



Rose Petals



Short Rose-Related Info-Bits to Stay Connected

October 15, 2023 Edition

HRS Excursion to the Waipahu Plantation Village

By Lynn Koba, HRS Consulting Rosarian and Cathy Matsuzaki

On Saturday, September 16th, a group of nine Honolulu Rose Society (HRS) members gathered to tour Hawaii's Plantation Village (Village) located in historic Waipahu town. If you've never been to the Village, it is like taking a step back in time as we journeyed together on a guided tour to learn and experience how our ancestors may have lived back in the days on Hawaii's sugar plantations.

The first successful sugar plantation had its start in 1835 on Kauai. In April 1995, the last sugar operations on Oahu, Oahu Sugar Company shut down. In late 2012, the last sugar company in the state of Hawaii, Hawaiian Commercial &



Photo by Ryan Matsuzaki

Sugar Company (better known as HC&S), closed its operations. With such a long yet relatively recent history, many of us probably have grandparents, parents, or other relatives who have or had ties to the

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Hybrid Wichurana Spotlight: *Dr. Huey*

By Cathy Matsuzaki

As Rosarians, we are familiar with the ***Dr. Huey*** rose variety which is commonly used as a rootstock for many different roses sold in the market today. However, few people (including myself) know about the actual rose variety known as ***Dr. Huey***.

Dr. Huey is a Hybrid Wichurana rose, which is a Rambler that can be trained as a Climber. It was bred by Captain George C. Thomas, Jr. in the United States in 1914, and introduced in the United States by Bobbink & Atkins in 1920 as ***Dr. Huey***. The parentage of this rose stems from *Ethel*, a light pink Hybrid Wichurana, which was bred by Turner Nurseries in the United Kingdom before 1911 and *Gruss an*



Photo by Myrna Cariaga

Teplitz, a vigorous medium red Hybrid China bred by Rudolf Geschwind in Austria-Hungary before 1897. The name for this

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Floribunda Spotlight: *Ketchup & Mustard*



Photo by Myrna Cariaga

By Cathy Matsuzaki and Marsha Yokomichi

More than just condiments on a hot dog, ketchup and mustard are reminiscent of warm fall colors. Yes, the autumn season is upon us, but here in Hawaii we barely notice any difference in the weather. The foliage on our trees doesn't change to brilliant orange, red, and yellow hues as they do on the mainland. However, if you are lucky enough to have the rose ***Ketchup & Mustard*** growing in your garden, you can still enjoy the stunning red and yellow colorations of typical fall foliage right here in Hawaii.

If this bi-colored beauty with red on its topside and yellow on its underside looks familiar, it may be because this rose variety was one that formerly adorned our UGC Rose Garden. ***Ketchup & Mustard*** is a unique and vibrant red blend, bi-colored Floribunda rose bred by award-winning hybridizer and Director of Research for Weeks Roses, Christian Bedard before 2008.

It was introduced in the United States by Weeks Wholesale Rose

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Floribunda Spotlight: *Ketchup & Mustard*



A breath-taking bed of *Ketchup & Mustard* at Rose Hills Memorial Park.

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Grower, Inc. in 2012. The parentage for *Ketchup & Mustard* stems from the *City of San Francisco* rose, which is a medium red Floribunda bred by Tom Carruth (formerly with Weeks Roses) in 2000, and the *Shockwave* rose, which is a medium yellow Floribunda also bred by Tom Carruth in 2006.

Ketchup & Mustard's buds swirl open to reveal elegant spiraled velvety blooms with a 20 to 28 petal count for each rose. This is definitely an eye-catching rose that holds its colors well until the last petals on the rose drop. Its medium to large flowers are very double with a high-centered to cupped bloom form averaging 3-1/4" and up to 4" in diameter. Sources indicate that *Ketchup & Mustard* produces the best color and flower size in cooler weather conditions.

Nevertheless, the abundant clustered blooms of *Ketchup & Mustard* are a dramatic sight to behold. On the mainland, in cooler weather, it is a floriferous bloomer with new blossoms unfurling while existing flowers begin to drop its petals. The small boldly colored clusters are striking against its medium, glossy, light green foliage. The medium shrub can grow to heights of 2 to 4 feet and widths of 2 to 3 feet at maturity.

With *Ketchup & Mustard's* compact, tidy, upright, rounded and bushy (well-branched) growth habit, it is ideal for one's garden landscape, short hedges along the walkway, containers to accent your patio, or in decorative pots on both sides of your front door welcoming guests to your home with its showy and fanciful blooms. As with most roses, *Ketchup & Mustard* does best in full sunlight, but it can also flourish in partial shade. Since it's borne on strong, short to medium almost thornless stems, these cut flowers make a lovely bouquet on your dining table with its mild apple and tea fragrance.

It's interesting to note, *Ketchup & Mustard* is also known by its nickname, *Snazzee*. It was an award winner for the Golden Rose of Rose Hill Award in 2013. HRS Master Rosarians Myrna Cariaga and Marsha Yokomichi and Consulting Rosarians Ron Matsuzaki and Bob Speer were lucky to be part of the International Jury at the Rose Hills Memorial Park International Rose Trials in 2013 when Christian Bédard won the prestigious award.



Christian receiving the Golden Rose of Rose Hills Award.

The rose varieties in the rose trials are evaluated by a Permanent Jury over a two-year period. Scores of the International Jury which judge the same rose varieties on the day of the international rose trials are added to the Permanent Jury scores and the Golden Rose of Rose Hills is the variety with the highest cumulative score.



(L-R): Marsha, Myrna, Christian, Cindy Mandale from the Missoula Rose Society, Ron, and Bob after the Rose Hills awards ceremony. Photographer: Unknown

All photos by Myrna Cariaga unless otherwise noted.

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myokomichi@hawaii.rr.com for possible inclusion in a future edition.

HRS Rose Petals Newsletter
Marsha Yokomichi, Editor

Waipahu Plantation Village Excursion

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sugar industry. Surely, these individuals must have had many of their own stories to tell regarding that era in our Hawaii history.

Our docent for the day was Gary Tokuda, who was very informative and humorous. He had a lot of stories to share with us. The Village is rich in history and tells the story of people from different cultures coming to Hawaii to work on the sugar plantations. We got to see and visit restored buildings and homes depicting the diversified cultures which made up the plantation community including Hawaiian, Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Korean, Okinawan, Portuguese and Puerto Rican.



Docent Gary Tokuda welcoming us to the Waipahu Plantation Village. Photo by Marsha Yokomichi

The interior and decor of each home reflected the specific cultures of those who once resided in such dwellings of the time. Some of the belongings of each ethnic group were used to furnish the homes with items from about 1900 to the late 1930's. Many of the clothing; furniture; kitchen utensils and equipment; art and personal artifacts looked well-used but also well-made. We also saw replicas of



Photo by Lynn Koba

plantation structures reflective of a community-camp such as the plantation store; barber shop; infirmary; community "furo" or bathhouse; social/union hall and manager's camp office. And, being the plant-people that we are, we naturally noticed the plantings around these homes, too.



Photo by Myrna Cariaga

We were, of course, drawn to a rose plant growing outside one of the dwellings. The sign next to the plant described it as a Galica rose.

Gary, our docent, imparted interesting and eye-opening perspectives of the impact that all the various group of immigrants had and still have on our society today. The camps to separate the different ethnic groups; the different wage scales for the different ethnic groups; and the attempt to maintain the traditional cultures while trying to make a living while leaving a legacy for future generations.



The furo area. Photo by Lynn Koba

The homes capture the different values and cultural differences like the Chinese meeting hall; a building for making tofu; a bathhouse; and among other areas; a large open area for social gatherings. There are antiquated iceboxes (the predecessor

of the modern refrigerator/freezer), sewing machines powered by manual foot pedals; and antiquated typewriters in many of the homes. These all pointed to signs of frugal savings and the importance of spending wisely.



Photo by Lynn Koba

There were also handmade doilies and quilts. It was interesting to note that all the food that was consumed back then had to be prepared from scratch – no buying readymade food dishes from Costco!

Luckily, we may never experience how difficult plantation life was, or life in general was, especially for women back then. But Gary shed light on the very real ideology of the time that "women were second-class citizens." Women had the privilege of getting up earlier than the rest of the family to prepare meals and get everyone ready for work or school; eating after the men were done with their meal; and bathing in the furo only after the men were done. It was an interesting glimpse into daily life of all the different cultures that made up Hawaii plantation life back in the day.

After the hour-and-a-half tour, we enjoyed our bento lunch on the picnic benches at the Village under the cool shade of a large tree. It was a nice time for us to share in the camaraderie and catch-up with one another. Thank you to the following members who attended the tour: Janice Agena, Myrna Cariaga, Deena Gary, Ann Ho, Lynn Koba, Mary Ann Recaido, Elissa Pickard, Candace Tasoe and Marsha Yokomichi. Thank you to Cathy, Marsha, and Myrna for helping to coordinate the excursion and lunch.

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rose, **Dr. Huey**, was announced at a meeting of the executive committee of the American Rose Society held at the Bloomfield Gardens on June 4, 1919.

As a common characteristic of Hybrid Wichurana and Rambler roses, **Dr. Huey** blooms usually only once a year (typically in the mid-late spring or early summer), but in massive and magnificent displays featuring gorgeous small clusters of velvety dark scarlet-crimson semi-double roses with yellow stamens. As the roses mature, the color will change to a dark magenta shade.

Each medium bud opens to a delicate blossom averaging 2" in diameter with a 9 to 16 petal count. **Dr. Huey** is very vigorous and if allowed to grow out, it can become a very beautiful and showy large-flowered climber with a graceful arching form, growing to heights of 10 to 12 feet and widths of up to 8 feet. Pruning should be done immediately after flowering.

Although **Dr. Huey** has a mild to almost no fragrance, it is still considered to be a lovely rose with a nearly thornless quality. Perhaps for people like me (who do not have a green thumb), an ideal quality is that **Dr. Huey** is hard to eradicate (even on purpose) and it has an absolute resilience to thrive. If it's left to continue growing, it comes back the next year even stronger. **Dr. Huey** is tolerant of shade and does well even in poor soil conditions, another testament to its hardiness. It is, however, susceptible to fungal diseases such as Black Spot and Powdery Mildew.

As a rose grower, have you ever noticed a pretty small red rose blooming intertwined with your rose plants? At first glance you may think what an amazing phenomenon, but taking a closer look at this red rose, you may notice that the leaves on its narrow stem may be glossy and look a bit different than the normal rose leaves you have on your plant. It may be a **Dr. Huey** sucker, which is a growth



Photo by Myrna Cariaga

originating from the rootstock emerging from below the bud union where the rose was grafted. Not to worry as this is a common occurrence.

Pruning/cutting suckers will make them come back even stronger, but they should be removed if you do not want it to eventually consume your original rose plant. The proper technique is to carefully tear away the sucker from the cane of your rose plant. This is easily done with your finger if you catch it early and it's still young. Usually, the sucker is found above the soil level, but rarely you may have to dig down a bit to the growth source to remove it from the cane.

Dr. Huey is still predominantly used in the rose breeding business and large-scale production as the rootstock to graft other roses (bud eyes) onto mainly due to its extraordinary strong vitality. It has been found to give roses a quicker start than their own roots, offers ease in propagation, flexibility to various growing conditions, and the negative qualities (such as its proneness to fungal diseases) do not pass on to the new grafted roses. **Dr. Huey** was chosen as the perfect candidate for rootstock to help rose scions grow well. The scion is the plant which is going to be grafted onto another plant/rootstock where it will continue to grow. Rose scions are chosen because of its beautiful coloration, fragrance and other admirable qualities. However, **Dr. Huey** is bred to bloom and has a habit of not wanting to stay underground. Over a period of time (years), the canes on the grafted rose may die back or be removed due to disease, and the more predominant and healthier canes of **Dr. Huey** then sprout from the rootstock and continue to flourish.

Especially on the mainland, **Dr. Huey** is commonly found at sites of older or abandoned homes and neighborhoods because it has been used for many years as a rootstock to cultivate roses. Although few Rosarians purposely chose to plant a **Dr. Huey** rose in their own garden, maybe even considering it to be invasive and unruly, you may decide to keep that sucker growing after reading how beautiful and charming this rose can really be. Thank you, **Dr. Huey**, for making so many other beautiful roses possible for everyone to enjoy!

Who was Dr. Huey?

Robert Huey was born on January 15, 1843 and relocated from Ireland to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania where he began his study of dentistry. His study was interrupted while serving in the war. After his return, he graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1867. After the untimely deaths of his wife and two of his five children, Dr. Huey immersed himself in other activities, including his fondness of growing roses. Finding very little information on growing roses like the beautiful specimens displayed in the catalogs, he set out on a mission by writing and talking of his perseverance and finally success of growing roses after his "plants would die by the dozen."

George C. Thomas, Jr. was one of those who was influenced by Dr. Huey's efforts. Together they made great strides in rose culture with an emphasis on the advantages of grafted/budded roses and the suitability of rose cultivars. Dr. Huey, as the mentor, had spent a great deal of time testing every Hybrid Perpetual in the catalog of the Irish rose-growing firm, Alexander Dickson & Sons, as well as evaluating the fairly new group of roses known as Hybrid Teas.

In an article in the March 1905 issue of *Country Life In America*, Dr. Huey stated that he observed an advantage of budded plants as compared to "strong own-root" plants of the same variety (Ulrich Brünner). He also said in the same



Armchair Traveler: Fredensborg Palace Rose Garden Fredensborg, Denmark

By Marsha Yokomichi
HRS Master Rosarian

This month, we journey back to the Scandinavian country of Denmark to visit the **Fredensborg Palace Rose Garden** located on the island of Zealand. Fredensborg Palace, or Fredensborg Castle as it is sometimes referred, is the 18th century baroque palace which is the current spring and autumn retreat for Her Majesty Queen Margrethe II, the Queen of Denmark. So majestic and stately are the Fredensborg Palace, translated as “the Palace of

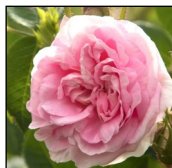


the “Versailles of Denmark.”

Looking back in history, Queen Margrethe II’s mother, the beloved Queen Maria Sophie Frederikke who reigned from 1808 to 1839 became Queen when her husband’s father, King Christian VII of Denmark passed away in 1808. During her reign, Queen Maria Sophie Frederikke created a charming rose garden in the Palace’s Private Garden surrounded by water in what was known as the previous king’s private exotic-animal zoo. A small footbridge allows access to the



rose garden and the stately Flora statue which tower above the roses. Queen Marie Sophie Frederikke loved roses and she is the namesake for rose hybridizer James Booth’s OGR Alba rose named *Queen of Denmark* in 1816.



Queen of Denmark
Rose. Photo Source:
<https://palatineroses.com/product/queen-of-denmark-rose/>

She relinquished her Queen title upon the death of her husband King Frederick VI of Denmark in 1839 and was then known as the Queen Mother. Her daughter, Queen Ingrid and King Frederick IX are the parents of the current Queen Margrethe II.

The palace gardens in their current form and including the **Fredensborg Rose Garden** were refurbished in 2010 and they are still considered one of the largest historical gardens in Denmark. The current **Fredensborg Palace Rose Garden** was given as a present to Queen Margrethe II in celebration of her 70th Birthday in 2010.

The gardens are designed in formal baroque style and are characterized with expansive lush green lawns, carefully manicured hedges, meticulously crafted handmade statues, and stunning pops of color from roses and many other flowering and companion plants throughout. While difficult to see from the ground level, the design of the **Fredensborg Palace Rose Garden** was inspired by the pattern on Michelangelo’s Piazza del Campidoglio in Rome.



Source: <https://www.conex.dk/arrangementer/18th-world-rose-convention-friday-29th-june-wednesday-4th-july/>

The Honolulu delegation of Honolulu Rose Society members had an opportunity to visit the **Fredensborg Palace Rose Garden** when we attended the World Rose Convention in Copenhagen several years ago. Unfortunately, there were literally hundreds of convention guests that visited the garden at the same time

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A view of the Fredensborg Palace Rose Garden—Outside looking in.



One of the many statues in the rose garden.



A beautiful specimen of an unknown rose variety.

Armchair Traveler: *Fredensborg Palace Rose Garden*

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so it was much too crowded to get good photos.

We instead ventured off to the Herb Garden and Orangery which were established in 1995. There, we saw beautiful arches of climbing roses adorning the pathways. Truly a



sight to behold even with so many people traversing the walkways together with us!

We counted ourselves lucky because this portion of the garden located in what's known as the Private Garden of the royal family is off-limits to the public most of the year. It is only



open to the public for four to five weeks in the summer when the Queen is not in residence. The rest of the garden surrounding the palace is open year-round.

The **Fredensborg Palace Rose Garden** is located at Slottet 1B, 3480 Fredensborg, Denmark. Make sure that the date you plan to visit falls within the exclusive time that visitors can take guided or self-guided tours of the Private Garden and some portions of the palace. Check the official website for information on guided tours which take place from July 1 to early August. Make sure to select options

for tours conducted in English. Admission prices: Adults DKK 125 or about US \$21; children DKK 50 or about US \$7. You may also take self-guided tours on your own from July 1 to 31st but you'll be missing out on the fascinating history that only a knowledgeable official tour guide can share with you.

All photos by Marsha Yokomichi unless otherwise noted.

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Hybrid Wichurana Spotlight: *Dr. Huey*

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article that although *Rosa Multiflora* was then the rootstock of choice, he surmised that "It is very probable that the best stock for our use has not yet been introduced."

Dr. Huey gifted 50 rose bushes to George Thomas, who then began breeding roses in 1912 with the goal of producing "everblooming" climbing roses and better garden varieties. His first hybridized roses were done at the family's Bloomfield Farm and in 1914, the **Dr. Huey** rose was created. In 1916, ARS President S. S. Pennock recognized Dr. Huey as "one of the best amateur rose-growers in this country". Dr. Huey recommended the ARS to direct its focus toward the general public and to create a

committee to provide information and answer questions about rose culture, thus leading to the creation of the Consulting Rosarian Program.

Dr. Huey wrote an article entitled, "Propagation by Budding", which was published in 1917 in the *American Rose Annual*. After growing roses for 40 years, Dr. Huey was convinced that budded roses were far better than own-root roses in growth and development.

In January of 1918 Dr. Huey was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Rose Test Garden Committee. In recognition of his pioneering work with roses, Dr. Huey was honored with the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's Gold Medal in 1924. Dr. Huey passed away on March 12, 1928.

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