

VOLUME XII

FALL 1993

NUMBER 2

1994 COMBINED ROSE LIST MAY NOW BE ORDERED

ROSE RUSTLE TO BE SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23

AT PEACEABLE KINGDOM,

WASHINGTON, TEXAS

To those who wish to know where any rose in commerce may be obtained can likely find out in the "Combined Rose List" for the year. It is accurately compiled by Mrs. Beverly Dobson and can be ordered and purchased only from Bev at 215 Harriman Road, Irvington NY 10533, or from Peter Schneider, P.O. Box 16035, Rocky River, OH 16035. Make check or money order to the individual for \$18.00 and mark it carefully for CRL94. Most orders for this publication arrive in the Fall and sometimes the books last last through the end of the year. So it is important you order the book you want.

We are pointing this publication out to you as fewer and fewer overseas growers are registering their roses, including the old garden ones they may carry. It was hoped that all roses in commerce would be able to be listed by the ARS in their "Modern Roses" publications as they were issued. ARS found the registration costs were extremely high and had to raise the fees to \$50 per variety registered. This was not entirely acceptable to the growers and some declined. When Modern Roses 9 came out the first thing that happened was adding a separate supplement list to add the names not received in time to be printed in the book. The list grew thru the years until Modern Roses 10 was printed and then they omitted many of the roses listed and changes and corrections to MR9! Steps have been taken to include these in the Modern Roses 11 yet to come. (see page 5)

THE 14TH ANNUAL ROSE RUSTLE WILL BE HELD THIS YEAR. Not that the Texas Rose Rustlers are 14 years old, only "The Old Texas Rose" rustles. We began prowling the countryside long before 1979 in search of "Lost Roses." But it was about 1976 that a small group gathered with the purpose of looking for old roses still growing in the area that is now considered "the cradle of Texas Independence." That is around Washington County and general area.

There have been some changes pro and con since our beginnings. The most shaking was the loss of our chief booster, our "Mother", Pamela Puryear, who lost interest when she realized we had searched out the areas that are possible for us to look for roses and got another group started who look for what they aptly call "Pioneer Plants." These are old annuals and perennials that have survived many long years in the area. We miss her!

Our Rose Rustle is changing with this 1993 event. It is increasingly impossible to find an area of old rose plantings that can be driven to and from and searched in one day. Our group has increased to such a large contingency that we not only frighten

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|-----------|--|--------------|
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"Double Delight"

The Texas Rose Rustlers tasted a double delight at their August 21st ice cream social - a visit to the exciting and unusual Houston Heights home and garden of Elvin McDonald, co-editor of the Gardens of the World series featuring Audrey Hepburn, and the opportunity to meet Dr. Yan Ma, newly arrived old rose expert and hybridizer from China.

First Delight:-- Talking to Dr. Ma one is reminded of the adventures of the great plant hunters of the nineteenth century. She spent eight years pursuing old roses, which she calls traditional Chinese roses, through the vast provinces of China. Opening the first page of her photo album triggers the "aha" response. There is "Maggie", a very common Chinese rose named 'Yiping Zhuyi'! Few of the roses were ever introduced to the West, and she gently reminded us that our occidental dates for ones that were, are probably many centuries off the mark. Her research has determined the earliest recorded date of a cultivated rose in China to be during the Han Dynasty 140 B.C.-87 B.C. Dr. Ma recorded rose histories and lore as she went, and her description of the rapid disappearance of species and varieties echoes our own frustration with documentation and preservation.

Crossing species with traditional Chinese roses and modern Chinese roses, Dr. Ma is using her genetics background to pursue five goals in rose breeding: the quality of everblooming, hardiness to minus 17 degrees Centigrade, blackspot and mildew resistance, ease of culture, and esthetic factors such as beauty and fragrance.

In Dr. Ma we have not only the scientist but the dreamer. Her great hope is that an international center for rose research will be established here. One of its tasks should be the preservation of the vast but rapidly disappearing gene pool of species and old roses, so many of which are native to China.

Second Delight:-- As the rest of us watch the last azalea die from lack of rain, Elvin McDonald strolls around his luxuriant jungle. Reminiscent of a cottage garden but much, much more, the small property contains everything from agapanthus to zebrina hollyhocks. Herbs, vegetables, perennials, bromeliads, vines and orchids crawl over fences, montage across patio walls, curve over trellises and clamber up trees in profusion.

In a mere 18 months Elvin has planted all the plants you've promised yourself you were going to try for the last ten years-tibouchina in purple velvet, pale yellow oleanders, happy, hardy abutilons (brought from New York as cuttings), glorious Chinese bitter melons and many more.

We were standing in the front yard admiring the exuberance and trying to get a handle on the planting plan, which rather defied analysis, higgledy-piggledy being the closest concept, when Elvin shared his secret. The nursery truck had been unloaded in the front yard just before Elvin was called away from home. Assuming the placement to have been deliberate, the gardener reverently planted each pot where it had been left, so the butterfly pea vines and the hyacinth beans bloom on bamboo tepees in front of the marguerites and other low plants instead of climbing the front of the house, altogether a charming, serendipitous effect.

The Rustlers hope to return again, perhaps in the spring when more of the 250 roses will be in bloom.

SJ Derby

Secretary, Texas Rose Rustlers

residents of rural villages and often the host rose gardeners, but we are not too popular in some areas due to some of us unwittingly have defaced some of the gardens and rose bushes.

It might be better to hold our Rustle in the Spring rather than in the Fall. We see many more old roses blooming in the Spring and cuttings will grow well than, too. We can have our Symposium in the Fall at which time we can swap plants and cuttings as well as enjoy speakers and indoor programs, now that we have the Brenham Community Center to meet in regardless of weather.

We can still have our out-of-doors event by revisiting some of our favorite Rustle sites, such as the picnic areas like near Welcome, TX, Schulenburg, and Stephen Austin State Park at San Filipe, near Sealy TX. It will be fun to revisit some of these rustle sites to look for spring blooming roses!

We are indebted to our member, Liz Druitt, for making it possible for us to have this Rustle at Peaceable Kingdom and for making their facilities available to us. We also thank Elizabeth Winston ("Libbie"), the founder and Director of the school. We will be offered guided tours of the grounds and facilities during the afternoon, so do not miss them! You will find their basic methods of gardening, landscaping, use of herbs, cooking, pest management, seed collection and use of wild plants and environmental preservation most fascinating!

Plan to arrive about 10 am and stay as long as you wish. Bring cuttings or plants!

TRADERS' CORNER



Marion Brandes wants to trade: 'Catherine Mermet', 'Verchuren' (variegated), 'Peppermint China', and 'R. Mulliganii' - all rooted plants. He would like cuttings or plants of: 'SCABROSA', 'HONORINE de BRABANT', 'DUCHESS OF PORTLAND' and 'COMMANDANT BEAUREPAIRE'.

Retha Groom wants plants or cuttings of: 'Crépuscle', 'Climbing Souv. de la Malmaison', 'Lady Hillington', 'Climbing Lady Hillington', 'McClinton Tea', and 'Isabella Sprunt'.

In reading Mrs. Drennen's book you will see names of roses you question. She starts the chapter mentioning "the common China, or Bengal, everblooming rose, the Rosa Indica of Lindley. Introduced into Europe in 1859,". Lindley not only identified the *R. chinensis indica* but also *R. chinensis vulgaris*. Turning to the time honored means of identification, Redouté, we note that the *c. indica* is the deep red while the other is rose pink in varying areas with almost white accented by pink accents here and there. In checking Redouté's *R. damascena bifera* ('Autumn Damask', the accepted 'York & Lancaster') and *c. vulgaris* some likeness appears. Of course the nose is the true tester - no fragrance on the Bengal she calls "York and Lancaster". Could her "York and Lancaster" have been an 'Archduke Charles' (Laffay 1840)?

Some 1893 rose catalogues we checked list both 'Agrippina' and 'Cramoisi Supérieur'. Today we consider them one and the same. It causes me to wonder about Mrs. Drennen's praises of 'Queen's Scarlet'. The 1893 Rose Catalogs list this rose, one describing it as a reasonably new introduction. It may be found in MODERN ROSES 9 listed as a small, foliated, compact bush, small double, rich velvety scarlet, FRAGRANT blooms; classed a China. Synonym: "Red Hermosa". It was introduced to us by Haillock & Thorpe in 1880. The "clues" suggest it likely resembles 'Hermosa' but for color. Regardless, any rose as prolific as Mrs. Drennen describes, and is praised by the rose catalogs of that era must still be around SOMEWHERE. Fragrance suggests European "fairy roses" of mid 1800's.

Her mention of Semperflorens and Sanguinea is further proof the China Roses grow well in hot to temperate climates. They are credited to being in Europe about 1800 but we think they are much older than that. We may learn more of these at our Fall Rustle when we hope Dr. Yan Ma will join us and possibly identify some of our "red chinas" and attribute chinese names and dates. ¶

Remember that ZipLock bags make fine containers for cuttings! A sopping wet pad of paper towel inside to keep the cuttings moist & cool with names of the rose on the outside & your name, too!

EVERBLOOMING ROSES

BY

GEORGIA TORREY DRENNEN

DUFFIELD & Co., NYC, 1912 (COPYRIGHT EXPIRED)

"The Bengal Rose"

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second chapter in our reproduction of parts of the popular book valued for Georgia Drennan's descriptions of rose varieties with which she was so familiar. We have tried to leave the original wording unchanged from the way Mrs. Drennan wrote them.)

This is the botanical variety of the common China, or Bengal, everblooming rose, the *Rosa Indica* of Lindley. Introduced into Europe in 1789, antedating the Tea rose, it failed in creating the same interest. It was either not well-known, or not fully appreciated, being deficient in the fragrance, texture and exquisite points of beauty that experts discovered in the Tea rose. It never has and never will rival the Tea, but is yet a rose of marked individuality, and the hardiest of all roses of Southern origin. The varieties were limited and the colours confined to shades of red with rarely a pink or a white, and in one instance a variegated red and pink.

Our forefathers were partial to the Bengal roses for their hardiness and longevity. There are some that have not been surpassed in modern times. The deep blood-red of the Bengals is the standard of comparison among the scarlet, crimson and carmine roses. Agrippina and Queen's Scarlet are the brightest and richest red roses that ever made a garden gay. They bloom continuously from spring until late autumn, and the dark shining green foliage is the most persistent of any except evergreen roses. James Sprunt is a half-climbing sport from Agrippina, identical except in habit of growth. York and Lancaster is the most famous rose of distinctly variegated hues in the world. It was the first everblooming variety rose known. The colours are deep Agrippina red, with pink and pale purplish red, with now and again a white stripe. It is unique in deep, dark red and pink buds of solid colours, and others half and half, on the same stem. The full-blown roses are large, double and of fine construction, every one distinctly showing the two colours. The roses bloom in clusters on long stiff stems.

York and Lancaster has an unusually romantic history, dating, by common consent, from the

close of the War of the Roses. The credulous believe that, pending the union of the two houses, a miracle occurred. According to Agnes Strickland, on the marriage of Henry of Lancaster and Elizabeth of York, "in 1493, great crowds flocked to see a natural prodigy of a rose-bush which produced blossoms which blended the rival colours for the first time. This the English considered a happy omen." The rose bush is described as a dwarf wilding, growing on Towton Field, where the bloody conflict on Palm Sunday, in 1461, occurred.

The decisive war of words in the Temple Garden, London, between Warwick and Somerset, rallied the flower of the chivalry of England under the chosen badges of the white and red rose.

Warwick: "I pluck this white rose with Plantagenet."

Suffock: "I pluck this red rose with young Sumerset."

This much is literal. The roses in full bloom were plucked, distributed, and temporarily worn. They were never made actual badges of war, being only symbols, reviving the white and red roses of heraldry. The heraldry. The heraldic, or armorial, rose argent (silvery white) of the House of York, and the rose gules (red) of Plantagenet of the House of Lancaster, were the actual badges. The heraldic rose is drawn in a conventional form and never with a stalk, except when expressly directed by the words of blazon.

Another very curious Bengal rose is Verdi-flora, the Green Rose. It is cited by botanists as a perfect sample of the theory that the leaf is the most important part of vegetation, an cause and not an effect. It affords the most beautiful illustration of this theory of morphology. The well-constructed **green** flower makes manifest that stamens, pistils and petals are simply leaf developments. York and Lancaster not infrequently shows a green leaf-bud in the heart of the rose, borne on a special stalk. The pistils thus developed into a green

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leaf-bud simply show reversion to the leaf, proving Goethe's theory that roses and all other flowers are but modified leaves.

Turn where I may, I cannot find, nor remember, any roses that are more hardy, healthy, long-lived and everblooming than these old Bengals. Were I a somnambulist, given to wandering under the guidance of dreams, by footsteps would stray to where they bloom in an old garden in Mississippi. Forming a parallel-ogram, long years ago, the flower garden was on the right-hand or eastern side of the ante-bellum residence, destroyed by fire. The burning brands, bricks, iron capitals of the fluted columns and all of the hot débris, impelled by a strong night wind from the west, fell in a hot mass over the flower garden, burning and burying every plant. Apparently nothing was left alive in the garden.

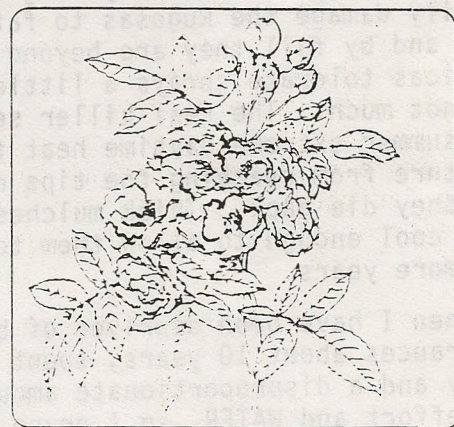
After a lapse of years, another residence and a reconstructed, replanted garden filled the places. Then the three heroic old roses asserted themselves. York and Lancaster, Agrippina, and Queen's Scarlet sprang valiantly from the old burnt root stalk, vying with each other in sturdy growth. They bloomed mightily for twenty-five years and more.

Distinct and beautiful as they are, always in bloom, from early to late in the season, even defying light frosts, I have not seen among the queenliest of red roses of late years, any that I would take in exchange for the old Bengals -- albeit bright and beautiful yet pitifully poor compared to their wealth of association and memory.

York and Lancaster, Agrippina, and Queen's Scarlet first made the Bengals famous, but there are other roses among them just as valuable for long life and constancy. Gloire de Rosomanes, described elsewhere on these pages, is a bright pink Bengal of elegant simplicity and also a rose with a history. Caroline Marinese, dwarf and bushy, with hard, round little buds and pinkish white roses, is iron-clad. Madelena Scarlarandis, beautifully cup-shaped, resembles the Tea roses in clear porcelain pink and yellow.

Bardou Job is a beautiful oddity. Single flowered, in deep red, with blackish shade. It is bright with yellow anthers. Sanguinea, or

Semperflorens, is the far-famed type of all the scarlet roses of this division. It is as hardy as the mosses that grow on the north side of the trees, and is a constant daily bloomer. The bright red roses are small and nearly single, the bush dwarf and spindling, with nothing to indicate its well-known strength and longevity. Rosa Sanguinea, insignificant in appearance, is yet crowned with fame, dating from 1828. It still occupies a place in some old homestead gardens and is called by the several names, Otaheite, Red Bengal, and Daily Red China rose. Once upon a time, it was the rustic belle of old plantation gardens and the village beauty, but its day is over, and but for its remarkable tenacity of life would have disappeared from among the thousands of the other roses better worth cultivating.



Continued from Page 1

Bev Dobson is pretty successful in keeping in touch with commercial growers over the world. In fact, it has always been a rule for each Accredited Rose Judge to carry a copy of the latest edition of Modern Roses to verify eligibility of roses in question. Recently judges have been told to keep a copy of the latest published Combined Rose List to use as the reference! Modern Roses has always before been the rosarians' "bible."

So, if you are a serious rose grower, old or modern roses, I strongly suggest you get your name on the list for the 1994 edition of Bev Dobson's Combined Rose List. They will be shipped out March 1994, and well worth the \$18.00 pp.

TO TRY OR NOT TO TRY

Off and on since 1953 (40 years) I have tried to grow various *Gallica* and *Rugosa* roses in Corpus Christi and in Houston. The results have always been the same - they start growing like gang busters and for whatever reasons they fizzle and in about 4 years they are either dead or stop producing both foliage and blooms. Soil management helps to keep them alive but not doing any more than surviving, unadorned and naked. Keeping the pH to about 6. to 5.5 by use of high organic matter in the soil and copious watering with great drainage produces a plant that will be allowed to be left "just one more year." If that winter is unusually cold for us - down to maybe 15°F a couple times - they reward the weather with a fairly good spring display of both foliage and bloom. This is followed by the warm days and cool nights of spring, and mildew/blackspot crawls all over them. One treatment with a spray fungicide will readily damage the *Rugosas* to fatal distraction and by fall they are beyond recovery. *Gallicas* tolerate sprays a little better, but not much. The real killer seems to be the summer extreme daytime heat that prevents moisture from reaching the tips of the canes and they die back. Thick mulches keep the soil cool enough to allow them to agonize a few more years.

By then I have been deprived of blooms and fragrances about 10 years, spent a little money and a disproportionate amount of time and effort and WATER, so I prune with the shovel. Then I plant a China rose there - only a new cutting perhaps - that puts out a new shoot of growth that produces a bloom bud before the month is out and IN THE HEAT! Why collect hardy roses when they're so picky down South? I don't have to stay home or hire baby sitters for Chinas because they seem to tolerate drought stress well.

Dr. Robert Basye, well known rose research hybridizer at TAMU College Station, has an enormous *R. rugosa rubra* that he uses in his work. As you may know, 'Basye's Purple Rose' sold at the Antique Rose Emporium is a very popular purple but not all growers grow it successfully on its own roots. Dr. Basye has his stock species *R. rugosa rubra* grafted to 'Fortuniana' roots which tolerates heat and drought in southern climates.

While all of us love roses not all of us are interested in growing them as a "high maintenance" shrub. If you have a good watering system to keep them watered regularly you can doubtless grow roses quite successfully. But many growers have to observe the expense of city water bills and need to concentrate more on drought tolerant roses with prolific bloom production. Rich soils with occasional good grooming of plants can produce blooms if some moisture can be provided. Water can easily be the most expensive "fertilizer"!

There are all kinds of rootstocks but many of us prefer "own roots", which often prove to be superior to rootstocks. But this is not always the case, which may be true of the *R. rugosas* and maybe *R. gallicas*, too, in our growing situations. I may try again to find out how to grow them; however, I'm not excited about it. Three years ago I received a 'Thrésé Bunget' which I planted in an area where the base of the plants are shaded most all the time. Other roses there are some of the Austins that are doing very well, but 'Thérésé B.' just about croaked this summer from the heat. 'Heritage', 'Mary Rose' and 'Marquise Boccella' are fine. All came from Wayside Gardens and are on rootstock. ¶

DR. BASYE'S ROSE INTRODUCTIONS

You doubtless know by now that "Belinda's Rose", introduced by Dr. Basye in 1988, had to be registered as 'Belinda's Dream.' It is one of the most popular roses on the market. This year he is allowing two more of his roses to be introduced, 'Basye's Blueberry', a bright pink, practically thornless, and a completely thornless rose, 'Commander Gillett', a medium pink beauty.

Dr. Basye's introductions are through the Antique Rose Emporium, although other retail outlets may also sell them. Thanks to Basye a Rose Research Chair has been established at Texas A&M and beginning this year \$1 for every rose sold of Dr. Basye's introduction by the Antique Rose Emporium will go to the Rose Research program at TAMU.

The story of Dr. Basye and his hybridizing of 'Commander Gillett' (under the #65-625 in the late 1950's) is interestingly told in the 1985 American Rose Annual, pp 82-84. ¶

A THORNLESS ROSE DESCENDED FROM ROSA CAROLINA

Robert E. Basye

(This article is reprinted from the 1985 issue of THE AMERICAN ROSE ANNUAL, with permission. at that time Dr. Basye was considered an amateur rose hybridizer who retired as a mathematics professor from Texas A&M University in 1968. He became enamored of the rose 17 years before retirement, although he had joined the American Rose Society in 1937!

Since his retirement Dr. Basye has spent most of his time in his garden "playing" with his roses. Three years ago he decided to endow A & M with a Rose Research Chair of \$500,000. He is working in the Research Program and is developing new ways to hybridize roses that are truly "different" and watching the rose research program develop fantastic roses.)

When I first began hybridizing roses some 30 years ago, my prime objective was to make at least a beginning on the age-old problem of blackspot. I had already built up a good collection of the wild roses and had become especially attracted to the healthy foliage of *R. bnacteata*, *R. laevigata*, *R. carolina* and several others. After ten years of hybridizing I began to get a faint glimmer of some of the enormous difficulties involved, and my morale began to sag ever so little.

Then serendipity intervened. A thornless rose suddenly appeared in my garden. The story of this rose is the subject of this article.

R. carolina is a tetraploid which crosses easily with many garden roses. One cross which I made in 1956 was *R. carolina* x *Hugh Dickson*. Among the open-pollinated seedlings of this cross was one which, during its first year of growth, appeared to be thornless. During its second year, however, a few thorns appeared on the laterals. I then grew 15 open-pollinated seedlings of this rose, one of which proved to be completely thornless. It bears the number 65-626, being seedling number 626 of the year 1965. This implies that the bees carried out the actual pollinating in the year 1963,

It would be nice to know whether the two open-pollinations mentioned above were selfs or involved other roses in the garden. We will never know, but the credit must go to the bees. They achieved in two lazy afternoons what I could not likely duplicate in a lifetime with a pollen brush.

Not only is 65-626 completely thornless, but the midribs of the leaves are perfectly smooth, a property possessed also by its mother. The growth is vigorous to six or eight feet. The flowers are single, pink, small and occur in clusters on strong stems, somewhat reminiscent of *R. carolina*. The foliage has high resistance to blackspot.

My record book shows that in 1961 I made a somatic chromosome count of the mother of 65-625 and found it to be 28. Apparently I never got around to making the count for 65-626. But over the last 20 years, its wide compatibility with garden roses, both as male and female parent, leaves little doubt that it, too, is a tetraploid.

Selfed seedlings of 65-626 are generally thornless with smooth midribs. Rarely a thorn will appear. But roughly half will have a few fine bristles low on the canes, close to the base of the plant. This is clearly a throwback to *R. carolina*, which has a generous supply of these base bristles. To prevent the frequent reappearance of these latent (recessive?) bristles in later crossings, I would suggest several recessive selfings of 65-626. This was one of my oversights as an amateur.

But even without first abolishing the bristles 65-626 has made some remarkable crosses. When crossed with a thorny rose, the thorniness is usually much reduced. Occasionally the F₁ cross will be completely thornless. For example, I have thornless plants with smooth midribs and no bristles by using pollen parents *Crimson Glory*, *Don Juan*, *Sibelius* and some unnamed hybrids. And similar plants have also come by applying the pollen of 65-626 to *My Choice*, *Sonia Horstmann* and various unnamed hybrids.

One of the thorniest roses that ever graced my garden is a probable amphidiploid arising in 1967 as a tetraploid seedling of the diploid cross *R. abyssinica* x *R. rugosa*, which I made in 1955. In 1975 I applied to this horrendously thorny rose the pollen of 65-626. One of the seedlings, 77-361, was not only thornless and free of bristles but had perfectly smooth midribs! It carries genes of three wild roses and has, like 65-626, easy compatibility with other roses, both as seed and pollen parent.

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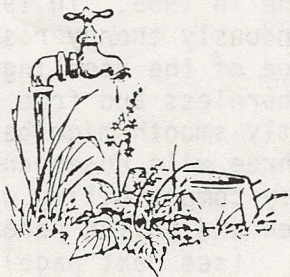
(Basye continued)

Recently I grew 36 selfed seedlings of this rose. None had bristles! 29 were thornless with smooth midribs; three had a few thorns and rough midribs; and one had a few thorns and a rough midrib. Also, five of the seedlings showed some recurrence possessed by the mother, 77-361. This may be a throw-back to the rugosa ancestor, or even to *Hugh Dickson*.

I consider 77-361 to have high promise for future breeding. The three roses above described, 65-626, 77-361 and the probable amphidiploid are now growing in the Huntington Botanical Garden. Interested rose breeders having understocks can obtain budsticks in return for any contribution to the Huntington Rose Research Fund. Letters may be addressed to The Curator, Huntington Botanical Garden, 1151 Oxford Road, San Marino, CA 91108.

If 65-626 should, in younger hands, be privileged to play some rose in the thornless garden roses of the future, then perhaps it should have a name. I have chosen *Commander Gillette*, for the navigator on the light cruiser, *USS Marblehead*, on which we both served during World War II.

I cannot close without making an embarrassing confession. I have long known that roses which have been thornless in my garden for a number of years may suddenly, for no civilized reason, throw a thorn. Ken Nobbs of New Zealand, in his most interesting article in the 1984 American Rose Annual, mentions such a seedling which grew for seven years before throwing its first thorn. For 20 years I have searched for that first thorn on *Commander Gillette*, hoping never to find it. But last November, running my hands through one of these bushes, I found it! There's a mystery here. Why? And why must perfection, like truth, be so elusive? ¶



Rosa Gallica Charles de Mills

NOTES ON ROSE CUTTINGS

Don't forget to order a set of articles from OTR on Cuttings, as listed on mailing cover this newsletter, if you do not have it.

Remember that there is a definite relationship between the amount of leaf surface on a rose cutting and the speed with which it will make roots - DO NOT REMOVE ALL LEAVES FROM A CUTTING; leave at least 1 or 2 sets at the top 2 nodes and put all others without leaves below the soil surface.

Cleanliness of soil and rooting medium very important. Light essential to rooting but no direct sunlight. Fruit jar, plastic bottle made into a dome, etc., essential to keeping cutting in even environment, but on the cool side. Do not keep cutting too wet or in mud. Leave cuttings outside all winter for best results.

Willow water tea is a good rooting hormone.

antique roses
TEXAS ROSE RUSTLERS
preservation

Annual Cutting/Plant Swap and Picnic

**Saturday October 23, 1993
Peaceable Kingdom, Washington TX**

We will have our Fall event at the Peaceable Kingdom gardens this year. The gardens contain some 250 roses, a wide selection of perennials and herbs and vegetables, all grown 100% organically. There are even farm animals about the grounds!

WHAT TO BRING

Everyone should bring cuttings of rose bushes and/or plants to swap. Rose Rustlers with large rose collections should bring rare and hard to find varieties....the more the better. Our goal is to have more selection than ever before.....let's try to reach 100. Rookie Rustlers need not bring any cuttings since they are trying to establish their garden. Please take cuttings from your garden Saturday morning and keep them in the shade and enclosed in a plastic bag with plenty of moisture. Cuttings should be thinner than pencil size. Label the bags with the name or nickname, your name, and some description if not well known.

Bring picnic lunches and drinks, there will be plenty of tables and benches. We will begin at 10A.M. See you there!

NEW ROSES - OLD NAMES

So many roses have come on the market in the last 25 years that 25 years that it was bound to happen that the names would someday become duplicated. The American Rose Society, world Rose Registration center has been retiring names no longer known to be in existence and giving them to growers to use for new roses. The main requirement is for them to have a special identifiable name to be used instead of their local name to officially register with the World Registration Center of the American Rose Society. As we know, Old Garden Roses have several names for the same rose, which is most confusing. For example, in 1951 the House of Meilland (France) had a rose they named COCORICO, which they patented #1193. The patent expired and the beautiful rose was still propagated until the mid 1980's. It had won the Geneva Gold Medal and the NRS Gold Medal in 1951, so was a fine rose. But when a few years passed in the 1980's that showed none being sold or shown the House of Meilland had another rose they wanted to have the name of COCORICO. They requested the name be retired by the Registration Office and that it be reissued to another rose whose official name is "MEILasso", a yellow blend Floribunda, semi-double with a pink edge to the petals, nothing like the old COCORICO of the 50's. So far we find the retail sales only in France, which no doubt will soon spread to the USA. It might come to the USA and be marketed under some name other than COCORICO, but no one will be likely to be selling a rose called "MEILasso"!

OLD GARDEN ROSES PLANTED

IN

"PIONEER VILLAGE" AT JESSE JONES PARK

On Saturday, September 25th, several Rustlers met at Jesse Jones County Park to plant some roses donated by members to landscape the "Pioneer Village" started there. Some of the roses and their donors were:

Conrad Tips - Blush Noisette, Chestnut Rose
 Donna Efird - The Green Rose
 Deanna Krause - Cramoisi Supérieur
 Cal Dempsey - Archduke Charles
 Ursula White - Marquise Boccella, Duchesse de Brabant, Cramoisi Supérieur
 Bobbie McKenna - Martha Gonzales, 10 New Dawn found thornless climber & 6 Blackberry Rose
 David Caton - Louis Philippe, Chestnut Rose Mutabilis, Rose de Rescht & "San Filipe Noisette"
 Ray Valigura - Maréchal Niel
 Marion Brandes - 2 Fellenberg, Bon Silène, 15 Old Blush, La Marque, Joe Woodard Rose, Margaret Sharpe Rose, Hillingdahl Rose, Le Pactale, Shepherd Street Tea, 4 Caldwell Pink, Red Cascade, Dortmund

Other donations came in since this writing and we thank each one, listed or not, for their cooperation in this effort to preserve Heritage Roses.

the official registration name could be but we know the official name in Texas for the 'Macartney', *R. bracteata* is §:"+0# 1793. Outlawed in Texas for all the destructi

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