

The Sacramento Historic Cemetery & Historic Rose Garden

Open Garden & Sale of RARE, WONDERFUL, & UNCOMMON ROSES

Saturday, April 20, 2013

9:30 a.m. 'til 2:00 p.m.

This is a text-only, “printer-friendly” pdf version of the 2013 catalog. Here, you will find no photos. Use “*HelpMeFind*” to see photos of many of the roses mentioned here.

At the website: <http://www.helpmefind.com/gardening/index.php>

Use the SEARCH/LOOKUP function on the left to find the rose you are interested in seeing. At the selected page, use the “PHOTOS” tab at the top of the page.

OR, download and enjoy the full-color, photo-filled pdf version of the catalog.

‘*Aimée Vibert*’ (*Noisette Rose, Jean Pierre Vibert, France, 1828; Syn: Unique, Nivea; ‘Champney’s Pink Cluster’ x R. sempervirens pleno [disputed]*)

This is the original bush form of ‘*Aimée Vibert*,’ a lovely, continuous-blooming shrub, perhaps 4-ft tall, and gracefully arching. It is sad that the climbing sport, ‘*Aimée Vibert Scandens*,’ is better-known in the U.S., and more widely available. This is a better rose, and a more generous bloomer.

Thought to be extinct in Europe, the bush form of *Aimée* is found in old California cemeteries, including Sacramento. With the loss of Vintage Gardens (one of the few nurseries offering it) impending, it becomes important to save it.

Pink-tinged buds open to very fragrant blooms packed with small, crystalline-white petals, sometimes forming a button-eye — always delighting the nose with rich musk fragrance. Lovely *Aimée*’s foliage is dependably clean, and a dark green which complements the pristine beauty of the flowers. You will want to deadhead this rose gently, to encourage repeat, and because petals do not drop cleanly. The need for that bit of housekeeping is the ONLY fault this beauty possesses, and one which can easily be forgiven. See the cemetery’s original ‘*Aimée Vibert*’ on Maple St, west of the rose garden – also in plots 462 SW and 538 NE.

“*Barbara’s Pasture Rose*” (*Hybrid Perpetual., Probably of the ‘La Reine’ Family*)

The study name “*Barbara’s Pasture Rose*” calls up the image of a deserted pasture near the old mining town of Cherokee, CA. Our Barbara Oliva found and collected this beautiful Hybrid Perpetual rose there.

This may be a 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 that old favorite. ‘*La Reine*’ was a new introduction when news of California’s Gold spread around the world, and it’s hardly surprising that the Queen and her kin have been found in many California locations. Its fragrant flowers are borne repeatedly throughout the season. Resistant to mildew, and to rust, (until the last dregs of Fall). 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

“*Benny Lopez*” (Probable Damask Perpetual, “Found,” Santa Barbara, CA)

Here’s an opportunity 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, EXCELLENT repeat bloom, and rich fragrance on a plant of good size, arching, graceful growth, and excellent disease resistance.

“*Benny Lopez*” seems to be a Damask Perpetual, but **WHICH** Damask Perpetual?

Yes, of course we wish we knew what it is — but we’ll settle for knowing that its existence is preserved through distribution. Our thanks, then, to Mr. Lopez, who shared his treasure with Ingrid Wapelhorst (now of Oregon) — and to Ingrid, who generously shared it forward.

“*Benny Lopez*” is rarely seen 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 plot 476 SW.**

“*Carnation*” (China/Bengal, “Found,” “Bermuda Mystery Rose”)

“*Carnation*” is one of several roses, long grown in Bermuda, whose original name or provenance has been lost. Peter Harkness dubbed them “*Mystery Roses*,” and the very appropriate term “*stuck*.” Indeed, the term “*Mystery Rose*” might also be applied to many of our Gold-Rush-Era foundlings. Some “*Mysteries*” may never have had a known name, perhaps originating as sports or seedlings of known roses.

Fripped petal edges give this little mystery its name. The bush is upright, reaching a height of 5' with medium green foliage having 5 to 7 leaflets. The very fragrant 2 1/2" flowers are carried singly or in sprays. The color is a pronounced shade of deep pink, tinting lilac, and fading with age. Foliated sepals add a touch of whimsy.

“*Carnation*” blooms through the year, making it an ideal warm-climate rose. ****Eligible for Exhibition where a “Found Roses” class is offered.**

‘*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. :-)

‘*Distant Drums*’ (Shrub Rose, Dr. Griffith J. Buck (United States, 1984; Mauve or Purple Blend; September Song × The Yeoman; 17-25 petals; cluster-flowering.)

‘*Distant Drums*,’ aside from a distinct and lovely myrrh (licorice/anise) fragrance, juxtaposes two colors never seen outside of nature—a combination of tan and mauve. (You might even say, “*powdered cinnamon with faint lavender tones*.”) Given that start, the combination of colors changes daily on its way to a fine, faint lilac finish.

But there’s more to a rose than the bloom. ‘*Distant Drums*,’ also offers dense, healthy, attractive foliage. Buds cut early, and allowed to open indoors in a vase, retain more of the unique fragrance, and more of the color tones, while hot sun and heat can wash out the colors before time. Kim Rupert, himself a noted hybridizer of roses, notes that this Buck rose is the “*spiritual descendant*” of ‘*Lavender Pinocchio*,’ offering the best of what that earlier rose SHOULD have been.

“*Elias Field Tea*” (Tea or China, White; Found Rose; Matches the rose sold as ‘*Ducher*’ France, 1869; Jean-Claude Ducher)

Found at the grave of Elias Field, in a Gold-Rush-Era cemetery, this lovely white rose is offered under a “*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 disease-resistance than many, it has been honored with an “*Earth Kind™ Rose*” designation.)

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, more in the manner of a China Rose than the average Tea Rose. The blooms are modestly-sized – again – in the manner of most China Roses, moderately fragrant with a “*Sauvignon Blanc*” citrusy tang.

“*Elias Field Plot*” makes its impact through continuity and volume of bloom, rather than size and presence. Note the lovely foliage, which is a rich, deep green, and you have an ideal white rose for any warm-climate garden. As is true of most Chinas, “*Elias Field Tea*” will not appreciate heavy pruning, but does best with some interior growth cleared out for air circulation. In most climates, its foliage is disease-free, but it can mildew a bit in the Cemetery. ****Eligible for Exhibition where a “Found Roses” class is offered**

“Elisabeth’s China” (*Red China Rose, A “Legacy” Rose of the Sacramento City Cemetery*)

German-born Elisabeth Stober died, at 87 years, in 1881. Her resting place was marked with a white marble headstone – and a rose. I like to think that the rose was from Elisabeth’s own garden. **“Elisabeth’s China”** is similar to **‘Cramoisi Supérieur.’** (Perhaps it’s a seedling of that rose?). It is thought to be one of a handful of surviving *“original”* cemetery plants: **“Legacy Roses.”** Huge stumps tell us that Elisabeth’s rose has been chopped to the ground – and grown back to shelter her headstone.

Like most of the old, red China Roses, **“Elisabeth’s China”** is a generous continuous-bloomer with great vigor. In maturity, it has rampant good health, although young plants can have powdery mildew. Unlike most, Elisabeth’s rose is blessed with extraordinary fragrance.

Catalog writing should, I suppose, be impersonal – but **“Elisabeth’s China”** has made a place for itself, in my heart, and I’d not like to be without this lovely, fragrant, dark red rose. I hope you’ll give her a chance to stake a claim in your heart. ****Eligible for Exhibition where a “Found Roses” class is offered. (NOTE: Do Not Prune This Rose Much. It won’t like it!)**

Meet “Elisabeth’s China” next to Maple St., West of the Rose Garden

“Faded Pink Monthly” (*?Noisette? ?Poly-Tea?, Passalong Plant; “Mrs Keays Pink Noisette”*)

“Across St. Leonard’s Creek from our farm is an old plantation where, long before the war of the states, there grew under the pantry window an old rose called the Faded Pink Monthly.

Before the war, the cook took a cutting from this rose and grew it near her cabin door.

During our searchings through old gardens in our part of Calvert County for old roses to grow on our place, Lillie, this cook’s daughter, who is now our cook on the farm, showed us the way to the old plantation to see if we could get something from the original rose. It proved to be entirely gone-not a trace left. Years ago, Lillie had carried her mother’s rose plant to her home when she married. It had suffered some during late years but had pulled along. A tough old dear! When we were disappointed in our search for the original, Lillie gave us her old rose, hesitatingly, as she thought it would die. So we acquired the rose grown by her mother before the war, a plant “slipped” before 1860. A wonderful gift!

It was a very large, very woody stump with a sparse top. We pruned and planted it very carefully with shelter and old richness bedded below to coax it. The fine old grandmother rewarded our care so generously that during the summer of 1930 it grew ample top to furnish us with cuttings in November from which we have grown several new plants.

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.

Carrying our notes and holding fast and hard to our descriptions of bush, foliage, bloom, and general habit, we made repeated visits to the New York Public Library, where we studied those beautiful volumes, “Les Roses,” written by Thory and illustrated by Redoute. After we had run down the Chinas to repeated disappointment,-for we thought it was some sort of China,-we went after the early Noisettes, the early ones which we had not known, our Noisette acquaintance, hitherto, having been confined to Marechal Niel and other later varieties into which the Tea cross had been introduced.

— Mrs. Frederick L. Keays. *Old Roses in Calvert Country, Maryland* (American Rose Annual, 1932):

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.’** Wish she never so had — it never precisely matched that historic rose.

This, however was hardly the fault of the rose. It earns a place in the garden all on its own. Its connection to Mrs. Keays herself — the original **“Rose Rustler”** (tho she’d never have used such an undignified term)-- is another reason to cherish it. :-)

Seidel first visited the site of Mrs. Keays’ beloved **“Creekside Manor”** in the early 1970’s — some 30 years after Mrs. Keays left to return to New York. At that time, he noted, 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, and we may never know. 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, 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.

“Forest Ranch Pom-Pom” (“Forest Ranch Purple Pom-Pom”; Found; Sherri Berglund ?Damask Perpetual?)

Found first at the ruins of a 19th-Century home near the town of Forest Ranch, CA, this beauty was found again at the site of a now-deserted 19th-Century Dairy Farm. There is a connection between both sites and Pioneer California Nurseryman, “**General**” John Bidwell, of Chico, CA. Thus, it seems a safe guess that this rose was in commerce, was a named rose, and was once sold by Bidwell’s Rancho Chico nursery. Yet, even with all these clues, its identity seems irretrievably lost.

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 in Fall. Large, full, fragrant blooms are colored violet in cool weather, and a pleasing lavender-toned pink in warmer weather. The lovely blooms are framed by mid-green foliage, dependably free of rust and powdery mildew in both coastal and inland gardens, through the year. As a bonus, it can handle some of California’s alkaline conditions without chlorosis. Sadly, “**Forest Ranch Pom-Pom**” is not in commerce, and may never be. [Visit “Forest Ranch Pom-Pom” at 440SE](#)

“**General**” John Bidwell, Pioneer, Nurseryman, State Senator, Presidential Candidate is among the most fascinating of the many fascinating early Californian anglo settlers, His wife, Annie is just as interesting.

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, (“**Altadena Drive Pink Hybrid Perpetual**”) was applied by rosarian Fred Boutin, for his initial, 1979, discovery of it in Southern California. Boutin has remarked that he fully expected a rose of such quality to find its historic name quickly — yet, here we are in 2013 — with no resolution to the puzzle in sight.

“**Grandmother’s Hat**” was re-introduced to commerce in 1994, but remains in very limited commerce, the supply rarely meeting the demand. Who would not want such a healthy, vigorous, generously-flowering and fragrant rose?

If California had an official State Rose, it should be “**Grandmother’s Hat**” [Visit her at: 474 SE](#)

“Hawaii Volcano” (Rambler, Found, spring-blooming; Much like ‘Laure Davoust.’ [Hmult, Laffay, France, 1834].

Not many roses thrive in Hawaii, but this does. “**Hawaii Volcano**” appears to be a close match for the Rambler, ‘**Laure Davoust**.’ Like that rose and its near kin, “**Hawaii Volcano**” may not do well in highly-alkaline conditions, and it will probably benefit from a little winter chill.

Small, many-petalled blooms, slightly-cupped, are held in generous clusters opening lavender-toned pink, fading to blush. A cunning button eye encloses a small green pip, the whole surrounded by emerald-green, matte-finished oval leaves.

“Angel’s Camp Tea” (In Australia, “Octavus Weld,” “North Dundalop Rose,” “Gill Rose,” In California, “Prince Plot Tea,” “Angel’s Camp Tea.”; Tea Rose, Found)

We marvel that a rose such as this, which clearly was widely-distributed, and is of such quality — cannot be matched to a known historic identity. Perhaps part of the problem is the chameleon-like changeability of some of such Tea Roses. “**Angel’s Camp Tea**” is certainly one of our rosey chameleons.

Blooms can vary wildly in form, from cup-shaped, with beautifully-arranged imbricated petals, with an occasional button-eye — to a remarkably star-like quilled form. Color, too, may vary from almost-white to a shade of pink or apricot overlying a soft yellow base.

The fragrance is — like that of many Tea Roses — spicy-sweet-fruity, and very complex. Glandular structures on the sepals offer a contrasting peppery scent. Foliage is deep green, semi-glossy, and may be strongest and most-attractive when a mature plant is grown with really ample water and feeding. In fact, powdery mildew is a not-uncommon symptom of over-watering. “**Angel’s Camp Tea**” is a generous bloomer, and blooms have an excellent vase life.

“Jost Plot Tea” (Tea Rose, Found in California)

Take the descriptive text for “**Angel’s Camp Tea**,” and repeat it for “**Jost Plot Tea**.” Your description will match precisely.

They might be the same plant . . . And yet . . . And yet . . . Not all of the details match — so doubt remains.

Might one be a seedling or sport of the other? Are they simply closely related? We have not, yet, grown the two cultivars side-by-side for a close comparison. Perhaps we should. **OR, perhaps YOU should!**

Take home one “**Angel’s Camp Tea**,” and one “**Jost Plot Tea**.” Grow them close to each other and then — you tell US whether they are identical, or only similar. Since both are wonderful garden roses, you can’t lose.

This rose is propagated from one growing at the Jost Plot in the Sacramento Cemetery, where it is thought to be another of the original “**Legacy Roses**.”

‘Lady Roberts’ (Tea Rose, Sport of ‘Anna Olivier’, F. Cant, 1902)

Magazine articles of the early 1900’s praised ‘Lady Roberts’ (and her paler, buff, sport parent, ‘Anna Olivier’ Ducher, France, 1872) as top choices for California gardens. The articles were right, and both roses were widely-grown. How they then came to be universally forgotten seems a mystery. Certainly, both are highly-prized in Australia. Both ladies are vigorous, disease-free bountiful bloomers — worthy of a prominent spot in the garden.

‘Anna Olivier’ offers blooms in a lovely buff-gold – otherwise identical to her sport. (A venerable plant in a Bay Area garden was first study-named “Schmidt’s Buff Giant”) though her color can be darker or lighter.

In ‘Lady Roberts’, a “thumb-print” of rusty-red at the base of the petals pumps the color up subtly – particularly since that terra-cotta tone can spread some. And, just to keep you guessing, she will occasionally sport back to ‘Anna Olivier’.)

In both roses, long, elegant buds swirl open to classically-sculpted blooms, bourn singly, and in sprays, on a plant that, while by no means “smooth,” is at least not overly-covered with prickles. Hips will form, adding an additional orange-yellow note.

Both roses provide a warm color note that is welcome in the garden. It has been said that Tea Roses can give us “all the colors of a sunset sky,” and these ladies are a wonderful example.

From the wonderful Australian book “**Tea Roses: Old Roses For Warm Gardens**” we learn that Lady Roberts was the wife of Lord Roberts, a British officer, prominent in the Boer War. Both Lord Roberts, and their son, were awarded the Victoria Cross for Bravery (posthumously, in the case of the son). It’s nice to know the history, when you add this wonderful English-bred Tea Rose to your garden.

Be sure to visit ‘Lady Roberts’ at 525 NE. (Her location is a wonderful place for photos.)

“Louise Avenue HT” (Possibly ‘Snowbird’ [HT, Hatton, U.S. 1936])

Mary Louise Harrington rescued this rose from the sad remnants of a forgotten 1920’s garden in the San Fernando Valley. Our best guess says this is a particularly vigorous clone of ‘Snowbird’ which, in the 1930’s, vied with ‘White Ensign’ (HT, S. McGredy II, Ireland, 1925) for “Top Show Rose” among Southern California rosarians. While ‘White Ensign’ is no longer in commerce in the U.S., it remains in commerce in Australia. Comparisons, so far, lead us to believe that this is a particularly vigorous ‘Snowbird.’

What ever its true identity, “Louise Ave. White HT” is disease-resistant, floriferous, and — once-established — tough as nails. It grows vigorously and blooms well in both inland and coastal gardens. The buff-centered white blooms on a vigorous, upright, yet very graceful plant offer a strong, citrus-edged fragrance, as elegant buds swirl open to ruffled rosettes. The “mother plant” from which “Louise Ave. HT” was collected stood a good 7 feet tall, in a strong flush of bloom, un-irrigated, in a dry Southern California January.

A young “Louise Ave White HT” is at plot 474NE in the cemetery.

‘Mademoiselle (Mlle.) Cécile Brüner’ (Cécile Brüner, The Sweetheart Rose; Marie, aka Veuve (vve, Widow) Ducher; France, 1880; Polyantha alba plena × Madame de Tartas OR R. multiflora x ‘Souv. d’un Ami’.

My grandmother grew the rose she called “Cecil Brunner” — I think, really, that MOST California grandmothers grew this lovely rose, which finds its greatest fame in California. It may be best known in its climbing form, which like many climbing sports of bush roses, blooms bountifully in the spring, but repeats only marginally.

The bush form, however, blooms generously through the year, bearing large clusters of delicate pink blooms, softly apple-scented, on a tidy, upright plant from 3– to 4-ft. (possibly a bit taller, in time). In all forms, the lovely Mademoiselle is disease-free.

The bush form was commonly planted on the graves of children or infants, where it can often be found in old cemeteries. Please don’t call this dainty lady “Cecil Brunner.” The rose was dedicated to Cécile Brüner (1853-1927), the sister of Ulrich Brunner fils, or possibly to his daughter, also Cécile, born in 1879.

The cemetery garden has several bushes of this rose, in plots 19N and 38 N and 38 S.

Marie d’Orléans (Tea, Cl. Tea; Gilbert Nabonnand, France, 1883)

Very large Double (17-25 petals) pink blooms open flat from long, graceful buds. ‘Marie d’Orleans’ blooms in flushes throughout the season. Princesse Marie d’Orléans (1865-1909) married Prince Waldemar of Denmark (1858-1939) in 1885.

We have concluded that the cemetery’s rose previously labeled ‘Marie d’Orleans’ is in fact that notorious chameleon, ‘Mme. Lombard’. These plants were propagated from a rose purchased from Vintage Gardens.

‘Mme. Berkeley’ (*Tea Rose; Pierre [fils] Bernaix, France, 1898*).

I am grateful to the cemetery’s propagators for the opportunity to sing the praises of this beautiful rose. **‘Mme. Berkeley’** has for many years been a star in our coastal Southern California garden, where her continuous bloom and good health delight the eye.

Describing her blooms isn’t easy. **‘Mme. Berkeley’** is “*all-Tea*” in her color-shifting capability. “*Salmon-pink, pink center, violet highlights ... Outer petals pale violet*” is the official description, but to my mind, she’s more the effect of fresh strawberries in a really rich custard — pink and carmine tones swirled through the buff yellow.

Bloom is continuous — year in and year out, season-after-season. Her bountifully-produced blooms swirl open from graceful, long buds to a display a classically high center, and on to a full, rather muddled rosette. They are of moderate size in cool weather. In really hot mid-summer weather, their size is reduced, and the delicate pinks darken quickly to reds. (If you feel you must cut her back periodically, that — rather than winter — is the time to do so.) The fragrance is Tea, and usually light, though more pronounced in cool, humid weather.

There is some evidence that the rose we know today is not the rose introduced in France, by Bernaix, in 1898. That rose was “*lost*.” This cultivar was found and “*re-introduced*” in the 1970’s. Does it matter? Not one whit! The rose we have is wonderful, and I’m sure Bernaix would be pleased to claim it.

‘Mme. Berkeley’ is a big, bountiful plant. Un-pruned, she can rise to 5-ft. in height and 6-ft. across. All of her is clothed in dependably disease-free, dark-green foliage.

‘Mons. Tillier’ (*Tea Rose, Bernaix, France, 1891*)

Arguments remain lively over the true identification of the rose grown in the U.S. as **‘Monsieur Tillier.’** Some rose scholars insist that our **‘Mons. Tillier’** is really **‘Archduke Joseph,’** and that our **‘Archduke Joseph’** is in fact **‘Mons. Tillier’**.

Others see no difference between the two – and in many photographs, they appear to be identical. (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 the rose.

I love the Australian description of the fragrance: “... *a warm, sweet Tea with undertones of musk and fruit salad.*” Now, who could resist that?

Blooms are described as “*Carmine-red, ageing to violet-red, Nuances of brick*” which sounds odd, and doesn’t prepare you for its unique, protean color shifts. Very double, they open from medium size cups to intricate rosettes.

The California gardener will find no fault with this rose — wholly resistant to powdery mildew and rust, blooming Fall through Spring, with only a slight hiatus in the hottest summer weather.

Just one caution: Plant **‘Mons. Tillier’** where he is protected from hot, dry, “*Santa Ana*” or “*Sundowner*” winds. The slightest hint of those bone-dry desert winds shrivel his delicate blooms to instant potpourri. [See ‘Mons. Tillier’ at 21S](#)

‘Mrs. B.R. Cant’ (*Tea Rose, B.R. Cant, UK, 1901*)

England’s Benjamin Cant was not a young man when he created this majestic rose — he had waited much of a lifetime to name a rose for his wife, so we know he was very proud of this one. He did not record its parentage — perhaps he wanted to avoid providing a “*leg up*” to the ambitious nephew who was his rival in business? It is noted, however, that Pierre Guillot thought it to be a “*descendant of ‘Safrano à fleurs rouges’*”.

In any case, Cant’s rose has stood the test of time. Mike Shoup of The Antique Rose Emporium, has grown and sold **‘Mrs. B.R. Cant’** for years. In his recent book, [The Empress Of The Garden](#), he calls her “*A giant among an already large-sized group of roses,*” and reminds us that she demands growing room. In maturity, this rose will run to a size of eight feet x eight feet. And don’t think you can keep her small by pruning hard. She won’t like that one bit.

Take care, therefore, to give her a place of honor toward the BACK of a mixed bed, that she may shine as she wishes. She will reward you with prolific offerings of big, fragrant, “cabbage” blooms.

Shoup tags her personality as: “*Rambunctious, Imperious, Profuse.*” I wonder what her namesake was like. :-)
[See her in the cemetery at 472 SW.](#)

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

In a historic New Orleans Cemetery, Maureen Detweiler found a lovely pink rose. Propagated, Maureen’s rose flourished in her garden, until Hurricane Katrina came.

Along with other roses, “*New Orleans Cemetery Rose*” fell victim to the hurricane. When the storm had passed, Maureen returned to the cemetery. There, on higher ground, she found the mother plant, still flourishing.

Maureen doesn’t give in easily. She again propagated the rose, this time sharing it with many other rosarians, and rose gardens, that it might be saved for the future.

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This graceful, remontant, disease-resistant rose now grows well in the Sacramento City Cemetery. We believe it may be '*Pierre de St. Cyr*', a Bourbon, bred by Plantier (1838, France). St. Cyr was a fairly common name in old New Orleans area, so we think that's a good guess. 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

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

Fragrant, very full (80-110 petals) blooms of rich fuchsia or magenta, to deep pink sport a lighter reverse. The contrast 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.

After careful observation, Cass believes "*OTN*" to be identical in growth habit, cane color and texture, and armature to an earlier Found rose — "*Jay's Hudson Perpetual*," as grown in the Historic Rose Garden of the Sacramento Old City Cemetery.

In my coastal garden, "*Old Town Novato*" has proven to be astonishingly disease-resistant. Its good health makes it a wonderful substitute for the similarly-colored Bourbon, '*Mme. Isaac Pereire*,' which is terribly subject to fungal disease in many areas — though it is healthy in Sacramento.

Complete details about this rose can be found 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'*)

The original '*Gruss an Aachen*,' introduced in 1909, has a fascinating pedigree: [*Frau Karl Druschki* × *Franz Deegen*] X [*Frau Karl Druschki* × *Franz Deegen*] and has been placed into many different classifications (never really fitting any of them). These days, it's a Floribunda, and that feels right for this bushy, angular, very floriferous rose. (Its name honors the German city where the breeder resided: Aachen — so it would translate, roughly, as "*Thanks to Aachen*."

20 years after the introduction of '*Gruss an Aachen*,' the buff-pink rose sported to a gentle medium pink. The discoverer named the new sport '*Pink Gruss an Aachen*.' Decades and wars later, pretty '*Pink Gruss an Aachen*' turned up in England without a name — and somehow was assigned the identity of a long-lost China Rose — '*Irène Watts*' (a seedling of '*Madame Laurette Messimy*') — introduced in France in 1895, by Pierre Guillot.

From the beginning, this attribution should have run alarm bells, as the true '*Irène Watts*' was a "*white, near-white, or white blend*" — '*Pink Gruss an Aachen*' was far too sturdy of growth and stiff of stem to look like a China — but it didn't, and the imposter flew around the world.

When research begun by Hybridizer Kim Rupert successfully demonstrated the error in identity, there was great "*wailing and gnashing of teeth*," in the ranks of exhibitors — for, entered as a China, this Floribunda had cleaned up the trophy tables in the Victorian classification. "*It is*," said one exhibitor, "*the only China I can win with!*"

Now that the dust has settled, we can begin to enjoy this venerable Floribunda for what she really is — and see that she makes a great statement in the garden. UC Davis Arboretum has named this rose one of the "*Valley All-Stars*," selected because of its garden-worthiness.

“*Rhodologue Jules Gravereaux-NOT*” / ?‘*Jean Bach Sisley*’? / “*Creekside Manor Tea*” (Tea Rose, Found)

Originally identified as the Tea Rose, ‘*Rhodologue Jules Gravereux*’, this rose may actually be a China Rose — ‘*Jean Bach Sisley*.’

Blooms are distinctive, with light pink quilled petals, veined darker pink, forming a star-shaped flower that bears some resemblance to a cactus dahlia. The fragrance is Tea — it’s light, but it’s present. Growing and blooming prolifically, it requires very little attention. The blooms are large — perhaps three inches long — and the foliage appears to be more “*Tea-like*” and less “*China-like*.”

In the cemetery, it grows as a sprawling shrub, perhaps 5-ft. tall x 7-ft. wide. It could be kept to a more compact shape, and we believe it could be trained as a climber. “*Rhodologue Jules Gravereaux-NOT*” / ?‘*Jean Bach Sisley*’? is a favorite of curator Barbara Oliva.

(NOTE: This appears to be identical to the rose in commerce as “*Creekside Manor Tea*”) [Visit this rose at 002NE.](#)

“*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*”). It bears considerable resemblance to ‘The Pearl’ or ‘Purezza.’

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

Unlike most other known forms of *R. banksia*, “*Vina Banks*” produces good scattered rebloom in Sacramento – and grows somewhat less robustly than “*White Lady Banks*”. 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*” in bloom at: 432](#)

“*Vincent Godsiff*” (China, Found — “*Bermuda Mystery Rose*”)

“*Small, medium red semi-double flowers borne nearly continuously.*” This rather terse description doesn’t begin to describe a bloom in shades of red and deep pink, veined deeper red, with a look reminiscent of a Victorian valentine. Fragrance is moderate. Blooms are borne in clusters, on a modestly-sized, well-branched twiggy bush in the China style. Height to perhaps 3-ft.

‘*Xiuhcoatl*’ (H. *Kordesii*; *Malcolm Manners, Dortmund (Hybrid Kordesii, Kordes, 1955) × Unknown*)

This medium pink seedling of ‘*Dortmund*’ resembles that plant in many ways. Blooms are large pink singles (4-6 petals), with an average diameter of 4.5-Inches. They are held in small clusters on a moderate climber to perhaps 10 ft. ‘*Xiuhcoatl*’ is well-covered with tough, dark shiny foliage. Big clusters of flowers resemble those of ‘*Dortmund*’ but in the color of ‘*Queen Elizabeth*’. ALAS! There is little fragrance, but it is lovely enough to overcome that lack.

Pronounce it **shoe-co-WAT-tl**