



Full Name

(
Birthdate
)

Father

Mother



Pioneer Settlers Family Tree
Planting & Dedication Ceremony

Roberta Robinson, Florence Howard, Bertha Carter, Norma, Yvonne Sayers, Angela Bates, Leatrice Napue, Twilla Barry, Priscilla Bates, James Barry, Norma Jean Jackson, Rose Stokes, Ava Bates, James Bates, Ivalee Switzer.

Nicodemus Pioneer Day

October 13, 2007

12-5:00

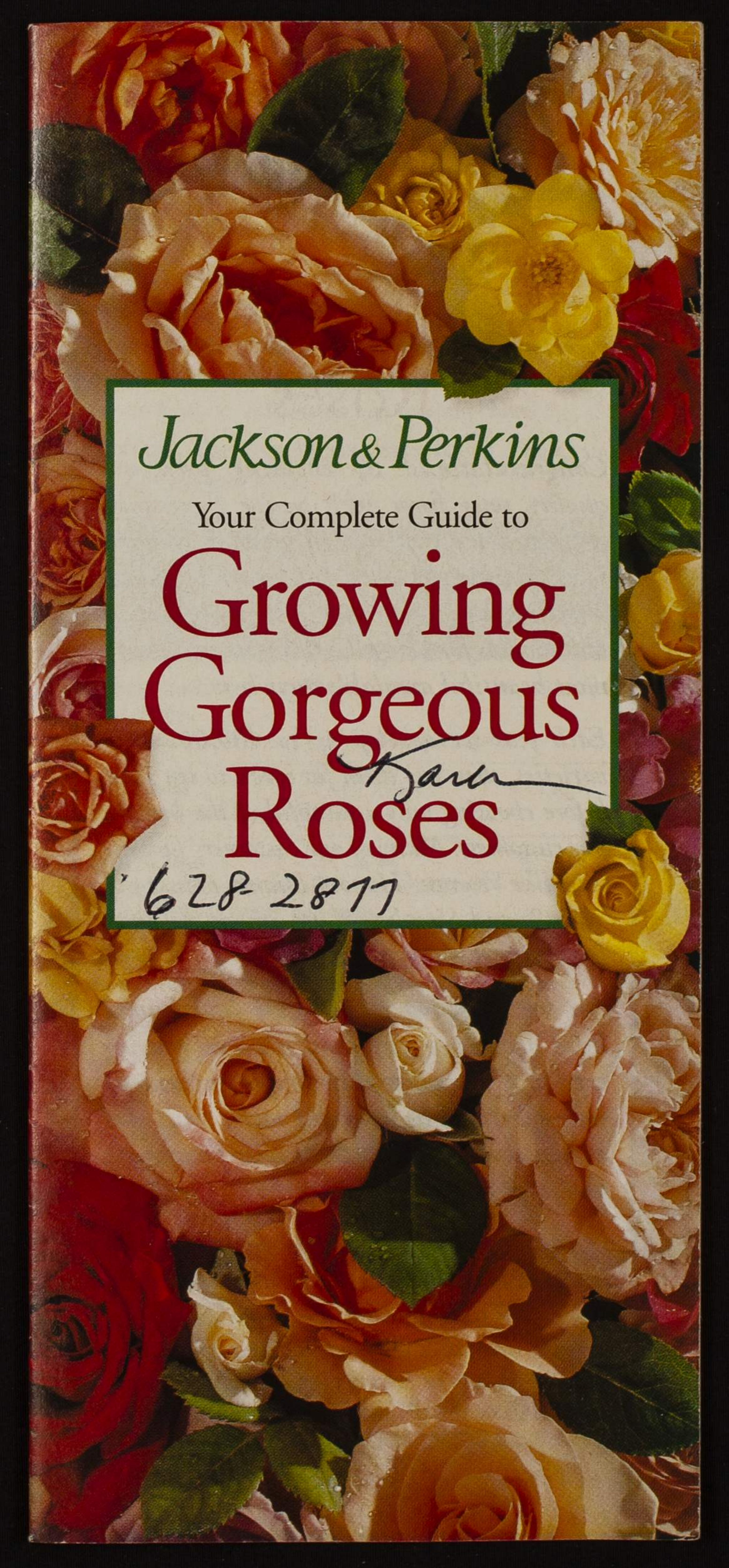
THANK YOU

FOR COMING



3:00

**Nicodemus Pioneers
Tree Planting &
Dedication**



Jackson & Perkins

Your Complete Guide to

Growing
Gorgeous
Karr
Roses

628 2877

Jackson & Perkins
COMPANY

Growing the World's Finest Roses

Congratulations! By choosing premium quality roses from J&P, you've successfully completed the first step in growing gorgeous roses. Backed by over 130 years of expert breeding, our roses have won more honors and awards for being the strongest, healthiest, most beautiful available anywhere.

Each year we develop up to 400,000 new varieties, then test them for seven to ten years before choosing only a handful of the best for our customers. Many of our customers' favorite roses like Veterans' Honor[®], Diana, Princess of Wales[™] and Simplicity[®] are among the most famous roses ever grown.

On the following pages, you'll find helpful hints about rose care from our rose growing experts. If you follow their simple instructions, your effort will be rewarded many times over as you thrill to your J&P[®] roses flourishing, year after year.

IMPORTANT

Open your roses immediately! If you are planting bareroot roses, soak the roots in lukewarm water for 12 to 24 hours to ensure they are fully hydrated. Then, follow the planting instructions on page 4.

General Guidelines

Sun. Roses need at least 4 to 6 hours of sun each day.

Soil. Roses prefer rich, loamy soil.

Drainage. Roses cannot stand in water, even during the winter when they are dormant.

Other plants. Roses can be planted alone or with companion perennials. Be sure to give your roses enough room to mature and fill out (see spacing chart).

Buildings. Plant your roses where falling ice and snow will not damage plants.

SUGGESTED ROSE SPACING

ROSE CLASS	SPACING	COVERAGE (PER PLANT)
Hybrid Tea & Grandiflora <i>Large, elegant blooms on long, straight stems ideal for cutting</i>	30" - 36" apart	6 - 10 sq. ft.
Floribunda <i>Bushy plants with a clustered bloom habit</i>	24" - 30" apart	4 - 6 sq. ft.
English Rose <i>Fully double blooms of old roses with the repeat flowering of modern hybrids - ideal for landscaping</i>	36" apart	10 sq. ft.
Climber <i>Named for their climbing habit they grow best along trellises or arbors</i>	4' - 5' apart	12 - 15 sq. ft.
Hedge <i>Used for low maintenance "friendly fencing" along property lines</i>	24" apart	4 sq. ft.
Shrub		
Large	30" - 36" apart	6 - 10 sq. ft.
Small	24" - 30" apart	4 - 6 sq. ft.
<i>Trouble free and easy to grow, shrub roses provide effective garden borders</i>		
Miniature <i>With bloom structure and habit of hybrid teas, miniature roses are grown in containers or used for landscaping in smaller areas</i>	12" - 18" apart	1 - 2 sq. ft.
Tree Rose		
Standard	3' - 5' apart	10 - 15 sq. ft.
Patio	3' - 4' apart	10 - 12 sq. ft.
Miniature	2½' - 3½' apart	6 - 11 sq. ft.

Breaking Ground for New Roses

Once you've selected a location based on sunlight, soil drainage and spacing, follow these steps. (For Redi-Plant® or potted roses, follow the instructions on the packaging and skip to step 6.)



1 If planting bare root roses, first soak roots in lukewarm water for 12 to 24 hours. If you can't plant your roses right away, you may leave them in their boxes for up to a week in a cool, dark place. Be sure to sprinkle roots with water every few days.

2 Dig a hole about 12" deep and 24" wide. Make sure it's large enough to give the plant's root system plenty of room to develop after planting. Loosen the soil at the bottom and sides with your shovel.



3 Fill the hole with water. It should drain in one hour. If the water remains longer, dig deeper to improve the drainage – or mound your soil and plant the rose in a raised bed.



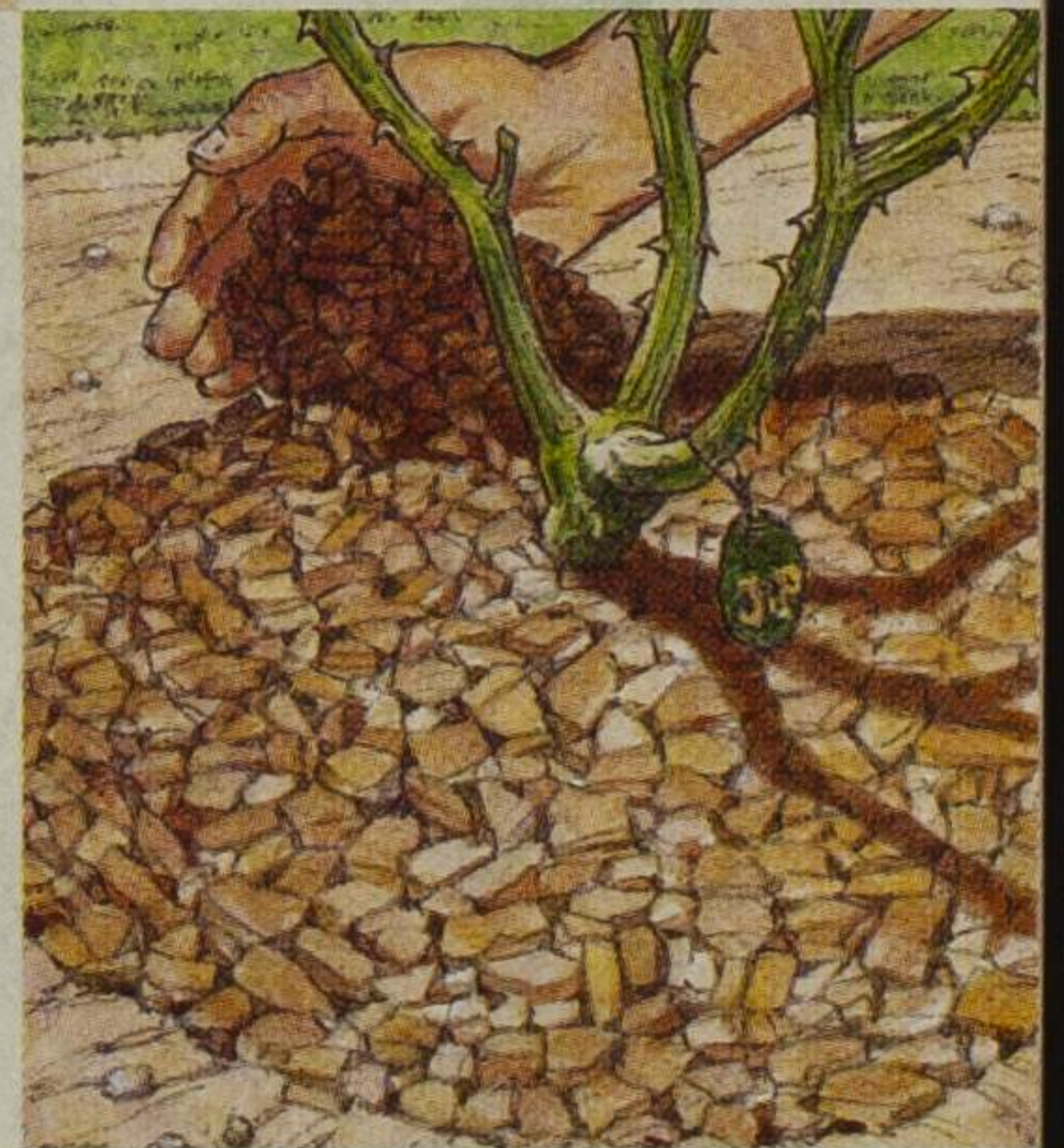
4 Build a mound in the center of the hole to support roots. Set rose on top, making sure the crown (the point where the canes join together at the shank) is at ground level, or a little lower in cold climates.



5 Fill the hole with two thirds of the remaining soil mixed with peat moss or compost. Tamp down gently with your hands. Add water, let it soak in, then finish filling the hole with soil. Tamp down lightly and water well.



6 Spread mulch, compost or bark chips around the plant to suppress weed growth and help retain moisture. Water 3 to 4 times a week until leaves begin to grow. For tree roses, refer to instructions on page 6.



7 Your plants will leaf out faster if you mist the canes as often as possible while they're getting started. Roses need plenty of moisture both above and below the soil to develop fully.



Tree Roses

Tree rose planting

Plant your tree roses following the instructions for bush roses. If planting a dormant (bareroot) rose, follow the additional three steps below. You will also need a large handful of sphagnum moss and a plastic bag large enough to cover the branches and crown of the tree (included with some roses). If you purchased a potted rose, follow the instructions on the packaging. Tree roses should be securely staked after planting, as shown below.



1 Soak the moss thoroughly, form it into a ball and place at the center of the crown of your tree rose. Cover the head with the plastic bag, leaving the bag open at the bottom.

2 Temporarily remove the bag during the afternoons of hot, direct sunlight, and check the moss every few days to make sure it stays moist.

3 Remove the bag and the moss when you see about $\frac{1}{4}$ " new growth. Continue to give the plant plenty of water until plant is fully leafed out.

Always stake tree roses.

Container Roses

Container planting

1 Choose a container that is large enough to easily accommodate the plant's roots. For miniatures and small shrub varieties, a container 10 to 14 inches across and 12 to 14 inches deep is a good size. For larger varieties, containers should be at least 16 inches across and 16 to 18 inches deep. The container should have holes for drainage, so that the plant's roots do not stand in water. Containerized roses will grow well in any sunny outdoor location.



2 Use a planting mix of equal parts sandy loam soil and organic matter, or all-purpose potting soil available at any nursery or garden center. We recommend adding a

slow-release fertilizer such as Once to the planting mix. Follow label instructions.

3 Form a mound of planting mix near the bottom of the container and set the plant so the crown is an inch or two below the rim. Fill the pot with planting mix up to the crown, then press down gently. Water thoroughly. The planting mix should settle an inch or two below the rim to make watering easier.



Care of Roses After Planting

Watering

Roses need good drainage – roots should never sit in water. The best way to water is the drip method. Soak the bed slowly and thoroughly to a depth of 10"-12" with a small flow of water. Deep water encourages deep rooting and increased drought tolerance. Watering roses deeply every three to five days is

preferable to shallow daily watering. Sprinklers are fine as long as the bed receives enough water to moisten the top 6" of soil. If you water from above, do so in the early morning so the foliage has time to dry. This will discourage disease.



To see if your roses need watering, scrape the surface of the bed. If you don't feel any moisture an inch below the surface, it's time to water.

Containers Be sure there are drainage holes in your container. During the season, watering two to three times a week should be enough. However, if you feel no moisture an inch below the soil surface, it's time to water.

MISTING

After planting, be sure to keep canes and roots from drying out. Use overhead sprinklers or a spray nozzle until foliage growth begins.

Fertilizing

It's important to replace the nutrients your roses take from the soil through the growing season. As soon as your roses are fully leafed out, apply a balanced fertilizer, such as Once, inside the drip line, in a circle a foot or two from the base, as shown in this illustration.



Always apply fertilizers according to the instructions on the product label. The chart below shows an average schedule that you can adjust according to your needs.

Containers After the new growth is off to a good start, fertilize with a liquid plant food.

Use half the recommended amount until the plant is growing well, then increase to the full recommended amount and use according to label directions.

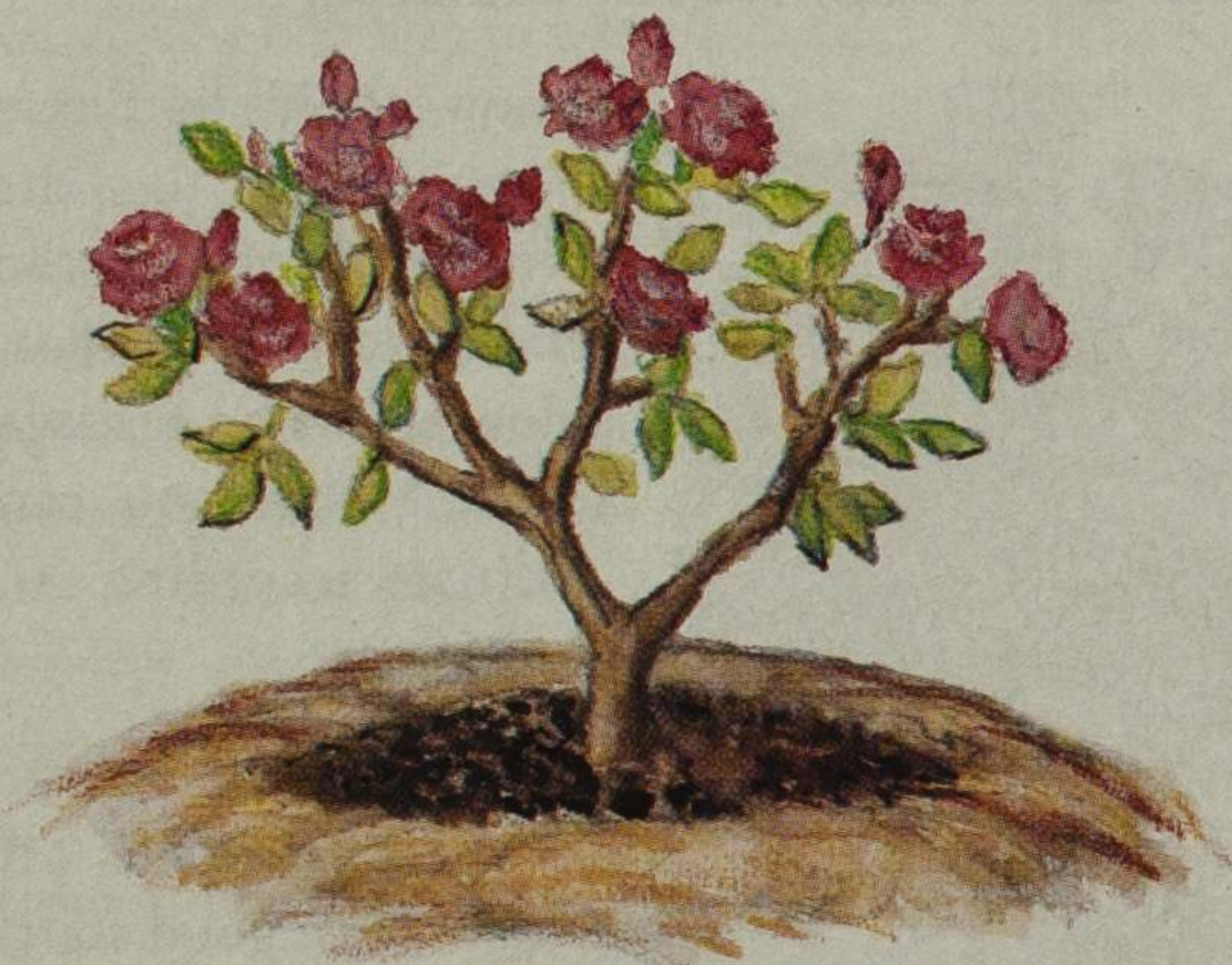
FERTILIZING CHECKLIST

After roses are in full leaf, apply a balanced fertilizer to each plant, following label directions.

1. Fertilize when plants are in full leaf.
2. Fertilize again after first bloom.
3. Fertilize 6 weeks before anticipated first frost (but not after Sept. 1 in most areas).
4. For proper hardening of plants for winter, do not fertilize late in the fall.

Mulching

Mulching is very useful for growing healthy roses. A 2 to 3-inch layer of compost, bark chips, straw, or similar material discourages weeds, aids water retention and helps keep the roots cool during hot weather. Since some mulching materials will take nitrogen from the soil, replenish it with a high-nitrogen fertilizer.



Mulching encourages healthy, robust rosebushes.

Cultivating

Cultivate roses as shallowly as possible, just breaking the outer crust of the soil. This method will permit air to enter the soil and will not injure any roots growing near the surface. Never allow the soil to become hard at any time during the growing season. If you mulch your plants as described above, you should not have to cultivate at all.

Transplanting

The best time to transplant roses is in early spring, while they are still dormant. Prepare the planting holes in the new site ahead of time so that the plants will not be out of the ground too long. Prune the bush varieties back to 18 to 24 inches to make them easier to handle. Soak the soil thoroughly the night before, then dig the plants with a soil ball attached and move them to their new location.

J&P's Quick Reference Chart for Gorgeous Roses

TIME OF YEAR	WHAT TO DO	HOW TO DO IT
Winter	Dormant spray.	Spray roses with lime sulfur or copper-based fungicide to avoid fungal diseases in the spring.
Late winter	Prune roses.	Follow directions on pages 12-15.
Spring	Plant dormant roses.	Follow directions on pages 4-7. Use a balanced rose fertilizer, such as Once, according to package directions.
Spring - fall	Plant potted and Garden Ease® roses.	
When roses leaf out	Fertilize.	
When roses bloom	ENJOY!	Cut bouquets in early morning.
After blooms fade	Deadhead.	Remove old blooms. Fertilize.
Summer	Water.	Give roses a deep soak every 3-5 days.
Late summer / Early fall	Last feeding.	Apply fertilizer 6 weeks before first frost.
Fall	Allow plant to set rose hips. Clean up. Protect for winter.	Leave last blooms on plant. Rake up old leaves after hard freeze. Follow directions on page 16-17.

Pruning Roses

Simple pruning

Most roses can be pruned quite easily using the method given for shrub roses on page 15: allow the plant to grow and fill out during its first and second years. At the end of the third season, shear off the top third of the plant, trimming all branches to achieve a uniform shape. To encourage new blooms, trim away old flowers as they fade throughout the blooming season.

Pruning tools

Use any pruning shears designed for roses. A 2" blade works best, or use long-handled lopping shears for larger, more mature canes.

When to prune

The best time to prune is late winter, before new growth starts in the spring, sometime after the last hard frost. Do not prune once new growth is 2"-3" long. Fall pruning is necessary only when plants are extremely tall, to prevent wind damage during winter.

What to prune

Weak, diseased or winter-damaged wood, which looks brown and dry on the outside, should be removed 1-2 inches below the damage. Also remove any branch crossing or rubbing another – always leave the newest, healthiest cane.

Pruning for show-quality blooms

If you choose to grow your rose plants to produce fewer but larger, show-quality blooms, prune according to the following illustrated steps. Always trim away old flowers as they fade to encourage new and larger blooms.



1 Examine the rose for sucker growth (any shoot that grows below the bud union – occurs on grafted roses only). If suckers are present, dig down and pull them out from the root. Suckers rob the plant of its strength.

2 Remove dead wood (distinguishable by its darker color) and broken or diseased canes. Prune 1/4" above an out-facing bud, 2"-3" below the damage.

3 Prune away weak or spindly canes, leaving the stronger ones to grow. If canes are crossed or badly congested, remove the smaller, weaker canes. This will strengthen remaining canes and preserve the health of the plant.

4 Prune all remaining canes to maintain a rounded form and encourage growth. Cut 1/4" above the nearest out-facing bud at the height you desire. For larger blooms, leave 3-5 canes and prune back to 12"-18" high. For more blooms and a larger shrub, leave 5-12 canes and prune to 1/2 - 2/3 of present height.

Pruning Tips for Each Rose Class

While guidelines outlined in the previous section may be applied to hybrid teas, and small and large shrub roses, there are specific guidelines you should follow for other varieties.

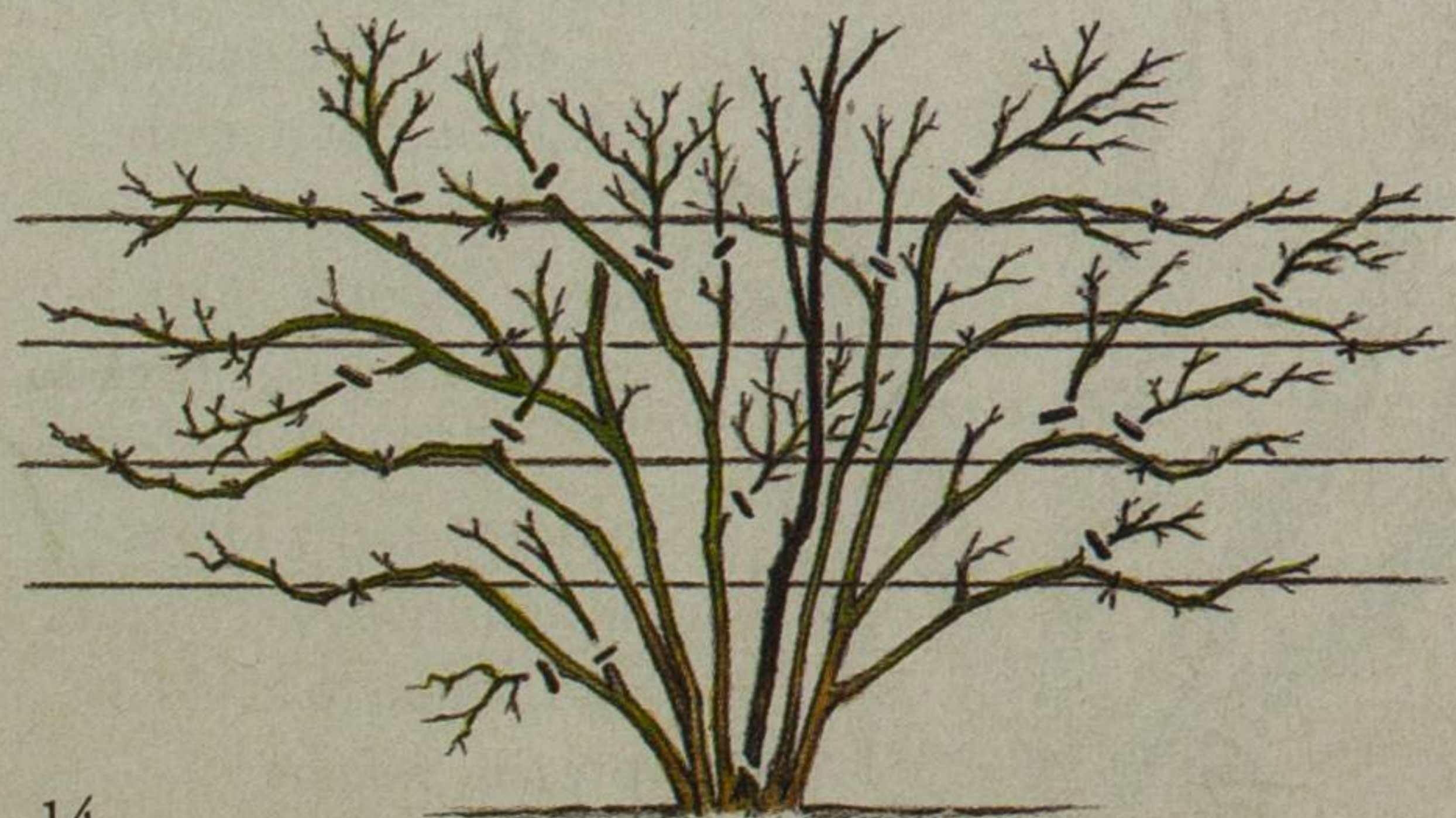
The principles listed on this page regarding pruning will assure the healthy growth of your plant.

Tree roses

Prune back by about half. This will encourage new growth and maintain the compact rounded form.

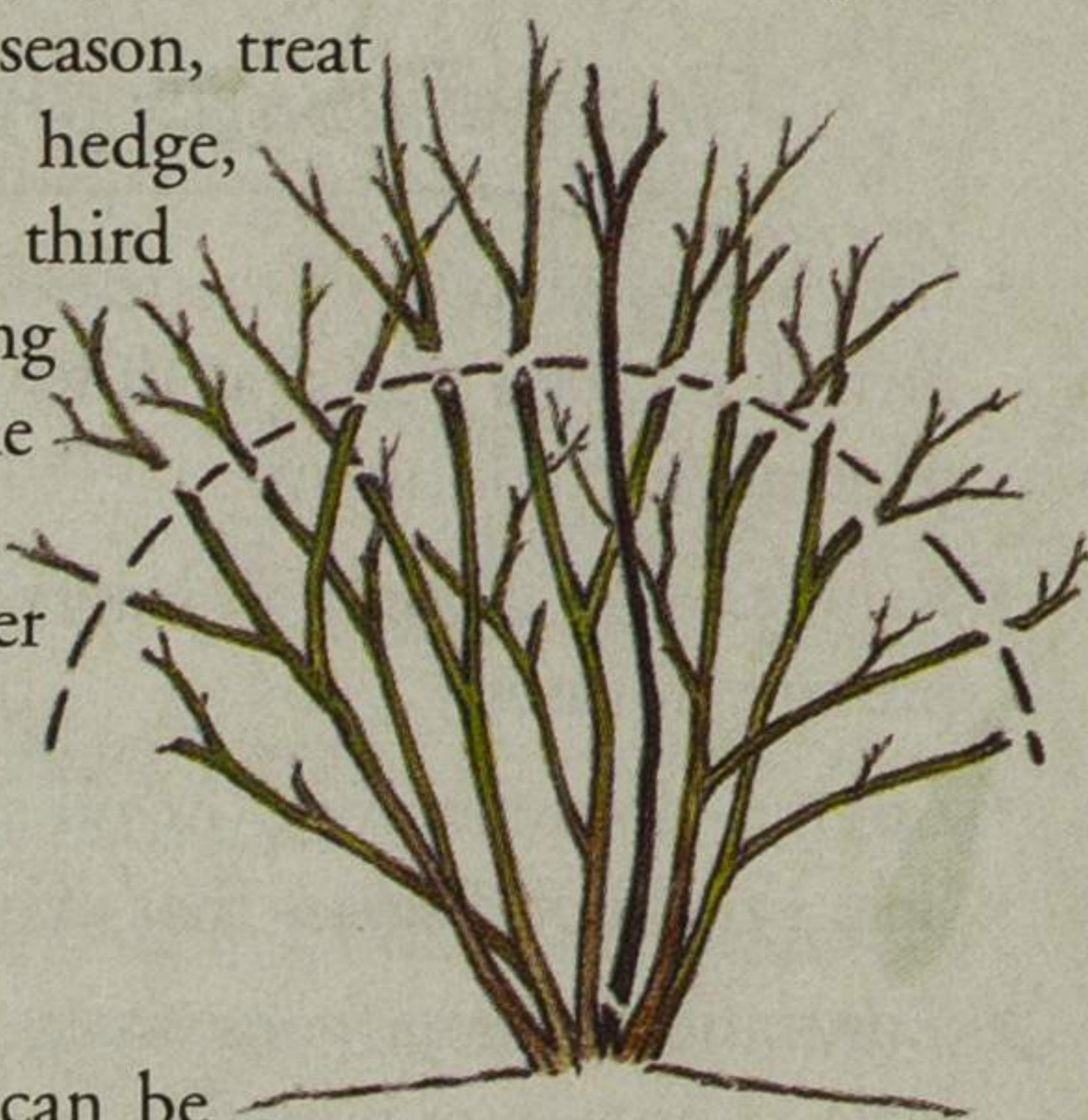
Climbing roses

These roses usually bloom best on two-year-old wood, so prune very lightly. Remove only twiggy growth and damaged or non-productive stems. Reinvigorate growth every 2-3 years by removing old, woody canes at their base in favor of the younger, more vigorous and flexible, green canes. These can be trained to grow on arbors, trellises, fences or pillars.



Shrub roses

During the first two seasons, allow the plant's basic framework to develop, pruning only the small spindly shoots. In the third season, treat as you would any hedge, shearing off the top third of the plant, leaving the rest to grow. Prune smaller shrubs back by one-half and larger shrubs by one-third.



English roses

Most English roses can be grown as either a shrub rose or a small climber. Follow the applicable instructions above.

TIPS FOR GREAT CUT ROSES

Cut roses in early morning when the moisture level and sugar content are highest. Use a sharp pruner or knife. Make an angle cut just as the outside petals begin to open. Always leave at least two sets of five leaflets on each stem, so new flowers will develop.

Remove thorns and leaves that will be below water level in the vase, and immerse in warm water. Recut stems under water. Add a floral preservative to the water to make blooms last longer.

For prize-winning exhibition roses, we recommend disbudding. Pinch out the side buds while they are small, leave only the top bud. This will concentrate the plant's energy into producing fewer – but larger – blooms.

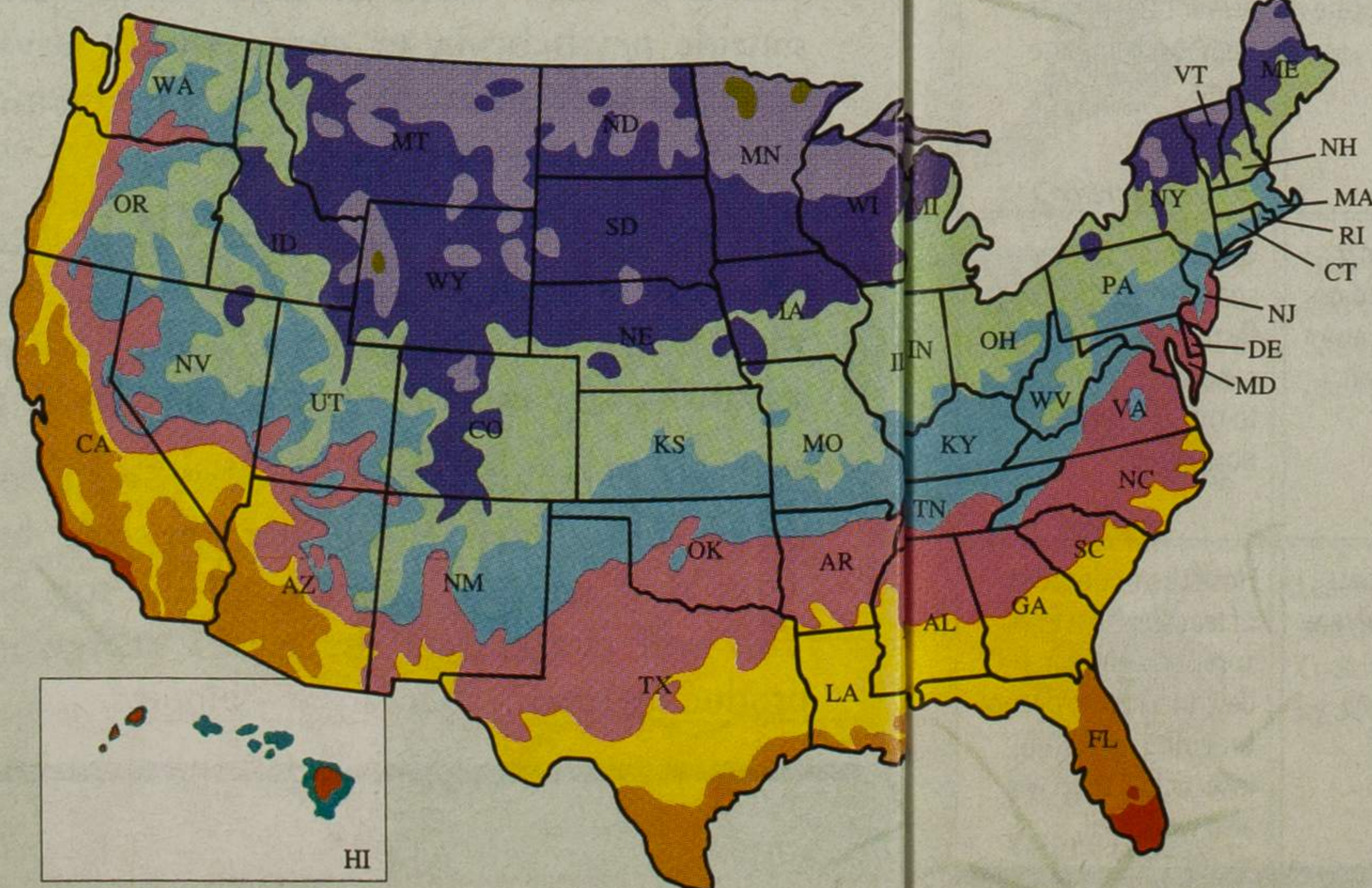
Winter Care Across the Country

General winter preparation

- Let the last blooms of the season stay on the plant to form hips. This will slow down the growth and help your plant go dormant.
- Rake off and remove all leaves from the rose bed to prevent diseases.
- Apply a dormant spray or oil such as lime sulfur to help get rid of diseases that may return in spring.
- Continue to water your roses regularly if you have little or no winter rainfall.

Zone map for roses

This map divides the US by climatic regions. If you live in zones 8-11, don't worry about protecting your roses during a typical winter. Zones 1-6, and some regions in zone 7, should follow guidelines at right.



Hybrid tea & floribunda roses

Treat these varieties with a final fungicidal spray prior to the winter season. Cover the crowns with a mound of soil about 6" high, then cover the plants and mound with straw. You don't need to trim back hybrid teas and shrubs unless you live where winter winds are severe.



Tree roses

In areas where winter temperatures are below 10°, remove any stakes and gently dig away soil on one side. Bend your tree rose downward to the ground and cover it with straw first, then soil.



Climbing & groundcover roses






Cover the base of your climbers with soil. Tie the canes and wrap them in burlap. For severe-winter areas, anchor the canes to the ground and cover them with straw.








ZONES BASED ON THE FOLLOWING AVERAGE MINIMUM TEMPERATURES

□	ZONE 1	Below -50° F.
■	ZONE 2	-50 to -40° F.
■	ZONE 3	-40 to -30° F.
■	ZONE 4	-30 to -20° F.
■	ZONE 5	-20 to -10° F.
■	ZONE 6	-10 to 0° F.
■	ZONE 7	0 to 10° F.
■	ZONE 8	10 to 20° F.
■	ZONE 9	20 to 30° F.
■	ZONE 10	30 to 40° F.
■	ZONE 11	Above 40° F.

Troubleshooting

The following is a collection of solutions to problems you may encounter in your rose garden. Follow these simple steps to maintain the health of your roses throughout the season. If you have more specific questions about rose care and disease prevention consult the back of our guide for J&P contact information.

PROBLEM	DESCRIPTION	SOLUTION
 <p>Aphids</p>	Very small insects, usually green or black, mostly on the underside of leaves and on new growth.	Thoroughly hose aphids off foliage; you can also apply insecticidal soaps to control aphids.
 <p>Japanese Beetles & Rose Chafers</p>	Hard-shelled insects which eat various parts of the rose plant.	Pick the insects off individually, or use a biological control called "milky spore disease" (Bp), which is commercially available.
 <p>Leaf Cutter Bees</p>	Circles or ovals neatly cut out of the leaves, wilted stems indicate tunnels inside.	Seal canes with white glue after pruning to prevent the insects from tunneling the stems.
 <p>Rose Borers</p>	Insects which enter the cane and feed on the pith inside. Canes turn black and wilt.	Use a multipurpose spray to get rid of the fly that lays eggs; seal canes after pruning to prevent further borer entry.
 <p>Spider Mites</p>	Leaves turn yellow, dry out, and in severe cases, fall off the plant. Tiny webs on the underside of leaves.	Hose the undersides of leaves with a fine spray of water for 3 days in a row to disrupt breeding cycle. An insecticidal soap will also work well.

PROBLEM	DESCRIPTION	SOLUTION
 <p>Thrips</p>	Buds turn brown and do not open, or are distorted. Thrips are feeding on the plant juices.	Control with a pesticide spray. Direct spray into opening buds. Or, use a systemic rose care product.
 <p>Blackspot</p>	Leaves have black spots, and will fall off if fungus is not treated.	Pick off isolated leaves; control with a fungicide spray. Provide good air circulation; water when foliage will be dry before dusk.
 <p>Canker Dieback</p>	Rose canes turn dark brown or black and die progressively down the stem.	Always remove damaged part of the cane, then follow a regular spray or dust program. Avoid injury to the canes, and use a sealer after pruning.
 <p>Chlorosis</p>	Usually not a serious problem. Leaves turn yellow due to a lack of iron, nitrogen, manganese or magnesium, or a salt buildup.	Add chelated iron to the soil, or in severe cases, spray iron sulfate on foliage. Apply 1/4 cup epsom salts in one gallon water to the soil during the season.
 <p>Crown Gall</p>	Tumor-like swellings appear near the bud union, plants lose vigor and die.	Cut off galls with a sharp knife disinfected with alcohol. Paint pruned area with a mild bleach solution. Burn diseased portions of the plant.
 <p>Mildew</p>	Leaves are distorted and covered with fine white fungus growth.	Control with a fungicide spray that controls mildew and leafspot disease. Provide good air circulation.
 <p>Yellow Leaves</p>	Leaves turn yellow and may fall off. Could be caused by poor drainage.	Bad weather can slow chlorophyll production, so wait it out. Add sand or gypsum to improve drainage.

Learn More About Roses

It's easy to fall in love with roses! And there's so much more to know about them than we can include in this handbook. If you'd like to learn more, we recommend the information available from the following sources.

*Visit our J&P Website at
jacksonandperkins.com*

Click on "Gardening Tips," and you'll find a complete information-packed gardening guide created by our horticultural experts, plus answers to your gardening questions. And, they're available 24 hours a day.

Additional Resources

For valuable tips on growing roses contact:

*The American Rose Society
P.O. Box 30000, Shreveport, LA 71130
(318) 938-5402 www.ars.org*

For soil testing and advice about gardening contact:

*The Master Gardener Program at your local
County Extension Service*

For helpful gardening hints contact:

Local garden clubs and other gardeners

Jackson & Perkins
C O M P A N Y

The World's Finest Roses – and the Easiest to Grow!

1-800-292-4769

jacksonandperkins.com

WELCOME

NICODEMUS PIONEER DAY



October 13th, 2007

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NICODEMUS PIONEER DAY



October 13th, 2007

Nicodemus Annual 'Pioneer Day'

Theme: "It's All in the Family—Trees"

October 13, 2007

12:00–5:00 pm



NICODEMUS PIONEER DAY

OCTOBER 13, 2007

PIONEER FAMILY "TREE"

Donated By:

HAYS GREENHOUSE

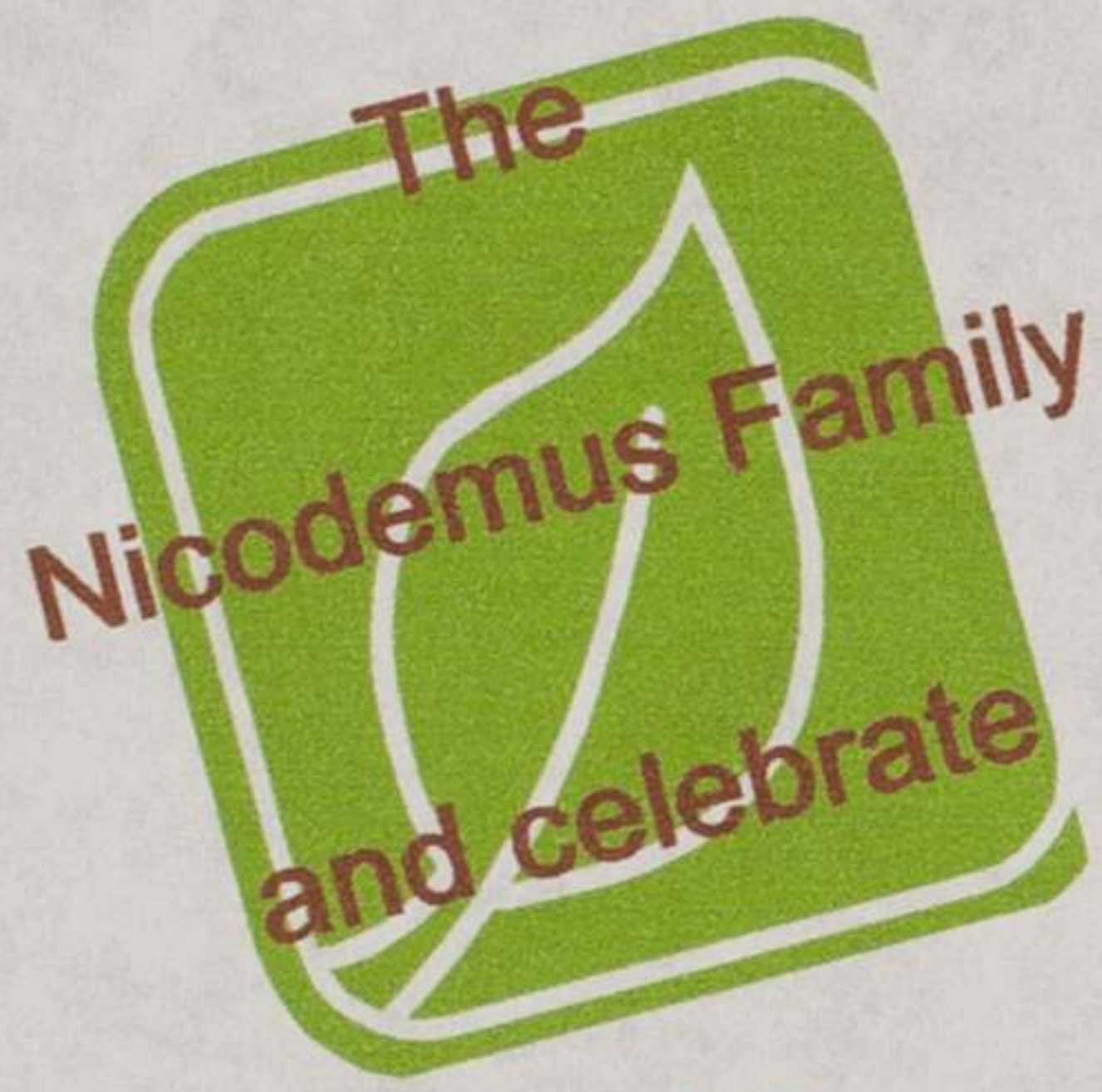


Planting & Dedication

3:00—Historical Society Museum

FREE

Come and join



the

'FAMILY'

Theme: "It's All in the Family—Trees"

Nicodemus Annual 'Pioneer Day'

October 13th 12:00-5:00pm

Play 'Family Tree Bingo' and win prizes and free give-a-ways!

Join OUR FAMILY with a FREE MEAL of Great 'Chili and Chili Pie'

Bring a piece of 12"x12" fabric block to be included in our 'Family Quilt'

(Fabric provided if you don't have any!)

Watch 'Nicodemus' 1hr documentary film

(Viewing at National Park Service Visitor's Center 3:30)

MUSIC

Community Theme Song:

"Home to Nicodemus"

Crafts & Bake Sale

SCHEDULE FOR THE DAY

NOON-5:00

Free Meal—All Day

Chili & Chili Pie

(Sponsored by: Wal-Mart)

Pioneer Settlers

History & Family Trees

Presentations—1:00

Family Tree Bingo—2:00

Nicodemus Film—3:30

Historic Settlers Photos and

Family Tree Exhibit



PIONEER FAMILY TREE PLANTING & DEDICATION

3:00—Museum Grounds

CONTACT: ANGELA
(785) 421-3311

ALL ACTIVITIES AT - NICODEMUS HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM—SOUTH SIDE OF TOWN!!

#101 Karen

~~Parent # 119 - Tree
owner~~

~~\$ 4 1/2 - 109~~

~~5-6' - 129~~

Auction Prices

~~Tree 625-2877~~

2007 Pioneer Day

Xerox — copies for each person
in Demos

Xerox & put around town

Xerox & send to various individuals

Send through e-mail to other
newspapers.

give to cable company.

• make list of questions & statements
for game

• secure game

• Set card table up for checkers,
& cards

• Ask Eric / JF to play

• Give movie to NPS to play

• Clean Museum

• Pull out & copy all photos

• make green leaves for

family tree / Pioneer Day only

• make/xerox sheets for green leaves

• Decorate museum

• Cut lawn

• Purchase tree

• Bring fabric for quilt - &

• Get inv for quilt blocks

• Encourage family members to bring
a photo to donate copies of

- Secure tables from Webster
- purchase / check inventory for paper goods.
(spoons / bowls / Napkins / cups)
- HAYS
- Purchase food items - beans, hamburger, chili seasoning, onions, tomatoes.
- Give stuff to Cooks / Chatterin / Dad / Yvonne
- Ask for Bake items
- Make paper tree
- Cut grass
- Put flyers up in Hotel
- Ask Valeria about land in front to plant a tree. Ask Jerry where to plant it.
- Type up list of original settlers
- Review Lula's document for Names
- Identify helpers
 - Food Serving
 - Presentations
 - Buses
 - Digging / Tree planting

Nine Flyers to

Oira
 Clutterin
 William
 Yvette
 Deborah
 Jackie
 Ashley
 Ava
 Dad
 Yvonne
 Roberta
 Gil
 Mary A.
 Rev. Manuel


Victor
 Val
 Wallace
 Sharon
 Susie/
 Juan
 Alvina
 Juanita
 Donald
 Dorothy
 Esther
 Kim
 Marilyn
 Fred Grace

Florence
 Bertha
 Shelly
 Robert
 Board
 Members

Send to

- Phillipsburg Genealogy
- Betti Elliott - Gr. Co. Hist. Soc.

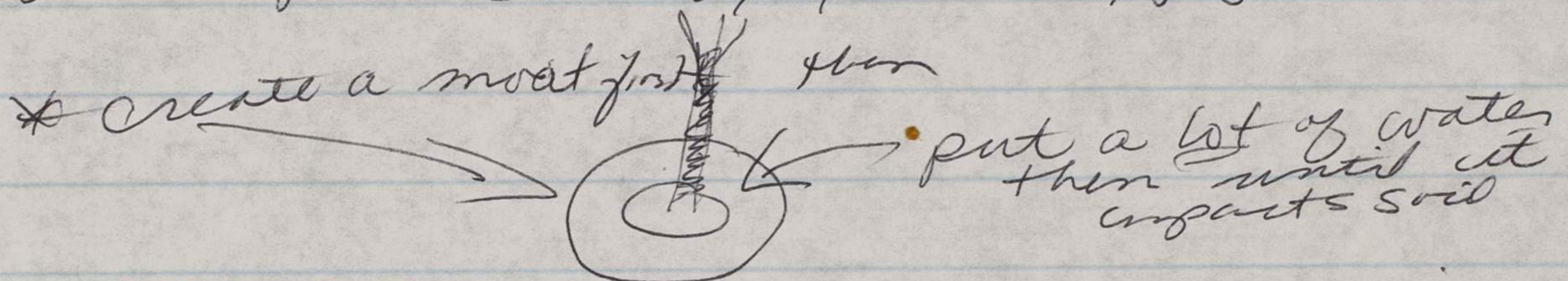
Planting Trees
"structure" - bag of in soil that
is taken out. - keeps soil loose for
roots to

Cut root ^{up} → 

Bury root bulb at same level of as grass.

- DO NOT pack soil w/ feet + stoppers

* create a moat first then



- Root Stimulant - put on ⁱⁿ (2 wk intervals)

- Build a small dam of water ~~at~~ ^{then} the dam

- After it settles then put on mulch.

Lipozene - 828-1-228-455-6366

Reidel Garden Center

628-2877

maple, Ash, Locust, etc.

Trees
Donated By:
John
~~John~~

Hay Greenhouse
1327 Gaulin St.
Hay

735-2888 Tom Baumrader

Exit 163 - south 1/8 mile
(4 miles east of Hay)

The theme of this year's Nicodemus Pioneer Day, held on Saturday, October 13, was "It's All in the Family – Trees". The annual event was held on the grounds of the Nicodemus Historical Society Museum, and a Pioneer Family tree was planted and dedicated in front of the museum. Four family trees were on display along with historical photos of original pioneer settlers. Family bingo was played and individual quilt blocks were decorated and signed by each in attendance. The quilt blocks will be used to make a Pioneer Day quilt. Free Chili, baked potatoes and chili, and chili pie, and plenty of desserts, coffee, and punch, were served.

Four students from the University of Kansas made up a film crew that shot footage and interviews all day. The footage will be used for a class project documenting and highlighting the history of Nicodemus and the use of the Nicodemus Historical Society's archives at Spencer Research Library, KU. The weather was perfect for the event and all enjoyed the festivities.



Rick Mulryan, Scott Evans, Ben Craig, and Ajani Jackson