"ROSES IN EUROPE"
at
Pendle Hill - 1st Month, 20, 1939
by Robert Pyle

Surprise

Permit me, by way of introduction to refer to the surprise with which was received the invitation to present, in this presence, the subject of "Roses".

Hesitation

Indeed, momentarily I, who rely on the soil for a living, hesitated, thinking that even angels might fear to tread where lecturers are most erudite and subjects treated most profound; Psychology, Philosophy, Religion, and the like, and then I queried, can it be that Pendle Hill has decided to go in for Hobbies?

Then I remembered the opening year at Pendle Hill, when its now Patron Saint then led his troup of devout students to our Rose Nurseries at West Grove, with permission to bring shears and cut Rose blooms to their hearts' content (the week previous to our Autumn plant harvest).

Like Woodbrooke (over)

Then, too, I recall the story told me by my father as I stood at his knee, as a very young lad. As I recall the story, after 50 years, it was on the Isle of Patmos, and a hunter passing along the Highway discovered sitting at a resting place, St. John with a dove in his lap, which he was fondly caressing. The hunter stopped and commented, curious to know why a man of such great mind and reputation should thus be idly playing with a pet bird. To which the reverend sage replied: "You carry a bow and arrows, and yet I notice that your bow is unstrung, as if not in use. Why is that?" To which the hunter made appropriate reply, "That he must rest his bow if it were to be strong when he wanted it for use" and, of course, the sage replied that "he, too, found it wise to rest from his more intense labors."

How much like Woodbrooke is Pendle Hill?

Being an old Woodbrooker, I read quite faithfully the Woodbrooke International Journal, and frequently as I read, I ask myself the question, "How nearly does Pendle Hill parallel the work at Woodbrooke?" "How nearly do the students from Pendle Hill compare with those from Woodbrooke?"

Story of the Birds

In the December issue of the Journal is published a story of the birds; for there had been a meeting of Dutch Old Woodbrookers at Barchem, with people from Norway, Sweden, Latvia, Poland, Germany and England, and about the same time, there was held a weekly meeting of the birds in the woods at Barchem--the titmice, woodpeckers, starlings, sparrows, and a wise old owl - met together to talk over events of the week. The migrating birds had discovered and told of this curious meeting of people from many countries, and so it was decided that each bird would listen carefully in the coming week and report at their following meeting, which they did. They had sized up the company, and their judgment was well summed up by the philosophic owl, who said, "Yes, I quite agree with the woodpecker. I too have heard words of wisdom, and last night I was near their big hall and heard peals of laughter, and when I went nearer, I heard the most wonderful melodies played on the piano. These people who spent the week at Barchem must be a remarkable lot. They can be very wise, very solemn, and at another time they are witty and gay, and can laugh like children. They understand something of the art of living."

And so I assumed that the same thing could be said of Pendle Hill, if the birds should have a meeting and tell of all they heard here, ~~and~~ So I praise God that the curriculum makers and the pace makers, and the wonderful Christmas-Card makers at Pendle Hill, should by adding the Rose to your lines of study, thus give evidence

"War of the Roses"

On the walls of our office here at West Grove hangs a sizeable color print of the historical painting "The War of the Roses" by Payn, which decorates the English Halls of Parliament. This illustrates the "Dispute in the Temple Gardens" as described by Shakespeare in Henry VI, Scene IV.

Plantagenet:
"Since you are tongue-tied and so loath to speak,
In dumb significants proclaim your thoughts:
Let him that is a true-born gentleman
If he suppose that I have pleaded truth,
From off this brier pluck a white rose with me.

Somerset:
Let him that is no coward nor no flatterer,
But dare maintain the party of the truth,
Pluck a red rose from off this thorn with me.

Warwick:
I love no colours, and without all colour of base
insinuating flattery
I pluck this white rose with Plantagenet.

Suffolk:
I pluck this red rose with young
Somerset and say withal I think he held the right.

Warwick:
* * * And here I prophecy: This brawl to-day
Grown to this faction in the Temple-Garden,
Shall send between the red rose and the white
A thousand souls to death and deadly night."

History recites: Two branches of the royal family of England, the House of York and the House of Lancaster, both descended from a common ancestor, Edward III, claimed the right to the throne. A bloody war between the partisans of the two houses started in 1455. The House of York had for rallying sign a white rose, while the Lancastrians selected a red rose. Success ebbed and flowed until 1485 when Richard III of York was defeated and killed at the battle of Bosworth. But peace was not completely restored for a year, when in 1486, both houses were united by the marriage of Henry VII of Lancaster with Elizabeth of York. The legend says that this marriage was brought about by the discovery on the same bush of a rose partly white and partly red. It is still called York and Lancaster.

Success
THE MAGAZINE FOR

Lecture at Pendle Hill 1-20-39

Rep

that in the gracious life at Pendle Hill, time is allotted for the contemplation of the beautiful.

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Horticulturally

Miss Murrell, daughter of a famous English Rose Grower, has said, "Horticulturally, of course, a Rose is only one of the flowers, just as biologically man is only one of the animals, but exactly as there are MEN and animals, so precisely are there ROSES and flowers.

"The individuality, the idiosyncrasies, the virtues; yes, verily, also the vices, give them an entity, a personality, and a character that elevates the Rose in the flora, just as man stands elevated in the fauna."

The Rose has been the companion ~~friend~~ of man Those ~~for many~~ The centuries. It has an appeal that is practically universal. Its variety in the form and color is wide~~r than we are apt to imagine~~, and its adaptation is remarkable. It has indeed become a part of the experience of the race.

Indigenous

Curiously enough, the Rose is indigenous only to the northern hemisphere. It has not been found growing wild in Africa or South America.

It is entertaining to note these similarities of its name in various languages:

Name

"In English French, German, Danish, and Norwegian, its name is Rose;

"In Italian, Spanish, Portugues, Russian, and Latin, its name is Rosa;

"In Swedish, it is Ros; in Dutch, Roos; in Bohemian, Ruze; in Hungarian, Rosza; and in Greek, Rhodon."

Antiquity

Before a Philadelphia neighborhood audience, the family background of the Rose should be of interest, as giving it extraordinary standing. Not all flowers are so favored.

I recall that when the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in Philadelphia in 1927 celebrated its hundredth anniversay, Dr. Ernest H. Wilson, the famous plant explorer of the Arnold Arboretum, entertained as guest speaker by relating the names of the flowers first known in America within the previous 100 years: The Poinsettia, Wistaria, Carnation, Gladiolus, Dahlia, Chrysanthemum, all flowers of the modern garden. Let us, with these, compare the life of the Rose, and permit me while doing so to refer to some of the famous books about the Rose.

1900

In 1906, Miss Wilmott published the "Genus Rosa".

1800

In 1824, a Frenchman, Redoute, published his remarkable three-volume work, "Les Roses", samples herewith shown.

In 1796, Mary Laurence, in London, published her beautifully illustrated-in-color-volume of the Roses then extant.

16

In 1600, Hortus Eystettensis - among the earliest examples of books printed with movable type, being an account of the flowers growing and blooming on the property known as the "Eye state", presided over by the Bishop-Prince of Bavaria, and containing, as I noted in the Library at Cornell, a full-page colored print of a 100-petaled yellow Rose.

In 1500, "The Romance of the Rose" was published and is now to be found in the British Museum.

We have the Flemish illumination, now in the British Museum, and made about 1500 to illustrate "The Romance of the Rose, which was begun by William of Lorris, who lived 1200-1250, and finished by Jean de Meung about 1280 A.D.

1. → 1. Slide "Shows Lover The Rose"—

Historians

We might stop to consult Herodotus, Josephus, Pliny, and the rest, all of whom make entertaining reference to the Rose.

Poets

We might pause to recite from the poets of Persia, of England, from Chaucer and Shakespear, from Rossetti, but to clinch my story of its antiquity, let me make just two references. One to a poem from Sappho about 500 B. C., translated as follows:

"Would Jove appoint some Flower to Reign
In matchless beauty on the plan,
The Rose, (mankind will all agree,)
The Rose, the Queen of Flowers should be."

Or, going back to Anacreon (563-478 B.C.)

"Then, then, in strange eventual hour,
And earth produced an infant flower,
******
The Gods beheld this brilliant birth,
And hailed the Rose, the boon of earth."

--Translation by Thomas Moore.

Art.

I should be happy if some art student would trace the history of the Rose as it may have appeared in famous paintings.

S M 1

Here you see how Stefan Lochner painted the "Madonna with the Child". Painting. Cologne. Walraff Richartz Museum.

S M 2

Also you will see how Stefano da Zevio, a Veronese painter of the first half of the fifteenth century, has placed a seated Madonna in a flowering Rose Garden. Notice that in her left hand she holds a Rose. Around her halo is painted Gabriel's salutation: Ave Maria gratia plena Dominus tecum" - Angels

cast down Roses from the sky, while the dove descends to the garden where, among rich bushes of the Rosa alba, still more angels sing Alleluias in honor of the Child and of His Mother, who was hereself hailed in the Middle Ages as Rosa mystica".

The inscription around the halo of the Madonna is the Latin Vulgate text of St. Luke, 1:28: "Hail thou art highly favored; the Lord is with Thee."

With this brief example of the Rose in art, let us turn to the Rose in History, and note one of the subjects chosen for decorating the English Halls of Parliament. Here we see depicted by the artist, Payn, the dispute in the Temple Gardens, which constituted the outbreak of the "War of the Roses", as described by Shakespeare in Henry VI, Scene IV:

Plantagenet:
"Since you are tongue-tied and so loath to speak,
In dumb significants proclaim your thoughts;
Let him that is a true-born gentleman
If he suppose that I have pleaded truth,
From off this brier pluck a white rose with me.

Somerset:
Let him that is no coward nor no flatterer,
But dare maintain the party of the truth,
Pluck a red rose from off this thorn with me.

Warwick:
I love no colours, and without all colour of base insinuating flattery
I pluck this white rose with Platagenet.

Suffolk:
I pluck this red rose with young Somerset and say withal I think he held the right.

Warwick:
******And here I prophecy: This brawl today
Grown to this faction in the Temple-Garden,

Shall send between the red rose and the white
A thousand souls to death and deadly night."

The scene here dipicted, occurred in 1455, and you know that at the close of this 30-years war, the Houses of York and of Lancaster, were united by the marriage of Henry VII of Lancaster and Elizabeth of York, and legend says that this marriage was brought about by the discovery on the same bush of a rose partly white and partly red. We grow that Rose today and it is called York and Lancaster.

Most notable among the Patrons of the Rose, and early in the line of its progress, was the Empress Josephine of France. She conceived and carried out the idea of assembling in her garden at Malmaison all the Roses known in her day, and in doing so enlisted the cooperation of Botanist and gardeners of her time, whom she encouraged, with help financial and otherwise. In this garden were probably 250 Species and varieties, including, among others, the following:

Provins (Gallica)
Centifolia
Moss
Damask
Bengal
Spinosissima (Scotch Rose)
Alba
Lutea
Musk

And among the Species:
alpina
banksiae
carolina
cinnamomea
laevigata (Cherokee)
rubrifolia
rugosa
sempervirens
setigera

This marked the real beginning in the advance of the Rose. From the marriage of the Bourbon and Bengal with Gallica, 1842 comes the Hybrid Perpetuals; then the Teas, for example, Perle des Jardins; crossed with a Hybrid Perpetual, for example, Mrs. John Laing, (see illustration), and in 1867 we had the first Hybrid Tea in La France; the forerunner of the most important race of Roses that has graced our gardens since.

In 1875 came the Polyanthas, of which are here shown three examples, and then not until 1900 did the hybridizers, after 20 years of trial, succeed in crossing the Hybrid Tea with a truly yellow Rose, the beginning of our Pernetiannas and yellow types. See the Austrian Copper parent.

I am extremely eager to see Mr. Hinshaw's books of Quaker Families, but I am inclined to think that I can match him in showing the parentage of present-day Roses, as projected on this chart prepared by E. H. Wilson and Cousin of Boston.

In connection with this, let us revert for a moment to the men who have contributed most in the way of cross pollenization. I will show slides of Wilhelm Kordes and Peter Lambert and Pedro Dot of Barcelona.

I consider it to have been one of the great privileges of my life to have had rather an intimate personal acquaintance with every important Rose hybridizer in all the countries of Europe during the present century. How far back this began, can be judged from the next slide, particularly if you are good in dating the era of a particular costume. Here are some of the ladies of the Rose Society of France, and Mons. Forestier, whose energetic enterprise was largely responsible for the establishment of the Municipal Rose Garden of Bagatelle

1907 Paris. known as the Bagatelle, located in the Bois de Boulogne.

Story of annual International Meet.

(S) 3 yellow - 2 red. + 15 others

But the real origin ~~inspiration~~ of the Bagatelle, ~~which was established in 1907~~, was the inspiration provided by M. Graveraux, director of the Bon Marché who at the age of 60 (1900) wished to retire from business, and who devoted the last ten years of his life in developing his own personal Rose Garden - the Roseraie Roseraie de l'Hay. Right here, it will be interesting and quite worth while, having noted the Rose made up of a family of 250 varieties, known at the beginning of the 19th century, and then compare with that the number of varieties of Record today.

Empr. T. 250. M.G. 6000

M. Graveraux had buyers all over the world for his store in Paris, and with their assistance he built up a museum of the Rose of vast interest, with respect to objects of every nature, but in addition to that made one of the most complete collections ever assembled; like a Library of Congress, so was his collection of Roses . He claims to have had 6000 varieties. The German Garden, one of the most complete in the world - at Sangerhausen, claims 9000 varieties, and in a little book, I found on my first trip to Europe, entitled "Nomenclature of the Roses" by Simon and Cochet, are listed the name, classes, colors, and parentage of 12,000 varieties. That book was published in 1906, and since the publication of which there has probably been introduced 6000 more, making a grand total of 18,000 Roses known and of definite record, though of this quantity it is doubtful if as many as 10,000 could be collected today.

Just as an American stylist in ladies wearing apparel must keep in close touch with authoritarian sources of styles in Paris, so a Rose-grown firm who hopes to lead off with ever-better and newer and finer things, must maintain his contacts with the authoritarian sources of supply. On the average, there are about 150 new varieties of garden Roses that appear every year. 80% of these originate in Europe. That is why that oftener than every five years during the past thirty years, I have made the trip to Europe and searched through 8 or 10 nations to make sure that we might bring back to America what would be best for growing here. This year, for example, I brought back with me not less than 4000 budding eyes, from 17 firms in five nations and more followed me.

But even though we may select 50 out of 150 that become available, those 50 must be very carefully tested, both in Pennsylvania and in other climatic zones of America, before we can decide upon probably 5 out of the 50 that we shall develop and introduce, and then for each one of the 5, there must be decided:

1. the name, if not already given
2. details with reference to registration
3. Photographs and preparations for making color plates to be printed.

and then another important factor rests upon a comparatively recent action.

In 1930 Herbert Hoover, then President of the United States signed an amendment to our century-old patent laws, making new plants patentable. This permits us for 17 years to limit production to such firms as we may license to pay us a royalty on every plant they sell. With all these arrangements made, then is the grand coming-out party; for each debutante, if in the upper-class as to beauty and popular appeal, her coming-out party is likely to cost not less than $500, always with this very definite understanding, that the sales which are to follow are just as uncertain

as almost any game of gambling. Under-glass growing of flowers, which are forced into bloom for cutting purposes is an industry that uses plants in much larger proportion. There were 990,000 plants of Better Times sold in one year, but 100,000 is about the maximum of a garden rose heretofore distributed in any one variety.

A winner may have one chance in a great many, like Man-O'-War, War Admiral, or Sea Biscuit, and our chosen Rose may win a valuable purse in the form of large sales and purchases based on well-earned reputation.

It is to maintain a steady flow of such high-grade novelties from leading hybridizers, which was as usual, my purpose this past summer in going to Europe from mid-May to early-August, and seeking in Italy, Switzerland, France, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Luxembourg, and the British Isles. This gave me the opportunity to represent the American Rose Society in both National and International Rose Events, the opportunity for gathering Rose lore, and making Rose friendships in every country visited.

In Italy - no newspapers - Dr. Aicardi, Ex-Mayor of San Remo. No election, time and trouble saved. Formerly carnations, a new industry in Rose grower. Flowers shipped by mail to Paris and northern cities.

Antibes - Another welcome from a warm-hearted, young Frenchman and his fiancee. A Rose embowered home of Dr. Bernard A Saturday excursion with two families to the Valley of the Loup in Antibes, and the family dinner, and in this valley, near one center of the Perfume Industry of Southern France. Rose fields behind high fences and

locked gates. A different industry.

Gaujard hybridizing

Mallerin- Europe's leading hybridizer

and Parc de la Tete d'Or at Lyon

Most beautiful Rose of France Exposition

Gold Medal Award

500 franc Award for the Most Fragrant Rose - Guinee

And then Luncheon at the National School of Agriculture.

Norwich - in Norfolk { not Belfast "Colchester"

Jack Morse - 3½ million

Read from letter?

(Quarantine) 600 to 2000

Morses - (Kordes)

(8)'s Essen = Reichgartenschau Blood & Soil

100 acres -

censored. Novelties - Sangerhausen

Prices. Floor & Ceiling

Wages - Capital Controlled

Imp. Expenses - "

"Causes of Failure"

From Dean Hole's book "A Book About Roses"

*****

"He who would have beautiful Roses in his garden must have beautiful Roses in his heart. He must love them well and always. To win, he must woo, as Jacob wooed Laban's daughter, though drought and frost consume. He must have not only the glowing admiration, the enthusiasm, and the passion, but the tenderness, the thoughtfulness, the reverence, the watchfulness of love. With no ephemeral caprice, like the fair young knight's, who loves and who rides away when his sudden fire is gone from the cold white ashes, the cavalier of the Rose has "semper fidelis" upon his crest and shield. He is loyal and devoted ever, in storm-fraught or in sunny days; not only the first upon a summer's morning to gaze admiringly on glowing charms, but the first, when leaves fall and winds are chill, to protect against cruel frost. As with smitten bachelor or steadfast mate the lady of his love is lovely ever, so to the true Rose-grower must the Rose-tree be always a thing of beauty. To others, when its flowers have faded, it may be worthless as a hedgerow thorn; to him, in every phase, it is precious. "I am no more the Rose," it says, "but cherish me, for we have dwelt together;" and the glory which has been, and the glory which shall be, never fade from his heart."

Madonna of the Rose Garden

By STEFANO DA ZEVIO
Worcester Art Museum

"In a flowering rose garden Stefano da Zevio, a Veronese painter of the first half of the fifteenth century, has placed a seated Madonna, who with her right hand supports her Child and in her left hand holds a rose. Around her halo is painted Gabriel's salutation: *Ave Maria gratia plena Dominus tecum.* God the Father is seated above; angels cast down roses from the sky in rhythmic motion, while the dove descends to the garden where, among rich bushes of the *Rosa alba,* still more angels sing *Alleluias* in honor of the Child and of His Mother, who was herself hailed in the Middle Ages as *Rosa mystica.*"

Our friend, Walter Muir Whitehill, of Old Berry House, North Andover, Massachusetts, himself a lover of Roses and Assistant Director of the Peabody Museum of Salem, Mass., has contributed for us the above interpretation of the front cover of this number of "Success With Roses". In his letter to us Mr. Whitehill adds, "The inscription around the halo of the Madonna is the Latin Vulgate text of St. Luke, I, 28, and the Alleluia seems pretty clear on the book of the angels. However, I am not sure whether the dove has a rose in its beak or not (we thought it had). I am so glad you are using this picture, as it is a lovely thing and not well known."

It will be seen from Mr. Whitehill's account that as much as five centuries ago and before Columbus discovered America, an important artist made use of the Rose and a Rose Garden as a background of what may well have been his "Magnum Opus".

"Madonna with the Child" by Stefan Lochner

Painting. Cologne.
Walraff Richartz Museum.

April, 1938
Success
THE MAGAZINE FOR ROSE
With
Which Is
Combined
OSE
EWS"
★
N THIS
ISSUE
CENTURY
ONNA OF THE
SE GARDEN

Dec.9, 1938

Copied from:

"The Coming Victory of Democracy"
by Thomas Mann

Page 8

"No, America needs no instruction in the things that concern democracy. But instruction is one thing---and another is memory, reflection, re-examination, the recall to consciousness of a spiritual and moral possession of which it would be dangerous to feel too secure and too confident. No worth-while possession can be neglected. Even physical things die off, disappear, are lost, if they are not cared for, if they do not feel the eye and hand of the owner and are lost to sight because their possession is taken for granted. Throughout the world it has become precarious to take democracy for granted--even in America; for America belongs to the cultural territory of the Occident and participates in its inner destiny, in the ups and downs of its spiritual and moral life. It cannot isolate itself therefrom. It is not easy to speak on the coming victory of democracy at a moment when the aggressive brutality of fascism seems to be so distressingly triumphant. The moment, indeed, does not seem to be well chosen, and European democracy at least in its moral weakness seems to forbid any optimistic prophecy. Even America feels today that democracy is not an assured possession, that it has enemies, that it is threatened from within and from without, that it has once more become a problem. America is aware that the time has come for democracy to take stock of itself, for recollection and restatement and conscious consideration, in a word, for its renewal in thought and feeling.

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Page 61:

"I call Franklin D. Roosevelt a conservative statesman just because of the social bent which he gives to democracy. He is a true friend and a genuine servant of liberty even when he limits and regulates it socialistically, for it is by such means that he takes the wind out of the sails of fascism and bolshevism alike.

"For thesame reasonI call the endeavors of the French popular front conservative, and in doing so find myself in agreement with such political conservatives as the Catholic deputy Le Cour Grand-Maison, who in addition is also a royalist, and who is considered one of the most important personalities in the French Chamber. "Let us hope," he said recently, "tha the day will soon dawn when Frenchmen without distinction of social origin will find themselves united upon a new basis and will put into effect in the interest of France and of freedom what is called a structural reform by some people, and what I myself will call a peaceful revolution. It is not our duty to preserve an inhuman social order, but, on the contrary, every effort must be made to establish in its place a more humane order which will create a true hierarchy of values, put money in the service of production, production in the service of humanity, and humanity itself in the service of an ideal which gives meaning to life." These are the words of a Christian conservative representative of a country which in social considerations is the most sensitive on earth. They are new words."

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From-
"The Woodbrooke International Journal".
Dec. 1938

"Lest you should think us over-studious this year, let me hasten to add that Woodbrooke actually won both the general sports and the swimming sports and beat all previous records in the punt race! Planting and lifting potatoes in aid of the Spanish children's fund has also been a vigorous activity this year, while a record number of Holland-Housers have learned to knit and have joined the women-folk in producing warm goods for Spain."

From Jack Morse's letter of Jan. 10, '39

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"We are now starting another year, and may I offer you the sincerest good wishes from my wife and self, in these times of war and rumors of wars and preparation against wars, one feels so helpless against what the future may bring, and just after the crisis when I was dispatching 60,000 rose trees a day the thought went through my mind of the contrast between those 60,000 rose trees going out as ambassadors of peace to the humble countryside, against what might have been 60,000 men going out each day to die.

"We must continue to hope, however, that with the help of Almighty God, the greed of those who have the thought of war in their minds will be restrained, and we thereby allowed to carry on our peaceful occupations."

The term "Dutch" hereafter should not be used in addressing mail to the Netherland..... its Possessions. They no like! Just "Netherlands"; "Netherlands Indies"; ..... or "Surinam"; depending on destination. This, by official request from The Hague.

Ditto, GREECE. Athens is now "Athenai"; Piraeus, "Pirephs"; Corfu, "Kerkyra"; etc. Mail addressed otherwise is apt not to be delivered.

"Causes of Failure"

From Dean Hole's book "A Book About Roses"

*****

"He who would have beautiful Roses in his garden must have beautiful Roses in his heart. He must love them well and always. To win, he must woo, as Jacob wooed Laban's daughter, though drought and frost consume. He must have not only the glowing admiration, the enthusiasm, and the passion, but the tenderness, the thoughtfulness, the reverence, the watchfulness of love. With no ephemeral caprice, like the fair young knight's, who loves and who rides away when his sudden fire is gone from the cold white ashes, the cavalier of the Rose has semper fidelis upon his crest and shield. He is loyal and devoted ever, in storm-fraught or in sunny days; not only the first upon a summer's morning to gaze admiringly on glowing charms, but the first, when leaves fall and winds are chill, to protect against cruel frost. As with smitten bachelor or steadfast mate the lady of his love is lovely ever, so to the true Rose-grower must the Rose-tree be always a thing of beauty. To others, when its flowers have faded, it may be worthless as a hedgerow thorn; to him, in every phase, it is precious. I am no more the Rose, it says, but cherish me, for we have dwelt together; and the glory which has been, and the glory which shall be, never fade from his heart."

Lecture - November 26, 1938
Oxford Y.F.A., Oxford, Pa.

1, 5 Shipboard

6 Italy

10 - Antibes

14 - The Loup

19 - Gillot

21 - Hamilton

27 - Pard de la Tete D'Or

35 - Jack Morse

41 - Essen

48 - Novelty garden Essen

56 - Boskoop

60 - Pink Delphinium

61 - Air trip to Denmark

64 - Poulsen

72 - Mums at West Grove

74 - Tantau

79 - Kordes

83 - Linden Hall

84 - Forst

93 - Window Boxes

94 - Horace Reed, Vincent Square

99 - Regents Park

107 - Haywards Heath

117 - R. A. Nicholson at Worthing

119 - On Shipboard

Total- 123

From E. B. Drake's letter of
October 17, 1938

Oxford.

"One large farmer, who was flat broke, ready to be closed out five years ago, but who was getting ready 300 acres for oats the morning I saw him, and who is raising besides peaches and cotton, a little of everything else, told this story. (He has built in the past year 30 tenant houses, all of them painted white and as one of the negroes said to my brother, "For the fust time in my life Ise got a front po'ch and a back po'ch") But to go back to his story:

"I said to my wife last week that I was sick and tired of being bossed, being told what to do, how much to grow of this and that and other things and she came back at me like this, 'Well, Boss or No Boss, you were about to be cleaned out in 1932. You keep saying you want to burn your fires in your own grate, but I wonder if you would have had any grate or any fuel to burn in your grate, if things had kept on the old way."

****

"I have been in Georgia for a few days**** they are full of politics and cotton prices, but the logic of their situation is beginning to sink in, they have in the past four years come to a very wide diversification, and they have this year a good composite of crops, especially corn and hay, everywhere they are boasting. "For the first time in my life, I have corn to sell," They paid better than a dollar a bushel for the corn they used to make their 1937 crop of cotton."

WHAT I LEARNED IN EUROPE

by

Robert Pyle

Oxford Rotary - November 14,1938

You can beat $4 billion. -

On October 30, 1928, ten years ago, Chris Wig drove down Route #1 and helped to install the West-Grove-Avondale Rotary Club. On that Charter Night, Josiah Sleeper of Chester Rotary Club stressed the particular privilege which had become ours by reason of the spirit of service rendered by Rotary International in 44 nations. Within the past ten years Rotary International has been thrown out of Germany. Why? Yes, why is Rotary not allowed in Germany?

Though I spent 9 weeks on a visit to 8 countries in Europe, only 1½ weeks were spent in Germany, yet I would devote 9/10's of my talk to what I saw and learned in that leading member of the group of totalitarian states.

I rode for 10 hours from Berlin to the English Channel with Allen Hunter, Pastor of the Protestant Church in Hollywood, Calif. He said that in Berlin he had spent three of the most thrilling days of his life. Why? Because he had been able to satisfy a long desire to talk with the men behind the "enemy line" and see what they were thinking He had done Y.M.C.A. work in Egypt and Palestine during the War 20 years ago. It was my privilege, too, to see something of what the Germans are thinking. Why did Hitler kick out Rotary International? Today more than the recounting of one's experience we need the interpretation of events. Local elections are significant, but as child's play compared with the significance of the International picture today.

Dr. William T. Ellis in addressing the College of Physicians in Philadelphia, last week said, "Human history has never faced

such a crisis as is here in the world today. America stands alone in maintaining her International rights, deserted by all her would-be democratic nations before the threat of Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis".

It was in the midst of history in the making in Europe last summer that I read and talked and looked.

We have thought of England and France as Democracies, and so they are, but within those democracies has been political expressions of class consciousness.- Capitalism-vested interests - and special privilege on the one hand, maintaining a dominance over labor and the masses. In England, the former of these two groups is in power. It is the capital interests that pull the strings, and the capital-interests fear that what happened in Russia, may happen with them.

England and Scotland have about 60 million people, but India, a possession of the English empire, has 600 million people, and the border between India and Russia is a very thin line. Are you surprised that England fears what Russia might do in India?

I suppose Russia last Sept. would have helped England against Germany, but Russia was not called in. Apparently in spite of the fact that England did not at all favor Germany's form of Government, nor that of Italy. Curious things have happened, and England's greater fear of too close collusion with Communistic Russia may help to point the explanation. Did England interfere with the rape of Ethiopia on the part of Italy? Did England interfere seriously with the presence of Hitler and Mussolini in Spain? Can this be explained by the fact of England's Capitalist interests that are at stake? Is the

non-interference of England in the War in Spain to be explained by the preference of England's ruling Capitalistic class for Franco's Fascistic-would-be Government, rather than Government in Spain that might lead strongly in the direction of Communistic Russia, and has not the leaning toward Fascism on the part of the English Government strengthened the Fascist countries in Europe, because, without question, Fascism in Europe is "in the saddle and is riding high, wide, and handsome",, just as militarism is "in the saddle" in Tokyo, and Tokyo is telling the United States what to do in China. Today you have the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis.

In 1918 we thought that we had won the War to make the world safe for democracy, but did we? We did not. In 1918, there was an Armistice, Germany was forced to sign a charge of war guilt. The Treaty of Versailles contained many seeds of future war, and in the 20 years following short-sighted blunders on the part of statesmen, especially from England, is responsible for much that has followed.

Germany disarmed, in debt, stripped of colonies and territory, faced poverty, and anarchy, and chaos internally. Is it any wonder that when a leader told them that they deserved better and he would lead them to something better, that they would follow him? Is it any wonder that large numbers of the German people worship Hitler today. One business man said to me, "He has done everything he promised", and though we thought the World War was won in 1918, the World War actually was lost at Munich in September 1938, and Democracies were the losers. With a pistol at their heads, Democracies were obliged to accept Hitler's terms or, as he threatened, see London and Paris in ruins from the air.

Chamberlain said on his return from Munich that he had obtained "Peace for our time", but that takes no close observation to note that with almost the same speech he advocated that England should contine her race to pile up armaments more powerfule than ever before. Democracies in Europe are being pushed aside by the aggressive tactics of the dictators with their totalitarian states and their government, which hold their people in thraldom for the sake of the state, while the so-called, liberty-loving democracies tremble, and in hectic fashion deliver gas masks to every citizen and have begun the building of cities underground.

It is because the Dictators in these Fascists countries would extend their pagan domains to include this continent, that liverty-loving Americans need to pick up every scrap of information they can about the very amazing thing that has happened in Europe in twenty years.

Those who are well informed on world events predict a World War in our lifetime. The extent of war-making material being accumulated so much greater than that in the last World War as to indicate that it is likely to be devastating in the extreme. These same prophets predict that the World War of Nation against Nation will be converte into a War of class against class. What is America's answer to all this.

-train

Germany can teach us many lessons. I rode thousands of miles across Germany on three different journeys and I can't remember having seen a single weed in anyone of all those multitude of wheat fields that stretched from the train window for miles and miles, and yet when taking my boat and riding the short distance from London to Southampton, I saw wheat fields that were despicably dirty with poppy and lupins and daisies, and the like, that thoroughly disgusted me, with a go-as-you-please independence of the British farmer.

Let me tell first of some of the efforts on the part of the German government to control the situation for the good of the Nation.

My education of the present situation in Germany began in England where I spent a week with Germany's leading Rose Grower, a man who grows and sells a million Roses a year. For many weeks, he was uncertain whether he could leave home to make the journey to London. He was obliged to explain fully the purpose of his errand and to satisfy the government with regard to that before he could draw for his bank money enough to cover transportation and expenses. I had many chances to talk with him. Walking down Victoria Street in London with him and his 17-year old daughter one day, he commented on the contrast when the hospitals in London were staging benefits, lotteries, and the like, and using every possible device for raising money by voluntary subscription for the support of their hospitals. He laughed to think how old-fashion it was as compared with Germany whose hospitals are maintained by taxes levied on the people in proportion to their ability to pay.

In his own business he is not allowed to charge more than a certain amount for even

his best and newest roses. The Government prevents profiteering for the sake of the consumer. On the other hand, he is not allowed to charge less than so much for the Roses he sells, nor to sell any that are below a certain grade. In this country our industry suffers from the distress prices and cut-throat competition, resulting in draging all prices sometimes down to a level that permits of no profit for anybody. The German government insists that the price shall not be lower than enough to cover cost of production plus decent profit. When my friends in Germany wishes to introduce a Novelty Rose, it must first be tested by and introduction have the consent of the Reich. The same is true of a Rose originated abroad. The Government favors Roses of native origination, and limits the number that may be imported of foreign origination.

At the great manufacturing center of Essen, I visited the Reich Garden Show were 100 acres are devoted to one of the most magnificent displays of all kinds of flowering plants that I have seen in my life. A special garden was devoted to the Novelty Roses originated by my German friends in the Reich. Not a Rose of foreign introduction was in that particular garden. Furthermore, my friend, the eminent Rose grower, has the support of the Reich of giving him privileges and protection in propagation, as well as the rights to license others practically as provided by the Plant Patent Act in America, and in addition to that are supporting a central headquarters for scientific research.

the volume of his business has more than doubled. The State itself uses an enormous number of Roses for the beautification of public grounds, especially about large cities.

Herr Kordes told me of a visit paid by General Goering to a city where were living a large contingent of the German army. He protested vehemently about the sordid conditions which he said "made the place not fit for a pig sty" and insisted upon instant improvement, so that Kordes got an order for 30,000 Roses to be delivered inside of three days. The greates trouble in his business has been getting help. He had been short-handed because there is no employables for three months. The growth of his business has enabled him to make plenty of money. What I will tell you next came from an Austrian Count, who I met in France. He was a political enemy of Hitler, and when Hitler marched into Vienna, this former Count, with a family of 400 years background residence in one of the finest palaces in Vienna, was able to escape without a passport or money. The French police got wind of his presence in Paris and informed him that he would have five days in which to decide whether he should join the Paris Secret Service or get out of the country. He chose the latter. It was he who told me of the fact that the German Government has one short arm and one long arm. A short arm with which to help its Nationals, a long arm with which to reach out and help itself. Banking system at one time in Germany was privately managed. Today it is government owned. Every bank official is a government official. The government knows through its officers the condition of every account. If the Reich needs money, it proposes a loan to the man who has money in bank at a dictated rate of interest. If the owner of that money is not patriotic, it is just too bad. It amounts to the compulsory selling of Government bonds. A government note is given for the loan and a year later is likely to be renewed at a less rate of interest. This process has been going-on until the extent of capital on the part of men of means

The day after Copenhagen, I spent in the Holstein country, north of Hamburg. For luncheon my friend served venison, a young fawn had invaded his garden. He is a hunter, has his own hunting ground and favorite guns, with elevated lookout where he often spends the night to catch the deer coming down to drink in the morning. Is he free to shoot as he likes? He is not. General Goering has arrogated to himself headship of the hunters in the Reich. Very elaborate rules have been made, characteristic of what the Germans are doing all up and down the line. They are improving the breed of the race. Any deer that has the sign of belonging to the finer breed must be preserved. My friend shot a fine antlered fellow, which was confiscated and the head mounted in Goering's office. On the other hand, deers showing evidence of not belonging to the best breed must be shot and report made of every one shot. A telescope on the barrel of the rifle may reveal the character of deer by the appearance at the base of the horn.

If a man raises a pig, he may not himself kill it, but must sell it at a price fixed by the Government, and then buy back at Government price such part as he wants.

In Berlin at the home of Albert and Ann Martin, in charge of the Quaker Center, I was told that their corner shop keeper did not keep soap. When asked why, he said that he had already been obliged to go through first a course of study, then to pass an examination, then to buy a license, before he was entitled or permitted to keep six other lines in his store. The same process was necessary if he were to keep soap, and he hadn't yet made up his mind to become a soap expert and to buy another license.

I think the purpose of the German Government is to protect the public from fake pro-

ducts and from economic waste. They are great on "ersatz"- substitutes. They avoid importation when possible. Lemons,? no, we import no lemons, you must plant and grow rhubarb. When the Dresden Chorus Boys came to Swarthmore, 50 of them, they wouldn't eat butter. Butter money at home had gone into making cannons, and they never learned.

One lady of my acquaintance in Germany returning after six years in America, fed me of a cake of her own make. Her cakes in America had been far better to eat.

At the Hotels, I found many kinds and types of bread, but very little white bread. I found no lack of food. On the streets, in fact no where did I see any beggars. There is no unemployment. The amount and extent of public work is impressive.

Leaving Berlin, I saw from the train the building of a new town. The sign up indicated it was to be the factory for the production of Volks wagon, which are to cost $200. each and it is Hitler's idea that every family in Germany show own a Volks wagon, and he has urged people to begin now saving by the Building & Loan Association method. Nothing that I saw in Germany is more typical of the modern Reich and its attitude and enterprise, than construction of the great highways. The cost must be enormous. The grades were far more impressive than on any Railroad I have seen. They are straight for miles and miles, two-lane highways, and I am told that the contrast between building a highway in a Democracy as compared with a Fascist State is as follows:

In a Democracy, say from London to Birmingham, to build a highway, consent would have to be obtained from members of the Borough

Council or of the Town Council in some 20 cities between the two metropolises. You can imagine how many months it would take to fix upon route and get the consent of local authorities. You may have had some experience in Oxford. If a Highway is to be built in Germany, orders issue from the top, down. They are absolute. Must orders, and the work proceeds accordingly. Not necessarily ruthlessly with respect to citizens affected. An individual whose property stands on the right-away is approached. He is offered a good round price for his home or his business. He is lauded locally as one who thus is willing to contribute to the need of his fatherland, and medals are struck and issued which he can wear and does as a sign of honor for having given up something for his country, but the highway goes through straight.

What about Censorship. The censorship of the press is absolute and now even Sweden and Switzerland have been induced to avoid any expression derogatory of the Reich or its rulers, and even Great Britian with its voluntary censorship as in their 1936 constitutional Crisis do not say all they think or know. There is complete suppression of the right of assembly, Rotary was disbanded. Labor unions no more, and every meeting that I attended of Rose Society, or lecture, or horticultural enterprises, were either presided over or attended by representatives of the state. In each section of each community is a radio officer whose business it is to see that all citizens are attentive to National official broadcasts, and citizens are allowed a one-tube Radio capable of picking up their local stations only. There is a heavy fine and imprisonment for secretir how-power radios with which to get foreign radio addresses. I am told that also may apply to some sections.

On leaving Germany I was intrusted with many letters, envelopes for which were carried in another bag. In conference with individuals great care was displayed expressing fear lest what one said should be heard. At once conference my host pulled out his telephone plug to make sure that it might not be connected with a detectigraph or detectiphone in the hands of public official.

How do the people of Germany feel about the dictatorship? Among the older people whom I met, I found little enthusiasm. The conservative type shake their heads and say that taxes are very high indeed. Among the youth and those up to 25, there appears to be great enthusiasm. The youth of Germany worship Hitler. They wanted something to live for and he has supplied it, and make no mistake about it, the government of the Reich is doing a lot for its Youth. All of them are organized. Each group has its leaders. The leaders are carefully picked and given special training. From very young children, they are selected with the idea that one day, they shall become a part of the Nazi Party and will have an important part to play in it. So that they are trained all the way up with that in view, and the greatest honors to which they look forward is the preparament that gives them additional responsibilities as well as additional training. The brown shirts in Germany number about 2½ million. They are called the S.A. They do a lot of the work of the party. They are kept, housed, fed, and clothed, but get only about 50¢ a day.

A much smaller group and yet much more powerful are the Black Shirts, S.S., with skulls on their forward and on their lapel, about 250,000 ~~xxxxxx~~ of them. They are permitted to marry only girls that measure up to certain standards phybically and otherwise. They are charged with the

dirty work of disposing of people that give trouble. Prisons holding not less than 60,000 to 80,000 people have been built, ready for the incarceration of men whose names they already have on file in case there should be war followed by an internal uprising. If you oppose the Party, it is too bad, and while the party constitutes only about 10% of the population, the network is so complete that not a district escapes closest possible surveillance. The opportunities for working out personal spite are enormous. I spent three days in Vienna and saw the picture of what is being done with the Jews. I shall tell about that at the Quaker Meeting in Oxford on the night of the 26th, when I expect to show colored lantern slides having to do mostly with my hunt for Roses.

My friend Allen Hunter, with whom I rode away from Berlin, told me of having visited that morning the Pastor Niemoeller's Church, listened to a letter written from him in prison where he had been cast because he cried out against the government. The attitude of the Protestant Christians in that Church was of the martyr type. The Church is the one organization in all Germany which has shown signs of resisting Hitler's plans and methods of entire subjection to the will of the State.

On July 1937, Pastor Niemoeller said, "What is happening in Germany today will occur in America tomorrow", and two days after that he went to prison, and has never come out since.

I appeal to you to work in America for these precious principles enunciated in D.of Ind. & Bill of Rights

Radio Comes Through
by James Rorty
From "The Nation" - October 15, 1938

"It had its effect in Germany too; BBC put a translated version on the air immediately. Not that the masses of the Germany people heard it; most of them had only their one-tube Volks-radio, limited in reception to the output of the nearest Nazi propaganda "cannery." The few families that had dared to secrete more powerful sets feared the step of the radio warden whose duty was to round up audiences for official broadcasts and to arrest anybody caught listening to those from abroad.

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"One of the most interesting questions raised by radio's performance during the crisis is this: What would the performance have been if America had been directly involved? Or if it had been a domestic crisis involving a general strike or civil insurrection? The answer is found in Section 606-c of the Federal Communications Act:

Upon proclamation by the President that there exists war or a threat of war or a state of public peril or disaster or other national emergency, or in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States, the President may suspend or amend for such time as he sees fit the rules....may close any studios, may authorize their use or control by any department of government.

"This sword of Damocles hangs over the American system of broadcasting night and day and should serve to sober our view of the probable future of news on the American air. We heard Europe's crisis. Well, perhaps Europe will hear ours when it comes, whereas we in all probability shall not. If the crisis is planetary in scale, the only sound we shall probably hear will be static or its moral and intellectual equivalent."

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Berlin. 7/15 Report to Mtg; 10/2/39

Uncertain abt. going. - Hence no Hotel Reserva.
" " " Room
" wait = Nazi - Convention

meanwhile - went to Fds. International Center

describe → Prinz Louis Ferdinand Strasse 5

Cordial german, Martha Röhn - Co-clerk - Cool English woman (Margaret Colyer)

Howard Elkinton & Kittyor Comm'g.

1. phoned (Albert P. Martin) & got invitation 8 P.M.

2. learned Clerk Berlin Mo. Mtg. = Florist 6 A.M.

How I got in (S. Bahn & wait [grd. floor locked they on 5th fl. pt.]

8 P.M. - ~~[illegible]~~ Sherwood Eddy Party.

10 P.M. { Raymond Wilson - of A F S Com
Allen Hunter, Hollywood
Paul Jones. - Antioch, O. } They arr. 10 P.M.

pulled phone out. -

out of Experiences of helping those in trouble
found of Experiences & told it.

Some to Pastor Neimullers church - train 12:30 Bed 1:15

Early ~~[illegible]~~ 7/16 - Linden Hall (G's Covent Garden)

Ewald Nass. Clerk - Flower Exchange.

sold out except glad. ohlies) look me to Rose section.

bald - Kind & helpful -

(over)

7/17.

Mtg. for Worship 40.

usual load about - but

3 spoke - 2 English translated by Eva Schaal ~~Martha Röhn~~

½ hour of silence - first

solidness and depth - past describing.

a reaching after something }
sense of divine covering }

"Take back to your own groups greetings of the Berlin group."
Eva Schaal

Wien Singerstrasse 16

9 P.M. since child feeding days

+ E.C. 14 years.

Supper - open sky -

1 Margaret E. Jones (D.C.)

2 Mary Campbell. Engl. Fds Conf + P. H.

3 Miss E Downes (English lectures League of Nations Union.

4 Miss Houghton.

Reading + Quiet

30 in Hall

9 a.m. mtg. - E.C.s. Gfr i (staff mtg.)

X Cases of Jews being expatriated -

I took 2 - they had 60 a day.

Mary Campbell - Class in Quakerism 4th day.

Young Peoples group - 5th day. R. P. spoke -

Lecture courses formerly

Night Came Carrol Brown + wife

saw girl refused to pass into Switzerland

E. C. stripped - hems felt for money.
by woman
attendant

2200 { lawyers - only 400 Aryan
Bankers
Moving Picture
Doctors

in cases

of conflict

study for depth of understanding
avoid sides except side of Justice
help those needing help

MY TRIP TO EUROPE

by Robert Pyle

Annual Dinner of American Rose Society, Hershey, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1938.

Today we have dedicated two great Rose Gardens. We are delighted to honor the two men who made them.

Why should we talk about a trip to Europe? Because a trip to Europe helps to give one perspective.

First-time visitors coming to America, survey with interest not so much the Statue of Liberty as the skyline of New York; Woolworth Building, Chrysler Building, Empire Building, R.C.A. Building, and countless others make up this remarkable skyline, such a sight as greets tourists' eyes in no other place on earth.

But if we are thoughtful, we shall recall that before the architects planned such sky-scrapers, inventors devised skeleton-steel construction and modern elevators, and by reason of those innovations, the style of American architecture was revolutionized. Sky-scrapers were made possible only by the product of an earlier skill and inventive genius.

So in like manner, when Manning and McFarland, Foley, Hatton, and Erdman came to plan the particular style and type of garden we see today, Rose hybridizers had but recently originated our modern Roses; nearly all of them kinds unknown when Messrs. McFarland and Hershey were boys.

It is no less true in landscape work than it is in building architecture, that the landscape architect is dependent upon the Rose material one has to work with. The trend in this respect, that is with reference to Rose material, during the past generation is obvious. That there is a further and a new trend coming over the horizon appeared to me obvious from the vantage point of my European trip.

In the Harrisburg Rose Garden dedicated today, 26% (not including Climbers) of the varieties originated in American, and 74%, abroad. In the Hershey Rose Garden dedicated today, 12% originated in America, and 88% of the varieties abroad.

Of all the Roses introduced into America in the last ten years, 80% have come from abroad, and of the Roses originating abroad, the bulk comes from Europe; a few from Australia.

And so to Europe I began going 31 years ago, and each successive trip seems immensely more worthwhile than the preceding one, probably because in each of the eight Rose countries I visited are personal Rose friends, mostly those of long standing where friendships have blossomed with the flowers of affection. It was E. Gurney Hill of Richmond, Indiana, who first nominated me to be a Judge at the Bagatelle in Paris. On none of my six successive trips have I failed to make the "Meet". For one, who would introduce Roses to the American public, cannot know too much about new varieties and new styles, but this should be remembered, that all that is learned in Europe, must be supplemented by two to three years and sometimes longer trials in America and in different parts of America to give assurance of adequate value here.

But let us learn all that we can from Europe. Let us examine and see how <u>they</u> appraise in each nation the Roses that originate there, and perhaps note their most recent or current appraisals. As we join with the principal Rose Growers in each nation and stand shoulder to shoulder beside them in the judging and evaluation, it will be well for us to remember that national boundaries constitute trade barriers, that nationalism has become increasingly a factor in horticulture as in the political and commercial economy of the nation. That there is a disposition to discount the

the novelty products of competing nations and to leave them out of the picture in appraising the novelties of one's own nation. It is entirely human that first attention should be given to the product arising within one's own borders. The people of France, for example, are very human. At three places in France, are there testing grounds of recognized importance. While in each of them records are kept by gardeners in charge, and judges are known to make return trips, the awards for first, second, and third places, and Certificates of Merit, depend largely upon the condition of the plants on the day the judges meet for the final award. At Lyons, in Southern France, in the Parc de la Tete d'Or is a beautiful little Municipal Rose Garden, within a high woven wire fence, kept locked except for two hours in the day when it is under guard, to which are sent novelties by French hybridizers. It is purely a French contest, known at the "Most Beautiful Rose of France".

At Saverne in Northeast France, near Strasbourg, is held an International Contest. This Show (the outgrowth of the enthusiasm of one man, Louis Walter, now unable to attend) has in the past showered Gold Medals freely and has been looked upon as of minor importance as compared with the International Show at the Bagatelle, which is the name of the 30-acre Park in the Bois de Boulogne, within which Park is a 5-acre Rose Garden in charge of the City of Paris. This is supposedly international. I can recall in 1911 meeting there Peter Lambert from Germany, William Paul, England, and the Dicksons from Ireland, but today neither Germany nor England are being represented on the Board of Judges, though they are invited. From Luxembourg and America, I believe, came the only Foreign Judges. Paul Howard, Dr. E. J. Hamilton, and myself represented America.

A visit to the Bagatelle twice in advance of the judging date revealed varieties that would have won the Gold Medal had the judging occurred a week earlier. I do not, therefore,

put too much store by the awards from any of these Shows. It is highly desirable to be aware of unsuccessful rivals which may be far better than those receiving the Gold Medal because of the vagaries of the weather and the judging date.

From these three events in France, I would pick this year as the most important Roses: two top varieties winning at Saverne, MME. CHARLES MALLERIN and GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE, the latter having won the top prize and gold medal at the International Rose Show at Rome, which is the only European Show that I did not attend, though I did go to San Remo, Italy, and had a delightful visit with that charming originator of Signora, Dr. Aicardi. At the Italian Exhibition, as I learned from one who had been a judge there, all his expenses to and from the Show were paid by the authorities of the Roman Show. He had traveled from and to Northern Europe.

In Holland, the annual Show at Amsterdam is a mere shadow of its former self, for I have seen the theater in which it is still held crowded to overflowing with flowers. This year there was displayed only the exhibits from six firms. Among these, however, the winner was an outstanding Rose that you will look forward to with eagerness, ORANGE OF NASSAU, from H. M. Verschuren's, the originators of R.M.S. Queen Mary.

Let us cross the English channel to London, as I was obliged to do four times in order to miss no event of importance. In England up until the establishment of Haywards Heath (the outdoor testing grounds of the National Rose Society of England) the English relied on their Shows which are held weekly throughout England, the National Rose Society Show at Chelsea being the most important. I had the good fortune to attend that; also the Royal Horticultural Society Show

of all kinds of flowers in Chelsea, May 25, as well as the Royal Horticultural Society Show in their own Hall in Vincent Square, July 19. All these Shows are important, because the hybridizer makes use of the opportunity to display his novelties for the season, and they are the "news" of the Show. We in America have nothing whatever that I can think of to compare with those opportunities from the standpoint of gaining broadspread recognition, for novelties of merit.

The most outstanding at the early Show were WALTER BENTLEY, already announced, and HOME SWEET HOME, a fragrant pink, American Beauty type of Rose. The Judges at these Shows, as well as at Haywards Heath, are a careful and well-balanced admixture of amateurs and professional growers.

In Germany, the annual meeting of the Verein Deutscher Rosenfreunde was held at Forst, 120 miles southeast of Berlin, which constituted a large and important recently planted garden, containing prominent display of the newer varieties of an undercover Show in which the new varieties starred, but in Germany, perhaps the point of greatest unique interest lies in the manner in which the long arm of the State has reached out to control Rose growing, just as it does every other imaginable line of industry. The State Department of Agriculture has a Bureau in charge of the Nursery business. A committee, made up partly of state officials and party of nurserymen require that novelties desired for introduction, shall be sent to the official garden at Sangerhausen, and the committee make several trips to Nurseries in the course of the year in order to appraise the value of the Novelties. No Novelty, even of a German hybridizer, may be introduced in Germany without first having the approval of said Committee. No novelty introduced in a foreign country may be introduced into trade in Germany without first having had the approval of said committee. On the other hand, was notable the time, the attention, the trouble and expense taken on the part of the State

to promote and display the Novelties of their own hybridizers, such, for example, as Kordes, Krause, Tantau, Teschendorf, and others.

At the Essen Reichgarten Show a special garden was devoted to Germany novelties and displayed with a full bed for each variety. I wish that time might permit describing the Reichgarten Show in which the government have dipped their hands very deeply into the "pot" of promoting nationwide interest in gardening, in horticulture, and in Roses.

As an example of foreign Roses gaining the rights for sale in Germany, Her Kordes told me that Poulsen's Yellow was under test at Sangerhausen and elsewhere in Germany, and had not yet been admitted, but he already had the assurance of the officials that it would be.

My visit to Copenhagen made with an entry into and across that beautiful country by air revealed the great work being done by the Poulsen's and I was glad that I did not have government interference that prevented me from importing Poulsen's Yellow into America. The only thing that prevented me from importing the new Rose, VILLE DE SAVERNE, from Heizmann of Vevey in Switzerland, because he offered to send it to me, was because I insisted upon not interferring with contracts he had with another American firm.

While speaking of Germany, you will be interested in knowing that Mr. Kordes' business in Roses has doubled in the last four years, with the present administration. He has had orders to fill for certain cities in Germany of 100,000 Roses per city, with sometimes as many as 40,000 plants of a single kind. Germany is producing many varieties particularly well suited for mass bedding effect, replacing the old carpet-bedding plant, replacing the geraniums and soft plants, with a Rose that will stand the atmosphere

of manufacturing cities, that will continue a mass of bloom all summer long, that do not require coddling, but have the vigor and ruggedness of your best shrubs. In consequence of that need in Germany, Kordes, ahead of others and the Poulsen's too, have been developing a type of Rose or types of Roses that I believe are destined to transform much of the Park and City Plantings, and make possible sweeps of color, mass effects, beauty of shade and brilliancy, plants that require a minimum of care and provide a maximum life time over the years.

We must not leave Germany without reference to Herr H. W. Rathlef. From no one in Europe did I received a more cordial and delighted reception. He reads English easily, speaks it less fluently, but is highly trained scientifically, and I believe doing a very sound piece of work for the Germany Rose Growers. I know that Kordes has sought and obtained his cooperation for his hybridizing work in a way that is important for Germany and the Rose world. He is investigating "why Roses colors fade".

I have time for but a word about the International Rose Conference. The first two days was devoted to the Show at Chelsea. Sunday the reception schedule for the personal rose garden of the President of the National Rose Society had to be cancelled. Monday and Tuesday morning were devoted to the Conference proper with interesting and valuable papers on hybridizing and by the scientists in pathology, entomology, and the like, with a visit to Haywards Heath, and on Wednesday an all-day trip with 300 people to the Frank Cant and B.R. Cant Nurseries in Colchester.

The large and important trial grounds of the National Rose Society at Haywards Heath adjoins the home of the Secretary, who conducts the garden. He also edits the annual of the National Rose Society. After observing him in action, conducting excursions or in his office with two and sometimes three assistants, observing his care in conducting the Mother Queen Mary when she visits their Show, I am satisfied

that much of the prosperity of the National Rose Society of England with their 15,000 members stems back to their Secretary.

At the dinner in connection with the International Conference, held at the Savoy Hotel, Courtney Page was given credit for a change in the English law that has done much to boost Rose growing for the growers in England. That was the enactment of a 25% ad valorem tariff law on horticultural products coming into England, as a result of which it was stated that the number employed in the Rose-growing business in England professionally had increased from 600 to 2000, and that the number of Rose plants grown in England by reason of what the tariff had shut out, had increased from nine million to twenty-two million.

It was in Holland that I noted that results from nationalist moves on the part of Germany and England, and in the French areas of Orleans and Angiers, in which formerly horticulture was their leading industry, by reason of international mal-adjustments, consequent horticultural slumps are sadly contemplated.

It was a rare pleasure to see at the Show and to visit in his home, Mr. R. A. Nicholson, donor to the American Rose Society of the Nicholson Bowl, and also to learn to know Mrs. Victoria Harrington, who is associated with Mr. Nicholson. I photographed Mr. Nicholson in his 12th Rose Garden.

It was good to see again Peter Lambert in his home at Trier, with a Ferry Street passing his home to be renamed the Peter Lambert Strasse. This great originator of Frau Karl Druschki and Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria belonged to the generation of those who responded to my earlier journeys. William Paul; Frank Cant, the elder Mayor of Colchester; Sam McGredy, Sr.

Pemberton; Guillot; Bernaix, as well as Pernet-Ducher; all these more or less great European Rose growers have passed beyond, but the Roses they originated still live, just as do the great Rose Gardens, the Bagatelle in the Bois de Boulogne, and Roseraie de L'Hay, built by Forestier and Gravereaux, both now in charge of the City of Paris, which promises long to keep glorious the memories of their founders, as we believe shall the Gardens of Hershey and Harrisburg keep sweet and fresh the memory of M. S. Hershey and Dr. J. Horace McFarland.

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Bankers assn - West chester 8-24-38

To be a good banker is not an easy job. He must not only know the banking business, but every other line of business requiring credit. He must know in advance and be prepared for eventualities. From every available source, he must gather facts that construct his own mental picture as a basis for his judgment. The more he knows, the better his judgment, and the greater his chance to avoid pitfalls and to determine upon policies that will lead his bank to profit from his leadership.

A part of his education is to be had from reading; a part of it from meeting men; and a part of it from travel, as has been the case today.

The alert among you pick up pointers of value in your business. You have good reason to be interested in what is going on in this county. To what extent are you interested and how much difference does it make whether you know or not, and how much you know about what is going on in Washington, London, Paris, Berlin, and Rome?

It would be presumptuous to assume that you did not already know what you should yet and yet the scene is changing almost daily.

The Chairman of your Committee assured me on about 50 hours notice that you would be interested to hear from a recent traveler to Europe.

In my business we are accustomed to expect that the value of an article will bear a reasonable proportion to what we pay for it. I hope that is not true tonight, for that case, it would not be worth much, unless indeed I am to expect a recompense in the future, like a host I had in England, who after entertaining me and my friend for two days, and learning of the expected cost of a trip for himself and wife to America next year, remarked, "I always enjoy having guests because I am always sure to get back more than I give." Well, if there is sufficient weight among

the bankers of Southern Chester County, I hope the time will come when this group will visit the Star Rose Nurseries at West Grove, and give us the pleasure of seeing you there. When I agreed to come here and drink in this picture of "well-fed men", perhaps already content with their day, I was not as shrewd as the boy in the story, who when met by the old lady, who said: "Son, can you direct me to the Peoples' Saving Bank?" The boy replied, "Yessum, for a quarter". The old lady said, "Isn't that a mighty high pay, my boy?", to which the boy answered, "No, ma'am, not for a Bank Director."

And another story makes me feel that my position can be judged, if I tell you about the bridggroom, who said, "And now, dear, that we are married, let us have a clear understanding about our affairs. Do. you wish to be President or Vice-President?"

To which the bride replied sweetly, "Neither. You be both. I'll just be the Treasurer".

Well that seems to be my position, having been President of my firm for 32 years and having encountered a depression back about 1929, and since that time the Banks have been in the position of "Treasurer who arm is long enough to reach in and take out whatever parts of the profit the traffic will bear. So I am just about in the same position as a business man in Germany, who has over him a dictator who decides how much money it is good for him to retain in his business, and how much is needed by the Reichs, with this difference: that in Germany, if his business gives evidence of being well managed and indeed of more business, to assist in the promotion of that industry, the increase of employment, the money is provided for that purpose, in spite of which I would rather be in America, as I will prove to you later.

What can I tell you tonight that will be of interest and value? First of all, let me tell you that you are not listening to a

College Professor. Your speaker don't earn his living that way. You are listening to one who has spent 40 years of his business life in the conduct of a mail-order nursery, specializing in Roses. We have learned how on good Chester County soil to grow what we think are about the best Roses grown in America, but in order to maintain a leadership in the production and sale of these Roses, it becomes necessary to replenish the stock annually with new varieties, which have to be tested before they are introduced. If they are good enough to warrant, it is possible now to obtain a United States Plant Patent, which gives us monopoly on production and permits us to license other growers who pay us a royalty. The new varieties which we select, propagate, and introduce, are to be had from plant breeders in this country, but more largely are they to be had in Europe. In order to keep in the forefront of the game, it has been the policy of my Company to keep in personal contact with European sources. With the exception of the War years, in addition to a representative sent on three different trips, I have myself averaged one trip to Europe every 4½ years since 1907.

From mid-May I spent 9 weeks abroad, 3½ in England and France. 1½ in Germany, 2 days in Holland, and 1 day each in Italy, Denmark & Luxembourg.

The question most often asked is, "When if at all is there going to be a War in Europe?" On continent, one hears less than in U.S.A. about War, except in England, where A.R.P. & the press, keep it constantly before one. I will relate one incident:

A very good friend of mine invited me to sit in at breakfast engagement where I heard the story of plans already made on the part of an able young man in

business in London, who had already $25,000 on deposit in a Trust Co. in America, and was completing plans for the transfer of his children to a partie cular family in this country, if and whenWar should break.

One of two things seemed to be true. In the light of enormous preparation, and $5. billion worth of expenditure for the purpose, those responsible for the Government of England must have great fear that War is likely or else those interested in the profit from such expenditures are able to develop and maintain a war scare similar to the method that may be used in this country where the danger of invasion is less.

In Italy, 3 things:

1) Mayor Aicardi - No election; appointments now come from Rome and that saves a great deal of time, xxx.
2) We may not take newspapers across the borders
3) A new town hall, in which an art exhibit included among the objects sculptured or modeled, the form of an Italian soldier in modern uniform, astride the prostrate form of a modern enemy, felled by a dagger held in the hands of the victorious Italian.

In France:
Paul Howard and self invited to visit the French Senate,

followed by conversation with Senator Turbat, keenly interested in re-establishing exchange in horticultural products. The

In France (Cont'd)
The cities of Orleans and Angier were both economically flat for the loss of this trade, due to exclusion on the part of each country.

Recount experience in trying to cash a check in Lyons, (1) at the bank of France
(2) at Credite Orleannais

(Story of 25¢ boy might come in here)

In Holland:
Horticultural business flat, competition keen. Flower Show reduced to one-tenth its former proportion.
This is easily accounted for by nationalism gone rampant in Hort. as in other things.

In England:
Relate the growth in the Rose Industry during the past five years due to a tariff of 25% ad valorem, that increased men operating the industry from 600 to 2000, and the production of Roses from 9 million to 22 million.

When we leave England and enter Germany, as I did, in company with a German friend, who had been with me in England more than a week, the contrast between the two countries was striking. It is typical of the contrast in Europe between the Democratic and the Fascist States. The former being a government by consent; the later government by

compulsion.

(Germany)

A barber in Hamburg said to me, "What he disliked about living in Germany was that when the officials of the State came to you, everything was, 'You must do this'. It is fair to say that the state "rides the neck of the individual".

It was illuminating to live and travel for ten days with a German friend, himself the head of a large business in Germany and a very successful operator. He is a fine fellow in every way,

As we passed the Hospital in London on the outside of which signs of its poverty was apparent, it seemed difficult for him to understand that a state should not suppor the Hospital, instead of it being oblige to rely upon voluntary contributions for funds forcare for those needing care.

I was interested to learn that he was undertain about leaving home for several weeks, while waiting to get consent from his government to draw from his bank sufficient funds to pay for his trip, in spite of the fact that he had a good balance. His government wanted to be double sure that the purpose of his errand was good and that the expense was justified.

The contrast between the two countries is probably typical in the matter of road making:

Elaborate this:

Due: In England there was evidence of extensive building construction, most of it government subsidized.

In Germany, State enterprises or State supported enterprises seeme to be most in evidence in the field of construction.

Refer to Volkswagon Factory, cost $800. each for which citizens are

urged now to begin saving, so that every family in Germany can have a car.

Business regulations in the Rose industry, minimum and maximum prices, a fixed price for labor.

Let us compare the two countries.

In England the introduction of a new variety, response from the public alone decides what shall be offered, or the extent of the sales. I met the man who supplies 666 Woolworth Stores. An effort was made to curb his activities, but it was unsuccessful, due to an unbiased government authority. Opposition to his course had come from a Sec. of a National Rose Society of 15,000 members, whose work in testing and publishing notes of new varieties, has a real influence on the business but does not control it.

In Germany, to the contrary, there is a state authority made up of a board on which the nursery industry is represented, and I met them - fine men. Before any new Rose is introduced, it must be tested by this Board at a central station, conducted by the German government, and any new Rose from outside the country is also tested and none allowed to be introduced until approved. When approved the originator in Germany is given the right to license other growers, who pay him a royalty, much in line with our patent system, but they control absolutely what shall be offered and what not. They have done away with low-price competition prevented profiteering.

In England the Rose growers themselves banded together to plant exhibition gardens, which are now not so prosperous.

In Essen, the Reich Gartin Show was an example of what the Nation is doing to popularize gardening, and here on exhibition were the Novelties of the German originators.

My good Germanyfriend told me that his sales in five years had doubtled, that he had gotten orders of 100,000 plants for a single city, and told of Goering visit to some soldiers Barracks, as a result of which 40,000 Roses were order delivered, which looked like a big buy for a place fit for a solder to live in.

But let us follow the fortunes of my business friend. What happens to his money?

The Government is said to have arms of different lengths: 1 long arm and 1 short arm; with the short arm they pay out benefits, but with the long arm they reach after the funds they need. Mr.friend, Mrs. Zeimet of Trier was very expressive of the high cost of the present administration. But that is not all. Banking at one time was privat It is no longer so. The Government now controls. If it needs money, and a man had $00,000 Reichmarks, he must not be surprised if the Government requires 100,000 and give him a receipt, which is in the nature of negotiating a government loan. At the exiration date the rate may be reduced. His only chanc of recovering his cash is the liquidity of the Reich, and nobody

knows how much money they have. They have performed some very wonderful feats of interior financing. Tourist

are not allowed to take out more money than they bring in. A careful record is kept on entering and leaving the country. Even their own citizens are not allowed to take mxxx money out, and people on the outside who have money due them, find it very difficult to get. The regular price as you know of the Reichmark is about 40¢, but"tourist"Reichmarks are 23¢. They have"charity"marks for those who wish to convert some of their money for use for charitable purposes money that otherwise may be confiscated. They have "barter marks such as Brazil recently refused to accept in payment for goods bought from them.

As a little example of their housekeeping nationally, they prohibit the purchase of lemons and citizens are urged to plant Rhubarb instead. I bought a shirt in England. The shirt tails were longer than I needed, but the Germans do better by having their shirt tails shorter than I like. Everything is regulated.

A storekeeper,used, by one of my personal friends in Berlin, reported having taken X6 examinations and having been licensed to carry 6 lines of goods, and he was uncertain about keeping soap because it called for another series of studies, then an examination, and then a license for which he had to pay.

Every thing is controlled in this fashion.

There is a liberty that may be abused and a control that may result in greater profit for all.

In England I saw wheat fields in which I saw poppy and cockle, or other weeds were so think as to be a disgrace to the farmer who had charge. All over Germany I can't remember a single weed, after riding

four times across the continent. I wish American farmers could all see the uniform ~~friend~~liness of the grain fields of Europe.

The two G. men:- Goebbels, Propagation minister, and Goering the medal man, who seems to run the rest of the empire Hitler leaves much of it to him.

Life-size Gold head of 1st wife.

Rubber medals for the bath.

Dog license lost and found on him

Magnetic hoist and electric plant.

St. Peter's story about "Missing a Star".

Goering runs the huntsmen, issues regulations. My friend Kordes is a hunter. He gave me some of the tenderest and most delicious venison I ever ate. A young deer had been found eating in his garden, which he shot. They must fence their Rose fields to protect them.

From Goering are issued strict instructions whereby the best breed of deer are protected for increase and no one may shoot them. A mistake on this part resulted in bringing down one of the finest buck of his whole life experience. It was confiscated and the Antlers are mounted in Goering's quarters. He hopes someday to get them back.

All hunters are under instructions to destroy the unfit among the deer, such are identified by the formation at the base of their horns or antlers. Failure to comply has its punishment.

If you raise a pig of your own,

you are obliged to sell it at a price fixed by the Government, and then buy back at Government fixed price such parts as you may want.

Hitlers rise to power. We had our Huey Long and our Father Conklin, but Germany was sick. Hitler made promises to the people. They believed him and gradually he got control. I asked my friend Kordes, "What about Hitler." His reply was, "He had done what he promised" and that is true. What the average visitor may not see is the control over the Germanx people by the Nazi party, which is not universal by any means, 10% I think.
The S.S. of Brown Shirt - 2 million
" S.A. or Black " - 250,000

These men may not marry except girls who measure up to certain standards physically, and perhaps otherwise. The youth are selected most carefully are trained for participation in this party; only the pick of the youth are taken.

What is the attitude in Germany? Up to 25 years the young people appear to be enthusiastic, for they are "in the saddle". I found less enthusiasm among the older people whom I met. I found a telephone disconnected in order that one might talk without risk of being overheard and great care taken to reveal opinion. 2 of my friends that attended Pastor Nehmuller's church, where his brother preached the xermon on the Sunday that I was in Berlin

There are all kinds of people in Europe, just as there are here. They have all kinds of aims, ideas, ambitions, and an equal of them perhaps are just as thoughtless and ignorant about the Government under which they live as is the case with us, but the character of those in charge of the Government is a matter of very great importance.

Tell here the story of the "Boiled Beans"
and say; "If guilty of perfidy with Diety, what may not be expected " with their attitude toward their fellow man"

Quote from Sept. "Atlantic Monthly"
"What are the Chances of War?"

Tell the story of the Sea Captain and the "Fussy old lady".
His answer to her: "Time to go acros the Atlantic is when you have the money and want to go".
So with regard to the chances of War, the chances are that there will be a War when there is a nation or the leaders of a nation who have the money and think they can get away with it.

The Jew Problem is too big to be included in this talk. I interviewed:

1.
2.
3.
4.

I brought mail out and posted it in Switzerland to avoid interception.

I saw a girl turned back at the border by five Nazi uniformed police men. My best friend in Austria was

striped naked and searched, and as I left Austria I valued freedom as I have never done so before. It seems to me that the dangers to us from War is less than the danger of the insidious invasion of our rights and the loss of democratic control.

North Carolina -
2/22 to 2/25

"Causes of Failure"

1937

From Dean Hole's book "A book about Roses"

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"He who would have beautiful Roses in his garden must have beautiful Roses in his heart. He must love them well and always. To win, he must woo, as Jacob wooed Laban's daughter, though drought and frost consume. He must have not only the glowing admiration, the enthusiasm, and the passion, but the tenderness, the thoughtfulness, the reverence the watchfulness of love. With no ephemeral caprice, like the fair young knight's, who loves and who rides away when his sudden fire is gone from the cold white ashes, the cavalier of the Rose has semper fidelis upon his crest and shield. He is loyal and devoted ever, in storm-fraught or in sunny days; not only the first upon a summer's morning to gaze admiringly on glowing charms, but the first, when leaves fall and winds are chill, to protect against cruel frost. As with smitten bachelor or steadfast mate the lady of his love is lovely ever, so to the true Rose-grower must the Rose-tree be always a thing of beauty. To others, when its flowers have faded, it may be worthless as a hedgerow thorn; to him, in every phase, it is precious. I am no more the Rose, it says, but cherish me, for we have dwelt together; and the glory which has been, and the glory which shall be, never fade from his heart."

Lecture - North Carolina
by Robert Pyle

"Roses are the poetry of earth
As the stars are the poetry of heaven."

"The interest in the Rose cannot pass. The appeal of the flower is practically universal. The variety of form and color is wide, and the adaptations remarkable. It has become part of the experience of the race."-L.H.Bailey

Purpose in the name of the Rose, stated by the late Dr.E.H.Wilson:

"In English, French, German, Danish and Norwegian its name is rose; in Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian and Latin it is rosa; in Swedish it is ros; in Dutch roos; in Bohemian ruze; in Hungarian rosza; in Greek rhodon."

When the Pennsylvania Horticultural Soc. in 1927 celebrated its hundredth birthday anniversary, it invited Dr. Ernest H. Wilson, famous plant explorer of the Arnold Arboretum to be its guest speaker. There had been brought into bloom and there displayed before us, beautifully arranged on the speakers' table, were the specimen flowers of which he was to speak. All these,he told us, except Lilac were varieties introduced into America during the lifetime of this venerable Society. The Poinsettia,1829, Wistaria 1825, Carnation, Gladiolus, Dahlia, Chrysanthemum, are all flowers of the modern garden, but none of them known to us more than an hundred years.

Let us with the flowers of that century compare the life of the Rose:

1906-"Genus Rosa" by Miss Wilmott
1824 "Redoute" - "Les Roses"
1796 - Mary Laurence -
1600 - Hortus Eystettensis -
1500 - "The Romance of the Rose" from the British Museum-written in
1240-1280 - "The Romance of the Rose Poem"
500 B.C. - Sappho:-

"Would Jove appoint some flower to reign
In matchless beauty on the plain,
The Rose (mankind will all agree),
The Rose the Queen of Flowers should be."

Anacreon (563-478 B.C.)

"Then, then, in strange eventual hour,
And earth produced an infant flower,
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The gods beheld this brilliant birth,
And hailed the Rose, the boon of earth."
-- Moore's version of an Anacreon.

If proof were lacking we might consult the historians for early evidence of the Rose Herodotus, Josephus, Pliny and the rest. But were the historians to tell us accurately, they would reveal the fact that the Rose is indigenous and has been found native only in the northern hemispheres, but neither in South America nor Africa has it ever been found growing naturally.

Among the earliest English poets, you recall the quaint phrases of:

Kisa'I of Merv.(XIth Century):-

"Roses are a gift of price
Sent to us from Paradise
More divine our Nature grows
In the Eden of the Rose."

Hafiz, Persian poet of 14th Century:

"Thou fairest Rose of all, ah, say
For whom dost thou thy hundred leaves dis-
To what blest mortal wilt thou own /play?
Such charms have sprung for him alone?

Chaucer in his "Romance of the Rose"

"For nothing liken me might more,
Than dwelling by the Roses aye,
And then never to pass away."

Shakespeare:

"The Rose looks fair, but fairer it we deem
For that sweet odour which doth in it live.

Omar Khayyam-

"Oh! the Rose is a flower to wave in the air
To shake her gay head at all who pass by,
To blow the rich perfume that she doth bear,
To flaunt her proud beauty in every eye."

Goethe:-
"The rose is wont with pride to swell
And ever seeks to rise...."

Christina Rossetti:-
"In the wind of sunny June
Thrives the red rose crop.
Every day fresh blossoms blow
While the first leaves drop;
White rose and yellow rose,
And moss rose choice to find,
And the cottage cabbage rose
Not one whit behind."

If then the Rose has been the friend of man for so many centuries, to what extent had it increased by say the beginning of our own century, for that is when my work with the Rose began. My first trip to Europe in search of the Rose was some thirty years ago, and except for the War period, I have been able to repeat this on the average o of every five years since; each time in search of the Rose. On my first journey I discovered a little volume called "Nomenclature of the Rose" by Simon and Cochet, containing the name of rose, of originator, date of origin, class, and color, of 12,000 Roses, than of record.

Since that time I calculate that there have been introduced and registered not less than 5,000 more varieties; almost half as many have been originated and recorded during the first third of this century, as had existed in all times up to its beginning. A truly great advance has been made during the first third of this century. Of all truly great Rose men, I can think of only one that I never met, Dean Hole. He it was whose delightful "Book about Roses" opens with that sage remark, "He who would have beautiful Roses in his garden, must have beautiful Roses in his heart. He must love them well and always. To win, he must woo, as Jacob wooed Laban's daughter, though drought and frost consume. He must have not only the glowing admiration, the enthusiasm, and the

passion, but the tenderness, the thoughtfulness, the reverence, the watchfulness of love. With no ephemeral caprice, like the fair young knight's, who loves and who rides away when his sudden fire is gone from the cold white ashes, the cavalier of the Rose has semper fidelis upon his crest and shiled. He is loyal and devoted ever, in storm-fraught or in sunny days; not only the first upon a summer's morning to gaze admiringly on glowing charms, but the first, when leaves fall and winds are chill, to protect against cruel frost. As with smitten bachelor or steadfast mate the lady of his love is lovely ever, so to the true Rose-grower must the Rose-tree be always a thing of beauty. To others, when its flowers have faded, it may be worthless as a hedgerow thorn; to him, in every phase, it is precious. I am no more the Rose, it says, but cherish me, for we have dwelt together; and the glory whichhas been, and the glory which shall be, never fade from his heart."

But it has been my privilege to meet and to know, I believe, every one of the great Rose Hybridizers of this century in Europe as well as in America. Let me name at least one in each nation:

For Germany, Peter Lambert who gave us Frau Karl Druschki, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria

In England, William Paul, who gave us Ophelia, the parent of so many wonderful Roses, and I should not pass Great Britain without reference to the Dickson's and the McGredy's of Ireland, responsible for

DICKSON - LADY ASHTOWN
DAME EDITH HELEN
BETTY VERICHARD
EDITH VELLIE PERKINS
DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON

MC GREDY - LADY ALICE STANLEY
MRS. HENRY MORSE
MARGARET McGREDY
MRS. SAM McGREDY

In Spain, Pedro Dot, who writes that with all their troubles, he still carries on.

From France, the great Pernet-Ducher, the greatest of his time, who achieved the great triumph of bringing the yellow and flame colors across from the Lutea into the

Hybrid Teas, to say nothing of Chambard, Guillot, and more recently Mallerin, and young Meilland his pupil.

I do not overlook America, for have we not had the wonderful Dr. Van Fleet, that great modest rosarian, who seemed to understand the Rose as a father knows a child, and at whose home I use to visit and in the evenings after long afternoons among his Roses, listen to him play the violin. O! so exquisitely!

My introduction to the great Bagatelle International Contest was from another great American Rose Hybridizer, E. Guerney Hill, of Richmond, Indiana. He gave us:
E.G.Hill, General McArthur, Columbia,
Mme. Butterfly, Richmond

Let us not forget John Cook, originator of Radiance.

If these were the great Rose men, where were the greatest of Rose collections:
1. At Sangerhausen, with its 9000 varieties in central Germany.
2. At Roserie de L'Hay with its 6000 kinds, 10 miles south of Paris. (Later I will show you pictures of these.

Each of these gardens were museums of the Rose, mammoth and nearly complete collections of all Roses in existence today.

As for the Roses in commerce, Europe and Australia I calculate have something like 2500 kinds, for in the catalog of Ketten Bros. of Luxembourg alone is 1244. In U.S. of America, 277 firms in three years listed 2366 varieties; one of them 735. "Modern Roses", published in 1930, listed 2511 varieties.

How do we chose from among so many, when for the use of most people a tenth of these numbers, or around 200 are ample to select from. Of course, for Park purposes or for an Arboretum, 2000 to 3000 kinds are not too many. But for those who would plant a home garden, 200 kinds are usually enough. How do we eliminate 2300 kinds?

Ans. In two ways; first by travel and second by test, and then again by travelling

to see the tests made by others. In each Rose Nation in Europe, I prize the chance to visit their important testing grounds:

1. In France, the Bagatelle , the famouse International Rose Test Garden.
2. In Germany, Uetersen, 10,000 Roses and paid for by admissions.
3. In England, Haywards Heath, presided over by Courtney Page, Secretary of the National Rose Society of England, with its 15,000 members.
4. In Spain, Pedralbes, presided over by Director Rubio of the Department of Parks of Barcelona.

As frequently as possible each of these gardens are visited and in each are found the choicest fruits of the hybridizers of each nation, with some exchange between nations. From these gardens, I go out and visit the growers and originators themselves, and thus obtain still more and more complete information. But allowances must be made for the differences in climate and soil, etc. Let me tell you here the contrast between the experience at Belfast and at Haywards Heath. The experience in America with the Rose Radiance as compared with its lack of standing in Europe. If then there is the difference indicated within a few hundred miles in Europe, does it not stand to reason that there is far greater difference between Europe and America. It is, indeed, only by test in our own climate that we can know what Roses are best for America. There is another reason why we must test with extreme care and thoroughness before we can make any decision as to what may be included in our relatively short list. That is the very rapid turnover in varieties by reason of the steady and constant improvement in the quality of kinds being introduced.

In The Conard-Pyle 1937 Catalog where 173 varieties of Roses, of which 107 are new, when compared with a catalog of 1930, which contains 203 kinds, from which 137 have been

dropped and only 66 kept for the catalog of this year. Yet, in the last five years, 700 new Roses have been registered, of which 150 originated in America and 550 abroad, and of these 700, 200 were introduced in America, and of these 100 have been introduced by The Conard-Pyle Company. Do you not therefore, see how imperative it is for the leading Rose specialist himself to test these kinds in order to know their relative value. Therefore, our method must be to obtain directly from the hybridizers his unintroduced seedlings and then to test these thoroughly in order that we may be the first to know where triumphs lie. We then take into consideration,

and make allowances for variations in climate.

and make allowances for variations in personal taste

and make allowances for variations in the Rose itself, as between the time that it first emerges from its infant state and until its character has become truly formed. Our final choice may be found listed in our catalog.

After we have decided which one out of say 500 deserve the christening;-- which are to be the debutants;-- and on which we shall squander the $500. to $1,000. expense for a coming-out party.

On our home grounds we maintain three separate collections. Under test are nearly 1000 varieties chiefly from abroad. In our museum of Roses containing kinds kept for various purposes including Species and sorts occasionally required, 800 kinds. On display to represent current varieties in commerce, some 400 kinds. A total easily of 2000 varieties.

In addition to constant observation of these, we travel among other testing grounds and likewise get reports from stock sent to various centers.

For your convenience I have had made an especial list of not 200, but 100 kinds. These include an assortment arranged in this

fashion, a separate list of 35 chosen from the 230 kinds introduced in the last five years, beside the standard list of Hybrid Teas and other groups, arranged in colors. It is my purpose to show you a few outstanding varieties from each of these three sections.

Explain:- After displaying these individual varieties, it is my purpose to demonstrate the proper methods of pruning, planting, and the like, after which will be a subsequent showing on the screen of great gardens both in this country and abroad.

"He who plants a rose, plants Beauty;
He who waters it until it grows
A radiant,throbbing thing of poignant glory,
Serves mankind-Oh, much better than he knows.

"He who plants a rose, plants Splendor:
Breathless rapture flung across the sod,
A light to shake the soul and lift the spirit
Up to the high white citadel of God.

"He who plants a rose,plants Triumph:
Mastering the brown, reluctant soil,
He lights at last a brave bright showing
of Beauty, Splendor, Triumph for his toil."

-- Grace Noll Crowell
May 1936- "Rose Petals" of Seattle Rose.Soc.

I am in debt to Nelson

D. Hale

R. Poets of Eng

Rose in 10 L

Int. Commerce
pass. Ass
port of Exp.
race

1906
1824
1796
1600
1500 - 1246
500 B.C.

12000
5000

Test Gardens
show
moving pictures

Miss Eleanor Fox
G.O.

Alice Paris Wht
315 Lindsay St
Librarian at
Hogg Pk College

Betty Tarkhate

Blair Park
(Band Stand Park)

Lecture - North Carolina
by Robert Pyle

Feb. 22, 23, 24, 25 } 1937

"Roses are the poetry of earth
As the stars are the poetry of heaven."

"The interest in the Rose cannot pass. The appeal of the flower is practically universal. The variety of form and color is wide, and the adaptations remarkable. It has become part of the experience of the race."-L.H.Bailey

Purpose in the name of the Rose, stated by the late Dr.E.H.Wilson:

"In English, French, German, Danish and Norwegian its name is rose; in Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian and Latin it is rosa; in Swedish it is ros; in Dutch roos; in Bohemian ruze; in Hungarian rosza; in Greek rhodon."

When the Pennsylvania Horticultural Soc. in 1927 celebrated its hundredth birthday anniversary, it invited Dr. Ernest H. Wilson, famous plant explorer of the Arnold Arboretum to be its guest speaker. There had been brought into bloom and there displayed before us, beautifully arranged on the speakers' table, were the specimen flowers of which he was to speak. All these,he told us, except Lilac were varieties introduced into America during the lifetime of this venerable Society. The Poinsettia,1829, Wistaria 1825, Carnation, Gladiolus, Dahlia, Chrysanthemum, are all flowers of the modern garden, but none of them known to us more than an hundred years.

Let us with the flowers of that century compare the life of the Rose:

1906 "Genus Rosa" by Miss Wilmott
1824 "Redoute" - "Les Roses"
1796 - Mary Laurence -
1600 - Hortus Eystettensis -
1500 - "The Romance of the Rose" from the British Museum-written in
1240-1280 - "The Romance of the Rose Poem"
500 B.C. - Sappho:-

"Would Jove appoint some flower to reign
In matchless beauty on the plain,
The Rose (mankind will all agree),
The Rose the Queen of Flowers should be."

Anacreon (563-478 B.C.)

"Then, then, in strange eventual hour,
And earth produced an infant flower,
****
The gods beheld this brilliant birth,
And hailed the Rose, the boon of earth."
-- Moore's version of an Anacreon.

If proof were lacking we might consult the historians for early evidence of the Rose Herodotus, Josephus, Pliny and the rest. But were the historians to tell us accurately, they would reveal the fact that the Rose is indigenous and has been found native only in the northern hemispheres, but neither in South America nor Africa has it ever been found growing naturally.

Among the earliest English poets, you recall the quaint phrases of:

Kisa'I of Merv.(XIth Century):-

"Roses are a gift of price
Sent to us from Paradise
More divine our Nature grows
In the Eden of the Rose."

Hafiz, Persian poet of 14th Century:

"Thou fairest Rose of all, ah, say
For whom dost thou thy hundred leaves dis-
To what blest mortal wilt thou own /play?
Such charms have sprung for him alone?

Chaucer in his "Romance of the Rose"

"For nothing liken me might more,
Than dwelling by the Roses aye,
And then never to pass away."

Shakespeare:

"The Rose looks fair, but fairer it we deem
For that sweet odour which doth in it live.

Omar Khayyam-

"Oh! the Rose is a flower to wave in the air.
To shake her gay head at all who pass by,
To blow the rich perfume that she doth bear,
To flaunt her proud beauty in every eye."

Goethe:-
"The rose is wont with pride to swell
And ever seeks to rise...."

Christina Rossetti:-
"In the wind of sunny June
Thrives the red rose crop.
Every day fresh blossoms blow
While the first leaves drop;
White rose and yellow rose,
And moss rose choice to find,
And the cottage cabbage rose
Not one whit behind."

If then the Rose has been the friend of man for so many centuries, to what extent had it increased by say the beginning of our own century, for that is when my work with the Rose began. My first trip to Europe in search of the Rose was some thirty years ago, and except for the War period, I have been able to repeat this on the average o of every five years since; each time in search of the Rose. On my first journey I discovered a little volume called "Nomenclature of the Rose" by Simon and Cochet, containing the name of rose, of originator, date of origin, class, and color, of 12,000 Roses, than of record.

Since that time I calculate that there have been introduced and registered not less than 5,000 more varieties; almost half as many have been originated and recorded during the first third of this century, as had existed in all times up to its beginning. A truly great advance has been made during the first third of this century. Of all truly great Rose men, I can think of only one that I never met, Dean Hole. He it was whose delightful "Book about Roses" opens with that sage remark, "He who would have beautiful Roses in his garden, must have beautiful Roses in his heart. He must love them well and always. To win, he must woo, as Jacob wooed Laban's daughter, though drought and frost consume. He must have not only the glowing admiration, the enthusiasm, and the

passion, but the tenderness, the thoughtfulness, the reverence, the watchfulness of love. With no ephemeral caprice, like the fair young knight's, who loves and who rides away when his sudden fire is gone from the cold white ashes, the cavalier of the Rose has semper fidelis upon his crest and shiled. He is loyal and devoted ever, in storm-fraught or in sunny days; not only the first upon a summer's morning to gaze admiringly on glowing charms, but the first, when leaves fall and winds are chill, to protect against cruel frost. As with smitten bachelor or steadfast mate the lady of his love is lovely ever, so to the true Rose-grower must the Rose-tree be always a thing of beauty. To others, when its flowers have faded, it may be worthless as a hedgerow thorn; to him, in every phase, it is precious. I am no more the Rose, it says, but cherish me, for we have dwelt together; and the glory whichhas been, and the glory which shall be, never fade from his heart."

But it has been my privilege to meet and to know, I believe, every one of the great Rose Hybridizers of this century in Europe as well as in America. Let me name at least one in each nation:

For Germany, Peter Lambert who gave us Frau Karl Druschki, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria

In England, William Paul, who gave us Ophelia, the parent of so many wonderful Roses, and I should not pass Great Britain without reference to the Dickson's and the McGredy's of Ireland, responsible for

DICKSON - LADY ASHTOWN
DAME EDITH HELEN
BETTY UPRICHARD
EDITH WELLIS PERKINS
DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON

McGREDY - MARGARET McGREDY
LADY ALICE STANLEY
MRS. HENRY MORSE
MRS. SAM McGREDY

In Spain, Pedro Dot, who writes that with all their troubles, he still carries on.

From France, the great Pernet-Ducher, the greatest of his time, who achieved the great triumph of bringing the yellow and flame colors across from the Lutea into the

Hybrid Teas, to say nothing of Chambard, Guillot, and more recently Mallerin, and young Meilland his pupil.

I do not overlook America, for have we not had the wonderful Dr. Van Fleet, that great modest rosarian, who seemed to understand the Rose as a father knows a child, and at whose home I use to visit and in the evenings after long afternoons among his Roses, listen to him play the violin. O! so exquisitely!

My introduction to the great Bagatelle International Contest was from another great American Rose Hybridizer, E. Guerney Hill, of Richmond, Indiana. He gave us:
E. G. Hill, General McArthur, Columbia,
Mme. Butterfly. Richmond

Let us not forget John Cook, originator of Radiance.

If these were the great Rose men, where were the greatest of Rose collections.
1. At Sangerhausen, with its 9000 varieties in central Germany.
2. At Roserie de L'Hay with its 6000 kinds, 10 miles south of Paris. (Later I will show you pictures of these.

Each of these gardens were museums of the Rose, mammoth and nearly complete collections of all Roses in existence today.

As for the Roses in commerce, Europe and Australia I calculate have something like 2500 kinds, for in the catalog of Ketten Bros. of Luxembourg alone is 1244. In U.S. of America, 277 firms in three years listed 2366 varieties; one of them 735. "Modern Roses", published in 1930, listed 2511 varieties.

How do we chose from among so many, when for the use of most people a tenth of these numbers, or around 200 are ample to select from. Of course, for Park purpposes or for an Arboretum, 2000 to 3000 kinds are not too many. But for those who would plant a home garden, 200 kinds are usually enough. How do we eliminate 2300 kinds?

Ans. In two ways; first by travel and second by test, and then again by travelling

to see the tests made by others. In each Rose Nation in Europe, I prize the chance to visit their important testing grounds:

1. In France, the Bagatelle , the famouse International Rose Test Garden.
2. In Germany, Uetersen, 10,000 Roses and paid for by admissions.
3. In England, Haywards Heath, presided over by Courtney Page, Secretary of the National Rose Society of England, with its 15,000 members.
4. In Spain, Pedralbes, presided over by Director Rubio of the Department of Parks of Barcelona.

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-- Grace Noll Crowell
May 1936- "Rose Petals" of Seattle Rose.Soc.

Feb.20, 1937

"When any Master holds twixt hand and chin
A violin of mine, he will be glad
That Stradivari lived, made violins
And made them of the best . . . . .
. . . For while God gives them skill,
I give them instruments to play upon,
God using me to help him. . . . .
. . . If my hand slacked,
I should rob God, since he is fullest good,
Leaving a blank behind, instead of violins.
He could not make Antonio Stradivari's violins
Without Antonio."

~~--~~--George Eliot.

MEMBER OF A GARDEN CLUB

She's of no common clay-
Cooking meals, rearing children, meeting
the 6:17.
No, the garden is her husband, tulips her
children, the flower-show her home,
Mulch and peat moss her food, rock garden
her final resting place.
She sits gelid amid talk of life, death
or politics,
But bursts into flame when someone mentions
delphiniums.
Moons wax and wane, floods rise, mountains
fall -
She sits and plans where to plant the new
hybrid begonias.
She's of no common clay.
She looks at you with her head on one side,
considering
Whether to put you in a flower arrangement
With two freesias, one grape hyacinth, and
some baby's-breath
In a Louis Quinze vase,
Or drop you in a nicotine solution with the
other rose bugs.

From Women of Suburbia
by Ruth Purdy

January 1937- Bulletin of the National
Council of State Garden Clubs

4)

Choice of Present-Day varieties of Roses,
By Robert Pyle, Pres., The Conard-Pyle Co., West Grove, Pa.
At Ohio State University, Columbus, January 20, 1937.

...

The largest collection of Roses which the writer has ever inspected was said to contain 9000 varieties, which estimate he believes was approximately true. "The Nomenclature of The Rose" by Simon Cochet contains the names of over 12,000 varieties since the publication of which there have probably been introduced 6000 more, making a grand total of 18,000 Roses known and of definite record. Of this quantity, however, it is doubtful if as many as 10,000 varieties could be collected today.

In European and Australian commerce today there are probably over 2000 varieties, there being 1244 in the index of one European Catalog we have, and this list includes a great many varieties not offered in America, in spite of which a recent study reveals that in U.S.A. 277 different firms during the past 3 years have offered no less than 2336 varieties - the longest list of any American Catalog having been 735.

From this grand total of many thousand Roses are we sure and by what token can we feel assured that we are in possession of the best varieties to meet the highest type of demand in our trade.

Let us briefly define the limitations of our subject: If we are to choose out of the entire Who's Who of the Rose a particular list of Present-Day varieties, shall we agree that we are looking for a list that will meet the requirements of the average home owner within a given locality, bounded, say, by Connecticut River on the East; Indiana on the West; Potomac River on the South; and Lake Erie and Ontario on the North. If we were choosing a list for Park purposes, it would include five times as many as the 200 varieties or thereabouts that we propose selecting. It is also understood that this inspection has to do with the garden Rose alone, including kinds for cutting from the garden, but not varieties for under-glass growing. Also have been omitted varieties too tender for the locality indicated - such as Marechal Neil.

To what extent can we feel assured that we in America have the pick from Roses grown abroad? Because for 25 years, with intervals, pioneering American Rose men have by frequent and extensive travel made personal contacts with growers and Rose centers abroad. In addition to first hand familiarity with Rose growers in Holland, Spain, Italy, Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia and Belgium. We are familiar with the Rose growers of the British Isles, who, through the National Rose Society, have developed the last word in a Rose Test Garden at Haywards Heath. We know the German growers with their excellent Rosarium recently started at Utersen and their quarter-century old largest collection in the World perhaps, at Sangerhausen. We know and attend the International Rose Show at the Bagatelle in Paris, and are familiar with the enormous collection at Roserie de L'Hay, and to each of these centers are annually forwarded for testing the latest developments, so that America has had the chance, by reason of intimate relationships with Rose leaders abroad, to get the very pick of what they produce.

Comment needs to be made, however, with regard to examples that indicate vast differences in climatic conditions, which when matched with differences in the temperaments of various Roses interfere markedly with any universal transfer of varieties from one country to another. Examples as follows:

While the proportion of Roses for American use that have been originated in America is increasing, the majority in use here today are of foreign origin.

To what extent do American Rose growers test European importations before offering them to the American public. I can speak only for one firm. By a selective process we are saved the expense of importing from abroad more than approximately 125 varieties annually, believing that within that number we are getting the cream of new introductions. These go into the same hopper with a less quantity of new varieties being offered in America, and these varieties are kept under test from 3 to 6 years before being offered to the American public.

In addition to Roses that we are growing for our regular trade, we have three separate collections constantly under inspection. (1) Of unintroduced varieties from all sources being tested on original plants and newly propagated material, close to a thousand varieties. (2) Second, a collection maintained for purposes of propagation and retention of varieties of unique interest and for purposes of possible hybridizing; another collection of _____ varieties. And, (3) third, display gardens, in which are kept going at the peak of performance, varieties that have been or are being introduced and are in current use, this collection being made to conform as nearly as possible to the list offered for sale.

Other firms are doing a similar work. It is the possibility of visiting with them and they with us to which should be added the judgment that evolves as the result of visits on the part of our own retail customers, whose expressed preferences have weight with us in finally arriving at a decision with respect to new Roses; As to whether or not they are worth introducing and with respect to Roses that have been introduced, as to whether they deserve to maintain a place in the face of new introductions that are likely to crowd them out.

America is not yet favored with as complete and well managed Test Gardens as Sangerhausen, Bagatelle or Haywards Heath, although Portland is well managed and highly useful, and Hartford is being improved as a Test Garden. America has yet to develop its National Rosarium, which shall be adequate to the needs of the nation. The American Rose Society has recently established 16 Test centers, these being, however, private gardens, useful from the standpoint of representing various climatic regions.

Another test, and let me assure you this holds down introductions very decidely, is the cost of "coming out parties" for new debutantes. A proper coming out party for a new Rose that is really worth while should cost no less than $1000. If the "young lady" to be introduced is likely to reign in splendor but a few short years, a less important coming out affair need be arranged - say $500.

Of this, a Plant Patent will cost from $200 to $250, and color-plates alone another $200 or more. No right minded Rose Grower will incur expenses of this character unless there is prospects of a good response from an admiring public.

RP/EM

Oct.22,1935

MUNICIPAL ROSE GARDENS

In the summer of 1930 while travelling in Europe, there came into my life two separate experiences, both of which made a very deep impression upon me. The first of these is not likely to be repeated. Two nights and a day were spent at Ober-Ammergau, as a background for observing the Passion Play where one was transported quite beyond one's self into the life of a marvelous personality who lived some 2,000 years ago.

The second experience occupied the high spot of the previous afternoon in a visit to the Zeis Planetarium in the city of Munich in Bavaria, and made upon me an impression almost as profound.

Today I shall make further reference only to the second of these two indelible experiences. The Planetarium, built by the Zeis firm, the well-known manufacturers of optical apparatus, and located in a famous museum in the city of Munich, was I believe the original one of its kind. Upon the occasion of my visit there were still very few in existence anywhere-one being then under construction for erection in the city of Chicago. Since then one has been opened in Philadelphia, and during the present year another one thrown open to the public in New York City. Doubtless every one of you, if you have not seen, have read of this wonderful creation of modern science. The constellations of the heavens are made to appear precisely as in nature against the large broad dome above the heads of the audience, who sit in silent admiration, as just at dusk-one by one the "stars, the forget-me-nots of the Angels, blossom in the infinite meadows of Heaven". The moving constellations which usually require an entire night or longer to make their way across the sky, go through precisely the same movement under perfect control of the director in less than one short hour. The popularity of the Planetarium, with people in all walks of life is

Planetarium - asset
no citizen for himself

-2-

most impressive. School children attend in groups and the horizons of their own lives are broadened as they come to understand a little better the vast unmeasured regions of the infinite---~~and so~~ In all of us there is something of wonder and awe, so universal that there need be no question about the Planetarium increasingly for many years, to continuing to be a center of attraction.

I refer to the Planetarium as an example of a great asset for a city, which the average John Citizen could not possibly provide for himself, and yet so eminently may it serve an aggregation often of thousands of citizens as to reduce to a minimum the expense involved for each individual who benefits from it. I would like you to think, therefore, of the Municipal Rose Garden as belonging in the same group of Public Institutions, in the same category as to large scale usefulness, as the Planetarium, the Art Gallery, the Public Library, or even as the Zoological Garden or the Park System. Indeed, a Master Rosarium, as I hope to show you later with my colored illustrations, may be quite as beautiful as an Art Gallery, as useful to the owner of a home-garden as any library, and as complete an example of ~~a~~ many types of specimens in the Rose Kingdom as the Zoological Garden serves to show in the animal kingdom.

Just as in the case of the Planetarium which offered this massive spectacle of the universe in action, so too does the Municipal Rose Garden offer to large numbers of people from every walk of life an opportunity to enjoy, as often as they like and to their own great edification, a spectacle that would have been quite beyond the reach of 99% of them, if left to themselves to provide, and, as in the case of the Planetarium, so with a Municipal Rose Garden, the realization of such a gift for all the people is likely to depend upon the initiative and leadership of public spirited citizens to provide, as well as upon

the undoubted support of an enlightened citizenship, should it be proposed that the maintainence of such a cultural addition to the life of the city should be provided from the public purse.

But, why, you ask, should one advocate the building of a Municipal Rose Garden any more than a Municipal Peony, Iris, Dahlia, Phlox, or Chrysanthemum Garden? My answer would reveal no new thing, but older than the Christian Era has it been acknowledged on highest authority that among all flowers the Rose is supreme. Sappho, 700 years before Christ, wrote:

"Of all the flowers upon the plain
The Rose mankind would all agree
The Rose, the "Queen of Flowers" should be

Throughout the ages since, I think, with out question, among ~~the~~ flowers, the Rose has been recognized as God's sweetest gift to man. Trace the history of the Rose down through the arts of painting, sculpture, music, and poetry, and you will find the Rose running in and out through it all like a golden thread. Study carefully even the ancient historians of the race-Theophrastus, Pliny, and others-and you will note the rose was a highly valued ornament on many a triumphal or festal occasion, adding beauty and grace to court and courtiers. Forget not, too, how ~~its use~~ it hung, above the heads of guests at a banquet, as a sign to all present of the secrecy of what transpired. You know about the War of the Roses--the Tudor Rose, but most precious of all came to be its use in the homes of the people. When the first ~~pioneers~~ settlers ventured across the great Ocean to a new world, and again when the pioneers from the Atlantic seaboard pushed over the Alleghany Mountains to build homes in the boundless west, they could afford to carry little with them; but on the sailing vessels from Europe

~~hither~~, and on the prairie schooners, ~~too~~, almost as precious as the Bible, was apt to be the little bundle of seeds and one or two Rose plants, that would serve to establish ~~its~~ roots in the new home, these fond associations that clustered so fragrantly about the old.

If we of today were confined to the comparatively few varieties which the pioneer forefathers took with them into the wilderness, we should not be justified in setting up within the city limits a habitation and a living herbarium and a Municipal Rose Garden. But, let us remember, that even during the ~~present~~ century in which we live, the growth and development of the Rose has made extraordinary advance, so that the range and scope and variety represented in the Genus Rosa may surprise even some fairly well-informed people.

Until the middle of the last century, the Roses then in commerce were the result merely of careful selection, just as the delicious apples which we note today have been developed from types of fruit originally no larger than a crabapple. So, was it ~~been~~ with the Rose. ¶ Within the present century the hand of man has made great advance by hybridizing, after careful selection of parents, until today the supremacy of the Rose is even more pronounced. ¶ It is great because of the variation of the plants in form and habit of growth, the variation in size and form of flower. At a recent show in Portland a rose was displayed 7½ inches in diameter. I shall picture for you later a Rose "Tom Thumb", the bud of which is no larger than a grain of wheat. The range of COLOR with their variation and gradation makes the rainbow seem commonplace, and to the usually accepted colors from white to pink, to rose and red, ~~and flame, with~~ more recently all shades of yellow, lilac, and ~~lavender~~, and ebony ~~are now borrowed to take their place~~. From the standpoint of FRAGRANCE, what flower can compare with the Rose? "You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will; the scent of the Roses will hang round it still". Be it

old rose or damask, tea scent, or the scent of a fruit (apple, apricot, peach, and honey,) be it spice like cloves, or some individual fragrance like violet, Lily of the Valley, or Hyacinth, or even like the new-mown hay, or that fresh, pristine-pure fragrance of the Sweet-briar that varies enormously with atmospheric conditions, ~~and~~ from among these may be distilled the Attar of Roses, the quintessence of essence with the power in one drop of which ~~to~~ penetrate with its fragrance, the rooms of an entire household.

Let us too not forget the length of the season for flowering from the earliest bloom of the Species Roses in the month of May, or late April here, until frost or Christmas time, many varieties are not without bloom. Can you match that in any other flower?

In general usefulness for decorative purposes indoors as well as in the garden, the Rose is 'Queen' and lends itself most graciously for our use, ~~abundantly~~.

How many different varieties of the Rose do you think there are? I believe something like 16,000 varieties of definite record and probably between 10 and 12,000 in existence, with close to 5,000 kinds that might be obtained by the collector, with not less than 200 to 300 varieties being added to the list every year. Thus, does the Rose adapt itself to all conditions from the Artic Circles to the Equator, and out of this variety, by one who knows, may be selected a Rose appropriate for every conceivable place and purpose.

Let me quote from a Christmas Card of 1934:-

Memory for Roses in Dec

"I Cut a Rose from My Garden"

I Cut A Rose From My Garden, held it above a rocking crib, and was thrilled to catch the infant's faint smile of response to the bright colors of my rose.

I Cut A Rose From My Garden, gave to a toddling child, and was pained to see him ruthlessly tear it apart. But in atonement he carefully gathered all the petals up and dropping them one by one into my outstretched hand, said "Plitty, Plittee!"

I Cut A Rose From My Garden, gave to a romping boy, and chuckled to see his courtly bow as he presented it to a timid lass, across the garden wall.

I Cut A Rose From My Garden, gave to strutting youth, and was little surprised soon to see, in the golden locks of a laughing girl, the bright colors of that selfsame rose.

I Cut A Rose From My Garden, an incensed offering to a promised bride. I saw her press its golden cheeks against the velvet of her own, and I wondered what hallowed dreams were mirrored in the rose.

I Cut A Rose From My Garden, gave to a mother nursing her first born child. I saw her match its delicate tints against a dimpled cheek's transparent glow; while from that mother heart went up a prayer to God, always to keep her babe pure like the new blown rose.

I Cut A Rose From My Garden, and brought to one tossing on a bed of agonizing pain. She saw it, smiled, drank deep its dreamy fragrance, and quietly fell asleep.

I Cut A Rose From My Garden, and gave to ripe old age, dreaming before the open grate. Above the colors of my rose his hand clasped hers, and from memory's page they reckoned up their blessings, come through tears, like roses blooming after the night is gone.

So Now the Frosts Have Come. My roses are sleeping beneath a blanket of white protecting snow. I sit before the open fire and join my dreams with theirs, against the day when

(Over)

April's warming sun shall have kissed them once more awake--hopeful that mine may be the hand, again to carry their messages of beauty and blessings to folks in all the walks of life.

A.C. Harrington

George R. Parker, for many years Superintendent of the Park at Hartford, Connecticut, in appraising the influences of that Municipal Rose Garden, cited as most important the "influence of beauty of the Rose on the individual". He said: "I have come to think of beauty as the love letter of the Creator, thru which He is wooing us unto Himself, for beauty is spiritual and not physical".

"A love letter is a message into which the sender puts a part of his very self, and the one who receives it in some mysterious way weaves it into a part of his very life".

"It matters little what words are used, or how the message is sent, providing it becomes a part of the sender and receiver. Surely the Creator uses a most beautiful form, when He avails Himself of the Roses to convey his message".

"When this beauty is in great abundance and well displayed, as it is in a well designed and properly maintained rose garden, it is not surprising that thousands visit it; for thereby they are healed in spirit, like those who entered the pool after the waters were stirred by the Angel. The Rose Garden then, tends toward the healing of the spirits of the people, as well as being a source of strength, courage, and pleasure. No money estimates can be put upon this value to the people".

Another reason why the Planetarium in my own life experience, parallels the Municipal Rose Garden is because ~~that~~ it was on another European trip some 25 years earlier, that I experienced my first thrill in the opportunity of observing the earthly galazy of stars, spread out in vast array as displayed in a European Municipal Rose Garden, and at that time also, there was in America only one example of a similar display which even then was struggling in its birth.

About 18 years ago, ~~upon invitation of Theodora Wirth,~~ the founder of the Hartford

Rose Garden, ~~but then having~~ who had later become Superintendent of the Parks of Minneapolis, ~~I attended there~~ invited me to address the annual convention of the American Society of Landscape Architects ~~and made an appeal for~~ on the "establishment of Municipal Rose Gardens in the various cities of the United States." Since that year, in the capacity either of Trustee, or for more than half the intervening period Secretary or President of the American Rose Society, I have had the good fortune to be in reasonably close touch with those individuals in various cities of the United States who have been responsible for initiating and carrying forward the development of Minicipal Rose Gardens It has proved an intensely interesting experience. I have had the opportunity of ~~enjoy~~ observing ~~the~~ with utmost admiration especially ~~for~~ some ladies, who with the aid of sympathetic newspaper staff members have been able to bend the will of politicians to do their bidding, using merely the leverage of popular demand, until Rose Gardens have budded and blossomed in this land to an extent that would scarcely have been dreamed of, twenty years ago.

To what extent then have the larger cities of America availed themselves of this beauty, arranged in great abundance and well displayed in a well designed and properly maintained Rose Garden. Reference to the latest Members' Handbook of the American Rose Society, published 18 months ago, indicates 43 ~~of~~ cities, in 20 states, having what might be designated as major gardens, with 61 ~~of~~ cities, in 37 states, claiming minor features of this character. We are disregarding gardens of under 1000 plants.

in all cities 104 states 39

Perhaps you would be interested in an account of the founding and growth and development of one of these gardens. Let me select the one that has the longest history. Two weeks ago I made the trip purposely to Hartford, Connecticut in order to perfect my information and bring to you the latest items of interest:

In 1897, Theodore Wirth, having been trained in Switzerland, then Supt. of the Parks of Hartford, started a collection of Hybrid Perpetual Roses, and by 1903 had growing over 100 varieties. Having been impressed by interest displayed on the part of visitors, he wrote to the Board of Directors that in his estimation nothing else they could do, would be so greatly appreciated or prove of so great value as a large display of Roses. He presented his plan for a garden of about 1¼ acres in extent and a request for $3800. The plan was approved, the appropriation granted, and the work begun. It was designed, constructed, and planted in 1904 at a cost of $2680. The garden at that time was made up of 116 beds, 300 varieties, and 1500 plants in all. In order to give the plants a background and semblance of beauty there were, of course, arbors, a summer house, and trellises. A dozen years after the garden was established, Supt. Parker reported that the cost of maintenance had proved to be about $1500. a year; that they had had about 800,000 visitors, or 85,000 per acre per year at a cost of .017 per person. In writing of the benefits of the garden, Supt. Parker stated:

1."It helps to make Hartford pleasantly known to people outside the city and state. As an advertisement and for promoting good feeling toward our city, I think the garden brings back a greater return in money to the city than is expended for its maintenance"

2."It adds to beauty and pleasure of many a private home, because visitors take notes for home use.

3."It increases the use of the Rose and helps people to buy intelligently.

4. He referred: "To the influence of beauty of the Roses on the individual", already related.

Mr. E.A.Piester, now Landscape Architect for the Hartford Dept. of Parks, reports their experience to be "one of continued interest and visitation, increasing yearly to what seems

to us to be a saturation point, unless people change their habits and come at other hours. The garden has now been expanded to occupy two acres with 237 varieties of Climbing Roses and 483 varieties in all. Many of the beds contain the same plants originally planted in them, a proof that many Roses are long-lived, and also that some of the old varieties are still excellent for garden planting. He says that this garden with its long beds of Garden Roses, the elevated vine-covered rustic summer house, the converging rows of broad arches, twelve feet high, laden with red, pink and white climbing roses, has long since taken its place among the famous gardens of the world.

"The accessibility of the garden by auto and its reputation throughout the country bring throngs of people during the last two weeks of June and the first week of July, especially on Sundays. They come by train, excursion buses, and autos, crowds of 60,000 to 65,000 jam the garden and adjacent streets on Sunday afternoon. The Park Dept. no longer advertises Rose Sunday, but Rose Week, and urges local residents to come on week days, especially in the very early morning when the colors are freshest, and in late afternoon or evening. As many as 11,000 in one evening have come for a twilight hour in the garden. It is estimated that more than 250,000 have visited the garden during the ~~June~~ rose high season of twenty days. On one Sunday this year, 27 States and 3 Canadian provinces were represented by the license plates observed. Parking was provided ~~for one day~~ for 3,000 cars out of the 9,892 that drove through ~~the~~ on the second Rose Sunday of this year. Bus loads have come from Albany and from Boston, each 120 miles, and from Schenectady 140 miles. Some cars come three to four times a year and others are known to have come five years in succession from points 150 to 200 miles away".

Mr. Piester commented as follows: "It is indeed significant and encouraging, in these troublous times that a garden of roses

will draw as great a crowd as the greatest football, baseball, or other athletic events." He says: "It is difficult to estimate the value of such gardens. ¶ Some learn lessons in culture that aid them in their own gardens. ¶ Others are encouraged when their garden efforts have not succeeded. Some choose varieties to buy for their next seasons planting. In this way, the influence of the public garden brings pleasure, beauty and rest into the private home". He feels that the greatest good from a garden of this kind is for the people who are not able to own or have time to care for a Rose Garden of their own. Here ~~then~~ is there opportunity of going into a garden which they can feel as their own, to enjoy thoroughly. He says "the Italians from Front Street glory in it and get a lot more from it than do people who have gardens of their own, and that for such people, if for no one else, it is a duty resting upon a city to provide such facilities." Furthermore, he maintains that if you ~~will~~ install a garden — the size is far less important than is the subject of good maintenance.

What about maintenance? The general supervision of the garden is by the Park Foreman. They have no college technically or college trained rosarian paid full-time through the year for that duty. The details of the gardening are administered by a practical gardener or rosarian who has grown up in that garden during some thirty years of service, and all the men including the rosarian are used on general park work whenever they are not needed in the garden, and some of the labor is by short-time summer employees. Thus the total cost of labor is kept within reason - less than $3500. a year, and the traffic control less than $350. A total cost of less than $5000 a year for the accommodation of 500,000 people in the course of the year is at the rate of $0.01 per visitor. True, as Mr. Piester says, the majority come to enjoy the spectacle, the mass of bloom in

color, for the same reason that they journey to other natural spectacles, such as the autumn foliage, the quietness of the deep forests, the gorges, the canyons, and the mountain scenes of the West and in other countries. The craving for beauty and ~~the~~ its contemplation seems to be eternal and fundamental to all of us. ~~en masse~~. More than all else the influence of the Beauty of the Roses in such displays justifies their establishment and maintenance.

Such is the story of America's first Municipal Rose Garden; ~~and~~ No doubt stories of like signifigance could be quoted from other experiences. For example, Mrs. Clifford B. Smith, who was largely responsible for the establishment of the Municipal Rose Garden at Kansas City, Missouri, writes: "It is hard to state what benefit the Municipal Rose Garden is to the community. The attendance of thousands of visitors is our only proof. Telephone calls of enthusiastic people, publicity in the daily news, ~~paper~~ pictures in the papers, calls from reporters, and best of all, to walk in the garden as "an unknown visitor" and hear the comments of some lover of flowers. Perhaps the poorly-dressed person who has walked for blocks to fill their eyes and souls with beauty that they know awaits them there - and no other place can they be allowed to go and stay as long as they like and enjoy and forget themselves". In another letter she wrote to a friend of hers leading a movement of this character, in a neighboring state, she said: "I do hope that you will build a Municipal Rose Garden ******. There is something that gives me a thrill when I see the hundreds of people, enjoying our garden. It is hard to explain the feeling, the idea of putting beauty into peoples lives that otherwise might have a drab existance - perhaps. I have never tried to define it before, but it is a wonderful sensation and I want others to enjoy the experience too."

What Piester said:-

"One visitor whom I had noticed on the ground at different times for three weeks or more, often sitting in the same place, remarked one day as I stopped to talk to him, 'Yes, I have been here three times a week for several weeks", and Mr. Piester had noticed him staying two or three hours at a time. His comment was, "Here is one place that I can come and get clear away from all the things that have happened to me".

Out standing Cities with Rose Gardens

Boston
Providence

Hartford
New York
Brooklyn
Washington
Porterfield

Kansas City, Mo.
Topeka, Kansas

Minneapolis
Detroit

Fort Worth

Oakland, Calif.
Los Angeles
San Jose

Portland

Poex assn.
Memory Trail & Roses.
leading into Columbia

Mrs Bruce Douglas
Mrs. Rollins Grant
Mrs. McKinney

"When any Master holds twixt hand and chin
A violin of mine, he will be glad
That Stradivari lived, made violins
and made them of the best.....
For while God gives them skill,
I give them instruments to play upon,
God using me to help him.....
If my hand slacked,
I should rob God, since he is fullest good,
Leaving a blank, instead of violins. behind
He could not make Antoinio Stradivari's violin
Without Antonio."

Roses and Repairs

M. W. C., Nashville, Tenn., is to read a paper on the rose, not its culture, but its place in history and romance, and asks advice.

An unusual and appropriate treatment would be by means of a recent book any rose-garden owner would be glad to own, "Old Roses," by Ethelyn Keays (Macmillan). Based on her own experience with a Maryland garden, it describes 150 varieties dating from 1660 to 1800; in the chapter on rose books, titles are given that will carry the study further. The charm of old roses is in these fragrant pages; the pictures are either photographs or copies of the tidy drawings of the past, and there is a prim garland in color on the jacket.

According to Gertrude Stein, "A rose is a rose is a rose, but according to "An apple is a rose and is a rose, and my nose knows when a rose is a rose. (Signed) the author of this.

But according to Shakespeare a Rose by any other name would smell as sweet, and according to Liberty Hyde Baily, Dean of American Horticulturists, our enjoyment of objects in nature begins to take on a keen quality when we begin to ourselves observe closely and to be discriminating ?

But assuming that we are lacking in appreciation for the Rose, because it may seem to us as being worthy only of the interests of the connoisseur, it may serve to stimulate our attention to recognize how intimately the Rose has been intertwined with the experience of the human race throughout recorded history.

No profound search is needed to reveal the evidence of the rose as the favorite flower of mankind, whether we follow, history, literature, or art. Seven centuries before Christ, Sappho sang;

~~of all the flowers upon the plain~~
Would Jove appoint some flowers to reign
In matchless beauty on the plain,
The Rose (mankind will all agree),
The Rose the Queen of Flowers should be.

With out stopping to record the sayings of Herodotus or Pliny, a bit later among the poets of the Renaissance there appears quite frequently this scene as expressed by Robert Herrick who lived and wrote before Shakespeare:

Gather ye rosebuds while ye may
Old Time is still aflying
And this same flower that blooms today
Tomorrow may be dying.

Both the historians, the poets, and the artists have recorded the then current part played by the Rose in the "War of the Roses". In the mural paintings in the Halls of Parliament is depicted the beginning of the "War of the Roses" in the Temple Garden.

And many are the poems and works of art that portray the basis for the appreciation of man.

Again should we make a study of the botany of the Rose, we should find that it was distributed over the continents of the northern Hemisphere only and not to be found either in Africa or South America. For one who would study the botany of the Rose, the range of the 80 species from the lowlands to the highlands and even great mountains of North America, Asia, and Europe mark a most interesting variety.

Only during the past century has the Rose been abundantly multiplied by the hands of man. Its earlier interest had to do with collecting and selecting, but something over 100 years ago, a few pioneer hybridizers began to increase the range of the Rose by cross fertilization, and whereas previously the varieties had been number by the hundreds, we today are able to record varieties in the thousands; there being some 16,000 varieties of definite record, probably 10,000 of which are today available, though for ordinary commerce fewer than 1000 are assembled in the catalogs.

It is more than fascinating to contemplate the range of the Rose from the standpoint of its characteristics and use. From the Rose with buds no larger than a grain of wheat of which I will late show you an illustration to blossoms fully seven inches in diameter;From Roses the plants of which are easily nestled under a teacup to those that from a single root and 40 ~~inches~~ feet in circumstance, at a height of 8 ft. spread over an arbor of 50 ft. square, and bear 200,000 blooms in a season; From Roses that will bloom while still a cutting to a Rose that continued to live for something over ~~400~~ 1000 years; But best of all is its adaptability to grace the homes of the children of men, where the affectionsfor the very ground on which it grows seems to develop as the roots and branches grow and expand.

It is my purpose to show you by means of illustrations some of the better Roses to buy and why, which types of plants to buy and why; what is thebest time of year to plant them; how best to prepare the ground, the plants, cultivate, fertilize, spray and prune, and then as a pinnacle for this pyramid to invite you to go with me to some of the more happily arranged Rose Gardens of this country and abroad.

Roses.

Soroptomist of So. Chester Co

Spots on the Sun. - not perfect.

To make up for Short - Rose Shoal

Buttonaires - Smallest.
Books - " The Rose Garden of Omar Kyan.
The Red. Boat - Rubiyat -
For Whom the Bell Tolls - .
Hobby
God first pl - G. then put man in it,
Story - you & God,

Woman - needed
No Roses in W. G. - a Woman -

Earlier a Woman ~~Queen~~ Empress Josephine
Range.
Size -
Age.
Art -
Literature
Distribution No. Hem
+ No. Collections
12000 + 6000
4833 - Modern Roses -
2374 - in Commerce USA
250. " cat.
There was an old Maid of Peru
Demonstrate
Photography - L. of Marg. Bourke White
Adobg - Burpees Parrott

C.P. Rosarians - Gr. D. Charlotte

p.6. Octavia Hill

Soroptomist Club
West Grove, Pa.

May 26, 1941

Once Funerals only used Roses

Today - for all kinds -

Once work of women as in Kinder
Kucken
Kirchen

Today many

You here - How many vocations

" " professions

Story of Rubyiat

Red Boat

My Buttonaire (Smallest)

Smallest book in the world-
The Rose Garden of Omar Khayyam
5 x 7 mm = 1/5 x 1/4 of an inch -

Hemmingway's "For whom the Bell Tolls"

"For whom the Belles Toil" (Soroptomist Sa. Ch. Co.

No matter how wide the range, there is one thing good for all - all need a hobby-
among all hobbys- many have found true resource in having for leisure hours-
Roses as ones companions
wholesome as exercise
diversion for mind
calls for intelligence (a rare kind)
a means of expression - if not in growing, certainly in arranging

Limericks

There was an old maid of Peru
Who 31 languages knew
With 1 pair of lungs
She worked 32 tongues
I don't wonder she's single, do you?

Intro to van.

4 No. of Roses in West Grove -
20/1000 - 50 acres - 20,000 - 1,000,000.

Why,
because a woman was not satisfied

Mrs. Charles Dingee-she asked for Roses.

Before Ken Face

1. God first planted a garden
then put man in it to grace it & keep it.

2. Pastor- What a find job you and God have made of it.

You should have seen it when God had it to himself

3 Women needed - Garden Club movement 100,000

~~Rosarians - Grand Duchesse-~~

~~Story of Burpees Seeds~~

Coatesville lecture 2-6-41

The Range of the Rose-

Size - 5 petals to + 100
1/4" to 2 x 4"

Age teacup coverage to 2x 50'
1 yr. to + 1000 yrs. Hildescheim (see Rose News) Mar '33

Art - Wilkie - Red Rose of Lancaster
War of Roses
Madonna of the Rose Garden
2000 B. C. Relics of Ceramics-Crete B. C.

Literature
The Book of Roses - Dean Hole
1900 Genus Rosa - Miss Wilmot
1824 Redoute
1790 Miss Lawrence ∠1500 Romance of Rose.
1500 Hortus Eystettensis
500 B. C. Sappho & Anacreon

Distribution - Indigenous to Northern Hemisphere
1800 Empress Josephine - Malmaison -
Collections - Roseraie de l'Hay
Sangerhausen
1916- Simon & Cochet - 12000
30 yrs. & 150 4500
16500

4833 in Modern Roses
2374 " Commerce
250 " catalog & 25 for you

Beg. list p. 9

Living with the Rose Today

A. For the Landscape + Rose bed or garden

B. " Personal Use

Cutting for House Cutting p. 11
Personal Adornment #
Shows - Novelties 1-5

a.- Climbers p 20-21
Rugosas " 23
Species " 23
Floribundas p 18-19-
Rose Bed or Garden (H.T.'s)

b.- Kinds for cutting p. 11
~~Special kinds~~

Miniatures - p. 31

Show blooms

Hybridizing - Testing Patenting

Care - Planting
Pruning
Spraying or Dusting
Mulching
Winter protection

If you would have Beautiful Roses in your Garden
you must have Beautiful Roses in your Heart.

(14)

There was an old Maid of Peru

Country	Rose	Intro.
Copenhagen Denmark	Poulsen's Copper Poulsen's Yellow	S.Poulsen
England	Dainty Bess	W.A.B.Archer
	Dainty Maid	Le Grice
	Donald Prior	Prior
France	Dr.Kirk Mme.Ch.Mallerin Mme. Henri.Guillot	Charles Mallerin - follows Pernet and precedes Meilland
Germany	Crimson Glory World's Fair	Wilhelm Kordes 2 wks with originator London his family Theatre-International-Bomb
Holland (Netherlands)	Permanent Wave	Leenders
Ireland	McGredy's Sunset	McGredy
Italy	Eternal Youth Saturnia	D.Aicardi

Photography

From Margaret Bourke-White-
(Mrs. Erskine Caldwell)
Aboard - Clipper betwn-Guam and Manila. April 8,1941

"My husband and I are on the way to the Orient, from where we expect to follow these various war situations around, - perhaps also in Europe and the Mediterranean regions, depending on how the news develops. I shall be taking pictures for Life, my husband will of course be writing, and we plan also to do a book together.

"We are at present flying to HongKong, from where we will start our work.

"As a nature lover, you would be as thrilled as I was, I am sure, by the amazing fish that swim in the coral reefs of these tiny Pacific Islands. Althou perhaps you already have seen them. Every afternoon, if the Clipper lands early enough, we jump into bathing suits and put on a sort of glass mask over our eyes, so that we can go swimming about under water and watch the fish. There are such enormous numbers of them, emerald, and cobalt, and orange-striped, and transparent with hugh black eyes, that soon you feel like a fish yourself, swimming about in the coral.

"It has been a delightful experience, and so also, have been the birds which teem over every foot of space on Midway and Wake Islands."

Adotsg.

Burpees, Parrotts

Rosarians in 2 states,

Grand Duchess Charlotte

"We all want beauty for the refreshment of our souls. Sometimes we think of it as a luxury, but when God made the world, He made it very beautiful, and meant that we should live amongst its beauties, and that they should speak peace to us in our daily lives -"-

Octavia Hill.

Finale - June 12

Earlier another woman not satisfied

Empress Josephine-

Then ancient and foreign

From Curator-
Arthur A. Houghton,Jr.
Library of Congress, Wash., D. C.

May 12,1941

"The so-called "smallest book in the world", The Rose Garden of Omar Khayyam founded on the Persian by Eben Francis Thompson, was published at Worcester, in 1932 by Mr. Hamilton Brooks Wood.

"This tiny volume contains 27 pages and measures 5 x 7 millimetres. An enlarged facsimile, which includes a short preface describing the book was also published in the same year."