



ORLANDO AREA HISTORICAL ROSE SOCIETY

~*The Historical Rose Herald*~

JANUARY 2012

Sunday, January 8, at 2 pm,



"Singularly Beautiful Roses" will focus on my interest in collecting the single and nearly single hybrid teas, many of which date back to the early decades of the 20th century. They were a novel and unique part of the early evolution of the class. We will go on a journey around the world rediscovering roses that truly reflect a wonderful part of our rose heritage.

I began growing roses in 1980 during an assignment to Robins AFB in Warner Robins, GA. After playing the trombone in several AF bands for 9 years I took an early out and went to work for my in-laws in the nursery and greenhouse business. Soon, though, my love for music led me back into the music career field as a middle school band director. In 2004 I received a life-saving liver transplant and ever since I've been blessed to be able to spend my days in the garden, playing the trombone and enjoying a new pastime - writing. My first book was published in 2009, *The Fragrance of Paradise*, chronicling my spiritual journey through illness and recovery.

Stephen Hoy



Orlando Area Historical Rose Society

Meets monthly on the first Sunday of the month, Sept thru June at City of Orlando's Harry P. Leu Gardens, 1920 N. Forest Ave., Orlando, FL 32803-1537, programs info: 407-647-1219, Doors open 2:00 pm, program starts at 2:30 pm.

Free admission for first time visitors. Free parking.



OAHS ROSE GARDEN

AT THE SANFORD STUDENTS MUSEUM

The historical rose garden began with one rose planted by a Seminole county teacher who wanted to increase awareness in the community about the historical aspects of old garden roses. Students can “hold a piece of history in their hands”! Soon more roses were planted and the Orlando Area Historical Rose Society adopted the garden as a community project. Society members, students, and master gardeners work to maintain the garden

Hope to see everyone at the workday in the OAHS Rose Garden at the museum on the last Saturday of the month, **January 28, 2012**, from 9:00 am to noon. For details or driving directions, contact Tom Burke, ARS Consulting Rosarian, 407-721-9852, tjburke@cfl.rr.com

"I do not know how anyone can live without some small place of enchantment to turn to."

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings



Long Creek Herbs, Jim Long. "How to Eat a Rose" –

***Contact Margie Brown to purchase your copy(ies). Get them before they are sold out!**

- 37 pages filled with recipes using rose petals and are very attractive, and will make fabulous Christmas gifts. Simply Delicious Recipes for Eating Roses Really? Roses for food? Absolutely! In many areas of the world the rose is considered a seasoning herb as well as a lovely flower. Jim has collected recipes from around the world, as well as creating many all new ones himself. You'll find recipes for cakes, cookies, beverages, ice creams, candies and lots more, all using the fragrant rose as the primary flavoring ingredient. 36 pages.

The International Herb Association has selected the rose as the “Herb of The Year” for 2012.

2012 Leu Gardens Plant Sale

March 17th and 18th 2012

Setup March 16th

This year the Orlando Area Historical Rose Society is again participating in the sale of Old Garden Roses at the annual Leu Gardens plant sale. The plant sale is a great way for our Rose Society to meet the local gardening community. The sale of Roses is not only our one big fundraiser of each year but it is a great way for our Rose Society to introduce ourselves to rose buyers; answer rose questions, and encourage them to join us. We are the faces they will meet at our monthly meetings and we will become their rose growing family. It is also a GREAT way for all of us to learn more about the different roses we will be selling and how to plant and grow them. By listening to what other members say to prospective buyers and prospective members, we all learn something new.

There are three days we need volunteer help. - On Friday we will be setting up the booth and on Sat and Sun we will be selling Roses and Memberships. Dress is casual but (hopefully) ROSEY FUN and colorful. The sale is over at 5 pm Sunday and we will need those persons who are staffing the booth at the end of the sale to stay and help clean up.

I am the coordinator for this year's plant sale for the OAHRS so if you have any questions, comments, suggestions, etc please feel free to call me, email me, or see me at the meetings. We all need your help as we can't do it without YOU.

Tom Burke 407 721-9852 tjburke@cfl.rr.com

**PLEASE SIGN UP AT MONTHLY MEETING
CONTACT TOM BURKE or BOBBIE LANG**

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WHAT'S HAPPENING

2012

- January 13-15** **Deep South District's** Mid-Winter meeting
Best Western Hotel in Gainesville, Florida -
Bradenton-Sarasota Rose Society is hosting and they have
have planned a spectacular and fun weekend.
- February 5** **OAHRS Meeting - Pam Greenwald - European rose gardens**
- February 23** **OAHRS 15th Anniversary**
- March 4** **OAHRS Meeting - Planting herbs with roses**

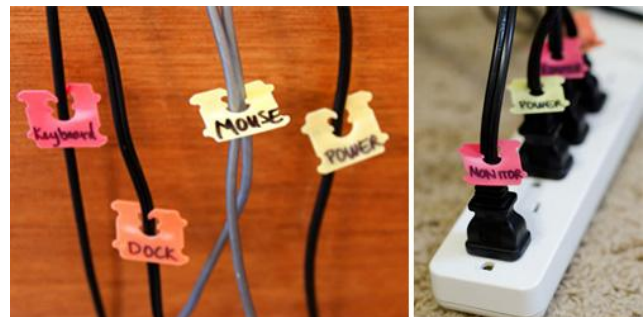
Chuck and Lois Clark from the Central Florida Herb Society
- March 17-18** **OAHRS Rose Plant Sale, Leu Gardens, 9am – 5pm**

♪ Happy Birthday ♪

~ Bits Easterling – JAN 25 ~
*May the beauty and fragrance of roses be
yours to enjoy for many seasons.*

If anyone would like their birthday listed, please email the editor
and include your name, month and day.

Anyone care to name this "planting" ?.....



Bread tags make the perfect-sized cord labels.

Singular Beauty

by Patsy Cunningham

When the word “rose” is spoken, most people have an immediate picture in their mind of a classic hybrid tea, with its many petals and high center. Few think of a fully open flower with just a handful of petals. Yet, the hybrid tea form only came into existence in 1867, with the first hybrid tea, LaFrance. While it is true that other multi-petalled roses had been known in the history of the cultivated rose, most wild (or species) roses are singles, and have their own beauty. The natural beauty of the single rose has also been appreciated, and captured, in a number of roses throughout history. These single roses were well loved and played an important part in culture and art. For example, when in the Middle Ages two English factions were looking for a symbol of their cause, they both used single roses with five petals in their design. The House of Lancaster chose a red rose and the House of York chose a white. When their houses finally joined, the two five petalled roses were superimposed on each other to form the Tudor Rose design.

First let's try to define a single rose. Single flowers in botanical terms are supposed to have one row of petals around their central disc. With “single” roses, this is not always so, some petals may overlap. The current ARS “Handbook for Judging Roses” defines a single rose as one having 5-12 petals. However, the newest ARS registration forms in Modern Roses 11 changes that to 4-11 petals, while 12-16 petals is considered semi-double. The change to 4 petals was to accommodate the species rose *R. Sericea*, the only rose with 4 petals.

One special attraction of single roses is that since the petals overlap little or not at all, the sunlight can often shine through, showing their subtleties of color and shape in a way a full rose could not. Some single roses have an almost ethereal appearance because of this.

Most species roses are single, very often with the typical 5 petal shape. A small pink five petalled rose can look so similar to an apple blossom that it's not too surprising to learn that they are in the same family. As apple blossoms are among my favorite flowers, you can see why I'd be fond of single roses.

The pink single rose that just about everyone knows is *Dainty Bess*, a hybrid tea bred in 1925. Archer's choice of hybrid tea as the classification puts [Dainty Bess](#) at a disadvantage in a rose show, as it could never win best of class, i.e. Queen of Show, with its 4-11 petalled form. Its beautiful deep maroon stamens and disc along with its golden to chocolate colored pollen against the pale pink are very elegant. Add to that a tea fragrance and you have a very desirable rose.



The next single that many of you are familiar with is [Altissimo](#), a seven petalled climber. This is a rose that stops people dead in their tracks with its enormous, blood red blooms. The petals have extraordinary substance and look very much like velvet or sueded silk. It has a prominent golden disc in its center. There is so much pollen that it often looks like gold has been dusted on the petals. The blooms are long lasting on the bush and form enormous hips if not deadheaded. Be aware that it is a very stiff climber, and the young canes should be swiftly bent and tied before they become impossible to train.

It has been in first or second place for the last 3 years for winning the most Best of Classes in the climbing category, along with [Fourth of July](#), an “almost single” with 10-16 petals.



[Playboy](#) and [Playgirl](#) are also high on the list of must-have single roses. They are both floribundas and also very popular in rose shows. Playgirl has large hot pink blooms with golden stamens. The petals are very full and ruffled, and sometimes irregular lacy edges. The fragrance is strong, as it has Angel Face as a pollen parent.

Playboy was its pod parent. Playboy is even more playful in its coloration than the hot pink Playgirl. It is a mixture of red, orange and yellow on each bloom, on a disease resistant bush.



[Knockout](#), another single, is an extraordinarily disease resistant shrub with red to deep pink petals. It looks like a loose double flower but really has only 5 to 11 petals. It doesn't have that elegant open shape that most singles have, but it practically glows in the early evening. Knockout does well with as little as four hours of sunlight, which brings up another point about single roses.



Many single roses do not require as much sun or heat to open their blooms. With so few petals, they open swiftly and easily. They differ from full roses also in that they can actually close back up on a cool night and maybe in an air conditioned rose show hall. Reportedly, single roses can also rebloom more readily, since these blooms require less energy from the plant.

[Sally Holmes](#) and [Ballerina](#), being hybrid musks, are two other singles that tolerate some shade. Ballerina can be washed out if planted in full sun; try it in partial shade to add some pink to the blooms. Neither is grown so much for its individual blooms as for their unending masses of closely grouped flowers; in fact, Sally Holmes is described by many as resembling a hydrangea.



One of our favorite singles at the Roger Williams Park Victorian Rose Garden is [Nearly Wild](#). This is a bushy floribunda bred by Dr. and Mrs. Walter Brownell in Little Compton, Rhode Island back in 1941. It is deep pink shading to white in the center. The petals can have a crinkly appearance, and indeed look “nearly wild”. One of our members grows a hedge of this rose and found they tolerated being soaked by the ocean and tossed out of their beds by a hurricane without permanent damage. Nearly Wild is one of the few Brownells easily obtained all over the country.

Going on to less well known singles, [Poulsen's Pearl](#) (Poulsen, 1949) is a great shrub-like floribunda to grow. It has large trusses of pale pink five-petalled blooms with very striking magenta colored stamens. It's disease resistant and forms an attractive rounded shrub. [Golden Wings](#) is a shrub bred in 1956 from Soeur Therese crossed with a R. Spinosissima seedling. It has enormous pale yellow flowers with deep orange red stamens. [Dairy Maid](#) by LeGrice is somewhat similar, but with smaller flowers and a more prominent center. [Dusky Maiden](#), also by LeGrice, is an attractive dark red with some fragrance; surprisingly, this single rose is in the ancestry of many of David Austin's roses. My favorite climbing single is [Summer Wine](#), introduced in 1985 by Kordes. The flowers on this extremely vigorous climber are variable in color depending on the weather, from deep pink, to coral, sometimes even a touch of orange. The bases of their stamens are magenta in color. The blooms have an apple fragrance. Keep it well deadheaded for good rebloom. It can be mail-ordered on its own roots and will establish itself quickly.

Discussing single Old Garden Roses or Species roses would require a full book, but I can't finish without mentioning my favorite species rose. [Rosa Glauca](#) is a vigorous once-flowering rose, with small rich pink five petalled blooms fading to white at the center. Despite blooming only once, the bush is attractive all year because of its neat narrow blue-green foliage and the hips it sets. It's also known as Rosa Rubrifolia since the leaves can have a reddish tinge as well. It is popular with flower arrangers because the foliage is so much more delicate and graceful than typical rose foliage, and, of course, because of the unusual color. When the blooms first open and are fresh, they are like little jewels. This freshness is the key to exhibiting any single in a rose show. If the blooms have been open more than a day, chances are that their pollen has dried up and their stamens are darkening and dehydrating.

Miniature roses also have some attractive singles, but so far none I have seen have the grace that I associate with single roses. [Baby Love](#), a yellow single mini, stands out with its incredible health and huge abundance of blooms.

So add some single roses to your garden for elegance and delicate beauty. Once you've had a chance to really know them, bet you won't stop with just a single 'single' in your garden.



Recurrent Mosses from an Old Man

Darrell g.h. Schramm

‘Mme Louis Leveque’

Photo courtesy of HERNANDEZ Annie

The moss rose seems rather neglected today. My heritage rose friends and associates rarely speak of them, and my modern rose friends and acquaintances seem hardly to know what they are. Indeed some have expressed surprise, even wonderment, at the appearance of this rose when in bud—the mossy look of the glands on sepals, on calyx, on flower stem, and sometimes on leaflets. I grant you that one does not expect to see moss on roses. But the mossiness is both fragrant, especially if lightly rubbed, and attractive, giving a soft appearance to the buds, as well as to a bouquet of mixed roses. Because these old lovelies add interest and texture to the garden, not to mention a pleasant scent from many of them and certain, unusual *je ne sais quoi*, I feel compelled to put in a partisan word on their behalf.

The early moss roses, like some today, were sports of the centifolia rose. It is a difficult rose to propagate since it rarely suckers, its cuttings rarely develop roots, and grafting does not ensure production of the mossy glands on the plant. Not until after 1807 were seedlings raised but none, according to rose authorities Graham Thomas and Roy Shepherd, as beautiful as the original ‘Common Moss’.

The first moss, *Rosa centifolia muscosa*, usually referred to as ‘Common Moss’, is a clear, rose-colored flower, full and many-petaled like the centifolia. An early mention of the moss rose was that by the Frenchman Freard du Castel in his book on flower gardening; he asserted that in 1696 he had acquired it from Carcassonne, in the south of France, where apparently it had been known for about fifty years, making its apparently first recorded appearance about 1646. But the ninth issue of *Journal des Roses* claims that “the double moss [was] introduced into France from Holland in 1596.” Rose G. Kingsley in 1908 echoed that claim when she wrote that the moss rose, “a sport from the common Provence or Cabbage rose, was also introduced into England from Holland in 1596.” At any rate, its introduction goes back some four hundred years, give or take fifty. Sometime between 1710 and 1720 a Dutch professor of botany and medicine, Dr. Hermann Boerhaave, obtained a moss rose and recorded it in his 1720 index of plants growing in his garden. And although to my knowledge no record of it occurs between 1596 and 1710, by 1724 this rose was definitely growing in England, named in a rose list of Robert Ferber’s nursery in Kensington as “Moss Provence Rose.”

The first important variation was discovered and introduced by Henry Shailer in 1788 as ‘Shailer’s White Moss’. Along with ‘Common Moss’ and ‘Rene d’Anjou’, Graham Thomas considers it superior in beauty to all other mosses.

Vilmorin in Paris came out with ‘Vilmorin’ in 1805. A single moss of five petals appeared in the garden of Countess of Wandes in Bayswater in 1807. ‘White Bath’, also known as ‘Clifton Moss’, even whiter and mossier than ‘Shailer’s White’, which it replaced in popularity, was introduced in 1810. In 1814 ‘Pompon Moss’, also called ‘Mossy De Meaux’, made its appearance.

The 1820s produced a few single mosses, which have disappeared. Then, with the exception of 'Gracilis' and 'Zoe', there occurred a lull in new moss roses. Not until 1839 with 'Angelique Quetier', a dark pink with bright brown moss, did production of mosses contribute handsomely to nurserymen and gardeners alike, especially in France.

By 1850 about fifty varieties of moss roses were in commerce. Indeed, in the 1850s and 60s the popularity of the moss was at its peak. The Frenchmen Laffay and Robert (often with Moreau) as well as Moreau-Robert were the outstanding producers of moss roses from the

Mid to the late 19th century. Eventually that selection of fifty would grow to four times as many, only to be reduced to about half that number commercially available today, and some of those difficult to obtain.

What follows is a short list of ten continuous or repeat-blooming mosses with a brief description and a brief history or commentary.

'Deuil de Paul Fontaine': 1873; handsome, dark purple-red and vigorous. Francois Fontaine was a rosarian and horticulturist near Paris who discovered this rose among his seedlings in 1867; he studied its health and vigor carefully before offering it to the public six years later. The name translates to "Mourning for Paul Fontaine."

'Eugenie Guinoisseau': 1864; cerise, changing to violet or lilac purple. It was grown from seed by Bertrand Guinoisseau, a horticulturist in Angers,



France, and named after his daughter. Gregg Lowery of Vintage Gardens, one of the very few aficionados of moss roses that I know, singles out 'Eugenie Guinoisseau' as among his favorite roses.

'Henri Martin': 1863; deep purplish red with camellia-like petals. Henri Martin was a socialist, a Mason, a Parisian senator, and the author of a nineteen-volume history of France. He was instrumental in collecting funds to present the Statue of Liberty to the United States as a gift, the presentation of which occurred three years after he died.

'James Veitch': 1864; violet crimson; a short plant. James Veitch was a British horticulturist and nurseryman who owned two large nurseries that sold plants from the world over. The brothers Thomas and William Lobb brought or sent back much of his nursery stock. (Lobb died at St. Mary's Hospital, San Francisco, in 1864.)

'Mme Landeau': 1873; supposedly the original rose was pink speckled with white, but today the rose is pink "veined and speckled with darker pink," so perhaps the name is incorrect. Over the years there have been numerous Madame Landeaus, including a racehorse in England in the late 1850s and a madam of a brothel. Mme Landeau may be related to Victor Landeau for whom another rose, a prolific, huge, light purple hybrid perpetual, was named.

'Mme Moreau': 1872; vermillion or reddish rose with some white stripes. This is one of the later mosses that has not lost its fragrance. It was raised by Moreau-Robert. The name would seem to commemorate a relative of Monsieur Moreau (not to be confused with Monsieur Moreau-Robert). But it could be named for the wife he intensely disliked. In 1804 the new Emperor exiled Moreau from



France. Part of an international coalition organized against Napoleon, Moreau returned to Europe in 1813. As architect of the Battle of Dresden, he was riding on the battlefield with Czar Alexander when he was struck by a cannon ball, resulting in the amputation of both legs. On August 30, the third day of being carried by Russian soldiers to safety, he wrote a letter to Mme Moreau. Briefly he explained what had occurred, ending it with "Please excuse my scribbling. I love you and embrace you with

all my heart.” He died three days later.

‘Mme William Paul’: 1869; bright rose, the outer petals often lighter pink; very fragrant; a much neglected but stunning rose. Moreau-Robert (another source states Robert and Moreau) named it in honor of the wife of William Paul, outstanding English rose breeder, who wrote the excellent book *The Rose Garden*. (Perhaps because the rose is sometimes called ‘Mrs. William Paul’, rosarian Peter Beales incorrectly assumes it was bred in the U.K. by Paul himself.)

‘Mousseline’: 1855; white, like soft muslin (mousseline means muslin), continuously blooming. It is also called ‘Alfred de Dalmas’, but the two are not one. According to Brent Dickerson, ‘Mousseline’ appears as blush white and fades to white, exhibits no clusters in bloom, displays fine prickles, and grows a medium-sized flower;

‘Alfred de Dalmas’, on the other hand, exhibits a pink center with blush white edges, habitually clusters, displays strong and numerous prickles on a “very thorny” bush, and grows flowers that are small or medium in size. It also is a continuous bloomer.

‘Rene d’Anjou’: 1853; a dark pink rose with crinkled and veined petals. Rene d’Anjou (1409-1480) was the son of the famous and powerful Yolande of Aragon, a comrade-in-arms with Joan of Arc, and later the King of Naples. He was known for patronizing the arts.

I must add one last moss rose because it is one of my favorites: ‘Mme Louis Leveque’. It’s silvery pink, with huge, scented blossoms, upright from five to six feet tall, and remontant. It was one of the 175 or so roses bred by the firm Leveque et fils. Louis Leveque had already given the same name to a tea rose and to a hybrid perpetual earlier. One would guess he was enamored of his wife Clarisse—in fact, five years after naming the moss, in 1903 he named yet another rose ‘Mme Louis Leveque’, but it seems to have vanished quickly.



Though the tea rose was still in commerce in the 1980s, the moss rose is the only one that has survived. Grow it, and you’ll see why. Perhaps if you grow one of these recurrent-flowering moss roses, you will be enticed to grow others, recurrent or not. After all, unless you are a rolling stone, is there really a good reason why you shouldn’t gather a little moss?

(Permission was obtained from Darrell g.h. Schramm to reprint this article in the OAHRS newsletter. Previously published in the *North Bay Rosarian* newsletter, Richard Affleck, editor.)



“The history of the rose is as old and almost as complicated as the human race. Types and classes have flourished, scattered and interbred. There are bigger gaps in rose history... longer silences... but roses and man have travelled along thru history on the same broad paths of change, decline and fall. Great men and women have lived and died and recorded themselves in history. What an interesting world it would be if the greatest were still with us, alive and representative of their era... Alas they are gone forever, but the rose, in its infinite variety, still survives, identically as it grew and flowered even before the Christian era.” --Will Tillotson



Deep South “Champions Of Roses”

30th annual Mid-Winter Meeting

Best Western Gateway Grand

January 3-15, 2012, Gainesville, FL

One of the nicest things about attending a Mid-Winter conference is that it is totally relaxing and fun. This weekend is an incredible experience of education, fun and fellowship among rosarians. This will be the 30th year that this meeting has been held in the Deep South District and this year's sponsor is the Bradenton-Sarasota Rose Society.

The **speakers for this meeting are exceptional**. The BSRS considers them to be among the finest in the U.S., and we are so appreciative that they graciously agreed to be a part of this Mid-Winter Meeting. **Satish Prabhu**, from South Carolina, will be speaking on “A New Look at Our Old Hobby.” Satish and his lovely wife, Viyaya, are among the most accomplished exhibitors in our nation. **Stephen Hoy**, acclaimed “Singularly Beautiful Roses” newsletter editor (who knows more about single roses than Stephen?), will give a program called “A Spotlight on the Roses Bred by Amateur Hybridizers.” **Lynn Griffith**, from A and L Laboratories in Deerfield, Florida, follows with his very informative program called “Common Rose Growing Misconceptions.” This man is a plethora of scientific rose-growing information and communicates it well. Alabaman **David Clemmons**, hybridizer of great mini and miniflora roses, named after racehorses, will speak on “Joy in the Thoroughbred Rose Garden.” His roses are exquisite and show so very well. **Sandy Lundberg**, accomplished national exhibitor of the Bob and Sandy duo, will be sharing her knowledge about her favorite new cultivars. People across the nation send Sandy roses for evaluation. This program is called “Sandy’s Pics.” Last, but not least, past ARS president, **Steve Jones**, will be our featured speaker for Friday and Saturday night. Last summer he toured Europe for quite a while visiting rose gardens. His pictures should really wow us and his knowledge about Old Garden Roses is extensive. The raffle also promises to be exciting with lots of rose related stuff and even new rose varieties to bid on.

The **vendors that will be there** have requested that you get your orders to them as early as possible. They are Jim and Daisy Mills of **K and M Roses**, Clayton Beaty of Mills Magic, Pam Greenwald of **Angel Gardens** (old garden and imported roses), Geoff and Debbie Coolidge of **Cool Roses**, Tim Myers/Jinger Gordon of **Jinger’s Jungle**, The **Rose Gardner/Harlane Labels** (Wendy Tilley will bring your rose labels to the meeting if you pre-order), Jim Young of **Purely Organic** and Valerie Frayer, **jewelry designer** (gorgeous rose jewelry and bronze medal, rose gold encasings). All the essentials will be there in two big rooms with tables and chairs.

The **Sunday morning Consulting Rosarian School** will wrap up the weekend events. If you plan to take the test to become a CR or audit to renew your certification, you will need to promptly contact Ralph Stream (streamj@gmail.com).



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Free admission for first time visitors. Free parking.

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Founding Officers of OAHRS: (est. FEB 23, 1997)

Elaine & Ron Ellman, Midge Mycoff, George Williamson, and Peggy Coven

Past Presidents : (calendar year, Jan thru Dec)

Elaine Ellman 1997-1999

Margie Brown 2000-2003

Susan Machalek 2004-2005

Joyce Sydnor 2006-2007

George Williamson 2007-2008

Tom Burke 2009-2011

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We insernt mitaskes rounitley in tihs pubiclaiotn to prvoide amnumiotin for the contsanly cracritical. Mrak all cerrrotcions wtih a red pecnil and pcalle in curcilar flie.