia Shoup
Donna Efird - Janet Sides & Bill Ryan
Audrey McMurray-Marion/Frances Brandes

There were at least \$40 worth of plants
supplied to help replace the beautiful
landscape that was washed away. The Victoria
Parks Dept. has been most generous with us in
the past. Thanks to our Program Chairman,
Marion Brandes, we were able to show our
appreciation through our generous members.
We thank each of them sincerely.

THE GARDENING NEWSLETTER
for the Texas Gulf Coast

You may recognize the name of the above
publication as being the newsletter that was
published by the late Bob Flagg, along with
his "Gardening Almanac." Recently we were
contacted by Mike Peters, who has started
publication again of this popular source of
gardening information. The first issue of
"The Gardening Newsletter" appeared in March
of '95, the current issue being Volume 1,
Number 4, June-July 1995. It will be publi-
shed 9 issues per year.

Mike Peters was on the original staff of
the "Houston Home & Garden" (later changed to
"Houston Home Garden") that many of us knew
and loved. So it is like a long lost friend
has reappeared. "Gardening Newsletter" is
following Bob Flagg's format, with news of
interest to gardeners, advertising of great
interest to all, and flavored with the folksy
touch Bob used. If you would like to get
this publication regularly you may send your
1 year paid subscription in now and receive
a free copy of "Bob Flagg's 1995 Gardening
Almanac." The price is \$15.95 (payable to
"Gardening Newsletter"), P.O. Box 7946,
Houston, TX 77270-7946 OR P.O. Box 131.
Missouri City TX 77459.

Louis-Philippe and Cramoisi Superieur -- Getting it Straight

by Marion Brandes

Cramoisi Superieur

On past annual rose rustles we have observed this rose in The Victoria Evergreen Cemetery and also in New Brunfels at several locations like the Startz house and the Lindheimer Museum. At different times I have referred to it with study names of "Startz Red" and "Victoria Evergreen Red". The vivid crimson petals have light reverses and the outer edge of each petal rolls back (reflexes). Those two characteristics of the blooms are the most important in recognizing it in any picture or plant. Henry Curtis in Beauties of the Rose, 1850, provides a matching description: "Perhaps no rose gives so great a succession of flowers ... which are of the richest scarlet crimson, very glowing. The rose being pendulous, the edges reflex most gracefully, to exhibit more fully as it were the extreme richness and velvety scarlet of their inner sides...." The leaves are small and very dark gray green. The bush comes in an under 3 foot version and also in a 5 foot version, unless this is entirely attributable to a slow buildup over many years. The blooms do not vary much during the different seasons.

The newly stocked cultivar at the Antique Rose Emporium, Climbing Cramoisi Superieur is just exactly that. It has blooms identical to the above descriptions for Cramoisi Superieur. It comes from Slidell, Louisiana and I've been growing it since last Fall. The blooms are more double and often have difficulty opening. (This climber is not the one found in Williamsburg, Virginia last Spring, I will have more to say about it when my small plant has grown some). The Climbing Cramoisi Superieur, was called Cramoisi Grimpant in France and England. Gertrude Jekyll called the bush "lovely as a dwarf hedge" and the climber even better as a "winter bloomer" that can attain a full 20 feet. The name Cramoisi Grimpant is also used in Graham Stuart

Thomas', The Rose Book where an excellent color plate is exhibited.

The rose that the Antique Rose Emporium sells as Louis-Philippe needs to be grown beside one of the above plants ("Victoria Evergreen Red") to see if it is the same. I have no experience with it and I am never sure of its similarity when I see it briefly.

Louis-Philippe

This is the red China rose we most often find in the Houston area and across the Gulf Coast. I find the blooms very changeable by season. In Spring they are medium size, outer petals are red and inner petals are pink. In the hottest days of Summer the blooms are small, outer petals are pink and the inner petals are nearly white. In the Fall the blooms are the most different, when they are dark luminous red and much larger. The form is at first globular but the open bloom is cupped. The fragrance is the most important characteristic: this is the only China I have encountered with a good fragrance. At times the fragrance is among the very best, but it is also undependable.

The Rose Manual by Robert Buist in 1844 advises that Louis-Philippe "has not an equal for growth, in good soils frequently making a shoot six feet long in one season. The flowers are large, perfectly double of a globular form. The circumference of the bloom is of a dark crimson color, the center a pale blush, making it altogether perfectly distinct." In The Rose Garden by William Paul in 1903, he describes the blooms of Louis-Philippe as "dark crimson, the edges of the center petals almost white, of medium size, full; form globular." The American Rose Annual of 1925 reported that Louis-Philippe "has done so well in Florida that it is called the 'Florida Rose'." And the Annual

of 1939 described the same rose as having the "stimulating fragrance of spices."

I have encountered the name "Florida Rose" quite a number of times and, when I was in Central Florida a few years ago for the Heritage Rose Conference, I drove through old neighborhoods in small towns watching for red roses. I encountered quite a few Louis-Philippes in the old town of St. Cloud. They were all quite large, usually growing as arching shrubs standing in the open lawn (about 6' x 8'). One of them had managed to grow canes all the way into a tree, where a bloom was perched 15' high. The blooms and the fragrance were unmistakably the same as our own Louis-Philippe so common along the Texas Gulf Coast. In Texas we most often see a large bush form, but once in awhile we encounter a more vigorous longer caned plant that grows larger blooms and grows more rapidly, surely this must be Climbing Louis-Philippe.

The Antique Rose Emporium sells this rose labeled as Cramoisi Superieur. Since it is one of their most popular roses, there are thousands of them across the Country now, incorrectly labeled. The rose the Emporium sells as Louis-Philippe has solid red flowers without fragrance and does not grow to large size. The description listed for Louis-Philippe in the 1993 Vintage Gardens Catalog matches the above descriptions closely, however, referring to a "rich cherry perfume". The Vintage Gardens stock is said to come from Ruth Knopf who collected it in a Charleston, NC, cemetery. Apparently the West and East Coasts are correct with regard to Louis-Philippe.

Noticing a China called Louis-Philippe d'Angers in the Vintage Gardens Catalog described as follows "found throughout California is striped markedly with pale pink on all the petals in Spring and Fall", I ordered the rose planted it in my garden for observation. In early Spring 1994 (March) it bloomed with stripes, although light the stripes were on every petal. Only the first bloom cycle was striped, however, because

they did not reappear the rest of the year. I have seen the same striping on an Antique Rose Emporium Cramoisi Superieur plant owned in a garden in Pasadena, Texas also. It is rare, but some bushes are capable of it. Never the less it is a variation of Louis-Phillipe.

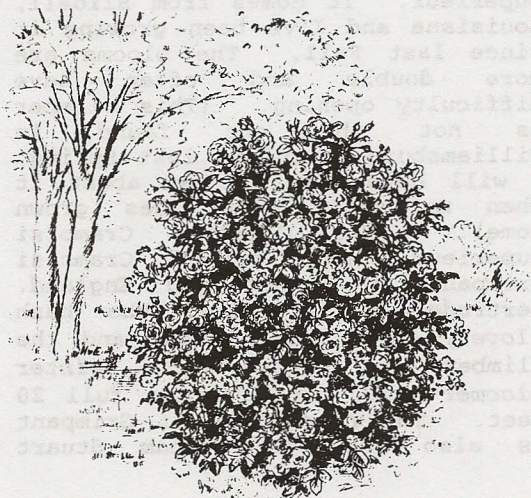
In Conclusion

Checking Bill Welch's Antique Roses for the South, I found the descriptions for these roses consistent with what I have presented here. Louis-Philippe is described as having "blush edges on the inner petals" and Cramoisi Superieur is described as having "velvetly, rich crimson flowers with a silvery reverse" and "leaves are small, dark green". He even said "Natives of the deep South usually refer to any red China rose as 'Louis Philippe'."

Reviewing the words of Mike Shoup and Liz Druitt in Landscaping with Antique Roses on page 146, I found a detail description on Cramoisi Superieur as they grow it, and they are definitely describing Louis-Philippe.

I hope the Antique Rose Emporium will change their labeling to get it straight.

Just as I am about to submit this article, the May issue of The Yellow Rose has arrived and guess what's on the cover? A picture of Louis Philippe labeled Cramoisi Superieur!



by

Georgia Torrey Drennan

(Continuation of chapters from this famous 1912 book on Southern Rose Culture, out of print until 1990 when Dr. Wm. C. Welch authored Antique Roses for the South.)

(This will be the final chapter we will be printing from EverbloomingRoses. There are few pages left and they do not contain any important information for us. We hope you have enjoyed reading this classic Rose Book and we hope to have another one to give you chapters to enjoy, perhaps Francis Parkman's Roses, written in 1866. -- Editor)

THE ROSE AND ITS ENEMIES

General healthfulness and vigour are the surest safeguards against attacks of fungi and insects. Nevertheless, vigorous rosebushes are liable to become victims. There are times when they must be relieved of invaders, and while few amateurs care to combine the study of entomology with rose culture, it is well for every rose grower to have some general knowledge of the enemies of the rose and of the remedies to apply. The insects that can be seen are the easiest to destroy. They are tangible, and in many cases, are easy of bodily destruction.

The Cryptogamic parasites most widely common are rust, mildew and mould. They are more difficult than insects; a magnifier is necessary to distinguish one kind from another. The naked eye discerns rusty spots or yellow specks upon the leaves of roses, each of which is a fungus. Rust, or *Lecythea rosea*; grey mould on the stems and blistered leaves, which is the minute fungus mildew or *Sharantyecca paunosa*; the pale brown irregular spots upon the upper surface of leaves due to the minute fungus mould, or *Peronospora sparsa*, are the three most pernicious of fungi that attack roses. Their tenacity at time bids defiance to every remedy used for their destruction. Obviously, in such maladies, prevention is better than cure. To keep the roses in a perfectly healthy state is to anticipate, and nine times out of ten, to prevent fungus of any kind. The very earliest stages of decline invite these foes, a puny rosebush becomes a victim. [sic]

Almost every amateur rose grower has some hobby. Mine is water. Through the agency of water, my roses are almost immune from fungus, parasites, and insects. Simple as it is in theory, watering roses is yet a serious matter. Too much water defeats its own best purposes as it produces sodden soil, which in turn produces chemical changes that weaken the plants and invite insects. Water for insects is more effectual if the water is thrown up by the nozzle of the hose run under the foliage, than when watered from over the tops of the branches. It reaches the undersides of the leaves and cleans them of insects, larvae and dust. One of the protective forces of nature is that insects deposit their eggs on the undersides of leaves. Hence the advantage of dislodging and destroying them by the simple application of water thrown up through the foliage. The upper surface of leaves repel moisture, as shown by the large drops or globules that roll off, but they are deeper green and perform more important work in respiration than the under surfaces, where the open pores are located and from whence the leaves slake their thirst. [We now know the "open pores", called stomata, are for gas exchange. A few other corrections follow in italics. -- Ed.]

In many instances, a wholesale onslaught upon the infected bushes, shearing off every leaf and clipping weakened branches will effect a permanent cure. All infected leaves and branches should be burned. The denuded bushes, watered and tended, will soon put forth fresh, healthy foliage. The renewed vigour of the plant and perfect flowers will repay the loss of time in recovering foliage and bloom branches.

The Aphis Rosea, or Green Fly, [*Homoptera aphididae*, Aphid] draws the juices from the tender new shoots and obviously injures

most the vigorous roses, or those that put forth most abundant and juicy shoots. As a rule, the weak and sickly roses fall the readiest prey to insects, but an exception to the rule, the aphid devours the healthiest plants. It is a remarkably productive insect, and once colonized upon a rosebush, covers the tender young shoots, the and rosebuds. The aphid is either a light green or dingy yellow. Water is my remedy; washing and spraying the rosebushes early in the season will prevent the first hatching. Later on, tobacco water will rout whole colonies, but their return is almost sure. The natural enemy of the aphid is the Lady Bug of the Coccinellidae family. It devours the green fly, scale and other soft-bodied insects and their eggs. Destructive to insects, the Lady Bug is perfectly harmless to plants. Its efficacy in clearing plants of insects has been clearly demonstrated among the orange groves of California. The citrus growers introduced it from Australia and Italy for its sure work of destruction upon the scale, which previously had been one of the most difficult of all insects to dislodge and destroy.

The aftermath of the aphid is an army of ants, that come to feed upon the sweet fluid the aphid secretes and exudes, and of which the ants are ravenously fond. Out of doors, roses are easily freed from the ants by copious watering at intervals. Water destroys the sweet fluid that attracts them.

The Rose Hopper, or Thrip, I rout with water copiously applied. Like the red spider, it saps the substance of the leaves, feeding on the underside. Kerosene emulsion or tobacco water will be sure to drive them away, but in many cases water alone, if applied in time, will not only relieve the plants of the pest, but will restore and freshen the leaves that were being sapped.

The Rose Slug is the larvae of *Telandria Rosea* [*Hymenoptera tenthredinidae*, Sawfly]. It feeds upon the upper surfaces of the leaves and is about half an inch long, of the same colour as the leaves it eats.

Bodily destruction is the best at that stage, but a practised eye can prevent the attack of the slug by destroying the leaves upon which the eggs are deposited. The eggs are neatly arranged in the punctures or incisions the female makes on the leaves, and as they are ten or twelve days in hatching, there is ample time to find and destroy them. The foregoing are the common pests that interfere with outdoor roses.

The Rose Bug, or Rose Chaffer, is an uncommon visitant of the rose garden, but at times, and in certain places, makes appearance in swarms, never alone. It feed upon half-open buds and full-blown roses, in preference to foliage. Hand picking and bodily destruction may be resorted to, but dry snuff or Paris Green seem to suffocate and kill, where liquid solutions fail. The chaffer requires stronger decoctions of tobacco and other germicides than are good for the rosebushes. This insect appears annually in May or June, when the roses are in full bloom. Our grandmothers were prepared for its appearance when the Damask roses were in bloom, which is May or June, according to latitude. It runs its pernicious course in thirty or forty days, the length of time the Damask roses bloom. The petals of both buds and full-blown roses are eaten, and as it feasts the rose bug increases in size, so that it cannot escape notice. Burn, crush or feed it to domestic fowls, and for another year it will not reappear. As the eggs are deposited in the soil, and as few amateurs care enough about entomology to anticipate the return of this or other rose pests by seeking and destroying their eggs or larvae, its annual return is sure.

The various insects that prey upon roses require different treatment to that applied to fungi; also each tribe of insects requires different treatment from the others. Some are impervious to water. Rose galls, caused by *Cynips Rosea* [*Hymenoptera cynipidae*, Gall wasps], are peculiar excrescences, or round prickly balls of reddish hue, that are particularly liable to form upon the branches of all Briar roses. The only

remedy is to cut off and destroy the infected branches.

Leaf Roller, or Rose Caterpillar, is in several forms, each different in colour and size, but all have the same habit of slightly webbing the leaf on the underside, where they snugly roll themselves. The only remedy is to crush them in the turned-over leaf. Water has no effect on them.

The Red Spider is a foe to hothouse plants. As a rule, it seldom shows its presence out of doors. When it does appear, copious watering is a safe and effectual means of destruction. Roses brought from cold framer hothouses, in the spring, and set in the open border, sometimes suffer from the depredations of the red spider; in all such cases, the rosebushes are too dry, they are languishing for water. Give the bushes enough water for generous growth and the red spider will vanish.

Regarding rose pests in general, it is easier for them to find lodgment upon rough than smooth leaves, for themselves and their deposits. Yet it is well to have a lookout for them upon smooth, glossy-leaved roses, and to be prepared with insecticides.

Tobacco solution and kerosene emulsion are effectual in destroying insects, and are harmless to foliage. One tablespoonful of kerosene to one gallon of soap water or suds, is very good. Another preparation is two parts kerosene to one of sour milk, shaken together until it jellies, added to about twenty parts of rain water.

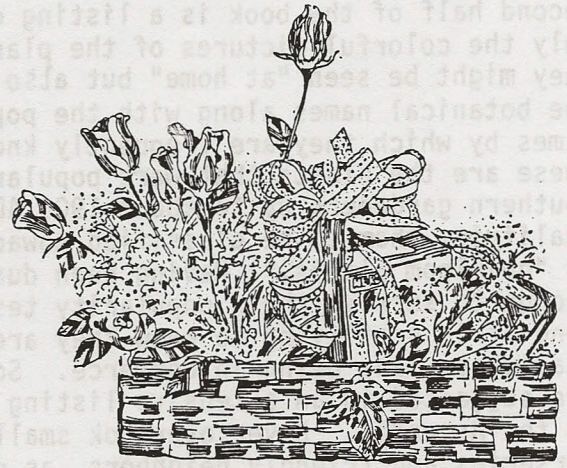
A whisk broom is a very good sprinkler, dipped in the solution and whisked all about over the plants. There are sprinklers and sprayers to be had that are quite satisfactory and inexpensive, if preferred. A syringe is the best medium for applying water or liquid insecticide, because it reaches the underside of the foliage where, as before said, the slug, aphid, and leaf roller are all to be found.

WEDDING BELLS

We are happy to announce to the Rose Rustlers that we learned last month that our friend from China, Yan Ma, married Charles Crane of College Station.

We have missed Yan for some months and were concerned for her. She has let her Rose Rustler membership lapse, but now we know why. She wasn't thinking about Rose Rustling!

Many of you do not know that she is working at A & M as a Rose Research doctoral specialist with Chm. Dr. David H. Byrne and Dr. Robert Basye. We wish to congratulate Charles and to tell Yan how happy we are for her and her husband.



MERCER ARBORETUM PLANT SYMPOSIUM & SALE

A Fall Plant Sale and Symposium will be held on Sunday, October 22nd from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. They are located at 22306 Aldine-Westfield Road in Humble TX.

Speakers will be: Mike Shoup at 9 a.m. on old roses and perennials; Herb enthusiast and Master Gardener, Mary Versfelt, who will discuss culinary uses of herbs at 11 a.m. At 1 p.m. Mike Anderson, nurseryman, will present basic bed preparation and landscaping tips for the home garden; 2 p.m. Master Gardener, Lois Sutton, will tell how to grow herbs; Doug Williams, Director of Mercer, will speak at 3 p.m. on how to grow trees and shrubs. The program is free to all who are interested but the plants are for sale by the Mercer Advisory Committee.

THE SOUTHERN HEIRLOOM GARDEN, William C. Welch and Greg Grant. Taylor Publishing Co., Dallas TX. Color photos. 1995. 190 pages. 8"x 11.5" hardcover. \$29.95 Publisher's price.

Those who live in climate zones seven through ten need to no longer wonder what plant varieties are known to grow well in your area. This book by Dr. "Bill" Welch and Greg Grant not only gives you the names of the trees, shrubs, vines and flowers, it shows great color photos taken by both of the authors. They even give horticulture tips on planting and growing that can well assure your success!

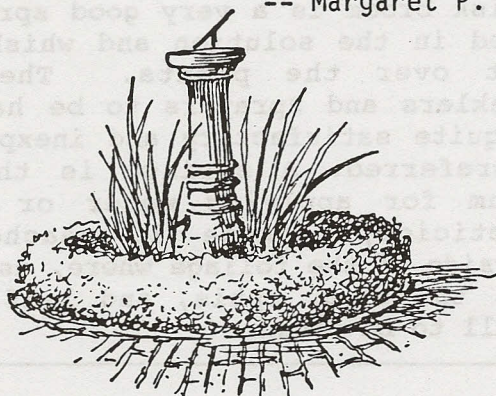
Divided into two parts, the first half of the book is a fascinating account of how and why the southern home landscaping of the United States developed through time. The second half of the book is a listing of not only the colorful pictures of the plants as they might be seen "at home" but also gives the botanical names along with the popular names by which they are frequently known. These are the plants that were popular with southern gardeners up to about 1900 AD, qualifying them to be classified nowadays as "heirloom plants." Having been durable enough to survive their popularity test so long it is gratifying to know they are still available, many being in commerce. Sources are suggested in an extensive listing found in the Appendix. Never overlook small local nurseries and friendly neighbors, as did the authors in increasing their collections!

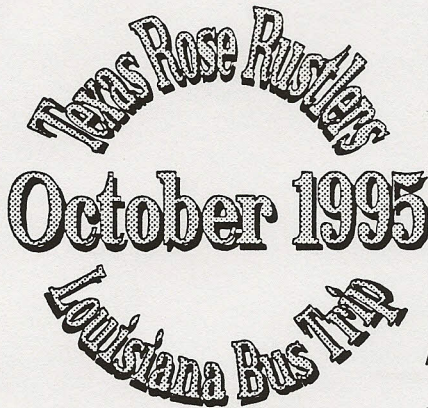
Both Welch and Grant grew up among families and friends who were true gardeners who shared plants and seeds as well as the appreciation of them. They began their own collections at very early ages and in doing so have amassed a vast knowledge of plants and a wealth of stories of how many came to be growing in the areas in which they found them. These accounts have a captivating effect on the reader, sometimes mystery, often intrigues and romantic adventures as well as beauty, so well displayed by the photographs of the flowers and landscapes. With only a few exceptions, all the photos of the heirloom flowers were made by the authors. Also captivating are the comments on the horticultural features of many of the plants, often revealing their humor.

Most interesting is the accounting of the naming of plants by uninformed gardeners that has developed confusion in identifying some plants. As pointed out, the most used evergreens in the south are the Magnolias, the Live Oaks, and our native red Cedar that is named *Juniperus virginiana*. They are not true cedars but are members of the cypress family. In fact, the Bald Cypress that the southerners know, is not a member of genus *Cupressus* but is correctly named Baldcypress of the genus *Taxodium distichum*. Greg Grant explains to us that this is the reason we are gardeners and not botanists. Another is the name of the beautifully cultured, fragrant Carolina Jessamine, which is not a jasmine or even a relative. (Spelling correct but it seems to be interchangeable). When you read the section about how Thomas Jefferson noted this but the "Yellow Jasmine" fell in love with Carolinas and was spoken for by South Carolina to be its state flower. Several kinds of jasmines have grown over the south and Greg Grant has four he plans to plant around a dog pen, "as dogs could always stand a little culture."

You will enjoy the Forward, written by Thomas Christopher, author of "In Search of Lost Roses", 1989, and still a popular book. Also the Introduction by Peggy Cornett Newcomb, Director of the Center for Historic Plants at Monticello. Also Welch's list of acknowledgements and comments in the Preface of the book. The Appendix with its long list of sources, list of organizations relative to the subjects, and the Bibliography that adds considerably to the value of the book as a wonderful reference. The last six pages has an excellent alphabetical Index to add to the book's usefulness. This is a book that needs to be on every southern gardeners' book shelf not only for reference but for recreational reading and pleasure.

-- Margaret P. Sharpe





REGISTRATION FOR THE TEXAS ROSE RUSTLERS

LOUISIANA BUS TRIP

Saturday - October 14-15, 1995 - Sunday

MEMBERSHIP STATUS: RUSTLER ☐ GUEST ☐ ARS ☐
Please Check Your Status

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

PHONE _____ Send confirmation to me at above address ☐

Send \$30.00 bus trip fee for each person to:
List extra people on back this form with
complete address & Membership status.
Checks payable to Texas Rose Rustlers.
No refunds but replacements possible.

MRS. LUCILLE IDOM
13196 BLYTHE
HOUSTON, TX 77015

TOUR DEADLINE CHANGED!

Due to the many people wanting to take our rose tour into Louisiana, feel assured to fill a bus with passengers. So, if you want to be among them **BE SURE TO GET YOUR \$30.00 fee in as soon as possible.** Many have guests who want to accompany their Rustler friends. We have our reservation for only one bus confirmed and, like it always happens, "first come, first served." This will be a real fun event, so **ACT NOW!**

You will recall that the \$30 fee only covers the bus fare. The fees for touring Hodges Gardens, at Many, LA, and the American Rose Center 100+ acres of roses - with its Hudson Heritage Old Garden Roses - totals \$7.50. Food is on your own and so is your motel bill. You are reminded to bring a sack lunch on our first day in order to save time. It is also suggested you have a room mate to help defray motel expense one night - pay half the room fee + tax. Trouble is there are lots of shops and places to assist you in spending cash. But you won't find a more reasonably priced vacation tour.

We cannot give refunds; however, we have a waiting list and someone may well pay you for your reservation, so keep in touch. You will spend \$7.50 fees, \$30. for bus, and maybe \$40 for your half of lodging in a

double room. The amount you spend for eats Saturday evening, Sunday breakfast and for Sunday lunch is up to you. You couldn't get \$25 dinners or \$15 breakfast and keep your cost below \$100, or could you buy a lot of stuff to take home with you.

ITINERARY

You will be notified of a parking place for your car on Saturday morning, the 14th of October at about 8:00 AM. We will embark on the bus and travel 3½-4 hrs. to Just inside the Louisiana-Texas state line at The American Rose Center where we will enjoy our picnic lunches we brought, tour the gardens and spend the night at a nearby Inn.

Sunday morning we will leave and by 9:15 AM arrive at Natchitoches, Louisiana, ("Nak-a-tish") and visit the historic area where a large number of old roses as well as modern roses are growing. We will then visit the old 1714 French Fort, St. Jean Baptiste, where the "Natchitoches Noisette" is growing nearby. We will have time to browse through the historic original sites, have a famous Cajun meat pie lunch or some other delight.

After eating we will travel south to Hodges Gardens on the historic scenic Cane River Road and view many restored southern plantations. We will arrive in Many 2 PM.

REGISTRATION FOR THE TEXAS ROSE RUSTLERS

LOUISIANA BUS TRIP

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