

SACRAMENTO HISTORIC CITY CEMETERY

OPEN GARDENS

Rose Sale Catalog

April 12, 2014

9:30 a.m.—2:00 p.m.

◆ Historic Rose Garden

- ◆ **Hamilton Square Perennials**
- ◆ **California Native Plant Demonstration Garden**

**Sale of rare heritage roses, rose-related items,
garden & history tours, & Silent Auction**

Historic City Cemetery

**1000 Broadway, Sacramento, CA 95818
916-715-7294**

www.oldcitycemetery.com

www.cemeteryrose.org



Barbara Oliva

Barbara Oliva

How the Garden and Curator Grew

When Barbara Oliva came to help plant one hundred roses in the Sacramento Historic City Cemetery in 1992, she had no idea that this new garden would grow into an internationally-recognized collection of over five hundred historic roses, many from California's Mother Lode, and that she would become its curator. She simply came to help. Everything grew from that.

Barbara has spent her life helping things grow. *"I simply grew up with gardening being an important part of my life,"* she says. She was the daughter of a Presbyterian minister who was reassigned from town to town. *"Ministers can't put roots down or get partial to people. They have to move."* The family went from Northern California's Mendocino to Sterling City to Nevada's Tonopah. They may not have put roots down into these communities, but Barbara's mother put them into the ground by creating a flower garden at each new location. Barbara remembers a *"big old shrubby rose plant"* in Sterling City. *"My mother would send me out to prune it, so I went out and did it. I guess that I did ok."* In Tonopah, the family had a swamp (evaporative) cooler. Her mother found a moist area under the cooler and planted flower seeds there. In the high desert, the *"preacher's garden"* was a *"90-day wonder,"* filled with cosmos and French marigolds. Barbara weeded that garden and did a good deal of the work, and learned that *"it doesn't take much to*

buy a packet of seeds, water them, and watch them grow."

Barbara's grandmother Agatha had a terraced hillside garden in Mill Valley, with her house *"clear up at the very top of the plot."* Her grandfather would meet the family at the bottom of the hill, and they would walk up through the garden. She still dreams of that garden today. *"I wish that I had pictures of my grandma's garden. It was where I was first taken with roses, which were allowed to grow tall and turn into great big bushy tree-like plants."*

Barbara came to Sacramento to teach and rooted firmly in the community. She has lived in the same South Land Park house nearly 60 years, and gradually transformed her new home's standard landscaping into a plant collector's delight. One of the first roses that she planted was *'Helen Traubel,'* a 1951 Herbert Swim Hybrid Tea which stands eight feet tall in her garden today, still producing beautiful yellow-pink blend flowers. Unlike her grandmother, Barbara didn't have a hillside to plant, but she filled every inch of ground with plants.

Barbara's love of plants and people led her to the Sacramento Perennial Plant Club. One of its founders, Jean Travis, was interested in old roses and Barbara joined the Yolo and Beyond Heritage Roses Group, too. She heard former Huntington Gardens botanist and rosarian Fred Boutin speak to the group in Davis. When he and Jean founded the Sacramento Historic Rose Garden and put out a call for volunteers to plant, Barbara was there.

The city asked volunteers to put their names on a list during the first planting day. Fred lived in Tuolumne, a couple of hours south in the Mother Lode, and Jean began spending time in Portland with her daughter. Barbara lived just down the street, so the city staff called her whenever there was a problem with the garden. *"I wasn't officially in charge for quite a while. I just did what came to mind – and plenty came to mind."*

Barbara says that she and Fred *"gravitated toward one another."* She didn't know much about old roses, but in her, Fred found fertile ground. Barbara says that he "made sure that I was educated," and encouraged her to travel and read. Barbara attended rose conferences and went with rose author and photographer Bill Grant to visit gardens in England and France, trips where she saw roses growing up trees and tumbling over structures. She worked as an usher at the Sacramento Community Center to supplement her retirement income so that she could travel. The companionship with fellow rosarians was enjoyable and use-



Barbara On A Rose Rustle

— *Barbara Oliva, continued from previous page*

ful. “I decided that if I wanted to do all these things I’d better get contacts and knowledge.” Fred suggested, also, that Barbara look for old roses. Sherri Berglund, who was an owner of Willows’ B&B Nursery, knew the foothill area and its gardeners, so Barbara came along with her in the search for lost treasures for the nursery and to plant in the cemetery.

Barbara isn’t sure when she began calling herself the “*curator*,” but it grew clear that somebody had to do it and she was the one. She felt Fred’s “*guiding hand all the way*.” She remembers, “*Fred would drop ideas, and I was willing to be used. He and I both agreed about the way a garden should be.*” Fred’s vision was to allow the found roses to grow to their full



Barbara Oliva With Her Younger Siblings

size where they could be observed and compared. The roses didn’t get much pruning at all in the early years, which helped them get established. Fred shared information about the roses and Barbara built a data base.

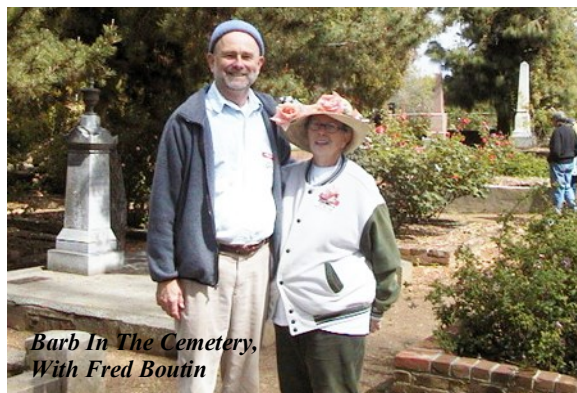
As Barbara grew into a rosarian and curator, she had to figure out more than roses. How do you go about managing a rose garden in a historic, public cemetery, developing volunteers and coordinating with volunteers in other areas of the cemetery, city staff and the Sheriff’s Work Project? It wasn’t easy.

Barbara thinks that working in the classroom and with volunteers have a lot in common. She decided to give classes in old roses, pruning, and propagation. Not only would this educate her volunteers, it would attract new ones. She also encouraged a social element with the volunteers, having meetings over dinner, going for coffee after work days and heading out on road trips together. She feels that her church background showed her the tremendous “*strength of having a group of people with like interests come out and do things, socializing and getting acquainted in the process.*” She says, “*It’s a given.*”

Barbara has served as a Board Member of the Heritage Roses Group, as a trustee of the Heritage Rose Foundation, and a board member of the Old City Cemetery Committee, the non-profit group for the cemetery volunteers. She was recognized for her service by the Sacramento City Council, and the garden was selected for the “*Rose Garden Hall of Fame*” by the Great Rosarians of the World. “*It’s been a wonderful activity for a retired person,*” she says.

For many years, Barbara came to the cemetery every day during the summer to turn on irrigation. Year round, she worked with the volunteers two days a week and worked behind the scenes tirelessly. At age 86, she has finally decided to slow down a bit, and now serves as the garden’s curator emeritus. Her counsel and knowledge is welcome, as is her continued presence in the garden and during fun social times. The friendships and roses still grow.

Anita Clevenger began volunteering with Barbara after taking her pruning class in Dec, 2001. She is now the Historic Rose Garden curator, and agrees that it is indeed a wonderful activity, especially when following in Barbara’s footsteps.



Barb In The Cemetery, With Fred Boutin

2014 Open Garden Day Schedule Of Events Saturday, April 12

Sacramento Historic City Cemetery, 1000 Broadway

- ◆ Open Garden & Rose Sale: 9:30 a.m. ‘til 2:00 p.m.
- ◆ Docent-Led Rose Garden Tours: 10:15 a.m. and 12:45 p.m.
- ◆ History Tour: 11:00 a.m. (This *VERY* Special Tour To Be Led By A Costumed Docent)

ALSO:

- ◆ Sale of Rose Books & Other Rosie Stuff
- ◆ Visit the Calif. Native Plant Society Demonstration Garden
- ◆ Docent Avail. in The Perennial Plant Club’s Hamilton Square (Perennials & Mature Modern Shrub Roses)

◆ **SILENT AUCTION CLOSSES AT 12:30 p.m.**

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

The Calaveras Roses Of Calaveras County



Calaveras County was one of the original counties of the state of California, created in 1850 at the time of admission to the Union. It was the heart of California's Gold Rush, but its history stretches considerably further back in time.

The Spanish word *calaveras* means “*skulls.*” The county takes its name from the Calaveras River — said to have been named by Spanish explorer Gabriel Moraga when he found many skulls of Native Americans along the river's banks.**

Writer Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens) spent many of his writing years in the county, and heard there the story that became “*The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County.*” That timeless tale forever associated Calaveras County with the now-endangered California Red-Legged Frog.

Calaveras County was “*Ground Zero*” for the Gold Rush, and the list of its legendary towns is long. **Angels Camp, Arnold, Avery, Copperopolis, Dorrington, Forest Meadows, Glencoe, Mokelumne Hill, Mountain Ranch, Murphys, Rail Road Flat, Rancho Calaveras, San Andreas, Sheep Ranch, Vallecito, Valley Springs, Wallace, West Point, Camanche, Cat Camp, Poverty Bar, Sand Hill . . .**

Many Pioneer Roses have been found in these old places. We are pleased to offer several of them for this year's sale:

“*Bev's Mystery Tea*” (Found Rose, Bev Vierra. Tea Rose. Not Identified. Not in Commerce)



— Kathryn MacKenzie Photo

This lovely Tea Rose, found by Bev Vierra in the Alta-ville area, illustrates the final and perfect form of beauty of the Tea Rose, expanding gradually from very tightly wrapped pointed buds, to reveal its lush inner beauty.

Who'd have thought all these petals could fit in such elegant buds?

Because “*Bev's Mystery Tea*” is new to us, it has not been much studied. It's possible that it may eventually be identified. [Or, not!] Is it an old friend? Is it something we have not formerly met?

On their own roots, Teas tend to grow low and floppy for a couple of years, before growing upward, to become tall, handsome, rather twiggy bushes, that fare best with minimal pruning. (Removal of dead growth, and gentle shaping will do the trick.)

We congratulate in advance those quick enough to buy this treasure.



— Calaveras County Roses, Continue on the Next Page



** Moraga believed the skulls were the remains of people who had either died of famine or been killed in tribal conflicts over hunting and fishing grounds. Instead, these were the remains of native Miwuk people killed by Spanish soldiers after they banded together to rise against Spanish missionaries.



— Kathryn MacKenzie Photo

Copperopolis Bar (Found Rose, Bev Vierra. Probable Hybrid Perpetual. Not Identified. Not in commerce.)

This many-petalled deep pink rose has excited everyone who has seen it. Packed with petals, and VERY fragrant, it is almost never out of bloom. Vigorous as all get-out, it survived years of neglect near an old saloon. Blooms of robust presence, similar to another Found Rose: **“Tylor Carrl,”** but blooming in a very different deep pink color. **It’s a definite WOW!**

Highly suitable for exhibition, where a Found Roses Class is offered.



“Elias Field Plot” (Found Tea or China Rose. White; Matches ‘Ducher’ Int. France, 1869 by Jean-Claude Ducher)

Found at the grave of Elias Field, in a Gold-Rush-Era cemetery, this lovely white rose is offered under its *“Study Name.”* It appears to be identical to the rose sold by the Antique Rose Emporium as **‘Ducher,’** and it may be expected to perform in your California garden much like the average China. With better-than-average disease-resistance, it has been named as an *“Earth Kind™ Rose.”*

Shakespeare noted: *“A rose by any other name would smell as sweet . . .”* That being so, what you really need to know about **“Elias Field Plot”** is that, in the garden, it produces vast quantities of small, twiggy wood, in the manner of a China Rose. Blooms are modestly-sized – again – in the manner of most Chinas, and moderately fragrant with a *“Sauvignon Blanc”* citrusy tang. **“Elias Field Plot”** makes its impact through continuity and volume of bloom, delighting the California gardener with bountiful bloom, just in time for Christmas. Note the lovely deep green foliage; in most climates, its foliage is disease-free,

but it can mildew a bit in the Cemetery. As is true of most Chinas, *“Elias Field Tea”* will not appreciate heavy pruning, but does not mind having some interior growth cleared out for air circulation.

****Eligible for Exhibition where a “Found Roses” class is offered (or enter it as ‘Ducher,’ a Victorian Rose).**





'Lady Mary Fitzwilliam'

'Lady Mary Fitzwilliam' (*Whittle-Byer, Whittle Light Pink Tea; Hybrid Tea Rose, Bennett, U.K. 1859; Devoniensis (Tea, Foster, 1838) × Victor Verdier (Hybrid Perpetual, Lacharme)*)

Found in an old Calaveras Co. cemetery, on the grave of a Mary Whittle-Byers. It's easy to believe that her grieving family planted "Lady Mary" in her honor.

It also turns up in other California locations.

'Lady Mary Fitzwilliam' was an incredibly popular rose in its day. It's hard to believe that in the early 20th-Century, it was thought by many to be extinct! Not so fast, catalogers! This tough Lady survived widely, and is again as cherished as she was in the mid-19th-Century.

Classically-formed pink buds swirl open slowly to reveal many-petalled blooms of graceful globular form, with a strong, sweet fragrance. **"Lady Mary"** is resistant to mildew and rust (though she can be touched by black spot, where conditions favor that disease. She'll grow to a lovely upright plant, blooming generously through the year. **See her in Plot 6S**



"Lampson Plot" (**NOT SHOWN**) (*Found, near Altaville, Bev Vierra; Probable Hybrid Perpetual or Damask Perpetual*)

Quartered pink blooms on a sturdy plant that performs like a Hybrid Perpetual (though it could be a Damask Perpetual).

"Lampson Plot" has been compared with **'La Reine'** — but there are distinct differences. This survivor is an excellent choice for California's warm inland locations — a tough-as-nails survivor like this is what our gardens need, these days.

NOTE: **"Lampson Plot"** is new to the Cemetery. We do not, as yet, have photos of it.

Reference **'La Reine,'** and **"Barbara's Pasture Rose"** for an idea what the bloom looks like.



"Moser House Pink Stripe"



"Moser Pink Stripe" (*Tea Rose, Found, Cass Bernstein, Calaveras Co. May be a superior clone of 'Rainbow'*)

Found in the garden of a Gold-Rush era home, off Hwy. 49, "Moser House Pink Stripe strongly resembles **'Rainbow'** (*Tea Rose, Sport of 'Papa Gontier'; Discovered 1889, Sievers, U.S.*)

... only ... **ONLY** ... Most clones of **'Rainbow'** lack vigor, don't bloom well, and worse— they **mildew!**

"Moser House Pink Stripe" is a whole different kettle of fish! She grows enthusiastically, blooms well, even in a 5-G. pot, and — wonder of wonders — is not plagued by mildew! It should be right at home — and perform beautifully — anywhere Tea Roses grow well. Though the petal-count is low, the petals have great substance, and blooms hold up well.

Visit **"Moser Pink Stripe"** at 433NW



Here Endeth The List of Calaveras County Roses



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



Janelle Michel Photo

It's said that *The “Abbott and Burns Family Rose”* was carried from Arkansas to California by wagon train, in 1857, by the family of a Cemetery volunteer. She appears to be a China, (Yes, she seems to me to be feminine, in her dainty blooms and habit) similar to *“Mableton Rouletti.”*

Roses of this type were known as *“Lawrenceanas”* in the mid 19th century. Then, they might have been *“dooryard roses,”* planted near the back door, where a busy housewife could water them with dishwater, and stop for a few minutes to enjoy the blooms. No wonder some long-ago woman took the trouble to bring her rose with her, to California.

“Abbott and Burns Family Rose” is nearly constantly in bloom, with flowers no more than an inch in size covering a plant about two feet high and wide.

Explore the charms of “Abbott & Burns at 546SE

“Barbara’s Pasture Rose” (*Hybrid Perpetual., Found. Probably of the ‘La Reine’ Family”*) The study name **“Barbara’s Pasture Rose”** calls up the memory of a deserted pasture near the old mining town of Cherokee, CA, where our Barbara Oliva found and collected this rose.

This may be a particularly vigorous clone, seedling or sport of **‘La Reine.’** (*Hybrid Perpetual, France, 1842, Laffay*) It seems to be of that *“family,”* but is more vigorous, and disease-resistant, than known clones of **‘La Reine’** May blackspot where pressure is high ****Suitable for Exhibition where a “Found Roses” class is offered.**

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



‘Clementina Carbonieri’ (*aka “Signora Clementina Carbonieri”, Tea, Italy, Gaetano Bonfiglioli et figlio, 1913*) Sunset-colored blooms, a delicious swirl of yellow, orange, pink, and coral, put the finishing touch on a robust bush, clothed in healthy, dark green foliage. **‘Clementina Carbonieri’** is quick to repeat, and very fragrant. There is some confusion between **‘Clementina Carbonieri’** (*Italy, 1913*) and **‘Souv. de Gilbert Nabonnand’** (*Tea, Clément Nabonnand, France, 1920*) Either these are the same rose, sold under different names, OR they are two distinct roses which closely resemble each other. Grow both, and decide for yourself.
***NOTE:** Please, also, do not confuse **‘Souv. de Gilbert Nabonnand’** with **‘G. Nabonnand,’** (*Tea, France, 1888*) which is another rose entirely. :-)

“Cornelia” (*Hybrid Musk, UK, 1925, Rev. Pemberton*)

The Rev. Joseph Hardwick Pemberton sought to create roses that would grow without fuss, and bloom right up through Christmas.

Referring largely to their fragrance, Reverend Pemberton named his new family of roses *“Hybrid Musks.”* The first of them, **‘Danae’** (*‘Trier’ x ‘Gloire de Chédane-Guinoisseau’*) and **‘Moonlight.’** (*‘Trier’ x ‘Sulphurea’*) appeared in 1913. **‘Cornelia’** was one of Pemberton’s last introductions, introduced in 1925.

‘Cornelia’ is described as *“pink and orange,”* but her colors are more subtle and changeable than that — becoming most intense in chilly weather. This fine, generous, disease-free rose is a worthy addition to any garden.

Cornelia’ has been trained over an arch, at: **510NW**
We hope you’ll visit her before you leave the garden.



“Ferndale Red China” (*Found China Rose; [Ferndale, CA] Robinson/Lowery*)

Gregg Lowery and Phillip Robinson found “Ferndale Red China” in historic Ferndale. It was, subsequently, lost from there. **Here is their description:**

“Very globular, rarely opening out, in a rich cherry pink. This rose was found on several gravesites in the hillside cemetery of the old Victorian town of Ferndale, from whence it has subsequently completely disappeared. Originally thought to be the same as ‘White Pearl In Red Dragon’s Mouth,’ It was later decided that this is

likely identical to the Huntington’s form of ‘Slater’s Crimson China.’ The truth is — Red China Roses are such a closely related group that sorting one from another is a tremendous puzzle.”

See it at 546N



First Love (*Hybrid Tea. Light pink. Mild fragrance. Medium, double (17-25 petals) bloom form. Herbert C. Swim (1951)*)

This classically-formed Hybrid Tea Rose comes from the great breeding program of Herbert Swim.

It’s rarely seen these days, which is a pity, because it’s lovely. Vintage Gardens was the last source for **‘First Love,’** and now that, too, is lost.

‘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 do make that breeding **“feel right.”**

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

See ‘Garisenda’ at: Number 20



*“Just remember, in the winter, far beneath the bitter snow,
There’s a seed that with the sun’s love,
In the spring, becomes a rose*

— Leanne Rhimes



‘Lady Roberts’ (Tea Rose, ‘Anna Olivier’ sport, Cant, UK;1902)

Writers in the early 1900’s praised **‘Lady Roberts’** (and her paler, buff, sport parent, **‘Anna Olivier’** Ducher, France, 1872) as top choices for California gardens. They were right, and both roses were popular. How they then came to be universally forgotten seems a mystery. Both are vigorous, disease-free, generous bloomers. **‘Anna Olivier’** is buff-gold – as is her sport — though her color can be darker or lighter.

In **‘Lady Roberts’**, a “thumb-print” of rusty-red at the base of the petals pumps up the color. And, she’ll occasionally sport back to **‘Anna Olivier’**. Long, elegant buds swirl open to classically-sculpted blooms, singly, and in sprays, on a plant that has few prickles. Hips can add an additional orange-yellow touch. Both roses provide a welcome warm color note. It’s been said that Tea Roses offer “*all the colors of a sunset sky.*” These ladies are a great example of that.

Visit **‘Lady Roberts’** at 525 NE.

‘Lyda Rose’ (Shrub, Kleine Lettunich, U.S., 1994; seedling of ‘Francis E. Lester.’) Thornless and shade-tolerant, ‘Lyda Rose’ earns praise for its ability to light up a shade-darkened area. 2.5-in. blooms, white, tinged pink, are produced in huge numbers on long, cutting-ready stems. As a bonus, **‘Lyda Rose’** is strongly fragrant.

This beauty can remain an arching 5-ft. Shrub, with little or no pruning needed — OR can be trained to climb up to 8-ft. A treasure, that is not widely-available.



“Miriam Wilkins” (Found

Rose — P. Robinson, Hybrid Perpetual) When Phillip Robinson found this lovely light pink Hybrid Perpetual, he had the perfect name for it. The rose honors Miriam Wilkins, founder of the Heritage Roses Group — and it was a great choice. Blooms are strongly fragrant, and repeat in flushes through the year (though the rose will probably rest in summer heat.)

Said to grow to 4-ft. — I suspect it could grow taller.

With the demise of Vintage Gardens, I believe there are now no commercial U.S. sources — so this is a rare opportunity to obtain this special rose.

See Miriam’s rose at 490 EC



— Janelle Michel Photos

“Miriam Wilkins” (Above)
&
(Left) **Miriam Wilkins**

“Mrs. Keay’s Pink Noisette” (Known To Mrs. Keays as “Faded Pink Monthly”)



In the early 1900’s, Mrs. Keays Said: *So we acquired the rose grown . . . before the war, a plant "slipped" before 1860. A wonderful gift!*

To identify the Faded Pink Monthly teased us through many months of real study. All we surely knew was that it had a fragrance not like a China or Tea, that it resembled the China bloom, that it flowered in immense clusters, and that it was old.



The Rev. Doug Seidel wrote about “Faded Pink Monthly” in 2001. Local Maryland history, he noted, held that “Faded Pink Monthly” had grown in the Creekside area of Maryland, prior to the Civil War. Mrs. Ethelyn Emory Keays grew and studied the rose and concluded that it was the original ‘Blush Noisette.’ [but] — it never precisely matched that historic rose.



That, however was hardly the fault of the rose. It earns its own place in the garden, though its connection to Mrs. Keays herself — the original “Rose Rustler” is yet another reason to cherish it.

Seidel first visited the site of Mrs. Keays’ “Creekside Manor” in the early 1970’s — some 30 years after Mrs. Keays left to return to New York. At that time, six bushes of “Faded Pink Monthly” still flanked the approach to the vanished house. Seidel rated his “Faded Pink Monthly”, grown from cuttings taken there, as the best-blooming and hardiest of the Noisettes, in his own garden.

So if this is not, as Mrs. Keays thought, ‘Blush Noisette,’ **WHAT IS IT?** As in so many cases, we do not know. We may never know — but **does that really matter?**

In his garden, Seidel notes, it looks like a taller version of the Poly/Tea, ‘Marie Pavie.’ (It reaches a good 6 feet for him (in a colder climate than ours), where Marie runs to 3 or 4 feet.) The other differences seem to be larger foliage, and blooms which are slightly less double. In warm conditions, blooms are the palest pink, from the outset. In cooler conditions, they open a deeper pink, and are long-lasting on the bush.

This rose, “. . . slipped before 1860,” is a wonderful legacy from the past, ready to bloom for you today.

“Old Town Novato” (Found Rose, Probable Hybrid Perpetual, Discovered by Cassandra Bernstein, 2003)



VERY large, very full (80-110 petals) fragrant blooms, shading from rich fuchsia or magenta to deep pink. A paler reverse provides additional depth to blooms sporting a button-eye, with a flat to cupped, old-fashioned, quartered, reflexed bloom form.

This prolific bloomer flowers in successive flushes throughout the season, blooms appearing in both small and large clusters, and often distinguished by medium-long, very decorative sepals.

Cass now believes “OTN” to be identical in growth habit, cane color and texture, and armature to an earlier Found rose — Jay Williams founding: “Jay’s Hudson Perpetual,” — grown in the Historic Rose Garden of the Sacramento Old City Cemetery.

In my coastal SoCal garden, “Old Town Novato” is astonishingly disease-resistant for a rose of this type. Its good health makes it a wonderful substitute for the similarly-colored Bourbon, ‘Mme. Isaac Pereire,’ which was horribly subject to fungal disease.

See complete details at <http://www.rosefog.us/OTN.html>

See “Old Town Novato” flourishing 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, repeat-blooming 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

“Pink Gruss an Aachen” (*Floribunda, Kluis, 1929; Sport of ‘Gruss an Aachen’*)

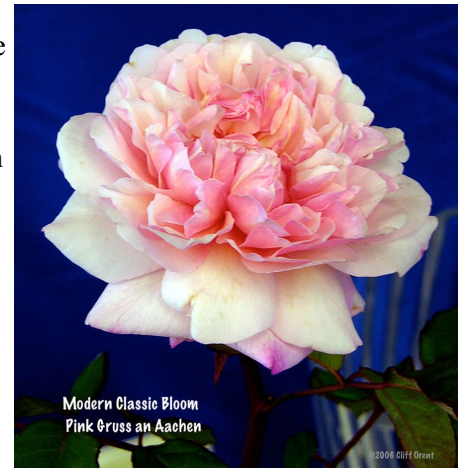
For many years, this beauty masqueraded as an old China Rose — **‘Irene Watts’** (probably long-extinct). We thank Kim Rupert for the research that gave her back her rightful name and heritage.

The original **‘Gruss an Aachen,’** int. in 1909, has been placed into many classifications (never really fitting any of them). These days, it’s a Floribunda, which feels right for this bushy, angular, floriferous rose. Its name honors the German city where the breeder lived: **Aachen** — translated, roughly, as **“Thanks to Aachen.”**

20 years after its introduction, **‘Gruss an Aachen,’** sported to a gentle medium pink, christened **‘Pink Gruss an Aachen.’** Decades later, she turned up in England without a name — and somehow was mis-identified.

UC Davis Arboretum has named this rose one of the **“Valley All-Stars,”** selected because of its garden-worthiness.

(Photo, Cliff Orent)



Modern Classic Bloom
Pink Gruss an Aachen

©2008 Cliff Orent

‘Plate Bande’ (*R. polyantha ‘nana’; L. Lille, France, circa 1897*)

There’s plenty of confusion over ‘Plate Bande,’ what it actually looks like, and what it IS. That begins and ends when we look at Léonard Lille — and who, and what, Lille was.

Lille was a seed firm in Lyon, France, selling **“Lawrenciana”** and **“Polyantha”**

rose **SEEDS. NOTE:** Not identical little rose plants. Rose **SEEDS.**

From the beginning, therefore, it’s likely that no two Lawrenciana or Polyantha roses were quite identical.

That settled, here is OUR **‘Plate Bande,’** a gracefully-arching, bushy plant of the older Polyantha type, blooming in generous clusters of red, to pink, to white — rather like something out of George Eliot’s romantic dream of roses raining down.

Plate Bande grows in Plot 10



“I Wish The sky would rain down roses . . . Then all the valley would be pink and white . . .”
— **George Eliot**



“Prince Plot” (“Angels Camp Tea,” “Jost Plot,” “Octavus Weld,” [Recovered Old Rose, Australia])

The thing about Tea Roses is that they’re almost always in bloom. In fact, given the opportunity, they’ll bloom right through winter. Oh, and then, there’s the way they don’t need pruning . . . remaining handsome plants, year ‘round. Then, there’s their ability to, once-established, survive tough times, lack of care, and scarce water This last is the reason we still have many of them. They’re proven survivors. And these days, that’s a pretty important trait for garden plants.

That brings us to **“Prince Plot,” “Angels Camp Tea,” “Jost Plot,” “Octavus Weld”** . . . A rose that survived tough times in more than one country, to be preserved for us — without a formal name.

Constantly covered with exquisite, soft blush pink, fragrant blooms, this is a moderate sized tea, with typical light twiggy growth making a bush that is slightly wider than it is tall. Though it’s been found in many California locations, and is grown in Australia as **“Octavus Weld,”** it’s nice to know that it is — as **“Jost Plot”** one of our cemetery’s **“Legacy Roses.”**



Rosa laevigata (“Cherokee Rose”; aka Snow-White Rose, Rosier Blanc de Neige, *R. nivea*, *R. amygdalifolia*, *R. argyi*, *Rosa cucumerin*, *R. sinica*, *R. ternate*, *Rose de Chine* à fleurs blanches et al;

The beloved **“Cherokee Rose”** is so widely-distributed in the Southern U.S. that it was thought to be a native plant, and adopted as Georgia’s State Flower. It was, in fact, an *“undocumented immigrant,”* probably carried to North America from its Chinese home in bags of seed rice, for early plantations. Yes, our **“Cherokee Rose”** is native to the subtropical areas of South-East China and Vietnam!

There are so many stories about **“Cherokee Rose”** . . . that the Cherokee carried it with them when driven from their Georgia homes, and planted it along the **“Trail Of Tears”** to Oklahoma . . . That it was the model for barbed wire . . .

And it certainly **WOULD** discourage burglars!

R. laevigata can be grown as a huge shrub, or trained as a climber. These cuttings were taken from a plant in an older cemetery, where it scrambles enthusiastically a good 40 feet up a pine tree.

Once-blooming, spring-summer, (though in a mild climate, it can sometimes produce a second flush) totally disease-free, and strongly fragrant, this is indeed a rose of Legend and Romance . . . and one that is most-garden-worthy, where there is space for it to spread its wings.

“The rose has been offered to us to open our sensibility, our hearts, our imagination...and has become the ‘place of memory’ as Elie Wiesel defines it, and helps us to share in so many emotions ””

— Henri Delbard (A Passion for Roses – the notebook of Henri Delbard)

‘Superb Tuscan’ (*Gallica*, U.K., 1837) Deliciously fragrant, fully double, blooms of deep crimson-maroon open in a Northern California spring to reveal golden stamens, the blooms made more tempting by disease-free foliage.

This glorious *Gallica* rose is said to be a sport of the far more ancient *‘Tuscany’*, (1596). It is certainly similar to that rose, but offers a notably larger and fuller habit.

‘Superb Tuscan’ is a wonderful rose to use in a mixed planting, along with other deep purple flowering plants and foliage. Like most *Gallicas*, it may sucker if not restrained. (This creates more plants, right?) And it will succeed best where there’s sufficient winter chill to give it at least a brief period of dormancy.

Enjoy this beauty at 458 NW



— Janelle Michel Photo

Barbara’s Mendocino Ramblers (*Found Ramblers of the ‘Dorothy Perkins’ Family; ‘Dorothy Perkins’: Int. 1901, E.A. Miller, Jackson & Perkins [Rosa wichuraiana Crép. synonym × Madame Gabriel Luizet (hybrid perp., Liabaud 1877)]; Found, Mendocino, CA, by Barbara Oliva*)

When Jackson & Perkins, in 1901, introduced ‘Dorothy Perkins,’ the country went wild for this massively-blooming giant, with her mounds and flounces of salmon-pink blooms. The original pink *‘Dorothy Perkins’* was quickly followed by *‘White Dorothy Perkins’*, *‘Dorothy Perkins White’*, *‘Excelsa’* (aka *“Red Dorothy Perkins”*). All are probably color sports of the original (though a slightly different parentage is listed for *‘Excelsa’*). They were planted everywhere — and their vigor and toughness assured their survival, long after their original caretakers were gone.

Small towns along the Northern California coast have long been made colorful by mounds of roses of *“Dorothy-Perkins-type”* growing where the accompanying old houses have disappeared. Some can still be seen (try Moss Landing).

Rose Garden Curator Barbara Oliva collected these Ramblers from a glorious, now-vanished, pile that grew for decades on the Mendocino Headlands.

“Mendocino #1” is the darker of the two roses. This may be *‘Excelsa’* — or *“Red Dorothy Perkins,”* (int. by Walsh, 1909). (Or, it could be an un-known sport (or seedling) of that rose, or of Dorothy herself, or of her other sports.)

“Mendocino #2” — the lighter of the two roses — could be *‘Dorothy Perkins.’* Or, it could just as easily be yet another sport or seedling of *‘Dorothy Perkins,’* or of her known or un-known sports.



Visit These Roses In Plot 13

PLEASE NOTE: Here in the cemetery, Barbara Oliva’s Mendocino Ramblers grow in one large heap. Cuttings were taken when the roses were dormant, thus, the rooted plants could be either Mendocino #1, or Mendocino #2 ... or even a new, additional sport.

‘Dorothy Perkins’ photo by Margaret Furness; *“Mendocino Rambler”* Photos by Judy Eitzen

Silent Auction Roses

Who Would Not Be Tempted By These Rare And Wonderful Roses?

The Silent Auction, as always, offers the chance to obtain true rose rarities — and particularly good examples of the Historic Garden’s bounty.

At the same time, winners assist in the work of the Historic Rose Garden, through their donations. Rose Sales donations help to maintain this wellspring of endangered roses for those who follow in our footsteps. **Your garden is the ultimate winner!**

Write your bid on the sheets provided. Check back often to be sure that yours is the final, winning bid!

The Silent Auction Ends at 12:30 p.m. – No Bids Will Be Accepted After That Time



“Abbot and Burns Family Rose” (“Passalong”, China/Lawrenciana; PinkBlend)



In the 19th Century, Léonard Lille, of Lyon, France, sold seeds of “*Lawrenciana*” roses. (Others, doubtless, did the same.) These gave birth to literally thousands of small, dainty, wholly unique little rose plants. It seems likely that the “*Abbot & Burns Family Rose*” was one of these “*Lawrencianas*,” and that it remains unique in the world.

It is said that *The “Abbot and Burns Family Rose”* was carried from Arkansas to California by wagon train, in 1857, by the family of a Cemetery volunteer. In her dainty blooms and habit, she seems similar to “*Mableton Rouletti*.”

She might have been a “*dooryard rose*,” planted near the back door, where a busy housewife could water her with dishwater. “*Abbot and Burns Family Rose*” is nearly constantly in bloom, with flowers no more than an inch in size covering a plant about two feet high and wide.

This well-grown 5-Gal. plant is ready to become YOUR “dooryard” rose.

NOTE: Additional Silent Auction Items Will Be Added On The Day Of The Sale.



‘Cornelia’ (Hybrid Musk, U.K., 1925; Rev. Joseph Pemberton)

Strawberry pink blooms, shaded yellow/coral, are carried in shapely clusters, both large and small, on a virtually thornless rose, liberally clothed in glossy, deep-green, disease-resistant foliage.

Grow ‘*Cornelia*’ as either a graceful shrub or a climber. In either conformation, she’ll bloom for you right through the year — extending into winter, in mild conditions. Don’t miss her wonderful, sweet, Musk fragrance!

Very hot sun will fade ‘*Cornelia*’s blooms to a soft pastel. Cold weather intensifies their color. Very changeable weather during a period of heavy bloom can create a startlingly lovely “*calico*” effect.

You really do want ‘*Cornelia*’ in your garden, and this lovely 2-G plant is a perfect introduction to her.

*“My lady’s presence makes the roses red,
because to see her lips, they blush for shame.” — H. Constable*

More Silent Auction Roses



“Eureka Lemon” (*Hybrid Perpetual, Found Rose, of the Family and Type Of ‘La Reine’; Light Pink.*)

YOU’RE RIGHT!

THAT IS NOT A LEMON-YELLOW ROSE!

That is a distinctly **pink** rose, with a strong resemblance in habit and bloom to that grand old favorite, *‘La Reine,’* (HP, 1842).

Perhaps it is *‘La Reine,’* but we like to keep the study names, which often tell us a great deal about these roses, and where came from.

There is, however, some mystery about **“Eureka Lemon.”** It is unclear where it was found, and

how it acquired its odd name. Onestory holds that it was found in California, growing under, or next to, a Eureka Lemon tree. Another story claims Bermuda as its place of origin!

What we know for sure is that **“Eureka Lemon”** grows strongly, and blooms well, at the cemetery, in defiance of its very shady location. That’s not a common virtue in roses — so it is worthy of note.

See **“Eureka Lemon”** in 528NE



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

— *W. Shakespeare*

“Phil Edinger’s Noisette” (*Noisette / Tea-Noisette; Found, Phillip Edinger; Unidentified*)

True Noisette Roses, and Tea-Noisette Roses are almost signature roses for most of California. Some of them are common finds here in the Golden State — some rare. None of them are more intriguing than this pale yellow beauty discovered by Phil Edinger, formerly of Sunset Magazine.

Elegant, pointed buds open to large, intensely-fragrant, delicately-ruffled, rounded blooms. The bloom color ranges from buff-yellow to a pale butter-yellow.

A great profusion of bloom greets the Spring, and makes another grand show in Fall, after a little rest in high summer.

Phil Edinger shared many of his finds with Joyce Demits — and she has long grown this one in her legendary Northern California coastal garden.

Joyce generously shared the rose with the famous San Jose Heritage Rose Garden, and with Vintage Gardens, who offered it until the demise of that nursery. It is not, now, in commerce.

See this beauty in Plot 548 EC



PLEASE NOTE: This catalog includes Silent Auction items, and roses for which we have three or more. The roses have been propagated by volunteers and . . . calamities can occur, so the availability of a specific rose cannot be guaranteed. Many more roses will be available, in quantities of one or two.

