

## Shrub Roses

This class encompasses bushy roses that do not fit into the other classes of modern roses. It includes hybrid musks, hybrid rugosas, and David Austin English roses. Roses in these groups are generally easy to grow with a spreading habit. Their flowers come in a variety of colors and are single or double, blooming over a long period of time in the summer. Examples of cultivars in the garden are 'Home Run', 'Lion's Rose', 'Double Bubble', and 'Golden Wings'.



*Rosa 'Wise Portia'*

## Climbing Roses



*Rosa 'Veilchenblau'*

These roses with long canes can be tied onto a support, such as a fence or trellis. In nature, plants with climbing habits would tangle themselves through other shrubs or trees. These plants can include roses classed as old or modern, as one-time or repeat-blooming, and as species, ramblers, large-flowered climbers, or shrubs. Ramblers have especially pliable, long canes that

conform gracefully to the Dean Bond Rose Garden's supports of posts and swagged chains. Favorites found encircling the garden include 'Don Juan', 'Veilchenblau', 'Laguna', 'Aloha', 'Golden Gate', and 'Cloud 10'.



Rose pinning, a Commencement tradition



## About the Scott Arboretum

The Scott Arboretum is a green oasis uniquely situated on the Swarthmore College campus. Over 300 acres create the College landscape and provide a display of the best ornamental plants recommended for Delaware Valley gardens.

Established in 1929 as a living memorial to Arthur Hoyt Scott, Class of 1895, through a gift from his family, the Arboretum continues to thrive today. There are over 4,000 different kinds of plants grown on the campus, selected for their outstanding ornamental qualities, ease of maintenance, and resistance to disease. Major plant collections include: flowering cherries, crabapples, hollies, lilacs, magnolias, tree peonies, rhododendrons, hydrangeas, conifers, vines, summer flowering shrubs, viburnums, and witchhazels.

Maps and specialized brochures on plants growing on the campus are available at the Arboretum office, which also houses a horticultural reference library. The Arboretum is open from dawn to dusk year-round. Admission is free.

The Arboretum is supported in part by the Associates of the Scott Arboretum, a membership group. Join today and enjoy an array of fun and educational events year-round. For additional information, call 610-328-8025, Monday through Friday, 8:30 to noon and 1:00 to 4:30.

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[www.scottarboretum.org](http://www.scottarboretum.org)



THE SCOTT ARBORETUM  
OF SWARTHMORE COLLEGE



The Dean Bond  
Rose Garden

## The Dean Bond Rose Garden

This garden was established to memorialize Elizabeth Powell Bond, the Dean of Women at Swarthmore College from 1890 to 1906, and her love of roses. The garden was made possible through a bequest of Robert Pyle, Class of 1897. Designed in 1956 by the Arboretum's then Assistant Director Gertrude Wister, the Dean Bond Rose Garden exhibits the great diversity of the genus *Rosa*. Today, the Dean Bond Rose Garden is comprised of approximately 165 different rose species. Over the years, it has become a Swarthmore College tradition for each senior to be pinned with a rose on graduation day.



The garden was renovated in 2013 to be more sustainable by including a mix of herbaceous perennial plants and clematis, a climbing vine. Select disease-prone roses were removed and



*Rosa* 'Harrison's Yellow'

replaced with more disease-resistant cultivars. The roses in the Dean Bond Rose Garden are now arranged in five beds, highlighting the different groups of roses. The large outer bed (south side) is devoted to species and shrub roses. The inner beds display modern bedding roses, including many examples of hybrid tea, floribunda, and grandiflora roses. Climbing and rambling roses are supported on the posts and chains surrounding the garden. The Dean Bond Rose Garden presents a concentrated collection of roses for convenient study; visitors can see additional roses used in mixed plantings and garden-type settings throughout the Arboretum.

The roses are labeled by their species, cultivar, or trademark name, when applicable, and classification. The collection is updated regularly and displays the best roses for Delaware Valley gardens.

## The Rose

Often called the "Queen of Flowers," the rose has been a prized garden plant for over 5,000 years. Today, it is the world's most popular ornamental plant. In 1986, the rose was designated the National Flower of the United States of America. These versatile plants can provide interest in the garden from early May until late fall, offering gardeners a range of flower form, color, and growth habit. Even after the flowers fade,



*Rosa virginiana*

some roses provide interest in the form of their fruit, rose hips. The following roses have a nice fruit display: *Rosa* 'Compte de Chambord', *Rosa glauca*, *Rosa virginiana*, and *Rosa spinosissima*.

## Classification

The complex evolution of the rose combined with intensive hybridization has resulted in the many kinds of roses available today. The genus *Rosa* includes about 200 species and thousands of different hybrids. This tremendous diversity has created the need for a system of classification. Roses are assigned to groups based on their ancestry, appearance, and use.

## Species Roses

Species roses are naturally occurring roses that typically bear simple, five-petaled flowers. These are the ancestors of all modern roses. Most bloom only once during the year, but may produce colorful hips in the fall. This includes *Rosa hugonis*, Father Hugo's rose, usually the first to bloom in the Dean Bond Rose



*Rosa virginiana*



*Rosa glauca*

Garden. *R. rugosa*, the Japanese rose, has naturalized along northeastern American seashores and is grown for its glossy foliage, repeat bloom, and large hips. *R. virginiana*, the Virginia rose, is a late-blooming northeastern native. These roses generally require little care in the garden and can be vigorous growers, so be sure to provide adequate space for them to grow.

## Old Garden Roses

This category includes a large group of roses within all classes that were in cultivation before 1867, when the first hybrid tea was introduced. Some of these old cultivars are the most fragrant, hardy, and disease resistant roses. A few are repeat bloomers, but most bloom only once during the growing season. Their many-petaled flowers may be globular or cupped with the petals often intricately folded or "buttoned" toward the center. Many classes fall within this group, including Alba, Bourbon, Centifolia, China, Damask, Gallica, and Hybrid Perpetual.

## Hybrid Tea Roses

Modern roses include hybrid teas and other roses created after them (1867). Hybrid teas are repeat-blooming roses characterized by long, narrow buds and large flowers on long, straight stems. They are selected primarily for the beauty of their individual flowers and are the most popular of all roses. Hybrid tea roses generally require more maintenance than other classes of roses. Famous hybrid teas grown include 'Traviata', 'Beverly', 'Swarthmore', and 'Marie Louise Marjan'.



*Rosa* 'Swarthmore'

## Floribunda Roses

Floribundas are modern roses that tend to be more hardy and disease-resistant than hybrid teas. They produce clusters of medium-sized flowers throughout the growing season. Floribundas are available in an array of colors and can be grown in a range of locales. They require less care than hybrid tea roses, but should be pruned and have spent blooms removed.

## Grandiflora Roses

Grandifloras combine the characteristics of hybrid teas and floribundas and can often be more fragrant than hybrid teas. They are slightly more vigorous growers than both floribundas and hybrid teas, but are only slightly hardier and thus cannot survive harsh winters. Grandiflora roses produce an abundance of blooms with the form and size of hybrid teas. Many blooms are long-stemmed, making them perfect for cutting and for use in arrangements.