



RHODODENDRONS 1985/86  
with Magnolias and Camellias

The Royal Horticultural Society  
London

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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RHODODENDRONS 1985/86

with

Magnolias and Camellias

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY  
VINCENT SQUARE  
LONDON

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contributors

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ELSPETH NAPIER

ALISON RIX

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## Foreword

I am often amused by the thought that the Year Book is now coincidentally 'born' each year just about one mile as the crow flies from a once famous garden and its owners — namely Tower Court and the late J. B. Stevenson and his wife Roza. They will be best remembered for *The Species of Rhododendron* and for their contribution to the rhododendrons in the Valley Garden Collection.

It seems that one of the problems that each ensuing Hon. Editor has with the preparation of the Year Book is to try and cajole contributors to provide a balance of articles in respect of each of the three genera contained within our title — namely *Rhododendron*, *Magnolia* and *Camellia*.

This edition goes some way towards achieving this goal. Sir Peter Smithers — an acknowledged magnolia authority — provides the reader with an informative account of his experiences with these plants in his garden in Switzerland.

The Camellia alliance has been maintained by John Tooby and his account of the International Camellia Society's recent visit to China whilst Christian Lamb provides her second account of two more "Carlyon" hybrids with accompanying photographs. It is to be hoped that she may be persuaded to continue with these monographs in future issues in order that a comprehensive reference can be accumulated within the pages of the Year Books.

Rhododendrons (and/or Azaleas) are represented in an article by G. Donald Waterer who gives an historical perspective of the famous Knaphill azaleas. In an attempt to keep our rhododendrons truly international — readers will find contributions from France and the United States of America.

Devotees of descriptive accounts of gardens and their plants will be satisfied by the pens of John Kelly at Abbotsbury and Mary Forrest in County Donegal; whilst an account of the ever popular Group Tour has been painstakingly undertaken again by Patrick Haworth as has his reports of the Camellia Competition and Show. John McQuire is responsible for the lucid and accurate reports of those two very important events on every *rhododendronophile's* calendar — the Rhododendron Competition and Show. I have also been able to include a short appraisal of the Scottish Rhododendron Show by Mervyn Kessel.

The contribution by Peter Cox — a revival of "Rhododendron Notes" — is hopefully to be enlarged to encompass Rhododendron, Magnolia and Camellia Notes in future issues of the Year Book. It is envisaged that the inclusion of this once popular series will provoke a massive and immediate response from the readership to provide a wealth of material to swell the pages of the 1986/87 edition! The success of these "Notes" will depend largely on your response — please write soon.

There are also the annual descriptions of Award plants at both Vincent Square and Wisley; together with additions to the Rhododendron Register. Sadly we read that two of our gardening colleagues have "left" us and their knowledgeable contributions to our favourite genera will be missed.

There is a review of Peter Cox's recent publication entitled *The Smaller Rhododendron* and an appraisal of the exhibit to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of Frank Kingdon Ward.

Thank you to all my gardening colleagues for your contribution to this year's edition.

JS, Bagshot, Surrey, 1985

# An experiment with magnolias: updated

SIR PETER SMITHERS

Some readers of the yearbook may remember that in its 1978 edition I described the beginnings of an experiment in the growing of magnolias. At that time we had planted about a hundred different kinds on this steeply sloping hillside overlooking the Lake of Lugano. It was a bold and novel experiment. We planted them at such a distance that at maturity they would form a closed canopy on the hillside, like a miniature Hampshire beech hanger — except that each spring the whole thing would burst into an extraordinary firework display of flowers.

It is now 15 years since the first planting, and the magnolias now number rather more than 150 different clones. Though this has been in no way a scientific experiment, in gardening terms it is certainly of great interest and significance. I doubt if anybody has ever before tried to establish a magnolia forest, a community of plants dominated by a high canopy of magnolias, with understorey and forest floor plantings, which would ultimately be self-sustaining, requiring only a bare minimum of attention.

Innumerable lessons have been learned in the process and the purpose of this article is to try to record some of them. Fifteen years, for most people, is a long time, and in this climate it is sufficient time to evaluate fully most magnolias. For even *Magnolia campbellii* flowers here in from eight to twelve years from planting, and in 15 years its growth habit, of such great importance, has been established for all to see. The largest tree is now about 50 feet high, and some  $\times$  *soulangiana*'s and 'Picture' seedlings look as though they have arrived at what one might describe as maturity. That magnolias are exceptionally happy in our conditions is evident from the fact that they seed extremely freely, and sow themselves spontaneously all over the garden. Both developments are an unwanted nuisance, and pulling up a young magnolia for the compost heap is always an uncomfortable act: it just might have been a potential FCC plant.

A first lesson is that it would have been quite unpractical to establish this kind of planting on flat ground. A helicopter would have been necessary for viewing. But the fact that this is a steeply terraced garden enables each tree to obtain its share of light and visibility. The fact that from the house we can look down upon the garden from above means that the flowers and later the foliage may be enjoyed from the terrace. The growth of the magnolias has been so luxuriant that the house begins to

appear to float upon them, a kind of "Treetops" effect, which I had hoped for but hardly expected to achieve in so short a period of time.

When the trees are in flower in March and April the effect is nothing short of staggering, and most people who have seen the display say that they have never seen anything resembling it. However there have been other aspects of the matter, and most important is that of foliage. The foliage of magnolias is of great magnificence, particularly in a climate where they grow as vigorously as they do here. The effect of the massed foliage in summer is indeed striking, and that not only visually. For if the visual effect is that of the profusion of a rainforest, the falling of a modest shower of rain upon the dense canopy of leaves, sets up a roar reminiscent of tropical rainfall. To lie in bed at night listening to the uproar outside, is indeed luxury.

The evolution of the plant community growing in the understory beneath the magnolias and on the forest floor, has been very much as was foreseen. As the aspect of the hillside has changed from that of a sunblasted grassy slope to that of a deeply shaded woodland, many sun-loving plants have gradually faded out. Tall bearded irises have become an almost total casualty, a large collection of Japanese irises was given away, a large collection of herbaceous peonies including most modern American hybrids, is gradually dwindling, carnations and pinks are now almost non-existent in this part of the garden. Some sun-loving bulbs are gradually diminishing. But many shade loving plants of the forest floor have increased and are thriving: cyclamen, hellebores, *Calanthe discolor*, roscoeas, cautleyas, violets, early bulbs which flower and vegetate before the leaf is on the magnolias, lilies, aroids, Japanese clones of *Adonis amurensis*, innumerable anemones, strangely enough a number of hedychiiums in spite of the ferocious winter and the shade: in fact the scope for such planting under the magnolias is almost limitless and the forest floor presents an interesting and beautiful spectacle at most seasons of the year.

The understory shrubs have provided some surprises. It was calculated that with sun until the leaf came on the magnolias, camellias would be very much at home. They are indeed at home, and have rather outgrown their allotted space. But in this climate they flower best in an open situation and they do not flower particularly freely beneath the magnolias. The rhododendrons, which also form part of the understory, would have been highly successful but for the depredations of *Armillaria*. Welcome though this mushroom is on toast, it has been a disaster for the rhododendrons, and although we have a very large collection now established, the losses every year are quite severe.

The third major element in the understory was to be tree peonies. As is well known, these plants are very happy indeed at the foot of the north wall. It soon became apparent that they would be quite happy beneath



the magnolias. But the competition of the camellias was too strong for them. Up to a point they will work themselves between and around the camellias, but the latter have now become so large and demanding, that ruthless hacking back to give space to the peonies, has not been sufficient. I have decided to dig up the majority of the camellias next spring, leaving a clear forest floor open to the tree peonies and herbaceous plants. This is something of a sacrifice, since many camellias, and there are about 300 varieties, are fine specimens of the newer hybrids from the U.S.A. and the Antipodes. But it is clear that they should have been regarded from the start as a temporary 'filler' in our community of plants, destined for removal in due course.

Here I would like to point out that in trying to create a more or less self-sustaining plant community requiring minimum labour, we have been successful. With over 10,000 species and cultivars of plant growing in the garden, and every available site filled with a plant chosen by me rather than by the wind or the birds, the labour diminishes each year. In the first years of planting a garden contractor was required to work under my direction. For a few years thereafter a full-time gardener was needed. But now a half-time gardener is sufficient, and each year there is less and less for him and for me to do, and in particular, less heavy work. This is because the magnolias in the magnolia woodland, the deciduous shrubs in the shrub valley, the deciduous azaleas on their allotted slope, the alpine rhododendrons in their area and the Mediterranean plants in our hottest location, the evergreen azaleas on their territory, the hundred or so different ferns in the fernery and in other parts of the garden in which they are welcome invaders and the larger rhododendrons in those parts of the garden where they dominate, have all formed closed communities. There is a minimum of weeding, very little cutting of grass, and very little tying and staking. There is no mulching and very little feeding. Only newly planted plants require attention.

The reason is that the plants living in community now do most of the garden work themselves. Like plants growing in nature, they themselves take care of mulching, keeping down weeds and supporting one another. As everything is recycled, there is no need for feeding the established communities. Wind, at first a menace, is no longer serious. Here and there the system will break down locally, and will have to be reconstructed, but in general it is functioning well. Only in the terrace immediately around the house is any attempt made at orthodox garden maintenance and 'tidiness'. Even there, dense planting keeps work to a minimum. Below this terrace, the whole of the rest of the garden could if necessary be abandoned and left to its own devices. There would be casualties, as there are sometimes in the forest in nature, but we would still have a magnificent community of plants surrounding us, a joy on every day of the year.

If the evolution of the garden has on the whole proceeded as planned, the evaluation of magnolia varieties has provided much new information. First, however, I must record a failure. I did not doubt that it would be possible to evaluate all of the available 'instant blooming' magnolias, those which would show us a flower within say three years from planting. But in view of our rapid growth rate and shortening of the wait to flowering, it was hoped also to grow side-by-side and compare all of the best clones of *Magnolia campbellii*, *M. sargentiana robusta*, *M. dawsoniana*, and their seedlings and derivatives. With this in mind, allegedly grafted plants of everything available were ordered and planted from 1970 onwards. They have grown magnificently, and have begun to flower profusely, but many are not true to name. *Magnolia campbellii* alba 'Caerhays' (FCC), is a bright pink with *sargentiana* blood, *M. campbellii* 'Caerhays' is mainly *M. sargentiana robusta*, *M. campbellii* 'Darjeeling' is almost pure *sargentiana robusta*, *M. sargentiana robusta* dark form is a beautiful smallish cup-and-saucer flower, carried in *campbellii* fashion, a fine self pink of the best quality, on a tree with *sargentiana robusta* growth. 'Chyverton Hawk' and 'Chyverton Buzzard' were both clearly seedlings and worthless. Once this situation became apparent I began wherever possible to obtain wood from the type tree seen in flower, and to have it grafted for me locally. I strongly recommend this procedure. Of course, a number of our *campbellii* and suchlike clones from reliable sources are true to name.

Our 'instant magnolias', have all been true to name, for no doubt stocks are readily identifiable and a mistake will be detected very soon after planting. The following are some comments upon the comparative merits of plants growing here.

*Magnolia stellata* forms. An importation from Japan received from Mr Andrew Treseder with the uneuphonious name of 'Chrysanthemumiflora' is a very pretty floriferous multipetal pink, which does indeed give the effect of a chrysanthemum flower. There are about 32 petals. Even better is a similar 32 petal pink from Japan sent to me by the late Mr Grootendorst. This resembles 'Chrysanthemumiflora' but is a brighter clearer pink. Both these are superior to any other pink so far tried in this garden.

Of the white *stellatas* 'Harvard Centennial' is clearly superior to all others growing here by reason of its large robust multipetal flowers and excellent growth habit. The first *stellatas*, planted in 1960, are now small trees about 15 feet high and handsome specimens. They are, however, very susceptible to damage by bad weather in March.

In this respect the two new multipetal pinks mentioned above are more resistant. The colchicine-induced *stellata* 'Norman Gould' is not comparable with other *stellata* forms, being unique in character, an eleg-

ant small tree with fewer broader petals. I think very highly of it and it looks exceedingly hardy.

*Magnolia denudata* forms. Two forms are growing here. The plant in commerce as 'Japanese form', a good white, and the somewhat mysterious *M. denudata* 'Forrest's Pink' from Caerhays. This latter is in my opinion a pink form of *M. denudata* and not some kind of hybrid, but I am neither a taxonomist nor a geneticist. Whatever it may be, it is a highly satisfactory plant, much superior to any of the old pink *soulangiana* hybrids. It is a good clear pink, not up to *campbellii* standards, but better than any other 'instant bloomer' in this respect. It has a beautifully shaped flower, a somewhat columnar habit and it blooms as a tiny plant. I would rate it amongst the five best 'instant blooming' magnolias.

Here let me digress to say that I cannot accept the new nomenclature of *M. heptapeta* for *M. denudata*. *The International Code* was devised to bring order into the naming of plants. But the interpretation of documents is clearly something better understood by lawyers than by botanists. For the decision to recognize a name published by a botanist of poor standing, who had never seen the material, whose description did not correspond with the details of the plant in question and whose selected name was in consequence factually misleading, is to make nonsense of the intentions of those who drafted the document. The application of common sense and some consideration for the ends actually in view in laying down the code, exclude any possibility of acceptance of *M. heptapeta* as a valid name.

*Loebneri* Hybrids. 'Merrill' at 15 years of age has a circumference of 30 inches at 3 feet from ground level. It has the aspect of a forest tree of northern latitudes, contrasting strangely with the large-leaved magnolias. I have no other magnolia in this class of comparable age to compare with it. It is difficult to imagine that its solid robust growth could be improved upon.

However, 'Ballerina' is growing into a pretty small tree with large *stellata*-like white flowers. In fact the effect is that of a *stellata* which has suddenly decided to grow up.

A third tree of great interest and beauty though of uncertain parentage, but which horticulturally belongs here, is Mr Pickard's 'Stardust'. This appeared amongst seedlings of 'Picture'. It clearly has *kobus* blood. It is an exceedingly vigorous grower and flowers all through the centre of the plant at quite an early age. The flowers suggest that there may be *salicifolia* blood present. Apparently nobody wanted this at Mr Pickard's nursery! They certainly missed a trick. Against the blue sky the tree is a joy to behold.

Several other *Loebneri*'s growing here seem to me to promise no improvement except for the American 'Spring Snow', which has an exceptionally beautiful broad-petalled flower, the petals being held much bet-

ter than in 'Merrill'. It is however, too early to say anything about its growth in this garden.

*Magnolia* × *soulangiana* forms. Many of these have been discarded because they have been surpassed by later introductions, notably by the Gresham hybrids and seedlings of 'Picture'. The only × *soulangiana*'s now retained in the collection are the following:

'Burgundy', a unique self pink colour, far removed from the dirty muddy hues of so many × *soulangiana*'s. It is a blue pink, but a very pretty colour in the garden. Immensely floriferous it has grown into a round-headed tree and the flowers are extremely weatherproof.

'Brozzoni' is still retained, because although its medium-sized white flowers are far outclassed by later introductions, it has still no rival for lateness in its colour class, and it has an excellent rigid growth habit.

The following *soulangiana*'s have been discarded, or are being gradually cut out to make room for newer and better introductions. 'Alba Superba' and 'Lennei Alba' both outclassed by three splendid Gresham whites mentioned below. 'Lennei' now far outclassed by the superior growth of one 'Picture' seedling and at least one second-generation Gresham hybrid, though admittedly neither are quite as late as 'Lennei'. 'Rustica Rubra' is far outclassed by several Gresham hybrids and two 'Picture' seedlings. 'Grace McDade', perhaps the most beautiful individual flower of pink-and-white colouring in this garden. But after 14 years of growth the habit was so twiggy and unsatisfactory that in a garden where space is restricted, it had to go. This was a hard decision and I gave instructions for the tree to be removed while I was away. It has been replaced by a garden seat — the 'Grace McDade Memorial Bench' — which is surrounded by 'Sundew', 'Sayonara', 'Rouged Alabaster' and 'Iolanthe' towering above and beside it, with in front two second generation Greshams now under trial, a breathtaking galaxy of plants, all superior to 'Grace' but... those beautiful lost flowers! 'San Jose', one of the very best pink-and-white *soulangiana*'s, is equalled in flower but much surpassed in growth by the 'Picture' seedling 'Sundew'.

The following are 'instant blooming' hybrid magnolias, other than *soulangiana*'s, which seem to me to represent the cream of what is now available:

*Whites.* Three first generation Gresham hybrids originally named by Gresham and sent to Harold Hillier. 'Sayonara' with immense white bowls of flowers. 'Manchu Fan' with slightly smaller extremely elegant more upright flowers and an exceptionally fine tree like growth. Every gardener who sees it in bloom wants it. 'Rouged Alabaster', very similar to 'Sayonara' but I incline to prefer the latter. It has to be said that second generation 'Tina Durio' may just possibly eclipse all of these, and that Mr Pickard has a very high opinion of his 'Snow Queen', which is still too young to evaluate against its rivals.

*Pink-and-whites.* In this group 'Sundew' is unrivalled in this garden. It has formed a fine tree covered with literally thousands of flowers. It provided the anonymous cover picture for the 1978 *Yearbook*, but the colours there give only a modest idea of the splendour of this tree in full bloom. It is a late midseason plant.

*Reds and purples.* We do not, of course, have a true red magnolia as yet, and certainly not in the 'instant blooming' group. However, there are some very fine new plants here. The first generation Greshams produced no really first class red-purple, though 'Royal Crown' is a large bloom on a good tall tree. I am confident, however, that it will be surpassed by several of the second generation introductions from the Gloster Arboretum where what survives of Gresham's work is now growing. Of these one has proved itself here, and it is 'Professor J. D. McDaniel'. I believe that the registrar has reduced the name to 'Joe McDaniel': somewhat of a comedown in my opinion.

The late Professor was President of the American Magnolia Society, to which body most serious magnolia growers now look as the centre for the exchange of information in regard to the genus. Working in the inhospitable climate of Urbana, Illinois, the Professor made a fine contribution to our knowledge of hardier species of magnolia and to the introduction of new and hardier forms. The plant named for him has a first class tree like habit with strong apical dominance, a magnificent bloom slightly redder than 'Lennei', and it is very floriferous when young.

The other outstanding new plant in this group is Mr Pickard's seedling from 'Picture', called 'Ruby'. This has a magnificent bloom reminiscent of 'Lennei' in both form and colour but perhaps a more sharply contrasting white interior to the petal. It has a columnar rigid growth habit and is in every way a superb garden plant. I suspect that when mature it will round off into a broad headed tree at a somewhat lower level than will be the case with 'Joe McDaniel', which has 25% *campbellii* blood, making it look like a bigger tree when mature. Mr Pickard's 'Picture' seedling 'Garnet' has a breathtaking great purple bloom, and he considers it superior to 'Ruby'. But he has not, alas, been able to see the plants growing in ideal conditions, and I am not yet convinced that 'Garnet' will have as good a habit as 'Ruby'. It is, however, very slightly later, standing between 'Ruby' and 'Lennei'.

*A magnolia which is 'Hors concours'.* This is Mr Jury's 'Iolanthe', product of crossing one of his *campbellii-sargentiana robusta* hybrids with 'Lennei', and thus incorporating four species in its parentage. A tiny graft came here from Mr Andrew Treseder in 1978 by parcel post. It is now a massive tree standing 30 feet high and 20 feet through the head with great luxuriant leaves. At 3 feet from ground level the trunk circumference is 17 inches. So extraordinary are these figures that I have been into the garden once again to verify them, being myself slightly incredul-

ous of what has indeed happened. The plant tried to show two flowers the year after planting but failed. Every year since it has carried a full crop which this year ran over a thousand. The flowers in the first years were a rather disappointing pink: pretty but a bit pale. In later years the colour has improved markedly. They are very large, though not quite as large as the biggest *sargentiana robusta*'s. They have a tendency to cup-and-saucer form, but are carried in the sideways-facing manner of the 25% *sargentiana robusta* parent. I can detect no hint of 'Lennei' either in the excellent apical-dominant growth habit or in the flower form. But from 'Lennei' it has clearly inherited its 'instant blooming' habit. Many of us can now hardly hope to plant and flower a *campbellii* or a *sargentiana robusta*. For us 'Iolanthe' is just the thing!

Now comes the moment for the statutory caution. Everything written in this article describes what happens in my garden, in the conditions prevailing here. I cannot guess what might happen in some other place. But in these conditions, I would select the following as stars of our 'trial', being so far as I can see unsurpassed in their class and without a fault of any kind:

For a white: 'Sayonara' or 'Manchu Fan'.

For a pink-and-white: 'Sundew'.

For the best pink colour: *M. denudata* 'Forrest's Pink'.

For a red-purple: 'Joe McDaniel'.

Best 'instant blooming' magnolia in the garden: 'Iolanthe'.

It is not the purpose of this article to describe many summer-flowering magnolias growing here. Briefly, of a dozen different forms of *M. grandiflora* several have proved interesting. The miniature 'Little Gem' from the US National Arboretum, Washington DC, is indeed a small-growing precocious flowering plant. The variegated form, 'Anne Pickard', originating I believe in Alabama, maintains its variegation consistently, but is perhaps more curious than beautiful. The allegedly double flowered 'Nanetensis Flore-pleno' now and then produces a pretty ring of petaloids in the centre of the bloom, but has never thrown a double flower. 'Goliath' and 'St George' are the two most regular bloomers. For those who do not much care for the twisted rounded leaf of 'Goliath', 'St George' is a good alternative.

*Magnolia macrophylla* is a spectacular plant, though the frequency of summer hailstorms in this area rather spoils its appearance after mid-summer. A plantation of fig varieties having been a failure - plenty of figs, but such long growths that they were mostly out of reach - they are being replaced with a plantation of seedlings from controlled pollination and cross-pollination of selected forms of *M. macrophylla*.

*Magnolia hypoleuca* is a joy throughout the year for its splendid foliage and is attractive in flower because seen from above. *Magnolia wieseneri*, which set seed here several years ago, perfumes the garden for several

weeks. The seedlings are at present undergoing chromatographic tests to see if it is possible to determine whether they are the result of pollination from *M. hypoleuca* flowering nearby. The status of *M. wieseneri* is still not determined. Hooker took it for a species and then had doubts. It is alleged to be a hybrid between *M. hypoleuca* and *M. sieboldii*, but there is no evidence for this so far. It has never been found in the wild, but this is not conclusive. The plant is of such great horticultural value for its perfume — the most powerful scent in this garden where we have been at pains to collect all fragrant and aromatic plants — that it would be nice to have its status finally determined.

*Magnolia* × *thompsoniana* is a sloppy grower but carries a pretty flower well scented. 'Charles Coates' has grown into a large rather ungainly tree, never has enough flowers to make a 'display', and the leaves are apt to scorch in strong sunshine. I doubt it is worth its garden room. It was not ordered, but came under a *campbellii* label. One day it will probably be cut back to give room to neighbouring *campbellii*'s, until it is finally eliminated. It evidently impressed others more than it does me, having both an AM and an AGM.

Very many magnolias received in the last ten years cannot yet be evaluated. They include the second-generation Greshams, which are likely to prove of great horticultural importance. Perhaps it will be possible to say something about them in three or four years time.

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Pink form of *M. denudata*: Forrest's Pink.

Magnolia Loebneri forms: Ballerina, Spring Snow.

Japanese selected forms of *M. stellata*:

Chrysanthemumiflora, *M. rosea* F.V. 33 petals.

American selected form of *M. stellata*: Harvard Centennial.

*Magnolia sprengeri* hybrids: Eric Savill, Thomas Messel.

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# Rhododendron week - U.S.A.

HERBERT A. SPADY

The nine days of April 27 through May 5, 1985 were propitious for genus *Rhododendron*. They saw probably the largest and most varied meeting of rhododendron enthusiasts and scientists that has ever occurred. The site was Seattle-Tacoma area of the state of Washington, U.S.A. Probably seven to eight hundred people attended one or both meetings.

The period opened with the annual membership meeting of the Rhododendron Species Foundation and a viewing of the Foundation Garden at Federal Way, Washington. Although the garden of the Foundation is young, those viewing it during the meeting period were impressed with the recent progress in redesigning the garden, the site, and general good health of the plants. Many who had never formerly visited were emboldened to undertake raising species rhododendrons not previously tried and appreciated the Foundation as a future source for their plant needs. The concept of the garden as a repository for the desirable forms and representative types of the species won universal approval.

There followed an International Rhododendron Species Symposium and the annual meeting of the American Rhododendron Society. There were participants at these meetings from at least sixteen countries including the Peoples Republic of China. The worldwide interest and enthusiasm for genus *Rhododendron* was manifested throughout the meetings.

There appeared no serious challenge to the Edinburgh revision of the genus *Rhododendron* but problems continued to surface. David Chamberlain emphasized the need for a separate horticultural nomenclature based on greges or named clones that was observed by Mr Chris Brickell as meaning the same as the group designation of the RHS. Peter Cox contributed a paper stressing the importance of observations on living plant material in both the garden and in the wild, but at the same time recognizing that horticulturists may have a narrow vision. The enthusiasm demonstrated by David Chamberlain in rhododendrons as beautiful flowering plants and his comments about observations in the wild certainly assured the audience that he had more than an academic interest in rhododendrons and bodes well for the observation of living plant material as recommended by Cox. Peter Cox recognized four problem areas: 1) Species that do not seem to fit anywhere and are often

placed in a single species taxon. 2) The amalgamation of continuums. 3) Lost species of horticultural significance. 4) Changes in well known names. It would appear that several of these problems cannot be solved within the rules of botanical taxonomy and will be solved in the realm of horticulture as best as the horticulturists can manage them. Regarding the continuing revision, it is encouraging to note that David Chamberlain is undertaking the revision of subsection Tsutsutsi where he states that at least a hundred new species from China have been described.

In a discussion of subsection Caroliniana, William Gensel was in basic agreement that the subsection contained two species, *R. minus* and *R. chapmanii*. The author recognizes in *R. minus* a complex that contains several infraspecific groups.

The problems of inadequate sampling and lack of sufficient material was emphasized in Chamberlain's discussion of subsection Taliensia. He indicated that a classification is only as good as the information available, that the revision is open to correction, that taxonomy is not a strict science and that there are frequent occasions where a gut reaction determines the outcome. The question was asked if the criteria of two correlated discontinuities was used in all decisions. Regarding the Taliensia-Lactea lumping he stated that there was a biochemical group that includes the plants around *R. taliense* and *R. phaeochrysum* in series Lacteam. The original division was based on hairs in two layers in one series and not in the other, a character easily lost. *Rhododendron wasonii* and *R. wiltonii* are probably not related to *R. taliense*. There would be too much splitting in working some of these out. There is some justification for a separate subtaxon around *R. adenogynum*, but not around *R. roxieanum*. There is a continuum from *R. oreonastes* - *R. globigerum* - *R. cucullatum* - *R. proteoides* which would indicate that the key species *R. taliense* is the result of a hybrid swarm.

The fluid nature of the taxonomy of the genus was obvious on multiple occasions. In 'A Study on *Rhododendron* Subsection *Argyrophylla*', Fang Ming-yuan described two new species, *R. ebianense* and *R. oblan-cifolium*. Fang Rhui-cheng mentioned twelve new species and several varieties in subgenus *Rhododendron*. Yang Hanbi discussed the significance of six flower forms in her description of four new species in section *Pogonanthum*. Tony Schilling with his usual good humour and imposing photographic skill delighted the audience with the wide variety and forms of *R. arboreum*. When discussing the curious preference of Japanese rhododendron enthusiasts of concentrating on one native species, Hideo Suzuki pictured many unusual clones of native Japanese rhododendrons that hopefully will someday be available to westerners.

Dr Wm Hatheway used a cladistic computer analysis of lepidote rhododendrons to help define phylogenetic relationships and pointed

the way to electrophoresis and DNA hybridization as tools to further define the phylogenetic relationships. The use of these modern techniques to help define the phylogeny of the genus will no doubt increase our understanding of the genus, result in the definition of new species and the additional sinking of favourites. Regardless of each solution new mysteries will appear to befuddle further the human propensity to fit a complex population of rhododendrons into neat cubbyholes.

David Leach presented some generalities about clonal selection from China for severe winter climates. He indicated that hardiness diminished as one selected plants from a more westerly and southern direction in China. He advised that hardiness is related to elevation, latitude and less rainfall. Day length response was identified as initiating hardening off, hence hardiness. Mr D. J. Ballantyne discussed dormancy as a requirement for initiation of flowering and how it can be manipulated. More specific information about clonal hardiness was provided by Dr Leach and Bjorn Alden. Dr Leach stated that the Rock collected form of *R. tephropeplum* was hardier than the K. W. collections. Bjorn Alden discussed the collections returned to the Goteborg Botanic Garden that have proven hardy in that northern garden. They included *R. phaeochrysum* (*cupressens*), *R. traillianum*, *R. prattii*, *R. alutaceum*, *R. concinnum*, *R. vernicosum*, *R. rufum*, *R. watsonii*, *R. przewalskii*, *R. micranthum*, *R. brachycarpum*, *R. aureum*, *R. albrechtii*, *R. schlippenbachii*, *R. kiusianum*, *R. quinquefolium*, *R. glabrius* and *R. mucronulatum*. The northern selections of *R. brachycarpum* seem most tender because they are the first to leaf out. The form known as *tigerstedtii* appears to be the hardiest and is hardy to  $-30^{\circ}\text{F}$ . The opposite problem was discussed by Hiedo Suzuki. In Japan selections are made for heat tolerance and limited space. The space problem is solved by the uncanny ability of the Japanese to grow very large plants in small pots. He elaborated on the techniques for achieving that. Problems in growing rhododendrons were, surprisingly to many participants, not limited to such unfavourable climates. Graham Smith described several problems in the 'ideal' mild, rain-forest at Pukeiti. It would appear that there is no perfect garden site for all the species of this diverse genus. That fact speaks for its unbelievable variety.

Discussions regarding collecting in the wild centred around the Viréyas with an excellent presentation on the methodology of collecting, documenting and successful growing of wild collected material by Graham Smith. He placed strong emphasis on careful preparations and complete, accurate documentation. John S. Womersley emphasized the expense, difficulty and sometimes impossibility of collecting. Promising geographic and taxonomic areas for investigation were identified. There is obviously great opportunity in *Vireya* for both the introduction of new plant material and the discovery of new species. Opportunities, how-

ever, are not limited to *Vireya*. Keshab Pradhan indicated that there are several unexplored areas in Sikkim that will likely yield new taxa and forms.

With the discovery of new taxa and the identification of special clones comes a need for exchange of information and material. Bjorn Alden made a strong recommendation for international cooperation through an international organization. An additional step was made in that direction with the development of additional interest in and partial organization of an International Rhododendron Union spearheaded by Ralph Sangster of Australia.

There was no lack of information about propagation and care of rhododendrons. Large commercial producers, such as Bruce Briggs and Les Clay, discussed the creation of unlimited numbers of clones by micro-propagation (tissue culture) methods. To emphasize the effectiveness of the method there was at the ARS meeting a massive sale of plants produced by tissue culture methods. Large scale production by more conventional means was discussed by B. C. van Elk of Boskoop. Graham Smith discussed the early cultivation and hybridization of *Vireya* rhododendrons, their subsequent decline and recent resurgence. He concluded with some specific comments about their culture at Pukeiti. He observed that plants collected at higher altitudes were the most manageable. He stated that for container growing of plants that are not total epiphytes a soil based mix is the best in their garden. It was described as being one part pasteurized soil, one part sawdust, and one part peat. He advised obtaining superior drainage by drilling ten additional 1/2-inch holes as high as half way up the pot. He stressed keeping plants on the dry side even to the point of the pots being very light and the plants almost wilting. In their experience most *Vireyas* were killed by overwatering. Sharon Coleman closed an evening with rollicking good humour discussing bugs and other cultural problems.

New and exciting hybrids were demonstrated in every facet of the ARS meeting. Eleanor Stubbs described vibrant hardy evergreen 'azaleas' that have qualities equal to or surpassing the tender greenhouse varieties. Parker Smith pictured numerous *Maddenia* subsection hybrids and other tender hybrids from California. The garden tours displayed masses of classic hybrids and new Pacific Northwest hybrids. The last seminar was a hybridizer's roundtable.

The aesthetics of the genus *Rhododendron* were seen both in the beauty of the programmes of rhododendrons in their natural environment and gardens but also in the garden tours themselves. Mother Nature smiled upon the visitors. Only once during the period was there enough rain to dampen the tours. Frosts occurred but were gentle enough that no gardens were seriously compromised. The variety of the gardens on the

tours was intoxicating. Some were heavily wooded with large sheltered plants. Some were massive collections of rare rhododendrons and many other rare plants. Some were delightfully landscaped with plantings designed for maximum colour and blooming effect. Many contained treasures hidden in corners and pockets that brought exchanges of promises for cuttings and seeds. Many seemed to reflect an influence of Dr Harold B. Tukey who explained a new discipline of urban horticulture relating to the needs of plants and people in the urban environment.

What a gratifying experience it was for those fortunate enough to attend. It was a heady experience to see the genus displayed in its natural form at the Rhododendron Species Foundation and then to see the manipulations of mankind trying to make it conform to intellectual rigidity and human notions of beauty. Both were done with considerable skill. At the same time there was an obvious rising worldwide interest in the genus. In its heartland the Chinese are awakening to their treasures. Keshab Pradhan tells us there are still things to find in Sikkim and that efforts are being made to stem the tide of destruction that is taking place there. Jean Lennon displayed the reawakening interest in the genus in France. The expectations for genus *Rhododendron* have never seemed more promising.

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# J. M. Delavay in Yunnan (1882-1895) and his relationship with David, Franchet and others

JEAN LENNON

When I joined the American Rhododendron Society and the Rhododendron Species Foundation in 1981, and met Ken Gambrill, it appeared that my contribution could consist of research into the French collectors of Chinese rhododendrons and the French gardens where some of their plants were first cultivated.

This is a long term project. The documents are rare and not easily located, some have not been reprinted or even published. The collections have partially or entirely vanished because they were established in unsuitable soil and climatic conditions. Others suffered from extremes of cold and drought, wars and the passage of time.

However, a hundred years ago, the French did valuable work on rhododendrons and now, as we are seeing a renewed surge of interest in our country, it seems appropriate to look back at the obscure beginnings. Obviously these findings about David, Delavay and Franchet can only be a beginning. I hope that later investigations will bring a better knowledge of Farges, Soulié, Faurie and Léveillé.

**Armand David** was born in 1826 in the French part of the Basque country. His father, a doctor, took him on long walks in the nearby Pyrenees, and when he joined the priests of the mission of Lazarists as they were called, founded by Saint Vincent de Paul in 1625, he became a professor of natural sciences, spending some years in the Italian college of Savone. It was here that he built up his first, mostly geological, collection. (He was later to leave another great collection to the Empress of China, Tsou hi).

In 1861 he was assigned to China, his duty being to create a French college in Peking. Before his departure, the naturalists of the Paris Museum, among them Decaisne, asked him to collect and send them scientific specimens. The wealth of the first consignment led them to obtain permission from his superior for him to leave his college for natural exploration through China. The French Minister of Education, Victor Duruy, promised the necessary grants.

David made three great journeys:

1. To Ordos and Ourato.
2. To Central China and the borders of Tibet, including Moupine for eight months in 1869.
3. To Chansi, Chensi, Hubei, Kiangsi, Tchekiang.

These journeys were well documented in articles published in the *Nouvelles Archives du Museum* and a book printed in 1875 by Hachette. These publications give, in addition to a multitude of information about ornithology, geology, botany, etc., a very interesting picture of China over a hundred years ago. I cannot give details here, but I hope that a reprint in English may be possible in the future.

By 1870 David was exhausted. He returned to France during the war against Prussia. After his third great journey to China, from 1872 to 1874 he realised that he could no longer leave Europe, but never gave up looking for other naturalists to carry on his work.

**Jean-Marie Delavay** was also from the mountains; he was born in 1834 at Les Gets in Savoy, where his family still live today. One of his great-nephews is the mayor of this alpine town. From his childhood he had an extensive knowledge of the French and nearby Swiss Alps. Reading his letters one sees that the alpine vegetation was always on his mind when he climbed Cangshan and Hee-Shan-Men so many times.

He joined the missionary society "Les Etrangères" which was founded in 1651 and whose headquarters have been in the same place, Rue du Bac, Paris, since 1683. Their knowledge of China was long-standing as in January of that year they celebrated the third centenary of the death of the main founder of the society, Mgr François Pallu, at Mo-Yang in China.

I was unable to find much information about Delavay's first stay in China from 1867 to 1880. I know that he collected plants for the British botanist H. F. Hance, Consul in Canton, from Kouang Toung and Chensi. Perhaps our British and Chinese friends will be able to tell us what has become of Hance's herbarium and whether there are any of Delavay's plants in it.

In 1881 Delavay was in France and David, who probably saw him in Shanghai in 1874, asked him to collect plants intensively for the Museum. From that time on until his death David was to remain one of Delavay's closest friends.

At the same time the Museum's Laboratory of Phanerogamy, directed by Professor Bureau (to whom *R. bureavii* was later dedicated) had to face a big problem. They had to find someone to study the mass of plants sent from China and Japan by David amongst others. Decaisne, who had described *R. orbiculare* in 1887, was by then seventy years old. The man they found was Adrien Franchet.

**Adrien Franchet** was born in 1834, the same year as Delavay, at Pezou near Vendome south of the Beauce plain near Sologne. It was a naturalists' paradise, with ponds, birches, heathers, and birds of all kinds. He began to study the plants of his country before being engaged by the Museum as part of their team. From 1875 to 1879, in collaboration with Savatier he wrote a book about Japanese plants. He was then ready for the Chinese plants and quickly became the main correspondent and friend of Delavay who shared his concern even in family matters. We see the establishment of a dialogue at a distance, with a time difference of six months: three for the forwarding of a letter and three for the answer.

Obviously I cannot give the details of Delavay's letters in a short article but I shall just give some idea of his life in Yunnan.

He arrived in north-east Yunnan via the Yangste Kiang in the spring of 1882. Before reaching his residence he spent some weeks in that warm, wet country and, near Takuan, he found three rhododendrons not known to the western world: *R. stamineum*, *R. glanduliferum* and *R. atrovirens*, an evergreen azalea. One hundred years later, I fear only the first *R. stamineum*, is in cultivation. Perhaps our Chinese friends in Kunming will soon provide us with some seeds!

Tapintze, his base for eight years, was the main town of a missionary district from the north of the Tali lake to the Lichiang. Forty kilometres to the south-east is Pienko where Father Proteau lived. He was Delavay's closest friend in Yunnan, and his death six years later affected the latter deeply. Tapintze is in a warm valley between two mountain ranges. Delavay often visited (up to sixty times) another Christian community, Mo-So-Yn near Lankong (now called Erh-yuan I think). He climbed up over the Hee-Shan-Men range by a pass at about 9840 ft (3000m). He liked this mountain very much as it reminded him of the Alps. Moreover he called it "The white mount of Yunnan". Cangshan, the high mountain to the south, was not exactly in his district, but he climbed it during the first flowering season after his arrival in spring 1883, then again in the spring of 1884. He found *Rhododendron yunnanense*, *fastigiatum*, *taliense*, *neriiflorum*, *brachyanthum*, *oleifolium*, *haematodes* and *delavayi* and obviously many other plants.

In describing the area around Mo-So-Yn he says "A large plateau at a high level, about 7544 ft (2300m) partly covered with pastures where I encountered many species which I think are interesting. On the other hand the cold and wet climate makes the exploration work difficult." In 1883 and 1884 he found *R. ciliicalyx* and *rigidum* there. Near the pass of Koua-La-po, on the road between Tali and Hoking, there were *R. lac-teum*, *R. cephalanthum* and *R. polycladum* and near the pass between Mo-So-Yn and Tapintze, *R. scabrifolium* and *R. racemosum*.



Then he started to send specimens and seeds. These specimens were to become his great concern in the following years. It was not easy: it took forty days for a man with one or two horses to reach the boat on the Yangtse-Kiang at Souifou with his specimens. For the most interesting findings and seeds he adopted another method, he sent small packets *via* the Chinese postal service. He was delighted with this service which never lost any of them. He always tried to find out the best route. In the later years he asked the mission's administrator in Shanghai to send his packages *via* San Francisco. While at Yunnansen, now Kunming, he sent them on the Red River *via* Mongtze, Laokay and Haiphong.

The year 1885 was somewhat lacking in new discoveries, the main reason being that France and China were engaged in a limited war over Tonkin. The Chinese authorities were understanding about the missionaries, but these were after all citizens of a nation they were at war with! This rather hampered Delavay's exploration.

In January 1886 Delavay received the first list of his plants with their botanical names from Franchet. In spite of the situation he could work again and in the spring he found five beautiful rhododendrons in the Cangshan; *R. rubiginosum*, *sulfureum*, *bullatum*, *crassum*, *trichostomum*. Near the Yen-tse-hay pass he discovered *R. bureavii* and *fictolacteam* and in Mo-So-Yn he found *R. irroratum* and in that same year *Magnolia delavayi*.

He saw that if he was to make more discoveries he had to extend his field. His exploration beyond Langkong in the Lo-Pin-Chan, the "mount of mules" was a failure. He then aimed for the Lichiang range which reaches a height of around 22,960 ft (7000 m). However he never managed to go high enough, for a number of reasons, war, rains, his companion suffering from typhoid, malaria and last but not least there was an outbreak of bubonic plague in the autumn of 1886. He survived, but after this he was unable to be as active as he had been before. However he continued unceasingly in his search for plants and seeds and travelled widely in the vicinity of Tapintze. It was at this time that he found *R. aureum*, now *xanthostephanum*. In the summer of 1887 he again attempted to climb the Lichiang range, but again he failed. "I had odious weather. I could not reach the main mountain. I had taken a new route by the Kien-Tchouan valley. I saw beautiful and rich landscapes —no more..."

In fact the exploration of the Lichiang was one of the main achievements of George Forrest between 1906 and 1918. In many respects he was Delavay's successor. He introduced many of Delavay's plants and completed his work to the north in Lichiang, Chungtien plateau and Li-Ti Ping.

At the end of 1887 Delavay heard that some of his seed had germinated

in the museum's garden. Also at last, in the summer of 1889 he received from Franchet the *Plantae davidianae* followed by the first pages of the *Plantae delavayanae* and many monographs on *Cypripedium*, Rosaceae, *Pedicularis*, Saxifragaceae and so on.

Even though he continued working up to the limit of his strength, we get the impression of someone singing Simeon's anthem, "Lord, let your servant depart in peace". He had achieved an enormous amount, though there was still a lot to be done. He knew that no-one can achieve everything and said, "We must leave something for our nephews to do..."

More and more tired, he spent a few months in the Hong Kong sanatorium at the end of 1890. In a somewhat better condition he returned slowly *via* the Red River, Laokay and Mang Hao, seeing "a rich country, nearly uninhabited, with immense evergreen forests". On his trips on horseback between Mang Hao and Yunnansen he found his last two rhododendrons, near Tonghay. The first, *R. vialii*, was dedicated to his friend Paul Vial, the second was *R. spinuliferum*. He said of them "Two rhododendrons, well known around Yunnansen, one a little shrub with pink flowers, the other a bit broader with not very open flowers, but a very beautiful red colour. I think it is the most beautiful shade of all Yunnanense rhododendrons".

In March 1891, one of his friends, writing on his behalf, reported that his health had deteriorated. He returned to France in the autumn of the same year and remained in a sanatorium in the south west until the beginning of 1894.

It is probable that if he had been prepared to stay in Savoy he would have lived longer, but as it was he found China's appeal insatiable. His missionary superiors and the museum directors recognised this wish.

In May 1894 he was in Yunnan once again! After a long journey by sea and up the Yangtse Kiang he arrived in the north east of Yunnan, at Tcheng-fong-chang and Longky which he described as "Mountainous and uneven country, very lush. There are abundant numbers of unknown species, but the climate is very wet, often misty and almost never sunny". However he did not find any rhododendrons here.

In October he made his arduous twenty-third journey to Yunnansen. The climate here was much drier and early in the summer of 1895 he came to the little town of Tee-tze-tsen which was two days north of the main town in Yunnan. He botanised extensively here. On the 27 October he sent five packets of plants *via* Prince Henry d'Orleans who was travelling in Yunnan. A final despatch was sent on the 9 December.

A precise report remains about his death. On the 28 December, 1895 a group of French traders from Lyon arrived at Yunnansen, with them was the Marine Doctor Deblenne. The Catholic bishop of Yunnan, Mgr Escoffier, asked the latter to visit Father Delavay, a botanist of great re-

nown, for whom there was no longer any hope. He says "Father Delavay, who was still unwell, returned to the mountains to botanise fourteen days ago. I found him very anaemic, emaciated and extremely weak. However his intellectual faculties were preserved almost intact...Father Delavay passed away on 31 December at half past eleven. I have only the satisfaction of knowing that I have alleviated the suffering of this good man, beloved and esteemed by all who knew him and who disregarded his illness...and who had the kindness to thank me for having brought him a moment of peace".

*(The Hon. Editor would like to record his thanks to Fiona Millais for translating this article that was presented in French).*

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# The Knap Hill azaleas

G. DONALD WATERER

In 1809 Michael Waterer the elder of Knap Hill (1745-1827) took his eldest son, Michael Waterer junior (1770-1842) formally into partnership. The son, it was declared, had "for some time past" conducted and managed the trade or business at Knap Hill of his father, gardener and nurseryman. Three years earlier it had been noted that the younger Michael had constructed a road from the highway to the "Fuel Barn" which became the nucleus of the budding nursery of fourteen acres which was soon to expand in all directions.

In 1829 the eagle-eyed J. C. Loudon visited the nursery of Mr Waterton (sic) at Knap Hill and wrote an account of it for *The Garden* magazine. He had observed there "one of the most splendid displays of Azaleas ever seen in England in the first week of June last". Mr Waterton had raised many hundreds of hybrid seedlings and had, besides, all the best old varieties and many of the new sort raised by others. Always ready to give credit and to offer constructive criticism, he wrote of a nursery which was evidently well established. How old, one wonders, was an old variety of azalea in the year 1829?

It is likely that the younger Michael had started hybridising azaleas at Knap Hill before 1810, the year in which Napoleon reached the zenith of his power. The seedlings did not differ greatly from those which were being raised at more or less the same time in Belgium, on the Earl of Carnarvon's estate at Highclere and in the nurseries of Loddiges, Lee and Kennedy, and Osborne of Fulham.

By 1829 some of the low-lying ground at Knap Hill had been pipe-drained to a depth of up to four feet. Soil fertility, deep digging and perfect drainage made possible the formation during the summer of 1828 of growths five feet long on *Azalea aurantiaca*, to the astonishment of Loudon who knew it as a slow grower.

The younger Michael, who died in 1842, left his Knap Hill Nursery to his youngest brother, Hosea Waterer, whose Christian name had descended to him from a haberdasher who worked in the City of London at the time of the Great Fire. In the same year *Azalea viscosopala* was noted at Knap Hill, the result of *Azalea sinensis* crossed with *Azalea viscosa*. The original plant, still flourishing in the 1950s, filled the air surrounding it on calm evenings in June with delicious scent.

Hosea Waterer died in 1853, an enthusiast for rhododendrons rather

than azaleas. To two of his nephews who had been working in the nursery for some years he bequeathed his property in equal partnership. One was the first Anthony Waterer, son of his brother James Waterer of Chertsey (1790-1869). The other was Robert Godfrey, son of his sister Elizabeth. At about this time azalea 'Nancy Waterer' was named in the nursery for Anthony's elder daughter, a hybrid, it is thought, between *Azalea sinensis* and an azalea of the Ghent type.

Anthony Waterer and Robert Godfrey, passionately devoted to the breeding of azaleas, lost no time in putting their ideas into action. In 1861 *The Gardeners' Chronicle* reported: "Some fine seedlings have been obtained with blooms of large size and possessing great richness and variety of colour. They have also the good property of being late bloomers...". There was a reference to crosses made between older azaleas and "the best orange-yellow Chinese sort" (*Azalea sinensis* = *Rhododendron molle*).

In 1867 Robert Godfrey, suffering from ill health, withdrew from the partnership. Although Anthony Waterer could afford the large sum involved in buying his cousin's share of the business, the year 1867 marked the zenith of many years of development.

The Knap Hill Azaleas, by which name they were already known, were a mixture of nine deciduous species, six of which came from North America. There were at Knap Hill fine forms of the American *Azalea calendulacea* with flowers of medium size, funnel-shaped, red, orange or yellow, flowering in late May or early June. Having no scent, these brought colour and vigour to the Knap Hill strain. *Azalea occidentalis* brought fragrance and some beautiful whites and pale pinks. A rather poor form of this species which came to this country in the 1850s was superseded by a finer form which the elder Anthony brought to Knap Hill in the 1870s and for which he obtained a Botanical Certificate in 1886.

Anthony had a particular liking for the double-flowered seedlings which appeared from time to time, but it has been said that having seen a seedling once in flower, he had no wish to see it again. Any seedling to be used for breeding he kept for that purpose only. Strictly, that was not quite true. *Azalea* 'Nancy Waterer' has already been mentioned. He named also a beautiful white for his wife, Mrs Anthony Waterer. This plant, derived from *Azalea arborescens*, was awarded a F.C.C. in 1892. *The Florist and Pomologist* for 1883, p.177, featured a coloured illustration of three named azaleas raised at Knap Hill: 'C. S. Sargent', 'Henrietta Sargent' and 'Rubra Plena'.

The elder Anthony was catholic in his taste. There is no evidence to suggest that he had a predominant interest in one type of hybrid azalea rather than another. He died in 1896 and left his nursery to his bachelor

son, Anthony junior, who guarded his Knap Hill azaleas jealously until the end of the first World War by which time the nursery had virtually become a wilderness. Two azaleas were named by him. One, a scented white with an orange blotch, was named for Lady Derby about the year 1910. Forty years later I was happy to assure Lady Derby that her azalea was still grown. The second azalea named was 'George Reynolds' (A.M. 1936) and was one of many of his azaleas which he sold to Lionel de Rothschild at Exbury. Others were supplied to P. D. Williams and his cousin J. C. Williams in Cornwall.

The younger Anthony died in 1924. He bequeathed the Knap Hill Nursery to his younger brother, the second Hosea Waterer, an American citizen who had founded a seed store in Philadelphia. Perhaps in order to acquaint his family with their inheritance, Hosea decided to end his days at Knap Hill. In 1925 he named several azaleas and showed most of them at Westminster in the following year. Among them were:

'Coquette'	'Knap Hill Pink'
'Homebush'	'Knap Hill White'
'Lady Rosebery'	'Marion Merriman'
	'Mary Waterer'

To five of the above the R.H.S. gave Awards of Merit.

In 1926 the firm of W. C. Slocock & Sons of Woking acquired from Hosea 'Homebush', a remarkable double azalea which Hosea had named a year earlier. They acquired also a number of azaleas which they named and put on the market after World War II. These were:

'Devon'	'Persil'
'Fireglow'	'Pink Delight'
'Gog'	'Satan'
'Harvest Moon'	'Sevill'
'H. H. Hunnewell'	

Towards the end of 1926 Hosea Waterer died. He left the nursery to his two sons, Anthony III and Harry, both of Philadelphia who, in 1931, sold it to a new company known as the Knap Hill Nursery Ltd, of which F. Gomer Waterer and R. C. H. Jenkinson were directors. In the same year Frank P. Knight was appointed nursery manager. The considerable stock of Knap Hill azaleas which still remained in the nursery was critically examined and a selection was made for naming. Among those named before the outbreak of the second World War were:

'Barbara Jenkinson'	'Merlin'
'Firecrest'	'Penguin'
'Goldcrest'	'Robin'
'Golden Oriole'	'Ruddy Duck'
'Goldfinch'	'Toucan'
'Hoopoe'	'Whitethroat'
'Lapwing'	

It was decided to resume the hybridisation and selection of the Knap Hill azaleas, but in 1935 a devastating frost on 17 May destroyed the flowers of every azalea in the open ground. With his usual generosity Lionel de Rothschild invited the Knap Hill Nursery to make crosses at Exbury using azaleas which he had acquired from the second Anthony Waterer, Exbury having suffered no harm from the frost. These crosses were made at Exbury by Frank Knight. Further crosses were made at Knap Hill before the outbreak of war in 1939.

Distressed by the possibility that the nursery might not survive another war, I decided to buy fifty seedlings to be returned to the nursery if and when circumstances improved. Having joined the R.A.F. in 1939, I was serving at Marham in Norfolk in May, 1940, when Holland was invaded. The weather was idyllic. Coffee was still served after dinner on the lawn of the Mess, while aircraft engines roared and nightingales sang in the thickets nearby. After a gruelling spell of night flying I was unexpectedly granted 72 hours' leave. Leaping into my ancient Ford, I drove through the night without headlights and arrived safely at Knap Hill. The azaleas were flowering splendidly and I was able to mark fifty of the seedlings which I thought most worthy of retention. My father, Gomer Waterer, took charge of them in the autumn and I sent a cheque for £25 to the nursery. They grew well during the war years.

Bobbie Jenkinson resumed service in the Army and in 1941 Frank Knight left to take up war work. In 1943 Henry Goude was appointed Managing Director and Gomer Waterer died in March, 1945. I was among the last prisoners of war to be liberated on 8 May near Lubeck.

I was invited to rejoin the staff of the Knap Hill Nursery, an invitation which I accepted with pleasure. I resumed work towards the end of the summer and was instructed by Henry Goude to make an inventory of all the Knap Hill azaleas which were scattered in various parts of "Lowlands", an area which was devoted almost entirely to rhododendrons and azaleas. Some were barely visible beneath a tangle of brambles. At the same time I was instructed to prepare an area of ground to be used exclusively for the layering of any Knap Hill azaleas named or unnamed, which I considered to be worthy of propagation.

To facilitate the making of an inventory I devised a code system for each seedling selected based on three letters and a number.

The three letters identified the area in which the seedlings had been marked. Thus:

- Dri 40 The fortieth seedling marked in the Main Drive Border
- Nys 10 The tenth seedling marked near the *Nyssa sylvatica*
- Nan 20 The twentieth seedling marked in the bed near the big azalea Nancy Waterer (probably the original plant) and so on.

With the help of three German prisoners of war\*, an area of about

\*Karl Schaal from Wurttemberg, August Humm from the Ruhr and Joseph Voelkl from Bavaria

4,000 square yards was double trenched in the traditional style — top spit on top, each trench well forked. Before the war the nursery had collected spent hops from Simmonds' Brewery at Reading. It happened that one of their directors, Richard Quarry, was an old friend and I lost no time in asking him if the hops contract might be renewed. Although he was still abroad he took the trouble to ensure that my request was granted.

With the parsimony which at the time he was obliged to bring to his business dealings, Henry Goude could at first tolerate no more than one shovel-full of hops for each stool plant. Further applications had to be made furtively in the dead of night. In time he relented when it became obvious that the strength of the stools and of the root formation of the layers was commensurate with the amount of hops applied. Apart from an occasional mulch of chopped bracken, no other form of humus was used during the 25 years of the stool ground's existence. Virtually no applications were made either of organic manure or of artificial fertilizers.

For more than twenty years I staged groups of rhododendrons and azaleas for the nursery both at Chelsea and at the Rhododendron Shows at Vincent Square. It was soon apparent that retail orders of modest size were not readily given for mixed seedlings. If one individual plant was admired it was necessary to provide an identical clone propagated from it. For this reason azaleas selected for layering were necessarily strong growers with pliable growths from which layers could be obtained in commercial quantities and in the shortest possible time. Grafting on seedlings of *Azalea pontica* was initiated but speedily abandoned.

In 1946 I thought the time was right to offer to sell back to the nursery the seedlings I had bought in 1940. Henry Goude accepted my offer and, with frosty good humour, handed me a cheque for £27-10s-0d, which was the price I had suggested. Most of these azaleas were planted immediately on the stool ground with the code letters "Don". Among those which before long were named were 'Mephistopheles', 'Golden Eagle', 'Rumba', 'Eva Goude', 'Ambush', 'Sahara' and 'Rosella'.

Goude was content to leave the selection of names to me, provided that I bore in mind my father's preference for bird names. I think it was about the year 1952 when Mr and Mrs Darnton came to see the azaleas in flower. They were neighbours of Collingwood Ingram in Kent, ardent photographers of wild life in distant jungles, lively and humorous. When they learned that we were running short of appropriate bird names, they offered to supply a list of attractive names of foreign birds. But the nursery would have to pay special attention to the order they were placing, otherwise they would supply the names of flea beetles, some of them beautiful names, and we would never know. Memorable days on the stool ground were usually accompanied by laughter.

At about this time Oliver Slocock gave us a set of six of the Knap Hill



azaleas which his family firm had acquired in 1926. They were grafted plants and included 'Satan' and 'Fireglow', two splendid varieties, which unfortunately were unsuitable for layering on account of their dense and compact growth.

We inaugurated a modest but by no means insignificant export trade to the United States and Canada. Small plants were supplied bereft of every vestige of soil and minutely inspected in order to meet an exacting standard of hygiene.

Seed was collected from selected clones, sometimes hand-pollinated. Having been dried and shaken from the open capsules through sieves of the correct gauge, the seed was sold in packets of 250 seeds. Goude spent an afternoon counting out 250 units with the aid of a magnifying glass and a pen with a relief nib. These, with extra for good measure, I placed in a slender glass phial which I marked to register the required amount.

I was privileged to carry on the work of hybridisation which the company had resumed in 1931. Seed from azalea 'Whitethroat' which had been hand pollinated produced several attractive double varieties, mostly fragrant and vigorous. Some had copper-tinted foliage which was at its best in full light. The copper colour did not appear in partial shade and was ruined by forcing. Whenever possible it was necessary to remove specimens straight from the open ground for transportation to Chelsea.

The R.H.S. acknowledged the existence of these and earlier double azaleas by sanctioning the group title of "Double Knap Hill Azaleas". Sir Eric Savill, attracted by the pure white double azalea 'Whitethroat', planted a group of it near a bridge in the Savill Gardens. During the 1950s he took great interest in the various doubles we had raised from it, some of which went directly from the R.H.S. Hall or Chelsea to the Savill Gardens.

A large pale carmine azalea attracted attention at the Shows in spite of a rather forbidding code number. We chose the name 'Sylphides' for it. Alexander Keiller, pointing to it in a Chelsea group, murmured in my ear, "Mme Karshavina approves". Encouraged, we gave the name Petrouchka to something more flamboyant.

It is perhaps worth noting that by far the best money-spinner for the nursery was azalea 'Golden Oriole'. It has all the qualities which are likely to endear any plant to the average gardener — vigour and hardiness, robust growth, brilliant colour and pervading fragrance. Moreover, 'Golden Oriole' always headed the stock list of numbers of azaleas available for sale at any given time. It received no award.

As we learned the technique of raising our azaleas from cuttings, the stool ground gradually ceased to be used for layering and became instead a spectacular show ground and at times a landmark for passing aircraft.

In the days of the two Anthony Waterers there had been an "open Sunday" at the beginning of June for the benefit of any local inhabitants who might care to enjoy the flowers. For a wider public we resumed this custom during the 1960s. Collections were made for charity. On one occasion there were 4,000 visitors.

The wholesale nursery of K. Wezelenburg & Sons of Hazerswoude in Holland bought a number of our azaleas and have been propagating them ever since. There is a steady demand for them in Germany and Italy where, it is said, they grow well and the flowers suffer little damage in bad weather.

Shortly before Martin Slocock took over the nursery in 1976 I assembled a collection of azaleas near the big fern-leaf beech which I thought might be worthy of preservation. Unfortunately, the intense drought of that year killed some and damaged many others.

During the late 1960s the Crown Estate was offering to the trade unnamed seedlings, both selected and unselected, of their strain of azaleas which was, I believe, a further development of the Knap Hill strain. These azaleas were raised under the guidance of Sir Eric Savill with the assistance of Hope Findlay and John Bond.

The selected seedlings which I saw in flower at that time were of exceedingly high quality. The flowers, of moderate rather than excessive size, were held in well-shaped trusses and at that time it occurred to me that they embodied all those qualities which the elder Anthony had striven to bring to his strain of azaleas more than a century earlier.

#### THE KNAP HILL AZALEAS

This list, to the best of my knowledge, represents all varieties which were raised and named at the Knap Hill Nursery.

E = early  
M = mid-season  
L = late

Albacore	Pure white, an upright grower, E.
Ambush	Strong rich yellow, M.
Ann Callingham	Crimson fading to deep pink, L.
Arabesque	Pink, frilled, M.L.
Avocet	White tinted pink, scented, M.
Barbara Jenkinson	Rich orange apricot, M.
Betty Kelly	Brilliant mandarin red, flowers rather small, of good shape, M.L.
Bullfinch	Deep rosy red, broadly funnel-shaped, M.L.
Buzzard	Pale straw yellow and pink, scented, M.
Calico	Double lemon, scented, M.
Chameleon	Pale yellow becoming pale pink when fully open, scented, L.
Chaffinch	Salmon pink, often semi-double, growth rather erect, E.

Chelsea Reach	Double creamy white flushed pale mauve lilac, M.
Chenille	Double rich cherry pink, fragrant, M.
Chocolate Ice	Double white, pink bud, bronze foliage, scented, M.
Chorister	Double pale cream, very fragrant, bronze-tinted foliage, M.L.
Cockatoo	Large flame apricot, derived mainly from <i>R. japonicum</i> , E.
Colin Kenrick	Double pale flesh pink, scented, M.
Contralto	Rich pink, M.
Coquette	Bright pink.
Crepello	Bright true red, green foliage, M.
Devon	Rose pink.
Diabolo	Salmon orange, vigorous, the foliage tends to persist until mid-winter, L.
Donald Waterer	Saffron yellow, red tube, M.L.
Dorothy Corston	Deep red, bronze-tinted foliage, compact, M.L.
Double Damask	Double cream fading white, E.
Eva Goude	Sulphur yellow, fragrant, foliage slightly bronzed, M.
Firecrest	Brilliant orange scarlet, E.
Fireglow	Orange vermilion, L.
Flaming June	Deep red, compact, mid-June, L.
Flarepath	Deep red, scented, mid-June, tall, green foliage, L.
Florence Pilkington	Large cream, base of flower tube tinged red, M.
Frances Jenkinson	Large orange apricot, flowers flat, L.
George Reynolds	Large yellow, thick texture, poor grower, M.
Glockenspiel	Double salmon pink, M.
Gog	Orange red, M.
Goldcrest	Bright rich yellow, vigorous, compact, E.
Golden Eagle	Bright orange, dense growth, M.
Goldeneye	Deep vermilion, bold suffused golden blotch, L.
Golden Oriole	Bright yellow, very free-flowering and vigorous, compact, E.
Goldfinch	Bright orange yellow, low and compact, E.
Gwenda Kitcat	Pink and white, scented, M.
Harvest Moon	Pale sulphur yellow, a weak grower, M.L.
Harwell	Rich pink, tall-growing, L.
Heron	Deep red, white stamens, bronze foliage, L.
Hiawatha	Bright orange red, attractive foliage, E.
Homebush	Flowers double, deep carmine, in dense rounded trusses, vigorous, M.
Hoopoe	Near scarlet, white markings, slight orange blotch.
Imago	Double, deep yellow tinged red-lilac, M.
Impala	Satan × Knap Hill Red. Very deep red, L.
Jock Coutts	White tinged pink, flowers beautifully shaped, deep bronze foliage, M.L.
Kentucky Minstrel	Large saffron yellow and orange, M.L.
Kestrel	Orange, M.

Kilauea	Vivid orange red, bold blotch, compact, L.
Knap Hill Apricot	Yellow apricot, very vigorous and tall-growing, E.
Knap Hill Pink	Rich carmine, M.
Knap Hill Red	True red, rich bronze-tinted foliage, tall-growing, L.
Knap Hill White	White shaded carmine rose, M.
Knap Hill Yellow	Rich canary yellow, bronze-tinted foliage, M.
Krakatoa	Fiery red, young foliage deep bronze, E.
Lady Derby	Creamy yellow fading white, golden blotch, M.
Lady Rosebery	Rich crimson, compact, young foliage glaucous blue, L.
Lapwing	Creamy yellow tinted pink, scented, a good grower, E.
Linnet	Double mauve pink flushed pale yellow, M.
Lorelei	Double pale lilac, M.
Marionette	Pink, orange blotch, fragrant, M.
Marion Merriman	Rich yellow boldly blotched, spreading habit, E.
Mary Waterer	Bright pink, paler centre, buff spots.
Mauna Loa	Red, suffused orange blotch, M.L.
Mazurka	Coral apricot, scented, green foliage, M.L.
Mephistopheles	Bright flame red, handsome foliage, M.L.
Merlin	Salmon pink, orange blotch.
Minikin	Very small double lilac pink fading to white, M.
Moselle	Deep cherry pink, E.
Motet	Double white, scented, M.
Mrs Anthony Waterer	Pale cream fading white, sweetly scented, L.
Mrs Gomer Waterer	Cream and mauve pink, semi-double, E.
Nancy Waterer	Golden yellow, L.
Oryx	Creamy white, L.
Osprey	Broad-petalled pure white, M.L.
Papoose	Double pale carmine, M.
Paramount	Double yellow, L.
Pavane	Large peach pink, scented, young foliage bronze-tinted, M.
Penguin	Very pale yellow suffused pink, top petal shrimp red, speckled orange blotch.
Peregrine	Orange, M.
Persil	Pure white, orange blotch, M.
Petrouchka	Apricot and yellow bicolour, M.
Piccolo	Very small double flowers, cream tinged pink, M.
Pink Delight	Peach pink, yellow eye, M.
Plectrum	Double apricot, scented, L.
Polonaise	Pale peach pink, speckled orange blotch, M.L.
Pompadour	Carmine, striking orange blotch, scented, green foliage, M.
Redshank	Orange red, conspicuous orange blotch, strong and tall grower, E.
Robin	Deep red, L.
Rosella	Pale pink, scented, vigorous, L.

Rozanne Waterer	Double white tinged carmine, deep pink tube, fragrant, bronze-tinted foliage, M.
Ruddy Duck	Salmon-red fading to salmon pink, deep bronze foliage, compact, L.
Rumba	Bright orange, flower tube tinged red, foliage bronze-tinted, M.L.
Ruth Davies	Orange, sturdy growth, M.
Sahara	Bright yellow, mid-June, L.
Saint Ruan	White, orange blotch, M.
Sarsen	Double cream, scented, M.
Saskia	Pink, pink bronze foliage, M.L.
Satan	Deep true red, green foliage, compact, L.
Scarlati	Deep true red, M.
Sceptre	Large creamy white tinged mauve, M.
Seville	Orange.
Shanty	Double pale pink cream, fragrant, M.
Sophie Hedges	Double deep pink, scented, bronze foliage, M.
Spoonbill	White tinged pink, M.
Stranraer	Vivid orange scarlet, E.M.
Stromboli	Red, M.
Sydney Firth	Frilled pink, M.
Sylphides	Large pale carmine fading white, E.
Toucan	Pale cream fading white, scented, vigorous, M.
Troupial	Orange, L.
Tunis	Red, orange eye, M.
Tyrol	Large cream fading to icy white, tall and vigorous, mid- to late-June, L.
Venetia	Intense mauve salmon, L.
Viscosepala	Small cream fading white, greyish foliage, intensely fragrant, L.
Vivienne Waterer	A striking yellow, M.
Waxwing	Pink, petals slightly recurved, M.
Whitethroat	Double white, compact, bright red autumn foliage, M.
Wryneck	Pale sulphur yellow slightly tinged pink, M.L.
Yoga	Orange flame, M.L.
Zanzibar	Deep yellow splashed shrimp red, L.

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# Millais Nurseries

CHURT, FARNHAM, SURREY

Telephone: Frensham 2415



Besides our usual extensive range of Rhododendron Species and hybrids, we are this year, able to supply a range of the newer American hybrids which will be available in Autumn 1986. A few may be available in April. These are very fine varieties and as the supply is not unlimited, booking early is advisable.

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| AUTUMN GOLD       | Vigorous bronze new growth, salmon-orange flowers in June                                   |
| GOLDEN BELLE      | Soft orange and yellow tones on a well shaped spreading plant. June.                        |
| GRACE SEABROOK    | Early bright blood red. Superb dark foliage.  |
| HALFDAN LEM       | Huge light red flowers, deep green leaves. May.   |
| ODEE WRIGHT       | Peach coloured buds opening to heavy textured yellow flowers. Neat shiny foliage. Late May. |
| PARTY PINK        | (Superior Plant Award A.R.S.) A very hardy shell pink Rhododendron. June.                   |
| VIRGINIA RICHARDS | Peach pink, changing to yellow. Late May. A superb Rhododendron.                            |

*Full details of these, and many others, is given in our new Catalogue, now available for 68p in stamps. We give a 10% discount on all plants collected from our Nursery.*

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# Rhododendron collections in County Donegal - at Glenveagh National Park, Mulroy and Ardnamona

MARY FORREST

Donegal, a county in the north western corner of Ireland, is an area with mountain and moorland, bays and beaches washed by the Atlantic Ocean. There is a rich native flora, with *Erica* being of particular interest. David McClintock has named four cultivars from the area, *Erica mackaiana* 'Donegal' and *E. × stuartii* 'Irish Lemon', 'Irish Orange' and 'Nacung': all are available in the trade. But there is little tradition of gardening in the county with the exception of the gardens mentioned here.

Glenveagh National Park is situated in an area of outstanding natural beauty created by the Derryveagh mountains and Lough Beagh, some 25 km north west of Letterkenny. The Gothic-Victorian castle which adjoins the garden was built in the years 1870-1873 for John Adair, who had purchased the 25,000 acre (9667 ha) estate some 12 years earlier. But it is to his wife Cornelia that the general layout of the garden is attributed. A 100-year-old shelter belt of *Pinus sylvestris* (Scots pine) planted between the lake and the garden provides protection from the prevailing south westerly wind. The original garden was greatly enhanced and expanded by an American of Irish extraction Mr Henry McIlhenny. He purchased the property in 1937 and donated the castle and garden to the Irish nation in 1981. His own knowledge of plants was augmented by the expert advice of Jim Russell and Lanning Roper. The planting at Glenveagh includes a wide range of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants, approximately 500 species, subspecies and cultivars. The genus *Rhododendron* is well represented with some 80 species and 75 hybrids, which are cultivated throughout the garden, sometimes as single specimens and in other situations as massed plantings.

The garden at Glenveagh is laid out in a series of formal and informal gardens with the latter linking it to the surrounding countryside. There are many viewing points which provide vistas within and without the garden. The Pleasure Grounds, a long irregular lawn encircled by bold plantings of herbaceous species as *Astilbes*, *Agapanthus*, *Rodgersia*, and *Podophyllum*, is backed by colourful trees and shrubs. A fine speci-

men of *Rhododendron arboreum* 'Sir Charles Lemon' grows by the entrance gate. Standing in a formal recess to the side of this garden are two Maya Malaysian statues, mementoes of Mr McIlhenny's travels.

Rhododendrons from the Section Triflora have been planted nearby, namely, *R. augustinii*, a good blue form, *R. yunnanense*, *R. lutescens*, and *R. davidsonianum*. Several specimens of *R. falconeri*, *R. sinogrande* and a pink flowered *R. arboreum* have attained tree like proportions. In a woodland setting to one side of the Pleasure Grounds several specimens of *R. protistum* and *R. montroseanum* have been planted. Groups of *R. cinnabarinum* and *R. bureavii* grow nearby. However the area is too shaded and they flower poorly, but the glaucous new growth of the former and the green leaves with rich rusty red indumentum of the latter provide ample compensation for the lack of flowers. Magnolias have also been planted in the Pleasure Grounds. The collection is small but it exhibits the range of tree size and flower type in the genus. *Magnolia salicifolia* is the first to bloom, followed by *M. × loebneri*, *M. wilsonii* and *M. tripetala*. *Magnolia campbellii* grows elsewhere in the garden, but it has yet to flower.

One of the more recent features of the garden is the Italianate Terrace. Dating from 1966, the rectangular terrace is floored with two forms of Donegal slate and surrounded by a stone wall 3 feet high. The Terrace is ornamented with two Italian statues, Sicilian oil jars and large pots, planted with deciduous azaleas and hostas. The surrounding area has been planted with *Rhododendron ciliatum* (flowering in March), 'St. Tudy' and 'Penjerrick' (in April), *R. wardii* (in May), Vanessa and *R. maddenii* subsp. *crassum* (in June), and *R. diaprepes* (in July). The only notable non ericaceous species is a specimen of *Metrosideros lucida* (Myrtaceae) which is 13 × 10 feet.

Members of the Maddenii Sub-Section have been planted in a well sheltered area known as the Twelve Step Walk. There are two fine specimens of *Rhododendron megacalyx* 8 feet tall and several examples of *R. lindleyi*. Both produce flower and seed each year. The yellow flowering members of this group, *R. valentinianum*, *R. johnstoneanum*, and *R. johnstoneanum* 'Double Diamond', have been planted amid large granite boulders, in association with *Pseudowintera colorata* and *Fascicularia bicolor*. It is a spectacular sight.

Elsewhere in the garden plants labelled *R. burmanicum* are hybrids of that species.

As already mentioned there are many hybrids in the collection, with progeny of *R. griersonianum* being the most numerous. They include 'Matador' a tall growing plant almost 16 feet tall with red flowers borne in April, with strigose young growth, indicating the other parent *R. strigillosum*. 'May Day' and 'Elizabeth' are medium sized shrubs with red flowers. At Glenveagh 'Elizabeth' flowers a little earlier than 'May Day',



and has a harder leaf with no indumentum and glandular hairs. 'Day Dream', a hybrid with pink flowers, also blooms in early May. 'Winsome' forms a medium sized compact bush, with deep flowers, smaller than those in other *R. griersonianum* hybrids. 'Vanguard', a May flowering hybrid with orange red blossoms, was raised by the Marquess of Headfort in 1940. The June flowering hybrids Vanessa and 'Vanessa Pastel' carry deep pink flowers with the distinctive glandular hairs of *R. griersonianum* on the base of the corolla and the pedicel. 'Fabia' is unusual among these hybrids in that the flowers have a large leafy calyx and a long pedicel, characteristics inherited from the other parent *R. dichroanthum*. The last of these hybrids to bloom is 'Tally Ho' with scarlet flowers borne from early July until September. Several specimens have been planted in association with *Prunus cerasifera* 'Nigra' creating a good contrast of colour and foliage type. The parent of all these hybrids, *R. griersonianum* is also in cultivation in the garden.

In a woodland area a flight of 67 stone steps leads to a viewing point. Mass planting of *R. ciliatum* edge this formal architectural feature. Together they merge into the surrounding oak woodland floored with moss and wood sorrel.

The rhododendron season closes with the flowering of *R. auriculatum* and its hybrid 'Polar Bear'. Less auricled leaves and fewer glands on the petiole distinguish the hybrid from the parent. These plants were in flower until late September when they were damaged by early autumn frosts. Glenveagh National Park, which is administered by the National Parks and Monuments Service of the Office of Public Works, is open to the public during the summer months.

### Mulroy

The gardens at Mulroy are situated on the shores of Mulroy Bay, near the northern Donegal town of Carrigart. In the mid nineteenth century extensive afforestation was carried out by the third Earl of Leitrim. This provided the necessary shelter for future ornamental planting. Towards the end of the nineteenth century the fourth Earl of Leitrim planted a small collection of rhododendrons some of which are extant and include *R. falconeri*, *R. cinnabarinum*, *R. thomsonii* and *R. 'Shilsonii'*. The success of these plants prompted the fifth Earl to lay out a garden known as the Peat Garden. This garden, dating from 1936, is situated at some distance from the Victorian House. Lord Leitrim planted an interesting selection of rhododendrons and other woody genera. The area was devastated by Hurricane Debbie in 1961 when mean speeds of 66 knots were recorded at Malin Head, Co. Donegal. Since then *R. ponticum* has become a major problem. However on a recent visit it was possible to see some rhododendrons, and work is in progress to remove the *R. ponticum*. Species noted included *R. mallotum*, *R. augustinii*, *R. yunnanense*, *R. fal-*

*coneri*, *R. dichroanthum*, *R. argyrophyllum*, *R. rex*, *R. griffithianum*, *R. concinnum* and *R. moupinense*. In one area *R. cinnabarinum* has seeded itself. There are several large mounds of *Vaccinium ovatum* and notable specimens of *Myrtus lechleriana*, *Oxydendrum arboreum*, *Eucryphia* × *nymansensis* and *Parrotia persica*.

After his death in 1952, his widow Anne began laying out a garden closer to the house. Planting is generally confined to a series of avenues leading from the house. Along the Quay Drive in late May and June deciduous azaleas, in various pastel shades, predominate. Many species are also represented, *R. lepidostylum*, with greenish yellow flowers and glaucous young foliage and *R. campylogynum* with tiny leaves and dainty campanulate purple flowers deserve mention. *Rhododendron williamsianum*, *R. bureavii*, *R. sinogrande* and *R. charitopes* var. *tsangpoense* are also cultivated in this area. In the Corner Garden, a garden bounded by three drives, *R. forrestii* creeps over the border to a width of 3 feet. Nearby *R. impeditum*, *R. russatum* and *R. pemakoense* have attained a notable size. Another avenue has been planted with 'large leafers', seedlings of *R. falconeri*, *R. sinogrande* and *R. macabeanum*.

The Countess of Leitrim ran a small rhododendron nursery, which supplied many Irish gardens, including Glenveagh, Kilbogget and Fernhill in County Dublin, with fine plants. These included a pink form of *R. davidsonianum* and a good blue form of *R. augustinii*. The Earl of Leitrim raised some hybrids, though only one has been traced and this is at Glenveagh. It (*R. thomsonii* × Vanguard) produces orange red flowers for several weeks during April and May.

Throughout the garden primulas seed themselves with wild abandon. Candelabra species, *Primula pulverulenta* and *P. helodoxa* and their hybrids create carpets of colour.

But for the rhododendron enthusiast the most exciting feature at Mulroy is the small glasshouse in the Walled Garden, containing several tender species. *Rhododendron nuttallii*, *R. dalhousiae* var. *rhabdotum*, *R. edgeworthii*, *R. cubittii*, *R. veitchianum*, with deep purple peeling stem, *R. stenaulum* and 'Tyermanii' are grown in the glasshouse border. Nearby, but outside, are specimens of *R. maddenii*, *R. calostroturnum* var. *riparium* and *R. baileyi*.

The Countess died in 1984 and the garden is now maintained by the fifth Earl's nephew, the Hon. Mr H. V. Strutt.

### **Ardnamona**

The third rhododendron collection is situated at Ardnamona, an estate on the shores of Lough Eske, a few miles north of Donegal town. The garden is overgrown but some very fine conifers and rhododendrons remain. Little is known about the history of the garden. In 1831 George Gore Wray leased a house and land from his cousin Thomas Brooke of

Lough Eske Castle. In her book *The Wrays of Donegal* C. V. Trench writes that Wray 'planted some trees and some flowering shrubs but his interest was in farming the land'. For a time Wray managed the Leitrim estate at Mulroy and in 1857 he moved to Monasterevin, Co. Kildare where he died in 1878. The property was later owned by Sir Arthur Robert Wallace (1842-1912). He was Principal Clerk at the Chief Secretary's Office in Ireland and in 1907 was High Sheriff for County Donegal. He is probably responsible for planting the collection of rhododendrons to which Millais refers in his book *Rhododendrons* published in 1917. Rhododendrons were planted in a woodland setting. The species represented are *R. niveum* (four large specimens); *R. arboreum* subsp. *campbelliae* and *R. arboreum* subsp. *cinnamomeum*, red and white flowering forms; *R. falconeri*, about 20 large arboreal specimens; and *R. griffithianum*. These species are native to the Sikkim Himalaya and were introduced into cultivation by Sir Joseph Hooker, who as Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, distributed these plants to many gardens. The plants at Ardnamona compare in stature and vigour with the notable old specimens at Kilmacurragh in Co. Wicklow and Castlewellan in Co. Down. Conifers were planted on either side of a ride leading from the house to the lake. There are very large specimens of *Araucaria araucana*, *Sequoiadendron giganteum*, *Sequoia sempervirens*, *Picea orientalis* and *Pseudotsuga menziesii*.

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# Abbotsbury Gardens

JOHN KELLY

Although after the winter of early 1985 one may be forgiven for doubting it, the climate of mainland Britain is remarkably equable and is equalled by very few places on earth in its suitability for horticulture. It is, even so, at a high latitude and can fall suddenly to the influences of the weather systems of the north, so it is all the more remarkable that there are places, unexpected to say the least, which can support a wide range of plants.

The key factor in this is the sea. In western Scotland the Gulf Stream bathes the coast and saves it from becoming tundra, and Cornwall has many of the attributes of an island, especially in the far west, where the sea is never more than a short distance away.

Abbotsbury Gardens are a quarter of a mile from the shore of Lyme Bay on the Dorset coast and, although the sea is cold, it is deep right up to the shingle bank called the Chesil and this creates an effect whereby the tide does not go in and out, but merely up and down a bit. This constantly present body of water moderates temperatures in winter and summer and is similar to the phenomenon which is said to be the secret of the climate of San Francisco.

There are other factors which help to make Abbotsbury's climate unique east of Falmouth - possibly unique in Britain, as the rainfall average is only about 29 inches (736mm). The topography is favourable and great shelter belts of *Quercus ilex* divert the salt-laden gales overhead so that it is possible to hold a lighted match at arms length in a force ten south-westerly. In this oasis of mild calmness there is an almost triffid-like intensity to the growth of plants and seasoned plant-hunters have been known to mutter about rain forest. Much of the summer 'rain', however, is applied by irrigation.

Rhododendrons, camellias and magnolias thrive wonderfully, especially the camellias. Some of the oldest are 30 feet high and have thick trunks which, branching at two or three feet above ground, can legitimately be called trees. The names of these are for the most part more traditional than accurate; while 'Alba Plena' and 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi' are well accepted, others are less so. A perfectly-formed formal double of sugar pink with a glistening iridescence to the petals is called 'Duchess of Buccleuch' here; it is 'Hornsby Pink' in Cornwall and 'Myrtiflora' elsewhere. It is reputed to have a scent and, sure enough, two plants have flowers with a slight fugacious perfume. The odd thing is that the others do not.

Trees with flowers which have striped petals occur among these old stagers — not the splashing and haphazard striping of 'Carters Sunburst', but perfectly regular, with a neat stripe precisely down the centre of each petal. One has a red stripe on a white background and is so similar to Stirling Macoboy's illustration of 'Bella di Firenze' as to convince me that Portugal was not the only European country to have an early example of this variety. Another, which has flowered this year (and very prolifically indeed) but not for the previous six has a white stripe down the centre of each soft pink petal. I have no name for this variety. Another striped one is called 'Malmaison' here and has always been so named, but it appears in no literature.

Of the precise age of the old plants there is, unfortunately, no record, but a very tall 'Alba Plena' has suckered from the base and the suckers are pure *Camellia japonica*. It would be unscientific to do more than state the fact, but one's private conclusions engender excitement.

It is possibly on the subject of records that Abbotsbury can teach its sternest lesson. Until 1978 there were no records kept; that is to say that they were not kept for very long, if at all, as nothing exists from before that time. Considering that the gardens were probably started in about 1760 and that one of the owners was a botanist (the fourth Earl of Ilchester, whose family name, Fox-Strangways is enshrined in the genus *Stranvaesia*) this was a massive omission. It is all the more difficult when large genera such as *Rhododendron* and *Camellia* go unrecorded in collections, as the great numbers of hybrids are very difficult indeed to identify. That camellias were being planted in large numbers during the seventies without records or even labels is a matter for regret.

Gradually, however, the camellias are receiving their correct labels where this is possible, although trying to sort them out is a sure way of appreciating that far too many cultivars have been raised and named which are so similar to each other as to be quite unworthy of distinction. Nevertheless, this is an exquisitely beautiful garden and the camellias are a truly wonderful spectacle in April. The slowness of the labelling process is in part due to the comparatively short flowering season and perhaps in greater part to the overwhelming temptation just to stand and look at them.

*Camellia reticulata* in various forms does very well in the open, and 'Captain Rawes' straggles and tumbles about among the large japonicas in a great informal wandering mass, quite unlike its habit elsewhere. Hybrids of *C. reticulata* enjoy the conditions enormously and put on a great deal of growth each year after they have settled down.

Rhododendrons present a slightly different problem. There are many species which are 'keyable' as true, but the great majority are hybrids of unrecorded parentage, mostly quite uncomplicated so that one can usually sort out one species in the cross.

Among the species *R. arboreum* is pre-eminent and there are about eight specimens of the 'Blood Red' form, two of which are planted in a group with pink and white ones, creating an effect which is both ravishing and instructive. *Rhododendron decorum* grows tall in the woodland shade and has contributed to several of the hybrids. Among the large-leaved species, *R. macabeum* is predominant in the garden and a large specimen of *R. grande* would be even taller if its head were not up in the wind. The most tricky species from an aesthetic point of view are *R. niveum* and *R. floribundum*, whose colours are such that nearby plantings have to be chosen with great care to avoid thoroughly nasty colour clashes.

Somehow the vivid magenta of 'Cornish Red' (or whatever one decides is its "correct" name - there are two quite distinct forms, one of which, I suppose should be called 'Smithii') manages to dominate the garden in late April and early May without clashing with anything. They grow to a terrific size and I am secretly rather fond of them, rather as one remembers with affection the majestically tasteless decor of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway.

Currently much is being done with hybrids of *R. griersonianum* and *griffithianum* to give late colour to contrast with 'Polar Bear', which has made trees of some 25 feet in height. And in the three-acre extension to the gardens, made over the past three years, little plants from the recent expeditions to China are snuggling down happily ready for the next generation. They are labelled and they are meticulously recorded.

Tender species and hybrids have survived the past winter, including *R. edgeworthii*, 'Fragrantissimum', 'Bulbul' and 'Lady Alice Fitzwilliam'. Our constant endeavour to establish tender plants in the open is directed towards this genus as much as to any other.

Magnolias adore Abbotsbury, and it is a pity that some species have not hitherto been planted which would have been ideally suited. Only now are *M. dawsoniana*, *M. sprengeri diva*, and *M. sieboldii* and *M. wilsonii* being planted, but *M. campbellii* is represented by two old trees, one of which, according to *Bean*, was planted in 1864 and flowered in 1900. It is now over 60 feet high and flowers in most years. Last year it was in flower for eight weeks. A free-standing specimen of *M. delavayi* is about 40 feet and demonstrates annually what a disappointing plant it is in its sporadic flowering. It is, on the other hand almost worth growing for its foliage alone.

The largest magnolia in the garden is *M* × *veitchii* 'Isca' and it is probably by far the youngest of the large specimens; its rate of growth is phenomenal.

Abbotsbury is a phoenix among gardens and has risen anew from decades of neglect to become a lovely oasis of warm-temperate lushness

among the bare rolling downs of Dorset. Those who are interested in its welfare and that of its great richness of plants may take heart. It is extremely unlikely to be allowed to decline again and its contents are now, I am delighted to say, on record.

## Two more Carlyon camellia hybrids from Tregrehan

CHRISTIAN LAMB

'E.T.R. Carlyon' ('J.C. Williams'  $\times$  'Adolphe Audusson') is, very surprisingly pure white. 'Adolphe Audusson' is so decidedly red that it was unexpected to find in the American Nomenclature Book 'Adolphe Audusson Special', which is predominantly white, and a variegated form described as 'dark red spotted white'. The seed parent, 'J.C. Williams', was the result of a cross between a pale form of *saluenensis*, according to Lord Aberconway, and a *japonica* which could have been white also; again researching the description of *saluenensis*, it is given as 'white, white flushed pink or pale pink to deep rose'. These all seem to give 'E.T.R. Carlyon' quite a selection of potentially white genes from which to inherit.

Les Jury, of New Zealand, allegedly once expressed doubts about 'E.T.R. Carlyon's parentage and was quoted as saying 'the bee must have taken a hand'; so the camellia from another seed in the same seed pod as 'E.T.R. Carlyon', and which grew into a small white single flower not unlike 'Francis Hanger', was named 'Proof'.

To try to establish further evidence of 'E.T.R. Carlyon's authentic parentage Gillian Carlyon asked Martyn Rix, botanist at Wisley, to do a chromosome test for her and sent him the required material. He told her that because both *C. saluenensis* and *C. japonica* are diploid ( $2n=30$ ), as are hybrids between them, chromosome tests are no help in deciding the parentage of hybrids between these species.

This was explained in his subsequent article in *Rhododendrons 1978, with Magnolias and Camellias*. He further explained that the simple way of telling a pure *japonica* from a  $\times$  *williamsii* or *saluenensis* is that the ovary is glabrous in *japonica* and has silky hairs in *saluenensis* and the hybrids. The ovaries in 'E.T.R. Carlyon' and 'Proof' are not glabrous but have tiny hairs, very fine and sparse.

Neil Treseder says of 'E.T.R. Carlyon' that 'It has flowers most aptly described as large double white begonias', and goes so far as to introduce



a new 'begonia form'. John Gallagher remarks upon its very late flowering habit; I would only add that the stamens among the petaloids give it a creamy glow from a distance. It grows in a most definitive way, quite unlike any other camellia; tall, up to 17 feet, with long spray-like branches, covered in buds and flowers, even low down on the stem.

When Tom Savige of Australia visited Tregrehan in 1981, he was much struck by 'Cornish Spring' ('Rosea Simplex'  $\times$  *cuspidata*) and called it 'a beautiful miniature hybrid with massed small pink flowers'. He doesn't mention the elegant narrow bronze leaves which follow the blooms and for which Gillian Carlyon particularly bred it. In the spring it is covered from head to foot in pink blossoms and makes a most attractive woodland plant.

In one of Tom Savige's later articles he discusses various other crosses with *cuspidata* and their merits. Dr Lammaerts first crossed it with *japonica* in 1950. These seedlings were followed by Giulio Nuccio's 'Candle Glow' in 1980.

When Gillian Carlyon made her cross with 'Rosea Simplex' she was under the impression that a cross with *japonica* had not been tried before, and used 'Rosea Simplex' as an experiment because unlike many *japonicas* it sets seed very readily. She named it in 1965 and registered it in 1972. It was awarded a PC in 1978.

It is a very hardy little camellia, having survived all the weather can do over the years. A whole row of 'Cornish Spring' was eaten almost to the ground by a sheep, which was supposed to be mowing between the rows. All the plants recovered.

## The I.C.S.\* friendship visit to China

JOHN TOOBY

Eight of us met at Gatwick on 25 February, 1984, four from England, three from Jersey and one from Italy, to fly to Hong Kong. There we met the groups from Australia, New Zealand and the U.S.A. and after a couple of days we all flew to Kunming. Hong Kong had had no rain for eight months and was naturally very dry. It was dry at Kunming too, dry and cold. The weather had been playing tricks again. Unprecedented heavy snow in December had caused severe damage to the *Eucalyptus* and *Grevillea* which are now heavily planted in and around Kunming. Following this the weather had turned very mild for most of January and

\*International Camellia Society

February with temperatures in the low 20s° C. (around 70°F). Our arrival was preceded by cold air from Mongolia so we had cold dull weather for our stay in Kunming and indeed it stayed on the cold side until we returned to Hong Kong a month later. Fortunately the warmth of our welcome was in notable contrast. It needed to be. I shall long remember taking part in their symposium wearing three pullovers, a mac and a scarf and still not feeling sufficiently warm to absorb the interesting papers which were read.

There are coal mines in Yunnan, but energy is obviously very short and not to be squandered on central heating; also, owing to the warm spell which we just missed, most of the plants in the "camellia forest" at Kunming Botanical Institute had finished flowering and only a few bore that display of mass colour which has become legendary. Other plants of interest were various palms, a nice jasmine (*Jasminum mesnyi*), *Prunus mume*, *P. persica*, *Malus yunnanensis* and *Michelia yunnanense*. Each national delegation had brought camellia plants with them, bare-rooted of course to comply with plant health regulations, and these were ceremonially (but symbolically) planted in four quadrants of a circular garden, one section for each continent. A time capsule, due to be lifted in 50 years time was buried in the centre. We were entertained to two banquets at which we got to know some of our Chinese hosts a little better but the language barrier was a great handicap except in the case of Professor Tang Pei Sung, who is President of the Chinese Botanical Society and Director of Botany, Academia Sinica. After the Symposium we split into two parties, one to visit Dali, the other to see the Western Hills and the Stone Forest.

Approaching the Western Hills we travelled on part of the "Burma Road"; China's lifeline in her struggle with Japan. As we climbed we moved into low clouds which shrouded the hills in mist. Here we saw a temple with some nice plants and a small nursery. As we walked to the steps leading to the hills some of the returning Chinese were carrying bunches of a small pink *Rhododendron* with almost tubular flowers. Other shrubs noted here in the wild were *Cotoneaster*, *Spiraea*, *Berberis*, *Buddleja*, *Clematis*, *Jasminum*, *Hypericum*, *Cercis* (some with what appeared to be mistletoe) and *Magnolia*. On returning to the bus we whizzed down to Lake Dianchi below and boarded a large steamer where our lunch had been prepared. As we crossed the lake the clouds gradually broke and eventually we had sunshine for our visit to Xiangang Park.

The following day we set off for the Stone Forest, a large area with vertical limestone columns. Horticulturally the main interest lay in the large plants of white and yellow Banksian roses — no doubt planted. Returning to Kunming we saw, as we sped by, an orange flowered deciduous azalea and two dwarf pink rhododendrons, one probably the same as

on the Western Hills, the other with saucer shaped flowers.

On 5 March we took the train through the mountains to Sichuan, a spectacular journey with many tunnels and passing through the gorge of the Dadu river. The building of this line was obviously a considerable feat of engineering of which the Chinese are justly proud. The guest house at Mount Omei was opened up especially for us, pleasant buildings grouped round one of Chiang Kai Shek's villas, sited in mixed woodland with an undercarpet of ferns, bulbs etc. Our first destination was the Thanksgiving Temple at the foot of the mountain, a large complex with gardens and halls as well as the main temple and a fourteenth century bronze pagoda. There were several nice camellias here. A freak storm had washed away the road up the mountain, so we were given the choice of climbing to the Monastery on foot or travelling to the School of Traditional Medicine. We chose the latter and saw large numbers of plants and herbs, some familiar, some not, planted in small beds. As with so many places we would like to have stayed to browse at leisure but were swept on. On in this case to Leshan and the Big Buddha 213 feet high which overlooks the confluence of the Min, the Dadu and the Yangtse rivers and traditionally gives confidence to navigators. A few hundred yards back from the Buddha was a guest-house with an interesting garden which included a few camellias and a nice ornamental *Prunus*. Although a few hundred miles north of Kunming, we were at a lower elevation and the range of plants around suggested a climate not very much different. We saw oleanders, *Pittosporum tobira* and the odd banana (often rather scorched by frost). We planted more camellias again at Mount Omei and again at Chengdu Botanical Institute. Then we flew north again over more mountains to the basin of the Yellow River to Xian in Shaanxi province. It was dry and dusty here and the local crops looked more like those we had left behind in England. Oleanders and magnolias were wrapped in straw and roses recently pruned. We had visited a Christian Church in Chengdu and were taken to a Mosque in Xian. Building work was going on in both. We were told there were 20 million Christians and 30 million Moslems in China. Near here we saw the fantastic terra cotta army dating from 200 B.C., went to the opera "The Pear Tree", and called at the site of part of the action.

Then we flew to Chongqing back in Sichuan but perhaps 200 miles south west of Chengdu and built on quite steep hills above the Yangtse. Here we visited a small resort with hot springs close to a river and with a small park with quite a nice collection of camellias, all forms of *C. japonica*. Next day we embarked at dawn on a river steamer which took us through the gorges to Wuhan. Close to Yizhang at the eastern end of the gorges the river is controlled by a very large dam and we gathered that another is planned higher up. Below the dam we moved into the featureless plain of Hubei.

The Wuhan Botanic Garden proved to be one of the most interesting we had seen. Besides a nice collection of forms of *C. japonica* there was a section devoted to oil-bearing camellias, including four species which I had not seen before. Elsewhere there was a plant of *C. fraterna* and several of the Chinese *C. japonica* which has pale pink flowers. We had hoped to see this in the wild but unfortunately Professor Feng, who was arranging this, died a few months before our arrival. It seemed to us very like some pale pink forms of *C. ×williamsii* and indeed of 'Tarokaja'. In Wuhan the temperature can go down to  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $0^{\circ}\text{F}$ ); we saw a banana tree however, small and very much browned by frost. Winter must be short.

From Wuhan we flew to Shanghai where the Botanic Garden was again very interesting. Here we met some of the people from the Kunming Symposium again and planted more plants. Here too was a nice collection of *C. japonica* forms (including the pale pink wild form). A small breeding programme was in hand with a *C. japonica* with large single white flowers being used as the seed parent. Though about the same latitude as Marrakesh they had frosts down to  $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $14^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) and  $-8^{\circ}\text{C}$ . last winter. Cycads which were unprotected at Chengdu were wrapped in straw here. The emphasis seemed to be on Penjing (Bonsai).

From Shanghai we went by train to Nanjing (Nanking). We visited the mausoleum of Dr Sun Yat Sen, the Beamless Hall and Ming Tomb close by and lunched at a guest-house which was formerly the villa of Mrs Chiang Kai Shek. The Botanic Garden was not far away. All this lies in an area of mixed woodland east of Nanjing. After visiting the Observatory, the Yangtse Bridge and the Park the following day we took a train to Suzhou on 22 March. Here, the Master of Fishernets' Garden, 800 years old, was of great interest. It is more than a garden, a delightful composition of garden, pavilion, halls and covered walkways with a great deal of rock and water. Planting was restrained but varied. Suzhou was interesting too in that there were a number of houses with small front gardens. Elsewhere we hardly saw a private garden and those who lived in blocks of flats had to make do with small plantings outside their windows on which pot plants were grown. Tiger Hill was interesting too with a few camellias and a very impressive bamboo pergola.

We returned to the station again where we had time to admire camellias in pots in the waiting room before going on to Wuxi. Here we admired the garden of Ease of Mind which led on to a public park. Camphor trees, *Prunus mume* and *Gardenia* suggested a climate warmer than ours, and at a nearby factory camellia bushes had just started into growth. Next day we went on by boat and bus to Hangzhou. Crops of cereals and pulses dominated the flat land with tea, and in some places orchards of pears and peaches, *Camellia oleifera* and bamboos on the lower slopes. Higher up there had been much re-afforestation with fir

and to a lesser extent pine. One quite large white magnolia was coming into flower on a hillside. Our hotel overlooked a lake and we were taken by boat to one of the islands, where there was a nice collection of camellias in flower including a group of *C. chekiangoleosa*. This varied slightly in colour but more in habit, from a compact rounded bush to a weeping form and a gaunt plant of very open habit. In a park on the lake shore we saw several more camellias, mostly the pale pink Chinese *C. japonica*. Our next stop was a tea plantation where we were told about the production of tea. Later, in light rain, we visited the Botanic Garden where there is an interesting collection of camellia species including a nicely scented form of *C. fraterna* and two species with large long leaves that we had not previously met: *C. latilimba* and *C. gigantocarpa*. Elsewhere freshly transplanted semi-mature trees were being supported by tripods.

On our return to Hong Kong we had the opportunity of seeing herbarium specimens of the camellias occurring in Hong Kong and were then taken to see a large *C. granthamiana* in Tai Po An Park and then to the Ministry of Agriculture's Tai Lung Farm where camellias are grown from seed. A second plant of *C. granthamiana* had been found in the wild and this one, unlike the first, produces fertile seed in reasonable quantities and indeed they had a row of seedlings as well as a number of other interesting plants.

Our tour in the New Territories ended at the remarkable Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden where we were taken round by the curator, Mrs Barretto. Trials of livestock and orchard fruits are successfully combined with a botanic garden on steeply sloping hills which range from 500 to 2,500 feet. We were surprised to find patches of *C. kissi* virtually dominant in a small area at the summit of the Goddess of Mercy Peak (about 1900 feet). Elsewhere a tea bush was pointed out as probably a native and plants of *C. salicifolia* and *C. caudata* had been brought from elsewhere in the colony. On this high note ended our five week tour which none of us will ever forget.

## Obituaries

### Frank Knight - 1985

A week or two before he died Frank Knight rang me at Wisley and during our chat he told me that it was 60 years since he had first exhibited at the RHS halls when he brought a number of shrubs from Kew to show before Floral Committee B. Throughout his long and very distinguished horticultural career, Frank was intimately connected with the RHS as an exhibitor, as a long-serving committee member and, of course, as director of Wisley for 15 years. I first met him in 1958, 27 years ago, as a raw recruit to the Society's staff at Wisley and quickly learnt that he not only achieved extremely high standards in all that he did but expected others to emulate those standards - which, largely as a result of his encouragement and advice, they almost always did.

Frank was a countryman through and through. He had an excellent knowledge of British wild plants and birds derived from his boyhood on the borders of Cornwall and Devon where his gardening career began. The ninth of twelve children in the family he was certainly not born with a golden or even a silver trowel in his hand, leaving school at 13 to start his apprenticeship as a garden boy at the local "big house", Werrington Park.

His four-year apprenticeship was a hard one under a head gardener of the old school, but his intense love of plants was stimulated at Werrington, in particular by the influx of new introductions from Forrest, Wilson and other collectors. His pride in having handled seed and plants sent back by these great collectors was with him throughout his life. I can still remember his enthusiasm recently when recalling the sight of the rare and beautiful *Daphne aurantiaca* and *Primula forrestii* dripping from the retaining walls at Werrington Park when he was there over 60 years ago.

Frank's career was a remarkable one by any standards. His ability and promise led to a three-year studentship at the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, at the age of 17. A further two-year studentship at Kew followed, with a spell of four years as arboretum propagator before, somewhat reluctantly, he left the botanic garden world for the nursery trade. From Bakers of Codsall, in charge of alpines and herbaceous plants, he joined Knap Hill Nurseries as manager before war intervened and he was appointed senior horticulturist in the Directorate of Camouflage. In 1944 he became managing director of Notcutts Nursery before coming to

Wisley as director in 1954 where he stayed until his retirement in 1969.

Frank had a prodigious memory for people, plants and events and almost always could tell a story — frequently amusing — about them. He was a plantsman in the true sense of that much misused term — and one of the highest calibre, with a breadth and depth of plant knowledge difficult to equal. In later years he was always acknowledged as an authority on trees and shrubs and his knowledge of them — names, history, cultivation and propagation — was enormous. Yet, a question on alpinines, herbaceous plants, the lilies which he grew so well at Knap Hill, and even greenhouse plants would almost always elicit a wealth of information.

Frank always had a very keen eye for a good garden plant. On one of his visits to the USA he brought back *Fremontodendron* — then *Fremontia* — ‘California Glory’ which was introduced from Wisley to the trade. The lovely *Ceanothus impressus* ‘Puget Blue’ resulted from the same visit, but the plant of which he was most proud was the superb offspring of *Rosa ecae* named after his much loved wife Helen. He picked this out from a batch of seedlings raised from a plant of *R. ecae* growing on the wall of his house at Wisley. Few plants can have been more admired at Wisley than ‘Helen Knight’ which graces the wall outside the office Frank occupied during his directorship.

At Wisley, quietly but firmly, he used his business acumen as well as his horticultural expertise to begin the process of restructuring the garden to cope with the rapidly increasing numbers of visitors and his 15 years there were very productive ones for the Society. Frank’s enthusiasm, energy and meticulous attention to detail, spiced with a good helping of solid west country commonsense ensured that the garden, still recovering from the war years, was revitalised and replenished. Many were the changes he initiated and many the ideas put forward to improve Wisley. His was the suggestion that one day an arboretum should be established around the fruit field at Wisley. Some years passed before that idea came to fruition but happily, during Frank’s lifetime, we were able to implement his original idea.

Frank was one of the old school of gardeners. He regretted the passing of the large gardens and the thorough training, skills and discipline they provided. As a result he became very involved in the student training scheme at Wisley. The many students who passed through his hands have good cause to thank him for the training, guidance and advice he gave them as they progressed from being — in one of his favourite phrases — a “gardenorinous laborious” to positions of high responsibility in the profession.

Frank did not always suffer fools too gladly. I can well remember occasions when his calm had been ruffled by seeing some horticultural misdemeanour perpetrated by an unfortunate student or staff member.

Stick in hand, overcoat akimbo he would stride purposefully across to put matters right. On his return he would grin and tap his white hair and say "didn't know my hair was red once, did you?" Another of his sayings which he suggested would be useful to me in future when confronted with certain committee decisions was to learn to "smile with your front teeth and grind the back ones". That piece of advice I have still not perfected!

Frank's outstanding contributions to horticulture were deservedly recognised with the award of the Victoria Medal of Honour in 1959 and, most unusually, he was elected an Associate of Honour of the Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture — the first non resident of New Zealand to have been honoured with this award. In 1976 he was awarded the Loder Cup for his outstanding work with rhododendrons of which he had an encyclopaedic knowledge.

On his retirement he might have been expected to shed a few of his numerous activities but he remained busy and involved in lecturing — particularly on plant hunters and plant planters — writing articles, judging and RHS committee work. He was also president of the Suffolk Horticulture and Produce Association and much involved in rotary work, which gave him so much pleasure — the list of his activities in retirement is very long indeed.

Regrettably he never found time to commit his extraordinary knowledge of horticultural personalities and plants to paper. It was suggested to him several times that he should put his reminiscences, particularly of his early days at Werrington, Edinburgh and Kew on tape. They would have been a fascinating record for the future, but it was not to be.

Fortunately, we do have some record through his meticulously kept diaries which go back many years and which he set himself to transcribe during this last year, a task he completed a few days before his death.

When Frank Knight died in March this year, horticulture — or as he preferred it, gardening — lost one of its most distinguished and well loved personalities. We shall miss his special ability to sparkle with humour just when it was needed, and the characteristic little tug on the sleeve at an RHS show and the twinkle in Frank's eye that indicated a new story was on the way!

He will long be remembered by us all, not only as a plantsman of the highest quality and for his skill, knowledge and forthright integrity in the profession, but also for his humour, kindness and humanity.

C. D. BRICKELL



## Geoffrey Gorer (1905-1985)

Geoffrey Gorer died peacefully at his home in Sussex on 24 May 1985 at the age of 80 following several years of declining health. He was a man of many talents and was internationally respected as an anthropologist, sociologist and contemporary critic who wrote on widely ranging subjects spanning sadism, American society, African dances and the Himalayan Lepcha tribe.

In addition to these varied specialisms he was also a devoted and very knowledgeable plantsman with a special affection for the genus *Rhododendron*; in consequence he was elected to the RHS Rhododendron and Camellia Committee in February 1968 and served on this until he was obliged to resign in April 1981 for reasons of ill health. His wealth of knowledge and sharp wit graced many a lively discussion including one unforgettable meeting at a Chelsea Show when he firmly recommended the "Order of the Dustbin" to what was unquestionably a very vulgar-coloured rhododendron hybrid of dubious parentage. He was a member of the Editorial Sub-Committee responsible for the 1980 new edition of the RHS Handbook "*Rhododendron* Species in Cultivation". He also wrote regular contributions for the *Rhododendron Yearbook*.

Following the peak period of his literary life he settled at Sunte House in Haywards Heath at the age of 44 to cultivate rhododendrons and to tastefully create a personal garden of great merit. To assist him in this 36 year long endeavour he was guided and supported throughout by his talented gardener, Raymond Burfield.

In 1949 the garden at Sunte House possessed only one rhododendron; namely *R. × russellianum* (*arboreum* × *catarwiense*). It represented the suitability of the genus to the site and led to the building up of a wide range of rare species and hybrids during the years which followed. His interest also encompassed the tender species and his glasshouse collection of *Vireya* and *Maddenia* sect., although restricted by space, nevertheless contained some excellent examples.

He showed many of his Sunte House plants at the RHS Shows and the following are just some of the awards obtained:

*Rhododendron lindleyi* 'Dame Edith Sitwell' (A.M. 1965)

*Abutilon* × *suntense* (A.M. 1970)

*Rhododendron sutchuenense* 'Sunte Rose' (A.M. 1971)

*R. parryae* (F.C.C. 1973)

*Camellia granthamiana* (A.M. 1974)

*R. ciliicalyx* 'Walter Maynard' (A.M. 1975)

*R. macgregoriae* (Black 331) 'Elsie Louisa' (A.M. 1977)

*Abutilon* × *suntense* (white form) (A.M. 1977)

*R. veitchianum* 'Margaret Mead' (A.M. 1978)

He was a stickler for punctuality, intolerant of humbug but a true and loyal friend to those whose company he enjoyed and whose love of plants he shared.

If he didn't like a plant he delighted in heaping amusing verbal abuse upon it, his favourite damning remark being... "that's a particularly nasty little plant!". He once vowed to write an article for the *RHS Journal* entitled "Plants which require eradicating from Cultivation" (*Viburnum*  $\times$  *bodnantense* was said to be top of his list). Alas, he didn't get around to it but if he had it would doubtless have made amusing and unusual reading.

Apart from his enjoyment of choice plants he also delighted in other things of quality and enjoyed sharing them with others. On one memorable occasion he entertained an afternoon party of IDS visitors to his garden with liberal amounts of champagne and chocolate eclairs as they moved reverently through his plantations.

Towards the end, as his health deteriorated and his enthusiasm for life faded, he generously donated the majority of his rhododendron species collection as well as other rare plants to Wakehurst Place; the tender species he gave to the Temperate Department at Kew. The original plant of *Rhododendron*  $\times$  *russellianum* which persuaded him to settle and live in Sussex still survives close to the front of Sunte House.

His unique eccentric wit, his benevolent manner and his friendship will be missed by those privileged to have known him, but his mark on gardening, his plants and his writings persist.

TONY SCHILLING

## Rhododendron notes

Introduction by the Hon. Editor

Readers of the 'older Year Books' will recall with enthusiasm that one of the regular features in each issue was what was affectionately known as 'Rhododendron Notes' and latterly extended to 'Rhododendron and Camellia Notes'. These were contributions from various Members giving personal details of their observations and experiences that they thought would be of help and interest to like-minded gardening colleagues. They were extremely popular and for this reason I am endeavouring to 'resurrect' these regular 'Notes'. In compliance with our comparatively recent name change I feel that, in future, they should be known as 'Rhododendron with Magnolia and Camellia Notes'.

However much depends on the response from Members. I am relying on *you* to provide some material for the next issue of the Year Book. Irrespective of whether your garden is large or small, your knowledge extensive or minute, we all have some personal experience that may be of interest.

To start the 'ball rolling' - Peter Cox of Glendoick Garden has made the first series of contributions. I trust that the various issues will provoke comment and that the Hon. Editor can expect large quantities of mail! Its success depends upon *you*.

Do I discern a small upturn in the rhododendron world in Britain? I am afraid that it is true to say that in my life time (51 years), there has been a steady decline in rhododendron culture in general, largely due to the demise of the large, well staffed private garden. Perhaps the most obvious examples are in the lack of hybridization now being carried out and the shrinking of the Rhododendron Show at Vincent Square, both in the number of trade exhibits and in the competitive classes.

My optimism stems from several sides: the birth of the Scottish Chapter of the American Rhododendron Society and the strengthening of the Rhododendron Group. There are new nurseries, both retail, wholesale and a combination of both. The new influx of seed from south east Asia, especially China. The importation of many splendid new hybrids from America, Germany and elsewhere. The propagation of rhododendrons by tissue culture, which may in time make many of the best species and

hybrids more readily available and may even make them cheaper, hopefully with greatly increased sales.

The increase in leisure does in theory lead to more hobbies, hence more gardening. The great genus *Rhododendron* is such a fascinating study that given the right encouragement, we should see more and more enthusiasts. Remember, few people in America have large gardens and yet there are many backyard collectors, hybridists and propagators. It is the professional classes that so often become keen over there, such as doctors, airline pilots, engineers, lawyers and builders. I have recently met a few of these here too and it is up to us, the converted, to spread the word.

My three visits to south east England in the last eighteen months have almost made me feel that my slight optimism in the previous note may be dashed by a hideous disease. Most rhododendron growers will by now have at least have heard of this powdery mildew scourge. Every part of south east England seems to be affected and reports come of its spread to Wales and parts of west Scotland. Some people say it has been about a long time but so was Dutch elm disease. It was the introduction of a more virulent strain that wiped out our elms and I fear it may be the same here although few plants have died so far. To date, east Scotland and north east England seem to be free of at least the virulent form of this disease and we should endeavour to keep it this way by not bringing in plants from infected areas. Visitors from the south insist that some of our plants are infected but I am equally convinced that the plants are suffering from last year's drought and that if they are diseased, it is purely a secondary attack they will recover from, without it spreading to other varieties. No doubt a spraying routine will help keep the virulent mildew in check but not all gardeners are going to be bothered with that. Rhododendrons have always been regarded as largely pest and disease free in most of Britain and it will be a sad day if they ever need the countless insecticides and fungicides that roses need. Yet roses are still amazingly popular. It is just possible that the last two seasons with summer droughts followed by mild damp autumns have favoured this disease, and that in other seasons it may be hardly noticeable. Let's just pray that this is so.

The years of the 80s are apparently famous over the centuries for their make a list at random and then pick out in order of preference the ten to regard three to four weeks of drought in spring or summer as serious. Now, we seem to get three to four months without a drop. Most rhododendrons make their growth in their native habitat during a rainy season, usually between June and September inclusive. Bearing this in mind, it is really extraordinary how they do so well here in Britain, very often with no artificial watering.

Some species and their hybrids are much more resistant to drought than others while a few have different symptoms to show their distress.

Particularly drought resistant species are *R. macrophyllum* which actually makes its growth during the *dry* season in western North America, *R. moupinense*, *decorum*, *rubiginosum* and several of the Lapponicums and Triflorums.

Those very susceptible to drought include the Sanguineums and big leaved species. Those that make late growth, such as *R. auriculatum*, *griersonianum*, and *falconeri* ssp. *eximium* are very vulnerable. Species from Taiwan, especially *R. pseudochrysanthum*, and the related *R. pachysanthum* and *morii*, develop leaf tip burn while the Pogonanthum section (Anthopogon series) suffer from chlorosis. Interestingly, drought can have opposite effects on flower bud initiation. Many plants will, in a good season for bud production, fail to set buds if not kept moist in mid to late summer and yet that same drought can cause some species, notably members of the Taliensia subsection, to bud up precociously. Both in 1983 and 1984, I had three- to four-year-old seedlings of *R. elegantulum* set buds. In 1983, two three-year-old *R. faberi* budded before they had even formed any indumentum on their leaf undersides. In 1984, three plants of *R. proteoides* budded, one admittedly 37 years old but the others much younger. In 1984, a number of *R. roxieanum*, five to six years old were budded. Several of these were also chlorotic.

Some hybrids of mine have also budded up when young including several *wardii* L. & S.  $\times$  *macabeanum* at six years old. A few of the above precocious bloomers have aborted at least some of their buds.

Some years ago, the old hard-backed *Rhododendron Year Books* had symposia on 'What hybrids I would like to raise', and in other publications I seem to remember those on favourite species and hybrids and the reasons for these choices. I am proposing a rather different symposium and will start the ball rolling with my choices. The subject is 'What are the ten greatest hazards I have to contend with in growing good rhododendrons?' In this country, one or two items are likely to be everyone's first choices but in other countries, these may be completely different. It does rather depend on what problem is uppermost in one's mind at the time of writing. Perhaps the best way to set about it is to make a list at random and then pick out in order of preference the ten worst. I include hazards to both my garden and nursery.

1. **Spring frosts.** In Britain, this will be most people's first choice and the one I think I would have picked at any time in 35 years of growing these plants. Cold, clear nights in April and May can have me rushing around in a state of panic, covering up what I can. The damage to young growth and bark-split are far more serious in the long term than spoilt flowers.

2. **Drought.** After a series of wet summers, this one may tend to be forgotten but during the last ten years we have suffered more than our

fair share of this predicament plus barely enough water to moisten an ever increasing number of plants.

3. **Falling trees and branches.** Anyone with old trees can suffer from this. One is between the devil and the deep blue sea. If one cuts all the old trees, shade and shelter are lost until such time as new trees grow up, and this can take ages. So those of you like us with old trees, go through nightmares every time a severe gale blows.

4. **Roe deer.** These devils can only be kept out by six feet plus fences and even they then can squeeze through an amazingly small hole. In some cases, an electrified fence can be used. While smaller leaved lepidotes from Laponicums to Triflorums and Cinnabarinums plus most azaleas are their favourites, I have even had the occasional large leaved species and hybrid stripped of their foliage. Rubbing resulting in barking of stems and trunks can be even worse than browsing. Every year we suffer to some extent from browsing between January and April. Their latest craze is to trample back and forth over nursery beds, chewing some plants and burying many more. Trees are very hard to establish. I have at last decided to fence against the deer (at great expense) a large part of the garden and nursery as I can stand their mischief no longer.

5. **Blackbirds.** An absolute menace on small plants in the nursery, hurling them out of the ground, often several feet. Not only do plants treated thus quickly dry out and die in summer but they can cause adjacent batches of plants to become all mixed up. In watered ground, they combine with moles which loosen the soil underneath. Without a doubt, blackbirds are our worst nursery pest. We cannot net every bed.

6. **Weeds.** Everyone suffers from some weeds but each part of the country has its own worst offenders. The one that bothers us most amongst established plants in our woodland garden is cleavers, or as we like to call it, sticky willy (*Galium aparine*). It is a ghastly weed once established, highly resistant to herbicides and can completely smother young plants and bend them to the ground under its weight. Try pulling it out and the plant comes with it. Scythe it and the blade becomes completely entangled.

7. **Caterpillars.** On occasion, these can strip the young foliage off whole plants but usually just cause unsightly leaves. I generally deal with them by hand picking and squashing. Weevils can be a more serious problem as the larvae eat roots in addition to the adults notching the leaf edges.

8. **Honey fungus, *Armillaria mellea*.** We do not lose many plants from this in Perthshire but in Argyll it is a real killer. In the latter, two or three dwarfs died one year in the north east corner of our natural rock garden. A replacement was dead by the end of the following season. Sure enough, that autumn a forest of tell-tale brown toadstools appeared in that very place.



*Above: Rhododendron 'WFH' (haematodes x 'Tally Ho'),  
photographed at Fernwood, Ottery St. Mary, Devon on May 16.  
Below: Rhododendron venator, at Killerton, Nr Exeter, Devon.  
(Photographs by Patrick Haworth)*





Above: *Pickards Magnolia 'Starburst'*, six years after planting.  
 Below: A flower of *Magnolia 'Tolmie'* surrounded by those of other  
 instant-blooming magnolias.



Above: *Magnolia 'Manchu Fan'* nine years from planting as a small graft.  
 Below: *Magnolia 'Joe McDaniel'*. The shadow shows the strong leader  
 and many flowers on the young tree.  
 (Photographs by Sir Peter Smithers)







*Above: Camellia 'E.T.R. Carlyon'.  
(Photograph by Eric Crichton)  
Below: Camellia 'Cornish Spring'.  
(Photograph by Christian Lamb)*



9. **Humans with cameras.** All too many visitors rivet their eyes and camera on to a plant that takes their fancy and heaven help anything else that is growing near by.

10. **Dogs (as opposed to bitches).** Keep dogs away from your smaller rhododendrons. They can be lethal. Also beware of male guests after a good dinner who go outside rather than use the facilities indoors!

I can think of many other hazards such as powdery mildew, rust fungus, heavy soil, wet snow, vandals, winter cold, icy east winds, saplings, brambles, fires, hot winds, root rot, rabbits, over vigorous laurels, *R. ponticum* and even a multitude of rhododendron seedlings.

PETER A. COX

## Book Review

**The Smaller Rhododendrons**, by Peter A. Cox. 271 pp., 8 colour plates, 41 black & white photographs, 48 line drawings, and 6 maps. (Batsford) £17.50.

In 1924, Mr Euan H. M. Cox published *Rhododendrons for Amateurs*, following this in 1955 with *Modern Rhododendrons*, jointly written with his son Peter (P. A.) Cox.

Then, in 1973 Peter Cox produced *Dwarf Rhododendrons*, with a foreword by Lord Aberconway, published by Batsford in association with the R.H.S. In 1979, he followed this with *The Larger Species of Rhododendron* also published by Batsford.

*Dwarf Rhododendrons* has been out of print for some time, and difficult to obtain second hand, and recognising this, and the fact that the Edinburgh revision is almost completed, Peter Cox has re-written this valuable book as *The Smaller Rhododendrons*, rather than just revising it, and Professor Henderson, the Regius Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden at Edinburgh, has written the foreword.

In defining the rhododendrons which he describes, the author has tried to include only plants normally under 5 feet (1.52m). Among the lepidotes (subgenus *Rhododendron*), he has been fairly ruthless, and of the taller growing subsections he includes only *R. keiskei* of subsect. *Triflora*, and Davidian's *Ciliatum* series of subsect. *Maddenia* (part of the *Ciliicalyx* Group). The elepidotes (subgenus *Hymenantes*) are less straightforward, and once he had decided to include species of subsec-

tions *Neriiflora* and *Argyrophylla*, some of which are indeed low growing, it has been difficult to exclude such species as *catacosmum* (4-10 ft), *pocophorum* (4-10 ft), *neriiflorum* (3-20 ft) and *adenopodum* (10 ft). He has not however included other species in the Ciliicalyx Group of *Maddenia*, excluding such smaller species as *pachypodum* (5 ft), *iteophyllum* and *lyi* (both 6 ft), to say nothing of *coxianum* (10 ft).

As in *The Larger Species of Rhododendron*, the author follows the Edinburgh revision, with a few reservations. He is not alone in regretting the assimilation of *degronianum* and *metternichii* into *japonicum* (Blume) Schneider, but at least he has not included *R. molle* (Blume) G. Don (4 ft) among his selected azalea species, and so has avoided the late Dr H. T. Skinner's confusion with *R. japonicum* of A. Gray (Suringar).

A comparison of the tables of contents of *The Smaller Rhododendrons* and of *Dwarf Rhododendrons* shows that the two books deal with all the same aspects of this class of rhododendron, but each chapter has been brought up to date, and practically rewritten.

The same can hardly be said for the illustrations, which are bunched together towards the middle of the book, separately colour and black & white. Six of the colour plates did not appear in *Dwarf Rhododendrons*, but the two that did were better produced in that book. Twentyfive of the 41 black & white photographs have been reproduced from *Dwarf Rhododendrons*, and in several cases they have not been improved by reduction in size. Twentythree of the 48 line drawings were in *Dwarf Rhododendrons*, 8 of them also appearing in *Modern Rhododendrons* with only an occasional change of name.

The descriptions of taxa follow a formal pattern, and are a considerable improvement on those in *Dwarf Rhododendrons*; in general the Edinburgh revision is followed, though the subsections are arranged alphabetically under each section, which may make them easier to find.

The hybrid tables in *Dwarf Rhododendrons* are replaced by brief descriptions on the lines of the International Rhododendron Register, separately for elepidote and lepidote hybrids, in separate colour sections.

The chapters on planting and maintenance, on propagation and growing on, and on aims in hybridising have been expanded considerably, and should be very useful.

The appendices include a list of Rhododendron Societies, among which is included the R.H.S. Rhododendron & Camellia Group, giving as reference our recently retired honorary treasurer. Another appendix listing rhododendron nurseries includes a fairly new specialist nursery which has recently moved from Cornwall to Sussex, but curiously omits Barnhourie, the outstanding nursery for the smaller rhododendrons near Dalbeattie in Kirkcudbrightshire.

This is a valuable contribution to rhododendron literature, full of information without being too technical, and an indispensable companion

to *The Larger Species of Rhododendron*. May we now look forward perhaps to *The Larger Rhododendron Hybrids* some time in the future? Not, perhaps, until the long awaited new edition of the International Rhododendron Register appears.

W.M.

A Survey of the Genus *Rhododendron* in South China, by Tam Pui-Cheung, published in Hong Kong 1983.

Copies of this book, which was reviewed in *Rhododendrons 1984/5*, with *Magnolias and Camellias* at pp. 43-4, are obtainable from the European distributor, Mr Dan. E. Mayers, Loth Lorien Arboretum, Wadhurst, Sussex, TN5 6PN, price £10, plus £1 postage.

## The Rhododendron and Camellia Group Tour 1985 Devon - Dorset - Somerset

PATRICK HAWORTH

At least thirty-five members of the Group converged on the Moorland Links Hotel on the evening of 10 May, pleased to assemble for the beginning of our tour. Most of the gardens on our itinerary were in Devon, but we also included Clapton Court in Somerset and Abbotsbury and Minsterne in Dorset. A spot-height close to the hotel indicated 643 feet, and our airy venue would have been a fine introduction to Dartmoor's coombs and tors had not the persistent haze reduced views of the forest to a vague bluish profile.

The tour was notable for the cream and yellow rhododendrons seen, and their special attraction asserted itself in *R. campylocarpum*, *R. wardii*, Chaste, Crest, Idealist, Inamorata, 'Katharine Fortescue' (several) 'Loderi Julie', Prelude and, in deepest yellow, Hotei and Saffron Queen.

Surprise and satisfaction were expressed at the amount of flower seen in a cold spring which had retarded recovery from a winter when, in January and February, deckle-edged winds had wailed across the land, causing extensive abortion of rhododendron flower and leaf buds.

Each tour brings to our attention rhododendrons not seen before, and many of the hybrids were of unusual interest as primary crosses. Our sincere thanks go to our Tour Secretary, Valerie Archibold, for her zealous preparations for the tour — demonstrably rewarded — and for her thoughtful diversity of garden and situation which it offered. We wish to thank all of the owners for their hospitality in sharing their gardens, each with its own ambience, and Lord and Lady Morley, Mr Michael Stone,

and Lord and Lady Digby for sharing their homes also. Major Reynolds of Bovey Tracey provided useful and helpful guidance on these south-westerly gardens and their content, and information which has been incorporated in this report.

We are always pleased to meet members who are new to our tours. They tend to become regular attenders, and we are happy to meet members living locally, and others who are interested, who come to see one or more gardens with us: they need not feel hesitant, diffident, or that they are imposing on us by attending for part of an itinerary only. They will make new friends, receive help in identifying plants and, by their participation, gain far more from membership of the Group.

There is a concentration of interest in the Yelverton area and our first day was spent there. The late Lionel Fortescue was noted for his policy of selection of the best forms of the many plants now to be seen at the Garden House, Buckland Monachorum, and the ambition of many of us was fulfilled when we went there, the home of *Mahonia* 'Buckland' and 'Lionel Fortescue', and of *Rhododendron* 'Buckland' and 'Katherine Fortescue'. We moved in a slow upward spiral from the walled garden towards the ranges of camellias and rhododendrons closer to the house (built in 1826). A stir was caused by a stately rhododendron 'Cremorne' (*campylocarpum* × *Luscombei*) to the right of the steps; the flowers suffuse swiftly from light to dark pink, giving a two-tone effect and the refinement which characterises every Rothschild rhododendron.

A number of rhododendrons are found in the V formed by the arms of the fortress-like screens of × *Cupressocyparis leylandii* and there is a colony of camellias, some of them small trees, shimmering with the light reflected from innumerable polished leaves.

It was a joy to look down, from a viewing point near the house, on the cornucopia of the walled garden (noting the bevy of skimmias in flower and fruit beneath a cherry). Most use is made of the walls themselves for warmth and aspect, and a composition of representative richness includes *Chamaepericlymenum canadense*, *Kalmia polifolia*, and *Lomatia ferruginea*. *Rhododendrons lindleyi* and *R. maddenii* ssp. *crassum* with its noble lanceolate leaves are trained with order and precision to a wall of the house.

It was too early for the scented flowers however and we followed the several "Coffee" signs by a sinuous path up steps and through woods to the lawn at Lovecombe, home of Capt. and Mrs White. We could happily have spent more time here, lulled by a rise in temperature, homemade cakes, a detailed nursery catalogue from Buckland, and the view down and over the trees to the Garden House now placed in context amidst these east-of-Tavy undulations.

The curved descent to the Pound, Yelverton, the home of Lord and Lady Morley, has pastures on the left and woodland to the right, and the

house — its walls unusually slate-hung for their entire height — is soon visible through the trees. After lunch on the lawn, we were escorted on a leisurely walk — first through camellias and then into mature woodland behind the house. The rhododendrons are mostly hybrids of moderate size, clearly happy among the well-spaced trees: a vivid Crest drew most praise and Mr S. Powlowski, propagator *extraordinaire*, pointed out two areas of new rhododendrons which he had planned and planted.

As we left the wood, shafts of sunlight accentuated the reds and oranges of the old leaves of an ample *Stranvaesia davidiana*, and a yew-bordered space had been reserved for a single rhododendron 'Katharine Fortescue' whose light yellow flowers memorably irradiated this sombre spot. Mr Powlowski's propagating skill was revealed at a glance in the vast and catholic selection of plants which he is raising in his nursery at the Pound. The cuttings are struck in tunnel houses over long beds edged with trim bales or blocks of bracken, which retain moisture, raise humidity and minimise fluctuations in temperature.

We assembled at the front of the house for the presentation by the Group to Lord and Lady Morley of a *Rhododendron macabeum*, descended from the renowned specimen at Trewithen and tall enough to assert itself in the Pound's woods.

On arrival at the Cider House, Buckland Abbey, for tea with Mr and Mrs Michael Stone, we were diverted by a fine peacock parading before an audience of three awed hens! The garden and the reposeful lounge at the Cider House were fragrant with wood smoke and there is a languorous view down a shallow valley to distant extensive mixed woodland. The long border in the garden below the Abbey contained an arborescent cotoneaster, possibly *C. frigidus*, with hosts of strong straight shoots passing through the crown to the top.

Our objective on the morning of Sunday, 12 May, was Major Reynold's twenty-one acres of woodland, west north west of Bovey Tracey. These who respond to deep winding coombs and the weird shapes of named rocks and strange outcrops were rewarded by our route, the circuitous road between Lettaford and Reddaford Water, with a view of the improbable Bowerman's Nose and the tor-strewn Hayne Down south of Manaton.

The enduring impression of Major Reynold's Woodland Grove was one of exemplary presentation. Order and method were everywhere apparent, and the garden is the home of two outstanding rhododendrons associated with the late Geoffrey Judson and his widow, Olive. After her husband's death Mrs Judson moved from their house in the south east to a seaside flat at Exmouth, naturally taking her rhododendron 'Olive Judson' of such high intrinsic value. The plant was soon defoliated by the saline wind, and Mrs Judson appealed to Major Reynolds to remove it to woodland grove, where it recovered to become an object of admiration

by the Group. The lady who bought the Judsons' garden also kindly gave Major Reynolds *Rhododendron* 'Suede' (*bureavii* × *haematodes*), a Judson cross whose red flowers and dark leaves were also praised at Woodland Grove.

At the lower end of the wood a well-mannered collection of *R. yakushmanum* hybrids was led by 'Seven Stars' ('Loderi Sir Joseph Hooker' × *yakushmanum*) with leaves slightly broader than in the species, and light red flowers opening to pink and white. Higher up came a dainty and floriferous 'Butterfly' (*campylocarpum* × 'Mrs Milner') with cream saucer-shaped flowers spotted with red, and then a light yellow 'Prelude' (*fortunei* × *wardii*) manifestly a Rothschild cross. Higher still came 'Exbury Naomi', with *Rhododendron fortunei* itself close by, handsome, less often seen than its numerous siblings, and narrower in leaf than another which we were later to see at Fernwood.

The morning had passed swiftly; before moving onto the Edgemoor Hotel for lunch we presented Major and Mrs Reynolds with the still rare Formosan *R. pachysanthum*. Lunch over, we did not linger over coffee when we learnt that Major Reynolds had arranged a visit to the wooded garden at Setts, the home of his friends Mr and Mrs Cutler, only a few steps along Haytor Road from the hotel. This addition to our list of gardens was all the more pleasing since it came as a surprise. The mild locality and the cover of the trees ensure that Setts is largely frost-free. It contains a selection of the large-leaved rhododendrons which Mr Cutler has raised from seed, a laudable 'Lady Chamberlain' and a 'Loderi King George'.

A semi-double deep rose Camellia 'Francie L.' stands in the open near the house. The leaves are handsome, long and pointed, and harsh to the touch. This camellia, a *reticulata* hybrid, is usually grown on a wall. *Gevuina avellana* is also grown at Setts without the protection of a wall, and looks auspicious. We were all attracted by the fragrant *Daphne cneorum eximia* which was at its best.

A group of large *Kalmia latifolia* was our introduction to the beautiful garden at Bickham House, Yelverton, the home of Lord and Lady Roborough, and then, as we passed through an arch beneath rhododendron trees with a vast 'Cornish Cross' (*griffithianum* × *thomsonii*) outdoing all else in the vicinity, we were surrounded by camellias and rhododendrons, too many to list easily. Here, at last, was one which I had long wished to see in flower - the effulgent scarlet 'David' ('Hugh Koster' × *neriiflorum*), its colour all the more intense in the compact trusses.

Warmth and sunlight pervaded the garden at Bickham and we were all in exuberant mood at tea-time, when tea was served in a pleasantly white-painted room. The patrician and rare *Nyssa sinensis* was presented by the Group to Lord and Lady Roborough as a tangible reminder of the



pleasure they had given us.

At nearby Uphill Farm the garden is a show-case for *Rhododendron*. Mr Craig-Mooney's love of the genus is immediately apparent. He has foiled the wind by using high trim hedges and screens, notably of cypress, to divide the garden into a series of warm enclosures. The raised smaller part of the garden near the house contains a shapely mound of 'China' (*fortunei* × *wightii*), matt in leaf and ivory in flower, and a curve of yellow-flowered rhododendrons and such associates as a fothergilla and one of the snakebark maples.

A gate on the other side of the lane past the farm leads to the lower, larger part of the garden with lofty screens of cypress and a sloping lawn with circular beds for fine individual rhododendrons, both species and hybrids. An angle in the boundary contains a superb *R. griffithianum* of a size comparable to those at Trengwainton. The large scented white flowers are spotted with green and clearly delighted those who had not encountered this important but fragile species before. Two more rhododendrons which indicate the quality of the Uphill collection are *R. anhweiense* with pale pink red-spotted flowers and *R. pachysanthum*, also of subsection *Maculifera*. This has a dense compact habit and the tidily disposed leaves have a thick and tactile red-brown indumentum. Mr David Farnes, when thanking Mr Craig-Mooney for his hospitality to us, praised his assiduity in providing a congenial setting for his rhododendrons.

On the next morning (Monday), we moved east to Exeter for the National Trust garden of Killerton on its wooded hill, renowned for its many fine and rare trees. There we were escorted by Mr Richard Fulcher, head gardener, to whom we later presented a *Rhododendron bureavii*. A helpful NT guide lists most of the notable trees and shrubs in this former Acland garden where the collection was started in 1800. We passed the elegant *Aesculus indica* and a young *A. glaucescens* on our way to the deep and steep-sided bowl which is the rock garden. At the upper rim of the bowl there is a large and spreading *Raphiolepis umbellata*, a prepossessing and slow-growing roseaceous shrub with hard metallic leaves, resembling inverted sugar spoons. The white flowers are scented but we were too early for them.

The path ascended and curved past an effulgent colony of deciduous rhododendrons with the spicy scent of *R. luteum* heavy on the breeze. Two of the five-leaf pines loomed to the left, *Pinus strobus* and *P. ayacahuite*; a three-leaved species, the big-cone pine, *P. coulteri*, had been observed earlier and, indeed, there is a congregation of members of this collectable genus at Killerton. Awed by the society of the big trees, we descended by the zigzag paths down to the house passing two splendid rhododendrons on the way. The first was a tall and free-flowering 'Inamorata' (*discolor* × *wardii*) whose munificent loveliness was similar

to that of 'Repose' at Woodland Grove; the second was the vermilion *R. venator* lauded by Kingdon Ward and one of his best introductions, though still infrequently seen.

The land falls more or less evenly to the south and the path across the slope led past a *Camellia* × *williamsii* 'Debbie', still in pristine peony-form order, to a rich and vast rhododendron 'Queen of Hearts' (*medianum* × 'Moser's Maroon') with a "heavy list to starboard". A less ponderous winner from Exbury on the same slope is 'Day Dream' (*griersonianum* × 'Lady Bessborough') which was a burst of crimson and cream; perhaps the most distinguished species nearby was a noble white-flowered *R. vernicosum* of Wilson collection. A pure and clean-cut *R. rex* of Kingdon Ward's collecting was outstanding amongst the many plants seen.

Lady Amory was presented with a Naomi, and the interesting story of the development and gradual extension of Knightshayes was told by Mr Michael Hickson, the head gardener, at our hotel in the evening.

Our coach was driven at leisurely pace to Clapton Court, south west of Crewkerne, on 14 May. Captain Loder has made a trim and admirable garden, broad in scope and catholic in content, here during the past seven years. There are garden 'compartments' at different levels adjacent to the house and many a pleasant glimpse and vista.

A carnivalesque rhododendron 'Mrs G. W. Leak' ('Chevalier Felix de Sauvage' × 'Combe Royal') was by consensus the best many of us had seen. A tall woodland shrub of outstanding prettiness is *Staphylea colchica* which is a feature of Clapton Court. A second, more compact, example is in the wood approached by a bridge across a stream. A white-flowered shrub from the Caucasus, the effect of the flowers is similar to that of *Drimys winteri* (but dissimilar in detail) and the leaves put one in mind of ground elder. One of the first trees seen on entering the woodland is the large and handsome rowan, *Sorbus pohuashanensis*. This area contains some large and cherished rhododendrons, but most of the planting is new and it is naturally the home of a collection of *Rhododendron Loderi* and most of the grex are here. We noted *Ilex* × *koehneana*, a bold holly resembling one of its parents, *I. latifolia*, in leaf and also a young *Acer capillipes* and *Rhododendron* (*griersonianum* × 'Huntsman') with slender scarlet flowers which brought to my mind the red hibiscus of Ghanaian hedges!

We enjoyed the lunch provided by Captain and Mrs Loder and, later, the treat of a Somerset cream tea after an afternoon walk in Wayford Rhododendron Wood a mile to the west - a place of lush informality where we were able to assist the owners, Michael and Christine Belfield in identifying their rhododendrons, the collection having originally been the expression of an earlier squire's enthusiasm. The wood contains a number of the true red *R. arboreum* which enhanced the effect of

rhododendrons in the wild which it now presents. New plants are installed from time to time and one of these is 'Avalanche', presented by the Group to Mr and Mrs Belfield. Captain and Mrs Loder received the desirable — if hard to please — *Cornus nuttallii*, but they do not shy away from such challenges at Clapton Court.

At Abbotsbury sub-tropical garden on Wednesday morning our party went round as one, for no-one was prepared to miss curator John Kelly's commentary, a notable blend of verve and erudition. Our visit was an educative preview of the garden; there was not time to look closely at the camellias and rhododendrons but our attention was drawn to the garden's specialities, spoken of with awe by initiates, namely: *Cornus capitata*, *C.* 'Ormonde', *Picconia excelsa*, *Pseudopanax laetus*, *Stranvaesia nussia*, *Citronella mucronata* and the National Collection of eucalypts containing such trees as *E. fraxinoides* and *E. glaucescens* which are "as rare as hens' teeth" elsewhere.

The time for the presentation to Mr Kelly of *Rhododendron basilicum* came swiftly and we boarded our coach for the lunch kindly provided by Brother Vincent at Hilfield, north west of Cerne Abbas, on our way to Minterne.

Minterne resembles Sandling Park in that it lies on a providential expanse of greensand amidst downland where pallid chalk frequently reaches the surface. It contains species raised from seed collected by Forrest, Kingdon Ward and Rock, and an all-round collection of Cinnabarinas and their hybrids, distinct forms of species and the interesting hybrids of Minterne provenance. Its charm lies not only in its site and trees but especially in its pools, watercourses, bridges and falls.

'Sheila Moore' (*decorum* × *elliottii*) is one of the Minterne rhododendrons which has been crossed with 'Great Britain', also raised here, to produce a small tree with bright pink flowers, and leaves resembling those of *R. decorum*. Plants of *decorum* × *thomsonii* seemed neatly intermediate between the parents and stood over the path. The following of this path soon proved to be one of the tour's highlights for a hollow in dappled shade to the right contained a fine *R. wardii* which excelled itself that day; farther along we found *R. coelicum* F21830, a rarely seen species of subsection *Neriiflora* closely related to the taller *R. pocophorum*. It had not been in flower this spring. The leaves are obovate and have a rich indumentum the colour of plain chocolate. We passed *R. wasonii* and *R. rex* ssp. *arizelum*, or similar, in flower before assembling for tea with Lord and Lady Digby at the house (1906) which has an exquisite interior and is reputedly one of the finest examples of design in a period which has now generally been recognised as a good one. The presentation of a cut-leaved maple marked this enjoyable visit before our coach slowly refilled at the end of our last full day.

Fernwood, west of Ottery St Mary, was a place of warmth and enchantment on the morning of 16 May. It is, at its simplest, the culmination of nineteen years devotion by Mr and Mrs Hollinrake in two acres of light Scots pine woodland with a westerly aspect. *Rosa farreri* and an unharmed *Crinodendron hookerianum* are two of Fernwood's plants other than rhododendron which immediately spring to mind, as do *Schizandra grandiflora rubriflora*, crimson and pendulous of flower, and *Camellia* 'Francie L' trimly trained to the shingled gable-end of the house.

The Hollinrakes' rhododendrons are as fine a selection as could be found in a woodland garden of this size and those which appealed most of all were: *R. bureavii*, *R. crinigerum*, *R. fortunei*, *R. vaseyi* and *R. campylocarpum* among species, and 'WFH' (*haematodes* × 'Tally Ho'), 'Hotei' and 'Fagett's' Favourite' among hybrids — candidates in the same order for best red, best yellow and best scented. The Group's presentation of 'Dairymaid' will complement the present planting — an ideal context for it.

Many participants in the tour were able to accept Mr and Mrs Archibold's kind invitation to a valedictory lunch on the lawn at their home far above Dalwood, with its view west to the long somnolent form of Stockland Hill. I will let their Rhododendron 'Hill Ayah', one of the most evocatively named hybrids (*discolor* × *erigyne*) conclude the list of plants and sights enjoyed on the spring tour 1985.

## Report from the Rhododendron Group's retiring Chairman

The past year, despite the extremely low temperatures experienced in the spring, has seen great activity in the Rhododendron and Camellia world. The losses of the winter were unfortunately reflected in the Shows, but in spite of the weather the Rhododendron Show at Vincent Square was enhanced by an excellent and informative exhibit commemorating the centenary of Frank Kingdon Ward's birth, staged by Wakehurst Place.

The various branch activities were well supported with a hundred members and their friends attending a day's seminar on the Ghent azaleas. A large party, including overseas members, joined the tour of Dorset and Devon, while other members of the group visited China, Bhutan and Nepal, bringing back with them seed and plants.

A number of members attended the International Camellia Society's Conference held this year at Brighton, and plants from a Sussex garden were awarded first prize at the American Rhododendron Society meeting and show in Seattle. Serious discussions took place on the formation of an International Rhododendron Union.

At Prague, the Pruhonice International Symposium discussed twenty-four papers on Rhododendrons submitted by botanists and growers from eight European countries including the United Kingdom.

# RHS Rhododendron Competition

## 12/13 March 1985

J. F. MCQUIRE

There were very few entrants to this year's competition. Mostly responsible for this, no doubt, was the very cold winter that we experienced. Nevertheless the timing of the event must have had some effect on the number of entrants as it was held very early in the Rhododendron season.

However, a noble effort by Mr R. Stephenson Clarke of Borde Hill in Sussex provided the event with most of the entries and with winners in all but three classes.

*Class 1. Four species, one truss of each.* Mr Stephenson Clarke secured a first with the only entry, showing *R. lanigerum*, *R. strigillosum*, *R. barbatum* and a very pretty *R. praevernium* having a wine-red blotch and flecks.

*Class 2. Any species, one spray or branch.* Mr Stephenson Clarke was first again with *R. praevernium* as a spray. There were no other entries.

*Class 3. Any species, one truss.* This had two entries, both from Mr Stephenson Clarke, *R. barbatum*, gaining first prize and *R. praevernium* the second.

*Class 4. Arboreum and its variants.* No entry.

*Class 5. Any species of Sub-Sections Argyrophylla and Arborea other than arboreum and its variants, one truss.* No first prize was awarded but Mr Stephenson Clarke was awarded second for a *R. lanigerum* of a good carmine but the tips of the corollas were jaded due perhaps to the cold weather. It was the only entry.

*Class 6. Any species of Barbata, Glischra or Maculifera Sub-Sections, one truss.* Mr Stephenson Clarke again claimed a first for *R. barbatum* of good colour, the only entry.

*Class 7. Any species of Falconera or Grandia Sub-Sections, one truss.* No entry.

*Class 8. Any species of Fortunea Sub-Sections, one truss.* Another first for Mr Stephenson Clarke as the only entrant with his fine *R. praevernium*.

*Class 9. Any species of Neriiflora Sub-Section, one truss.* Mr Stephenson Clarke was again the only entrant with *R. mallotum* which was awarded a third prize presumably since it had unopened corollas.

*Class 10. Any species of Campylocarpa, Selensia, Thomsonia or Williamsia Sub-Sections. No entry.*

*Class 11. Any species of Afghantica, Boothia, Campylogyna, Fragariiflora, Genestieriana, Glauca, Heliolepidia, Lapponica, Saluenensis, Monantha, Moupinensia, Rhodorastra, Saluenensia, Scabrifolia, Tephropepla, Triflora or Virgata Sub-Sections, one spray. One entry only in this section, it was Mr Stephenson Clarke. He was awarded a first prize with a spray of *R. moupinense* which had corollas of dark pink in the upper lobes grading to lightly flushed pink in the lower with fine crimson flecks - a worthy first.*

*Class 12. Any species not included in any Sub-Section mentioned in the foregoing classes, one spray. This provided competition with Lord Aberconway (National Trust at Bodnant) securing a first with a fine light mauve coloured, very floriferous *R. mucronulatum*. Second prize was an interesting white *R. dauricum* shown by Mr Stephenson Clarke. I have been able to find only two references to a white *dauricum* in rhododendron literature and both are in Peter Cox's two books, *Dwarf Rhododendrons* (p. 248) and *The Larger Species of Rhododendron* (p. 255). Has it been recorded elsewhere?*

*Class 13. Any species not included in any Sub-Section mentioned in the foregoing classes, one truss. One entry only and again Mr Stephenson Clarke entered. His *R. anthosphaerum* won no prize presumably since the truss was not fully expanded but it had a good colour combination of pale mauve at the base of the corolla becoming deep magenta at the edge.*

*Class 14. Three hybrids, one truss of each. No entry.*

*Class 15. Any hybrid, one spray or branch. Mr Stephenson Clarke won a second with 'Bo Peep' in competition with Mrs L. M. Frost showing 'Christmas Cheer' which secured a third.*

*Classes 16-20. No entries.*

*Class 21. Any lepidote hybrid, one spray. Mr Stephenson Clarke was first with a very pretty 'Cliff Garland' which was enhanced by having good clean foliage. There was a third prize for Mr J. Fox showing a good white form of *R. × cilpinense* in perfect condition.*

*Class 22. Any tender species or hybrid, one truss. Major A. E. and Mr G. A. Hardy of Sandling Park (Kent) broke the string of successes of Borde Hill with a good yellow 'R. W. Rye'. The Hardy's also secured second place with a *R. cubittii* which was very fine. Mr Stephenson Clarke had to take third place with a good *R. cubittii* which had a pronounced crimson median line on the outside of the corolla.*

*Class 23. Any tender species, or hybrid, one spray. The Hardy's won a first with a spray of 'R. W. Rye' again in fine clean condition. Second again went to the Hardy's with their *R. cubittii*, with Borde Hill third with a mostly unopened 'R. W. Rye'.*

It was sad to observe that the effects of powdery mildew on leaves have

arrived on the show bench to mar the competitors' efforts and we can but only hope that the recent cold winter (in the south) has destroyed it for us in the garden. Only another season will show.

## RHS Rhododendron Show 30 April/1 May 1985

J. F. MCQUIRE

### SECTION 1 - SPECIES

The winter of 1984/5 must go on record as one of the worst that has been experienced in the south for many years. The intense cold ruined many a 'pip' of flower in the truss before spring arrived. The arrival of spring brought many penetrating frosts which ruined further blooms that had survived. With all this ill fortune, it is truly remarkable that there were still a large number of exhibits at this year's show. As in 1984 the season again seemed to be some two weeks later than normal.

It was sad that the Christie family at Blackhills were unable to follow their success of last year, but I understand the weather destroyed many of their blooms preventing any worthwhile display.

A welcome return to showing again were entries from Corsock. Exhibiting by the Ingall family has been started again by Mr Michael Ingall after the death of his father in 1984. The return was rewarded with the winning of the McLaren Cup, won in previous years by Corsock's *R. phaeochrysum*.

*Class 1. Eight species, one truss of each.* The Lionel de Rothschild Challenge Cup was won by Edmund de Rothschild of Exbury with a marvellous *R. arboreum* 'Rubaiyat', a good *R. crinigerum*, an immaculate *R. irroratum* 'Polka Dot', *R. hylaeum*, *R. macabeanum*, *R. rex* ssp. *fictolacteum* and *arizelum*, and *R. niveum*.

Second prize went to Peter Cox with a remarkable *R. lanatum* which had very spotted pale yellow corollas with nine to the truss. A *R. roxieanum* var. *oreonastes* (R59222) was excellent as was *R. citriniflorum* var. *horaeum* (F21850). He completed the eight with *R. rex* ssp. *arizelum*, *R. rex* ssp. *rex*, *R. pachysanthum* (RV72 001), *R. pseudochrysanthum* and *R. sperabile* var. *weihsiense*.

Third prize was awarded to Mr Stephenson Clarke of Borde Hill with a good *R. rex* ssp. *fictolacteum* (R18234) with a dark cream blotch and spotting, a very good pale pink *R. sutchuenense*, *R. arboreum* ssp. *de-*

*lavayi* var. *delavayi* (F21969), *R. anthosphaerum*, *R. wightii*, *R. fulvum* (F24314), a twee *R. campanulatum* var. *aeruginosum* and a very splendid crimson spotted *R. alutaceum* var. *russotinctum*.

A very good entry by Mr David Masters for the Countess of Rosse and the National Trust, Nymans was disqualified as 'Not according to Schedule' because the entry of *R. arboreum* var. *roseum* was also entered in Class 2. The rule states "a competitor may exhibit in Class 1 and 2, but he may not exhibit the same species in both classes."

*Class 2. Three species, one truss of each.* The same *R. arboreum* var. *roseum* that disqualified Nymans in Class 1 was allowed 'As Schedule' in this class and is a very fine specimen indeed. With a superb *R. macabeanum*, which has won them prizes before and a good *R. rex* ssp. *rex*, Nymans took a worthy first prize.

Second prize went to Mr Ingall of Corsock showing a splendid *R. lacteum* with a red blotch, together with *R. arboreum* and *R. basilicum*.

Third prize was awarded to Exbury with a very pretty *R. anhweinese*, a fine *R. campanulatum* having corollas fading to white in the interior and *R. gymnocarpum*.

*Class 3. Any species, one truss.* As mentioned previously the McLaren Cup winner was Mr Ingall of Corsock with a very beautiful *R. suchuenense*, which although it had one corolla slightly touched by frost, was a worthy winner. Corsock also won second prize with the *lacteum* shown in Class 2.

Third prize went to Nymans with a fine mauve pink *R. dasycladum*. Unplaced, but very worthy of a prize was a very good *R. crinigerum* in marvellous condition entered by Mr Gilbert of Lancarffe.

*Class 4. Any species, one spray or branch.* The Roza Stevenson Challenge Cup was won by Exbury showing a very good *R. johnstoneanum* which was sulphur yellow in bud opening somewhat paler. Second prize went to Nymans with a very floriferous *R. augustinii* of good colour and third prize was awarded to Borde Hill for a good deep yellow *R. sulfureum* (F13512A).

*Class 5. Arboreum or its variants.* Lord Aberconway and the National Trust of Bodnant secured first prize for a beautiful *R. arboreum* which was carmine fading to white at the base of the corolla. Nymans won second prize with their *R. arboreum roseum* shown in Class 1 and 2. Third prize went to Borde Hill for *R. arboreum* ssp. *delavayi* var. *delavayi*.

*Class 6. Any species of Sub-Sections Arborea or Argyrophylla other than arboreum and its variants.* Only two prizes were awarded in this section, the first going to Bodnant with a good pink *R. argyrophyllum* and a second to Exbury with a good dark purple truss of *R. niveum*.

*Class 7. Any species of Sub-Sections Barbata, Glischra or Maculifera.* First prize was won by Bodnant with a *R. morii* which had poor foliage



and a very lax truss but may have been saved by a good crimson blotch. A more worthy winner, but only awarded second prize, was *R. pachysanthum* from Glendoick with a good truss and a light pink flush to a white corolla. Third prize was won by Exbury with a fine *R. crinigerum* wrongly marked *glischrum*.

*Class 8. Any species of Sub-Section Campanulata, Fulgensia or Lanata.* First prize again went to Bodnant with *R. campanulatum* but Exbury's second prize *R. campanulatum* was, in my opinion, better with a fine deeper mauve flower and much better foliage. Third prize went to Borde Hill with a fine var. *aeruginosum* with good foliage.

*Class 9. Any species of Sub-Section Grandia.* Nymans *R. macabeum* again won a first prize, with Exbury coming second with another of the same species which had a larger corolla but was paler than the Nymans entry. Borde Hill's *R. macabeum* under KW 7724 came third. A fine flower with good foliage but some corollas were spoilt by weather.

*Class 10. Falconeri or its variants.* Only two entrants for this section, the only prize, a first, going to Exbury for *R. rex* ssp. *arizelum*. A Highly Commended was given to Lady Adam Gordon for an unopened *R. falconeri*.

*Class 11. Rex or its variants.* Borde Hill won the first prize with a *R. rex* under R18234, with a large fine truss and excellent foliage. Exbury was second with another *R. rex* and third prize went to Glendoick with *R. rex* ssp. *fictolacteam* marred by weather damage.

*Class 12. Any species of Sub-Section Falconera other than falconeri or rex.* A superb *R. basilicum* secured a first for Corsock, with Borde Hill gaining a second for a prettily blotched *R. coriaceum* F25622. Third prize went to Exbury with a fine *R. coriaceum* having smaller corollas than the Borde Hill plant.

*Class 13. Any species of Sub-Section Fortunea.* Borde Hill carried off two prizes, a first for a pretty *R. sutchuenense* and a second with a lovely *R. vernicosum*.

*Class 14. Any species of Sub-Section Fulva.* Borde Hill were again first, showing a very good *R. fulvum* F24314 with fine foliage. Exbury was second with *R. uvariifolium* and Nymans won a third with another *R. uvariifolium*.

*Class 15. Any species of Sub-Section Irrorata, Parishia or Venatora.* Exbury was awarded first prize with a fine *R. irroratum* 'Polka Dot', with Borde Hill second with *R. annae* F27416 which was showing weather damage, but had a good truss, beating their own *R. anthosphaerum* to a third prize — perhaps a better exhibit.

*Class 16. Any species of Sub-Section Taliensia.* A beautiful *R. roxieanum* var. *oreonastes* won Glendoick a first prize. Borde Hill with a good *R. alutaceum* var. *iodes* won second prize and Corsock came third with *R. traillianum*. A fourth prize was awarded to a plant shown by Corsock

with a wide leaf and a good striped mauve flower marked *R. adenophorum*. An interesting plant - but not *adenophorum*!

*Class 17. Any species of Sub-Section Neriiflora.* A worthy first was secured by Exbury showing a very beautiful *R. neriiflorum* ssp. *euchaites* with a large petaloid calyx; both calyx and corolla were an excellent deep crimson. Second prize was awarded to Glendoick with *R. temenium* ssp. *gilvum* 'Cruachan' R22272 which was touched by weather. No third prize was awarded probably because *R. neriiflorum* of Borde Hill had nectar pouch damage (by birds?).

*Class 18. Any species of Sub-Section Pontica.* The Hardy family of Sandling Park won first prize with a good cream *R. caucasicum* A. C. & H. Second prize went to Borde Hill for *R. japonicum* var. *japonicum* (*metternichii*) of good colour but not as good as their 'Ho Emma'. A pale red-purple flowered *R. japonicum* var. *pentamerum* (*degronianum*) marked *makinoi* was third, shown by Exbury.

*Class 19. Campylocarpum.* There were only two entries for this class, the first prize going to Exbury with a good exhibit and second to the Hon. Edward and Mrs Boscawen of High Beeches with a bloom unfortunately touched by weather.

*Class 20. Any species of Sub-Section Campylocarpa other than Campylocarpum.* First prize went to Nymans with their splendid *R. wardii* of a good yellow. Second prize was awarded to Major Magor of Lamellen for a hybrid marked *R. souliei*. It appeared to be a *souliei* × *aberconwayi* cross. There were no other entries for this class.

*Class 21. Any species of Sub-Section Selensia.* First prize went to Nymans for their good *R. selense* ssp. *dasycladum* shown in previous classes — a fine spray indeed. Second prize was awarded to Borde Hill for another *R. selense* ssp. *dasycladum* R.11269 with longer pedicels in a laxer truss. Third prize also went to Borde Hill for *R. selense* ssp. *selense*.

*Class 22. Williamsianum.* Borde Hill won first prize with a very beautiful spray beating Exbury's second prize spray of partly unopened corollas having a deeper colour. There were no other entries.

*Class 23. Any species of Sub-Section Edgeworthii.* One entry only for this section gained a first prize for Borde Hill with a fine *R. pendulum* LST 6660.

*Class 24. Any species of Sub-Section Maddenia, selected from the following: R. dalhousiae, R. lindleyi, R. megacalyx, R. nuttalli, R. taggianum.* There was one entry only in this section and again Borde Hill secured a first with a superb *R. lindleyi* which had corollas infused with yellow on the outside near the base.

*Class 25. Any species of Sub-Section Maddenia, other than those eligible for Class 24.* The Hardy family won a first prize with *R. dendricola* which was unfortunately touched by weather. Second, third and fourth prizes were won by Borde Hill with *R. horlickianum* KW9403, a double *R.*

*johnstoneanum* and a marvellous *R. parryae* respectively; both the *horlickianum* and the *parryae* were in my opinion better than the *dendricola*.

*Class 26. Any species of Sub-Section Thomsonia.* A superb *R. thomsonii* won Nymans a first prize narrowly beating another good *R. thomsonii* entered by Mr Gilbert of Lancarffe to gain second place. Third prize went to Nymans for *R. stewartianum*.

*Class 27. Schlippenbachii.* A good deep pink spray won first prize for Exbury beating to second place Nymans' spray which had larger corollas. High Beeches was awarded a third with a plant showing fewer flowers on the spray.

*Class 28. Any deciduous species of the Azalea Series other than Schlippenbachii.* There were only two entries for this class, the first prize awarded to Borde Hill for *R. reticulatum*, and second prize to Exbury for a mostly unopened truss of the same species.

*Class 29. Three deciduous species of Azalea Series.* A worthy first prize went to Exbury for their splendid *R. quinquefolium* 'Five Arrows' a good *R. schlippenbachii* and *R. reticulatum*. There were no other entries.

*Class 30. Any species of Section Pogonanthum.* Glendoick won a first prize with a magnificent spray of *R. primuliflorum* 'Dokar La'. Borde Hill claimed a second prize with a good but smaller spray of *R. primuliflorum*. There were no other entries.

*Class 31. Any species of Sub-Section in Boothia or Tephropepla.* Borde Hill claimed a worthy first prize with their good deep yellow *R. sulfureum* F.13512A, Glendoick second with another *R. sulfureum* SBEC O249 which was partly unopened and High Beeches third with *R. leucaspis*.

*Class 32. Campylogynum.* There was only one entry for this class and that was from Exbury winning a first prize with a purple flowered spray.

*Class 33. Any species of Cinnabarina.* High Beeches secured a worthy first prize, with a very fine orange *R. cinnabarinum* beating Exbury to second place for a good spray of *R. cinnabarinum* var. *roylei*. There were no other entries.

*Class 34. Any species of Sub-Section Genestierana or Glauca.* Nymans won first prize with *R. pruniflorum*. It was pale mauve and some corollas in the truss were smaller than their companions. This is likely to be *R. tsangpoense*. *Rhododendron luteiflorum* won Exbury a second prize and Nymans again won third prize with a good *R. glaucophyllum*.

*Class 35. Any species of Sub-Section Heliolepidia.* Exbury showed *R. rubiginosum* with large corollas of a fine lilac-mauve to secure a first prize. Nymans came second with a good mauve *R. desquamatum* and High Beeches won a third with *R. rubiginosum*.

*Class 36. Any species of Sub-Section Lapponica.* Another first prize went to Exbury for a magnificent deep mauve *R. russatum*. Borde Hill was second with a beautiful pale mauve *R. hippophaeoides* F.15450, and High Beeches third with *R. russatum*. A fourth prize was awarded to *R.*

*cuneatum* with good foliage from Nymans and unplaced was an unusual *R. chryseum album* from Borde Hill.

*Class 37. Any species of Sub-Sections Baileya, Lepidota or Uniflora.* One entry only for this class, which was awarded a first prize, was *R. baileyi* from Mr Gilbert of Lancarffe.

*Class 38. Any species of Sub-Section Saluenensia.* There was one entry only for this class and the prize went to Glendoick for *R. calostrotum* ssp. *riparioides* Rock with a large corolla in a fine mauve.

*Class 39. Racemosum.* Exbury was first with a very beautiful spray of pale pink. Borde Hill gained a second prize with Nymans third.

*Class 40. Any species of Sub-Section Scabrifolia other than racemosum.* There were only two entries in this class with Exbury winning first prize with a fine *R. spinuliferum* and Borde Hill showing *R. pubescens* with nice contrasting white anthers on bicolour pink/white corollas for second prize.

*Class 41. Any species of Sub-Section Trichoclada.* There were no entries for this class.

*Class 42. Augustinii including 'Electra'.* Nymans were clear winners in this class with a magnificent spray of a good blue floriferous clone. Lady Adam Gordon of Hethersett won second prize for a fine exhibit in a delicate shade combination, with Exbury coming third with a partly opened spray.

*Class 43. Any species of Sub-Section Triflora other than yunnanense aggregate.* Exbury won first prize with *R. triflorum* var. *mahogani*; it was a fine flower but its colour suggested *triflorum* itself. Second prize went to Lady Adam Gordon with *R. ambiguum* and Lamellen was third with *R. searsiae*.

*Class 44. Any species of Sub-Section Triflora, yunnanense aggregate.* Exbury was again first with a very splendid *R. rigidum*. High Beeches won second prize with a *R. tatsienense*, a species not often shown. Third prize was awarded to Lady Adam Gordon for *R. searsiae* which surely should have been in Class 43.

*Class 45. Any species of Section Vireya.* There were no entries for this class.

*Class 46. Any species other than of Section Vireya, excluding those eligible for Classes 23, 24, 25 and 45.* There was only one entry in this class which was disqualified as "N.A.S."

*Class 47. Any species not included in any Subgenus, Section, or Sub-Section mentioned in the previous Classes.* Glendoick won the only prize in this class — a first for *R. spilotum* with a fine maroon blotch and flecks. There were no other entries.

## SECTION 2 - HYBRIDS

(in the absence of a 'volunteer-scribe' this account has been put together by the Hon. Year Book Editor).

*Class 61. Eight hybrids, one truss of each.* Edmund de Rothschild was the solitary entrant in this class and showed eight near perfect trusses, namely — 'Mariloo', 'Colonel Rogers', 'Joanita', 'David Rockefeller', 'Lionel's Triumph' FCC, 'Adelaide' AM, 'Dr Stocker' and 'Queen Wilhelmina'. It was interesting to note that Exbury had obviously escaped the frosts that had ravaged plants throughout other parts of the country — both north and south of the Border. My 'rough show notes' include the comment 'A Pristine Eight' — an appropriate comment upon reflection.

*Class 62. Three hybrids, one truss of each.* Two entries made up this class. Exbury repeated their previous performance gaining another first prize for a threesome which included their renowned 'Fortune', 'Karkov' — which I have described to myself as an intense vermilion and 'Cupid'. Second prize went to the other entry — the Hon. Edward and Mrs Boscawen — for trusses of 'Two Kings', 'Queen Wilhelmina' × Dr. Stocker' and 'Horsham'.

*Class 63. Three hybrids, one spray of each.* This class presented the same two 'opponents' vying for honours. Yet again Exbury took the lead presenting sprays of 'St. Tudy', 'Crafonton' and 'Luscombei'. High Beeches, taking second prize, showed 'Boddaertianum', 'Jacksonii' and 'Moonstone'.

*Class 64. Any hybrid, one truss.* My statistical analysis confirms that this Class was the most hotly contested — in numerical terms — for the whole of the Hybrid section. No mean feat with memories of frost only twenty-four hours previous. The winner of the Loder Challenge Cup was Lady Adam Gordon showing a superb truss of 'Mariloo'. Beating herself into second place Lady Adam showed 'Exbury Calstocker' — a nicely scented truss. Edmund de Rothschild had to be content with third place on this occasion with 'Lionel's Triumph' FCC.

*Class 65. Any hybrid, one spray or branch.* Four entries on this occasion. First prize awarded to High Beeches for a superb spray of 'Horsham'. Exbury showing 'Eleanore' were placed second and Lady Adam Gordon's plant of 'Fulbrook' came third. The writer was not enthralled by 'Fulbrook' which could best be described as hanging its head' — not striving to take the Judges' eye.

*Class 66. Six hybrids, raised by or in the garden of the exhibitor, one truss of each.* Two giants chased the Crosfield Challenge Cup! Exbury seemingly unstoppable came first with 'Lionel's Triumph' FCC, 'Queen of Hearts' AM, 'Gaul', 'Naomi Paris', 'Mariloo' and for the writer one of the best things that he had the opportunity to closely inspect — 'Janet' AM. My comments to myself for this last named Hybrid include 'The Hybrid at the Show that I would most like to own!' Lord Aberconways exhibit included fine trusses of 'Mikado', 'Calrose', 'Ramillies' × 'Chiron', *thomsonii* × *fortunei*, 'Bodnant Beauty of Tremough' and 'Red Queen'. Glad was the scribe that he was not a judge of this closely contested Class.

*Class 67. Three hybrids, raised by or in the garden of the exhibitor, one spray of each.* This Class was interesting in that the 'Dwarfs' were seen to be holding their own against their bigger sisters. Peter Cox showing 'Eider', 'Razorbill', and 'Phalarope' was awarded the first prize, whilst the other entry by Edmund de Rothschild exhibited 'Quaker Girl', 'Lionel's Triumph' and 'Eleanore'.

*Class 68. Any hybrid of which one parent is a species of subsect. Arboria or subsect. Argrophylla.* Another large entry by this year's standard — seven in all. Borde Hill took first place honours with 'Bernard Gill'; High Beeches showing 'Boddaertianum' were placed second and Heathersetts 'Colonel Rogers' was third.

*Class 69. R. × Loderi or R. × Kewense.* No entries.

*Class 70. Any hybrid of which one parent is griffithianum and the other any species except fortunei or campylocarpum.* Only one entry from the frost free zone — namely Exbury who showed 'Lady Montagu'. The Judges gave this plant a second prize which by the time the writer came to it could best be described as a 'sad pink flower!'

*Class 71. Any hybrid of which one parent is griffithianum and the other a hybrid.* Exbury, who were continuing to show their strength presented 'Yvonne' in this Class — sadly the Judges awarded only a second prize.

*Class 72. Any hybrid of which one parent is williamsianum.* Yes — again Exbury take the accolade! First prize for their 'Moonstone'. Borde Hill chasing with 'Dark Stranger' and High Beeches winning third place for their 'Moonstone' — Pink.

*Class 73. Any hybrid of which one parent is a species of subsect. Fortunea not provided for in classes 70 and 71.* This class saw Lady Adam Gordon with Exbury 'Calstocker' and Ed-

mund de Rothschild showing 'Luscombei' as the main contenders. In the event the honours went to the Lady.

*Class 74. Any hybrid of which one parent is a species of subsect. Campylocarpa.* The writer has the feeling that a rubber stamp bearing the *Epitaph* Edmund de Rothschild would have saved his writing arm! Yes — you guessed — Exbury was first again for the two entries in this Class with 'Damaris' Logan Form. The reader must not get the impression that as the result of less entries that the quality of flower was also poor — this was certainly not the case. Quality was its usual very high standard for most of the prize winners. No other prize was awarded in this Class.

*Class 75. Any hybrid of which one parent is a species of subsect. neriiflora.* One entry; Exbury showing 'Aries', which was awarded a second prize.

*Class 76. Any hybrid of which one parent is thomsonii.* At last someone else has managed to 'muscle in on the action' — so say my notes! This time it was R. J. Gilbert from Lincarffe in Cornwall — confirming that this region also missed the frosts. His winning entry was for 'Aurora' (*Ketwense* × *thomsonii*) in very good condition. Edmund de Rothschild's 'Adelaide' was second.

*Class 77. Any hybrid of which one parent is a species of subsect. Thomsonia other than thomsonii.* Only a single entry on this occasion, a plant of 'Carita Inchmery' from Exbury which was awarded second prize.

*Class 78. Any hybrid of which one parent is a species of subsect. Grandia or subsect. Falconera.* Exbury and Lady Adam Gordon were again the challengers for this class. Edmund de Rothschild's famous 'Fortune' came top of the honours with Lady Adam's 'Colonel Rogers' receiving the second prize. The 'Fortune' was spectacular with copious drips of pollen on the foliage.

*Class 79. Any hybrid of which one parent is griersonianum and the other a species.* Three entries for this class — Bodnand and The National Trust were the first prize winners with a stunning 'Matador' — thirteen flowers to the truss — yes I counted them several times! Second place to Exbury with their 'Ibex' and third prize to Borde Hill — also for 'Matador' with just five to the truss.

*Class 80. Any hybrid of which one parent is griersonianum and the other a hybrid.* 'Karkov' from Exbury was the sole entrant. A worthy first prize label was awarded.

*Class 81. Any hybrid of which one parent is a species of subsect. talensia. Two entries —* second prize to Robert Stephenson Clarke for 'John Barr Stevenson' (*lacteum* × 'Logan' Damaris) and third prize to R. J. Gilbert for 'Paradoxum' (a chance hybrid of *wiltonia*)

*Class 82. Elizabeth.* Two more entries — first prize to R. J. Gilbert and second place to Exbury. Fine specimens of 'Elizabeth' from both entrants.

*Class 83. Any hybrid other than Elizabeth, of which one parent is forrestii repens group or aperantum.* One entry and another well-deserved first prize sticker to Exbury for 'Ostfriesland' which could best be described as having a *fresh* presentation alongside the adjacent plants of 'Elizabeth'.

*Class 84. Any hybrid of which one parent is yakushmanum.* First prize to Peter Cox for his *yakushmanum* ('Koichiro Wada') × *lanatum*. This plant, which has the bonus of mouth-water foliage, was the only entry.

*Class 85. Any hybrid of which one parent is a species of subsect. Cinnabarina.* Exbury again! The sole entry with an excellent 'Alison Johnstone' and yet one more first prize.

*Class 86. Any hybrid of which one parent is a species of subsect. Maddenia or subsect. Edgeworthia.* The writer was almost overcome with the fragrance in this Class! First prize to Borde Hill for 'Harry Tagg'; second place was awarded to Lord Aberconway and The National Trust for their 'Tyermannii'.

*Class 87. Any hybrid between a species of subsect. Triflora and a species of subsect. Lapponica.* My rough notes say "A surplus of blue purple" — as I would expect! Three entries with just two prizes. The first place to Borde Hill and the second prize to Exbury. 'St. Tudy' was the plant in both cases but the Exbury plant was not fully opened.

*Class 88. Any hybrid between a species of subsect. Triflora and a species of any other section or subsection (including subsect. Triflora) other than subsect. Lapponica.* 'Candida' was Exbury's entry for this Class and received and deserved first prize. The other plant was exhibited by Anne, Countess of Rosse and The National Trust — Nymans with 'Eleanore'. The writer is not a mauve enthusiast.

*Class 89. Any lepidote of which one parent belongs to sect. Pogonanthum or, subsects. Beileya, Campylogyna, Lepidote, Saluensis or Uniflora.* Just one plant for the Judges' consideration. This time it was one of Cox's hybrids 'Phalarope' which was entered by Exbury and

## Frank Kingdon Ward (1885-1985)

A note on the commemorative exhibit staged at the  
1985 Rhododendron Show  
TONY SCHILLING\*

To commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Frank Kingdon Ward an exhibit comprising many of the species he was responsible for originally discovering or actually introducing to cultivation from the east Himalayas was staged at the RHS Show (30 April/1 May) at Vincent Square in London.

The exhibit was timed to complement the annual Rhododendron Show and was staged by members of the staff of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Wakehurst Place and by the Museums department of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

The text of the three information panels was embellished with an interesting range of coloured botanical illustrations which included *Primula florindae*, *Meconopsis betonicifolia*, *Prunus cerasoides*, *Cypripedium wardii* and *Berberis parisepala*. These panels were collectively placed as a low foreground feature and were backed by a wide variety of woody and herbaceous living material which made up an exhibit measuring 30 feet in length and 9 feet in depth.

Two nights before the Show a totally unexpected and severe air frost destroyed a very high proportion of the blossom on the *Rhododendron* species in spite of the fact that many of the plants had already been carefully lifted and placed under the cover of a large open-ended agricultural shed at Wakehurst Place. Such are the frustrations and heartaches of exhibiting.

For obvious reasons other late flowering plants such as *Hedychium*, *Sorbus*, *Primula*, *Meconopsis* and *Viburnum* species could not be shown in flower, but these were included for their scientific merit. Other plants, including *Lilium mackliniae*, *Berberis tsangpoensis*, *B. calliantha* and several of the tender *Rhododendron* species (fortunately held under glass-house protection), helped to add colour to what was essentially a visual collage of Kingdon Ward's achievements; plants won from the wild and remote gorges of Bhutan, Tibet, Assam and North Burma during 45 years of hardship and endeavour.

\*Deputy Curator, Wakehurst Place

A list of selected Kingdon Ward's introductions used in the exhibit reads as follows:

*Berberis calliantha*, *B. chryso-sphaera*, *B. gyalalaica*, *B. temolaica*, *B. tsangpoensis*, *B. wardii*, *Cotoneaster conspicuus*, *Gaultheria sinensis*, *G. thibetica*, *Hedychium densiflorum*, *Ilex fargesii* ssp. *melanotricha*, *Iris chrysographes* var. *rosea*, *Lilium mackliniae*, *Lonicera setifera*, *Meconopsis betonicifolia*, *Primula florindae*, *P. melanops*, *Rhododendron aganniphum* var. *aganniphum*, *R. auritum*, *R. calostrotum* ssp. *calostrotum*, *R. calostrotum* ssp. *riparium*, *R. cerasinum*, *R. cinnabarinum* ssp. *xanthocodon*, *R. exasperatum*, *R. giganteum* (Kingdon Ward form), *R. hippophaeoides* ssp. *hippophaeoides*, *R. hirtipes*, *R. inaequale*, *R. lanigerum*, *R. leucaspis*, *R. luteiflorum*, *R. macabeanianum*, *R. magnificum*, *R. mallotum*, *R. mekongense* var. *melinanthum*, *R. montroseanum*, *R. parmulatum*, *R. pemakoense*, *R. piercei*, *R. principis*, *R. pruniflorum*, *R. recurvoides*, *R. rex* ssp. *rex*, *R. scopulorum*, *R. tanastylum* var. *tanastylum*, *R. tephropeplum* (broad leaved form), *R. triflorum* var. *bauhiniflorum*, *R. uniflorum* var. *uniflorum*, *R. wardii* var. *wardii*, *Sorbus harroowiana*, *S. insignis*, *S. wardii*, *Vaccinium flauco-album*, *V. griffithianum*, *Viburnum atrocyaneum*, *P. melanops*.

In staging any exhibit of this kind it is inevitable that many plants had to be omitted. In spite of this, thanks to the generous help of various colleagues and friends, it was found possible to include some species which are either very rare in cultivation or only grow in the gentle climate of our western seaboard. It is therefore with real gratitude that I record the valuable assistance of Mr John Basford, Mr David Masters, Mr Barry Starling, Mr James Gardiner, Mr Robert Clarke, Mr John Bond, Mr John Hillier, Mr Paul Ingwersen and Mr Charles Erskine.

Exhibiting plants is often a team effort and the staff of Wakehurst Place carried out their task with pride and enthusiasm in spite of the last minute treachery of the 1985 spring weather.

Modesty was one of Frank Kingdon Ward's many attributes, but nevertheless I like to think that he would have been quietly gratified to know that his one hundredth birthday and his achievements were celebrated in such appropriate fashion. It is especially pleasing for me to record that his widow Jean was in the RHS Hall on 30 April enjoying the Rhododendron Show, sharing in the centenary and in the glories of her late husband's discoveries and introductions. The fact that *Lilium mackliniae* (named in her honour) was actually in flower on the day was an added bonus.



# The 1985 Scottish Rhododendron Show

## 11 May 1985

MERVYN KESSELL

The Rhododendron Show was held in the Milngavie (pronounced Milguy for the Sassenachs amongst you) Town Hall and is the second that the Society has run in conjunction with the Scottish Rock Garden Club. Despite the cold spring, when many competitors were wondering whether or not the flower buds would be open in time, nature has a habit of ensuring that sooner or later most species would catch up on their normal flowering time. This year was no exception and with a few days of warmer weather the plants began flowering with a vengeance, so that eventually there were no less than 216 entries, quite a few up on the previous year.

The quality was also excellent and the two judges, Dr Paton of Barnhourie and Mr Ian Dougal of the West of Scotland Agricultural College, Auchincruive, had quite a task determining the eventual winners. The number of entries was so large that it was felt that the exhibits required more room for the judges to make a full evaluation of their individual merits. The total number of classes was raised from last year's 34 to the new total of 41 with only Class 5, *R. barbatum* or its red-flowered related species, being without an entry. Although the bright sunshine tended to heat up the vases, the blooms were little affected and most were remarkably fresh even at the end of the show.

The Urie Trophy which is awarded to the member of the Scottish Rock Garden Club having most points in the Rhododendron Section was won by Sue and Mike Thornley of Glenarn, Rhu. Despite a close fight among the three or four major contenders, Ed Wright at Arduaine just beat off a strong challenge to win both the Rhododendron Challenge Cup for the most points in the Rhododendron Section and the Sir John Stirling Maxwell trophy for the best individual truss or spray of a species with an incredible specimen of *R. falconeri*.

Classes 3 (any species of Rhododendron) and 4 (*R. arboreum* or related species) both attracted 8 entries each, Ed Wright winning Class 3 with a fine *R. ficolacteum* and Dr A. MacKay, showing from the old Kenneth garden at Ardrishaig, winning class 4 with a very nice pink *R. arboreum*.

Class 11, for *lacteum* or *taliense* or their related species, was won by Peter Cox with a magnificent *R. bureavii*. Surprisingly Ian Jenkins' *R.*

*roxieanum* failed to catch the judges' eye. Class 13 was won by Mrs Yeomans of Ashgraig, Skelmorlie with *R. haematodes*.

Ian Jenkins of Largs won classes 14 and 15, *R. thomsonii* or *thomsonii* alliance and *R. campylocarpum* or *souliei*. He will undoubtedly be a contender for at least one of the cups in the future.

Class 23 for *lapponicum* or its related species was hotly contested with a total of 8 entries but victory finally went to Hamish Gunn with *R. hippophaeoides*.

Because of the cold spring there were relatively few entries in the Azalea Section but Arduaine entered a very good spray of 'Hinomayo' to win class 27 (any evergreen azalea species or hybrid, one spray not more than 12 inches in height from the top of the vase).

Class 28 for species or hybrids suitable for the rock garden, one spray of each, not more than 9 inches from the top of the vase, is always a difficult class to enter since many people are reluctant to cut their smaller plants. However, Bill Davidson of Jedburgh took the bit between his teeth, or secateurs to his plants might be a better description, and beat off the opposition.

Mrs Neil Rutherford of Roseneath won many seconds and thirds and was first in class 33 for a *thomsonii* hybrid and in class 35 with 'Duchess of Montrose' in this section for *fortunei* hybrids.

The show was very well attended and I received many questions on various aspects of growing rhododendrons whilst I was preparing this report. I would apologise to anyone who won a prize and whose names I have failed to mention.

# The RHS Camellia Competition and Show 1985

PATRICK HAWORTH

Spring's resurgence was vividly expressed at the Camellia Competition held on March 12 and 13 in the Society's New Hall. Confidence and optimism, dented by a foul winter, were restored by the display, which prompted realisations of how deprived of bright colour one had earlier been, and how there is always a shrub to flower defiantly in adversity.

The Competition was a Sussex-Derbyshire contest between D. and R. Strauss, Stonehurst, Ardingly, and Chatsworth Gardens, near Bakewell. Brian Wright, also of Sussex, was the only other contestant. More of his camellias had been grown in the open. His fine 'Joseph Pfindl' served him well in Classes 30 and 33.

The radiant pure scarlet 'Wildfire' was the most assertive and memorable form of *Camellia japonica* in the Competition, immediately impressing itself upon the viewer by appearing in Classes 1 and 2. It was entered with deserved success by both Chatsworth and Stonehurst. Among cultivars of *Camellia* × *williamsii*, the winsome 'Debbie' was shown seven times, and was welcome for every one. Her compact peony-form flowers are as neat as their strident pink is provocative. An interesting aspect of the Competition was in the comparison between entries of the same cultivar, and 'Berenice Perfection' was a third choice which made this possible.

There had at last been some seasonable weather by the time of the Camellia Show almost a month later, April 10 and 11, and it was a larger affair with more participants than in the Competition, which had been noted for the precocity and resilience of its entries. The Strausses again displayed a host of flawless entries, with E. L. de Rothschild, Exbury, providing strong competition.

Entries made by a surprising number of competitors with London addresses showed how well camellias can do there, Mrs Assinder winning first prize in Class 5 for her effulgent spray, and Mrs Waterlow in Class 60 for 'Francie L', which is easily trained on a wall.

Classes 1 and 25 were superb and spectacular and dominated the Show. In Class 1 E. de Rothschild also provided most academic interest by his inclusion of a near-typical *reticulata*, a *saluenensis*, and the unusual *cuspidata* × *pitardii*, white and dainty. His 'Althaeiflora', was presuma-

bly taken from the plant in the Camellia Walk in Home Wood, Exbury, the highlight of a visit to the garden made nine days after the Show. In Class 50, interestingly, Stonehurst showed four hybrids of *C. reticulata*, notable for sheer size of flower, and elsewhere Brian Wright showed to good effect his 'Forty Niner', 'Mandalay Queen' and 'Mouchang' of the same derivation.

Finally, this Show was outstanding for its array of red-flowered camellias.

*Results: Camellia Show, April 10 and 11*

#### DIVISION 1. Sprays

*Class 1: any six, one spray of each. 1st:* D. & R. Strauss, Stonehurst, Ardingly, Sussex; Bob Hope, Cheryl Lynn, Masquerade, Lasca Beauty (a *reticulata* hybrid), Shiro-chan, and Touchdown. *2nd:* E. de Rothschild, Exbury, Southampton; Althaeiflora, *cuspidata* × *pitardii*, Elizabeth de Rothschild, Hatsu-sakura (Daitarin), *reticulata* (garden form), and *saluenensis*.

*Class 2: any three, one spray. 1st:* Rothschild; Francis Hanger, Golden Spangles, Inspiration. *2nd:* Strauss; Bob Hope, Drama Girl, Twilight. *3rd:* Anne, Countess of Rosse and the National Trust, Nymans; names of entries not recorded.

*Class 3: japonica, any three cultivars, one spray. 1st:* Strauss; Apollo, Cheryl Lynn, Mrs D. W. Davis.

*Class 4: japonica, any single-flowered cultivar, one spray. 2nd:* Strauss; Adelina Patti.

*Class 5: japonica, any semi-double, one spray. 1st:* Mrs M. Assinder of London SW15 for a deep red unnamed. *2nd:* Strauss; Dr Burnside.

*Class 6: japonica, any anemone- or peony-formed, one spray. 1st:* Strauss; Faith. *2nd:* F. E. Smith, London W5; Conspicua.

*Class 7: japonica, any rose-formed or formal double. 1st:* Anne, Countess of Rosse; no name. *2nd:* Strauss; Pink Pagoda. *3rd:* F. E. Smith; Mathotiana Rubra.

*Class 8: reticulata other than wild form, double or semi-double. 1st:* Strauss; *reticulata* × Howard Asper.

*Class 9: saluenensis, one spray. 1st:* F. E. Smith; *2nd:* E. de Rothschild.

*Class 10: × williamsii, any single. 1st:* E. de Rothschild; St Ewe.

*Class 11: × williamsii Donation. 1st:* E. de Rothschild.

#### DIVISION 2. Blooms

*Class 25: any 12, one bloom. 1st:* (The Leonardslee Bowl) D. and R. Strauss; Arch of Triumph, Bob Hope, Cinderella, Contessa Lavinia Maggi, Coral Queen, Faith, Julia Hamiter, Kramer's Supreme, Mathotiana, Nuccio's Gem, Snowman, Tomorrow Park Hill. *2nd:* Brian Wright; Adolphe Audusson, Arch of Triumph, Berenice Perfection,

Debutante, Drama Girl, Geisha Girl, J. J. Whitfield, Joseph Pfingstl, Mandalay Queen, Mathotiana Alba, Mouchang, Tomorrow Park Hill. 3rd: Mrs M. Assinder; Berenice Boddy, Betty Sheffield, Bob Hope, Brigadoon, Clarissa, Contessa Lavinia Maggi, Jenny Lind, Konron-koku, Nishiki Kirin, San Dimes, Tricolor, Virginia Carlyon. 4th: Rothschild; Adolphe Audusson, Althaeiflora, Chandleri Elegans, Debbie, Dr Tinsley, Imbricata Alba, Kramer's Supreme, Lady Clare, Madame Cachet, Preston Rose, Rogetsu, White Swan.

*Class 26: for Adolphe Audusson. 1st and 2nd: Strauss; 3rd: Rothschild.*

*Class 27: for Donckelarii. 1st: Strauss.*

*Class 28: for Lady Clare. 1st: Strauss; 2nd and 3rd: E. de Rothschild.*

*Class 29: for Elegans. 1st: Strauss.*

*Class 30: for R. L. Wheeler. 1st: Anne, Countess of Rosse, and the National Trust, Nymans.*

*Class 31: Camellia japonica, any three single-flowered. 1st: Strauss; Adelina Patti, Evelyn, Rogetsu. 2nd: Rothschild; Alba Simplex, Hatsu Sakura, Rogetsu.*

*Class 32: japonica, single-flowered white. 1st: Strauss; Rogetsu. 2nd: Rothschild; Rogetsu.*

*Class 33: japonica, any single-flowered self-coloured, not white. 1st: Strauss; Evelyn. 2nd: Rothschild; Hatsu Sakura. 3rd: Anne, Countess of Rosse, and the National Trust, Nymans; Hatsu Sakura.*

*Class 34: japonica, single-flowered variegated. 1st: Strauss; Clarissa.*

*Class 35: any three semi-double cultivars of japonica. 1st: Strauss; Guilio Nuccio, Mrs D. W. Davis, Wildfire. 2nd: Rothschild; Apollo, Dr Tinsley, Lady Clare. 3rd: Mrs M. Assinder; Bob Hope, Konron-koku, Virginia Carlyon.*

*Class 36: japonica, semi-double white. 2nd: Strauss; Silver Anniversary.*

*Class 37: japonica, any semi-double self-coloured, not white. 1st: Strauss; Bob Hope. 2nd: Anne, Countess of Rosse and the National Trust, Nymans; name unknown. 3rd: Mrs Assinder; Bob Hope.*

*Class 38: japonica, semi-double variegated. 1st: Strauss; Geisha Girl. 2nd: Mrs Assinder; Tricolor.*

*Class 39: japonica, any three anemone- or peony-formed. 1st: Strauss; Faith, Gus Menard, Kramer's Supreme.*

*Class 40: japonica, as in 39 but white. 2nd: Strauss; Gus Menard.*

*Class 41: japonica, as in 39 but self-coloured other than white. 1st: Strauss; Touchdown. 2nd: Rothschild; Preston Rose. 3rd: Wright; J. J. Whitfield. 4th: National Trust, Coleton Fishacre, Devon; unknown.*

*Class 42: japonica, as in 39, variegated. 1st: Strauss; Masquerade. 2nd: Anne, Countess of Rosse and the National Trust, Nymans; unknown.*

*Class 43: japonica, any three rose-formed or formal double. 1st: Strauss; Contessa Lavinia Maggi, Mathotiana, Twilight. 2nd: Wright; Joseph Pfingstl, Lady Campbell, Mathotiana Alba.*

*Class 44: japonica, rose-formed or formal double white, one bloom. 1st:* Strauss; Nuccio's Gem. *2nd:* E. D. Wearn, London W7; Mathotiana Alba. *3rd:* Wright; Mathotiana Alba. *4th:* Anne, Countess of Rosse and the National Trust, Nymans; unknown.

*Class 45: japonica, rose-formed or formal double self-coloured, other than white. 1st:* Strauss; Mathotiana. *2nd:* Rothschild; Souvenir de Bahuaud Litou. *3rd:* Wright; Joseph Pflingstl. *4th:* Anne, Countess of Rosse, and the National Trust, Nymans; unknown.

*Class 46: japonica, rose-formed or formal double variegated. 1st:* Strauss; Cardinal Variegata. *2nd:* Rothschild; La Pace. *3rd:* Mrs M. Assinder; Contessa Lavinia Maggi. *4th:* Anne, Countess of Rosse, and the National Trust, Nymans; unknown.

*Class 47: mixed types of Camellia japonica, any six. 1st:* Strauss; Apollo, Betty Sheffield Supreme, Contessa Lavinia Maggi, Faith, Twilight, Wildfire. *2nd:* Rothschild; Chandleri Elegans, Hatsu Sakura, Lady Clare, Souvenir de Bahuaud Litou, Tomorrow, White Swan.

*Class 50: any four, other than cultivars of C. japonica. 1st:* Strauss; reticulata hybrids - Arch of Triumph, Howard Asper, Lasca Beauty, Milo Rowell.

*Class 51: × williamsii, any three other than single. 1st:* Strauss; Debbie, Donation, E. G. Waterhouse. *2nd:* Mrs M. Assinder; Blue Danube, Brigadoon, Debbie.

*Class 52: reticulata, any double, peony-formed or semi-double. 1st:* National Trust, Coleton Fishacre; Howard Asper. *2nd:* Wright; Mandalay Queen. *3rd:* Wright; Forty Niner.

*Class 54: × williamsii, any single. 1st:* Strauss; Mary Jobson.

*Class 55: × williamsii Donation. 1st:* D. and R. Strauss. *2nd:* Mrs A. Bearn, London SW3. *3rd:* E. de Rothschild.

*Class 56: × williamsii, other than a single cultivar or Donation. 1st:* Strauss; E. G. Waterhouse.

*Class 60: Francie L, one bloom. 1st:* Mrs A. Waterlow, London SW3.

*Class 62: any hybrid not specified above, one bloom. 1st:* Strauss; Howard Asper.

*Camellia Competition, March 12 and 13, 1985**DIVISION 1. Sprays**Sub-division A: Species and cultivars of species*

*Class 1: japonica, any three cultivars, one spray of each. 1st:* (D. and R. Strauss, Stonehurst, Ardingly) Berenice Perfection, Rogetsu, Wildfire.

*Class 2: japonica, any semi double cultivar, one spray. 1st:* Wildfire (Strauss).

*Class 3: japonica, any anemone- or rose-formed cultivar, one spray. 1st:* Faith (Strauss).

*Class 4: japonica, rose-formed or formal double, one spray. 3rd:* Berenice Perfection (Strauss).

*Class 6: reticulata, one spray. 1st:* Forty Niner (Strauss).

*Sub-division B: Hybrids*

*Class 9: any three hybrids, one spray. 1st:* Daintiness (Strauss); 2nd: Mary Christian (Chatsworth House Trust, Chatsworth Gardens, Bakewell, Derbyshire)

*Class 12: × williamsii, peony-, rose-formed or formal double, one spray. 2nd:* Debbie (Strauss).

*Class 13: any hybrid other than × williamsii, one spray. 1st:* Salutation (Strauss).

*DIVISION 2. Blooms**Section A: cultivars of Camellia japonica. Sub-section 1: single cultivars*

*Class 14: any three singles, one bloom. 1st:* Clarissa, Evelyn, Rogetsu (Strauss); 2nd: Alba Simplex, Jupiter, Sieboldii (Chatsworth).

*Class 15: any single white, one bloom. 1st:* Alba Simplex (Chatsworth); 2nd: Rogetsu (Strauss); 3rd: Rogetsu (Chatsworth).

*Class 16: any single-flowered self-coloured cultivar other than white. 1st:* Furo-an (Strauss); 2nd: Jupiter (Chatsworth); 3rd: Sylvia (Chatsworth).

*Class 17: any single-flowered variegated cultivar. 1st:* Clarissa (Strauss); 2nd: name unknown (Chatsworth); 3rd: Sieboldii (Chatsworth).

*Sub-section 2: semi-double cultivars*

*Class 18: any three semi-doubles, one bloom of each. 1st:* Lady Clare, Robert Strauss, Wildfire (Strauss); 2nd: Drama Girl, Silver Anniversary, Tricolor (Chatsworth); 3rd: Donckelarii, name unknown, Lady Clare (Chatsworth).

*Class 10: Drama Girl. 1st:* Chatsworth.

*Class 20: Mrs D.W. Davis. 1st:* Chatsworth.

*Class 21: any semi-double white. 1st:* Haku-rakuten (Chatsworth); 2nd: Silver Anniversary (Chatsworth).

*Class 22: any semi-double self-coloured other than white. 1st: Billie McFarland (Chatsworth); 2nd: Adolphe Audusson (Chatsworth); 3rd: Wildfire (Strauss).*

*Class 23: any semi-double variegated, not specified earlier. 1st: Dainty (Chatsworth); 2nd: Tricolor (Chatsworth). A fine Donckelarii also entered by B. E. Wright.*

*Sub-section 3: anemone and peony-formed cultivars*

*Class 24: any three, one bloom. 1st: Ballet Dancer, Elegans, Gus Menard (Strauss); 2nd: Elegans, Ozoran and R. L. Wheeler (Chatsworth); 3rd: two names unknown in white and pink, Tomorrow (Chatsworth).*

*Class 25: any white anemone or peony-formed. 1st: Gus Menard (Strauss); 2nd: name unknown (Chatsworth); 3rd: Merrilees (Chatsworth).*

*Class 26: any self-coloured anemone or peony-form. 1st: C. M. Hovey (Brian E. Wright, Picket Post, Rannoch Road West, Crowborough, Sussex); 2nd: Ozoran (Chatsworth); 3rd: Ballet Dancer (Strauss).*

*Class 27: any variegated anemone or peony-formed cultivar. 1st: Betty Sheffield Supreme; 2nd: name unknown (both Chatsworth).*

*Sub-section 4: rose-formed and formal double cultivars*

*Class 28: any three. 1st: Berenice Perfection, Cardinal Variegated and Mathotiana (Strauss); 2nd: Alba Plena, Grand Sultan and Mathotiana (Chatsworth).*

*Class 29: any white. 1st: Alba Plena (Chatsworth).*

*Class 30: any self-coloured. 1st: Berenice Perfection (Strauss); 2nd: Joseph Pfungstl (B. E. Wright); 3rd: Grand Sultan (Chatsworth); 4th: Madame le Bois (B. E. Wright). A Mathotiana from Chatsworth was Highly Commended.*

*Class 31: any variegated. 1st: Cardinal Variegated (Strauss); 2nd: no name (Chatsworth).*

*Sub-section 5. Mixed types of Camellia japonica*

*Class 32: japonica, any six cultivars, one bloom. 1st: Aaron's Ruby, Berenice Perfection, Carter's Sunburst, Faith, Gus Menard, Mathotiana (Strauss); 2nd: Alba Plena, Betty Sheffield, Bob Hope, Elegans, Tomorrow, Tricolor (Chatsworth); 3rd: Drama Girl, Guilio Nuccio, Hukurakuten, Magnoliiflora, Nagasaki, Wildfire (Chatsworth).*

*Class 33: japonica, any three, one bloom (restricted entry for those who do not enter in Class 32). 1st: J. J. Whitfield, Joseph Pfungstl, Madame Le Bois (B. Wright).*

*Section B: Reticulata*

*Class 35: wild single form, one bloom. 1st and 2nd prizes to Chatsworth.*

*Class 36: Captain Rawes. One entry from Chatsworth.*



*Class 38: any other than wild form or Captain Rawes. 1st: Mouchang (B. Wright).*

### *Section C. Hybrids*

*Class 39: any three, one bloom. 1st: Daintiness, Debbie, Forty Niner (Strauss); 3rd: Bartley Pink, Debbie, Donation (Chatsworth).*

*Class 41: any other hybrid of which one parent is reticulata, one bloom. 1st: Forty Niner (Strauss); 2nd: Salutation (Strauss); 3rd: Leonard Messel (Chatsworth); 4th: H. L. Paige (Chatsworth).*

*Class 43. any semi-double × williamsii, one bloom. 1st: Brigadoon (Chatsworth); 2nd: George Blandford (Strauss).*

*Class 44. any peony or anemone-formed × williamsii, one bloom. 1st: Debbie (Strauss); 2nd: Mona Jury (Chatsworth); 3rd: Debbie (Chatsworth).*

*Class 45: any three × williamsii, one bloom. 1st: Daintiness, Debbie, Mary Jobson (Strauss); 2nd: Dream Boat, Mary Christian, St Ewe (Chatsworth).*

## AWARDS TO PLANTS AT VINCENT SQUARE 1983-1985

### CAMELLIAS

**Camellia tsai**, F.C.C. 19 February, 1985 as a flowering shrub for the cool greenhouse. Flowers five-petalled, white up to 2.5 cm across, with prominent stigma. Leaves oblong-lanceolate to narrowly elliptic, dark green, up to 7.5 cm long and 2.6 cm across. Collector not recorded; exhibited by Dr J. A. Smart, Marwood Hill, Barnstaple, Devon.

**Camellia 'Bonnie Marie'** ('Robbie' × *japonica* 'Charlotte Bradford') A.M. 10 April, 1985, as a hardy flowering plant. Flowers loose, peony form, pink (Red Group 55D), up to 9 cm across. Crossed and raised by James Rare Plant Nursery, (U.S.A.); exhibited by Dr J. A. Smart.

**Camellia 'Harold L. Paige'** (*japonica* 'Adolphe Audusson' × *reticulata* 'Crimson Robe') A.M. 20 March, 1984, as a flowering plant for the cool greenhouse. Flowers rose form double to peony form, up to 15 cms across, Red Group 52A. Raised by J. Osegueda, Oakland, California, exhibited by Dr J. A. Smart.

**Camellia japonica 'Margaret Davis'** A.M. 20 March, 1984, as a flowering plant for the cool greenhouse. Flower full peony form, up to 10 cm across, white edged and streaked Red Group 55A and variably flushed and mottled with Red Group 55B. A sport of 'Aspasia MacArthur'. Raised by A. M. Davis (Australia), exhibited by Dr J. A. Smart.

**Camellia japonica 'Pink Jade'** A.M. 20 May, 1985, as a hardy flowering plant. Flowers semi-double, blush pink (Red-Purple Group 62D), up to 11 cm across. Raised by H. L. Paige (U.S.A.), exhibited by Dr J. A. Smart.

**Camellia japonica 'Snow Chan'** A.M. 20 March, 1984, as a flowering plant for the cool greenhouse. Flowers anemone form up to 12 cm across, White Group 155D. A sport of 'Shiro-Chan', raised by Nuccio Nurseries, Altadena, California, exhibited by Dr. J. A. Smart

**Camellia japonica 'Wilamena'** A.M. 17 April, 1984, as a hardy flowering plant. Flowers small, formal double with incurved petals, up to 7 cm across, Red Group 55B-C. Raised by C. H. Peterson, (Downey, California), exhibited by Dr J. A. Smart.

**Camellia 'Satan's Robe'** ('Satan's Satin' × *reticulata* 'Crimson Robe') A.M. 17 April, 1984, as a hardy flowering plant. Flowers medium, semi-double to rose form double, up to 12 cm across, Red Group 45D. Crossed and raised by David L. Feathers, (Lafayette, California), exhibited by David Trehane, Trehane, Probus, Cornwall.

**Camellia 'Valley Knudsen'** *saluenensis* × *reticulata* 'Buddha'), A.M. 19 February, 1985, as a flowering shrub for the cool greenhouse. Flowers semi-double to loose peony form, up to 14 cm across, close to Red Group 55A. Crossed and raised by Howard Asper (U.S.A.); exhibited by Dr J. A. Smart.

**Camellia × williamsii 'Duchess of Cornwall'** (*saluenensis* × *japonica* 'Adolphe Audusson') A.M. 20 March, 1984, as a hardy flowering plant. Flowers semi-double, up to 10.5 cm across, Red-Purple Group 62A-B. Raised and exhibited by Miss Gillian Carlyon, Tregrehan Camellia Nurseries, Par, Cornwall.

**Camellia × williamsii 'Jenefer Carlyon'** (*saluenensis* × *japonica* 'C. M. Wilson') A.M. 20 March, 1984, as a hardy flowering plant. Flowers semi-double, up to 12 cm across, Red-Purple Group 62A-B. Raised and exhibited by Miss Gillian Carlyon.

**Camellia × williamsii 'Yesterday'** (*saluenensis* × *japonica* 'Tomorrow') A.M. 1 May, 1984, as a hardy flowering plant. Flowers semi-double, up to 9 cm across, Red Group 55B. Crossed, raised and exhibited by Miss Gillian Carlyon.

## MAGNOLIAS

**Magnolia campbellii 'Nancy Hardy'** A.M. 17 April, 1984, as a hardy flowering tree. A seedling of *M. campbellii* and possibly *M. robusta*, forming a large tree, free and regular flowering. Flowers very large, to 35 cm across, white flushed pink, Red Purple Group 62D to Red Group 49C at the base, consisting of 12 obovate petals, tapered to base, to 15 cm long by 10 cm wide. Stamens numerous, with pink anthers, Red Purple Group 62A. Exhibited by Major A. E. and Mr G. A. Hardy, Sandling Park, Hythe, Kent.

## RHODODENDRONS

**Rhododendron 'Duchess of Rothesay'** ('Hotei' × *decorum*) A.M. 23 May, 1983, as a hardy flowering plant. Truss firm, rounded, 16 to 18 flowered. Corolla open funnel-shaped, 7-lobed, up to 4 cm long and 8.5 cm across. Yellow-Orange Group 18D, deepening in throat and on reverse to Yellow-Orange Group 16D. Stamens 12 to 14, irregular, held within, filaments yellow-orange, anthers reddish brown. Style of about equal length, greenish, glandular. Calyx 7 variable-length, reflexed, joined lobes, up to 2 cm in length. Leaves elliptic-ovate, up to 14 cm long and 5.5 cm across, mid green, paler, glabrous beneath. Crossed, raised and exhibited by Edmund de Rothschild, Exbury Gardens, Near Southampton, Hants.

**Rhododendron minus** (Carolinianum Group) 'Colville' A.M. 20 May, 1968. Exhibited by Col. N. R. Colville, named and registered 1984 by Mrs Colville, Penheale Manor, Launceston, Cornwall.

**Rhododendron 'Happy Occasion'** ('Snow Queen' × 'Crest') A.M. 20 May, 1985 as a hardy flowering plant. Trusses 11 to 12 flowered, loosely held, corolla broadly funnel shape, up to 7 cm long and 12.5 cm across, white suffused green (Yellow Group 1D, deepening to 1C in throat). Stamens 12 to 16, irregular, held within; filaments white, anthers creamy brown. Style and stigma green, held within. Calyx irregular-lobed, green, up to 6 mm long. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, up to 18.5 cm long and 9 cm across, dark glossy green above, paler, glabrous beneath. Crossed, raised and exhibited by Edmund de Rothschild.

**Rhododendron 'Ilam Cream'** (Loderi × unknown) A.M. 20 May, 1985, as a hardy flowering plant. Trusses loose, domed, 8 to 9 flowered. Corolla funnel shape, up to 6.5 cm long and 14 cm across, 6-lobed, frilled, Yellow Group 4D, paler reverse, with traces of red-purple staining. Stamens 10, irregular in length, held within; anthers light creamy brown, style green, held free; stigma green. Calyx irregular, green, up to 4 mm. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, paler, glabrous beneath. Crossed by Edgar Stead (N.Z.), raised and exhibited by Crown Estate Commissioners, Crown Estate Office, The Great Park, Windsor, Berks.

**Rhododendron 'Red Poll'** (*forrestii* (close to *forrestii* ssp. *papillatum*) × 'Rocket') P.C. 10 April, 1985, as a hardy flowering plant. Trusses loose, 5 to 6 flowered; corolla 5-lobed, tubular-campanulate, up to 4 cm long, deep crimson (Red Group 46A). Calyx 5 irregular

joined lobes, deep crimson, up to 1 cm long. Stamens 10, regular, held within, anthers black. Filaments flushed crimson: style of equal length, crimson, stigma black. Leaves elliptic to oblong, up to 8.5 cm long and 3 cm across, dark green above; beneath paler green and indumentum-free. Crossed and raised by A. F. George, exhibited by Hydon Nurseries, Clock Barn Lane, Hydon Heath, Nr. Godalming, Surrey.

**Rhododendron sperabile** var. **weihsiense** 'Rouge et Noir' (KW 7124) A.M. 10 April, 1985, as a hardy flowering plant. Trusses loose, up to 11 flowers per truss. Corolla 5-lobed, tubular-campanulate, up to 3.8 cm long, deep crimson (close to Red Group 46A) with darker spotting in throat. Calyx 5 very irregular joined lobes, deep crimson, up to 1 cm long. Stamens 10, irregular, of about equal length, anthers dark brown, filaments white: style of equal length, stigma flushed crimson. Leaves lanceolate, up to 12.5 cm long and 4 cm across, dark green above, fawn woolly indumentum below. Collector F. Kingdon Ward, raised by Col. S. R. Clarke, exhibited by R. N. Stephenson Clarke, Borde Hill, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

## AWARDS AFTER TRIAL AT WISLEY 1985

On the recommendation of the Rhododendron and Camellia Committee, Council has made the following awards to Rhododendrons and Camellias, after trial at Wisley.

The number in brackets after the description of the stock was that under which it was grown in the trial.

### CAMELLIA × WILLIAMSII AND OTHER HYBRID CAMELLIAS

**Bartley Pink** (raised by the late Mr Dalrymple; sent by Hillier Nurseries (Winchester) Ltd, Ampfield House, Ampfield, Romsey, Hants.) A.M. April 12, 1985. Plant 294 cm high, 310 cm spread, vigorous, erect, compact, slightly spreading habit; very free flowering. Leaves 8 cm long, 3.6 cm wide, fairly dark green. Flowers 8 cm diameter, single, brighter than Red-Purple Group 65A veined with nearest to Red-Purple Group 66D. Strongly scented. Flowering from April 4, 1985. (44)

**Tiptoe** (raised by Camellia Grove Nursery, Australia; sent by James Trehane and Sons Ltd, Stapehill Road, Hampreston, Wimborne, Dorset.) A.M. April 25, 1985. Plant 133 cm high, 80 cm spread, vigorous, erect, very compact habit; very free flowering. Leaves 9 cm long, 4.2 cm wide, medium glossy green. Flowers 9 cm diameter, semi double, Red-Purple Group 62D veined and flushed with nearest but paler than Red-Purple Group 62A, becoming white at base. No scent.

**Daintiness** (raised by L. E. Jury, New Zealand; sent by James Trehane & Sons Ltd). H.C. April 12, 1985. Plant 196 cm high, 124 cm spread, fairly vigorous, erect, fairly straggling, spreading habit; free flowering. Leaves 9 cm long, 4.5 cm wide, medium dull green. Flowers 11 cm diameter, semi double, slightly brighter than Red-Purple Group 62C delicately veined with a colour between Red-Purple 62A and Red-Purple Group 62B. No scent.

**Innovation** (raised by D. L. Feathers, U.S.A.; sent by James Trehane & Sons Ltd). H.C. April 12, 1985. Plant 253 cm high, 208 cm spread, vigorous, erect, fairly compact habit; very free flowering. Leaves 9 cm long, 4.8 cm wide, medium dull green. Flowers 11 cm diameter, peony form, a colour between Red-Purple Group 62A and Red-Purple Group 62B veined and slightly flushed at centre of petal with nearest to Red Group 55A. Scent very slight.

### HARDY HYBRID RHODODENDRONS

**'Buckland'** (*R. 'Vanessa'* × *R. yakushimanum*) (raised, introduced and sent by L. S. Fortescue, The Garden House, Buckland Monachorum, Yelverton, Devon). A.M. 15 May, 1985. Flowering from 14 May, 1985. (H.C. 1982) [162]

**'Virginia Richards'** (*R. wardii* × *R. 'F. C. Puddle'*) × *R. 'Mrs Betty Robertson'* (raised and introduced by W. E. Whitney; sent by Glendoick Gardens Ltd., Perth). A.M. 15 May, 1985. Plant 95 cm high, 113 cm spread, vigorous, upright habit; free flowering;

leaves 9 cm long, 4.5 cm wide, medium dull green. Flower truss 16 cm diameter, 13 cm deep, globular shaped, compact, nine flowers per truss; corolla 9 cm diameter, 5.2 cm long, openly funnel shaped, margins waved, centre of segments Orange Group 27c lightly flushed at margins with a colour between Red Group 54B and Red Group 54C, becoming deeper into base of throat of Red Group 53C, upper segments finely dotted with Red Group 53A. No scent. Flowering from 13 May, 1985. [148]

'**Caroline de Zoete**' (*R. 'Bow Bells'* × (*R. socrianum* × *R. 'Rima'*)) (raised by A. F. George, introduced and sent by Hydon Nurseries Ltd, Hydon Heath, Godalming, Surrey). H.C. 25 April, 1985. Plant 152 cm high, 185 cm spread, fairly vigorous, upright, slightly spreading habit; free flowering, leaves 10 cm long, 4.8 cm wide, medium slightly glossy green. Flower truss 13.5 cm diameter, 10 cm deep, fairly globular shaped, fairly compact, eleven flowers per truss; corolla 7 cm diameter, 4.8 cm long, campanulate shaped, margins slightly waved, pure white very slightly flushed pale yellowish green towards base of throat. Scent slight. Flowering from 23 April, 1985. [256]

*Award to plant other than those growing in the trial*

'**Tequila Sunrise**' (*R. yakushmanum* × *R. 'Borde Hill'*) (raised by F. Hanger; sent by The Royal Horticultural Society, Wisley, Woking, Surrey). A.M. 15 May, 1985. Plant 233 cm high, 278 cm spread, vigorous, upright habit; free flowering; leaves 13 cm long, 4.4 cm wide, dark glossy green. Flower truss 17 cm diameter, 11 cm deep, globular shaped, compact, thirteen flowers per truss; corolla 6 cm diameter, 5 cm long, openly funnel shaped, margins waved, a colour nearest to Red Group 55 B flushed over very pale pink towards base, base of upper segment flushed and dotted with much deeper than Red Group 46A. No scent.

#### EVERGREEN AZALEAS

'**Colyer**' (parentage unknown) (raised by C. E. Brown; introduced and sent by D. Stewart and Son Ltd, Ferndown Nurseries, Broomhill, Wimborne, Dorset). F.C.C. 6 June, 1985. Plant 74 cm high, 214 cm spread, vigorous, fairly upright, spreading, compact habit; very free flowering; leaves 3.7 cm long, 2 cm wide, pubescent, dark green. Flower truss 8 cm diameter, 4.5 cm deep, fairly lax, four flowers per truss; corolla 6 cm diameter, 4 cm long, openly funnel shaped, margins slightly waved, a colour nearest to but brighter than Red Purple Group 72c, lower half of upper segment spotted and ticked with Red-Purple Group 60A. Scent slight. Flowering from 28 May, 1985. [88]

'**Pamela Miles**' (*R. kaempferi* × *R. 'Tit Willow'*) (raised by Mr A. F. George; introduced and sent by Hydon Nurseries Ltd) A.M. 15 May, 1985. Flowering from 8 May, 1985. [56]

RHODODENDRON AND CAMELLIA GROUP  
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# Additions to the International Rhododendron Register 1984/5

The following list contains names registered during the period 1 July 1984 to 30 June 1985.

The abbreviations employed are those explained in the 1982/3 and 1983/4 supplements, with the following alteration: (v) not (m) is now used to indicate a sect. *Vireya* Rhododendron.

- '**Accomplishment**' cl. (Derived from 'Pygmalion' × *haematodes* × 'Wellfleet') **H**: C. O. Dexter, pre-1943 **G** & **N** at Scott Horticultural Foundation, Swarthmore College **REG**: John J. Tyler Arboretum, 1985. Fls 15/truss, 50 × 80 mm, open funnel-shaped, with 5-7 wavy lobes, white, with 13 mm border of strong purplish red (7.5RP 5/12). Lvs elliptic, 140 × 55 mm. Shrub 3.0 m in 18 years.
- '**Alexandra Gordon**' cl. (*cinnabarinum* Roylei Group (♂) × *augustinii* subsp. *chasmanthum*) **H**: Lady Adam Gordon, 1976 **G**, **N** & **REG**: 1985. Fls 7/truss, 52 × 50 mm, 5-lobed, phlox purple (HCC 632/2), flushed magnolia purple (030/2), spotted red. Calyx 2 mm long, green/brown. Lvs oblanceolate, 80 × 25 mm.
- (a) '**Allotria**' cl. (Indian azalea: 'Rubinetta' (♀) × 'Vuyk's Scarlet') **H** (1968), **G** (1972), **N** & **I** (1981): H. Hachmann **REG**: G. Stück, 1984. Fls 1-2/truss, 35-40 × 50-55 mm, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 58A with Red-Purple 63A, marked Red-Purple 59A. Calyx 5-6 mm long, Yellow-Green 144A-B. Lvs elliptic, 25-30 × 14-16 mm.
- '**Alpine Meadow**' cl. (Selection from *leucaspis* seedlings at Dunedin Botanic Garden) **S** (1968) & **N**: R. Balch **I**: not known, c1970 **REG**: Dunedin Rhododendron Group, 1985. Fls 2-5/truss, 40 × 60 mm, rotate, 5-lobed, White 155D, deeper in throat (155A); stamens Brown 200C. Calyx 10 mm long, yellow-green. Lvs elliptic to obovate, 80 × 35 mm, scaly. Dwarf.
- (a) '**Anneke**' cl. (Deciduous azalea: parentage unknown) **H** (1964), **G** (1968) & **REG**: (1985) M. C. Pratt **N** & **I**: F. de Jong. Fls 9/truss, tubular funnel-shaped, 65-70 × 80-100 mm, 5-lobed, Yellow-Orange 14C-D, darker on tube externally, with dorsal spotting of Orange 14A. Calyx 1-2 mm long, green. Lvs elliptic to broadly elliptic, 80 × 35 mm, pale green, slightly shiny and glandular hairy above. Syn. 'Gold N'.
- '**Apricot Delight**' cl. ('Freckle Pink' (♀) × un-named apricot seedling) **H**, **G** (1984), **N** & **REG** (1985): K. Van de Ven. Fls 16-18/truss, funnel-shaped, 40 × 80 mm, light yellowish pink (36A). Calyx 15 mm long, coloured as corolla. Lvs elliptic, 180 × 60 mm. Shrub 1.0m.
- '**Apricot Ice**' cl. ('Freckle Pink' (♀) × un-named apricot seedling) **H**, **G** (1984), **N** & **REG** (1985): K. van de Ven. Fls 20-26/ truss, funnel-shaped, 60 × 100 mm, light yellowish pink (29C). Calyx 20 mm long, pink. Lvs elliptic, 140 × 40 mm. Shrub 1.0m.
- '**Arctic Dawn**' cl. (*maximum* (white selection) ♀ × *brachycarpum* (as subsp. *tigerstedtii*) **H** (1973), **G** (1980), **N** & **I** (1982): R. Behring **REG**: 1984. Fls 19/truss, broadly funnel-shaped, 40 × 50 mm, 5-lobed, pure white with 4 mm wide Red 56A edging, Yellow 4A spotting on dorsal lobe. Calyx 4 mm long, Yellow-Green 154D. Lvs narrowly elliptic to ± oblanceolate, slightly glossy above, with a plastered indumentum (Greyed-Yellow 161A-D) below. Bush 0.8 m in 10 years.
- '**Ariel Sherman**' cl. ('The Honourable Jean Marie de Montague' (♀) × 'Countess of Derby') **H** (1971), **G** (1980), **N** & **I** (1981): W. A. Moynier **REG**: 1985. Fls 13-17/truss, open funnel-shaped, 50 × 75 mm with 5 wavy lobes, opens deep red (53A), fading to strong purplish red (54A), throat white, dorsal spots of 54A. Calyx inconspicuous. Lvs between narrowly elliptic and elliptic, 100-125 × 45-50 mm, with a very light, patchy, brown indumentum. Shrub 1.0 m in 12 years.
- '**Arnold Teese**' cl. (Unknown (♀) × ('Alice Street' × 'Crest')) **R**: A. J. Teese **I** & **REG** (1985): A. B. Raper. Fls 13-15 truss, campanulate, 45 × 70 mm, light greenish yellow (5C). Lvs elliptic, 120 × 50 mm. Shrub 2.0 m.

- 'Arthur Ostler' cl. ('Anna Rose Whitney' (-) × 'Mrs G. W. Leak') **H** (1976), **G & N**: A. G. Ostler **REG**: 1984. Fls 18/truss, 45 × 75 mm, funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, phlox pink (HCC 625) in bud, opening HCC 625/2 with paler centre, prominent red flare in throat. Calyx 6-7 mm long, pink. Lvs elliptic, 110-160 × 40-55 mm, glabrous. Medium shrub.
- (v) 'Arthur's Choice' cl. (*christianae* (-) × *lochiae*(v)) **F2**, **H**, **G** (1972), **N & REG** (1985): B. Clancy. Fls 7/truss, tubular funnel-shaped, 50 × 60 mm, deep yellowish pink (43C), vivid reddish orange (43B) on edges of lobes. Lvs elliptic, 70 × 40 mm. Shrub 1m.
- 'Arthur Warren' cl. ('Dido' × 'Mrs Lindsay Smith') **H**: O. C. A. Slocock, 1952 **G**, **N & I** (1965): W. C. Slocock Ltd **REG**: Slocock Nurseries, 1985. Fls 10-12 in a loose, open-topped truss, 45 × 65-75 mm, funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Orange 24C-D, broadly edged Red 54B-C, with strong dorsal spotting of Yellow-Orange 22A, lobes frilled. Calyx up to 4 mm long, green, edged very pale brown. Lvs oblanceolate, up to 100 × 38 mm, dull mid green above, with thin fawn and white indumentum below at first, later glabrous. Medium-sized bush.
- 'Bad Zwischenahn' cl. ('Doncaster' (-) × *yakushmanum*) **H** (1964), **G** (1968) & **N**: W. Bruns **I** (1976) & **REG** (1985): J. Bruns. Fls 8-10/truss, 30-40 × 40-50 mm, pink, with greenish yellow blotch. Lvs long oval, 80-100 × 40-50 mm, glossy green, the new growth silver. Shrub to c 1.2m.
- 'Beauty of Benmoi' cl. (*macabeanum* (-) × 'Unique') **H**: New Zealand Rhododendron Association **G & N**: I. Gordon **REG**: 1985. Fls 20-22/truss, 45 × 55 mm, 6-lobed, primrose yellow (HCC 601), paling to creamy white, deep maroon blotch in base of upper nectaries, scented. Lvs oblong-elliptic, 120-160 × 50-80 mm, with buff indumentum below. Compact habit.
- 'Belle of Lockington' cl. (*aberconwayi* (-) × unknown) **H**, **G** (1981), **N & REG** (1985): D. J. Dossier. Fls 13/truss, funnel-shaped, 40 × 80 mm, white, with rose spots. Lvs elliptic, 150 × 40 mm. Shrub 1.5m.
- (a) 'Betty Layman' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Oakland' (-) × 'Heiwa') **H** (1962), **G**, **N & I** (1971): R. D. Gartrell **REG**: 1985. Fls single, 1/bud, 34 × 88 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 6-lobed, deep yellowish pink (43C) to strong yellowish pink (43D) to deep pink (47D), spotted deep red (53A), with wavy margins. Calyx 7 mm long, strong yellow green (143C). Spring lvs narrowly elliptic, 38 × 14 mm. Shrub up to 1.5 m. A Robin Hill azalea (T22-7).
- 'Big Red' cl. ('Anna' (-) × 'Loderi Pink Diamond') **H** (early 1960s), **G & N**: E. Nielsen **I**: Mrs J. E. Sinclair, 1970's **REG**: 1984. Fls 12-18/truss, open funnel-shaped, 50 × 125 mm, 5-8-lobed, Red 53A in bud, opening Red 46A with 53A splash at base of dorsal lobe deep in throat, faint 53A ribs (1-3) on inside and outside of each lobe from near edge to base of corolla. Calyx c 1.5 mm long, 46A. Lvs lanceolate, 175-200 × 65-70 mm, glossy above, glabrous, reddish when young. Bush c2.5 m in c20 years.
- 'Böhlje's Sämling' cl. (Discovered as a shoot from an unknown rootstock) **R & N**: G. D. Böhlje **I**: 1937 **REG**: W. Schmalscheidt, 1985. Fls 6-10/truss, open funnel-shaped, 40-45 × 50-65 mm, 5-lobed, pure pink, with heavy dark red markings. Calyx 3-8 mm long, reddish. Lvs oval or oblong-lanceolate, 72-125 × 30-58 mm, with very pale woolly indumentum when young.
- 'Brendon King' cl. ('Elizabeth Hobbie' (-) × 'Earl of Athlone') **H**: H. W. King, c1972 **G**, **N & I**: S. M. King **REG**: 1984. Fls in compact trusses, deep blood red. Lvs dark glossy green. Shrub prostrate to low growing.
- 'Brilliant Abbé' cl. ('Brilliancy' (-) × *arboreum* subsp. *delavayi*) **H**: New Zealand Rhododendron Association, pre-1964 **G**, **N & REG** (1985): Mrs R. Pinney. Fls in a rounded truss, 45 × 65 mm, Red 45A, with darker spots inside. Lvs 75-150 mm long, with sparse Greyed-Orange 164C indumentum below.
- 'Bumblebee' cl. ('Purple Splendour' (-) × 'Blue Peter') **H**: L. M. King, 1952 **G**, **N & I** (c1954): H. W. King **REG**: S. M. King, 1984. Fls 25-27/truss, 20 × 70 mm, 5-lobed, phlox purple (HCC 632/1), large maroon/black eye in centre of dorsal lobe. Lvs ovate, 100-130 × 35-50 mm, dark glossy green above, glabrous. Bush 2.5 m in 20 years.
- (v) 'Cameo Spice' cl. (*laetum* (-) × *konorii*) **H**: T. Lelliott **G**: E. B. Perrott **N & I**: O. S. Blumhardt **REG**: 1984. Fls 4-6/truss, 80-90 mm long, 6-lobed, carrot red (HCC 612/1) in bud, opening 612/1 on tube, shading to spanish orange at base (10/1), lobes azalea pink (618/2). Flower bud scales deep red. Lvs elliptic/ovate, 120-160 × 80-90 mm, with brown scales.
- 'Candy Cane' cl. (*yakushmanum* 'Koichiro Wada' (-) × (?) *williamsianum* hybrid) Open-pollinated seed from Pukeiti **G & I**: Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust **N & REG** (1984): G. F. Smith. Fls 10/truss, 50 × 65 mm, funnel-shaped, neyron rose (HCC 623) in bud, opening 623/2, fading to blush with deeper rose lines down centre of each lobe externally,

reddish green spots in base of throat. Calyx 5 mm long, pink. Lvs ovate, 50-65 × 20-35 mm; young lvs with thin light tan indumentum. Shrub 1.0 m in 10 years.

- (a) **'Chanson'** cl. (Evergreen azalea: (('Louise Gable' × 'Tama-giku') × 'Shinnyo-notsuki')) **H** (1963), **G, N & I** (1971); **R. D. Gartrell** **REG**: 1985. Fls semi-double to double, 2/bud, 30 × 75 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, strong purplish pink (55B) to strong pink (light tint of 52D)/pale purplish pink (55D), with hairline colour of deep purplish pink (54B); spots faint yellowish pink or deep pink (52c) over strong colour. Calyx 2 mm long, strong yellow-green (144A). Spring lvs elliptic, 40 × 20 mm. Shrub up to 1.0 m. A Robin Hill azalea (U17-3).
- 'Chatham'** cl. (Reputedly a subsect. *Fortunea* hybrid) **H**: C. O. Dexter, pre-1943 **G**: Scott Horticultural Foundation, Swarthmore College **N**: J. C. Wister **REG**: Scott Horticultural Foundation, 1985. Fls 11-12/truss, open funnel-shaped, 50 × 100 mm, with 5-7 wavy lobes, light purplish pink (5RP 8/5) with moderate purplish red spots (5RP 4/10) on dorsal lobes. Calyx 7 mm long, medium yellow-green, edged red. Lvs elliptic to ± narrowly elliptic, 115-150 × 50-65 mm, without indumentum. Shrub 2.0 m in 31 years.
- (a) **'Cheerful Giant'** cl. (Deciduous azalea: 'Whitethroat' × un-named yellow seedling) **H** (1973), **G** (1975), **N & REG** (1984); S. E. Sorenson **I**: Homestead Nurseries, 1984. Fls 12/truss, open funnel-campanulate, 90 × 90 mm, 15-lobed, (ie double), straw yellow (HCC 604-604/1), outside apricot (609/1); usually lacking stamens. Calyx c7 mm long, greenish. Lvs elliptic to narrowly obovate, 75-100 × 40-45 mm, hairy. Bush 1.2 m in 8 years.
- 'Clackamas White'** cl. (Wild collected selection from *macrophyllum*) Collected (c1973-75), **G, I** (1984) & **REG** (1985); R. & M. Stewart **N**: R. Furniss. Fls 12/truss, broadly funnel-campanulate, 40 × 50 mm, with 5 wavy lobes, buds slightly pink, opening white with 13 × 13 mm light green dorsal blotch. Calyx inconspicuous, green. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 125 × 45 mm, glabrous. Shrub 1.0 m in 8 years.
- 'Coconut Ice'** cl. (*yakushimanum* 'Koichiro Wada' (-) × (?) *aberconwayi*) Open-pollinated seed from Pukeiti **G & I**: Pukeiti Rhododendron trust **N & REG** (1984); G. F. Smith. Fls 20-21/truss, 30 × 50 mm, funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, camellia rose in bud (HCC 622/1), opening white with camellia rose lobe edges and red dorsal spotting (which fades). Calyx 2 mm long, green. Lvs oblong-elliptic, 80 × 35 mm, margins revolute; young lvs with thin light tan indumentum. Shrub to 0.5 m in 10 years.
- 'College Pink'** cl. ('Noyo Chief' (-) × unknown) **H & N**: New Zealand Rhododendron Association **G**: Massey College **REG**: G. F. Smith, 1984. Fls 14-15/truss, 50 × 70 mm, 5-lobed, rose bengal (HCC 25/1) in bud, opening 25/2, paler in throat. Calyx 1 mm long, with pink rim. Lvs elliptic, 150-160 × 50-65 mm, glabrous. Shrub to c 2m.
- (a) **'Copper Cloud'** See 'Ilam Copper Cloud'.
- (v) **'Coral Chimes'** cl. (*macgregoriae* (-) × *gracilentum*) **H, G, N & I**: O. S. Blumhardt **REG**: 1984. Fls. (3-4-6/truss, campanulate, 30 × 35 mm, 5-lobed, rose opal (HCC 022/1) paler in throat and tube. Pedicels red, semi-pendulous, c25 mm long. Lvs elliptic, 15-30 × 8-15 mm, with small brown scales on young foliage. Small bushy plant.
- (a) **'Corinna Borden'** cl. (± Evergreen azalea: *kaempferi* (white) × unknown) Seed collected by T. Rokujo (Tokyo) 1965 **G** (1970), **N & REG** (1984); Mrs M. L. B. Hill. Fls 3/truss, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, 25 × 45 mm, purple (75c) edging, shading to 75D in throat, with inconspicuous dorsal blotch. Calyx 3 mm long, green. Lvs elliptic, 30 × 17 mm, hairy. Bush 0.4 m in 7 years.
- 'David Shelton'** cl. ('Mrs Furnivall' (-) × 'Loder's White') **H**: W. Elliott, 1964 **G** (c 1974), **N & REG** (1985); B. F. Heuston. Fls 9-10/truss, open funnel-shaped, 70 × 100 mm, with 5 wavy lobes, edged moderate purplish pink (54D), remainder white suffused deep purplish pink (54B) changing to pale purplish pink with age, 54B rays down centre of each lobe, nectaries strong purplish red (54A), outside 54B. Calyx 4 mm long, 54B. Lvs elliptic to ± narrowly elliptic, 95-150 × 50-65 mm, glabrous. Shrub 1.2 m in 10 years.
- (a) **'Dawn's Chorus'** cl. (Deciduous azalea: 'Strawberry Ice' (-) × 'Persil') **H** (1968), **G** (1970), **N & REG** (1984). S. E. Sorenson **I**: Homestead Nurseries, 1984. Fls 12/truss, open funnel-shaped, 75 × 75 mm, 5-lobed, scarlet (HCC 19/3) in bud, opening venetian pink (420/3) tinted white, with yellow dorsal splash; fragrant. Calyx 10 mm long, light green. Lvs ± elliptic to narrowly elliptic or very narrowly elliptic, 80-90 × 30-40 mm, glossy above, hairy. Bush 1.5 m in 10 years.
- 'Derrell King'** cl. ('Peter Koster' (-) × 'Blue Peter') **H**: L. M. King, 1952 **G, N & I** (c1954); H. W. King **REG**: S. M. King, 1984. Fls in a dense truss, mauve, with deep purple centre. Bush 2.5 m in 20 years.
- (a) **'Diana Trask'** cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Marilyn Kay' (-) × 'Rosanna') **H, G & N**: D. J.



Dosser **REG**: 1985. Fls hose-in-hose, 2-3/truss, 40 × 70 mm, funnel-shaped, vivid red (44A). Lvs elliptic, 40 × 20 mm. Shrub 0.6 m.

'**Doctor Norman Bethune**' cl. ('Purple Splendour' (♂) × *fortunei*) **H** (1972), **G** (1982) & **N**: R. Behring **REG**: 1985. Fls 12/truss, broadly funnel-shaped, 30 × 80 mm, with 7 wavy lobes, light purple (84C) edging, shading to very pale purple (84D) in centre, dark red (59A) blotch in throat and two dorsal rays (25 mm long) of 59A, outside light purple (84B). Calyx 1 mm long, strong yellow-green (145A) Lvs ± oblanceolate to ± narrowly elliptic, 100 × 30 mm, with very sparse short brown hairs or glands below. Shrub 6.0 m in 12 years.

- (a) '**Doctor Thomas McMillan**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Nellie' (♂) × 'Opal') **H** (1970), **G** (1974), **N** & **I** (1982): G. A. Reid **REG**: 1984. Fls double, 3/truss, open funnel-shaped, 25 × 50 mm, 6 + 6-12 lobed, Red-Purple 68A with 64B, blotch 13 × 20 mm in dorsal throat; stamens absent. Calyx 7 mm long, 68A to Yellow-Green 144C. Lvs narrowly obovate, 25-30 × 14-17 mm. Bush 0.8 m in 12 years.

'**Don Brunton**' cl. (Grown from unknown seed ex USA, 1971) **G**: D. Brunton **N**: Mrs P. Hartree **REG**: 1984. Fls 4/truss, 60 × 70 mm, funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, rose madder (HCC 23/2) in bud, opening blush white with rose madder (23/3) on back of lobes and tube, orange flare in upper throat; scented. Calyx 4 mm long, green, densely ciliate. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 70-80 × 20-30 mm, with dense reddish brown scales. Shrub c1.8 m in 12 years.

'**Duchess Ferreti**' cl. (Hummingbird g. (♂) × *williamsianum*) **H** (1968), **G** (1978), **N** & **I** (1984): E. L. de Rothschild **REG**: 1984. Fls 6/truss, 35 × 35 mm, 6-lobed, Red 51B, areas between lobes Red 51C. Calyx 15 mm long, coloured as corolla. Lvs obovate/orbicular, 65 × 55 mm, glabrous.

'**Dunloe**' cl. (*yakushmanum* (♂) × *aberconwayi*) **H**: F. R. Waghorn, 1976 **G** & **N**: 1982 **REG**: 1983. Fls 7-9/truss, 40 × 50 mm, campanulate, opening Red 55c, fades to pure white with red-purple spots on upper lobes. Lvs elliptic, 80 × 30 mm.

'**Early Accent**' cl. (Derived from *fortunei* × *griersonianum* × 'Pygmalion') **H**: A. Consolini, pre-1951, **G** & **I** (c1965): Scott Horticultural Foundation, Swarthmore College **N**: J. C. Wister **REG**: John J. Tyler Arboretum, 1985. Fls 15/truss, tubular funnel-shaped, 55 × 70 mm, with 5 slightly wavy lobes, strong purplish red (10RP 4/12) with some deep purplish red (10RP 3/10) spotting on all lobes (more sparse on ventral lobes) and with an indistinct area free of spots in centre of dorsal lobe. Calyx 7 mm long, with green base & red lobes. Lvs narrower than oblanceolate, 125 × 40 mm, glabrous. Shrub 2.0 m in 19 years.

- (a) '**Eliza Scott**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Oakland' (♂) × 'Meiwa') **H** (1962), **G**, **N** & **I** (1969): R. D. Gartrell **REG**: 1985. Fls single (occasionally with slight petaloidy), 1/bud, 35 × 85 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, (5/-)6-lobed, deep purplish pink (61D) to strong purplish pink (67D), spotted strong purplish red (61B), lobes frilled. Calyx 5 mm long, strong yellowish green (145A). Spring lvs elliptic, 62 × 26 mm. Shrub up to 1.5 m. A Robin Hill azalea (T23-4).

- (a) '**Elsie Pratt**' cl. (Knap Hill azalea: 'Sylphides' (♂) × un-named pink *Mollis* azalea) **H** (c1964), **G** (1967), **N** & **REG** (1984): M. C. Pratt **I**: W. de Jong Export Nursery, Boskoop (de Jong cat., 1983). Fls 8-16/truss, 70 × 80 mm, tubular funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, clear carmine pink (55A), with small dorsal orange blotch. Calyx 3 mm long, green. Lvs lanceolate, c90 × 25-30 mm, pale shiny green above, ciliate, hairy on midrib below.

'**Enigma**' cl. (Supposedly derived from *fortunei* × *maximum* × *haematodes*) **H**: A. Consolini, pre-1951 **G** & **REG** (1985): Scott Horticultural Foundation, Swarthmore College **N**: J. C. Wister. Fls 11/truss, open funnel-shaped, 50 × 80 mm, with 5 wavy lobes, strong purplish red (10RP 4/12) shading to strong purplish pink (7.5RP 7/10) within and deep purplish pink (7.5RP 6/12) outside, with brilliant yellow-green (2.5GY 8/9) spotting on lower part of dorsal lobe, below nearly white inverted V-shaped band towards lobe edge, four strong yellow-green (2.5GY 7/10) rays in throat (2 on dorsal lobe, 1 each on adjacent lobes). Calyx very small, light yellow-green. Lvs between narrowly elliptic and elliptic, 108-130 × 40-52 mm, glabrous. Shrub 2.2 m in 32 years.

'**Estacada**' cl. (*yakushmanum* 'Koichiro Wada' (♂) × *arborescens* (red)) **H** (1967), **G**, **N** & **I** (1980): D. Goheen **REG**: 1984. Fls 18-20/domed truss, open campanulate, 50 × 65 mm, 5-lobed, Red 53C in bud, opening Red 52A-C, dorsal lobe lighter, dorsal lobe spotting and veins on lobes 53C. Calyx minute. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 108-150 × 30-50 mm, dull, Yellow-Green 147A above, with greyed white indumentum below. New shoots white tomentose. Bush 1.2 m in 12 years. Originally published in America under the illegitimate name 'Vivid-O'.

'**Esther Wagner**' cl. ((*yakushmanum* (♂) × 'Earl of Athlone') selfed) **H** (1974), **G** (1983)

& N: E. T. Anderson **REG**: 1985. Fls 18-19/truss, open funnel-shaped, 50 × 75-80 mm, with 7 frilled lobes, light to pale pink (near 49C-D), fading to pale yellowish pink (36D), (opens somewhat darker than 49C), with strong purplish red (59D) basal markings in throat shading lighter towards lobes (on dorsal lobes rays of spots to 17 mm long coalescing towards base, rays of up to 7 mm long at base of other lobes). Calyx up to 3 mm long, reddish. Lvs between narrowly elliptic and elliptic, 75-140 × 40-55 mm, with slight moderate yellow (163C) indumentum (easily rubbed off). Shrub c 1.8 m in 10 years.

- (a) **'Ethel Le Frak'** cl. (Deciduous azalea: parentage unknown) **H** (1965), **G** (1970), **N & I** (1984); E. L. de Rothschild **REG**: 1984. Fls 9/truss, 55 × 60 mm, 5-lobed, opening Yellow-Orange 23B, shaded Orange 28B towards edge, ageing to 23A with Orange 25A shading between veins. Lvs elliptic, 110 × 40 mm.
- (a) **'Eunice Ann'** cl. (Knap Hill azalea: 'Elsie Pratt' (♂) × 'Cecile') **H** (1977), **G** (1982) & **N**: M. C. Pratt **REG**: 1984. Fls 8-10/truss, 70-75 × 80-100 mm, tubular funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red 55A, paler at centre of lobes, throat and dorsal blotch Yellow-Orange 24A; 1-3 stamens partially petaloid. Calyx 1-3 mm long, green. Lvs lanceolate, c120 × 40 mm.
- 'Eunice Claris'** cl. (Loderi g. (♂) × 'Naomi Pink Beauty') **H**, **G** & **N**: R. C. Gordon **REG**: 1984. Fls 9-10/truss, 50 × 100-120 mm, 7-lobed, carmine rose (HCC 621/1), fading to 621/3, two faint red lines in dorsal throat; lobe edges frilled; fls scented. Calyx 4 mm long, green-pink. Lvs oblong-elliptic, 160-200 × 50-60 mm, glabrous. Resembles a compact Loderi.
- 'Everglow'** cl. (*griersonianum* (♂) × *arboresum* (red form)) **H**, **G**, **N & I**: O. S. Blumhardt **REG**: 1984. Fls 12-14/truss, 50-60 × 60-80 mm, broadly funnel-campanulate, 5-lobed, currant red (HCC 821/2), with brown flecks in throat. Calyx 1 mm long, red. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 100-150 × 20-35 mm; young foliage with grey indumentum. Long flowering period.
- (a) **'Fanal'** cl. (Knap Hill azalea: 'Satan' (♂) × 'Gibraltar') **H** (1961), **G** (1966), **N & I** (1976); H. Hachmann **REG**: G. Stück, 1984. Fls 12-14/truss, 45-52 × 55-60 mm, 5-lobed, Orange-Red 33A-B, un-marked. Calyx 2 mm long, Yellow-Green 148C-D. Lvs 64-76 × 26-36 mm, hairy.
- 'Fantastica'** cl. ('Mars' (♂) × *yakushimanum* 'Koichiro Wada') **H** (1968), **G** (1973), **N & I** (1983); H. Hachmann **REG**: G. Stück, 1984. Fls 18-22/truss, 35-40 × 45-50 mm, 5-lobed, Red 55B, shading inwards to white throat, inconspicuously spotted Yellow-Green 151A-B. Calyx 1-2 mm long, Yellow-Green 145C. Lvs elliptic, 98-110 × 42-53 mm, woolly below.
- (v) **'Ferdinand von Mueller'** cl. (*macgregoriae* (♂) × *lochiae*) **H**, **G** (1977), **N & REG** (1985): J. Rouse. Fls 4-7/truss, funnel-shaped, 20 × 25 mm strong yellowish pink (38A), deepening to deep yellowish pink (44D). Lvs elliptic, 60 × 40 mm. Shrub 1.0 m.
- 'Frank Maranville'** cl. ('Britannia' (♂) × 'Van Nes Sensation') **H**: B. T. Briggs, 1963 **G**: B. F. Heuston and L. F. Maranville, 1971 **N & REG** (1985): B. F. Heuston. Fls 10/truss, broadly funnel-shaped, 70 × 100 mm, with 5 wavy lobes, vivid purplish red (57C) shading to 57B in throat and 57D at edges; unmarked; outside 57B. Calyx very small. Lvs elliptic, 125 × 55 mm, glabrous. Shrub 1.2m in 10 years.
- 'Frosted Ice'** cl. (*yakushimanum* 'Koichiro Wada' (♂) × (?) *aberconwayi*) Open-pollinated seed from Pukeiti **G & I**: Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust **N & REG** (1984): G. F. Smith. Fls 15-16/truss, 30 × 50 mm, funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, white, with faint red spots in upper throat. Calyx 2-4 mm, pink. Lvs elliptic, 50-60 × 20-30 mm, strongly keeled; young lvs with thin tan indumentum. Shrub 0.5 m in 10 years.
- (a) **'Gabrielle Hill'** cl. (± Evergreen azalea: 'Chinyei' (♂) × 'W. Leith') **H**: T. Rokujo, 1961 **G** (1965), **N & I** (mid 1970's); Mrs M. L. B. Hill **REG**: 1984. Fls 2/truss, open funnel-shaped, 40 × 50 mm, 5-lobed, Red 52B, with small dorsal blotch of 53B. Calyx 3 mm long, pale green. Lvs elliptic, 25 × 13 mm, hairy. Bush c0.5 m in 23 years. North Tisbury Hybrid.
- (a) **'George Harding'** cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Louise Gable' (♂) × 'Shinno-no-hikare') **H** (1962), **G**, **N & I** (1972); R. D. Gartrell **REG**: 1985. Fls single, (2-) 3/bud, 35 × 82 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, deep yellowish pink (47C), often somewhat deeper and redder with prominent white throat and deep purplish red spotting (59B), lobes frilled. Calyx 6mm long, strong yellow green (143C). Spring lvs elliptic, 62 × 32 mm. Shrub up to 1.5m. A Robin Hill azalea (T38-5).
- 'George's Delight'** cl. (A yellow Whitney hybrid (no 6002) (♂) × 'Crest') **H**: W. E. Whitney, 1967 **G**, **N & I** (c1975); Mrs A. Sather **REG**: 1985. Fls 13/truss, broadly funnel-campanulate, 40 × 75 mm, with 7 flat or wavy lobes, buds strong reddish orange (42C),

opening deep pink (51B) on lobe edges, shading to light yellow (11B) in throat, slight dorsal spotting of strong reddish orange (34C). Calyx 3 mm long, yellow-green. Lvs elliptic, 100-115 × 50-65 mm, glabrous. Shrub 1.0 m in 10 years.

'**Glen Cameron**' cl. ('Glen Glow' (♀) × 'Gill's Crimson') H, G (1974) N & REG (1985): A. B. Raper. Fls 20-25/truss, campanulate, 50 × 70 mm, strong red (51A). Calyx 30-50 mm long. Lvs elliptic, 130 × 40 mm. Shrub 1.5 m.

'**Golden Orb**' cl. (*campylocarpum* (♀) × 'Crest') H, G & N: I. Gordon REG: 1984. Fls 10-12/rounded truss, butter yellow. Lvs glabrous, dark green.

'**Goldjewel**' cl. ('Letty Edwards' × *wardii* hybrid) H (1966) & G (1972): J. Böhlje I:G. D. Böhlje Nursery N & REG (1984): W. Schmalscheidt. Fls 7-12/truss, 40-55 × 55-70 mm, 5-6-lobed, bright yellow, with strong red basal blotch (46A). Calyx 3-6 mm long, greenish to greenish yellow. Lvs obovate to oval, 65-100 × 35-57 mm, glabrous.

(a) '**Gold N**' Syn. of 'Anneke'.

(a) '**Goldpracht**' cl. (Knap Hill azalea: ('Cecile' × 'Klondyke') ♀ × 'Marion Merriman') H (1971), G (1976), N & I (1983): H. Hachmann REG: G. Stück, 1984. Fls 9-10(-12)/truss, 55-60 × 55-70 mm, 5-lobed, Yellow-Orange 16A-B, blotched deep Orange 25B. Calyx 5-7(-8) mm long, Yellow-Green 144B. Lvs 64-87 × 29-36, hairy.

'**Goldrausch**' cl. ('Hachmann's Marina' (♀) × (*wardii* × 'Alice Street')) H (1969), G (1975), N & I (1983): H. Hachmann REG: G. Stück, 1984. Fls 10-16/truss, 35-40 × 45-55 mm, 5-lobed, Green-Yellow 1C, inconspicuously marked Red-Purple 59A. Calyx 3-5 mm long, Yellow-Green 145A. Lvs elliptic-oval, 60-85 × 35-42 mm, glabrous.

(a) '**Goldtopas**' cl. (Knap Hill azalea: ('Cecile' × 'Klondyke') ♀ × 'Marion Merriman') H (1971), G (1976), N & I (1983): H. Hachmann REG: G. Stück, 1984. Fls 7-9/truss, 60-70 × 65-75 mm, 5-lobed, Yellow-Orange 15A-B, strongly blotched Orange 24A. Calyx 5-8 mm long, Yellow-Green 144B. Lvs 82-100 × 27-32 mm, hairy.

'**Gonda**' cl. (Open-pollinated 'Grand Marquis') H: Mrs J. H. Grigg, 1968/69 G, N & REG (1985): Mrs R. Pinney. Fls 20-22/truss, 75 × 100 mm, Red 49A in bud, opening Red 50D, changing to Red 55D, with tiny purple eye at base of tube. Lvs 250 × 90 mm, Green 137A above, with silvery indumentum below (Yellow-Green 147C). Large shrub.

'**Graduation**' cl. (*lutescens* (♀) × *mekongense* Viridescens Group) H (1968) & G (1975): C. G. Heller N & REG (1984): Ms P. Moore. Fls 5/truss, broadly funnel-campanulate, 25 × 35 mm, 5-lobed, variable in colour: most Yellow 11C, some edged Orange-Red 35C; c 1 in 5 fls 35D with 35C edging; two dorsal lobes with spotting - brown on yellow fls, crimson on rose pink fls. Calyx very small, ciliate. Lvs elliptic, 150-190 × 75-100 mm, scaly. Bush 1.5 in 15 years.

'**Graf Lennart**' cl. (*wardii* × 'Alice Street') ♀ × 'Hachmann's Marina') H (1969), G (1974), N & I (1983): H. Hachmann REG: G. Stück, 1984. Fls 12-14/truss, 30-35 × 45-55 mm, 5-lobed, Yellow 3D, inconspicuously marked Red-Purple 59A. Calyx 1.5-2.5 mm long, greenish, edged pink. Lvs ovate, 62-74 × 36-42 mm, fairly glossy above, glabrous.

'**Graham Thomas**' cl. (Probably derived from *campanulatum* 'Knaphill') H: F. G. Waterer G: c1960 N: G. D. Waterer I: Knaphill Nursery REG: G. S. Thomas, 1985. Fls c15/truss, 50 × 80 mm, 6-7-lobed, violet purple (HCC 733/1) in bud, open fl with throat mauvette (537), edges cobalt violet (634/1); dark brown spots in throat on 3 dorsal lobes, darkening to small basal brown blotch in keel of corolla. Calyx 2 mm long, greenish white, edged red. Lvs elliptic-oblong, 120-150 × 40-50 mm, pale orange-brown hairy below.

'**Grandma Larson**' cl. (('Fusilier' × *strigillosum*) ♀ × 'Gina') H (1965), N & I (1980): D. K. McClure REG: 1985. Fls 18/truss, 50 × 65 mm, with 5 wavy lobes, strong red (53A), un-marked. Calyx very short, dark red. Lvs between narrowly elliptic and elliptic, 100-125 × 45-50 mm, glabrous. Shrub 2.2 m in 20 years.

(a) '**Gresham**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: ('Treasure' × 'Mucronatum' seedling) ♀ × 'Getsutoku') H (1962), G, N & I (1971); R. D. Gartrell REG: 1985. Fls single, 1/bud, broadly funnel-shaped, 35 × 84 mm, (5-6-lobed, pale tints of Red 48D (strong pink) to pale purplish pink (55D), or variably striped, sectored or selfed strong pink (48C) to deep pink (52C); very pale greenish yellow throat; spots greyish reddish orange (174C) or strong purplish red (61B) over markings. Calyx 5 mm long, strong yellow-green (144B). Spring lvs elliptic to broadly elliptic, 43 × 23 mm. Shrub slow growing, but up to 1.5 m in 20 years. A Robin Hill azalea (T18-3).

'**Hachmann's Belona**' cl. (*yakushmanum* 'Koichiro Wada' (♀) × 'Britannia') H (1963), G (1969), N & I (1980): H. Hachmann REG: G. Stück, 1984. Fls 11-14/truss, 40-42 × 50-62 mm, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 58D fading inwards brighter, lobes 58B-C; conspicuously spotted Red-Purple 59A-B. Calyx 1-2 mm long, greenish pink. Lvs elliptic, 108-126 × 45-

56 mm, with dark brown indumentum below.

'**Hachmann's Diadem**' cl. (('Hachmann's Ornament' (♂) × 'Furnivall's Daughter') (1969), **G** (1974), **N & I** (1983): H. Hachmann **REG**: G. Stück, 1984. Fls 10-13/truss, 50-60 × 70-80 mm, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 68D, limb 68C, midvein on outside 68C, large conspicuous blotch of Red 53A-B with Red-Purple 60A, shading inwards to Red-Purple 59A. Calyx 8-11 mm long, greenish greyed purple. Lvs elliptic, 110 × 45-50 mm, dark, slightly glossy green above, glabrous.

'**Hachmann's Junifeuer**' cl. ('Mary Waterer' (♂) × 'Moser's Maroon') **H** (1968), **G** (1974), **N & I** (1983): H. Hachmann **REG**: G. Stück, 1984. Fls 14-17/truss, 45-50 × 65-70 mm, 5-lobed, ± Red 53D, becoming darker towards edges (Red 53A), outside 53A (-Red-Purple 59A), inside marked with Yellow-Green 152D. Calyx 2-3 mm long, reddish brown. Lvs elliptic, 120-140(-170) × 45-55 (-60) mm, glabrous. Shrub up to 1.0m.

'**Hachmann's Kristina**' cl. (('Oudijk's Sensation' × 'Marinus Koster') ♀ × 'Simona') **H** (1972), **G** (1977), **N & I** (1983): H. Hachmann **REG**: G. Stück, 1984. Fls 16-18/truss, 40 × 50-55 mm, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 65B-D, spotted Yellow-Green 150A-C, midvein outside Red-Purple 68A. Calyx 2 mm long, Yellow-Green 145A-B. Lvs ovate-elliptic, 74-96 × 38-46 mm, dark green and fairly glossy above, glabrous.

'**Hachmann's Lagerfeuer**' cl. ('Nova Zembla' (♂) × 'Mars') **H** (1960), **G** (1965), **N & I** (1975): H. Hachmann **REG**: G. Stück, 1984. Fls 14-16/truss, 35-45 mm, 5-lobed, Red 53A, with inconspicuous brownish red markings. Calyx 1.0-2.5 mm long, reddish green. Lvs elliptic, 125-140 × 42-46(-47) mm, slightly undulate, glabrous.

'**Hachmann's Libelle**' cl. ('Goldsworth Orange' (♂) × 'Mrs J. G. Millais') **H** (1965), **G** (1971), **N & I** (1981): H. Hachmann **REG**: G. Stück, 1984. Fls 12-14/truss, 35-50 × 50-60(-65) mm, 5(-7)-lobed, Yellow-Green 150D, spotted Yellow-Green 153D(-A). Calyx 4-6 mm, Yellow-Green 144C and Yellow-Green 151A. Fls long stalked. Lvs elliptic, 130-150 × 45-47 mm, glabrous.

'**Hachmann's Marina**' cl. ('Omega' (♂) × *wardii*) **H** (1963), **G** (1969), **N & I** (1978): H. Hachmann **REG**: G. Stück, 1984. Fls 11-15/truss, 40-45 × 60-65 mm, 5-lobed, Green-Yellow 1D, inconspicuously marked Greyed-Red 178B on Green-Yellow 1B-C ground. Calyx 3-4 mm long, yellowish green, edged pink. Lvs ovate, 88-92 × 48-54 mm, mid green and slightly glossy above, glabrous.

'**Hachmann's Porzellan**' cl. ('Mrs J. G. Millais' (♀) × *yakushmanum* 'Koichiro Wada') **H** (1970), **G** (1975), **G & I** (1982): H. Hachmann **REG**: G. Stück, 1984. Fls 15-17/truss, 35-45 × 50-65 mm, 5-lobed, White 155D, conspicuously blotched Yellow-Green 151A(-B). Calyx 2 mm long, Yellow-Green 145B. Lvs elliptic-ovate, 105-130 × 43-52 mm, dark green above, with dark reddish brown indumentum below.

'**Hachmann's Rosarka**' cl. (*insigne* (♀) × 'Spitfire') **H** (1963), **G** (1969), **N & I** (1983): H. Hachmann **REG**: G. Stück, 1984. Fls 15-17/truss, 40-45 × 55-60 mm, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 63A shading inwards to 63B-D, marked Greyed-Purple 187A-B. Calyx 2-3 mm long, greenish red. Lvs elliptic, 103-116 × 43-47 mm, mid green above, glabrous.

'**Heidi Boesch**' cl. ('Cup Day' (♂) × 'Avalanche') **H**, **G** (1982), **N & REG** (1985): D. J. Dossier. Fls 14/truss, funnel-shaped, 40 × 80 mm, 7-lobed, white, with strong yellow-green (145A) flare on dorsal lobe. Lvs oblanceolate, 160 × 60 mm. Shrub 1.0 m.

'**Hertha**' cl. (('May Day' × *wardii*) ♀ × *insigne*) **H** (1961), **G** (1966) & **N**: W. Bruns **I & REG** (1985): J. Bruns. Fls 7-8/truss, 50-60 × 50-60 mm, 7-8-lobed, red. Lvs long oval, 100-120 × 40-50 mm.

- (a) '**Hilda Niblett**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: ('Glacier' × 'Tama-giku') ♀ × 'Getsu-toku') **H** (1962), **G & N**: R. D. Gartrell **I**: Beasley's Transplant Nursery **REG**: R. D. Gartrell, 1985. Fls single, 1/bud, 36 × 85 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-6-lobed, pale tints of Red 52D (strong pink) to pale purplish pink (55D), sometimes paler at margin, variously flecked, striped or sectored strong red (50A); occasionally selfed; throat greenish white; spotted deep pink (185D) or deep purplish red (59B) over markings; lobes frilled. Calyx 5 mm long, strong yellow-green (144B). Spring lvs elliptic, 40 × 19 mm. Shrub up to 1.0m. A Robin Hill azalea (T17-5).

- (a) '**Ilam Copper Cloud**' cl. (Deciduous azalea: parentage unknown) **H** in New Zealand **S** (1960) & **N**: J. S. Wells **I & REG** (1985): Wells Nursery, Inc. Fls copper orange, frilled; scented.

- (a) '**Ilam Peachy Keen**' cl. (Deciduous azalea: parentage unknown) **H** in New Zealand **S** (1968) & **N**: J. S. Wells **I & REG** (1985): Wells Nursery, Inc. Fls light pink, suffused red. Dwarf compact habit.

- (a) '**Ilam Persian Melon**' cl. (Deciduous azalea: parentage unknown) **H** in New Zealand **S**

- (1968) & N: J. S. Wells I & REG (1985): Wells Nursery, Inc. Fls orange-red. Compact habit.
- (a) **'Ilam Pink William'** cl. (Deciduous azalea: parentage unknown) R in New Zealand N: J. S. Wells I & REG (1985): Wells Nursery, Inc. Fls very pale pink, with orange blotch, scented. Compact habit.
- (a) **'Ilam Primrose'** cl. (Deciduous azalea: parentage unknown) H in New Zealand S (1968) & N: J. S. Wells I & REG (1985): Wells Nursery, Inc. Fls pale primrose yellow, with diffuse blotch of orangey spots.
- (a) **'Ilam Red Velvet'** cl. (Deciduous azalea: parentage unknown) R in New Zealand S & N: J. S. Wells I & REG: Wells Nursery, Inc. Fls deep blood red, with reflexed lobes.
- 'Ivory Coast'** cl. (*keiskei* (form from Mr. Kuromi) ♀ × 'Arctic Pearl') H (1974), G (1978), N & I (1985): D. G. Leach REG: 1984. Fls 5-7/truss, 27 × 52 mm, 5-lobed, Yellow 4D, with sparse dorsal spots of Yellow-Green 154B, becoming white with age. Calyx minute, light green. Lvs evergreen, elliptic, 40 × 19 mm, scaly. Bush c0.7 m in 9 years.
- 'James Deans'** cl. (*griersonianum* (♀) × *grande*) H: L. Jury, pre-1957 G: J. Deans N & REG (1984): R. G. Deans. Fls 14/truss, 7-lobed, Red 55B, fading to 55 D. Lvs elliptic-lanceolate, 250 × 90 mm, dark dull green with yellow midrib above; pale fawn indumentum on young lvs.
- (v) **'Jean Baptiste'** cl. (*laetum* × *leucogigas*) ♀ × *phaeopleplum* H (1972) & G (1978): P. Sullivan I (1978) & REG (1985): W. A. Moynier. Fls 7-9/truss, long tubular funnel-shaped, 75 × 70 mm, with 5(-6) wavy lobes, white, with 3/4 of lobes pale purplish pink (62D), throat cream with moderate purplish pink (62B) markings at base of each lobe intersection, outside with light pink stripes. Calyx very small. Lvs elliptic, 115 × 65 mm, with tiny, closely spaced, golden brown scales. Shrub 0.9 m in 5 years.
- 'Jodie King'** cl. (*yakushmanum* (♀) × unknown) H (1970), G, N & I: S. M. King REG: 1984. Fls in compact, rounded trusses, deep pink, fading with age. Lvs glossy green. Habit as in female parent.
- 'Juniperlele'** cl. ('Mary Waterer' (♀) × 'Moser's Maroon') H (1968), G (1974), N & I (1983): H. Hachmann REG: G. Stück, 1984. Fls 12-15/truss, 35-40 × 55-60 mm, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 63B, edges 63A shading inwards to 63C-D, marked Yellow-Green 151B-D. Calyx 3-5 mm long, greenish with pink. Lvs elliptic/oval, 105-125 × 42-46 mm, slightly undulate, glabrous.
- 'Kalinka'** cl. ('Morgenrot' (♀) × ('Mars' × *yakushmanum* 'Koichiro Wada')) H (1969), G (1974), N & I (1983): H. Hachmann REG: G. Stück, 1984. Fls 12-16/truss, 30-35 × 35-43 mm, 5-lobed, Red 56A, shading inwards to 56B-D, marked Yellow-Green 144B-C. Calyx 2 mm long, Yellow-Green 145C-D. Lvs elliptic, 84-98 × 28-36 mm, dark green and fairly glossy above, with dark brown indumentum below. Shrub up to 2.0m.
- 'Katie Gordon'** cl. (Probably *oreotrephes* × *cinnabarinum* Roylei Group) H: Lady Adam Gordon, 1976 G, N & REG: 1985. Fls 5-7/truss, 45 × 40 mm, 5-lobed, crimson (HCC 22/2), paling on exterior to phlox purple (632/1), flushed salmon (412/1) on interior. Calyx 2 mm long, green. Lvs elliptic, 65 × 27 mm.
- 'King's Buff'** cl. ('Earl of Athlone' (♀) × 'Lady Primrose') H: Mrs L. M. King, 1952 G & N: H. W. King I & REG (1985): H. W. King & Co. Ltd. Fls buff, with dark red speckles in throat. Lvs glabrous, mid, glossy green. Shrub up to 2.0m.
- 'King's Milkmaid'** cl. ('J. G. Millais' (♀) × 'Gladys') H: L. M. King, 1952 G, N & I (c 1954): H. W. King REG: S. M. King, 1984. Fls in dense trusses, creamy white, deeper yellow in throat. Lvs oblong-elliptic, 100-120 × 30-45 mm, glabrous. Shrub to 2.0m in 20 years.
- 'King's Party Dress'** cl. (Open-pollinated *yakushmanum*) H (1970), G, N & I: S. M. King REG: 1985. Fls apple blossom pink in a tight truss. Compact habit.
- 'King's Pink Glow'** cl. ('Peter Koster' (♀) × *griersonianum*) H: L. M. King, 1952 G, N & I (c1954): H. W. King REG: S. M. King, 1984. Fls in large, tight trusses, deep glowing rose pink. Shrub 2.5 m in 20 years.
- 'Kyla King'** cl. (*yakushmanum* (♀) × unknown) H (1970), G, N & I: S. M. King REG: 1984. Fls in tight trusses, pale pink, with red spots in throat. Lvs glossy green. Habit as in female parent.
- 'Lady of Belfield'** cl. ('Lady Eleanor Cathcart' (♀) × *decorum*) H: C. O. Dexter, pre-1943 G & N: Scott Horticultural Foundation, Swarthmore College REG: John J. Tyler Arboretum, 1985. Fls 22/truss, broadly funnel-shaped, 40 × 65 mm, with 5 wavy lobes, deep purplish pink (7.5RP 6/12) in bud, opening light purplish pink (7.5RP 8/5), paling slightly to centre, with 7 × 20 mm deep purplish red (7.5RP 3/9) blotch and spots on dorsal

lobes. Calyx tiny, yellow-green. Lvs narrowly oblong to narrowly elliptic, 150 × 45 mm, with slight, brown, scurfy indumentum. Shrub 2.5m in 19 years.

- (a) **'Lavender Delight'** cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Gretel' (♂) × 'Purple Triumph') **H, G** (1980), **N & I** (1985): M. Mackay. Fls 2-3/truss, funnel-shaped, 40 × 70 mm, pale purplish pink (56A), fading. Lvs elliptic, 70 × 25 mm. Shrub 0.45m.
- 'Little Pioneer'** cl. (*lochiae* (♂) × *virgatum*) **H** (1964/5), **G, N & I**: O. S. Blumhardt **REG**: 1984. Fls 2-3/truss, 45 × 45-50 mm, funnel-shaped, pendulous, 5-lobed, persian rose (HCC 628/2-628/3), deeper on tube. Calyx 2 mm long, red. Terminal and axillary trusses produced. Lvs ovate, 50-80 × 20-50 mm, with small, brown, well-spaced scales on young lvs. Spreading habit.
- 'Lumina'** cl. ('Kokardia' (♀) × ('Mars' × *yakushmanum* 'Koichiro Wada')) **H** (1969), **G** (1974), **N & I** (1982): H. Hachmann **REG**: G. Stück, 1984. Fls 12-14/truss, 45-50 × 60-70 mm, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 73b, marked with Yellow-Green 145b. Calyx 1-2 mm long, Yellow-Green 145A-B. Lvs elliptic, 100-120 × 35-45(-65) mm, dark green above, woolly below.
- (a) **'Madame Mab Chalon'** cl. (Evergreen azalea: ('Glacier' × 'Tama-giku') ♀ × 'Getsutoku') **H** (1962), **G, N & I** (1973): R. D. Gartrell **REG**: 1985. Fls single 1(-2)/bud, 36 × 90 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-6-lobed, pale tints of Red 48D (strong pink) to pale purplish pink (55D), throat pale yellowish pink (159D), some striping and sectoring of strong pink (48C to 52D); spots moderate orange-yellow (165C) to strong purplish red (61B) over markings; lobes frilled. Calyx 6 mm long, strong yellow-green (144b). Spring lvs elliptic to narrowly obovate, 36 × 17 mm. Shrub up to 1.0m. A Robin Hill azalea (T16-7).
- 'Margaret Fell'** cl. ('Scintillation' (♂) × unknown white) **H** (c1959), **G & REG** (1985): Scott Horticultural Foundation **N**: G. S. Wister. Fls 12/truss, open funnel-shaped, 50 × 65 mm, with 5-7 wavy lobes, strong purplish pink (7.5RP 7/10) in bud, opening pale purplish (7.5RP 9/2) and soon white, with 22 × 17 mm brilliant greenish yellow (7.5RP 9/8), heart-shaped blotch in dorsal throat. Calyx 10 mm long, medium yellow-green. Lvs narrowly elliptic and elliptic, 130-155 × 45-55mm, with very small, scattered brown hairs below. Shrub 2.5m in 26 years.
- (a) **'Maria Derby'** cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Jimmy Coover' (♂) × 'Glamour') **H** (c1953), **G, N & I** (1976): R. D. Gartrell **REG**: 1985. Fls double (of hose-in-hose appearance but normal calyx present), (1-)/2/bud, 30 × 55 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, deep yellowish pink (43C) to vivid reddish orange (44c, throat slightly paler; prominent spotting of greyish red (184A) to deep red (53A). Calyx 5 mm long, strong Yellow-Green (144A). Spring lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 48 × 18 mm. Shrub up to 1.5 m. A Robin Hill azalea (H19-9).
- 'Maria van Zelm'** (('President Roosevelt' (♂) × 'Lady Primrose') **H, G** (1981), **N & REG** (1985): T. Slykerman. Fls 12-15/truss, funnel-shaped, 50 × 60 mm, moderate purplish pink (66D). Lvs lanceolate, 75 × 25 mm. Shrub 1.0m.
- 'Marie Starks'** cl. (*yakushmanum* (Exbury form) × red selection from *Fabia* g.) ♀ × 'Odee Wright') **H** (1974) & **G** (1979): E. Murray **I** (1979) & **REG** (1985): M. Starks. Fls 14-18/truss, open funnel-shaped, 40 × 80 mm, with 7 wavy lobes, light yellow-green (154D) to brilliant yellow-green (154B) on dorsal lobes, with dark red (183A) dorsal blotch and peripheral dorsal spotting of same colour extending into throat. Calyx 7 mm long, light yellow-green. Lvs elliptic, 100 × 45 mm, glabrous. Shrub 1.2m in 10 years.
- 'Marimba'** cl. (*brachycarpum* subsp. *fauriei* (as var. *rufescens*) ♀ × 'Goldsworth Orange') **H** (1967), **G** (1974), **N & I** (1980): H. Hachmann **REG**: G. Stück, 1984. Fls 14-16/truss, 38-42 × 55-65 mm, 5-lobed, Red 36D, Red 36B-C on lobes, marked Yellow-Green 153A-C on yellow ground. Calyx 3-4 mm long, Yellow-Green 145A-B. Lvs elliptic, 90-105 × 36 mm, glabrous. Shrub up to 2.0m.
- (a) **'Marlies'** cl. (Deciduous azalea: parentage unknown) **H** (1964), **G** (1968) & **REG** (1985): M. C. Pratt **N & I**: F. de Jong. Fls 9/truss, 65-75 × 85-90 mm, tubular funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red 52A in bud with white midribs to lower lobes, opening Red 52B inside with strong dorsal orange blotch (Orange 24A). Calyx 2.5 mm long, green. Lvs elliptic to oblanceolate, 85 × 28 mm, pale green and slightly shiny above, greyish below.
- 'Maureen Ostler'** cl. ('Anna Rose Whitney' (♂) × 'Burgundy') **H** (1976), **G & N**: A. G. Ostler **REG**: 1984. Fls 20-21/truss, 55 × 90 mm, funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, rose opal (HCC 022 to 022/1), dark spotting on dorsal lobe. Calyx 2 mm long, pink. Lvs oblong, 150-180 × 40-55 mm; young lvs with thin tan indumentum. Medium shrub.
- (a) **'Maxine West'** cl. (Evergreen azalea: ('Louise Gable' × 'Toma-giku') ♀ × ('Kaigetsu' × 'Carol' (Gable hybrid))) **H** (1960), **G, N & I** (1971): R. D. Gartrell **REG**: 1985. Fls irregular double, hose-in-hose, 2/bud, 32 × 64mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, pale tints of Red-Purple 65D (pale purplish pink) to very pale purple (69A-73D), slight striping of deep purplish pink (66c), throat light yellow-green (154D), spotted deep pink (185D).

Calyx as corolla. Spring lvs elliptic,  $34 \times 17$  mm. Shrub up to 1.0m. A Robin Hill azalea (U8-10).

'**Meika King**' cl. (*yakushmanum* (♀) × unknown) **H** (1970), **G**, **N** & **I**: S. M. King **REG**: 1984. Fls in compact trusses, cream, with frilled pink edges. Habit as in female parent.

'**Molly S**' Illegitimate synonym of 'Molly Smith'.

'**Molly Smith**' cl. (*yakushmanum* 'Koichiro Wada' (♀) × 'Mrs Furnivall') **H** (c1966), **G**, **N** & **I**: C. C. Smith **REG**: 1984. Fls up to 12/conical truss, open funnel-shaped,  $25 \times 65$  mm, 5-lobed, buds pink, opening White 155B, with prominent blotch of Orange 28B spotting in brushstrokes on dorsal lobe. Calyx 3 mm long, light pink. Lvs oblanceolate,  $75 \times 25$  mm, briefly farinose at first, then Green 139A above, with Grey-Brown 199D indumentum below. Bush 1.4m in 12-14 years. Originally published in America, as 'Molly S' which is here treated as an illegitimate synonym.

'**Mrs Alfred Taubman**' cl. ('Aurora' (♀) × *campylocarpum*) **H** (1965), **G** (1975), **N** & **I** (1984); E. L. de Rothschild **REG**: 1984. Fls 12/truss,  $40 \times 50$  mm, 5-lobed, opening Greyed-Purple 186A, becoming Red 36D with Red 48D shading and veining, finally fading Yellow-Orange 19D with similar shading and veining. Calyx minute. Lvs ovate/elliptic,  $200 \times 75$  mm, glabrous.

- (a) '**Mrs Villars**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Oakland' (♀) × 'Heiwa') **H** (1962), **G**, **N** & **I** (1969); R. D. Gartrell **REG**: 1985. Fls single, 1-2/bud,  $45 \times 95$  mm, broadly funnel-shaped, (5-)6-lobed, white, or sometimes tinted or marked deep yellowish pink (43C-44D) to strong yellowish pink (43D), occasionally almost selfed; throat yellowish white; spots greyish red (182B) to strong purplish red (61B) over strong colour; lobes frilled. Calyx 6 mm long, strong yellow-green (144B). Spring lvs elliptic to narrowly obovate,  $44 \times 20$  mm. Shrub up to 1.0-1.5m. A Robin Hill azalea (T23-10).

'**Mugby Junction**' cl. (*minus* hybrid) Plant obtained from Hydon Nurseries, 1977 **G**, **N** & **REG**: R. N. S. Clarke, 1984. Fls 5-8/truss, funnel-shaped, up to  $23 \times 30$  mm, 5-lobed, pink (near Red-Purple 62), with brown spots in throat. Calyx rudimentary, greenish. Lvs ovate-elliptic, up to  $55 \times 25$  mm, matt green above, with dense red-brown scales below. AM 1984.

'**My Guy**' cl. ('Owen Pearce' (♀) × 'Mi Amor') **H** (1971), **G** (1976) & **N**: F. & M. Sumner **REG**: 1985. Fls 7-13/truss, tubular funnel-shaped,  $125 \times 90$  mm, with 5 wavy lobes, white, unmarked. Lvs elliptic,  $100 \times 45$  mm, with medium-sized, spaced, golden brown scales below. Shrub 1.2m in 13 years.

- (a) '**Nambucca Princess**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Elsa Karga' (♀) × 'Silver Anniversary') **H**, **G** (1980), **N** & **REG** (1985): M. Mackay. Fls 1-3/truss, with bunch of petaloids in centre, broadly funnel-shaped,  $40 \times 70$  mm, 5-lobed, vivid red (45B). Lvs elliptic,  $60 \times 25$  mm. Shrub 0.5m.

'**Newburyport Belle**' cl. (Unknown - possibly a subsect. *Fortunea* hybrid) **R**: H. W. Fowle and Scott Horticultural Foundation **N**: J. C. Wister **REG**: Scott Horticultural Foundation, 1985. Fls 16/truss, open funnel-shaped,  $55 \times 80$  mm, with 5 wavy lobes, light purplish pink (2.5RP 8/5), dorsal lobe almost covered with flecks of brilliant yellow-green (2.5GY 8/9) on a ground of brilliant greenish yellow paler than 7.5 Y 9/8. Calyx very small, light yellow-green. Lvs elliptic,  $100-160 \times 50-80$  mm, glabrous. Shrub 2.2m in 23 years.

'**Nicoline**' cl. ('Nova Zembla' (♀) × 'Mars') **H** (1960), **G** (1965), **N** & **I** (1977): H. Hachmann **REG**: G. Stück, 1984. Fls 16-18/truss,  $55-62 \times 70-80$  mm, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 60A, with inconspicuous markings of Greyed-Red 182A. Calyx 2-4mm long, greenish red. Lvs elliptic,  $107-123 \times 36-44$  mm, glabrous.

- (a) '**Nigel**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: (Indian azalea ("no 1") × 'La Lumière') ♀ × sibling of seed parent) **H** (c1956), **G**, **N** & **I** (1970); R. D. Gartrell **REG**: 1985. Fls single, (2-)/3/bud,  $28 \times 60$  mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, deep yellowish pink (43C) to vivid red (44A), spotted strong red (46A) to deep red (53A). Calyx 5mm long, strong yellow-green (144B). Spring lvs elliptic,  $40 \times 18$  mm. Shrub up to 1.0m. A Robin Hill azalea (N33-2).

- (v) '**Niugini Firebird**' cl. (*laetum* (♀) × *javanicum*) **R**: D. B. Stanton **I** & **REG** (1985): G. L. S. Snell. Fls 8-10/truss, tubular funnel-shaped,  $50 \times 30$  mm, vivid reddish orange (32A), lobes vivid reddish orange (40A). Lvs elliptic,  $75 \times 45$  mm. Shrub 0.6m.

'**Norrie King**' cl. ('Mrs G. W. Leak' (♀) × pink form of *decorum* (known in N.Z. as 'Decorum Pink')) **H**: L. M. King, 1952 **G**, **N** & **I** (c1954); H. W. King **REG**: S. M. King, 1984. Fls 12-15/truss,  $55 \times 80$  mm, 5-lobed, fuchsine pink (HCC 627/2), maroon flare and spots fill half dorsal lobe. Lvs ovate-elliptic,  $140 \times 50$  mm, glabrous. Shrub to 3.0m in 20 years.

- (a) '**Olga Niblett**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Oakland' (♀) × ('Kaigetsu' × 'Carol') (Gable Hyb-

rid))) **H** (1963), **G & N**: R. D. Gartrell **I**: Beasley's Transplant Nursery **REG**: R. D. Gartrell, 1985. Fls hose-in-hose, 2/bud, 35 × 60mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, white, overlaid faint greenish yellow at first spotted, brilliant yellow-green (149C). Calyx as corolla. Spring lvs elliptic to broadly elliptic, 38 × 22mm. Shrub up to 1.5m. A Robin Hill azalea (T50-8).

'**Olinda Pride**' cl. ('Freckle Pink' (♀) × un-named apricot seedling) **H, G** (1984), **N & REG** (1985): K. Van de Ven. Fls 20/truss, funnel-shaped, 60 × 110mm, 7-lobed, pale yellowish pink (36D), fading, spotted strong greenish yellow (151B). Lvs elliptic, 140 × 50mm. Shrub 1.0m.

- (a) '**Orchid Lights**' cl. (Deciduous azalea: *canadense* (♀) × Mollis Hybrid) **H** (1962), **G** (1966), **N & I** (1984): H. Pellett **REG**: 1985. Fls up to 9/truss, tubular funnel-shaped, noticeably zygomorphic, 35 × 45 mm, with 5 flat lobes, moderate purplish pink (68C), with moderate yellow (161A) spotting on dorsal lobe. Calyx 1-2 mm long, medium yellow-green. Lvs ± narrowly elliptic, 60 × 17 mm, strigose, ciliate. Shrub 0.6m in 5 years.
- (a) '**Ormsby**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Louise Gable' (♀) × 'Yozakura') **H** (1962), **G, N & I** (1970): R. D. Gartrell **REG**: 1985. Fls double (sometimes irregular), 2/bud, 30 × 63mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, deep yellowish pink (43C) to strong pink (48C) overlaid deep yellowish pink, spotted strong purplish red (61B). Calyx 3mm long, strong yellow-green (144B). Spring lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 50 × 19 mm. Shrub up to 1.5 m. A Robin Hill azalea (T45-3).
- (a) '**Parkfeuer**' cl. (Knap Hill azalea: 'Feuerwerk' (♀) × 'Feuerwerk') **H** (1969), **G** (1974), **N & I** (1983): H. Hachmann **REG**: G. Stück, 1984. Fls 9-11/truss, 45-50 × 55-60 mm, 5-lobed, Orange-Red 34A with Red 42A and Red 44A, unmarked. Calyx 2-3 mm long, yellow-Green 144B-C. Lvs 68-74 × 26-33mm, hairy.
- '**Patricia Clark**' cl. ('Champagne' (Tortoiseshell g.) ♀ × 'Elizabeth') **H**: A. J. Clark, 1979 **G & I**: 1984 **N & REG**: J. W. Clark, 1984. Fls 7-10/truss, open campanulate, 5-lobed, white, with mustard yellow dorsal blotch. Lvs lanceolate, 114 × 35 mm, glabrous.
- (a) '**Peachy Keen**' See 'Ilam Peachy Keen'.
- '**Pearly Queen**' cl. ('Halopeanum' (♀) × unknown) Self-sown at Pukeiti **G** (1982), **N & I** (1984): Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust **REG**: G. F. Smith, 1984. Fls 14/truss, 60-70 × 90-100 mm, 5-lobed, neyron rose (HCC 623/1) in bud, opening blush with prominent rose veining especially near lobes, large crimson flare in upper throat which pales with age; fls strongly scented. Calyx 8-9 mm long, cream, with pink rim. Lvs narrowly oblong, 130-200 × 35-55mm, glabrous.
- (a) '**Peg Hugger**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: ('Louise Gable' × 'Tama-giku') ♀ × ('Kaigetsu' × 'Carol' (Gable Hybrid))) **H** (1960), **G, N & I** (1971): R. D. Gartrell **REG**: 1985. Fls irregularly double, 2-3/bud, 32 × 64 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, strong pink (49A-52D), occasional fleck and striping of deep yellowish pink (47C), throat pale yellow-green (157C), spotting strong purplish red (54A). Calyx 2mm long, strong yellow-green (143C). Spring lvs elliptic, 45 × 21 mm. Shrub under 1.5m. A Robin Hill azalea (U1-8).
- (a) '**Persian Melon**' See 'Ilam Persian Melon'.
- (a) '**Peter Pooker**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: ('Louise Gable' × 'Tama-giku') ♀ × 'Shinnyo-notsuki') **H** (1963), **G, N & I** (1970): R. D. Gartrell **REG**: 1985. Fls single, 1/bud, 40 × 85mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, very pale purple (69A) to white tinted light purplish pink (73C), throat slightly greenish white, spotting moderate purplish pink (62B); lobed frilled. Calyx 4mm long, light yellow-green (145B). Spring lvs elliptic, 42 × 20 mm. Shrub under 1.0m. A Robin Hill azalea (U15-1).
- '**Petra's Debut**' cl. ('John Dossor' (♂) × 'Mrs Furnivall') **H, G** (1981), **N & REG** (1985): D. J. Dossor. Fls 16/truss, funnel-shaped, 35 × 70mm, strong purple (82B), with flare of strong greenish yellow (151B). Lvs elliptic, 170 × 50 mm. Shrub 1.0m.
- '**Phillipa de Pass**' cl. (*yakushimanum* (♀) × unknown) **H** (1970), **G** (1979), **N & I** (1984): E. L. de Rothschild **REG**: 1984. Fls 11/truss, 45 × 45 mm, 5-lobed, Orange 27C, tinged Red 50C when young, with Greyed-Yellow 162A markings in throat. Lvs ovate, 75 × 30mm, with woolly Greyed-Orange 164C indumentum when young.
- (a) '**Pink Ball**' cl. (Deciduous azalea: 'Homebush' (♂) × unknown) **H, G** (1974), **N & REG** (1985): K. Van de Ven. Fls 15/truss, funnel-shaped, 50 × 60 mm, vivid purplish red (57D), dorsal lobe flushed vivid orange-yellow (23A). Lvs elliptic, 100 × 40mm. Shrub 1.0m.
- (a) '**Pink William**' See 'Ilam Pink William'.
- (a) '**Pride of Nambucca**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Rosa Belton' (♀) × 'Sweet Nellie') **H, G** (1980), **N & REG** (1985): M. Mackay. Fls with some petaloid stamens, 2-4/truss, broadly funnel-shaped, 30 × 60mm, vivid purplish red (57C). Lvs elliptic, 60 × 50mm. Shrub 0.45m.



- (a) **'Primrose'** See 'Ilam Primrose'.
- (a) **'Pucken'** cl. (Evergreen azalea: Indian azalea ("no 2") ♀ × 'Carol' (Gable hybrid)) **H** (1957), **G, N & I** (1970): R. D. Gartrell **REG**: 1985. Fls single to slightly semi-double, hose-in-hose, 2(-3)/bud, 28 × 64mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, strong purplish red (58B) to vivid purplish red (61C), spotted deep red (53A); lobes very frilled. Calyx as corolla. Spring lvs elliptic, 54 × 27mm. Shrub up to 1.0m. A Robin Hill azalea (T62-6).
- (a) **'Rapunzel'** cl. (Deciduous azalea: 'Golden Sunset' (♀) × un-named ruffled yellow seedling) **H** (1968), **G** (1970), **N & REG** (1984): S. E. Sorenson **I**: Homestead Nurseries, 1984. Fls 12/truss, open funnel-shaped to broadly funnel-shaped, 6-9-lobed, buds fringed greenish yellow, opening Naples yellow (HCC 503), shaded barium yellow (403), with in-constant dorsal rays of light orange spots; fragrant; some stamens petaloid. Calyx 7mm long, light yellow-green. Lvs ± elliptic to narrowly obovate, 80-100 × 40-45mm, glossy, hairy. Bush 1.5m in 12 years.
- 'Red River'** cl. ('Mount Mitchell' (♀) × ('Mars' × 'Fanfare')) **H** (1967) **G** (1974), **N & I** (1985): D. G. Leach **REG**: 1984. Fls 15-19/truss, 30 × 70mm, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 61B, lighter in centre, near white dorsal blotch with sparse Yellow-Green 153B spotting. Calyx 3mm long, ivory, edged red. Lvs elliptic, 145 × 60mm, glabrous, rugose, margins undulate. Bush 1.8m in 17 years. Late flowering.
- (a) **'Red Tip'** cl. (Evergreen azalea: parentage unknown) **H** (c1965), **G, N & I** (1977): R. D. Gartrell **REG**: 1985. Fls single (occasionally with small petalodes), 2/bud, 37 × 72mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, white, margined deep purplish pink (55A) to strong purplish red (58C), colour often concentrated at tips in mature specimens, spotted deep purplish pink (54B) to moderate reddish orange (179C). Calyx 7mm long, light yellow-green (145B). Spring lvs elliptic, 66 × 30mm. Shrub up to 1.5m. A Robin Hill azalea.
- (a) **'Red Velvet'** See 'Ilam Red Velvet'.
- 'Rendezvous'** cl. ('Marinus Koster' (♀) × *yakushimanum* 'Koichiro Wada') **H** (1968), **G** (1974), **N & I** (1983): H. Hachmann **REG**: G. Stück, 1984. Fls 17-24/truss, 40-50 × 60-65(-70)mm, 5-lobed, Red 54A-B, fading to nearly white in throat, marked Red 53A-B. Calyx 2-2.5mm long, light greenish, edged Red 54A. Lvs elliptic, 120-135 × 46-49mm, dark green and fairly glossy above, with silvery white felt-like indumentum on young foliage.
- (a) **'Robin Hill Congo'** cl. (Evergreen azalea: parentage unknown) **H** (c1952), **G, N & I** (1975): R. D. Gartrell **REG**: 1985. Fls single, 2(-3)/bud, 32 × 72mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, vivid reddish purple (74B) to strong reddish purple (78B), with prominent spotting of dark red (187A) to deep purplish red (61A). Calyx 10mm long, light yellow-green (145B). Spring lvs narrowly elliptic, 60 × 22mm. Shrub under 1.0m. A Robin Hill azalea (E2-2).
- (a) **'Robin Hill Elsa'** cl. (Evergreen azalea: ('Treasure' × 'Mavis') ♀ × 'Getsu-toku') **H** (1962), **G, N & I** (1970): R. D. Gartrell **REG**: 1985. Fls single, 1(-2)/bud, 45 × 90mm, open funnel-shaped, 5(-6)-lobed, strong purplish pink (73B) to light purplish pink (65B-73C), often margined white or nearly white with flush of colour spreading from axis of each lobe, spotted greyish reddish orange (174C) or vivid red (57A) over strong colour; lobes frilled. Calyx 7mm long, strong yellow-green (144B). Spring lvs elliptic, 44 × 22mm. Shrub under 1.5m. A Robin Hill azalea (T20-7).
- (a) **'Robin Hill Palmyra'** cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Oakland' (♀) × ('Louise Gable' × 'Tama-giku')) **H** (1962), **G, N & I** (1970): R. D. Gartrell **REG**: 1985. Fls semi-double, (2-) 3/bud, 32 × 70mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, deep purplish pink (67C) to strong purplish pink (62A-67D), spotted strong purplish red (61B). Calyx 4mm long, light yellow-green (145B). Spring lvs elliptic, 46 × 24mm. Shrub 1.5m or more. A Robin Hill azalea (T49-3).
- (a) **'Robin Hill Rosanne'** cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Glacier' (♀) × ('Louise Gable' × 'Tama-giku')) **H** (1961), **G, N & I** (1970): R. D. Gartrell **REG**: 1985. Fls single (sometimes with small petalodes), (1-) 2/bud, 27 × 68mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, white, margined strong purplish red (58C) to deep purplish pink (61D), occasionally nearly selfed, spotting faint. Calyx 3mm long, light yellow-green (145B). Spring lvs broadly elliptic, 40 × 24mm. Shrub under 1.5m. A Robin Hill azalea (V1-7).
- (a) **'Robin Hill Wendy'** cl. (Evergreen azalea: ('Louise Gable' × 'Tama-giku') ♀ × 'Heiwa') **H** (1960), **G, N & I** (1970): R. D. Gartrell **REG**: 1985. Fls single, 1/bud, 48 × 90mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, light tints of Red 52D (strong pink), throat slightly greenish white, variously flecked, striped or sectored deep pink (52C), spotted greyish reddish orange (174D) or vivid purplish red (57) over strong colour; lobes frilled. Calyx 5mm long, strong yellow-green (144B). Lvs elliptic, 46 × 21 mm. Shrub under 1.0m. A Robin Hill azalea (T21-3).

- (a) **'Roddy'** cl. (Evergreen azalea: ('Treasure' × seedling from 'Mucronatum') ♀ × 'Getsutoku') **H** (1962), **G, N & I** (1970): R. D. Gartrell **REG**: 1985. Fls single, 1/bud, 40 × 96 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, white, spotted strong greenish yellow (151B); lobes frilled. Calyx 9mm long, light yellow-green (145B). Spring lvs elliptic, 64 × 32mm. Shrub under 1.5m. A Robin Hill azalea (T18-1).
- 'Roland'** cl. ('Nova Zembla' (♀) × 'Purple Splendour') **H** (1967), **G** (1972), **N & I** (1982): H. Hachmann **REG**: G. Stück, 1984. Fls 18-21/truss, 40-45 × 55-65mm, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 64A, spotted Greyed-Purple 187A. Calyx 1-2mm long, reddish purple. Lvs elliptic-oval, 105-115 × 44-49mm, slightly undulate, dark green and fairly glossy above, glabrous.
- 'Rosebird'** cl. (Selection from *russatum*) **S** in New Zealand **N & REG**: Dunedin Rhododendron Group, 1985. Fls 15-25/truss, 15 × 25mm, funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 72D. Calyx 1mm long. Lvs elliptic, 40-45 × 12mm, scaly. Bush 0.75m, compact. (Has circulated in NZ as *russatum roseum*).
- 'Rose Imp'** cl. (*yakushmanum* 'Koichiro Wada' (♀) × unknown) Open-pollinated seed from Pukeiti **G & I**: Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust **N & REG** (1984): G. F. Smith. Fls 12/truss, 40 × 45-50 mm, 5-lobed, neyron rose (HCC 623-623/2), prominent red flare in upper throat. Calyx 5-8 mm long, cream. Lvs elliptic, 65-80 × 25-35mm, strongly revolute to rolled at tips; light tan indumentum on young foliage. Shrub to 0.5m in 10 years.
- (v) **'Rosy Chimes'** cl. (*macgregoriae* (orange form) ♀ × *gracilentum*) **R, N & I**: O. S. Blumhardt **REG**: 1984. Fls 4-6/truss, pendulous, 30 × 25mm, bright salmon pink. Lvs elliptic, 20 × 10mm, dark shiny green above, scaly.
- 'Rouge et Noir'** cl. (Selection from *sperabile* var. *weihsiense*) Grown from KW7124 (coll. 1926) by S. R. Clarke **N & REG**: R. N. S. Clarke, 1985. Fls 11/loose truss, tubular-campanulate, up to 38mm long, 5-lobed, deep crimson (close to Red 46A) with darker spotting in throat. Calyx with irregular deep crimson lobes up to 10mm long. Lvs lanceolate, up to 125 × 40mm, dark green above, with thin fawn indumentum below. Shrub c4.0m. AM 1985.
- (a) **'Rubinstern'** cl. (Indian azalea: 'Mother's Day' (♀) × 'Kermesina') **H** (1959), **G** (1962), **N & I** (1982): H. Hachmann **REG**: G. Stück, 1984. Fls 4/truss, 30-35 × 40-45mm, 5(-7)-lobed, Red-Purple 58B, sometimes marked Greyed-Purple 184B-C. Calyx 3-5mm long, Yellow-Green 144B-C, silvery hairy. Lvs 22-25 × 12-16mm. Shrub up to 1.0m.
- 'Ruffles and Frills'** cl. ('Hydon Glow' (♀) × 'Lem's Cameo') **H** (1976), **G** (1982), **N & I** (1985): M. Wildfong **REG**: 1984. Fls 12/truss, open funnel-shaped, 45 × 75mm, 6-lobed, 7-13mm edging of Red 36c, shading through cream to Yellow 11b in throat, two Red 39b dorsal rays with peripheral spotting, outside suffused Red 38A (dappled effect). Calyx up to 50mm long, irregular, coloured as corolla. Lvs elliptic, 100-125 × 45-65mm, bronze when young, minutely yellowish hairy below. Bush 1.2m in 6 years.
- 'Saffron Prince'** cl. ('Saffron Queen' (♀) × *burnanicum*) **H** (1962), **G** (1967), **N & I** (c1981): M. & F. Sumner **REG**: 1985. Fls 8/truss, open funnel-campanulate, 50 × 50mm, with 5 wavy lobes, brilliant yellow-green (HCC 663/1), in bud, opening brilliant greenish yellow (HCC 1/2), unmarked. Calyx very small. Lvs elliptic, 65 × 25mm, with numerous, closely spaced, golden brown scales below as well as sparse, larger, darker scales. Shrub 1.0m in 5 years.
- 'Samisen'** cl. (Selfed seed from *yakushmanum* (Exbury form)) **H**: B. Nelson, 1965 **G** (1972), **N & I** (1976): Mrs M. L. B. Hill **REG**: 1984. Fls (12-)/17(-18)/truss, broadly funnel-campanulate, 40 × 45mm, 5-lobed, buds Red-Purple 57c to 57d at base, opening with ± 7mm wide edge of Red 56c, shading to Red 55c towards and in throat, with inconspicuous tiny rusty spotting in two areas on dorsal side. Calyx cl.5mm long, colourless. Lvs elliptic to narrowly elliptic or narrowly oblong, 90-115 × 30-50mm, with plastered Greyed-Orange 165B indumentum below. Bush 1.5m in 18 years.
- (v) **'San Gabriel'** cl. (*macgregoriae* × *aurigeranum*) ♀ × 'Doctor Herman Sleumer') **H**: T. Lelliot, 1971 **G** (1979): P. Sullivan **I** (1980) & **REG** (1985): W. A. Moynier. Fls 8/truss, tubular funnel-shaped, 30 × 55mm, with 5 wavy lobes, pale yellow (11c) with pink fleck at each sinus. Calyx very small. Lvs elliptic, 65-100 × 30-50mm, with close to moderately spaced, tiny brown scales below. Shrub c0.6m in 13 years.
- 'Sappho's Choice'** cl. ('Sappho' (♀) × 'Catanea') **H**: E. V. Bohnel, 1975 **G, N & I**: L. M. Player **REG**: 1984. Fls 17/truss, open funnel-shaped, 50 × 70mm, 5-lobed, buds Red-Purple 62D, opening White 155C, with prominent 25 × 40mm Red-Purple 71A blotch of coalesced spots in centre and peripheral spotting on dorsal lobe. Calyx minute, Yellow-

Green 145A. Lvs between narrowly elliptic and elliptic, 100-125 × 40-50mm, with very sparse minute hairs below. Bush c 0.7m in 8 years.

- (a) **'Sara Holden'** cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Oakland' (♀) × 'Heiwa') **H** (1962), **G, N & I** (1969): R. D. Gartrell **REG**: 1985. Fls single, (1-2)/bud, 38 × 92mm, broadly funnel-shaped, (5-6)-lobed, white, variously flecked, striped or sectored, or with flush of light pink (49c) to strong pink (48D-52D) spreading from axis of each lobe, occasionally margined or selfed strong red (50A) to deep pink (50B), throat light yellow-green (154D), spotting brilliant yellow-green (154C) on white ground, or deep red (53A) on pink ground; lobes frilled. Calyx 6mm long, strong yellow-green (144A). Spring lvs narrowly elliptic to oblanceolate, 45 × 15mm. Shrub under 1.5m. A Robin Hill azalea (T22-5).
- (a) **'Satan's Choice'** cl. (Deciduous azalea: parentage unknown) **H** (1970), **G** (1972), **N & REG** (1984): S. E. Sorenson **I**: Homestead Nurseries, 1984. Fls semi-double, 12-18/truss, open funnel-shaped, 50 × 65mm, 7-8(-10)lobed, fire red (HCC 15/1), shaded to saturn red (13/2) and tinted apricot (609/1), with dorsal flare of marigold orange (11/1); stamens absent; inner petals variously twisted, ruffled and/or reflexed. Calyx 7mm long, reddish. Lvs elliptic, 80-90 × 30-45mm, somewhat bullate and glossy above, hairy. Bush 1.1m in 10 years.
- 'Satin Cloud'** cl. (*yakushimanum* 'Koichiro Wada' (♀) × unknown) Open-pollinated seed from Pukeiti **G & I**: Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust **N & REG** (1984): G. F. Smith. Fls 12-13/truss, funnel-shaped, 5-7-lobed, neyron rose (HCC 623/2), fading to blush white, initially red spotted in upper throat. Calyx 2mm long, white. Lvs oblong, 110-130 × 35-40mm, with revolute margins; young lvs with thick tan indumentum. Shrub 1.0m in 10 years.
- (a) **'Schneegold'** cl. (Knap Hill azalea: 'Saint Ruan' (♀) × 'Cecile') **H** (1967), **G** (1972), **N & I** (1983): H. Hachmann **REG**: G. Stück, 1984. Fls 9/truss, (often several trusses together), 60-75 × 70-95mm, 5-lobed, White 155D, blotched Yellow-Orange 23A-B. Calyx 2-3mm long, Yellow-Green 144B with silvery hairs. Lvs 90-130 × 35-42mm, hairy.
- (a) **'Scott Gartrell'** cl. (Evergreen azalea: (('Oakland' × Indian azalea ("no 1") × 'Carol' (Gable hybrid))) ♀ × ('Louise Gable' × 'Tama-giku')) **H** (1956), **G, N & I** (1970): R. D. Gartrell **REG**: 1985. Fls double (sometimes irregular), hose-in-hose (but normal calyx present), 2/bud, 42 × 68mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, deep purplish pink (64D-66C) to strong purplish pink (68B), throat slightly greenish white, spotting deep red (60A); lobes very frilled. Calyx 3mm long, strong yellow-green (144B). Spring lvs elliptic, 54 × 24mm. Shrub up to 1.5m. A Robin Hill azalea (N31-1).
- 'Seestadt Bremerhaven'** cl. ('Hugo de Vries' (♀) × *insigne*) **H** (1961), **G** (1968) & **N**: W. Bruns **I** (1982) & **REG** (1985): J. Bruns. Fls 8-10/ truss, 50-60 × 60-70mm, pink, with darker blotch. Lvs broadly elliptic, 120-140 × 50-60mm, dark green. Shrub 1.5-1.8m.
- 'Stadt Westerstedde'** cl. ('Letty Edwards' (♀) × *wardii* hybrid) **H** (1966), **G** (1972) & **N**: J. Böhlje **I**: G. D. Böhlje Nursery, 1982 **REG**: W. Schmalscheidt, 1984. Fls 10-13/truss, 40-50 × 50-70mm, 5-lobed, light yellow with faint greenish yellow markings and a divided, red, basal blotch. Lvs obovate, 70-115 × 30-52 mm, glabrous.
- 'Summer Sequel'** cl. (*auriculatum* × *fortunei* subsp. *discolor*) ♀ × 'Catalglia' **H** (1962), **G** (1970), **N & I** (1985): D. G. Leach **REG**: 1984. Fls 16-17/truss, 70 × 85mm, Red-Purple 65D, edge of lobes and exterior 65c, Yellow-Green 151B dorsal blotch and spotting. Calyx 5mm long, pale green. Lvs elliptic, 160 × 50mm, glabrous. Bush 2.1m in 22 years. Very late flowering.
- 'Summer Splendor'** cl. ('Summer Snow' (♀) × 'Party Pink') **H** (1968), **G** (1975), **N & I** (1985): D. G. Leach **REG**: 1984. Fls 13/truss, 65 × 82mm, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 68B in bud, opening Red-Purple 62c, lighter in throat, with bold dorsal blotch of Yellow-Orange 22A. Calyx 2mm long, light green. Lvs elliptic, 145 × 65mm, glabrous. Bush 1.9m in 16 years. Very late flowering.
- 'Summer Summit'** cl. (*maximum* (♀) × (*auriculatum* × *fortunei* subsp. *discolor*)) **H** (1958), **G** (1965), **N & I** (1985): D. G. Leach **REG**: 1984. Fls 14/truss, 48 × 65mm, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 62B in bud, opening white flushed 62D at lobe bases, ageing white with 62D flush on exterior, Yellow-Green 153A dorsal spotting. Calyx 5 mm long, cream above, green at base. Lvs elliptic, 150 × 48 mm, glabrous. Bush 3.4m in 26 years. Very late flowering.
- (v) **'Sunny'** cl. (*christianae* (♀) × *macgregoriae*) Raiser unknown **I & REG** (1985): G. L. S. Snell. Fls 8-15/truss, tubular funnel-shaped, 20 × 20mm, vivid yellow (15B) lobes strong yellowish pink (33c). Lvs elliptic, 80 × 30mm. Shrub 2.0m.
- 'Sunny Day'** cl. (Unknown) **H**: W. E. Whitney, ± 1970 **G** (1975), **N & I**: Mrs A. Sather

- REG:** 1985. Fls 12/truss, open funnel-shaped, 50 × 75mm, with 6 wavy lobes, vivid yellow-green (154A) in bud, opening light greenish yellow (4B), with short moderate red (181A) rays deep in dorsal throat. Calyx 3mm long, light yellow (160B). Lvs between elliptic and narrowly elliptic, 95-115 × 40-45mm, glabrous. Shrub 1.2m in 10 years.
- (a) **'Talbot'** cl. (Evergreen azalea: ('Glacier' × 'Tama-giku') ♀ × 'Getsu-toku') **H** (1962), **G**, **N & I** (1970): R. D. Gartrell **REG:** 1985. Fls single, 1/bud, 40 × 75mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, light tints of Red 49B (moderate pink) to pale purplish pink (56A), occasionally margined white, throat greenish white, spotting strong red (53D). Calyx 4mm long, strong yellow-green (144B). Spring lvs elliptic, 36 × 18mm. Shrub up to 1.0m. A Robin Hill azalea (T16-10).
- 'Tatjana'** cl. (('Nova Zembla' × 'Mars') ♀ × ('Mars' × *yakushimanum* 'Koichiro Wada')) **H** (1969), **G** (1974), **N & I** (1983): H. Hachmann **REG:** G. Stück, 1984. Fls 14-16/truss, 40-45 × 70-75mm, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 63B, fading inwards to 63C and brighter towards throat, inconspicuously spotted greenish; margins crisped. Calyx 2-3mm long, Yellow-Green 144C-D. Lvs elliptic, 95-102mm × 45-47mm, dark green above, woolly below. Shrub up to 2.0m.
- 'Temple Gold'** cl. (Jalisco g. × 'Crest') **H** (1978), **G** (1984), **N & I** (1984): Mrs M. Temple **REG:** 1985. Fls bright yellow (Yellow 4B, to Yellow 6C in centre); calyx also yellow. Lvs ovate, 70-80 × 28-35mm, glabrous.
- 'Tequila Sunrise'** cl. (*yakushimanum* ♀ × 'Borde Hill') **H:** F. Hanger, 1951 **N & REG:** Royal Horticultural Society, 1985. Fls 13 in a compact, globular truss, open funnel-shaped, 50 × 60mm, nearest Red 55B, flushed over very pale pink at base, base of dorsal lobes flushed and spotted deeper than Red 46A. Lvs oblanceolate, 130 × 44mm, dark glossy green. Shrub 2.3m. \*AM 1985.
- 'Toastmaster'** cl. (Unknown: presumed to be a subsect. *Fortunea* hybrid) Seed collected (c1945) & **G:** G. Gillies **N:** J. C. Wister **REG:** Scott Horticultural Foundation, 1985. Fls 6-7/truss, open funnel-shaped, 50 × 100mm, with 7 wavy lobes, deep purplish pink (5RP 6/10) in bud, opening pale purplish pink (7.5RP 9/2), with four or more inconspicuous rays in throat at junctions of 3 dorsal lobes, two top rays deep purplish pink (5RP 6/10), others (when present) brilliant yellow-green (2.5GY 9/8). Calyx 7mm long, light yellow-green. Lvs elliptic, 108-150 × 50-75mm, glabrous. Shrub 2.5m in 40 years.
- 'Tolkien'** cl. ((*facetum* × 'Fabia') ♀ × *yakushimanum* × 'Britannia') **H:** P. Wiseman, 1958 **G, N & REG** (1985): D. E. Mayers **I:** J. Slocock. Fls cardinal red (HCC 822/3). Habit of *yakushimanum*.
- 'Tom Everett'** cl. (Unknown: presumed to be a subsect. *Fortunea* hybrid) **H:** C. O. Dexter, pre-1943. **G:** New York Botanical Garden **N:** L. Politi **I:** James Wells Nursery, 1961 **REG:** Scott Horticultural Foundation, 1985. Fls 11/truss, broadly funnel-campanulate, 65 × 90mm, with 5-6 wavy lobes, strong purplish red (7.5RP 5/12) in bud, opening deep purplish pink (5RP 6/10) paling to ± white in throat, with vivid greenish yellow (7.5Y 8/12) faint spotting on dorsal lobes (almost solid at base), two rays in throat on each side of dorsal lobe mid line of dulled strong yellow-green (2.5GY 7/10). Calyx 3mm long, pale yellow-green. Lvs elliptic, 115-150 × 55-70mm, glabrous. Shrub 2.0m in 22 years.
- (v) **'Tropic Tango'** cl. ('Princess Alexandra' ♀ × *laetum*) **H & G** (1978): J. Rouse **I & REG** (1985): G. L. S. Snell. Fls 5-8/truss, tubular funnel-shaped, 40 × 50mm, strong orange-yellow (17A), lobes strong reddish orange (32B). Lvs elliptic, 100 × 40mm. Shrub 1.5-2.0m.
- 'Tuesday's Child'** cl. (Unknown) **H** (probably in 1960's) & **G** (pre-1972): A. A. Childers **N & REG** (1985): Mrs M. Kraxberger. Fls 8-10/truss, open funnel-shaped, 45 × 75mm, with 5 flat lobes, strong purplish pink (55B) in bud, opening pale purplish pink (56C), unmarked, outside 56A. Calyx 7mm long, deep pink (47D). Lvs elliptic to ± narrowly obovate, 100 × 45-50mm, glabrous. Shrub 2.0m in 12 years.
- (a) **'Verena'** cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Oakland' ♀) × ('Louise Gable' × 'Tama-giku') **H** (1962), **G, N & I** (1969): R. D. Gartrell **REG:** 1985. Fls single, 2(-3)/bud, 42 × 72mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-6-lobed, light purplish pink (68D-73C) to very pale purple (73D), throat slightly greenish white, spotting deep purplish pink (64D); lobes slightly frilled. Calyx 6mm long, strong yellow-green (143B). Spring lvs elliptic, 66 × 32mm. Shrub up to 1.5m. A Robin Hill azalea (T49-4).
- 'Virginia Carlyon'** cl. (*neriflorum* × *thomsonii*) **R** (betw. 1935-40), **G & N:** E. T. R. Carlyon **REG:** Miss G. Carlyon, 1985. Fls 12 in a dense hemispherical truss, 35-45 × 45mm, campanulate to tubular-campanulate, 5-lobed, Red 51A-46A, unspotted. Calyx 5-7mm long, ± unlobed or with broad shallow lobes, white, tinged red. Lvs broadly elliptic to ob-

long-elliptic, 55-90 × 30-45mm, dark, ± dull green above, with very sparse white hairs below.

- 'Vivid-O' Illegitimate synonym of 'Estacada'.
- (a) 'Welmet' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Oakland' (♀) × 'Heiwa') H (1962) G, N & I (1970): R. D. Gartrell REG: 1985. Fls single, 2/bud, 40 × 92mm, broadly funnel-shaped, (5-)-6-lobed, deep purplish pink (61D) to strong purplish pink (62A), throat slightly greenish white, spotting deep red (60A); lobes slightly frilled. Calyx 7 mm long, strong yellow-green (143c). Spring lvs narrowly elliptic to oblanceolate, 51 × 17mm. Shrub up to 1.5m. A Robin Hill azalea (T24-5). (Given in error as double in Q. Bull. A. R. S. 34(2):80(1980)).
- (a) 'Whitehead' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Glacier' (♀) × 'Getsu-toku') H (1962), G, N & I (1970): R. D. Gartrell REG: 1985). Fls single, 1/bud, 30 × 80mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-6-lobed, white, frequently with flush of light purplish pink (55c) spreading from axis of each lobe, or variously flecked, striped or sectored, or selfed, deep pink (50B), prominent spotting of strong purplish red (60B). Calyx 5mm long, strong yellow-green (144B). Spring lvs elliptic, 40 × 20mm. Shrub up to 1.0m. A Robin Hill azalea (T2-4).
- 'William King' cl. ('Gladys' (♀) × 'Ilam Canary') H: Mrs L. M. King, 1958 G & N: S. M. King I & REG (1985): H. W. King & Co. Ltd. Fls primrose yellow. Shrub up to 2.0m.
- (a) 'Windsor Appleblossom' cl. (deciduous azalea: parentage unknown) R: Savill Gardens S (1971) & N: J. S. Wells I & REG (1985): Wells Nursery Inc. Fls two-toned, appleblossom pink and white, with conspicuous orange blotch. Lvs with red autumn colour.
- (a) 'Windsor Buttercup' cl. (Deciduous azalea: parentage unknown) R: Savill Gardens S (1971) & N: J. S. Wells I & REG (1985): Wells Nursery Inc. Fls clear light yellow.
- (a) 'Windsor Daybreak' cl. (Deciduous azalea: parentage unknown) R: Savill Gardens S (1971) & N: J. S. Wells I & REG (1985): Wells Nursery Inc. Fls creamy yellow, flushed pink, with pale orange blotch.
- (a) 'Windsor Peach Glo' cl. (Deciduous azalea: parentage unknown) R: Savill Gardens S (1971) & N: J. S. Wells I & REG (1985): Wells Nursery Inc. Fls multi-coloured peach pink.

#### Corrections to the Register

'Hachmann's Rosita' Two entries were listed with this name in the list of additions for 1983/84. (*Rhododendrons* 1984/5, p.84). The first of these entries, the evergreen azalea, should have read 'Hachmann's Rosalind'.

'Carillon Bells' This plant was hybridised and first grown to flower by Mr R. M. Withers, not G.L.S. Snell as stated in *Rhododendrons* 1984/5, p.77.

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Continued from page 80

was awarded a second prize.

*Class 90. Yellowhammer.* 'Yellowhammer' in various forms — so say my scribblings. The first prize plant from Edmund de Rothschild was by far the most superior. Smaller flowers and so generously covered to almost exclude the foliage. High Beeches and Nymans came second and third respectively.

*Class 91. Any hybrid between two species other than those provided for in the foregoing classes.* One of my own favourite dwarfs is Peter Cox's unique (in both colour and form) 'Razorbill'; the specimen shown was in excellent condition and earned for the raiser the first prize. The second prize was awarded to Exbury for their 'Dora Amateis'.

*Class 92. Any hybrid between a species and a hybrid other than those provided for in the foregoing classes, one truss.* The only entry in this Class was 'Gaul' from Exbury. It was in poor condition when seen by the writer and had not received a prize.

*Class 93. Any hybrid between a species and a hybrid other than those provided for in the foregoing classes, one spray.* History repeated itself in this class, again only one entry from Exbury and again no prize awarded. This time it was 'Rivulet' but most of the flowers were unopened.

*Class 94. Any hybrid between two hybrids, one truss.* Five entries and a clean sweep for Bodnant and The National Trust. The first, second and third prizes were all awarded to entries from this great garden. In numerical order they were 'Ramillies' × 'Chiron', 'Red Queen' and 'Redwing'.

*Class 95. Any hybrid between two hybrids, one spray.* Exbury continued to keep up the challenge! Their entry was the only one in this Class — 'Jalisco' — for which the Judges awarded first prize.

*Class 96. Any hybrid, grown under glass excluding those eligible in Class 86.* The writer was confused at the time of inspecting the entries in this Class since there were no exhibitors' cards or prize details. The two plants shown were 'White Wings' and 'Caerhays Philip'. The RHS records indicate one plant was *not according to schedule* and that the other was awarded the third prize. There appear to be no details available at the time of writing as to whom the entries belonged.

*Class 97. Any species — restricted entry.* R. H. Redford of Farnborough, Hants. was the sole entry. This did not detract from the quality of his *johnstoneanum* which was deservedly awarded the first prize.

*Class 98. Any hybrid — restricted entry.* For the second time Mr. Redford entered the only plant in a class. Again the Judges saw fit to award the first prize. On this occasion his plant was an excellent 'Lionel's Triumph'.

*Class 100. Any species of evergreen azalea.* An unopened 'Ameoneum' was the single entry. This time Exbury was not so lucky. No prize was awarded.

*Class 101. Any evergreen hybrid of the azalea series.* Circumstances can so quickly alter by contrast Edmund de Rothschild was again the only entry with 'Kirin' and this time — first prize. 'Kirin' was a spectacular hard orange/pink.

*Class 102. Three evergreen hybrid azaleas.* Exbury again! This time the only entry and yet another first prize. Three azaleas — two of which had names akin to Japanese motorbikes. These were 'Hinodogiri'; 'Irohayama' and thirdly 'Kirin'.

*Class 103. Any dwarf rhododendron suitable for the rock garden.* Oh for the rubber stamp! Yes you've anticipated the writer. One entry, first prize, Exbury — plant exhibited was 'Rivulet'.

*Class 104. Any evergreen rhododendron in bloom.* E. W. Reuthe showing 'Unique' came first with his single entry in this class.

*Class 105. Six rhododendrons, two leaves of each.* 1st Prize was awarded to High Beeches with a fine selection of leaves in pristine condition of the following: *campanulatum*, *wightii*, *macabeanum*, *fulvum*, *arizelum* and 'Little Jessica'. 2nd prize went to Nymans for *bureavii*, *arizelum*, *sinogrande*, *traillianum*, *falconeri* and *macabeanum*. 3rd prize went to Exbury for *calophytum*, their hybrid 'Fortune', *sinogrande*, *mallotum*, *yakushmanum* and *crinigerum* (marked *glischrum*). 4th prize was awarded to Mr. Redford, Farnborough who entered *campanulatum*, *edgeworthii*, *yakushmanum*, *leucaspis*, *dichroanthum* and an unknown hybrid marked *Insigne*.

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