A ROSE BY ANY NAME

by Douglas Brenner and Stephen Scanniello

It was war! At a Texas benefit auction, which Stephen chaired for the Heritage Rose Foundation, the bidding had become downright fierce. The prize: naming rights for a newly hybridized rose from the Antique Rose Emporium near Houston. After bids soared well over $3,000, the field narrowed to a retired U.S. Navy officer, who reportedly planned to name the rose for himself, and a Dallas mulch magnate whose wife, sitting at his side, looked ready to burst with anticipation. Insults flew – “Tugboat!” “Cowboy!” – when Mrs. Magnate, defying auction protocol, jumped in to place a bid. Fearing a fist fight if the contest went on, Stephen slammed down his gavel and shouted, “Sold for $5,000!” And that’s how this golden yellow shrub rose came to be christened “Lady Pamela Carol,” a double-barreled homage to Mr. Magnate’s wife and one of the couple’s best friends.

So many people ask us how to get a new rose variety named after a loved one or – in the spirit of amour propre – themselves, that we sometimes joke about re-titling our book “This Bud’s for You.” The desire for floral recognition makes perfect sense, especially around Valentine’s Day, and self-esteem certainly knows no season.

Fame ruled rose beds long before our celebrity-obsessed era bred the likes of “Patsy Cline” and “Whoopi.” (One sought-after West Coast hybridizer laughingly styles himself “pollen pimp to the stars.”) Writing at the middle of the 20th century, the American rosarian Harriett Risley Foote told of a retired British Army officer who silently doffed his hat when she pointed out her red hybrid tea “Kitchener of Khartoum,” a tribute to the field marshal killed during World War I. After saluting the rose, Foote’s guest said, “Madam, I fought under Kitchener.” Such beaux gestes mingle in gardens with keepsakes like “Cary

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Dear SRS Members:

We’d like to extend a warm, rosy welcome to our new members: Janna Bullock, Ariadne & Mario Calvo-Platero, Anne Eisenhower Flottel, and Victoria & Frank Wyman. Once again we encourage all our members to participate in SRS activities and functions. After all, it’s your Society.

I consider these last activities of 2009 similar to the last lap of the Kentucky Derby and California's Rose Parade combined. Members’ attendance at the SRS Annual Garden Party and participation in the Photography Competition offer an opportunity to celebrate our SRS accomplishments and to extend an ardent individual welcome to each of our newest SRS members and as always, to our other members. This year’s Garden Party will be held at Mimi Goldberg’s home. We’re looking forward to a wonderful afternoon for all.

A truly outstanding celebration will take place on October 10th at our SRS Annual Meeting/Lecture/Luncheon. Our Guest Speaker, Author and Lecturer, Stephen Scanniello is President of the Heritage Rose Foundation and Recipient of the 2009 Great Rosarian of the World (GROW) Award. The Annual Meeting/Lecture/Luncheon will be held at The Plaza Café, Hill Street in Southampton. The Annual SRS Meeting will begin at 11 a.m., followed by lunch at noon. The lecture and book signing by Mr. Scanniello will follow. Seating is limited so please reserve your seat(s) early.

Please make every possible effort to attend our year end celebration and recognition ceremony on October 10th. A grand attendance would exhibit your appreciation and reinforce your commitment to support our SRS officers and future activities.

It is so important to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to SRS Board of Directors, and Advisory Board members. These are the volunteers who continue to make our Southampton Rose Society the success that it is: continually receiving community recognition and admiration for our accomplishments.

I look forward to seeing you at our Garden Party and our Annual meeting.

Love to all who continue to attend and support SRS projects,

Carol Kroupa, President

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**The Mini Rose Lady**

by Lorraine Weitsen

SRS Charter member, Anna Lingwood of Water Mill, passed away on July 19, 2009 at the age of 87. She will long be remembered for her expertise on the mini-rose. Her son-in-law Howard Dickinson remembers her as “a force to be reckoned with”. When she made up her mind about something that was it! Howard also remarked that once at her house he opened the refrigerator to get something and Anna told him to be careful. She had several shelves filled with roses in bottles to be displayed at the Rose Show.

When Anna became ill she moved her mini-roses to a garden near her kitchen door so she would still be able to tend to them. As her illness progressed she potted the mini-roses and arranged them in her living room so they would be with her.

Anna’s displays of her mini-roses at the Southampton Rose Show promoted much interest by the public in the mini-rose. Many a mini-rose was introduced into gardens because of her! Anna will long be remembered for her dedication to flowers and to her gardens. A brick will be placed in the SRS Rose Garden at the Library in her memory!
Getting Ready for Winter

by Rosalinda Morgan, President Emeritus of LI Rose Society, 2006 ARS Outstanding Consulting Rosarian, 2008 ARS Silver Honor Medal and Author

It is sad to see that summer has come and gone. The air is getting cooler, the days shorter, and the fall’s vibrant colors will be around us soon. So we have to encourage our roses to go dormant. For roses to survive the winter months, they have to be healthy.

Now is a good time to start cleaning up the garden. Get rid of diseased leaves and overwintering spores and insects in your rose beds. Discard them in the trash. The rose beds should be weed free. Watch for chickweed which germinates in the fall. They grow slowly in the winter and then bloom and set seeds in the spring. Pulling them out now will prevent a new generation of chickweed come spring.

Some rosarians suggest that we do not fertilize after August 15. However, volunteers at Planting Fields still feed their roses till mid September. You can still do foliar feeding. Roses need 2 inches of water every week so if rain does not occur, you should turn the sprinklers on. Water early in the morning so the leaves will be able to dry before nightfall.

After cleaning up the rose beds, put more compost around the bushes and then apply new mulch on the rose beds. I use cedar mulch. Mulch helps to conserve moisture, suppresses weed growth and helps maintain the soil temperature.

Keep some rose hips for winter interest. Leaving those hips on the bush will signal the rose that it’s time to go dormant. Stop pruning after the second flush in September to discourage the plant setting off new growth that will die with the first freeze. It is recommended that the rose should not be pruned in fall until fully dormant and then limited only to what is absolutely necessary. Cut off any diseased or damaged canes and prune very long canes to about 30 inches to prevent them from whipping in the wind causing loosening or root damage. Leave all major pruning till spring. For climbers and ramblers, canes should be secured to protect them from wind damage but again, not pruned (remember they bloom the next year on that old growth). Enclosing the whole plant with burlap works fairly well if then filled with oak leaves or other suitable materials. Several layers of burlap alone can be sufficient for the hardier roses. Spraying exposed canes with antidessicants such as Wilt-Pruf may help.

For those who want perfect blooms and foliage, continue your spraying program to control insects and diseases. Do not apply insecticides until you see some insects. Follow manufacturer’s directions for safety. At this time, you might see some spider mites. Check the underside of leaves and if it feels grainy and the lower leaves lose their color, small webs will appear and the leaves will fall. A good blast of water every two or three days might work. If not, a miticide might be the next remedy. Now if you have an infestation of midge, that’s a different story. I keep on pruning the tip of the stems with the midge. Since I do not use chemicals in my garden, I spray with Pyola from Garden Alive which contains canola oil and pyrethrins from chrysanthemum plants. For heavy infestation, Tempo from Rosemania is highly recommended.

Late in the season, while the plant is still green and flexible, tie your rose canes together and after the first couple of hard freezes you need to mound the rose. DO NOT PUT WINTER PROTECTION TOO EARLY! You can use soil, pine bark, straw, oak leaves or pine needles. The plants can just be mounded or one can use collars, styrofoam cones, stapled newspapers or chicken wire to hold mounding materials in place. Avoid taking soil or mulch from around the plant as that can uncover and expose the tender roots to wind and cold damage or worse yet, they might harbor disease or insects. When using these methods, do not apply until the ground is frozen and make large holes around the top to allow air flow and prevent mold growth. Using the stapled newspapers will also save you money, less storage area to store those collars and you are recycling a valuable resource.
Grant," commissioned as a Valentine’s Day gift by the actor’s fifth wife. Once they go public, of course, intimate mementoes often encourage a nosiness that has nothing to do with scent. A French hybridizer, citing the plethora of women’s names in a 1906 global rose-name roster (he counted more than a thousand “Madames” alone), noted, “many of those roses are tokens to some lady love or peace offerings from erring husbands.”

Romantic lore shrouds much ancient rose nomenclature, although there were early hints of a profit motive. The seed of this idea may have been planted more than 2,000 years ago by the Chinese emperor Wu Di. He likened a concubine’s smile to his loveliest rose and underscored the compliment with a gift of gold. From then on, that particular flower has been called “Mai Xiao,” or “to buy a smile.” In late-19th-century France, the dressmaker Caroline Testout became the first entrepreneur to purchase a rose name solely for advertising. The result, fragrant pink “Madame Caroline Testout,” spread word of its namesake as far as Portland, Oregon – “The Rose City” and Powell’s hometown – where bushes of this variety lined sidewalks by the 1920s.

Nowadays, the procedure for naming a rose is strictly business. Anyone with enough money can buy a name and have it officially registered. Rose companies large and small often maintain a stock of anonymous rose seedlings that are available for a price: on average, $15,000 or more for rights to all U.S. sales. To patent the rose – a two-year process required for public sale of the plant – breeders generally demand an extra fee. Public release also entails a search to ensure that a name isn’t already in use, after which it may be submitted to the International Registration Authority for Roses. To list a custom-labeled variety in a retail catalog, most growers require a minimum initial order, typically 250 plants.

It can take a year or more before the client receives shovel-ready bushes. Even then, rosarians suggest waiting a season or two to see how they perform in a private garden before introducing seedlings to the world at large. Heaven forbid that a namesake turn out to be “A rose of shocking bad manners,” as a Victorian clergyman pronounced a French cultivar whose petals wadded up in the humid British climate. Queen Alexandra herself became enamored of a new, as-yet-unnamed rose she spotted at a 1917 flower show. By royal request, the Irish breeder dubbed it “The Queen Alexandra Rose,” though he later rued this honor, “as the plant turned out to be of bad habit and difficult to grow.” Horticultural failings caused opera singer Helen Traubel’s eponymous hybrid tea to acquire the sobriquet “Hell ‘n’ Trouble,” and Julie Andrews ruefully discovered that her thirsty namesake drooped in her dry Los Angeles garden.

The great Midwestern rosarian Griffith Buck recalled that, when he offered to dedicate a promising hybrid to his friend Fleeta Brownell Woodrow, an editor at...
Better Homes and Gardens, “She told me that she would not let anyone name a rose for her because she didn’t want to hear, ‘Fleeta has a weak neck, Fleeta blackspots, Fleeta wilts, Fleeta fades.’ Since she was called the queen bee of garden writers, I ... called this rose ‘Queen Bee.’”

Little wonder that Barbra Streisand, a notable perfectionist, personally auditioned three “Barbra Streisand” wannabes among the 1,200 rose bushes already in her garden. Only after she had observed the trial plants in every season, from every angle, and in every light, did she select the lavender variety that became her floral stand-in.

Regardless of performance in garden or vase, rose names easily become casualties of international conflicts. While Allied troops fought the Kaiser, Yanks on the home front patriotically naturalized “Frau Karl Druschki” as “White American Beauty.” And at the start of the Third Reich, German-bred “Geheimrat Duisberg” became “Golden Rapture.” Some names simply crash into language barriers. Tongue twisters like “Madame Soledad de Ampuera de Leguizamon” and “Mevrouw G. de Jonge van Zwynsbergen” provoked the French-born American rosarian J. H. Nicolas to say, “I do not deny to a foreigner the privilege of naming roses in his own language, but if the rose is worthy of universal distribution the name should be equally universal or at least easy to pronounce in all languages; if not, a grave injustice is done to the rose.”

Reputation-conscious rose marketers make short work of names blotted by scandal. Case in point: the Northern Irish “Duchess of York.” Rumors of Fergie and Andy’s marital troubles, and photos of the duchess’s topless sunbathing, made news well before the rose came out in 1994. The scandal and divorce ultimately convinced many nurseries to sell the plant under the trade name on its New Zealand patent, “Sunseeker.” It was a close call for “Jeanne La Joie,” a charming pink miniature rose named for a young Texan whose parents named her after a Catholic missionary in Canada. Gossips whispered, wrongly it seems, that the flower’s label in fact paid homage to a well-known Parisian prostitute.

Human nature being what it is, relatively unknown names stir curiosity, too. Who wouldn’t yearn to hear the story behind “Brenda of Tasmania” or “Just Joey”? Such non-celebrity plant markers are as potently evocative as the small-town epitaphs in Edgar Lee Masters’s Spoon River Anthology. It indeed felt as if hallowed ground had been desecrated on that morning in 1984, shortly before Valentine’s Day, when Stephen – then the newly appointed director of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden’s Cranford Rose Garden – arrived to find that vandals had pulled up hundreds of plastic rose labels and scattered them around the beds. Without any bushes in flower or an up-to-date planting plan, he could only stick the markers into the soil helter-skelter, and wait until spring bloom revealed their correct locations. For a moment, with “Maria Callas” virtually indistinguishable from “Bing Crosby,” bare stems mocked the vanity of immortal names.

We’re eternally grateful for roses bearing real people’s monikers like “Madge Whip,” “Spong,” “Ita Buttrose,” and “Climbing Archduke Charles” that bring a perennial smile to the garden. Still, they also remind us that anyone gripped by the urge to tell a rose to “Be mine!” should think it over. There are some names that only a true rose geek could love.
Dealing with Deer Forum

by Kerry Goleski, The Southampton Press

A group of more than 20 concerned gardeners crowded into the Morris meeting room of the Rogers Memorial Library in Southampton on Saturday, July 18, to listen to what some experts have to say about the deer situation on the East End.

Members of the Bridgehampton-based Horticultural Alliance of the Hamptons are aware that deer infestation is a big problem for many on the East End. And though the group addressed the same subject a few years ago, new advances in technology, as well as mounting concern about the growing deer population, prompted members of the group to revisit the topic in “Dealing with Deer: A Forum for Gardeners” this past weekend. The talk featured deer experts Vincent Drzewucki and Robert Strubel, certified nursery landscapers through Cornell Cooperative Extension’s Agricultural Program.

Mr. Drzewucki, who works at Hicks Nurseries in Westbury and is the author of the books “Gardening in Deer Country” and “Flowerbeds and Borders in Deer Country,” emphasized the importance of choosing particular plants that deer will not be attracted to. He suggested placing less appealing plants, such as basil and mint, at the outside edges of the garden and planting other plants within those beds. Mr. Drzewucki also reported that tougher and more brittle leaves and thorny plants are less appealing to deer.

Mr. Strubel, the general manager of the Bayberry House and Garden Center, took the approach of dealing with deer prior to their invasion of gardens. He explained that deer are creatures of habit and adaptation and must be dealt with consistently. He said there is no such thing as a “once and for all” solution.

While an 8-foot-high fence is currently considered tall enough to keep deer out, Mr. Strubel said he believes deer may adapt and learn to clear that height. He also suggested that any repellents must be rotated; otherwise the deer will adapt to overcome those deterrents as well.

Further, he said that research shows it is more effective to use a taste-based repellent in the springtime and then switch to a odor-based repellent in the fall.

Among the best repellents, according to the panelist, are rotten eggs. The most useful taste-repellent, Thiram pesticide, can protect even the most appetizing plants, such as taxus, arborvitae and hosta.

Gardeners using spray repellents need to remember that even small amounts of rain may wash them away sooner than the information on the label might suggest. Some repellents may need to be applied as frequently as once a week, according to Mr. Strubel and Mr. Drzewucki.

Several of the audience members at the event also shared some of their deer deterrent tactics, including the use of human hair clippings, which they said will keep deer at bay. Mr. Drewucki added that male hair seems to work best.

Though not the intended focus of the discussion, reducing the size of the deer herd became a hot topic during the talk. One element of the debate that has to be considered, Mr. Strubel said, is “the Bambi effect,” which he described as opposition to the idea of culling the herd because deer are so often perceived as “cute” animals.

Several members of the audience wanted to know how to get local politicians to take action to stem the continual increase in the size of the deer population.

According to Mr. Strubel, the answer is simple: “Lobby, lobby, lobby,” he said.

Stay Tuned to P. Allen Smith!

by Adeline Christie

P. Allen Smith, award-winning garden designer, author and host of the public television program, P. Allen Smith’s Garden Home and the 30-minute show P. Allen Smith’s Gardens, recently visited Southampton. The purpose of his visit was to lead a group of people, who traveled all the way from Little Rock, Arkansas to tour the East End and one of its main attractions, the “SRS ROSE GARDEN”.

Not missing a beat, Helga Dawn-Frohling and Adeline Christie met Allen and the charming ladies and gentlemen from the South, and gave them a tour of the Rose Society’s proud creation. The “SRS Rose Garden” made such an impression, that Allen invited Helga and Adeline to be interviewed on June 28th for an upcoming segment on his television show, which will be broadcast, most probably, during “rose season” in June 2010. Stay tuned!
Stephen Scanniello is best known as a hands on gardener who transformed the Cranford Rose Garden of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden into one of the world’s most acclaimed rose gardens. After leaving the Cranford in 1998, Stephen is devoting his full attention to maintaining and designing private gardens throughout the United States. He continues to lecture, write, and serve as a judge for the international rose trials in Europe, and the United States.


Stephen is the recipient of a *Horticulture Commendation*, awarded to him by the Garden Club of America, Zone 4, in 2008 for his efforts in the preservation of old garden roses. Stephen, along with past ARS President Marilyn Wellan, was the recipient of the *GROW (Great Rosarian of the World)* Award for 2009. He is currently the president of the Heritage Rose Foundation and a member of the American Rose Society, Manhattan Rose Society, Dallas Area Historic Rose Society, Heritage Roses Northwest, and Central Florida Heritage Rose Society. He lives and gardens in Jersey City and Barnegat, New Jersey.
SRS 2009 CALENDAR

September 13 — SRS Annual Garden Party & Photography Competition Awards
            Home of Ms. Mimi Goldberg

October 10 — Annual Meeting/Lecture Luncheon
             Guest Speaker Stephen Scanniello
             Author and Lecturer
             President of Heritage Rose Foundation
             Recipient, 2009 Great Rosarian of the World (GRØW) Award