

The Historic Sacramento City Cemetery

HISTORIC ROSE GARDEN

OPEN & SALE
GARDEN

Of Rare, Wonderful & Uncommon

ROSES

Sat., April 21, 2012 — 9:30 a.m.—2 p.m.
1000 Broadway, Sacramento, CA

SHOWN: R. banksia lutea, in the Historic Rose Garden, Sacramento City Cemetery, April, 2011

2012 Open Garden Day Schedule Of Events

Saturday, April 21, 2012

Sacramento Historic City Cemetery, 1000 Broadway, Sacramento, CA

This is the twentieth anniversary of the first planting of the Historic Rose Garden, which has grown to nearly 500 roses, most collected from historic sites in California and elsewhere. This garden was initially established with roses donated from rose collector and botanist, Fred Boutin, and local rosarian Jean Travis. The people who were involved in the first plantings, and who donated roses, will be invited to attend the Open Garden and will be recognized for their contribution.

Peggy Rose Martin, whose *'The Peggy Martin Rose'* survived Hurricane Katrina in her Baton Rouge, LA, garden, and serves as a symbol for rose-lovers everywhere, will be present as well and will be invited to tell the rose's story.

ROSE SALE PRICES:

One G. Roses \$12. All Other Roses, Priced As Marked

- ◆ Open Garden & Rose Sale: 9:30 a.m. 'til 2:00 p.m.
 - ◆ Docent-Led Rose Garden Tours: 10 a.m., 11 a.m., & 1 p.m.
 - ◆ History Tour: 12:00 Noon
- (This *VERY* Special Tour To Be Led By A Costumed Docent)

ALSO:

- ◆ Perennial & California Native Companion Plants Available
- ◆ Hourly Tours Offered In The Calif. Native Plant Soc. Demonstration Garden
 - ◆ Docent Available in The Perennial Plant Club's Hamilton Square (Perennials & Mature Modern Shrub Roses)

Need Assistance?

- ◆ We Offer *EXCELLENT* Periodic Electric Cart Overview Tours Of The Cemetery And Its Gardens

Can't Join Us On Open Garden Day? The Cemetery And Its Gardens Are
Open To Visitors Fri. Thru Tues. 7 a.m. 7 p.m.

We Couldn't Do It Without Our Friends

Over the years, the Historic Rose Garden has benefited greatly from the generosity and expertise of several dedicated Old Rose vendors. First and foremost, we owe a debt of gratitude to **Vintage Gardens Rose Nursery**, Sebastopol, CA. Gregg Lowery and Phillip Robinson, of Vintage Gardens, have donated plants, time, and advice, to help make the garden what it is today.

The majority of the rose cultivars in this sale are not in commerce. We encourage all lovers of roses to preserve such cultivars, through propagation and sharing forward. To acquire any of the wonderful Old and Rare roses which ARE in commerce, PLEASE support our vendors, by purchasing healthy own-root roses from them.

We Strongly Recommend Our Friends At:

Vintage Gardens Antique & Extraordinary Roses:

Ph: 707-829-2035 <http://www.vintagegardens.com/index.html>

Burlington Rose Nursery: <http://burlingtonroses.com/>

For a list of other vendors we love, visit our website at: www.cemeteryrose.org

ROSES FOR THIS SALE WERE PROPAGATED & DONATED BY FRIENDS TOO NUMEROUS TO LIST.

*This Event Is Sponsored By Old City Cemetery Committee, The Heritage Roses Groups, and the City of Sacramento.
Thanks for the assistance and support of the Gold Coast Heritage Roses Group & The Ventura County Rose Society*

Photography By: Jeri Jennings, Janelle Michele, Sherry Roma, Judy Eitzen, Anita Clevenger



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2012 Open Garden
SILENT AUCTION
The Silent Auction Ends at 12:30 p.m. - No Bids Will Be Accepted After That Time

Who could not be tempted by this group of rare and valuable roses?

The Silent Auction, as always, offers the chance to obtain true rose rarities — and at the same time assist in the work of the Historic Rose Garden. Your donations, provided through our rose sales, help to maintain this wellspring of endangered roses for those who follow in our footsteps — while benefitting your own garden.

Write your bid on the sheets provided.

Check back often! You'll want to be sure that yours is the final, winning bid. *Let the Game Begin!*

Silent Auction Roses: Pg. 1 of 3

**** “Abbott & Burns Family Rose”** (*“Passalong”, China/Lawrenciana; PinkBlend*)

The Abbott and Burns Rose is said to have come with the family of a cemetery volunteer from Arkansas in 1857. It appears to be a China similar to Mableton Rouletti. Roses of this type were known as Lawrenceanas in the mid 19th century. It is nearly constantly in bloom with flowers no more than an inch in size on a plant about two feet high and wide.

Explore the charms of this small beauty at 546SE



**** ‘Aimee Vibert’** (*Noisette, Vibert, 1828, [Champneys' Pink Cluster × R. sempervirens plena]*)



Jean Pierre Vibert named this lovely white, fragrant, Noisette for his daughter, making his regard for the rose obvious. This is the original bush form of ‘*Aimeé Vibert*.’

A dependable beauty, ‘*Aimeé Vibert*’ makes a stout, slightly-spreading bush covered with dark green foliage – and it blooms repeatedly through the year. Long a favorite for wedding bouquets, ‘*Aimeé Vibert*’ is a not-uncommon find in old California cemeteries. Our plant is one of the cemetery’s “*original*” roses. Probably planted in the 19th-Century, it survived the neglect and drought of the cemetery’s bad times – a fact which says a lot about its easy-to-grow nature. Happily, ‘*Aimeé Vibert*’ seems to love California. Our Aimeé is one of many surviving 19th-Century plants, found in California. To our surprise, this bush form is said to be extinct in Europe! *See ‘Aimeé Vibert’ at 462SW. See it also on Maple Street, in the Eastman Plot*

**** “Car Wash Rose”** (*Found Rose, Type/Name Unk. [?Tea/Noisette?] Climbs*)

This lovely rose, with a climbing habit, was found, literally, growing next to a not-terribly new car wash on a busy section of Highway 49, in an old mining town. We understand that the “mother” plant is gone now — so it is a very good thing that Rose Rustlers snipped a few cuttings, and grew new plants from them. “*Car Wash Rose*” blooms very early, and repeats well. It resembles ‘*Reve d’Or*,’ but has more blush on the bud and some blooms also show a pink tinge. Is it a seedling of that well-loved Tea/Noisette? Without easy access to DNA testing, we will probably never know. “*Car Wash*,” however, is healthy, vigorous, and generous of bloom. Add its interesting history, and you have a rose we believe is irresistible.

See The Car-Wash Rose growing along Fence 10.



“I’d give a pretty penny to know what exactly that rose is!” Laurel’s mother would say every spring, when it opened its first translucent flowers of the true rose color.

“It’s an old one, with an old fragrance, and has every right to its own name, but nobody in Mount Salus is interested in giving it to me. All I had to do was uncover it and give it the room it asked for.

Look at it! It’s on its own roots, of course, utterly strong. That old root may be a hundred years old!”

“Or older,” Judge McKelva had said, giving her, from the deck chair, his saturnine smile. “Strong as an old apple tree.”

-- Eudora Welty, *The Optimist’s Daughter*

Silent Auction Roses: Pg. 2 of 3

**** “Cemetery Musk Seedling”** (*Chance seedling of R. moschata, Sacramento City Cemetery*) “Chance” or “Volunteer” seedlings of roses have been called “Bird Drops,” and “God Roses,” and all of those terms are apt. Many of them are hardy, disease-free, and charming, and well-worth growing. This volunteer seedling, probably a gift from the birds; was found in the Broadway Bed in the Historic Rose Garden. Its name notes a strong and distinct Musk fragrance.

“Cemetery Musk” has a neat, orderly growth habit, and is quite carefree. (You’ll enjoy the constant clusters of white blooms, followed by bright red hips. ***(Eligible for Exhibition where a “Found Roses” Class is offered.)*** [See “Cemetery Musk Seedling at 94SW](#)

**** [“De la Vina Mystery”](#)** (*Hybrid Perpetual? Found, Santa Barbara, CA*)



Hetty Shurtleff found this lovely, wildly-fragrant rose (probably a Hybrid Perpetual) in front of a Craftsman-style home in an older part of Santa Barbara, CA.

Following the 1925 earthquake, Santa Barbara’s downtown was rebuilt in the Spanish Colonial style. Most residential structures, however, survived the quake unchanged, so it’s likely this one was built at some time after 1825, but probably before 1925.

The “mother” plant grows up through an 8-ft.-tall Eugenia Hedge, which (given its position) it, probably, predates. Eugenias were popular in Santa Barbara prior to 1900 — suggesting a relatively early planting date for this rose.

Among the more disease-resistant Hybrid Perpetuals for California, “*De la Vina Mystery*” is suitable for coastal areas, with little rust or mildew during the growing season. (Yes, it will rust in late Fall, signaling a plea for removal of old leaves.) It grows well in a **large** container — so it is quite versatile. Grow this beauty where you pass often, and enjoy the fragrance as you pass.

[See “De la Vina Mystery” at 35S](#)



**** [Excellenz von Schubert](#)** (*Lambertiana/Hybrid Musk/Multiflora Hybrid/Cl. Polyantha, Lambert, Ger., 1909 [Madame Norbert Levasseur × Frau Karl Druschki] (Hybrid Perpetual, Lambert, 1901)*)

In the late 1800’s, Peter Lambert of Trier, Germany, bred a long list of superb roses, many of them the precursors of the Hybrid Musk class. Lambert used only disease-resistant parents, and his roses remain among the best you can plant. HE called them “Lambertianas,” tho today’s classification system breaks them up among many classes. I’d call this one a CLIMBING Lambertiana.

In repeated flushes, ‘*Excellenz von Schubert*’ produces large clusters of lilac-pink pompons on long, arching canes... May well be best of the Lambertiana’s.

Shown here blooming generously in early February, in a Southern California garden.

[Visit His Excellenz at 545SW](#)

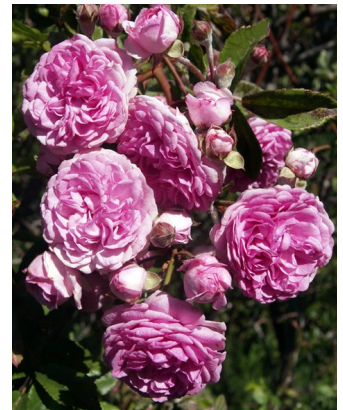
**** [“Miriam’s Pink Powderpuff”](#)** (*Hybrid Perpetual, Found*)

Miriam Wilkins, founder of the Heritage Roses Group, was apparently the source of this lovely,

fragrant Hybrid Perpetual, somewhat in the style of ‘*Baronne Prévost*.’ Intricately-formed blooms of mid-to-light pink have a unique, hauntingly-lovely silver tone. Gregg Lowery reports having seen this rose, grown in England, “. . . **wrongly labeled both ‘Spencer’ and ‘Enfant de France.’**” It does appear to be the rose I grew as ‘Enfant de France’ (*HP, Lartay, France, 1860*)

As the true historic name remains in dispute, we believe it is correct to use the Study-Name Miriam gave it. Call it what you will, enjoy its trademark foliage — smooth, elegant and drooping, a lovely backdrop for the exquisite blooms.

[See “Miriam’s Pink Powderpuff” at 437NW](#)



***“What’s in a name? That which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet.”***

— Wm. Shakespeare, “*Romeo and Juliet* (II, ii, 1-2)”

Silent Auction Roses: Pg. 3 of 3

** *Mlle. de Sombreuil*

(Tea Rose, M. Robert, France, 1851, seedling of 'Gigantesque' [Tea, 1835, Hardy, France]). Found in Santa Rosa, CA, by Phillip Robinson, it was identified at the Huntington Botanical Gardens as 'La Biche,' an 1832 Noisette Rose. Dissatisfied with that identification, Robinson set out to research his discovery, proving eventually that his rose was, in fact, the TRUE 'Mlle. De Sombreuil.'

It took several more years before the American Rose Society could be persuaded to accept the fact that the vigorous Wichurana climber in commerce under that name was **NOT** a Tea Rose, and **NOT** 'Mlle. De Sombreuil.' At last, the record is corrected, and the REAL Mlle. can stand proudly, a typically-graceful Tea Rose to approximately 4 ft.. Blooms, white, shaded salmon-pink, are bourn through the season in profuse clusters. This is a rose, almost lost to us, recovered through the dedication of one observant, dedicated Rosarian. See The Mlle. At 475 NW



** *New Orleans Cemetery Rose* (Prob. Bourbon Rose, Found, New Orleans, LA)

A lovely pink rose was found in a historic New Orleans (LA) cemetery by Maureen Detweiler, who grew it in her New Orleans garden. Hurricane Katrina killed Maureen's plant; happily, the mother plant in its cemetery fared better. On higher ground, it survived the disaster. It has been re-propagated, and Maureen has shared plants, that it may not be lost in the future. This graceful, remontant, disease-resistant rose may be 'Pierre de St. Cyr', a Bourbon, bred by Plantier (1838, France). (Note: St. Cyr was a fairly common name in the New Orleans area.) The bushy plant is well-clothed in mid-green leaves. Clean, handsome foliage provides a lovely backdrop for lilac-tinged pink blooms, produced in successive flushes from early in the season, right into winter. ****Suitable for Exhibition where a "Found Roses" Class is offered. Visit "New Orleans Cemetery Rose" at: 464 SW**

** *Single Pink China* (China, origin un-recorded, probably a sport of 'Old Blush')

If the toughness and constant bloom of the China Roses has won your heart (as, indeed, it has won mine) "Single Pink China" will be a great addition to your garden. In its informality, this delightful Single rose is the perfect addition to the cottage garden, surrounded by dwarf lavenders, native salvias, and perhaps some California poppies. The "Single Pink China" appears to be a five-petalled sport of the better-known 'Old Blush.' (Or, might 'Old Blush' be a very successful sport of "Single Pink China"?) An elegant addition to any garden of Tea and China roses, the Single Pink China is upright and twiggy of habit, and truly continuous-blooming, from April right through December. See "Single Pink China" at 515NW



See "Spice" at 14N

** *Spice*

(Tea Rose, Found, Bermuda; "Bermuda Spice", "The Spice Rose") In the manner of most Tea Roses, "Spice" blooms early and repeatedly. Blooms — semi-double-to-double, and of medium size, range from white to light pink, and offer a strong pepper-and-spice fragrance. Blooms in flushes throughout the season. The plant is twiggy of growth — perhaps more like a China than the average Tea Rose. It can make 5-ft., perhaps taller, over time, if not pruned much. There has been speculation that "Spice" may be the true, long-lost 'Hume's Blush Tea-Scented China' and perhaps that history alone makes it worth space in your garden. "Spice" mildews a bit in cool spring weather, but is healthy once the weather gets hot. It may not be a good choice for coastal gardens, but is a great favorite in Bermuda and America's South (particularly in Texas, where it won fame as an "Earthkind" rose, and is greatly beloved.

October Rose Preservation Symposium

On October 12, 13 and 14, the Historic Rose Garden volunteers, the Heritage Rose Group, Heritage Rose Foundation, and the Old City Cemetery Committee, will host a **symposium on rose preservation**. Speakers will include Gregg Lowery, Darrell Schramm, and a panel including Fred Boutin and Historic Rose Garden curator Barbara Oliva. Fred will also speak about his recent discovery of 'Bloomfield Abundance,' long thought to be lost. This plant will be included in the live auction of roses, and other rare roses will be sold at the silent and live auction.

See Details At The Open Garden and On The cemeteryrose.org Website

A Haven for Lost Roses

The Old City Cemetery of Sacramento

by Gregg Lowery Vintage Gardens

(First Published Summer , 2005)

"You've got to visit that garden!" she said, her blue eyes lit with the cold fire of an old rose collector. *It just keeps going and going, every path more beautiful than the last.* Pamela regaled us a year ago with verbal portraits of the Sacramento Old City Cemetery and its Historic Rose Collection. Like so many beautiful gardens that friends recommend to me, this one I filed in my mental catalog of places I'd love to see, but don't know when I'll find the time to get to during our hectic spring season. What a fool I was!



Gregg Lowery In The Historic Rose Garden

With Jill Perry, Curator, San Jose Heritage Rose Garden

We all of us take gardens a bit for granted, saving up our 'garden miles' for that magical trip to Sissinghurst Castle or Sangerhausen which we dream will come one day. We tend to think that the really special ones will be the ones we read about in books. Never do we imagine that the greatest treasures will be found among those places here, on our home ground. But, find it we did, when I traveled with Pamela and Michael Temple to the Historic Sacramento City Cemetery in the spring of 2005.

Barbara Oliva, who oversees this volunteer-tended rose garden along with Anita Clevenger, met us in the early afternoon of a clear and fragrant day in late April at the gates to this 1850s garden cemetery. Only late on that day, when fatigue and hunger drove us from that elegant and profoundly beautiful place, did I curse our tardy arrival. A day is just not enough time to spend in this great garden.

The cemetery perches on an undulating knoll at the crook of a bend in the Sacramento River; in fact the highest point in Old Sacramento is there. The grid of plots was laid out in the 1850s as a grand, High-Victorian cemetery, a lush and shady retreat for the community on a Sunday afternoon. Today this grid of raised plots of stone, brick and old concrete forms an elegant garden structure on a great scale. The plots rise up making tiers of leveled, square 'garden beds,' that march up and down the rolling terrain. Antique statuary, cenotaphs, neoclassical tombs, ornate iron palings and gateways and glorious Victorian follies inhabit this grid like an ancient, silent city. Their companions are the trees and flowers once planted here, now huge

and venerable. The roses spill from the crisp edges, foam up and drape against follies, arch into neighboring trees and cascade down. At their feet, in the fertile soil, dense colonies of bearded iris pack the tidy plots. Daffodils, daylilies, fragrant dianthus abound. As we walked the ten acres of garden, we were pressed to think of a family of garden plants that was missing in this rich and textured planting.

We find traces of old garden cemeteries everywhere we travel, from the cramped little city churchyards of Charleston to the great wilderness of Le Cimetière du Père Lachaise, the so called 'lungs' of Paris. While the stones often remain intact, the garden is rarely more than a thin memory, mostly old roses, scattered and clinging to life despite neglect. So it is extraordinary to encounter a cemetery garden as alive and vibrant with beauty as it could have been 150 years ago. Suddenly life and beauty abound in this place of the dead. The silent inhabitants and their simple histories seem to speak through the roses.

As we ambled along the grassy paths, encountering old roses we know, and old roses we had never met, Barbara shared their stories with us, and the story of how they came to be in this place. Encouraged by the renowned collector of old roses, Fred Boutin, a proposal to restore roses to the Old City Cemetery put forth to the City of Sacramento and the cemetery's board of directors. The idea was to plant a good portion of Fred's rose foundlings from historic California sites. Many of these were unidentified, and many only tentatively named. Barbara, an early volunteer to this project, found herself after a few years the curator, and to



Barbara Oliva,
Curator of Roses



***Left:
'Archduke
Charles'
in the Drew
Family Plot,
Maple Ave.***



this day she is the captain and driving force. Anita Clevenger, a long time aid, has given her time and talents and ideas over many years now to build on what Barbara began. They and their team of volunteers strive to maintain a balance between the energy of the old roses, and the needs of a garden much visited by rose lovers.

Today over 400 old found roses call this garden home. It is the haven they deserve and a more fitting place could not be found in which to assemble these great beauties, our California rose heritage. The development of this cemetery back to its origin as a garden owes credit to not only the Heritage Rose Group that initially sponsored it and today provides so many willing volunteers, but also to similar efforts by the California Native Plant Society and the Perennial Plant Society. Both of these groups have sponsored the care of large sections of the cemetery, and their plantings are equally remarkable and of exceptionally high quality.

Our public gardens and arboreta receive support from states and municipalities, and many private gardens open to the public are likewise endowed in order to preserve our garden heritage. But it is rare to encounter a garden the likes of these ten acres of cemetery; this combination of history and plants will be found nowhere else in America today, and is the invention and the work of volunteers. We urge you to put this garden high on your list of places to visit. And we sound the cry to all who dream of owning a magnificent garden of old roses to join those who own this garden, the Volunteers of the Sacramento Historic Rose Garden. Save a rose, gain a year of your life!

Seven Years Later---a postscript on cemetery roses

Seven years after this first visit to the Sacramento Historic Rose Garden I have now walked the soft pathways and smelled the roses many dozens of times. Each visit my experience is fresh and exciting, and the beauty of the place and its roses continues to thrill me. I have spoken of this special place to audiences around the world, urging people to visit it. More importantly I have urged others to emulate the example of the Old City Cemetery gardens. Places that belong to all of us are rarely so beautiful, so perfect, and speak so sweetly of our heritage of roses. There can be no doubt in my mind that this is due to the dedication of volunteers who garden this as their own garden, and who treasure these roses as their own.

To lend a hand, visit the Garden's Website at www.cemeteryrose.org

To read more about this garden, order a copy of California's Rose Heritage from the Heritage Rose Foundation's website, www.heritagrosefoundation.org

Note: please visit www.VintageGardens.com



***L: Anita Clevenger
Garden Manager***

***R: "Ragged Robin"
(*'Gloire des
Rosomanes'*)
In The
Historic
Rose
Garden***



Here Beginneth The Catalog

“Barbara’s Pasture Rose”

(Hybrid Perp., Prob. ‘La Reine’ “Family”)

“BPR” is Study-Named for the deserted pasture near Cherokee, CA, where it was discovered by our Curator of Roses, Barbara Oliva.

This rose may be a vigorous clone, seedling or sport of ‘*La Reine*.’ (Hybrid Perpetual, France, 1842, Laffay) It surely seems to be of that “family,” but is more vigorous, and more disease-resistant, than known clones of that old favorite. We have not offered “Barbara’s Pasture Rose” for several years, and are glad to be able to do so, this spring.

‘*La Reine*’ was a new introduction when news of California’s Gold spread around the world. It’s hardly surprising that the Queen and her kin have been found in many California locations.

Visit “Barbara’s Pasture Rose” at: 544 NE & 445 SW



“*Bengal Fire*” (China Rose, Identical to ‘*Miss Lowe’s Variety*,’ per Vintage Gardens Rose Nursery, before 1887, Origin un-recorded) Thornless (or almost). Semi-glossy, medium green foliage. 5 leaflets. Height of 2’ to 6’ (60 to 185 cm). Width of 4’ to 5’ (120 to 150 cm).

I suppose there may be a legitimate argument over whether (or not) “*Bengal Fire*” is identical to the accepted clones of ‘*Miss Lowe’s Variety*’. There is in this writer’s mind, having grown the two side-by-side, NO DIFFERENCE. I declare them identical. There is another, sometimes sold as “*Single Red China*.” That seems to be yet another match. And the origin of the cultivar (whatever name you wish to give it) remains cloudy.

From the point of view of a gardener, with a Southern California garden, I break protocol by saying that I DON’T CARE WHAT YOU CALL IT.

“*Bengal Fire*” is vigorous, disease-free, and continuous-blooming in my Southern California garden. I like the name “*Bengal Fire*,” so that’s what I’m going to call it. I, and the honeybees, and the hummingbirds are happy with that. You may call it by which ever name suits you, but I encourage you STRONGLY to grow it!

See “*Bengal Fire*” at 476 SW

“Benny Lopez”

(Damask Perpetual, “Found,” Santa Barbara, CA)

Here’s your chance to grow a very special treasure. “*Benny Lopez*,” found, in Santa Barbara, CA, and grown for decades by a gentleman of that name, offers beauty, fragrance, EXCELLENT repeat bloom, and rich fragrance on a plant of good size and arching, graceful growth.

This is a rose generally of Damask-Perpetual type, but it is NOT any known Damask Perpetual. Test-grown, side-by-side, it proved NOT to be “*Pickering 4-Seasons Rose*.” Yes, of course we wish we knew what it is — but we will settle for knowing that its existence is preserved through distribution.

Our thanks to Mr. Lopez, who shared his treasure generously with Ingrid Wapelhorst (now of Oregon) — and to Ingrid, who has generously shared it forward, so that it may not be lost.

THIS ROSE IS NOT IN COMMERCE, and there are few opportunities to obtain it. ****Suitable for Exhibition where a “Found Roses” class is offered and has won that trophy at a National Rose Show.**

See “*Benny Lopez*” at: 476 SW





'Buff Beauty' (Hybrid Musk, Ann Bentall, 1939)

The Rev. Joseph Pemberton wanted roses which would survive and bloom after all around them had perished. He set out to breed the roses of his dreams, and created the **Hybrid Musk** class. We must thank him, and also thank Ann Bentall, who took over Pemberton's breeding lines after his death in 1926. **'Buff Beauty'** is listed as Bentall's creation, but Rev. Pemberton may have been responsible for it. Richly fragrant **'Buff Beauty'** can be grown as a wide-arching four-foot-tall Shrub, or a mannerly climber. Spring bloom is heaviest, but it repeats through the year.

Visit **'Buff Beauty'** at: 87C & 531 SW

Cheshire Red (Found, China, **'Cramoisi Supérieur'** family)

A rose of double mystery, "Cheshire Red" is a Northern California founding which is very like the old red China, **'Cramoisi Supérieur'**. Not the **SAME**, — but similar.

That's not surprising. There are many wonderful, nameless red China roses . . . All wonderful and garden-worthy. For **"Cheshire Red,"** we look to **'Cramoisi Supérieur'** for a description (possibly a parent?).

We find a densely-twiggy plant, bearing small clusters of 2.5-in blooms, semi-double-to-double, in cherry-red-to-crimson, streaked randomly with white. Bloom repeats through the year, in all but hottest summer

weather. Unlike many other Chinas, **"Cheshire"** and Cramoisi are fragrant.

Beyond that, we are led to a larger question: If this unknown rose so closely resembles **'Cramoisi Supérieur'** — then — from what breeder, and in what country (or continent) did **'Cramoisi Supérieur'** ITSELF originate? Surprisingly, we really don't know!

Various records suggest that **'Cramoisi Supérieur'** was the creation of an **"Unknown"** Belgian hybridizer (prior to 1823); **OR**, that its breeder was Coquereau, who introduced it in France, 1832. Another record claims credit for Coquerel (France, 1832). Still others indicate an introduction in France by Jean-Baptiste Paillet in 1834.

It has had various names, to go with its various stories — but a more intriguing question arises. What if this floriferous fragrant beauty was the creation of an unrecorded **Chinese** hybridizer? There is some indication that this might be so.

Don't care about the history? Then listen up. This is a tough, drought-tolerant (once established!) rose that blooms right through the year, and fights off disease without recourse to chemicals. **THOSE** things matter!

Here is a very rare opportunity to acquire a very special rose with an established California history — and antecedents as mysterious as many of the early Californians themselves. In common with most China Roses, "Cheshire Red will not appreciate much pruning.



See Cheshire Red

At: 429 SE



'Comtesse du Cayla' (China, France, Pierre Guillot, 1902)

I want to think that this warmly-lovely rose was named to honor the delicately-lovely Elizabeth-Suzanne de Jaucourt, Comtesse du Cayla, sculpted by Houdon as a playful bacchante, with roses in her hair. As Elizabeth-Suzanne epitomizes the dawn of a young life, the rose **'Comtesse du Cayla'** catches the colors of daybreak.

Alas, my romantic fancy is crushed. The rose, instead, commemorates **Zoé Victoire Talon**, styled **Comtesse du Cayla**. As an **"intimate friend and confidante"** of Louis XVIII of France, and his **maîtresse-en titre**, she served France as an astute diplomat and a patron of the arts.

To say the petals open a blend of orange shades, with a yellow reverse, and copper-saffron base, cannot convey the changing light of these blooms. China Roses bloom through the year and need little care. Both Elizabeth-Suzanne and Zoé Victoire would surely have loved this rose.

(NOTE: Do Not Prune This Rose Much. It doesn't like it!)

See The Comtesse at 549 NW



‘Devoniensis’ (*Tea Rose, “Magnolia Rose,” “Tradd St. Yellow”, “Victoria” Int. UK, Foster, 1838; ‘Parks Yellow Tea-Scented China’ x ‘Smith’s Yellow China’*)

Clusters of sumptuous white blooms are centered light yellow, occasionally showing a hint of creamy blush. Blooms are strongly fragrant. ‘Devoniensis’ repeats bloom generously throughout the year in a mild climate.

Perhaps too generously? The only real flaw in this otherwise admirable Tea Rose is that it requires the gardener to exhibit both patience and strength of purpose — For given the opportunity to do so, ‘Devoniensis’ will bloom generously at the expense of energy needed for growth.

The gardener with strong resolve will remove buds before they have the opportunity to mature and bloom, thus forcing the plant to grow more vigorously. If allowed to bloom as it wishes, ‘Devoniensis’

can take some years to mature as a plant. My solution to this dilemma is to remove at least SOME of the buds, but preserve enough of them to remind me of the beauty that awaits. The gardener fortunate enough to possess this rare beauty will surely understand.

Visit ‘Devoniensis’ at 547NE

“Elisabeth’s China” (*Found China Rose, Sacramento City Cemetery*)

German-born Elisabeth Stober died in the spring of 1881 at 87 years of age. Her children marked her resting place with a graceful white marble headstone – and a rose. I like to think that the rose was Elisabeth’s favorite, brought from her own garden.

“Elisabeth’s China” is similar to *‘Cramoisi Supérieur.’** (Perhaps it’s a seedling of that old favorite?). It is thought to be one of a handful of surviving “original” cemetery plants: *“Legacy Roses.”* Huge stumps attest to the fact that Elisabeth’s rose has been chopped to the ground – yet it has grown back to continue its task,

sheltering Elisabeth’s headstone. Like most of the older red China Roses, *“Elisabeth’s China”* is a generous continuous-bloomer, blessed with extraordinary fragrance, great vigor and rampant good health.

Catalog writing should, I suppose, be impersonal – but I must confess that *“Elisabeth’s China”* has quickly made a place for itself, in my heart. I’ve fallen in love, and would not like to be without Elisabeth Stober’s lovely, fragrant, dark red rose.

(NOTE: Do Not Prune This Rose Much. It won’t like it!) Meet “Elisabeth’s China” on Maple St., West of the Rose Garden



“Forest Ranch Pom-Pom” (*“Forest Ranch Purple Pom-Pom”*)

This rose was found once at the ruins of a 19th-Century home near the town of Forest Ranch, CA — and found again at the site of a now-deserted 19th-Century Dairy Farm. There is a connection between both sites and the Pioneer Nurseryman, “General” John Bidwell, of Chico, CA. and it’s a safe guess that it was once sold by his Rancho Chico nursery. Yet its identity seems irretrievably lost to us.

A gracefully arching disease-resistant plant, “Forest Ranch Pom-Pom” blooms generously in the spring, stops to take a breath during summer’s heat, and repeats bountifully in Fall. Large, full, fragrant blooms are colored violet in cool weather, and a pleasing

lavender-toned pink in cool weather. The lovely blooms are framed by mid-green foliage, dependably free of rust and powdery mildew in both coastal and inland gardens.

As a bonus, this beauty can handle some of California’s alkaline conditions without becoming chlorotic. All of this — yet “Forest Ranch Pom-Pom” is not in commerce.

Visit “Forest Ranch Pom-Pom” at 440SE





'Garisenda' (*Hybrid Wichurana, Rambler, Italy (1911)*)

A stunning, spring-blooming, pink-blend Rambler/Climber, 'Garisenda' is said to be the product of a cross between *R. wichurana* and the famous Bourbon, '*Souvenir de la Malmaison*' — That parentage is sometimes disputed . . . and yet . . . The appearance and habit of the rose itself really does make that breeding "*feel right*."

The name honors the 12th-Century Garisenda Leaning Tower, a historic treasure of the City of Bologna, Italy.

You'll Find 'Garisenda' at: Number 20

Grandmother's Hat (*"Altadena Drive HP," "Barbara Worl," Found, Hybrid Perpetual? Bourbon?*)

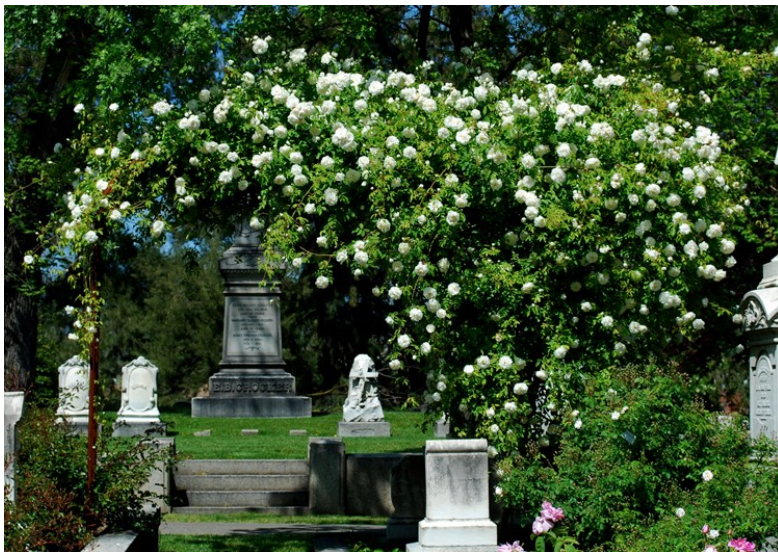
It has been sold under many names, including: "*Barbara Worl*," "*Altadena Drive HP*," '*Mrs. R.G. Sharman-Crawford*,' '*Rose Cornet*,' and '*Cornet*;' but its identification as a known historic rose remains un-proven. Thus, its' best-known "*Study Name*" remains its most acceptable label.

A Found Rose, "*Grandmother's Hat*" was named by Barbara Worl for the silk roses of memory, crowning her grandmother's fashionable hats. Its FIRST study name, however, was applied by rosarian Fred Boutin, for his initial, 1979, discovery of it in Southern California.

This lovely Hybrid Perpetual (Bourbon?) this beauty was re-Introduced to commerce in 1994. It remains in very limited commerce, the supply rarely meeting the demand for this carefree rose.

If California had an official State Rose, it should by rights be "*Grandmother's Hat*."

Visit "Grandmother's Hat" at: 474 SE



"Like Lamarque"

— (*Found; "Legacy Rose," Sacramento City Cemetery*)

This beauty is one of a pair of "Legacy" Roses — original plantings in the Historic Cemetery.

In all honesty, this appears to be, in fact, the rose long in commerce as 'Lamarque' — a beautiful rose found often California, as it is in other mild-climate areas.

Very proper caution on the part of Fred Boutin retains the "study" name. But, between you and I, let's consider this to be, almost definitely, 'Lamarque.'

Bred from 'Blush Noisette' x 'Parks Yellow Tea-Scented China', this wonderful "Tea Noisette," with a vigorous, climbing habit, is a magnificent California rose. Bred by Marechal, and introduced in France (1830) this is a vigorous rose, blooming most heavily in the spring, but repeating in flushes through the sea-

son ONCE MATURE. Blooms are large, full, (20-40 petals) cupped-to-flat, very double, and distinctly lemon-yellow toward the center. In maturity, this lovely rose will easily climb to 15 ft. Plan for that! Plant it where it can reach its true potential!

Not a rose for very cold climates, '*Lamarque*' may be named for a French Marechal, but the rose is now very much a "*California Girl*."

See "Like-Lamarque" at 441 SW

*"Like Lamarque" Photos
Courtesy of Janelle Michel*



Malespina Red China (China, red; Found, J. Perry et al, Northern California Gold-Rush-Era Cemetery; Possible origin, China)

A simple treasure — this lovely red China rose was collected on the graves of an Italian-American family, in an old California cemetery. Since the name is spelled both ways, it's tempting to link this rose and its Malespina family with Alessandro Malaspina.

Malaspina, — who circumnavigated the globe in the late 18th-Century for Spain, who is known to have visited the Philippines, who walked with kings and queens — retired to his native Italy, full of honors and titles. Might he not have brought a red rose home from his travels? Might not his descendants have carried his rose to California? Such things were not uncommon.

“Malespina Red China” is vigorous enough to build to a low Climber, if allowed to. It's continuous-blooming and disease-free — and it just may be the TRUE original ***“White Pearl In Red Dragon's Mouth.”*** Who could resist? [See It At Plot 476 NE](#)



[See The Madame at 534 SE](#)

Mme. Isaac Pereire (Bourbon, Cl.; Bred by Armand Garçon France, 1881). Int. France by Margottin père & fils in 1881)

Among the most fragrant and sumptuous of roses, ***‘Mme. Isaac Pereire’*** is, for many, the quintessential ***“Old Garden Rose.”*** For best garden effect, grow this beauty on a tripod or obelisk, curtailing its lanky canes, and increasing the volume of bloom. Though remontant, ***‘Mme. Isaac Pereire,’*** offers her most generous bloom in Spring and Fall, when she is a wonder for the ages.

Blooms are huge, deep pink (one could say ***“Cerise”***), with a powerful fragrance often described as ***“raspberry,”*** with up to 55 petals, and of elaborately cupped and quartered form

Originally named ***‘Le Bienheureux de la Salle’*** the rose was re-named at introduction to honor Mme. Isaac Pereire, widow of Mons. Isaac Pereire [b. 11-23-1806 d. 7-18-1880] and mother of Émile (1800–1875) — prominent 19th-Century financiers .

Mons. Tillier (Tea Rose, Tea Rose, Bernaix, France, 1891)

Arguments remain lively over the true identification of the rose WE grow as ***‘Monsieur Tillier’*** — with some rose scholars insisting that our rose is, in fact, ***‘Archduke Joseph,’*** and that the rose we know as ***‘Archduke Charles’*** is ***‘Mons. Tillier’***. Still others see little difference between the two. (Perhaps one or the other has been lost, leaving one rose to fill both identities?)

There is, however NO argument regarding the beauty and quality of this special Tea Rose. Blooms are described as ***“Carmine-red, ageing to violet-red, Nuances of brick”*** which sounds odd, and doesn't prepare you for the unique, protean color shifts of these blooms. A moderate fragrance (***“Tea”*** but not dependably detectable) from medium size very double, cupped blooms, opening to an intricate rosette form.

The California gardener will find no fault with this rose. It is wholly resistant to both powdery mildew and rust, and will bloom right through from Fall through Spring, with only a slight hiatus in operations through the hottest summer weather.

Just one caution: Take care to plant ***‘Mons. Tillier’*** where he is protected from hot, dry, ***“Santa Ana”*** or ***“Sundowner”*** winds. The slightest hint of these bone-dry, adiabatic desert winds will shrivel his delicate blooms to instant potpourri.



[See ‘Mons. Tillier’ at 21S](#)



‘Mrs. Dudley Cross’ (Tea Rose, Yellow Blend; Wm. Paul & Sons, UK, 1907)

Antique Rose Emporium says: “We find this rose often when wandering through older gardens. ‘Mrs. Dudley Cross’ is a compact, shapely bush that rewards even the most careless gardener with a constant supply of fragrant, double, delicately shaped yellow flowers that blush a little pink in the sun. The stems are nearly always thornless and the foliage is healthy and handsome.”

‘Mrs. Dudley Cross’ blooms generously, repeats quickly, and is at least lightly-fragrant. In warm weather, the pink highlights are stronger. Growing to a compact three-to-6-feet, she’s a favorite choice of those who favor roses NOT armed with vicious prickles.

NOTE: A wonderful choice for inland gardens, ‘Mrs. Dudley Cross’ is not optimal in coastal locations, where she may mildew. **472 NW**

**“Mrs. Keay’s Pink Noisette”/
“Faded Pink Monthly”**

This Found Rose is known under two names. It was collected and studied by Mrs. Keays under its local name: “Faded Pink Monthly.” Local history says that it was grown in her area prior to the Civil War.

We thank **Connie Hilker (Hartwood Roses, Fredricksburg, VA)** for making the connection for us and providing photos made at Tufton Farms, in Virginia.



Mrs. Keays wrote: “Faded Pink Monthly, a sweet name to linger over, is a local name for a very lovely old rose. The story

of this rose was told at length in “Old Roses in Calvert County, Maryland,” in the *American Rose Annual* for 1932. The original gift to us is a very old plant dating back to the Civil War. To identify it took many months of study and photographing, and propagating. The blooms of Faded Pink Monthly might have been reproduced for Redoutes lovely colored picture of the Rose of Philippe Noisette. Our rose never has attained a height above four feet, so it is a dwarf compared to the eight to ten feet of the original Blush Noisette. Clusters have never counted up to a half of Old Blush, as far as we have counted. Beauty, fragrance, hardiness, clean lovely foliage, prickles, color are all present. Faded Pink Monthly begins to bloom in May with us, and except for a few days rest in which to catch up a new impulse, never ceases until frost.”

Extensive research told Mrs. Keays that this was a compact-growing Noisette, of the “Blush Noisette” family. (That wouldn’t be surprising. There are others like that, among them our own “Roseville Noisette.”) Connie tells us that Rev. Doug Seidel believes it to be — NOT a Noisette — but a Polyantha — perhaps a pink variation of ‘Marie Pavie’ (Int. France, 1888, by Alphonse Alé-gatière). But if this rose was really grown prior to the start of the Civil War, surely it cannot be that?

Call it what you will, “Faded Pink Monthly” is WELL worth garden space, growing disease-free, graceful, and blooming generously in nearby Livermore, CA. A rare and mysterious beauty indeed! “Faded Pink Monthly” is not yet part of the Cemetery’s Collection

“I’d rather have roses on my table than diamonds ‘round my neck.” Emma Goldman



‘Mrs. Oakley Fisher’ (Hybrid Tea Rose, B.R. Cant, UK, 1921)

Benjamin Cant & Sons didn’t record the parentage of this beauty, a lushly lovely single early Hybrid Tea Rose introduced in 1921 — but whatever went into its making, the deep, apricot-yellow color, striking red-and-amber stamens and rich fragrance add up to an un-mistakable statement in the garden. An open, bushy plant of some four-to-five feet, this rose carries the look of a year-round California Poppy through the season.

‘Mrs. Oakley Fisher’ is as garden-worthy today as it was almost a century ago. Benjamin Cant had a history of naming roses after lovely women, and we’d love to know who Mrs. Oakley Fisher was, and what she looked like. A striking red-haired, amber-eyed beauty, perhaps, in dark green silk, and emeralds?

‘Mrs. Oakley Fisher’ is not part of the Cemetery’s Collection



“Old Town Novato” (Found Rose, Prob. Hybrid Perpetual)

A superior rose, in the style of the Hybrid Perpetuals, but more disease-resistant than most HPs. Raspberry-pink blooms open to big globes of fragrant petals, given extra depth and character by a pale reverse. Big, elaborate sepals add extra panache. This is a special rose, valuable in a wide range of climates, and rarely available.

Arching canes, armed with many small prickles, bloom generously along their length. Deadhead lightly but regularly, and ***“Old Town Novato”*** will bloom continuously through most of the year. ***“OTN”*** is similar to Jay Williams discovery: ***“Hudson Crimson.”***

Discovered, propagated, and shared with the cemetery by Cass Bernstein. ***“OTN”*** is not in commerce. ****Suitable for Exhibition where a “Found Roses” Class is offered.** **See It At: 467SW**

The “Peggy Martin Rose” (Found Rose, Remontant Rambler)

When Hurricane Katrina devastated Southern Louisiana, just two plants survived in Peggy Martin’s Plaquemines Parish Garden. One of these was this disease-free, thornless climbing rose.

Peggy says: ***“I was given cuttings of the thornless climber in 1989 by Ellen Dupriest who had gotten her rose cuttings from her mother-in-law, Faye Dupriest. Faye had gotten her cuttings from a relative’s garden in New Orleans. When I first saw this rose it was in full bloom and smothered the 8ft wooden fence in Ellen’s back yard. It took my breath away! I had never seen a rose so lushly beautiful with thornless bright green, disease-free foliage. All along the canes were clusters of roses that resembled perfect nosegays of blooms.”***

Since the hurricane, the ***“Peggy Martin Rose”*** has become symbolic among gardeners of renewal and re-growth . Re-introduced To Commerce by Dr. Wm. Welch & The Antique Rose Emporium. **Visit Peggy’s rose at Fence 8**



“Petite Pink” (Found Rose, origin unrecorded, Hybrid Wichurana background)

Its tiny foliage led people to believe this was a Scots Rose, and for years, it was known as ***“Petite Pink Scotch.”***

The trademark glossy foliage, long supple canes, and a tendency to tip root where its canes hit the soil combine to make us sure that it is, instead, a rose of Wichurana heritage. Accordingly, we now call it ***“Petite Pink”*** to minimize confusion.

“Petite Pink” will happily cascade over a retaining wall, form a mound about three feet high and six feet around, or look lovely in a container. It blooms once, late in the spring, covering itself with medium-pink pompoms, each cane a garland. The attractive, finely

textured foliage is valuable in flower arrangements. Hybrid Wichurana led people to think it was a Scots rose, and for years this rose was known as We now call it ***“Petite Pink”*** to minimize the confusion.

When left to itself, this rose tends to produce arching canes (2-4’ long) that will tip root readily. It’s size can be restrained by clipping/shaping, and it can be hedged, after its spring bloom. Hybrid Wichurana led people to think it was a Scots rose, and for years this rose was known as We now call it ***“Petite Pink”*** to minimize the confusion.

See “Petite Pink” at 483 NW

Placerville White Noisette (“Jacob Zeisz” “Zeisz White”; Noisette, Found, Placerville, CA by several)

The Noisette is the sole race of roses to have originated in the U.S. — Progeny of a cross between ‘*Old Blush*’ China, and the Old Musk Rose (*R. moschata*).

From that cross came, first, ‘*Champneys Pink Cluster*,’ then ‘*Blush Noisette*,’ (1817). From those two original, cluster-flowering Noisettes issued a wide selection of closely-related, very similar, cluster-flowering Noisettes — all handsome, continuous-flowering shrub roses, of varying size and habit, and all similar to each other to some degree.

Among the best-loved is “*Placerville White Noisette*.” A creamy white beauty, often touched peach in cool climates, “*Placerville White Noisette*” is sometimes called “*Jacob Zeisz*,” and “*Zeisz White*,” for its collection on the 1890 grave of young Jacob Zeisz, age 25.

*** Suitable for exhibition where a “*Found Roses*” Class Is Offered.

In our cemetery, Jacob Zeisz’s Rose blooms fragrantly, at 544 NW



‘*Prosperity*’ (Hybrid Musk, UK, Pemberton, 1919; ‘*Marie-Jeanne*’ x ‘*Perle des Jardins*’)

A romantic rose, well-suited to use on an archway or pergola, perhaps the first to welcome visitors to your garden.

Generous clusters of ruffled white blooms, (sometimes as many as twenty to a cluster!) with warm pink undertones are produced in profusion on a vigorous plant. ‘*Prosperity*’ can be anywhere from three to 10 ft tall, and 4 to 5 ft. wide — a plant well-clothed in glossy, dark green foliage — blooming in repeated flushes through the year.

Like most Hybrid Musk Roses, ‘*Prosperity*’ can tolerate some partial shade. Indeed, in hot summers, it may welcome the relief as much as does the gardener!

Prosperity is said to be tolerant of alkaline conditions, bringing its graceful arch of growth to a wide variety of

garden climates. Fragrance is moderate, but definitely harkens back to *R. moschata* — a remote ancestor, but an important one.

See ‘*Prosperity*’ blooming at 16S

‘*Vina Banks*’ (“*Vina banksia*”; Species /Species Hybrid; Found)

This Found Rose appears to be an unidentified, or unrecorded variant or hybrid of *Rosa banksia banksia* (“*White Lady Banks*”).

“*Vina Banks*” blooms in a slightly warmer white than the better-known “*White Lady Banks*.” The bloom form is different – with rather “*strappy*” petals – and you have far more time to observe them.

Unlike most other known forms of *R. banksia*, “*Vina Banks*” produces good scattered rebloom in Sacramento – and grows somewhat less robustly. Its spring flush occurs a bit later than others of its family, and it’s usually in full display for Open Garden day. Found on an old California Ranch property with a storied past.

See “*Vina Banks*” (“*Vina Banksia*”) in bloom at: 432





BELOW, LEFT: The Massive trunk of the “Tombstone Rose,” Rose Cottage Museum, Tombstone, AZ



R. banksia banksia (Species, Wild, China; [Wongmou-heong](#), “White Lady Banks,” “*R. banksiae*,” first sent to England in 1807 by William Kerr from garden in or near Canton, China; White, [Strong violet fragrance](#). Small, double (17-25 petals), rosette bloom form. Once-blooming spring or summer.)

Everyone knows about “*The Tombstone Rose*,” of Tombstone, AZ . Having seen both plants I’m fairly sure this beauty in the Sacramento City Cemetery is at least as extensive as the one in Tombstone, even if less-famous.

We might take the Banksian roses for granted — we see them everywhere — but the reason they’re so ubiquitous in California is — They’re **GREAT!** Disease-free, needing no care other than some water, they’re a gardener’s dream. Give ‘em a tree or a fence to climb, and they’re right at home.

But these familiar roses are far more exotic than we give them credit for. They’re wild roses, brought to us from distant China, by adventurous Victorian-era plant-hunters, to our everlasting gain. Unlike the yellow banksiaes, this double-white form possesses a bonus in the form of a strong scent of violets.

R. banksia banksia is, officially, a once-bloomer, spring/summer. In my coastal garden, when the temperatures are mild, it is known to show a scattering of off-season bloom.

[See *R. banksia banksia* at: 447 NE](#)

R. californica plena (Species, “shrub”) Int. 1894, un-recorded.)

The double form of California’s native wild (species) rose is a shrubby plant, achieving anywhere from 6 to 11 ft. in height. Blooms ranging in size from 1/2” to 5”, are flat, anywhere from single, through semi-double, to fully-double, usually fragrant, and a lovely clean lilac pink in color. (Yes, as you can see, this rose is quite variable.) Foliage is typically medium-to-dark green, glossy, and ovate, with finely-toothed edges. *R. Californica plena* is once-blooming, spring/summer, and an excellent candidate for a position at the back of the bed, where it provides a dramatic spring backdrop.

[See *R. Californica plena* at 447 NE](#)



SEEDLINGS of R. roxburghii normalis (Open-Pollinated Seedlings of *R. roxburghii normalis*)



R. Roxburghii Hips & Bloom, and Our Barbara

We offer a collection of **open-pollinated seedlings** of the Species rose, *R. roxburghii normalis*.

Among the most fascinating of roses, with intriguing chestnut-like buds and mysterious peeling red bark, this form of *R. roxburghii* is less well-known than the double form (*R. Roxburghii plena*). Collected and introduced to the West several decades after the double form (1916), *normalis* is a handsome, arching plant to 6-ft., clothed in delicate, fern-like leaves. Blooms are single (4-8 petals), and range from blush to a lovely rose-pink. *R. roxburghii normalis* is once-blooming (spring/summer.)

These little plants are seedlings, grown from hips collected by the Historic Rose Garden’s Curator Of Roses, Barbara Oliva, from a plant of *R. roxburghii normalis*. What will the seedlings grow up to be?

They have not yet bloomed, so we don’t know. It is probable that both seed and pollen parents were *R. roxburghii normalis*, and so will the seedlings be. It’s also possible that the pollen parent could have come from a completely different species rose, growing in the same area. Or that there are differences between the seedlings. A little whimsy is a great thing in a garden.

R. rugosa kamschatica (“Kamchatka Rose,” Hybrid *Rugosa*, Species Cross. Deep pink. Mild fragrance. Single (4-8 petals), in small clusters bloom form. Occasional repeat later in the season. Height of up to 7' X Width of up to 6' *R. davurica* Pall x *R. rugosa* Thumb; Unknown origin, 1770).

A majestic rose with all of the characteristics of a *Rugosa*, *R. rugosa kamschatica* is mysterious of origin, though its parentage has been recorded. Glandular buds open to blooms of deep-pink-to-bright-scarlet, produced in a riot of spring color in the spring. “*Kamchatka Rose*” is said to repeat-bloom dependably. (We see most bloom in the springtime.) One of the hardiest and best varieties, this is a rose to be treasured as much for its lovely *rugosa* foliage as much as for its bloom.

See *R. rugosa kamschatica* at: 528 SE



Regulus Tea Rose, pink blend, Robert & Moreau, France, 1860).

Very fragrant copper-pink blooms are produced in generous clusters on a vigorous, upright plant, well-clothed in disease-free, dark green leaves. Blooms are of medium size, very double, with reflexed petals.

The buds are so full and tight that they may not open well in coastal conditions, but they are wonderful in Sacramento's inland heat, so this is a superb Valley rose. The identity of this rose has been subject to some debate.

Like most Tea Roses, ‘*Regulus*’ requires little fussing, and would rather not be pruned much. Deadheading may best be confined to snapping off dead blooms with your fingers, while the other hand holds a glass of chilled wine.

Enjoy ‘*Regulus*’ at 464 NE



“*Secret Garden Musk Climber*”

(Found Rose, Prob. Hybrid of *R. moschata*; origin unknown, Demits)

Exactly WHERE in the Sierra Foothills Joyce Demits found this beautiful climbing rose remains . . . A Secret.

Exactly WHAT the rose is remains . . . A Mystery. But so it often goes with Found Roses, and we learn not to worry about such things.

What we know, and it’s *No Secret*, is that this rose is disease-free in most California locations*, and that it is vigorous, disease-resistant, continuous-blooming and dripping with rich musk fragrance.

The Late Col. Mel Hulse, of the world-famous San Jose Heritage Rose Garden named it a probable Hybrid of *Rosa moschata* (NOT a “*Hybrid Musk*”). That may be the case. Certainly, the blooms LOOK like those of *R. moschata* — only a bit larger, and in markedly larger sprays, produced continuously through the year in mild climates, on a plant of somewhat greater size.

A wide variation in the size and shape of hips hints at a fascinatingly varied genetic heritage, but barring DNA testing, we’ll just have to guess. No matter. The white blooms glow in the moonlight and sparkle in sunlight. The rich fragrance “*wafts*” on a soft breeze, as blooms unfurl slowly, one at a time. And watching a dance of honeybees on a warm afternoon is a pure pleasure.

See “*Secret Garden Musk Climber*” at 500 NE

* *Some blackspot may occur, in areas where that is a particular problem. “SGMC” is free of rust and mildew in all seasons.*

‘Sombreuil’ (*Large-flowered Climber, Wichurana-hybrid Climber. Breeder(s) un-recorded. Introduced in the U.S. , 1959 by Wyant as “Colonial White,” but known to be in commerce by 1950 as “Sombreuil,” a Climbing Tea Rose (19th Century). NOT a Tea Rose. NOT ‘Mlle. de Sombreuil’.*)

A 1987 article by Virginia Hopper questioned the identity of this rose, in commerce as **‘Sombreuil.’** It was clear to anyone who took more than a superficial look that the soi disant **‘Sombreuil’** was NOT a Climbing Tea Rose, but a modern Climber of Wichurana breeding.

It was also clear that **‘Sombreuil’** was an exact match for the supposed **“Colonial White,”** a **“Large-Flowered Climber”** introduced in the 1950’s by M. Wyant, of Mentor, OH. It’s now generally acknowledged that Wyant, to be delicate about it . . . Embroidered his **“facts”** as to the rose’s origin.



That the two roses were, in fact, one and the same was proven, as far as such things could be proven without DNA testing (which was not available at that time).

It took another two decades, and a great deal of scholarly discussion to persuade the American Rose Society that this sturdy climber was NOT a Tea Rose. The change was made official in 2006.

It is unfortunate that ARS chose to retain the name **‘Sombreuil’** for this beauty. (**“Colonial White”** was really a pretty good name!) but here, Willie Shakespeare was quite correct. No matter when it was created, or by whom, **“That which we call a rose. By any other name would smell as sweet.”**

And sweetly-scented it is! The powerful apple fragrance wafts on the air surrounding a ‘Sombreuil’ in full bloom — and in a vase, fills a room with fragrance.

This is a vigorous climbing rose, carrying canes up to 15 ft., ample for arbor or fence. It is disease-free under most conditions, and if deadheaded regularly will bloom right through the growing season. **‘Sombreuil’ grows in the Cemetery at 479 NE**

“And The Lord God planted a garden Eastward in Eden”

Holy Bible, Book Of Genesis

‘Tuscany Superb’ (*“The Velvet Rose,” Gallica, Rivers & Sons, UK, bef. 1837; Seedling or Sport of ‘Tuscany,’ Gallica, bef. 1820*)

Even in super-temperate California, there are ample reasons to grow a rose that is this beautiful. The color alone would earn its place in the garden, for this is very likely the deepest of purple-crimson roses available to us, with a velvety texture that — almost — looks like the finest porcelain.

Velvety-Purple fully-double blooms open to three-too-five inches across, displaying striking golden-yellow stamens for a truly breathtaking display.

The arching plant of 3-5 ft. can be tucked into a mixed border, where it will form part of a green background when not in bloom.

DO NOT PRUNE ‘Tuscany Superb’ in January. This is a spring/summer-blooming rose, which should be pruned after its display of blooms is finished — for it blooms on old wood.

Gardeners in Zone 9 and up would be wise to defoliate this rose in the Fall, thus encouraging dormancy. A daily shower of fresh water will discourage the establishment of fungus, and keep the rose handsome.



See ‘Superb Tuscan’ at 458 NW

Here Endeth The Catalog

Broadway Bed



“Die when I may, I want it said of me by those who know me best, that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower where I thought a flower would grow.”

Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865)