



Bench Newsletter

NEXT MEETING

Friday March 2nd 2018

Horticultural Hall

7-30 am Hall open

11am Meeting

Bench & Hospitality

Arrangement titles: Class A, B, & C –
'Masquerade', Class D – Shadow Box

**Programme: Clare Jessey, Plant Pro-
tection Officer/Entomologist**

Topic: Pests of roses and environmen-
tally friendly solutions

Thursday March 1st 2018

SET UP

Help Needed

Horticultural Hall

Set Up for the Friday meeting

9 – 10 AM

The Bermuda Rose Society Executive Committee

President: Clare Russell crussellbermuda@gmail.com

Vice President: John Howells johnhowells@northrock.bm

Treasurer and Past President: Marijke Peterich mgpeterich@gmail.com

Immediate Past President: Peter J. Holmes holmes@northrock.bm

Recording Secretary: Judy Howells jhowells@northrock.bm

Past President: Essie Hans ccd@northrock.bm

Tulo Valley Coordinator: Pat Thomas lethomas@logic.bm

Member: Kelly Sousa kellysousa@gmail.com



One of the table decorations from our lunch

PROGRAM FOR March to May 2018**Friday April 6th 2018**

2pm Tea Meeting

Venue: "*Barngrove*" 13 Tee Street Devonshire kindness of Peter and Felicity Holmes**Annual Exhibition**

Receiving, Specimens Bench: Wednesday 18 April 2018, 6-7pm

Receiving, Judging, Stewarding: Thursday April 19, 2018

Stewarding: Friday April 20 and Saturday April 21, 2018

Clean up TBA

Friday May 4th 2018

Horticultural Hall

Program

All entries received from: 7.30 am to 9.30 am – please observe.

Stewards only in the hall from: 9.45 am

Judging commences at: 10.00 am

Exhibits open to the public from: 12.30 pm to 1pm

Members' Welcome and Refreshments: 1pm to 2pm

AGM and Award Ceremony: 2.00pm

Arrangement titles:

Class A – 'Raft Up' – 24" x 24" no height limit

Class B – 'Anything Goes' – no size restriction

Class C – 'Fireworks' - 15" x 15" no height restriction

Rose News**I am looking for someone to take over the Bench News-
letter for next season****I am happy to help them get started. I will be finishing
at the end of this season so my last edition will be May
4th 2018****I have enjoyed doing it but after 7 years it is time some-
body else took over .****Thanks****Peter**

Bermuda Rose Society Flower Arranging Schedule 2017

Exhibitors may bring in bench exhibits and competitive flower arrangements
Between 8.00 am and 9.15 am on the morning of the meeting. Exhibitors must vacate
the area by 9.15 am so that judging may begin promptly at 9.45 am
Meeting to begin at 11.00am

For all months, except the AGM in May, sizes are :-

Class A – 24” wide x 24” deep, NO height restriction.

Class B - 15” wide x 15” deep x 15” high.

Class C - 9” wide x 9” deep x 9” high, design must be more than 4” high, wide and
deep this does not apply to the diagonal dimension.

Class D - Shadow Box – The aim is to create a ‘Picture’ within a frame, no titles are
given. The plant material may extend forward out of the box to create a 3D effect
but must NOT touch the Interior or Frame of the box.

Internationally accepted Rules for Floral Art

- 1) Plant material must predominate over all other components.
- 2) Plant material must be in water or water retaining material, unless such plant
material is known to remain turgid for the duration of the show.
- 3) Artificial plant material must NOT be used.
- 4) Painted and/or artificially coloured or treated plant material may be used
unless otherwise stated in the schedule.
- 5) An exhibit may include accessories such as bases, drapes, backgrounds and
title cards unless otherwise stated.

The Bermuda Rose Society requires that locally grown Roses and/or plant
material from the Rosaceae family must predominate in all arrangements.

Some examples are apple, cotoneaster, loquat, peach, pear, potentilla,
pyracantha, spirea, strawberry, dewberry, yeddo-hawthorne.

Roses of any classification may be used and need NOT have been grown by the
Exhibitor. Other locally grown flowers and foliage may be included.

Plant materials are living plants, flowers, grasses and branches of bushes or
trees.

All plant material should be in scale with the roses used and must be appropriate
in size, colour and texture to complement the roses and be subordinate in the
design.

Class A, B, and C designs should be in scale within the space allotted.

Class D - please refer to Shadow Boxes.

Guess the Rose Competition



Clue for above is that this is a Shrub Rose check our book, *Roses in Bermuda* Shown below in our Jan 5th Newsletter was the Bourbon Souvenir de la Malmaison guessed correctly by Jeanette Vallis, Susan Swift, Gill Gaade, John Howells



Waterville Rose Garden News



Waterville looks absolutely stunning at this time, above is Diana Hindess one of our stalwarts working on Spice last week. Many thanks go to Diana, John Howells, Felicity Holmes, Michael Spurling, Michael Whittle, Jenni Southern, Molly White and Jennifer Page, who put time into the Garden in the last month. Why don't some more members join in and work with John Howells on a Monday morning around 9-30 am and have a good rose natter.

Old Garden Roses and Types – The Wikipedia Definition

An Old Garden Rose is defined as any rose belonging to a class which existed before the introduction of the first Modern Rose, La France, in 1867. In general, Old Garden Roses of European or Mediterranean origin are once-blooming woody shrubs, with notably fragrant, double-flowered blooms primarily in shades of white, pink and red. The shrubs' foliage tends to be highly disease-resistant, and they generally bloom only on two-year-old canes. The introduction of China and Tea roses from East Asia around 1800 led to new classes of Old Garden Roses which bloom on new growth, often repeatedly from spring to fall. Most Old Garden Roses are classified into one of the following groups.

Alba

Literally "white roses", derived from *R. arvensis* and the closely allied *R. alba*. These are some of the oldest garden roses, probably brought to Great Britain by the Romans. The shrubs flower once yearly in the spring with blossoms of white or pale pink. The shrubs frequently feature gray-green foliage and a climbing habit of growth. Examples: 'Alba Semiplena', 'White Rose of York'.

Gallica

The gallica or Provins roses are a very old class developed from *R. gallica*, which is a native of central and southern Europe. The Apothecary's Rose, *R. gallica officinalis*, was grown in monastic herbaries in the Middle Ages, and became famous in English history as the Red Rose of Lancaster. Gallicas flower once in the summer over low shrubs rarely over 4' tall. Unlike most other once-blooming Old Garden Roses, the gallica class includes shades of red, maroon and deep purplish crimson. Examples: 'Cardinal de Richelieu', 'Charles de Mills', 'Rosa Mundi' (*R. gallica versicolour*).

Damask

Named for Damascus in Syria, damasks originated in ancient times with a natural cross of (*Rosa moschata* x *Rosa gallica*) x *Rosa fedtschenkoana*. Robert de Brie is given credit for bringing damask roses from the Middle East to Europe sometime between 1254 and 1276, although there is evidence from ancient Roman frescoes that at least one damask rose existed in Europe for hundreds of years prior. Summer damasks bloom once in summer. Autumn or Four Seasons damasks bloom again later, in the fall: the only remontant Old European roses. Shrubs tend to have rangy to sprawly growth habits and vicious thorns. The flowers typically have a more loose petal formation than gallicas, as well as a stronger, tangy fragrance. Examples: 'Ispahan', 'Madame Hardy'.

Centifolia or Provence

Centifolia roses, raised in the seventeenth century in the Netherlands, are named for their "one hundred" petals; they are often called "cabbage" roses due to the globular shape of the flowers. The result of damask roses crossed with albas, the centifolias are all once-flowering. As a class, they are notable for their inclination to produce mutations of various sizes and forms, including moss roses and some of the first miniature roses (see below). Examples: 'Centifolia', 'Paul Ricault'.

Moss

Mutations of primarily centifolia roses (or sometimes damasks), moss roses have a mossy ex-crescence on the stems and sepals that often emits a pleasant woody or balsam scent when rubbed. Moss roses are cherished for this unique trait, but as a group they have contributed nothing to the development of new rose classifications. Moss roses with centifolia background are once-flowering; some moss roses exhibit repeat-blooming, indicative of Autumn Damask parentage. Example: 'Common Moss' (centifolia-moss), 'Alfred de Dalmas' (Autumn Damask moss).

Portland

The Portland roses were long thought to be the first group of crosses between China roses and European roses; recent DNA analysis at the University of Lyons, however, has demonstrated that the original Portland Rose has no Chinese ancestry, but rather represents an autumn damask/gallica lineage. They were named after the Duchess of Portland who received (from Italy about 1775) a rose then known as R. paestana or 'Scarlet Four Seasons' Rose' (now known simply as 'The Portland Rose'). The whole class of Portland roses was thence developed from that one rose. The first repeat-flowering class of rose with fancy European-style blossoms, the plants tend to be fairly short and shrubby, with proportionately short flower stalks. Example: 'James Veitch', 'Rose de Rescht', 'Comte de Chambord'.

China

The China roses, based on *Rosa chinensis*, were cultivated in East Asia for centuries and finally reached Western Europe in the late 1700s. They are the parents of many of today's hybrid roses, and they brought a change to the form of the flower. Compared with the aforementioned European rose classes, the Chinese roses had less fragrant, smaller blooms carried over twiggy, more cold-sensitive shrubs. Yet they possessed the amazing ability to bloom repeatedly throughout the summer and into late autumn, unlike their European counterparts. The flowers of China roses were also notable for their tendency to "suntan," or darken over time — unlike the blooms of European roses, which tended to fade after opening. This made them highly desirable for hybridisation purposes in the early 1800s. According to Graham Stuart Thomas, China Roses are the class upon which modern roses are built. Today's exhibition rose owes its form to the China genes, and the China Roses also brought slender buds which unfurl when opening. Tradition holds that four "stud China" roses ('Slater's Crimson China' (1792), 'Parsons' Pink China' (1793), and the Tea roses 'Hume's Blush Tea-scented China' (1809) and 'Parks' Yellow Tea-Scented China' (1824)) were brought to Europe in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; in fact there were rather more, at least five Chinas not counting the Teas having been imported. This brought about the creation of the first classes of repeat-flowering Old Garden Roses, and later the Modern Garden Roses. Examples: 'Old Blush China', 'Mutabilis' (Butterfly Rose), 'Cramoisie Superieur'.

Tea

The original "Tea-scented Chinas" (*Rosa x odorata*) were Oriental cultivars thought to represent hybrids of *R. chinensis* with *R. gigantea*, a large Asian climbing rose with pale-yellow blossoms. Immediately upon their introduction in the early 1800s breeders went to work with them, especially in France, crossing them first with Chinas and then with Bourbons and Noisettes. The Teas are repeat-flowering roses, named for their fragrance being reminiscent of Chinese black tea (although this is not always the case). The colour range includes pastel shades of white, pink and (a novelty at the time) yellow to apricot. The individual flowers of many cultivars are semi-pendent and nodding, due to weak flower stalks. In a "typical" Tea, pointed buds produce high-centred blooms which unfurl in a spiral fashion, and the petals tend to roll back at the edges, producing a petal with a pointed tip; the Teas are thus the originators of today's "classic" florists' rose form. According to rose historian Brent Dickerson, the Tea classification owes as much to marketing as to botany; 19th century nurserymen would label their Asian-based cultivars as "Teas" if they possessed the desirable Tea flower form, and "Chinas" if they did not. Like the Chinas, the Teas are not hardy in colder climates. Examples: 'Lady Hillingdon', 'Maman Cochet', 'Duchesse de Brabant'.

Bourbon

Bourbons originated on the Île de Bourbon (now called Réunion) off the coast of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean. They are most likely the result of a cross between the Autumn Damask and the 'Old Blush' China rose, both of which were frequently used as hedging materials on the island. They flower repeatedly over vigorous, frequently semi-climbing shrubs with glossy foliage and purple-tinted canes. They were first introduced in France in 1823. Examples: 'Louise Odier', 'Mme. Pierre Oger', 'Zéphirine Drouhin'.

Noisette

The first Noisette rose was raised as a hybrid seedling by a South Carolina rice planter named John Champneys. Its parents were the China Rose 'Parson's Pink' and the autumn-flowering musk rose (*Rosa moschata*), resulting in a vigorous climbing rose producing huge clusters of small pink flowers from spring to fall. Champneys sent seedlings of his rose (called 'Champneys' Pink Cluster') to his gardening friend, Philippe Noisette, who in turn sent plants to his brother Louis in Paris, who then introduced 'Blush Noisette' in 1817. The first Noisettes were small-blossomed, fairly winter-hardy climbers, but later infusions of Tea rose genes created a Tea-Noisette subclass with larger flowers, smaller clusters, and considerably reduced winter hardiness. Examples: 'Blush Noisette', 'Lamarque' (Noisette); 'Mme. Alfred Carriere', 'Marechal Niel' (Tea-Noisette). (See French and German articles on Noisette roses).

Hybrid Perpetual

The dominant class of roses in Victorian England, hybrid perpetuals (a misleading translation of hybrides remontants, 'reblooming hybrids') emerged in 1838 as the first roses which successfully combined Asian remontancy with the Old European lineages. Since re-bloom is a recessive trait, the first generation of Asian/European crosses (Hybrid Chinas, Hybrid Bourbons, Hybrid Noisettes) were stubbornly once-blooming, but when these roses were recrossed with themselves or with Chinas or teas, some of their offspring flowered more than once. The Hybrid Perpetuals thus were something of a miscellany, a catch-all class derived to a great extent from the Bourbons but with admixtures of Chinas, teas, damasks, gallicas, and to a lesser extent Noisettes, albas and even centifolias. They became the most popular garden and florist roses of northern Europe at the time, as the tender tea roses would not thrive in cold climates, and the Hybrid Perpetuals' very large blooms were well-suited to the new phenomenon of competitive exhibitions. The "perpetual" in the name hints at repeat-flowering, but many varieties of this class had poor re-flowering habits; the tendency was for a massive spring bloom, followed by either scattered summer flowering, a smaller autumn burst, or sometimes nothing at all until next spring. Due to a limited colour palette (white, pink, red) and lack of reliable repeat-bloom, the hybrid perpetuals were ultimately overshadowed by their own descendants, the Hybrid Teas. Examples: 'Ferdinand Pichard', 'Reine Des Violettes', 'Paul Neyron'.

Hybrid Musk

Although they arose too late to qualify technically as Old Garden Roses, the hybrid musks are often informally classed with them, since their growth habits and care are much more like the OGRs than Modern Roses. The hybrid musk group was primarily developed by Rev. Joseph Pemberton, a British rosarian, in the first decades of the 20th century, based upon 'Aglaiia', a 1896 cross by Peter Lambert. A seedling of this rose, 'Trier', is considered to be the foundation of the class. The genetics of the class are somewhat obscure, as some of the parents are unknown. Rose multiflora, however, is known to be one parent, and *R. moschata* (the musk rose) also figures in its heritage, though it is considered to be less important than the name would suggest. Hybrid musks are disease-resistant, remontant and generally cluster-flowered, with a strong, characteristic "musk" scent. Examples include 'Buff Beauty' and 'Penelope'.

Hybrid Rugosa

The Rugosas likewise are not officially Old Garden Roses, but tend to be grouped with them. Derived from the *R. rugosa* species of Japan and Korea beginning in the 1880s, these vigorous roses are extremely hardy with excellent disease resistance. Most are extremely fragrant, repeat bloomers with moderately double flat flowers. The defining characteristic of a Hybrid Rugosa rose is its wrinkly leaves, but some hybrids do lack this trait. These roses will often set hips. Examples include 'Hansa' and 'Rosaie de l'Häy'.

Bermuda "Mystery" Roses

A group of several dozen "found" roses that have been grown in Bermuda for at least a century. The roses have significant value and interest for those growing roses in tropical and semi-tropical regions, since they are highly resistant to both nematode damage and the fungal diseases that plague rose culture in hot, humid areas, and capable of blooming in hot and humid weather. Most of these roses are likely Old Garden Rose cultivars that have otherwise dropped out of cultivation, or sports thereof. They are "mystery roses" because their "proper" historical names have been lost. Tradition dictates that they are named after the owner of the garden where they were rediscovered.

Miscellaneous

There are also a few smaller classes (such as Scots, Sweet Brier) and some climbing classes of old roses (including Ayrshire, Climbing China, Laevigata, Sempervirens, Boursault, Climbing Tea, and Climbing Bourbon). Those classes with both climbing and shrub forms are often grouped together.

Lunch Meeting 2nd Feb 2018 Bistro Tempest, St George's



Members enjoyed a delightful luncheon and interesting presentation by Connie Hilker, about her own garden, roses in Hollywood Cemetery, restoration of Bell Garden, Tufton Farm and her work preserving and propagating found and rare old garden roses.



Connie Hilker our guest speaker from Virginia visited the Barngrove Rose Garden

Reminder

Friday March 2nd 2018

Horticultural Hall

7-30 am Hall open

11am Meeting

Bench & Hospitality

Arrangement titles: Class A, B, & C

– ‘Masquerade’, Class D – Shadow
Box

Programme: Clare Jessey, Plant

Protection Officer/Entomologist

Topic: Pests of roses and environ-
mentally friendly solutions

Thursday March 1st 2018

SET UP

Help Needed

Horticultural Hall

Set Up for the Friday meet-
ing

9 – 10 AM