

The Old Texas Rose

VOLUME X

SPRING 1992

NUMBER 4

SATURDAY AT LERA'S

Last Saturday, March 21st, some 60 people met at Lera Barlow's some 2 miles north of Waller, TX. Postals with maps were sent to our members living in the area to find the way, and they worked! Lera invited us to be there about 1 p.m.. It was raining like it had set in for the day and we were all determined enough to see Lera's roses that we never thought of letting any rain bother us.

Those of you who didn't come truly missed seeing **old garden roses!!!** Lera really lives in "the country" in a average size "cottage" type dwelling, surrounded by a good hedge of Bufordi Holly - trimmed for great security all around the house as high as the window sills. Flower beds extend beyond the hedge that have blooming perennials, such as Louisiana Phlox, daylilies, even Hinkley's Columbine, and numerous native flowers and shrubs, all growing in their natural settings to enhance the house and yard.

But that ain't all! Beyond the driveway, to the side is the rose garden. It begins with the large rose arbor some 10 ft. tall and at least 8 ft. wide by 30 ft. in length. Made of 2x4's, 2x6's and 4x4's treated lumber, it was absolutely covered with monster climbing roses, most of which were in bloom! A large expanse of yard was devoted to rooted plants from cuttings, many being in bloom: White Maman Cochet, Cherokee Roses, Mme. Isaac Periere, Zephirine Drouhin, Duchess du Brabant, Mermaids, many tea roses and lots more. If you have any special wants check with Lera! **THANKS, LERA, FOR A TREAT!!**

1992 SYMPOSIUM

SATURDAY APRIL 11TH

Again we will enjoy a **wonderful** Spring Symposium! Our guest speaker will be Fred Boutin, who is flying in from California to speak to us on his adventures collecting, more old and "lost" roses than anyone today. He will show slides of many of them and tell us some of his methods of narrowing "possibilities" when identifying unknowns. Be sure to come and welcome him and learn valuable information about old roses you will not be able to gather elsewhere.

We will also have by Liz Druitt about ways China Roses got across the USA to our area. She will also describe how early local nurserymen grew and propagated the many old roses we find on our rustles.

Be sure to bring all the roses you can for our **Rose Exhibit**. After we have viewed and fully appreciated each one we will watch David Simpson, A & M Design School staffer, make rose arrangements with them that will be given at a drawing.

The following pages, 2 through 6 are full of important information about our **SYMPOSIUM** and maps of how to get around the area to see the wildflowers and the Open Gardens.

Make arrangements to have lunch. We will serve free coffee, tea and soft drinks. We would all enjoy any extra cookies anyone brings, but you will have to supply your own food.

VISITORS ARE WELCOME

Greet our Guest Speaker, FRED BOUTIN!

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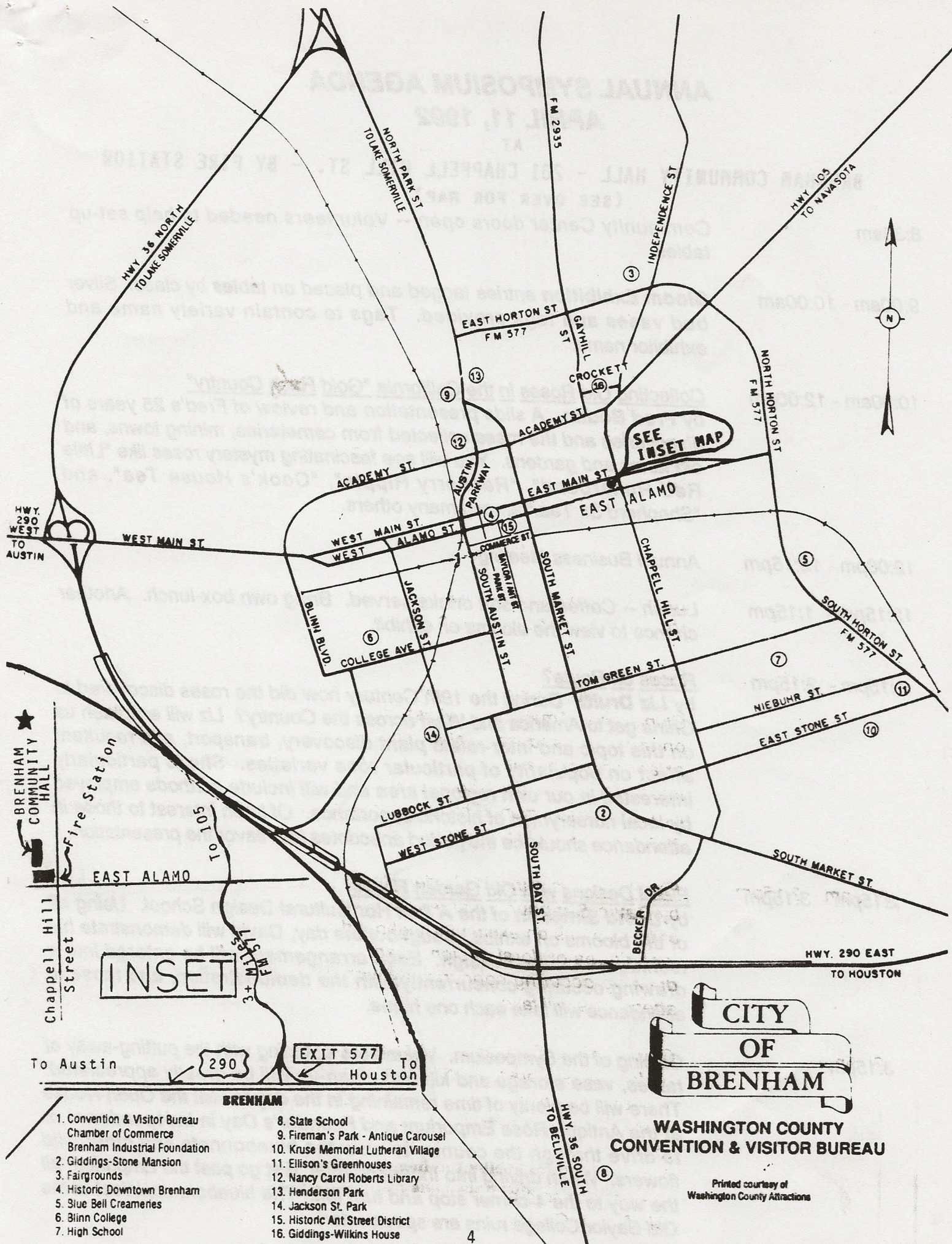
A GREAT SPRING WEEKEND!

Saturday
April 11th
THE ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

The Texas Rose Rustler's will have a Symposium in Brenham at the Community Center (same as last year). Please see the separate agenda included in this mailing. Please bring blooms for the exhibition! Our goal for this year is to triple the number of blooms exhibited at last year's symposium. To accomplish this goal many more of you must bring blooms with you, whether you're coming from Dallas, San Antonio, Austin, or Houston. We need more participation and not dependence upon just several people to bring the greatest part of the display. Blooms other than roses and greenery will also be welcome to be used in the floral design demonstration. Please help make the symposium a success.....first be sure to come.....second bring blooms.

Sunday
April 12th
COUNTRY GARDENS DAY

Five country gardens will be opened exclusively for The Texas Rose Rustlers from noon until 6:00 p.m. All of the gardens are in bluebonnet country at the usual time of peak-bloom and have a wide variety of old garden roses and perennials to enjoy. At one of these gardens the roses are very mature and of great size and there are some varieties you probably haven't seen before. Another of the gardens has 200 varieties of the old roses, while one other garden specializes in the old climbers & Noisettes. There is a separate sheet of directions with a map on the reverse side to guide you on the tour. Even if the owner does not greet you, still stop and smell the roses....they may have left for awhile, but is ok to see their garden. Don't miss it....see you there!



1. Convention & Visitor Bureau
2. Chamber of Commerce
3. Brenham Industrial Foundation
4. Giddings-Stone Mansion
5. Fairgrounds
6. Historic Downtown Brenham
7. Blue Bell Creameries
8. Blinn College
9. High School

10. State School
11. Fireman's Park - Antique Carousel
12. Kruse Memorial Lutheran Village
13. Ellison's Greenhouses
14. Nancy Carol Roberts Library
15. Henderson Park
16. Jackson St. Park
17. Historic Ant Street District
18. Giddings-Wilkins House

CITY OF BRENHAM

WASHINGTON COUNTY CONVENTION & VISITOR BUREAU

Printed courtesy of
Washington County Attractions

ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM AGENDA

APRIL 11, 1992

AT

BRENHAM COMMUNITY HALL - 201 CHAPPELL HILL ST. - BY FIRE STATION

(SEE OVER FOR MAP)

- 8:30am Community Center doors open -- Volunteers needed to help set-up tables.
- 9:00am - 10:00am **Bloom Exhibition** entries tagged and placed on tables by class. Silver bud vases and tags provided. Tags to contain variety name and exhibitor name.
- 10:00am - 12:00pm Collecting Old Roses in the California "Gold Rush Country" by **Fred Boutin**. A slide presentation and review of Fred's 25 years of discoveries and the roses collected from cemeteries, mining towns, and old farms and gardens. You will see fascinating mystery roses like "Little Red Runaround", "Raspberry Ripple", "Cook's House Tea", and "Shepherd St. Tea." among many others.
- 12:00pm - 12:15pm Annual Business Meeting
- 12:15pm - 1:15pm Lunch -- Coffee and soft drinks served. Bring own box-lunch. Another chance to view the blooms on exhibit.
- 1:15pm - 2:15pm Roses en Route? by **Liz Druitt**. During the 19th Century how did the roses discovered in China get to America and West across the Country? Liz will enlighten us on this topic and inter-relate plant discovery, transport, and resultant affect on popularity of particular rose varieties. She is particularly interested in our own regional area and will include methods employed by local nurserymen of historic importance. Of keen interest to those in attendance should be the period anecdotes that flavor the presentation.
- 2:15pm - 3:15pm Floral Designs with Old Garden Roses by **David Simpson** of the A & M Horticultural Design School. Using all of the blooms on exhibit throughout the day, David will demonstrate his techniques of floral design. Each arrangement will be entered into a drawing occuring concurrently with the demonstration, and those in attendance will take each one home.
- 3:15pm Closing of the Symposium. Volunteers assisting with the putting-away of tables, vase storage and kitchen clean-up will be greatly appreciated. There will be plenty of time remaining in the day to visit the Open House at the Antique Rose Emporium and Founder's Day in Independence or to drive through the country to view the bluebonnets and other wild flowers. When driving into Independence, first go past the Emporium all the way to the 4-corner stop and turn left. The bluebonnets West of the Old Baylor College ruins are spectacular!

TEXAS ROSE RUSTLER'S TOUR OF COUNTRY GARDENS OPEN APRIL 12TH

The Home of Diane and Bill Welch

#1 ➡

From Brenham, take Highway 290 towards Austin through Burton. Several miles past Burton take Highway 237 to La Grange and Round Top. Proceed 2 miles then turn left on Fayette County Rd. 287 (the intersection is at the top of a hill and dangerous). Proceed till the blacktop ends (about 1.5 miles) then turn right on gravel road. Proceed about .5 miles to first house on the left (gray house with windmill). tele:(409-278-3838)

The Round Top Retreat

#2 ➡

Take Highway 237 (this is the La Grange/Round Top Highway just past Burton on 290 Going toward Giddings/Austin). Just before Round Top (after about 8 miles) is the Festival Hill Institute. At Festival Hill turn right onto Fayette County Rd. 109 and proceed a half mile. Then turn right onto Fayette Rd. 110. Go another half mile and turn left, watch for the Retreat on your right. tele:(409-249-3542)

The Home of Wayne & Hollee Clawater

#3 ➡

Take Hwy. 290 west from Brenham for 10-12 miles. Turn right on Hwy. 1948. Proceed until you pass the intersection with Hwy. 390 and then continue for 2 miles. Then turn left on Washington County road 6 (unless number has been changed). The left turn is onto a gravel road just before St. Paul's Lutheran Church. Stay on the gravel road, and turn at the first gate on your left (it will be after a bridge over a creek). Total distance from Highway 1948 is about one half mile. Tele:(409-289-2316) Burton

Peaceable Kingdom School

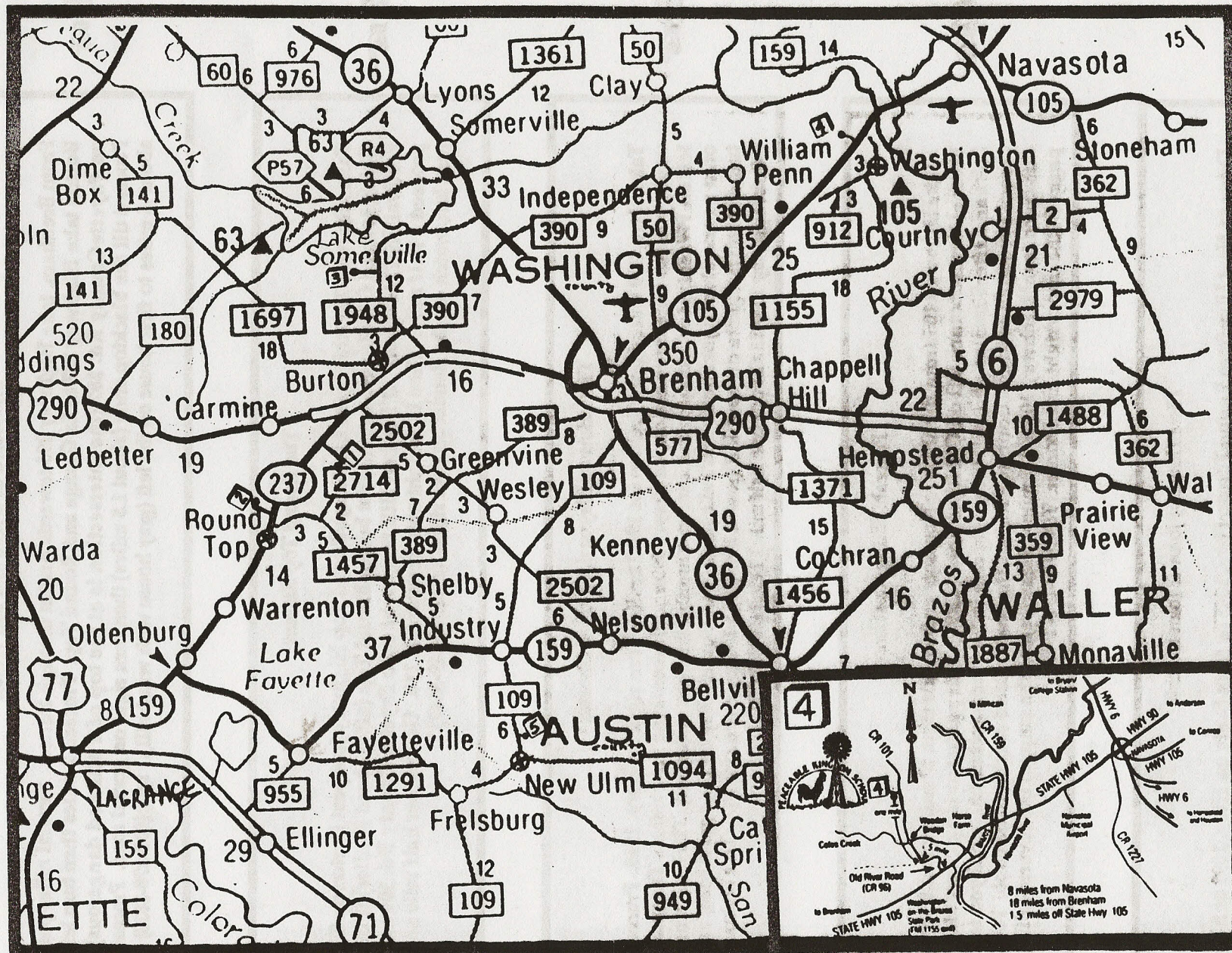
#4 ➡

Take Highway 105 from Brenham to Navasota and 18 miles from Brenham and 8 miles before Navasota turn left on Old River Road (CR96). After going around a curve to the left and after .5 miles you will turn right and in less than another half mile you will cross a wooden bridge. Continue for another half mile to reach the School. Total distance from Highway 105 is 1.5 miles. Please refer to the map on the reverse of this page in the upper right hand corner. Tele:(409-878-2353)

The Home of John & Joan Mitchell

#5 ➡

Drive to New Ulm from Round Top on Hwy. 1457 or from Sealy on Hwy. 1094 or from Brenham on Hwy. 109. Take Hwy. 109 North out of New Ulm towards Industry. The Mitchell's are on the right within 1 mile of town. It's easy to spot by the two long parallel rows of rose trellis's and their mailbox with their name on it. Tele:(409-992-3674)



THE BOOK OF ROSES, Francis Parkman. Published by J.E. Tilton & Co. 1866, reprinted 1871.

Of all the interesting monographs on "Rosa" written in the USA during the 19th century (there were few) Francis Parkman's "**THE BOOK OF ROSES**" is the most longed for of all. In fact, it is lost completely. This is sad because no other rosarian presents as complete a view of a single aspect of the horticulture world at the time of writing. He wrote for his countrymen despite influences of foreign authors on the subject. His text falls into two sections: Part I is a discussion of rose culture in the open (North, but who's perfect?) and how roses, generally are best handled in that climate; pot culture; forcing; propagation; hybridizing; cleanliness; and so on.... The fascination is, perhaps, a bit mitigated below the Mason-Dixon Line, but Part II brings us to the heart of the matter.

After warning the reader that puttering around the borders is not the cheerful recreation it might seem but a serious business with aching knees, back and all, one gets the idea. He then discusses **pure blood** and **legitimate** offspring, leading to the species roses and the old summer blooming varieties. These were hybridized, but legitimate, characterized by the distinctive features of the type. Hybrids of hybrids, he contends, are bastards and must be classified by appearance only, which can be deceptive. To the Southern Gardeners the chapter on ever-blooming roses, however illegitimate, is magnetic! Chinas, Teas, Musks, Noisettes, Bourbons, Mosses, Damasks and Scotch roses are described. Hybrid Perpetuals, *R. bracteata*, *R. laevigata*, *R. microphylla*, *R. spinissima*, and their hybrid variations are all depicted by vivid descriptions of the best variety of each, their strengths, weaknesses and foibles, cultivation, pruning and training.

Parkman concludes with a list of over 20 pages of the roses "most approved by the best cultivators of the present day." The illustrations are merely decorative vignettes, which are attractive, but likenesses of his favorites would have been prettier and more useful.

Francis Parkman was a very interesting personality. He was born in Boston, Mass., September 16, 1823. Frail and sickly, he was carefully educated and eventually

entered Harvard University. He did reasonably well when he chose to attend lectures; otherwise, as he professed in later years, he did best in horses and pretty women. Following a European tour and graduation (in that order) he was accepted into Harvard Law School. Then, in 1846, he embarked on the greatest adventure of his life: a journey along the Oregon Trail! His friends and relatives were dismayed and surprised! It was one thing to be well-bred into appreciation of the more charming manifestations of nature, observed from the deck of a yacht or the terrace of a country place, but to gad about the uncivilized West living among the Sioux, mixing with trappers and such persons must have seemed to them a bit excessive.

It all resulted in Parkman returning in a state of collapse. Frustrated by his unsound physical constitution, he overtaxed himself, no doubt in anger and defiance, by trying a self-cure of strenuous exercise. This was the worst method he could have chosen. In pain, and with his eyesight failing, he turned to dictating books. His most enduring popular success was "The California and Oregon Trail," after which he began the epic history of the rivalry between French and English for possession of North America. By 1850 he recovered sufficiently to marry, have three children, perpetrate a romantic novel, and to take up gardening in a large way. This idyll ended with the death of his wife and infant son.

Somehow Parkman continued. Although blind and wracked by morbid disease, on a good day he often managed to compose a few lines. The last volume of the cycle finished, he died in 1893, at 70 years old. Circumstances isolated him from the world but he enjoyed a circle of devoted friends. Twice he was the Overseer of Harvard University, and also was a teaching Professor of Horticulture there; he was a Fellow of the Corporation and helped found the Archeological Institute of America as well as the American School of Classic Studies in Athens, Greece. He was elected President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and he remains our pre-eminent Historian.

-- J. Conrad Tips

CLIMBING AND PILLAR ROSES

When roses are trained to cover walls, trellises, arches, or pillars, the main stems are encouraged to a strong growth. These form the permanent wood; while the side-shoots, more or less pruned back, furnish the flowers. For arbors, walls, or very tall pillars, the strongest growers are most suitable, such as the *Prairie*, *Boursault*, and *Ayrshire* roses. Enrich the soil strongly, and dig deep and widely. Choose a healthy young rose, and, in planting, cut off all the stems close to the earth. During the season, it will make a number of strong young shoots. In the following spring cut out half of them, leaving the strongest, which are to be secured against the wall, or over the arbor, diverging like a fan or otherwise, as fancy may suggest. The subsequent pruning is designed chiefly to regulate the growth of the rose, encouraging the progress of the long leading shoots until they have reached the required height, and removing side-shoots where they are too thick. Where a vacant space occurs, a strong neighboring shoot may be pruned back in spring to a single eye. This will stimulate it to a vigorous growth, producing a stem which will serve to fill the gap. Of the young shoots, which, more or less, will rise every season from the root, the greater part should be cut away, reserving two or three to take the place of the old original stems when these become weak by age. When these climbing roses are used for pillars, they may either be trained vertically, or wound in a spiral form around the supporting column.

Roses of more moderate growth are often trained to poles or small pillars from six to twelve feet high. Some of the Hybrid China roses are, as before mentioned, well adapted to this use; and even some of the most vigorous Moss roses, such as *Princess Adelaide*, may be so trained. Where a pole is used, two stems are sufficient. These should be examined, and cut back to the first strong and plump bud, removing the weaker buds always found towards the extremity of a stem. Then let the stems so pruned lie flat on the earth till the buds break into leaf, after which they are to be tied to the pole. If they were

tied up immediately, the sap, obeying its natural tendency, would flow upward, expanding the highest bud, and leaving many of those below dormant, so that a portion of the stem would be bare. (The same course of proceeding may be followed with equal advantage in the case of wall and trellis roses.) The highest bud now throws up a strong leading shoot, while the stem below becomes furnished with an abundance of small side-shoots. In the following spring, the leading shoot is to be pruned back to the first strong bud, and the treatment of the previous year repeated. By pursuing this process, the pillar may, in the course of two or three years, be enveloped from the ground to the summit with a mass of leaves and blossoms.

These and all other rose-pruning operations are, in the Northern States, best effected in March, or the end of February; since roses pruned in autumn are apt to be severely injured and sometimes killed by the severity of our winters.

THE MACARTNEY ROSE

Rosa Bracteata.—The original species was brought to England from China by Lord Macartney in 1795. The varieties are few, and very distinct in appearance from other roses. The leaves are small, and of a deep shining green. This rose is not hardy, even in England; at least, the old varieties of it are not so: but one has lately been sent me, under the formidable appellation of *ROSA BRACTEATA ALBA VENTUSTA*, which is reported to have proved hardy in New Jersey.

The Macartney roses are of a climbing habit, and ever-green.

ALBA ODORATA is white, with a yellow centre. The flowers are double. *ALBA SIMPLEX* is a single white. *MARIA LEONIDA* is white, with a blush centre, and is the best of the group. There is a hybrid rose raised by M. Hardy, of the Luxembourg Garden, and known by the name of *BERBERIFOLIA HARDII*. From its resemblance to this division, it is commonly placed with it, though not properly belonging here. It is a pretty rose, with bright yellow flowers, marked with a chocolate spot in the centre; but it is not hardy, nor is it easy of culture.

THE AMERICAN ROSE

Rosa Lævigata.—No foreign work on the Rose includes this species among those held worthy of culture: yet in our Southern States, where it is naturalized, it is singularly beautiful. In the North it is not hardy, though the root commonly survives the winter, while the stem and branches are destroyed. It comes originally from China. Its shoots and leaves resemble those of the Banksia Rose; the former being long, pendulous, and graceful, and the latter of the most vivid green. Its flowers are single, very large, and of the purest waxy white, in the midst of which appears the bright yellow of the clustering stamens. Its long, slender, tapering buds are unsurpassed in beauty. It thrives admirably in a cool greenhouse, climbing with a rampant growth over the rafters, and giving forth a profusion of flowers through the greater part of the winter. Unlike all the other roses described in this book, it is a species in its original, undeveloped state, and, as such, offers a tempting subject for the art of the hybridist.

THE CHINESE ROSE

Rosa Indica.—*Rosa Semperflorens*.—We include under the head of the Chinese Rose two botanical species, because they are so much alike, that, for floral purposes, it is not worth while to separate them, and because their respective offspring are often wholly undistinguishable. The most marked distinction between the two is the greater depth and vividness of the color of *Rosa Semperflorens*; though, by a singular freak of Nature, seedlings perfectly white are said to have been produced from it.

China roses will not endure our winters without very careful protection; yet they bloom so constantly and so abundantly, that they are very desirable in a garden. In large English pleasure-grounds, they are sometimes planted in masses, each of a distinct color. They may also be so used here by those who will take the trouble to remove them from the ground in the autumn, and place them in a frame for protection. For this purpose, a hot-bed frame may be used, substantially made of plank. It

should be placed in a situation where the soil is thoroughly drained either by Nature or Art. The roses are to be placed in it close together, and overlapping each other, to save room; the roots being well covered with soil, and the plants laid in a sloping position. By covering them with boards and mats, they will then be safe from every thing but mice. The most effectual way to defeat the mischievous designs of these pestiferous vermin is to cover, not the roots only, but the entire plants, with earth. The covering of boards and mats must be so placed as to exclude water from rain and melting snow. Tea roses, of which we shall speak under the next head, are, as a class, more tender than the Chinas; and, in order to preserve them, the soil in the frame should be dug out to the depth of a foot, the roses laid at the bottom, and wholly covered with earth somewhat dry. On this earth, after the roses are buried, place a covering of dry leaves some six inches deep, and then cover the whole with waterproof boards or sashes. The leaves alone, if in sufficient quantity, would protect the roses from cold, but, at the same time, afford a tempting harborage for mice, which would destroy the plants, unless buried out of their reach. Thus treated, the tenderest Tea roses will bear the winter with impunity in the coldest parts of New England.

Though China roses are not equal in beauty to some of their hybrid offspring to be hereafter described, they surpass all other roses for pot-culture in the window of the parlor or drawing-room. They are more easily managed than Tea roses, and, though less fragrant, are not less abundant in bloom. No roses are of easier culture in the greenhouse. The varieties of this group are the Bengal roses of the French, and are those familiarly known among us as Monthly roses. They were introduced into England from the East about the beginning of the last century.

CARMIN D'YÈBLES, or CARMIN SUPERBE, has bright carmine flowers. CRAMOISIE SUPÉRIEURE has double crimson flowers, and, like the former, is excellent for pot-culture. EUGÈNE BEAUFARNAIS is large, very double, and of a bright amaranth-color, approaching crimson. FANVILLE is of crimson scarlet, very vivid and striking. PRESIDENT D'OLBÉQUE is of a cherry-red.

All of the above belong to the *Semperflorens* species,

and are of deep colors. The following are varieties of *Rosa Indica*. **ARCHDUKE CHARLES** is of a bright rose-color, gradually deepening as the flower grows older, till it becomes, at times, almost crimson. **CELS MULTIFLORA** is white, shaded with pink, and flowers very freely. **MADAME BRÉON** is of a rich rose-color, very large, double, and compact in form. **CLARA SYLVAIN** is pure white. **MADAME BUREAU** is white, with a faint tinge of straw-color. **MRS. BOSANQUET** may be placed in this division; for, though it is certainly a hybrid, the blood of the China Rose predominates in it, and characterizes it. It is of a pale, waxy, flesh color, very delicate and beautiful, at the same time large and double. **NAPOLÉON** is of a bright pink, and the **DUCHESS OF KENT** is white.

The Dwarf roses, called *Lawrenceanas*, or *Fairy roses*, are varieties of the Chinese. They are very small, many of them not exceeding a foot in height, and are used as edging for flower-beds in countries of which the climate is not too severe for them. Like all other China roses, they are very easily grown in pots.

"China roses are better adapted than almost any other class for forming groups of separate colors. Thus, for beds of white roses, — which, let it be remembered, will bloom constantly from June till October, — *Clara Sylvain* and *Madame Bureau* are beautiful. The former is the taller grower, and should be planted in the centre of the bed. For crimson, take *Cramoisie Supérieure*, — no other variety approaches this in its peculiar richness of color; for scarlet, *Fabvier*; for red, *Prince Charles* and *Carmin Superbe*; for deep crimson, *Eugène Beauharnais*; for blush, *Mrs. Bosanquet*; for a variegated group, changeable as the chameleon, take *Archduke Charles* and *Virginie*; for rose, *Madame Bréon*. I picture to myself the above on a well-kept lawn, their branches pegged to the ground so as to cover the entire surface; and can scarcely imagine any thing more chaste and beautiful.

"To succeed in making these roses bear and ripen their seed in England, a warm, dry soil and south wall are necessary; or, if the plants can be trained to a flued wall, success will be more certain. *Eugène Beauharnais*, fertilized with *Fabvier*, would probably produce first-rate brilliant-colored flowers. *Archduke Charles*, by removing a few of the small central petals, just before their flowers are expanded, and fertilizing it with pollen from *Fabvier* or *Henry the Fifth*, would give seed; and as the object ought to be, in this family, to have large flowers with

brilliant colors, and plants of hardy, robust habits, no better union can be formed. China roses, if blooming in an airy greenhouse, will often produce fine seed: by fertilizing their flowers, it may probably be insured. In addition, therefore, to those planted against a wall, some strong plants of the above varieties should be planted in the orchard-house, — the place, above all others, adapted for seed-bearing roses." — *Rivers*.

THE TEA SCENTED ROSES

Rosa Indica Odorata. — This is a Chinese species, closely allied to the last named, but more beautiful, far more fragrant, and usually more tender. The two original varieties of it, the *Blush Tea* and the *Yellow Tea*, were introduced into England early in the present century; and between them they have produced a numerous family, than which no roses are more beautiful.

To grow them in the open air, they require, in the first place, a very thorough drainage. If the situation is at all damp, the bed should be raised some six inches above the surrounding surface; but this will be rarely necessary in our climate. If it rests on a good natural stratum of gravel, this will be drainage sufficient; but, if not, the whole bed should be excavated, and underlaid to the depth of four or five inches with broken stones, broken bricks, or with what is much better than either, — oyster-shells. Over these, sift coarse gravel to prevent the soil from working into their crevices, and on the gravel make a bed somewhat more than a foot deep of good loam, mixed with a nearly equal quantity of light, well-rotted manure, adding sand if the texture of the loam requires it. The bed should be in an open, sunny situation, and sheltered, as far as may be, from strong winds. The Tea roses planted in it — unless they have been exhausted by forcing in the greenhouse — will give a liberal supply of bloom until checked by the autumn frosts.

Many of these roses can be grown to great advantage in a cold grapery, in a bed suitably prepared. They differ greatly in hardiness, and in respect to ease of culture. Some are so vigorous as to form greenhouse climbers, and so hardy as to bear a Northern winter by being simply laid down, and covered with earth, like a raspberry. Of these is *GLOIRE DE DIJON*, a rose of most vigorous growth, and closely resembling in the shape of its blossoms that

matchless Bourbon Rose, the well-known Souvenir de la Malmaison. Its color, however, is very different, being a mixture of buff and salmon. It has one defect. — a crumpled appearance of the central leaves, which gives them a somewhat withered look, even when just open. Five or six large plants of this variety are growing here with the utmost luxuriance on the rafters of a glass house, without fire. In winter they are protected by meadow-hay thrust between them and the glass, and have never been injured by the frost.

For preserving a small number of Tea roses through the winter, an ordinary cellar answers perfectly, provided there is no furnace in it. They may either be potted or "heeled" in earth in a box. A few degrees of frost will not hurt them. Roses and all other plants will bear the same degree of cold much better in a close, still air than in the open sunlight and wind.

The prevailing colors of Tea roses are light and delicate: of the rose-colored varieties, ADAM is one of the finest, as is also SOUVENIR D'UN AMI. MOIRET is of a pale yellow, shaded with fawn and rose. BOUGÈRE is of a deep rosy bronze, large and double. SILÈNE resembles it in color, and is very much admired. CANARY is of the color which its name indicates, and its buds are extremely beautiful. Yet, in this respect, no variety can exceed the OLD YELLOW TEA, which is, however, one of the most tender and difficult of culture in the whole group. DEVONIENSIS is very large, double, and of a pale clear yellow; a very fine rose, but shy of bloom. GLOIRE DE DIJON, already mentioned, is a superb rose, though somewhat wanting in that grace and delicacy, which, in general, characterize this class. MADAME BRAVY is of a creamy white, and very beautifully formed. MADAME DAMAZIN is salmon, and very free in bloom. MADAME WILLIAM is of a bright yellow, large, and very double. NIPHETOS is of a pale lemon, turning to snow-white. SAFRANO is one of the most distinct and remarkable roses in the group. It is of a buff and apricot hue, altogether peculiar. Its buds are beautifully formed; as are also its half-opened flowers, though they are not very double. It is a very profuse bloomer, easy of culture, free of growth, and hardy as compared with most other Tea roses.

"With attention, some very beautiful roses of this family may be originated from seed; but the plants must be trained against a south wall, in a warm, dry soil, or grown in pots, under glass. A warm greenhouse or the orchard-house will be most proper for them, so that they bloom in May, as their hips are a long time ripening.

"For yellow roses, Vicomtesse Decazes may be planted with and fertilized by Canary, which abounds in pollen: some fine roses, almost to a certainty, must be raised from seed produced by such a union. For the sake of curiosity, a few flowers of the latter might be fertilized with the Double Yellow Brier, or Rosa Harrisonii. The Old Yellow Tea Rose bears seed abundantly; but it has been found from repeated experiments that a good or even a mediocre rose is seldom or never produced from it: but, fertilized with the Yellow Brier, something original may be realized. Souvenir d'un Ami and Adam would produce seed of fine quality, from which large and bright rose-colored varieties might be expected; Niphetos would give pure white Tea roses; and Gloire de Dijon, fertilized with Safrano, would probably originate first-rate fawn-colored roses: but the central petals of the latter should be carefully removed with tweezers or pliers, as its flowers are too double for it to be a certain seed-bearer." — *Rivers*.

THE NOISSETTE ROSE

Rosa Moschata Hybrida. — Having treated of the China, Tea, and Musk roses, we now come to the hybrid offspring which they have jointly produced. In 1817, M. Noisette, a French florist at Charleston, S.C., raised a seedling from the Musk Rose, impregnated with the pollen of the common China Rose. The seedling was different from either parent, but had the vigorous growth of the Musk Rose, together with its property of blooming in clusters, and a slight trace of its peculiar fragrance. This was the original Noisette Rose, and it has been the parent of a numerous family; but as it has, in turn, been fertilized with the pollen of the Tea, and perhaps of other roses, many of its descendants have lost its peculiar characteristics, so that in some cases they cannot be distinguished from Tea roses. It is thus that confusion is constantly arising in all the families of the rose; the groups becoming

merged in each other by insensible gradations, so that it is impossible to fix any clear line of demarcation between them.

The distinctive characteristic of the true Noisette is blooming in clusters. Different varieties have different habits of growth, some being much more vigorous than others; but the greater part are true climbing roses. Those in which the blood of the Musk and China predominate are comparatively hardy. Many of them can be grown as bushes in the open air, with very little winter protection, even in the latitude of Boston. Two varieties — Madame Massot and Caroline Marniesse — are to-day (Oct. 16) in full bloom here, where they have stood for several years, with very little precaution to shelter them. Some other varieties, again, strongly impregnated with the Tea Rose, are quite as tender as Tea roses of the pure race.

As rafter-roses in the greenhouse, the Noisettes are unsurpassed.

AIMÉE VIBERT is one of the prettiest of the group. It was raised by the French cultivator Vibert, who named it after his daughter. The flowers are pure white, and grow in large clusters. Though not among the most vigorous in growth of the Noisettes, this variety is comparatively hardy, and in all respects very desirable. Miss GLEGG resembles her French sister, but is scarcely so graceful or elegant. JOAN OF ARC is a pure white rose, growing very vigorously. MADAME MASSOT, sometimes sold by American nursery-men under the name of MADEMOISELLE HENRIETTE, bears large clusters of small flowers of a waxy white, faintly tinged with flesh-color. It is one of the hardiest of the group. CAROLINE MARNIESSE somewhat resembles it, but is not equal in beauty.

All of the above have very distinctly the Noisette characteristics, as inherited from their parent, the Musk Rose. Those which follow have been hybridized to such a degree with the Tea Rose, that its traits predominate; and though, in some of them, the cluster-blooming habit of the Musk is not lost, the flowers bear, in size, shape, color, and fragrance, a marked resemblance to the Tea. CHROMATELLA, or the CLOTH OF GOLD, is, when in perfection, the most beautiful of all the yellow roses; but it is shy of

bloom, and difficult of culture. SOLFATERRE is also a fine yellow rose, much more easily managed than the last. The same may be said of AUGUSTA, a seedling raised from it in this country. ISABELLA GRAY was also raised in America, and is a seedling from the Cloth of Gold, which it rivals in beauty; though, like its parent, it is somewhat difficult to manage. JAUNE DESPREZ, or DESPREZ'S YELLOW, is of a sulphur-color tinged with red, very large and fragrant. AMERICA is also a large and fine flower of a creamy white; but perhaps the best known of the whole group is LAMARQUE, in New England the greatest favorite among greenhouse climbers. Its flowers are of a sulphur-yellow, large and double; and its growth is very vigorous.

"But few of the Noisette roses will bear seed in this country: the following, however, if planted against a south wall, and carefully fertilized, would probably produce some. The object here should be to obtain dark crimson varieties with large flowers; and for this purpose Fellenberg should be fertilized with Octavie, Solfaterre with the Tea Rose. Vicomtesse Decazes would probably give yellow varieties; and these would be large and fragrant, as in Lamarque and Jaune Desprez. In these directions for procuring seed from roses by fertilizing, I have confined myself to such varieties as are almost sure to produce it; but much must be left to the amateur, as many roses may be made fertile by removing their central petals, and consequently some varieties that I have not noticed may be made productive." — *Rivers*.

THE BOURBON ROSE

Rosa Hybrida Bourboniensis. — The China Rose and one of the old Damask Perpetuals, known as the Red Four Seasons, have produced between them a distinct family of hybrids known as the Bourbon roses. They are so called because they were originated on the Isle of Bourbon. One M. Perichon, an inhabitant of that island, in planting a quantity of seedling roses raised for a hedge, found one very different from the rest, and planted it apart. On flowering, it proved to be distinct from any rose before known. Soon after, in the year 1817, a French botanist, M. Bréon, arriving at the Isle of Bourbon as curator of the government botanical garden established there,

investigated the case of this remarkable seedling, and became convinced that it was produced between the two species named above; since these were then the only roses on the island, and both were freely used as hedges. M. Bréon sent plants and seeds of the new rose to Paris; and from these have sprung the whole race of the Bourbons,—a race of sweeter savor in horticulture than in history.

They are remarkable as a family for clearness and brightness of color, perfection of form, and freedom of autumnal blooming. Some of them are quite hardy; others are not so in New England. Their growth is various; some climbing vigorously if trained to do so, and others forming compact bushes. Abundance of manure, a deep and well-dug soil, and mulching with newly-cut grass or some similar substance to keep them moist in dry weather, joined to judicious pruning, are needed to bring forth their beauties in perfection. The stronger growers cannot be pruned severely without greatly diminishing the quantity of their bloom; but the ends of tall, strong shoots of the same season's growth may be cut off with great advantage, thus checking their growth, and causing them to throw out small blooming side-shoots.

No roses are better than these where the object is to produce a late autumnal bloom. They may be made to bloom into the winter by pinching off their summer flower-buds, in order that they may not exhaust themselves in that season, and by sheltering them from the frost. For forcing, they are unsurpassed.

Some of the most vigorous varieties would make gorgeous pillar-roses, provided pains were taken to lay them flat, and cover them with earth every winter. Without protection, they would suffer severely in the Northern States.

ACIDALIE was, till recently, the only white Bourbon; yet it is not pure white, but has a tinge of blush. Of late, another white Bourbon has been added,—BLANCHE LAFITTE,—which is also faintly tinged with flesh-color. ADELAIDE BOUGÈRE is of a rich velvety purple. DUPETIT THOUARS is of a vivid crimson, large and double. GEORGE PEABODY is of a purplish-crimson. LOUISE ODIER is a rose of very vigorous growth, and one of the hardier members of the family: its flowers are of a bright

rose-color, of a beautiful cupped form; and it has a tendency to bloom in clusters. PRINCE ALBERT is still hardier. Its color is a brilliant crimson-scarlet, and its autumn bloom is abundant. SIR JOSEPH PAXTON is of a bright rose-color, tinged with crimson: its growth is exceedingly vigorous; and, with moderate protection, it will bear our winters. SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON is unsurpassed among roses. It is very large and beautifully formed. It is of a light, transparent flesh-color; and no rose is more admired in a greenhouse. It will also thrive

in the open air, and, when the soil is well drained, may safely be trusted to bear a New-England winter, provided it is covered with earth. In a wet soil, it is usually killed. VORACE is of a dark purplish-crimson, and, like the last named, only partially hardy. HERMOSA, or ARMOSA, resembles a China rose in the character and abundance of its bloom. None surpasses it for forcing.

The above will serve as favorable examples of the best types of this group.

"I hope in a few years to see Bourbon roses in every garden; for 'the Queen of Flowers' boasts no member of her court more beautiful. Their fragrance also is delicate and pleasing, more particularly in the autumn. They ought to occupy a distinguished place in the autumnal rose-garden, in clumps or beds, as standards and as pillars. In any and in all situations, they must and will please. To insure a very late autumnal bloom, a collection of dwarf standards, i.e. stems one to two feet in height, should be potted in large pots, and, during summer, watered with manure-water, and some manure kept on the surface. Towards the end of September or the middle of October, if the weather be wet, they may be placed under glass. They will bloom in fine perfection even as late as November. . . .

"It is difficult to point out roses of this family that bear seed freely, except the Common Bourbon; but Acidalie, planted against a south wall, would probably give some seed.* If any pollen can be found, it might be fertilized with the flowers of Julie de Loynes. A pure white and true Bourbon Rose ought to be the object: therefore it should not be hybridized with any other species. Bouquet de Flore may be planted against a south wall with Menoux, with which it should be carefully fertilized: some interesting varieties may be expected from seed thus produced. Queen of the Bourbons, planted with the yellow China Rose, might possibly give some seeds; but those

would not produce true Bourbon roses, as the former is a hybrid, partaking of the qualities of the Tea-scented roses. Anne Beluze, planted with Madame Nérard, would give seed from which some very delicate Blush roses might be raised; and Le Floritère, fertilized with the Common Bourbon, would also probably produce seed worthy of attention." — *Rivers*.

HYBRID CHINA ROSES.

COMTE DOUBERT, LIGHT ROSE, LARGE AND VERY DOUBLE.
 COMTESSE LACEPEDE, SILVERY-BLUSH, FLESH CENTRE, LARGE AND FULL.
 COMTESSE MOLE, DELICATE ROSE-PINK, BEAUTIFUL.
 ELISE MERCEUR, PALE-SHADED ROSE, BEAUTIFUL.
 FIMBRIATA, ROSE-CRIMSON, PETALS FRINGED AT EDGES.
 FREDERICK THE SECOND, RICH CRIMSON-PURPLE, LARGE AND DOUBLE.
 GENERAL ALLARD, FINE DEEP ROSE, VERY DOUBLE.
 GENERAL LAMORICIERE, ROSE, FINE FORM, LARGE AND FULL, FINE.
 GREAT WESTERN, BRIGHT REDDISH-CRIMSON, BEAUTIFUL.
 JENNY, MOTTLED ROSE-PINK.
 JUNO, PALE ROSE, BLUSH EDGES, VERY LARGE AND FULL.
 LADY STUART, SILVERY-BLUSH, FINE FORM, MEDIUM AND FULL.
 MADELINE (EMMELINE), PALE FLESH, EDGED WITH CRIMSON, BEAUTIFUL, LARGE, AND VERY DOUBLE.
 NATHALIE DANIEL, PINK, FINE.
 PERFECTION, DELICATE PINK, FINE FORM.
 STADTHOLDER, SHADE: PINK, VERY GOOD.
 TRIOMPHE EN BEAUTE, DEEP-SHADED ROSE, GLOBULAR AND BEAUTIFUL.
 TRIOMPHE DE LAQUEUE, PURPLISH-ROSE, LARGE AND SPLENDID.
 WILLIAM JESSE, PURPLISH-CRIMSON, TINGED WITH LILAC, SUPERB, VERY LARGE AND VERY DOUBLE.

AUTUMNAL ROSES.

CHINA ROSES.

ABRÉ MIOLAND, FINE CRIMSON-RED, GOOD.
 ANTHEOS, CREAMY-WHITE, LARGE AND FULL.
 BELLE DE FLORENCE, LIGHT CARMINE, BLOOMS IN LARGE CLUSTERS.
 ÉLISE FLEURY, FINE ROSE, LARGE AND FULL.
 HENRY THE FIFTH, VIVID SCARLET, VERY GOOD.
 LA FRAICHEUR, ROSE-WHITE, CENTRE YELLOWISH.
 MADAME DESPREZ, WHITE, CENTRE LEMON.
 MARJOLIN DE LUXEMBOURG, DARK CRIMSON, SUPERB, VERY LARGE AND FULL.
 MIELLEZ, LEMON-WHITE, GOOD.
 PRINCE CHARLES, BRIGHT CHERRY, VERY DOUBLE.
 TANCREDE, FINE ROSE-PURPLE, DISTINCT, LARGE AND FULL.
 VIRIDIFLORA, GREEN, CURIOUS.

TEA-SCENTED ROSES.

ABRICOTÉE, FAWN, APRICOT CENTRE, LARGE AND DOUBLE.
 ADAM, BLUSH-ROSE, VERY SWEET, VERY LARGE AND FULL.
 ALBA ROSA, WHITE, CENTRE ROSE, LARGE, FULL, AND VERY SWEET.
 AMABILIS, FLESH-COLOR, LARGE AND FULL.
 ARCHIMEDE, ROSE-FAWN, DARKER CENTRE, LARGE AND FULL.
 AUGUSTE OGER, ROSE, CENTRE COPPER.
 AUGUSTE VACHER, YELLOW, SHADED WITH COPPER-COLOR, LARGE AND FULL.
 BELLE CHARTRONNAISE, RED, CHANGING TO CRIMSON, LARGE AND FULL.
 BELLE DE BORDEAUX, PINK, LARGE AND FULL, HABIT AND GROWTH OF GLOIRE DE DIJON.

BRIDE OF ABYDOS, WHITE, SHADED WITH PINK, LARGE.
 BURET, BRIGHT ROSE-PURPLE, DISTINCT, LARGE AND FULL.
 CAROLINE, BLUSH-PINK, CENTRE DELICATE ROSE, LARGE AND FULL.
 CLARA SYLVAIN, PURE WHITE, CENTRE CREAM, LARGE AND FULL.
 CLIMBING DEVONIENSIS, IDENTICAL WITH THE OLD DEVONIENSIS IN FLOWER, BUT OF A RAPID RUNNING GROWTH AND HENCE VALUABLE AS A CLIMBER.
 COMTE DE PARIS, FLESH COLORED ROSE, SUPERB, VERY LARGE AND FULL.
 COMTESSE DE BROSSARD, BRIGHT YELLOW, LARGE AND FULL.
 COMTESSE DE LABARTHE, SALMON-PINK.
 COMTESSE OUVAROFF, ROSE-SHADED, LARGE AND FULL.
 DAVID PRADEL, ROSE, LARGE AND FULL.
 DELPHINE GAUDOT, WHITE, LARGE AND DOUBLE.
 DUC DE MAGENTA, SALMON, VERY LARGE AND FULL.
 ÉLISE SAUVAGE, YELLOW, CENTRE ORANGE, BEAUTIFUL, LARGE AND FULL.
 ENFANT DE LYON, PALE YELLOW, LARGE AND FULL.
 EUGÈNE DESGACHE, CLEAR ROSE, BEAUTIFUL, LARGE AND FULL, VERY SWEET.
 GENERAL TARTAS, DARK ROSE, LARGE AND FULL.
 GERARD DESBOIS, BRIGHT RED, LARGE AND FULL, VERY SHOWY.
 GLOIRE DE BORDEAUX, SILVERY-ROSE, THE BACK OF THE PETALS ROSE, VERY LARGE AND FULL.
 GOUBAULT, BRIGHT ROSE, CENTRE BUFF, VERY LARGE AND DOUBLE.
 GRANDIFLORA, SHADED ROSE, VERY LARGE AND DOUBLE.
 HOMER, ROSE, CENTRE SALMON, VARIABLY, LARGE, FULL, AND GOOD.
 JAUNE D'OR, FINE GOLDEN-YELLOW, OF MEDIUM SIZE, FULL, FORM GLOBULAR.
 JAUNE OF SMITH (YELLOW NOISETTE), STRAW-COLOR, LARGE AND FULL.
 JULIE MANSAIS, PURE WHITE, LARGE AND FULL.
 LA BOULE D'OR, DEEP GOLDEN-YELLOW, LARGE AND FULL.
 LAIS, PALE YELLOW, FULL, OF FINE FORM, BLOOMS FREELY.
 L'ENFANT TROUVÉ, FINE, LARGE, PALE YELLOW.
 LE FACTOLE, PALE YELLOW.
 LOUISE DE SAVOIE, FINE YELLOW, LARGE AND FULL.
 MADAME BLANCHET, PALE ROSE, MEDIUM AND DOUBLE.
 MADAME BRAVY, CREAMY-WHITE, LARGE AND FULL, PERFECT SHAPE.
 MADAME CHARLES, SULPHUR-YELLOW, SALMON CENTRE, LARGE, FULL AND OF GOOD FORM, FREE BLOOMER.
 MADAME DE SERTOT, CREAM, GOOD.
 MADAME DE ST. JOSEPH, SALMON-PINK, BEAUTIFUL, VERY LARGE AND DOUBLE, VERY SWEET.
 MADAME DE TARTAS, BRIGHT ROSE, LARGE AND FULL, FREE BLOOMER.
 MADAME DE VATRY, DEEP ROSE, LARGE AND FULL.
 MADAME FALCOT, YELLOW, IN THE WAY OF SAFRANO, BUT OF A DEEPER SHADE, AND MORE DOUBLE.
 MADAME HALPHIN, SALMON-PINK, CENTRE YELLOWISH, LARGE AND FULL.
 MADAME LARTAY, YELLOW, SHADED WITH SALMON, LARGE AND FULL.
 MADAME VILLERMOZ, WHITE, CENTRE SALMON, LARGE, FULL, AND GOOD.
 MADMOISELLE ADELE JOUGANT, CLEAR YELLOW, MEDIUM SIZE.
 MADAME MAURIN, WHITE, SHADED WITH SALMON, LARGE AND FULL.
 MADAME PAULINE LABONTE, SALMON, LARGE AND FULL.
 MARÉCHAL BUGEAUD, BRIGHT ROSE, LARGE AND FULL.
 MARÉCHAL NIEL, BEAUTIFUL DEEP YELLOW, LARGE, FULL, AND OF GLOBULAR FORM, VERY SWEET, THE SHOOTS WELL CLOTHED WITH LARGE SHINING LEAVES.
 MARQUISE DE FOUCAULT, WHITE, FAWN, AND YELLOW, VARIABLE, LARGE AND DOUBLE, ONE OF THE BEST.
 MIRABILE, PALE YELLOW, EDGES DARK ROSE, PRETTY, DISTINCT.
 NARCISSE, FINE PALE YELLOW, LARGE AND FULL.
 NINA, BLUSH ROSE, FINE, LARGE AND DOUBLE.
 NISIDA, ROSE AND YELLOW SHADED, LARGE AND DOUBLE.
 ODORATA, BLUSH, CENTRE ROSE, LARGE AND FULL.
 PRESIDENT, ROSE, SHADED WITH SALMON, VERY LARGE, AND OF GOOD FORM.
 PRINCESS ADELAIDE, YELLOW, LARGE AND FULL.
 PRINCESSE MARIE, ROSE-PINK, LARGE AND FULL, FORM GLOBULAR.

REGULUS, BRIGHT ROSE, SHADED WITH COPPER, LARGE AND FULL.
 REINE DES PAYS BAS, PALE SULPHUR, FREE BLOOMER.
 RUBENS, WHITE, SHADED WITH ROSE, YELLOWISH CENTRE, LARGE, FULL, AND FINE FORM.
 *SOCRATES, DEEP ROSE, CENTRE APRICOT, LARGE, FULL.
 SOMBREUIL, WHITE, TINGED WITH ROSE, VERY LARGE AND FULL.
 SOUVENIR DE DAVID, BRIGHT CHERRY-COLOR, DISTINCT AND GOOD.
 SOUVENIR D'ÉLISE VARDON, CREAMY-WHITE, CENTRE YELLOWISH, VERY LARGE AND FULL, A SPLENDID ROSE.
 SOUVENIR DE MADemoisELLE EUGENIE PERNET, WHITE, TINGED WITH FLESH-COLOR, AND SHADED WITH ROSE-SALMON, LARGE, FULL, AND OF GOOD, HARDY HABIT.
 TRIOMPHE DE GUILLOT FILS, WHITE, SHADED WITH ROSE AND SALMON, VERY LARGE, FULL AND SWEET; ONE OF THE BEST.
 TRIOMPHE DE LUXEMBOURG, COPPERY-ROSE, SUPERB, VERY LARGE AND FULL.
 VICOMTESSE DE CAZES, YELLOW, CENTRE DEEPER YELLOW, TINTED WITH COPPER-COLOR, LARGE AND VERY DOUBLE.
 VICTORIA, YELLOW, CHANGING TO WHITE, LARGE AND FULL.

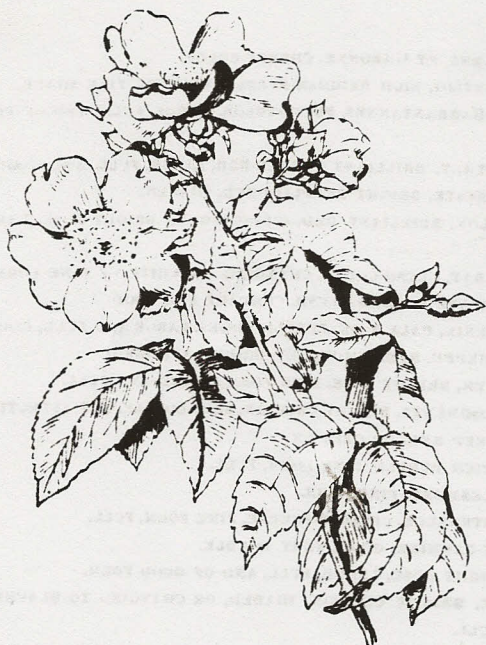
NOISETTE ROSES.

ADELE PAVIE, WHITE, ROSE CENTRE.
 AIMEE VIBERT SCANDENS, PURE WHITE, LARGE CLUSTERS.
 BARONNE DE MAYNARD, FRENCH WHITE, BEAUTIFULLY CUPPED.
 BLANCHE DE SOLVILLE, CREAMY-WHITE, TINGED PINK, STRONG GROWER.
 CELINE FORESTIER, PALE YELLOW, FREE BLOOMER, LARGE AND FULL.
 CERISE, ROSEY-PURPLE, VERY GOOD.
 CLAUDIE AUGUSTIN, WHITE, WITH YELLOWISH CENTRE.
 CORNELIA KOCH, PALE YELLOW, VERY FULL AND FINE FORM.
 DESPREZ A FLEUR JAUNE, RED, BUFF, AND SULPHUR, VARIABLE, VERY SWEET, LARGE AND FULL.
 DU LUXEMBOURG, LILAC-ROSE, CENTRE DEEP RED, LARGE.
 ECLAIR DE JUPITER, BRIGHT CRIMSON-SCARLET, LARGE AND DOUBLE.
 EUPHROSINE, CREAMY-BUFF, VERY SWEET AND GOOD.
 FELLEBERG, ROSEY-CRIMSON, VERY FREE BLOOMER.
 JANE HARDY, GOLDEN-YELLOW, LARGE AND FULL.
 JACQUES ORMYOTT, DEEP ROSE, FINE.
 LA BICHE, FLESH-WHITE, LARGE AND FULL.
 LADY EMILY PEEL, SHADED FRENCH WHITE.
 LAIS, FRENCH WHITE, LARGE AND GOOD.
 MADAME DESLONGCHAMPS, CREAMY-WHITE, DEEPER CENTRE, BEAUTIFUL.
 MADAME GUSTAVE BONNET, WHITE, TINGED WITH SALMON, FIRST CLASS.
 MADAME SCHULTZ, PRIMROSE, SHADED WITH CARMINE, VERY SWEET.
 MADemoisELLE ARISTIDE, PALE YELLOW, CENTRE SALMON, LARGE AND FULL.
 NARCISSE, FINE PALE YELLOW.
 OCTAVIE, CRIMSON, LARGE, STRONG GROWER.
 OPHIRIE, SANGREEN AND COPPER, DISTINCT, FULL.
 PHALOE, ROSEY-BUFF, VERY GOOD.
 PUMILA ALBA, WHITE, SMALL AND DOUBLE.
 TRIOMPHE DE LA DUCHESSE, ROSEY-BLUSH, LARGE AND FULL.
 TRIOMPHE DE RENNES, CANARY, LARGE, FULL, AND FINE.
 VICOMTESSE D'AVESNE, LIGHT SALMON-ROSE, LARGE, FULL, AND DISTINCT.

BOURBON ROSES.

APPOLINE, LIGHT PINK, LARGE AND FULL.
 AURORE DU GUIDE, PURPLISH-VIOLET, SOMETIMES CRIMSON-SCARLET, LARGE AND FULL.
 BARONNE DE NOIRMONT, PALE, SHADED ROSE, COMPACT AND GOOD.
 BOUQUET DE FLORE, BRIGHT ROSEY-CARMINE.
 CATHERINE GUILLOT, BRIGHT ROSEY-PINK, COMPACT, AND FIRST-RATE.
 CELINE GONOD.
 CHARLES ROBIX, FLESH-COLOR, SMALL, FULL, AND PRODUCED ABUNDANTLY.

COMICE DE TARNE ET GARONNE, CHERRY-COLOR.
 COMTE DE MONTJO, RICH REDDISH-PURPLE, VELVETY, FINE SHAPE.
 COMTESSE DE BARBANTANNE, FLESH-COLOR, LARGE, FULL, AND OF FINE FORM.
 DOCTEUR BERTHET, BRILLIANT CHERRY-RED, LARGE, FULL AND GOOD.
 DOCTEUR LEPRESTE, BRIGHT PURPLISH-RED, SHADED.
 DUC DE CRILLON, BRILLIANT RED, CHANGING TO BRIGHT ROSE, LARGE AND FULL.
 EDITH DE MURAT, FLESH-COLOR, CHANGING TO WHITE, OF FINE FORM.
 EMOTION, DELICATE SHADED BLUSH, COMPACT AND GOOD.
 EMPRESS EUGENIE, PALE ROSE, PURPLE EDGES, LARGE AND FULL, GOOD.
 FERDINAND DIEPPE, REDDISH-VIOLET, BRIGHT AND GOOD.
 GEORGE CUVIER, BRIGHT ROSE, FINE FORM, LARGE AND FULL.
 *GLOIRE DE ROSOMÈNES, BRIGHT CRIMSON, SEMI-DOUBLE, BUT EFFECTIVE.
 GLORIETTA, DEEP RED, OR CRIMSON.
 GOURDAULT, RICH PURPLE, FINE FORM, FULL.
 JOSEPHINE CLERMONT, PINK, FULL.
 JULIE DE FONTENELLE, CRIMSON-PURPLE, FINE FORM, FULL.
 JUSTINE, ROSEY-CARMINE, GOOD, VERY DOUBLE.
 L'AVENIR, BRIGHT ROSE, LARGE, FULL, AND OF GOOD FORM.
 LA QUINTINIE, BRIGHT CRIMSON, SHADED, OR CHANGING TO BLACKISH-VIOLET, FULL.
 LE FLORIFÈRE, ROSE, WITH A LILAC AND CRIMSON TINT, LARGE AND FULL.
 LEON OURSEL, LIGHT RED, LARGE, FULL, AND GOOD.
 LOUISE MARGOTTIN, BEAUTIFUL BRIGHT ROSEY-PINK, CUPPED AND GOOD.
 MADAME ANGELINA, RICH CREAM, FAWN CENTRE, MEDIUM SIZE, DISTINCT.
 MADAME COUSIN, FLESH-COLORED ROSE, LARGE AND FULL.
 MADAME DE STELLA, DELICATE PINK, VERY DOUBLE, FINE SHAPE, FIRST CLASS.
 MADAME DESPREZ, LILAC-ROSE, LARGE AND FULL.
 MADAME ÉLISE DE CHENIER, BRIGHT ROSE, BLOOMS FREELY.
 MADAME HELFENBEIN, PALE ROSE, VERY GOOD.
 MADAME JOSEPHINE GUTET, DEEP RED.
 MADAME LA COMTESSE, BRIGHT PINK, FINE SHAPE.
 MADAME MANOEL, LIGHT-SHADED PINK, VERY LARGE.
 MADAME MARÉCHAL, FLESH, WHITE EDGES, DISTINCT AND GOOD.
 MADAME NERARD, SILVERY-BLUSH, CENTRE PINK.
 MADemoisELLE C. RIGUET, PURE WHITE, VERY ABUNDANT BLOOMER.
 MADemoisELLE FÉLICITÉ TRUILLOT, BRIGHT ROSE, ABUNDANT BLOOMER.
 MARGUERITE BONNET, FLESHY-WHITE, LARGE AND GOOD.
 MARQUIS BALBIANO, ROSE, TINGED WITH SILVER, FULL, FINE FORM, DISTINCT.
 MARQUIS D'IVRY, LILAC-ROSE, FORMS A LARGE AND SHOWY HEAD.
 MARQUIS DE MOYRA, ROSE, SHADED WITH VERMILION, FINE FORM, LARGE.
 MARQUIS DE MURAT, PINK, PALE EDGES.
 MENOUX, BRIGHT RED, APPROACHING TO SCARLET, FULL.
 MICHEL BONNET, BRIGHT ROSEY-PINK, FINE.
 MODELE DE PERFECTION, DELICATE PINK, COMPACT, AND MOST BEAUTIFUL.
 MONSIEUR JARD, CHERRY-RED, LARGE AND FULL.
 OCTAVIE FONTAINE, WHITE, TINTED WITH FLESH-COLOR, GOOD SHAPE.
 OMAR PACHA, BRILLIANT RED, LARGE, FULL, AND GOOD FORM.
 PHÉNIX, PURPLISH-RED, LARGE AND FINE.
 PIERRE DE ST. CYR, PINK, LARGE AND FULL.
 PRINCE DE CHIMAY, PURPLISH-CRIMSON, LARGE AND FINE, FLOWERS FREELY.
 QUEEN, BUFF-ROSE, FREE BLOOMER, LARGE AND DOUBLE.
 REINE DE CASTILLE, LIGHT ROSE, GOOD.
 REV. H. LOMBRAIN, BRILLIANT CARMINE, FINE SHAPE.
 REVEIL, CHERRY, RICHLY SHADED WITH VIOLET.
 SOUCHET, DEEP CRIMSON-PURPLE, VIVID, SUPERB.
 SOUVENIR DE LOUIS GAUDIN, REDDISH-PURPLE, SHADED WITH BLACK, FINE FORM, FULL, ABUNDANT BLOOMER.
 VICOMTE DE CUSSEY, LIVELY RED, LARGE, AND VERY DOUBLE.
 VICTOR EMANUEL, PURPLE AND PURPLISH-MAROON, LARGE AND DOUBLE, GOOD AND DISTINCT.



'Prairie Rose'

LANDSCAPING WITH ANTIQUE ROSES

BY

LIZ DRUITT & G. MICHAEL SHOUP

It's Out! And the good news is that it is worth the wait. Also, we will be able to purchase our first editions at the Symposium and at the Emporium afterward, **autographed!**

It is filled with great photos of roses, mostly around the Emporium and in our Rose Rustling area. It is dedicated to Pam, as it rightfully should be, for she inspired, shared her knowledge and, I believe, urged Liz and Mike to write the book she knew she never could even though she has the knowledge.

You will never read such an easy flowing, entrancing book on landscaping or the cultivation of roses! All we can say is

KUDOS - KUDOS - KUDOS - KUDOS - KUDOS - KUDOS

DON'T LET THIS BOOK ESCAPE YOUR LIBRARY!

PAM'S OFF AGAIN !!!

Pam is deep into her "Pioneer Plant Society." Volume 1, No. 2 finally arrived and late, characteristic of Pam Puryear, with a purple "P" (for procrastinate). For those who don't know, Pam is really the Rustlers' Momma, so we can talk about family to her face or behind her back. She's Momma, who's away just now having another child - Pioneer Plant

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

One of our long time members, **Mrs. Maxine McFall**, wrote that she received a letter last fall as they were about to leave for the Old Rose Symposium in New Zealand, requesting some cuttings. She was unable to answer or send the cuttings at the time and has since misplaced the letter. So, now she doesn't recall who she might send the cuttings to or where, or exactly what. If this was **you** please write her again. The McFalls live at 108 S. Westlink, Wichita KS 67209, in case you need the address.

Maxine says she has had trouble with a Rose Rosette disease on her multiflora and related roses. Her R. caninas and R. eglandaria have been affected but none of the other types. She is trying to use oil spray to control it, since it seems to be carried by mites. Do any of you Rustlers know anything of this disease? I'm sure I would get me some Lace Wings or Lady Bugs or Praying Mantis egg cases to put around to clean the mites up quickly.

ROSE RUSTLER'S P. R.

Many of you will remember the lady and a photographer at our last Symposium who spent the day interviewing and taking photos of us and our roses. They were doing an article to be used "sometime" in the magazine named "Country America." Few of us were familiar with the magazine, however we are beginning to see it on the magazine shelves recently. Well, "sometime" is now. You will find us named in large yellow letters on the cover of the April 1992 issue now on the shelves. The article on us is found on page 68 thru page 71, and is authored by **Pam Puryear**, so you can depend on authenticity. Of course, Mike Shoup is pictured and so is Yours Truly double chin and all!

Also featured this April in "Southern Living" magazine is a most interesting story of Antique Roses. You'll find it on pages 88 thru 93. It is really about Mike and the Antique Rose Emporium, but he certainly does give us a nice bit of credit and publicity. It really is a great article. Read it!

Society. It fits right into our Rose Rustler family, so send Pam \$7 for the newsletter. Miss P.A. Puryear, 708 Holland, Navasota TX 77868

HOUSTON HEIGHTS VICTORIAN ROSE GARDEN

by Marion Brandes

The first major public old rose garden in Houston was planted on March 8th in the 100 year-old Heights neighborhood. The location of the garden is Heights Blvd. at 20th Street at the very northern end of the esplanade. Frances and myself had the pleasure of selecting the antique roses for the 6 rose beds. Several of the key requirements were low maintenance, everblooming plants, a wide variety of colors, and plants introduced around or before the turn-of-the-century. A total of 33 varieties of teas, 4 varieties of chinas, and 1 bourbon variety were planted for a total of 105 bushes. A drip watering system was installed after the planting of the bushes. The garden is paved in red brick. The entire garden was funded by donations from the neighborhood solicited by the Heights Association.

The antique roses will not be sprayed for blackspot. Highly-disease resistant varieties were chosen with this in mind. Very limited spraying for aphids or spider mites will be undertaken only on an as-needed-basis. There will be plenty of sun and good air circulation in this garden and this should help prevent disease. It will be interesting to watch the results throughout the growing season.

The list below catalogs the entire rose content of the Heights Victorian Garden:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Introduced</u>	<u>Cultivar</u>
<u>Northeast Corner Bed</u>	9	1901	Mrs. B.R. Cant (tea)
<u>Southeast Corner Bed</u>	9	1834	Louis Philippe (china)
<u>Northwest Corner Bed</u>	9	1907	Mrs. Dudley Cross (tea)
<u>Southwest Corner Bed</u>	9	1880	Mme. Joseph Schwartz (tea)
<u>South Rectangular Bed</u>	5	1843	Souvenir de la Malmaison (bourbon)
{From East to West}	5	n/a	"Seguin Red" (china)
	6	1895	Mutabilis (china)
	5	1874	Pearle des Jardines (tea)
	5	1837	Archduke Charles (china)
	14	1792	Old Blush (china)
<u>Semi-Circle</u>			
<u>Center Circular Bed</u> { all teas, listed counter-clockwise beginning from North }			
<u>Outer Circle</u>	1	1880	Mlle. Franziska Kruger
	1	1858	Homere
	1	n/a	"Odee Pink", (Letty Coles?)
	1	1892	Beaute Inconstante
	1	1899	Alliance Franco-Russe
	1	1878	General Shablikine
	1	1899	Mme. Berkeley
	1	1886	Dr. Grill
	1	1895	"Old Gold", (Souv. de Catherine Guillot?)
	1	1871	Marie Van Houtte
	1	1899	General Gallieni
	1	1908	Rhodologue Jules Gravereaux
	1	1902	Souvenir de Pierre Notting
	1	1893	Maman Cochet
	1	1896	White Maman Cochet
<u>Inner Circle</u>	1	1881	Etoile de Lyon
	1	n/a	"San Marcos Guadalupe St."
	1	1891	Monsieur Tillier
	1	1857	Duchesse de Brabant
	1	1848	Rival De Paestrum
	1	1908	William R. Smith
	1	1878	Madame Lombard
	1	1887	"November Suprise", (Mme. Hoste?)
	1	1883	Marie d'Orleans
	1	1900	Mme. Antoine Rebe
<u>Center Circle</u>	1	n/a	"Georgetown"
	1	1837	Bon Silene
	1	1839	Safrano
<u>Center-point</u>	1	n/a	"McClinton"

ABOUT OUR BIBLIOGRAPHY

Part I of our Rose Bibliography was published in the last issue of "The Old Texas Rose". It listed the reprints of the most outstanding books of rose information of the Victorian Era that had all but disappeared. Actually, they range from 1830 to 1954, but they were in such demand that Mr. Earl Coleman made it possible to have 10 of them reprinted and they are available for purchase today. Some other books were named that may be found in libraries and bookstores, also.

There is a long list of excellent and most interesting books that are very hard to locate. Some may be found in such places as university libraries, the reserved section of horticultural libraries, and by second hand book finders' services. These we are reticent about listing. After we sort thru our complete list we will publish more good books on roses. So, while you are enjoying the books we have already listed in Part I we have chosen to introduce you to a few books no longer available that Conrad Tips is reviewing and supplying us what is suitable for printing from them.

You will undoubtedly find them most interesting and much easier to assimilate, in many cases. Some authors are so wordy and repetitive that wading through their books is most difficult. . . . possibly one reason the books are no longer available.

Our thanks to Conrad for his fine work in locating these books on tape and in library reserve sections and making their important features available to us.

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THE ROSE LETTER

The Heritage Rose Group is a fellowship of those who care about Old Roses. It was "born" in 1975 as the result of people nationwide that were corresponding in effort to obtain and share cuttings of old roses to increase their collections. There are no officers other than whomever volunteers to edit "The Rose Letter", and the volunteers in the 6 regions of the country that correspond to those set forth by the American Rose Society, although there is no relationship between the two organizations.

When the Rose Rustlers got together for the first time it was the result of getting a list of the Heritage Rose Group members who lived in several counties in our area of Texas. Many other groups similar to ours did the same thing over the country, so it could be truthfully said that all of the local old rose groups that are independent from the American Rose Society were "born" from the Heritage Rose Group.

For the last three years the Editor has been Léonie Bell, rose illustrator and floral artist internationally known, as well as an accomplished rosarian. She has found it impossible to continue as the time demanded to produce the Letter she would be satisfied to claim took more than she had to give. Her illustrations of roses in articles are truly a gift to all of us who received The Rose Letter! Not only are her illustrations most appreciated, but also the articles on roses are most informative and valuable! We are all indebted to her.

Our new Editor is Marlea Graham, who is the Regional Coordinator for the Southwest H-O membership listings. Marlea lives in Martinez California. We welcome her and hope our Region can supply her worthwhile information for The Rose Letter.

Our Southcentral Coordinator is Karen Walbrun, long time Rose Rustler. You may have met her at the Rustle last fall. If you would like to receive The Rose Letter send her \$5 for 4 issues, quarterly. Send it to:

Mrs. Karen Walbrun
Rt. 2 Box 6661
Pipe Creek TX 78063

*There will always be a new rose
but, will there ever be a blue rose?
there will always be a tried and true rose,
but will there ever be a blue-blue-blue rose?*

*there will always be a white-for-pure rose,
and a pale and lovely pink, demure rose.
a scarlet-orange, daring, bright rose
and a deep red, dark-as-night rose.*

*there will always be a sunny-yellow, cheery bold rose,
and a more subdued, tawny-gold rose,
a barely yellow, light-as-cream rose,
and a silvery orchid, grandmother's dream rose.*

by

Verona E. Weeks

*there may be a purple or even brown rose,
and green would be truly a renowned rose.
there may be 'most any shade and hue rose,
but will there ever be a blue-blue-blue rose?*

In the mid 1960's I became acquainted with Mrs. Ollie Weeks, Verona, when she came to South Texas to a Regional Rose Convention. She gave me a booklet of her original poems, which I still treasure. Her husband was the renown rose hybridizer and originator of the Weeks Roses Company, "Tops in Roses". I am sure much discussion had evolved regarding the possibility of sweeping the market with a blue rose, but they found that this could never be; hence, the above poem.

"Not so!" says Calgene Pacific Pty.Ltd. This company established in 1986 for the express purpose of applying genetic engineering technology to the floriculture industry. Major shareholders are an impressive group of international businesses. They employ only the best scientists from around the world and it has established itself as a preeminent company in development of advanced genetic engineering techniques in the floriculture industry. They currently are developing new flower products with unique colors and improved post-harvest life that are impossible through conventional plant breeding technology.

Dr. Michael Dalling, founder and the managing director of the company says that development of a blue rose is not inconsistent with dynamic innovation in genetics. It is merely another step in the evolution of modern day roses.

He explained that flower color is predominantly due to two types of pigment, flavonoids and carotenoids. Flavonoids give colors from red to blue, while the carotenoids give orange or yellow tinge.

THERE WILL ALWAYS
BE A NEW ROSE
BUT, WILL THERE EVER
BE A BLUE ROSE?

Flavonoid molecules are derivatives of cyanidin (red), delphinidin (blue), and pelargonidin (brickred) and are held in the outside layer of the petals. Their proportion determines the color of the flowers. Roses seem unable to handle delphinidin, the blue color because they are deficient in the enzyme dihydrokaempferol 3'5' hydroxylase. The gene that encodes this enzyme is called the 'blue gene.'

This 'blue gene' was isolated from a petunia because the genetics of pigment biosynthesis have been well established. The transfer of the blue gene relies on tissue culture method which occurs in nature. For this the soil bacterium that causes crown gall in roses was chosen. The genes in the gall were disarmed from causing rapid cell growth to form galls and a substitute gene (blue gene) can replace it, thereby introducing desirable features instead. It is all much more complex than this sounds for, in the case of roses and some other plants, it is very hard to convince a stressed, infected cell of crown gall to regenerate into a whole new plant. This technology was overcome two years ago, however. Current technologies are progressing quite well with roses and the optimistic projections suggest that the first "blue-blue-blue rose" may appear in 1993.

This will be only one genetic engineering of DNA technology to the rose industry. Dr. Bayse is no doubt looking forward to the discovery of the same technology in ridding roses of the gene that carries the thorns, and many other features.

I wonder how I'll like a blue rose.....
I'm not too crazy about the green one....hmmm

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