



Top: “La Nymphe”

Above: “Mrs. Woods’ Lavender-Pink Noisette”

(photos by Gregg Lowery)

### **La Nymphe**

Found in California, USA, by Fred Boutin, circa 1985

The name given this foundling refers to a Tea-Noisette rose descended from ‘Maréchal Niel’, and the attribution is incorrect. Nonetheless, despite the soft blush coloring of the blooms and the blowsy quality of the flowers and their large open clusters, it is probably the offspring of a Tea rose crossed with an Old Noisette. The 3-inch semidouble flowers are large-petaled, somewhat pointed in the bud, and open cupped. It is a climbing rose that will reach 10 feet tall and wide. The rich, fresh fragrance owes its fruity sweetness to a Tea rose ancestor. Discovered in the Gilliam Cemetery in Sebastopol, California, by Fred Boutin, “La Nymphe” has been seen surviving in many California waysides.

### **Lingo Musk**

Found in Florida, USA, by Mr. Lingo, distributed in 1970 by Joseph Kern Nursery

With huge clusters of blush pink flowers touched rosy on the petal edges, “Lingo Musk” creates a continuous and generous display of bloom. The plant, which is upright and arching, provided a touchstone for the observational phase of the Hampton Park Noisette Study. Very much the archetype of the Champneys’ type, it displays many of the common traits of the Noisettes in this group. One-inch blooms are semidouble, blowsy, and fragrant. The stature of the bush is modest and upright to about 4 or 5 feet. Mr. Lingo of Florida passed his discovery on to the Joseph Kern Nursery in Ohio. Rosarian Léonie Bell ordered it, grew it, and suspected it to be the long lost “Frazer’s Pink Musk.” It is uncertain whether this plant is distinct from the “Frazer’s Pink Musk” that was grown at The Huntington Botanical Gardens; however, the genetic study portion of the Hampton Park Noisette Study seems to indicate that they are different.