

THE RHODODENDRON HANDBOOK

PART I: SPECIES IN GENERAL CULTIVATION

This invaluable handbook has been revised and contains enlarged descriptions of all rhododendron species known to be in cultivation with a new system of rating for hardiness, size, and value for flower and foliage which have been separated. It has been compiled by Dr. H. R. Fletcher, Ph.D., F.R.S.E., V.M.H., with assistance from Sir Eric Savill and other experts. Lists of species in their series have again been included with keys where available and the full lists of Collectors' Numbers have been restored and brought up to date.

Lord Aberconway in his Preface to this handbook writes: *'I warmly commend this book to all growers or lovers of rhododendrons, as the most useful reference book on the species ever published.'*

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THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

VINCENT SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.1.

THE RHODODENDRON AND CAMELLIA



YEAR BOOK—1965

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

A FEATURE of this issue is the description by Dr. Milton Walker of The Rhododendron Species Foundation, U.S.A., of the visits he paid in 1964 to rhododendron gardens in the British Isles. Thus when Wing-Comdr. F. L. Ingall describes rhododendrons at Corsock, and Major E. W. M. Magor sends in Notes from Lamellen, there is the added interest of having two descriptions or opinions of the same gardens and plants. Sir James Horlick contributes an article on Maddenii and Edgeworthii Series of Rhododendrons in the West and South-West of Scotland.

Other interesting articles include those of Mr. David Wright on the Grouping of Rhododendrons for Small and Medium-sized Gardens, Part II, Major-Gen. E. G. W. W. Harrison on Raising Rhododendrons from Seed, Mr. A. C. Gibson on Dead-heading, and Mr. Leslie Riggall on Kurume Azaleas and Camellias based on a visit to Japan. Mr. T. H. Findlay reminds us in his article on Rhododendrons at Westonbirt that there are fine specimens at Westonbirt, although it is chiefly famous as an Arboretum. The President of the American Rhododendron Society has written a Report on Rhododendron Shows in the U.S.A., 1964, and Mr. L. S. Frisbie writes on the Growing Interest in Rhododendrons in Oregon and Washington. The Camellia Section of the book contains descriptions of New Camellias in Australia by Prof. E. G. Waterhouse, while Mr. G. H. Pinckney writes on Camellias he saw on a recent visit to America. Mr. George du Brul and Mr. Frederic Heutte contribute articles on Interesting Newer Camellias in America and on American Camellia Shows. Reports are included on Rhododendron or Camellia Shows in London, Truro, Scotland.

This issue is illustrated with both coloured and black and white plates.

COVER ILLUSTRATION

Camellia 'Delia Williams'

Colour photograph by
J. E. Downward

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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(a) *Rhododendron euchaites* at Crarae (right).

(b) *R. eximum* at Trewithen (below) (see p.16)



(c) *R. macabeae* at Trewithen (see p. 16)



(d) *R. temenium* var. *chrysanthum* at Tigh-an-Rudha (above) (see p. 22)

(e) Leaves of *R. mallotum* at Logan (right)



Photos: Milton Walker

THE RHODODENDRON
AND CAMELLIA
YEAR BOOK
1965

NUMBER
NINETEEN



LONDON
THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
VINCENT SQUARE, S.W.1
1964

PUBLISHED NOVEMBER, 1964

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PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY
BUTLER AND TANNER LTD.
FROME AND LONDON

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FOREWORD

The 1965 Year Book has a slightly more "continental" flavour than usual, with interesting articles from America and Australia, Mr. Leslie Rigall's paper on Camellias and Kurume Azaleas from Japan, and Mr. Pinckney's impressions of Camellias he recently saw in America, together with Mr. Heutte's contribution on newer Camellias in North America. Mr. Du Brul has written on the organization of an American Camellia Show.

Sir Giles Loder strikes the true continental note with his history and description of the Nantes Camellia Nursery and of the local popularity of this genus.

It is always a vintage year when we publish an article on Australian Camellias by Professor Waterhouse. His description of some of the newer varieties will, I am afraid, make some readers rather envious.

To balance things up we have an impression of an intensive tour of British gardens by an American, Dr. Milton Walker and his wife. He came over here with a specific object, namely, to collect material with which to form the foundation of a collection of *Rhododendron* species in North America. It is hoped that growers in this Country will support Dr. Walker's project in every way possible. His article not only tells the reader of the way in which he was received by garden owners, but he also gives his reactions to the gardens he saw, from a broader sense than that of just *Rhododendrons*. Those who had the pleasure of meeting Dr. and Mrs. Walker will agreed with me that they could not have had more charming and interested guests.

Dr. Walker is to be congratulated on being elected the first President of the newly formed American *Rhododendron* Species Foundation.

The Regius Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh,—Dr. H. R. Fletcher—is now Chairman of the International Association of Botanic Gardens. He tells me that one of his main objects during the five year tenure of this very important post will be to encourage Botanic Gardens, often in association with other private and National Trust Gardens, horticultural

establishments and the horticultural trade, to build up collections of fully documented and authenticated plant material of known origin and to make this material available to all interested parties. I have no doubt that many readers of this Year Book shortly will be asked by Dr. Fletcher to co-operate with him in his efforts to amass, in Britain, a collection of fully documented and authentically named *Rhododendron* species. And I have no doubt that all will co-operate with him as fully as possible.

It is always inspiring to hear of great gardens of the past being revived. Fellows will read of the work done both by Major Magor at Lamellen in Cornwall, and of Wing-Cdr. Ingall at Corsock, Galloway.

Lord Digby was a keen grower both of *rhododendrons* and *camellias* and for long a member of the *Rhododendron* and *Camellia* Committee of which he had served as Chairman. We regret his death after a long illness which he had borne with his accustomed cheerfulness.

We have short notices from Sir James Horlick, from Messrs. E. H. M. and P. A. Cox, from General and Mrs. Harrison, Messrs. A. C. Gibson, Julian Williams, Edmund de Rothschild, T. H. Findlay and others. Individual experiences make almost the best reading and the editor and the *Rhododendron* Committee would welcome more of these short notes. Can I persuade others to contribute to the Year Book in the future?

ERIC SAVILL

COL. THE LORD DIGBY

K.G., D.S.O., M.C., T.D., V.M.H.

1894—1964

It was with great regret that a wide circle of gardeners learnt of the death of Lord Digby in January after a long illness, which he had borne with his accustomed cheerfulness.

His interest in gardening began as a young man. He inherited the great garden of Minterne in Dorset in his early twenties and so had almost fifty years to see it develop. It was already established as a shrub garden and the woodland with its tall, high pruned beeches made a fine setting for the many rhododendrons, magnolias and other shrubs which he loved. Many of these had been raised by his father and himself from the collectings of Wilson, Farrer, Forrest, Rock, Kingdon Ward and the Chinese collector Professor Hū. He was able to see these rhododendrons grow into noteworthy plants at Minterne as he himself described them in a most interesting article in the *Rhododendron and Camellia Year Book* for 1956 while other seeds from China gradually grew into potential forest trees. One of his finest plants was the large *Rhododendron falconeri*, now over 30 feet high which had been planted in 1893 and was kept by him consistently mulched; it was also dead-headed after flowering each year, a measure of the care he took in his gardening.

Minterne is situated on a unique pocket of acid green sand among the chalk downs and constantly fed with the leaves from the beeches which had been planted in the eighteenth century and which provided the necessary protection from the strong winds. At the end of his article he summed up his aims and what he felt were his achievements in gardening in the following words:

“In conclusion, it is fair to say that the shrub garden at Minterne in Dorset is a fine example of a garden adapted to present-day conditions. Here a wide range of trees and shrubs, selected over the last century for their fine flowers as well as for their decorative foliage, thrive in a natural setting and offer colour and interest throughout the year. Yet, in spite of the size of the shrub garden and the great variety of plants, it can be well maintained by a minimum of labour”.

His garden at Minterne was most generously opened to the public throughout the rhododendron season on behalf of the National Gardens Scheme.

He claimed that with the exception of a frost period, a rhododendron could be found in flower at Minterne on any day throughout the year.

Lord Digby was a man of great activity with many varied interests and he pursued them all with characteristic vigour and thoroughness, being acknowledged as an expert in several fields. He left himself little spare time. He was a familiar figure at the R.H.S. Shows, always with a magnificent carnation from his own greenhouses in his buttonhole. He was invariably cheerful and smiling and always ready, when asked, to give advice from his long experience, particularly of rhododendrons. He will be much missed there by a very wide circle of friends, as well as by the members of the staff. He also gave great service to the Society as a Member of Council for most of the past 12 years, as a member for many years and then Chairman of the Rhododendron and Camellia Committee, as Chairman of the Orchid Committee, as Chairman of meetings in connection with Floral Arrangement and as a member of Floral Committee B from 1955 to 1964 and of many other Committees.

He was a frequent exhibitor especially of rhododendrons and raised many fine hybrids. One of the finest 'Lady Digby' (*R. strigillosum* \times *R. facetum*) received an A.M. in 1946 and was regarded by him as "likely to prove an outstanding rhododendron for the milder parts of the British Isles". As usual he took great care to select as parents the best forms of the species he could find. In 1953 at Chelsea an F.C.C. was awarded to a very lovely deep yellow form of *R. litiense* shown by him and in 1952 a similar award was made to his 'Minterne Cinnkeys'. He was particularly interested also in magnolias and camellias. He always contributed generously to the tree and shrub competitions, particularly the autumn ones and he won many prizes. The Council awarded him the V.M.H. in 1958.

As a farmer he was equally active and was President of the Royal Agricultural Society from 1958-60 and a member of their Council for 23 years. He was renowned as a judge both of horses and cattle. Forestry was another of his interests and he did much planting on his Irish estates. He was also Vice-President from 1952 of the International Dendrology Union and personally planned and took part in many of their recent European tours.

For his county of Dorset he was a constant worker and was Lord Lieutenant in 1952 and Chairman of the County Council in 1955. He was also a member of the Queen's Bodyguard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms until his illness forced him to retire from this and from many of his Public activities. As a soldier he was Colonel in the Coldstream Guards and won the D.S.O., M.C., and bar and Croix de Guerre, while his T.D. testifies to long service to the Territorial Army.

A final honour was given to him in 1960 when Her Majesty the Queen made him a Knight of the Garter.

He was assisted in much of his work by Lady Digby and to her and to his family Fellows of the Society, who are rhododendron or camellia lovers, extend their most sincere sympathy.

AN AMERICAN LOOKS AT BRITISH RHODODENDRON GARDENS

By MILTON V. WALKER, M.D.

ON that day in September 1963 when Sir Eric Savill of Windsor Great Park offered his help in creating a Rhododendron Species Collection in the United States, I had no idea it would lead to a very wonderful two and a half month trip visiting mainly private gardens up and down and across the whole of Great Britain.

As Chairman of the Species Project of The American Rhododendron Society, I had become aware of the real scarcity of good forms of the species in Northwest gardens. I was therefore exceedingly grateful to Sir Eric when he generously offered scions and cuttings from the very fine forms at Windsor Great Park. Here in one place had been gathered together what seemed like all of the good forms. If we could someday have such a collection in America, how much pleasure and help it would give my enthusiastic species friends.

Sir Eric added a rather surprising statement to his offer of plant material when he said that Windsor did not have by any means all of the best forms being grown in Britain. In fact he modestly estimated that only 20 to 30% of the species at Windsor were really fine forms, and that the private gardens in Britain also contained a great many excellent forms. He strongly urged me to come back in the Spring when they were in bloom and spend at least two and if possible three months just visiting these private gardens. When I expressed some doubt as to the cordiality of the reception a stranger would receive visiting these famous gardens, Sir Eric assured me that I would indeed be welcomed, and the owners would be just as glad as he was to share their plants with us. This I found abundantly true as Mrs. Walker and I visited over thirty private gardens as well as Parks, Botanical Gardens, Nurseries and Flower Shows in England, Wales, Scotland and North Ireland this past Spring. As a result of this trip and the generosity of so many people in Great Britain, the Rhododendron Species Foundation is now a reality. Two gardens are already being set up and it is hoped to have other gardens in

various places in the United States and Canada to care for these fine species.

Our preparation for the spring trip began the previous winter with the reading of all the published articles we could find on the Rhododendron gardens of Britain. A list of over 60 gardens with outstanding plants that should not be missed was compiled; more than we could possibly visit in the allotted time. With the invaluable help of Mr. Patrick Syngé and Mr. Hope Findlay an itinerary was finally worked out to include some thirty gardens, retaining only those that specialized in species or were growing some outstanding form and also were on our line of travel.

The above limitation on gardens to be visited, caused us to remark unfortunately that we were interested only in gardens that specialized in the species of Rhododendron. Our listener replied "You Americans *do* have a tendency to specialize, don't you?" So I explained our limitations while acknowledging the accuracy of his observation. We do not have the extensive knowledge of horticulture that I found everywhere in Britain. I was amazed at the breadth of interest and knowledge shown by persons like Sir George Campbell, Sir Giles Loder, Mr. H. G. Hillier and many others. Mr. Hillier's knowledge of plants is actually encyclopedic and his kindness and hospitality on a very inclement day will make us never forget this kindly unassuming man. I do hope it may have been our visit that stimulated him to put on a whole exhibit of species Rhododendrons at Chelsea this year and in which he had 42 out of the 43 Series represented by some very fine plants. Mr. Hillier and other nurserymen in England and in Ireland told me of the marked increase in interest in species and the new demand for good forms by their customers.

We were invited to join the Camellia and Rhododendron Group on their Cornwall tour and not only spent three very enjoyable days with them but had an extra few days in this beautiful section of England. Mr. Findlay and I visited CAERHAYS CASTLE a few days ahead of the Group, and this was wonderful because being one of three is much better than being one of seventy when visiting a garden. I watched with a good deal of amusement as Mr. Julian Williams good naturedly tried to stump Mr. Findlay on the identification of unusual plants. For the record, he didn't succeed.

CAERHAYS CASTLE from the sea road suddenly appears, looking every bit the story book castle. It is in a beautiful setting. From the Monterey pines planted by the grandfather of Charles

Williams in 1850, to the many magnolias and camellias planted by J. C. Williams and more recently by Julian Williams, there is much to interest a plantsman, a horticulturalist or a plain dirt gardener. A white *Magnolia campbellii* displaying its blooms against an evergreen background made a wonderful picture. Two large trees of the tender *Ilex insignis* were unusual and very attractive, one in particular with large red berries. Original plants of *R. orbiculare* and *R. baileyi* bespoke the age of this garden. The species most vividly remembered was a fine group of relatively small plants of *R. sulfureum* in the nursery garden. The deep sulphur yellow of the blooms made a bold splash of colour against the attractive foliage and smooth brown bark of the branches. This was one of the parents of the much admired 'Golden Oriole Talavera' a white *moupinense-sulfureum* cross, recently seen at a Fortnightly show. It won for Mr. Julian Williams a well deserved F.C.C. in 1963.

On revisiting CAERHAYS with the Group I saw many plants that I had completely passed over on my first visit. To comment on even a few of the many fine forms in this extensive garden is futile but I cannot pass over lightly the kindness and thoughtfulness of both Mr. Williams and his charming wife. Mr. Williams' solicitude for some of the elderly members of the Group was touching and also Mr. Williams' insistence that Mr. George Blandford who had done most of the planting over the years at Caerhays come forward to have his photograph taken beside the original huge plant of *R. williamsianum*.

Another large and impressive garden visited by the Rhododendron and Camellia Group was TRENGWAINTON, the home of Lieut.-Col. Sir Edward Bolitho. Here Sir Edward personally led the large group up and down the numerous paths of this fine garden to show us his wonderful plants. There were splendid specimens of *R. macabeaenum*, *R. giganteum*, *R. magnificum*, *R. sinogrande* (Fig. 2), *R. lanigerum* and *R. falconeri*. These plants of the large-leaved species made a glorious sight, some being in almost peak bloom. The *R. macabeaenum* and *R. lanigerum* were, I thought particularly of good colour. The smaller plants in this garden also delighted me. I am specially fond of *R. recurvoides* and here I found the A.M. '41 form, a beautiful bush. *R. edgeworthii* was extremely pink in the bud and there was also a *schlippenbachii* of a deep pink colour and unusually large flowers. I had been told that I would see the finest form of *R. albrechtii* at Trengwainton and I was not a bit disappointed. Later, in a few



Photo: J. E. Downward

PL. 1—*Rhododendron tsariense* 'Yum-Yum' A.M. 7th April, 1964 when exhibited by Maj.-Gen. and Mrs. E. G. W. W. Harrison, Tremear, St. Tudy, Cornwall (see pp. 15 and 168)

other British gardens we found the same deep coloured clone. The half shade of the woods at Trengwainton was ideal to show off the colour. It is truly just as rich a colour as it appears to be on the Frontispiece of the *Rhododendron* and *Camellia* Year Book of 1960. Probably depth of colour is given too much emphasis in evaluating the quality of flowers, but I must admit that in the case of *R. albrechtii* the deeper shades to me are the most attractive. The one grown by Sir Edward Bolitho is a superb form.

Small intimate gardens have a special charm and TREMEER was one of these. The Group seemed to enjoy their visit in the garden of Major-General and Mrs. Harrison fully as much as in the more extensive ones. After visiting a great many both large and small gardens, I can vouch for the fact that not all the good things are to be found in the large gardens. Tremeer is a good example, with fine forms of *R. forrestii* (K.W. 6832), *R. tsariense* (L. & S. 2858), *R. rex* (R. 03800) and *R. fictolacteam* (K.W. 4509). I was also interested in seeing *R. lutescens* 'Bagshot Sands' A.M. '53. Wilson's famous 50 Azaleas that Mrs. Harrison had brought from her former home at Tower Court are well displayed below the terrace south of the house. Scattered through the garden are some of the choice species brought from Tower Court and many fine hybrids bred by Major-General Harrison that show great promise.

PENJERRICK the home of the late Mr. J. M. K. Fox, is another very attractive and interesting smaller garden in Cornwall. At Mrs. Fox's request, Mr. B. Evans the now retired head gardener came over to show us around the garden. What a privilege to see the original clones of 'Penjerrick', in my opinion one of the finest of the hybrids, 'Barclayi', 'Cornish Cross', 'Robert Fox', and Cornubia 'Lilliani'. It is to be hoped that this fine garden will be preserved as a memorial to Mr. Fox who contributed so greatly to our enjoyment of hybrids.

"Asiatic Magnolias in Cultivation" written by Mr. G. H. Johnstone is considered by us to be "the authority" on the genus *Magnolia*. I have found it not only a wonderful source of information, but have enjoyed the outstanding illustrations, many painted from his own plants and probably some from Caerhays. It was therefore a great pleasure to visit TREWITHE and meet Mrs. Johnstone. An unexpected pleasure was becoming acquainted with Miss Moffat who had helped with the book over a twenty year period and who now takes responsibility for the garden.

The magnolias are of course outstanding and particularly *Magnolia sargentiana robusta* which was in full bloom. However there were some very fine rhododendron species too like *R. albrechtii* which appeared to be the same clone as the one being grown at Trengwainton. There was a very deep yellow *R. macabeum* and an outstanding specimen of *R. eximium* with the young foliage heavily dusted with rusty tomentum.

Mass planting must have been the vogue in Britain a number of years ago, or maybe the present overcrowding observed in some gardens is due to the planting of so many seedlings from plant expeditions. To remedy this situation is not easy, but I found one man who is tackling this problem with courage and wisdom. Major Magor at LAMELLEN says he does his pruning by thinning with an axe. Admittedly it does leave some plants that will be ungainly for a few years, but it has uncovered some treasures unknown to him in this garden overplanted by his famous father and only recently in his care. Nowhere in over 3,000 miles of travel in Britain did I see a finer plant of *R. longesquamatum* than the one at Lamellen. The rather large plant had actually fallen over and was now cascading down a fairly steep little bank with the beautiful young shoots 5 to 6 inches long, densely covered with thick long and rusty red hairs. It is a beautiful representative of the species. Another unusual plant was *R. preptum*, the first of several I was to see on my trip. This plant fortunately had not been deformed by overcrowding and was quite well proportioned. Lamellen has a great potential and I hope Major Magor will continue to uncover exciting plants. Many other gardens might benefit by his courageous methods of pruning.

LEONARDSLEE is one of the gardens that we found should be visited at least twice during the blooming season. On our first visit in early April, the wonderful old pink and white *arboreums* were in bloom. There were tremendous banks of *R. thomsonii* and *R. campylocarpum*. On our second visit in May all the thousands of hybrids and azaleas seemed to be in full bloom. It was a gorgeous blaze of colour. To us, this garden was of great historical interest with the huge old "Redwoods" dating back to probably 1830 and the garden laid out and planted by Sir Giles' grandfather fully 75 years ago. The garden is being cared for admirably by the present owner, Sir Giles Loder, no small task when one realizes that there are over 80 acres almost solidly planted to rhododendrons, camellias and companion plants and trees. The garden is of course famous for its Loderi hybrids, and it was with great



FIG. 1—Dr. Milton Walker in front of *Rhododendron arizelum* at Logan

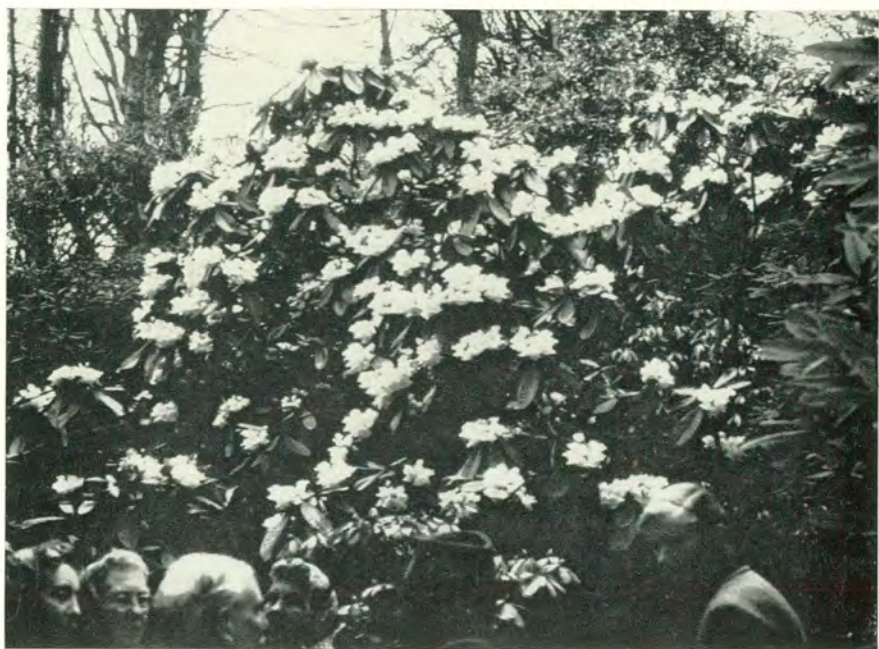


FIG. 2—*Rhododendron sinogrande* var *boreale* at Trengwainton, Cornwall (see p. 14)
Photos: Dr. M. Walker



FIG. 3—*Rhododendron mallotum* at Logan, Wigtownshire
Photos: Dr. M. Walker



FIG. 4—*Rhododendron sinogrande* at Logan (see p. 18)

interest we saw the original plant of 'Loderi King George', bred by Sir Edmund Loder in 1901 by using his own fine form of *R. fortunei* and his neighbour Mr. F. Godman's plant of *R. griffithianum*. Never again was he able to get such fine offspring from the same breeding. As we had just visited the Misses Godman at *South Lodge* this famous story became very real to us.

The Misses Godman are exceedingly hospitable and take a very active interest in the garden started by their father. Out of a great many plants two in particular stand out in memory—*R. calophyllum* F.C.C. '33 because this plant was illustrated in Mrs. Urquart's wonderful book on Rhododendrons, and a very fine *geraldii* form of *R. sutchuenense* that received an award in 1945. It was a great pleasure to be conducted personally on a tour of the garden by the Misses Godman, and to enjoy the hospitality of their home.

Col. Sir Ralph Stevenson Clarke was just leaving for the hospital on the only day it was feasible for us to visit BORDE HILL. We did enjoy our very brief meeting with Sir Ralph and are glad he is enjoying health and his own wonderful garden again. Mr. Brian Doe the head gardener showed us some fine plants, *R. parmulatum*, *R. electeum* and *R. meddianum* being particularly good forms. The most remembered sight was a 20 foot high *R. hookeri* in full bloom covering the office wall. Many of us in America who seldom have a chance to see a mature plant of a species, do not realise the outstanding beauty that maturity brings.

Mr. Hope Findlay accompanied us on our visit to WAKEHURST the home of Lady Price and as usual contributed much to the enjoyment of the day. Wakehurst has recently been turned over to the supervision of Sir George Taylor and Kew Gardens. The grounds around the house are beautifully maintained, and a large specimen of *Embothrium lanceolatum* was in gorgeous colour on one edge of the smooth lawn. Nearby was an *Acer japonicum* var. *aureum* in effective contrast against a dark evergreen background. Undoubtedly there are many fine species at Wakehurst as evidenced by the number of prize-winning trusses exhibited at the shows, but there are also hundreds and hundreds of seedlings and unidentified hybrids hiding the good species in the valley. It will I am afraid take someone with the knowledge of Mr. Findlay and the fortitude of Major Magor to rejuvenate this garden. I know of no other spot that has the tremendous potential for development; its fine house surrounded by well kept grounds, a most beautiful valley with fine old trees providing dappled shade,

and at the bottom of the valley a pleasant stream. It is the perfect estate to develop into a rhododendron showplace for Kew—using of course only the best forms of the species. One very unusual species I do want to mention is *R. nankotaisanense*. The identification was made by Mr. Wallis and verified from records. This is a very uncommon species in the Maculiferum Subseries of the Barbatums, and we were delighted to find it here at Wakehurst. I am sure there will be found many other rare species when someone with knowledge and patience can go through this very extensive planting.

Difficulties presented by climate are not of course peculiar to Great Britain. Wherever man grows plants it seems he is always yearning to grow those that he shouldn't attempt, while knowing full well that they won't be happy.

We in the Pacific Northwest yearn to grow the Grande Series and are very proud and happy to get a *sinogrande* (Fig. 4) or even *macabeanum* up a few feet before it is cut by frost. After seeing the magnificent *macabeanums* throughout England and Scotland, the tremendous *grandes* at LOGAN, and all of these and more at BRODICK, I realize how foolish are our efforts. It would be much better to attempt to grow what we can grow well. I did not observe this propensity in Britain to grow the impossible. At GLENDIOCK near Perth, I did not see any of the Grande Series but did see the best group of healthy and happy alpine I found anywhere. At Logan and Brodick they were not attempting to grow the alpine. The lush semitropical growth at these two gardens is phenomenal and they are growing the large-leaved forms to perfection. At Logan I was confused by the great variation in size and shape of leaf found on the different collected forms of *R. grande*. In fact the trip made me realize the great variation in *all* the species.

It is impossible to record adequate observations of BRODICK CASTLE and do this garden justice because there are just so many good species, especially of the more tender ones, growing there. My most vivid recollection is of the sun finally coming out in all its brilliance as we waited to sail for Stranraer, after the continuous downpour of the past 24 hours. To our amazement we saw John Basford our genial host while at Brodick striding up the gangplank to find us and thrust into our hands some "poor" slides of his beloved *R. mollyanum*, *R. magnificum* and *R. giganteum*. He knew we were disappointed in not getting photographs because of the rain and had gone all the way home to get them for us. Such was the kindness and hospitality we met everywhere.

Air pollution is something you have to contend with in certain areas just as we do. However where our air is heavily polluted, other conditions make the growing of rhododendrons nearly impossible, such as the heat of Los Angeles and the cold of New York. It must be very difficult to grow species in particular in the contaminated atmosphere of large cities. I expect this is the reason that the species growing out doors at Kew did not seem very happy. I was therefore surprised at the contrasting quite healthy condition of the hybrids bordering the broad East-West walk. These hybrids are planted in large beds of one variety chosen because of blooming at different times like 'Loder's White', and 'Isabella Mangles'. The rhododendrons are fronted by correspondingly large beds of tulips in complementary colours adding to the effectiveness of this mass planting. It was interesting to observe the ability of hybrids to grow under adverse conditions that seemed so inimicable to the species.

Soil does not seem a cultural problem with you in Britain and yet it is one of our most serious problems. I was envious of the loose woodsey soil of most of the gardens we visited. In our smaller gardens we find it is possible and sometimes necessary literally to make our soil by using tremendous quantities of sawdust or other organic material. For this reason we are forced to use commercial fertilizers. I had often wondered why British gardeners did not look on commercial fertilizers with favour and now I realize that they don't need it as we do. At Windsor where the Stevenson Collection had been planted in what I would consider the most ideal growing conditions, squads of men could be seen in the latter part of March sweeping the oak and beech woods clean of leaves and piling them for future use a year or two hence. As a privileged character I was allowed to get off the paths to check the collectors' numbers and incidentally to enjoy sinking half-way to my knees in the leaf mould feeding and protecting these fine plants. No wonder commercial fertilizers are not used very much in Britain.

Rhododendrons dislike wind, and British gardens seem to have plenty of it. I was surprised it was such a general problem from Cornwall to the north of Scotland. The week we spent in Edinburgh the wind seemed to blow constantly day after day. Great protective hedges had been planted that now were 20 or more feet in height but still the wind poured through the openings and the rhododendrons in some areas of the ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN showed the drying and stunting effect. The contrast in

condition was quite evident in the lush growth and healthy appearance of the plants in one particularly protected and isolated area of the garden.

A unique leafgathering method is employed by Col. A. N. Balfour at DAWYCK near Edinburgh where he has harnessed his natural enemy the wind. In an area where the wind sweeps across a ridge covered with fine old beech trees, he has constructed a V-shaped wire corral for leaves and simply commands the winds to sweep the leaves into the widespread arms of his corral. At the narrow end it is some 6 feet tall so he has readily available at all times a nice pile of leaves with which to mulch his plants. I might mention here that Col. Balfour's *R. souliei* and *R. orbiculare* are very fine forms. The masses of naturalized daffodils were tremendously effective as they stretched out in veritable fields.

Along with the wind and the daffodils in Scotland, we saw a species of *Rhododendron* practically non-existent in America, the *R. lacteum*. We had been distressed to learn that many of the fine *lacteums* of Cornwall were gradually dying out and this was apparently true all over England. Here in Scotland there were two fine forms, one without and one with a blotch, but mature plants were to be found probably in only two or three gardens. BLACKHILL, the home of Mr. S. F. Christie was unfortunately too far out of reach for us to visit, but we were able to get to CORSOCK HOUSE near Stranraer. Here we saw some wonderful plants of *R. lacteum*, *R. traillianum* and *R. phaeochrysum* of the *Lacteum* series, besides fine specimens of *R. roxieanum*, *R. prattii* and *R. sphaeroblastum* of the *Taliense* and any number of good *Fortuneis*. Wing-Commander Ingall, his wife and two sons Michael and Simon are all keenly interested in their garden or more properly gardens. We had come actually to see the *R. lacteum* and when I stopped dead in the path to admire and photograph a fine plant 12 to 15 feet high, Wing-Commander Ingall delightedly suggested I might like to save some film for a better *lacteum* a little farther along. I didn't believe there could be a better one but there was. The truss was 6 to 8 inches across with 25 or more flowers of a deep butter yellow. I thought the reddish blotch in the form at Corsock very attractive and do not agree that it detracts from the yellow colour of the flower. I was glad to check the undersides of the leaves and find the dull fawn continuous and thin suede-like indumentum that should be present but so often isn't. When I asked Wing-Commander Ingall what he was

doing in the way of propagation to preserve this very outstanding form he said "Practically nothing". However he admitted he had been worried about the possibility of something happening to his plants, and so had dug one up and sent it over to Brodick. If anything did happen to destroy all his plants, one at least would be preserved at Brodick. This is the kind of thinking that warms my heart. When I realized Wing-Commander Ingall's sincerity in wanting to propagate and make certain the preservation of the fine form we had quite a discussion on techniques of layering and self-pollination. It was a real honour to be the first person to self-pollinate Wing-Commander Ingall's best form, which I consider is one of the best *lacteums* in the world today. I am sure that Wing-Commander Ingall will be layering and selfing this plant every year until the progeny is spread all over the rhododendron world for thousands of people to grow and enjoy. I know no finer memorial for a true lover of this genus.

One of the well remembered days of our extended trip was the one we spent with Sir George Campbell and his son Ilay at CRARAE on Loch Fyne. It was memorable in several ways; the sun shone brightly, the blue waters of the Loch sparkled and the garden in its great variety of plant material and terrain delighted us. To top off this visit to their own fine garden they had arranged and personally took us to see the nearby gardens of Mrs. K. Kenneth and her son Mr. Archie Kenneth.

Some of the very fine old specimen rhododendrons growing at Crarae and also at Stonefield some few miles distant, are there due to the longstanding friendship of the two Campbell families and their famous neighbours. Sir William Hooker, one time Director of Kew, and his son Joseph Hooker, the plant explorer were old friends. Reginald Farrer, another plant explorer, was a nephew of Lady Campbell and Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, a cousin, facts to explain the fine collection of species at Crarae. We were also looking for purity, a rather nebulous attribute of species *Rhododendron*. It was therefore really impressive to be told by Ilay Campbell that Mr. Davidian had passed on every plant at Crarae that was labelled a species. I was interested to learn that Mr. Davidian is taking three days a week (week ends) for three months each spring to visit gardens in order to help owners with the identification of their species. What a wonderful contribution the Royal Botanic Garden is making through Mr. Davidian, and how lucky the nearby growers are to be able to avail themselves of his help. In my notes I list more than fifty species that I considered outstanding

at Crarae and I am sure there are many more. I do think that there are few other gardens in Britain, either public or private where more good forms of the species are being grown and preserved. Great credit must be given to Sir George Campbell especially since his main interest has for years been forestry, a field to which he has contributed much. More recently he has interested his son Ilay in rhododendrons and the interest has blossomed into evidently quite a serious study as evidenced by a recent article by Ilay Campbell on "Giants of the West". The future looks bright for the carrying on of the work started by Sir George.

When I wrote of the smaller gardens of Cornwall I made the observation that "small intimate gardens have a special charm" and this was proven over and over again in Scotland.

Near Crarae is TIGH-AN-RUDHA, the seven acre garden actively cared for by that wonderful woman Mrs. K. Kenneth. There are many fine species to be found in this garden but one is quite outstanding, *R. temenium* Subsp. *chrysanthum*. This plant, Rock 22272, Mrs. Kenneth thinks came as a layer from Mr. Reuthe. It was given an A.M. award in 1958 and this year the coveted F.C.C. As far as I could determine this is the only plant of this species of any size in existence today.

STRONACHULLIN, the home of Mr. Archie Kenneth is a botanical garden in miniature with very many interesting plants as well as rhododendrons. The size of the plants amazed me. There was a tremendous *R. williamsianum*, a *R. edgeworthii* measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 5 feet, a beautiful blood red *R. arboreum* with extremely long leaves and a *R. beanianum* that carried a label that read "Var. compactum" but measures 7 feet by 10 feet.

I may be on dangerous grounds labelling some of these as "smaller gardens" when some are not actually very small. Certainly I am not referring to the smallness of the plants either.

There are some huge plants at GLENARN in Dunbartonshire the most famous of which is a *R. falconeri* well over 100 years old and probably raised from Hooker seed. We spent a delightful day with Mr. and Mrs. Archie Gibson in their "small" garden admiring not only the fine old patriarchs like *R. falconeri*, *R. thomsonii* and *arboreum* hybrids, but some smaller and younger species like *R. baileyi*, *R. beesianum*, *R. ramsdenianum* and *R. camelliaeflorum*. I was especially interested in a plant of *R. shepherdii* with beautiful peeling cinnamon-coloured bark, and was reassured when told that Mr. Davidian had seen it and verified its purity.

BENMORE in Argyll, given to the nation by the Younger family and ECKFORD across the road and now the part time home of Mr. John Younger, are gardens that a visitor to Scotland must see. At Benmore there is *R. mollyanum*. When I first saw this species in bloom at Windsor I thought it must be the most beautiful of all the *mollyanums*. The one at Brodick was simply superb standing well over 20 feet tall. Now here was the 'Benmore' clone that had been awarded the F.C.C. in '57 and regarded by some as the finest because of its deep pink colour and large flowers. It is hard to choose between them, because they are all wonderful clones.

ECKFORD contains a few treasures not even found in the better known Benmore. Here is a perfect example of a small garden able to display a collection of real gems. Near the house is a fine specimen of *R. delavayi*. The tight rounded trusses of blood red flowers make the tree an arresting sight from a great distance. I liked a form of *R. pocophorum* very much because of its heavy indumentum. Of course personal taste enters to a large extent in the selection of ones that are considered to be especially good. The less attractive one may be just as true a species I have found. Some other very fine forms of the species seen at Eckford were *R. floribundum*, *R. glischrum*, *R. glischroides* and *R. meddianum* var. *atrokermesinum*.

GLENDIOICK near Perth probably should not be grouped with the smaller gardens because the plantings are actually quite extensive. Here the emphasis is definitely on quality not quantity. Euan and Peter Cox have made an effort over the years to obtain every good and outstanding form of the species that they could grow in their somewhat difficult climate. As I have mentioned previously, I have never seen anywhere such well grown dwarf rhododendrons. They are all fine forms. I was not expecting to see a number of the Fortunei, Thomsonii and Falconeri Series growing in a protecting wood. Two of the finest forms of *R. souliei*, one pink and the other white, that I ever saw were in full bloom and growing happily at the edge of the woods.

The advantages of propagation by self-pollination have been amply demonstrated by Euan and Peter Cox. I was delighted to see row after row of identical appearing seedlings raised from self-pollinated seed. Their success I am convinced is due in large measure to their care both in timing and technique. For them it is certainly paying off in the propagation of some of the species that are hard to root from cuttings.

If the reader has followed these comments thus far, he is probably wondering why I have not said anything about the fine gardens of North Ireland nor anything about such famous gardens as Exbury, Wisley, Bodnant, Lochinch and barely mentioned in passing the Royal Botanic Gardens and Windsor Great Park.

I have not included any observations on North Ireland here because a short report has been published in the American Rhododendron Society Bulletin of July 15, 1964. As to the well known and extensive gardens mentioned above, I feel that to do justice to any one of them would take a separate article. We visited them all and were deeply impressed with the wealth of rhododendrons to be found. Our respect and appreciation for the hundreds of fine species growing in these gardens is evidenced by the fact that we visited Exbury, Wisley and Bodnant at least twice, spent a week at the Royal Botanic Garden and a total of nearly three weeks at Windsor Great Park over a two and a half month period. In none of these gardens did we exhaust the possibilities of enjoyment and learning. From late March when the early species were at the height of their blooming, through the month of April when most of the remaining species came into flower, and on into May when the azaleas and hybrids put on their gorgeous display, we followed the changing season, travelling up and down Great Britain visiting rhododendron species gardens.

Words are inadequate to describe the charm of Great Britain in the springtime with its world of fine gardens. The beauty of the gardens spills over into the cities with the many Flower Shows culminating in that magnificent spectacle, the Chelsea Show. To one very appreciative American couple the whole island seemed one vast garden, cherished and cared for by knowledgeable, friendly and exceedingly hospitable people.

THE CULTURE OF THE MADDENII AND EDGEWORTHII SERIES OF RHODODENDRONS IN THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST OF SCOTLAND

By SIR JAMES HORLICK, Bt., V.M.H.

TO an Englishman like myself who settled on an Island off the South West coast of Scotland some twenty years ago one of the most fascinating of all the many fascinating prospects before me was the possibility of being able to grow a few members of these two delightful series and their hybrids out of doors, for "down South" at Sunninghill it was only possible to grow them satisfactorily under glass.

The climate, though probably not as mild as parts of Cornwall and certainly not as mild or suitable as many parts of Ireland, still lends itself with the help of the Gulf Stream to the outdoor cultivation of many of these lovely plants, not only because of the mildness of the climate—in my own garden at Gigha the lowest temperature of the 1962/63 Winter was 14° Fahrenheit of frost—but also because they are to a certain extent impervious to the salt laden winds prevalent throughout the Winter and occasionally at other times of the year as well. My own theory regarding their impunity to wind is that it is because so many of them are epiphytes growing high up on trees in the Himalayas where I imagine the winds must often be of gale force or more.

What are the pros and cons of these shrubs? Points in favour to my mind are (1) the great length of the series' flowering period, with *ciliatum* in early April to *crassum* and *manipurens* in early July; (2) scented flowers, the famous old hybrid 'Fragrantissimum' frequently grown as a greenhouse pot plant purely because of its scent, *manipurens* which fills the surrounding garden with the scent from its huge whitey-cream trusses in July, are examples and there are many others; (3) the glossy, green beauty of their foliage; (4) ability to stand up against salt laden winds. As a test I had ten *R. johnstoneanum* and *Maddenii* seedlings some 3' to 4' high growing amongst 3' to 4' Sitka Spruce on the weather side in the

open (West) throughout the 1962/63 Winter and only one had its foliage badly damaged and two or three of the *johnstoneanums* actually flowered. I do not think many hardy hybrids would have survived the hiding these little plants received. They are now quite happy in a far more sheltered spot and fully recovered.

Points against are (1) rather obviously, dislike of heavy frost (2) straggly growth of many types (3) similarity of bloom amongst quite a number of different types.

Throughout the Winters of 1961/62 and 1962/63 here only three plants were lost and they were all "none too well" to start with—*R. rhabdotum*, *R. taggianum* and a good form of *R. maddenii*—and I have some 18 different types, 9 sub-series *Ciliicalyx*, 6 sub-series *Maddenii*, 4 sub-series *Megacalyx*, 2 *Edgeworthii* series *bullatum* and *bullatum* pink form.

The other gardens which I know best, Ardkinglas, Brodick, Crarae, Glenarn, Inverewe, Lochinch and Logan grow these delicious plants far better than Gigha, I like to think because they have more shelter. To see the *lindleyis* at Crarae and Glenarn is a wonderful experience whilst the old *crassums* at Inverewe are a splendid sight and there are a number of large and flourishing specimens of the *Maddenii* and *Edgeworthii* series at Brodick where they grow magnificently as indeed they do at Lochinch and Logan which I do not know so well.

Then there are the full *Maddenii* and *Edgeworthii* hybrids headed to my mind by 'Fragrantissimum' which flowers away every year, 'Chrysomanicum', 'Parisienne', 'R. W. Rye' and 'Princess Alice' and others, all lovely but which I find are more prone to frosted flower and growth buds than the species. Following these are the half and quarter *Maddenii* hybrids which flourish here immoderately, especially the *Cinnabarinum* hybrids headed by 'Royal Flush', 'Cinnandrum', 'Bodnant Yellow', 'Rose Mangles', 'Polly Roy' and the Ladies Berry, Chamberlain and Rosebery in their almost innumerable forms.

Which are my favourites? There is no doubt in my mind which is No. 1, *R. 'Fragrantissimum'*, quick to root as a layer, very floriferous, not faddy about position as she grows all over the garden better, of course, on the hill than down in my flat wood, and scents the whole place from middle to late May. If she has a fault, she is inclined to be very straggly and to get her flower and growth buds frosted. With me *R. bullatum*, pink form, will only grow against a wall, flowering April/May. *R. lindleyi* with big, white, scented trusses flowers early to mid May. The Ludlow and

Sherriff variety at Glenarn is a wonderful plant although, as are many others of the series, very straggly in habit. *R. manipurens*, one big plant in particular from Lord Derby's garden at Cowarth, Sunninghill, is some 10 feet \times 10 feet and just coming out as I write this in the last day of June. It has huge trusses of whitey-cream flowers which flood the whole surround with their scent. A magnificent spectacle. *R. polyandrum*, yellow form, has trusses of huge lemon-coloured flowers in late May to early June.

Lastly, which of the species is, in my opinion, the hardiest? I think in this garden it is undoubtedly *R. johnstoneanum* flowering April/May.

I hope that the above short account has shown how very rewarding the growing of these magnificent series can be and that it will be the cause of others living in suitable environments to try their hands at raising them.

Attached is a list of the Maddenii Series grown at Gigha.

Maddenii Series

Subseries Ciliicalyx

burmanicum
 ciliatum, white and yellow forms
 formosum?
 iteophyllum
 johnstoneanum
 parryae
 scopulorum, very small
 supranubium?
 valentinianum

Subseries Maddenii

brachysiphon
 crassum
 maddenii
 manipurens
 odoriferum
 polyandrum, white and yellow forms.

Subseries Megacalyx

dalhousiae
 headfortianum
 lindleyi
 megacalyx

Edgeworthii Series

bullatum, white and pink forms

Full Maddenii and Edgeworthii Hybrids

burmanicum \times Sesterianum*

Chrysomanicum. (burmanicum \times chrysodoron)

Countess of Haddington. (ciliatum \times dalhousiae)

Eldorado. (johnstoneanum \times valentinianum)

Fragrantissimum. (edgeworthii \times formosum)

John Bull. (bullatum \times johnstoneanum)

johnstoneanum \times cubittii

Iola. (bullatum \times valentinianum)

Lady Alice Fitzwilliam?

Laerdal. (dalhousiae \times johnstoneanum)

lindleyi \times sino-nuttallii

Parisienne. (burmanicum \times valentinianum)

Princess Alice. (ciliatum \times edgeworthii)

R. W. Rye. (chrysodoron \times johnstoneanum)

Suave

Tyermannii. (formosum \times nuttallii.)

- * This plant came from Gill of Cornwall and its name appears nowhere in any list. The plant, however, is certainly a full maddenii.

NOTES FROM LAMELLEN

By E. W. M. MAGOR, C.M.G, O.B.E.

A RESCUE operation was started in this garden in 1962, after 21 years neglect since my Father died in 1941 after growing rhododendrons from seed for nearly 40 years. Inevitably, some of his best plants have been lost in the interval, and very few of the treasures that he raised in the last 10 years of his life have survived here.

Fortunately, however, the evil effects of this have been mitigated to some extent because Exbury, Bodnant, Borde Hill, and other well-known rhododendron gardens had taken some of his seedlings every year for a number of years before the war. After my Father's death, further seedlings and young plants went to these gardens and also to Wisley, and Windsor made a notable foray, so few of the rhododendrons my Father left behind are lost to cultivation. Moreover, for several years, our very good neighbour, General Eric Harrison, kept a watchful eye on the rhododendrons for us, and saved a number of precious lives. Both he and others of my Father's friends, have been very generous too in offering us back lost material that originated from Lamellen, and it has been very heartening to receive encouragement from some of his correspondents from as far afield as Japan and the U.S.A., as well as Scotland and nearer home.

After a succession of tenants not interested in rhododendrons, and five years without one at all, our first problem was one of access. Immediately, this involved the removal of a big branch from a tall cherry to allow a furniture van to get up the drive, but less urgently it entailed re-surfacing three quarters of a mile of drive, and the severe and continuing cutting back of conifers, laurels and rhododendrons that in some places were meeting in the middle of the drive.

On a previous leave from East Africa in 1957, largely spent in spring cleaning after our last tenants, we had done some major surgery on some good rhododendrons then showing signs of decline, notably a good *R. macabe anum* and a very good *R. maddenii*, both of which have nobly repaid this attention.

In the last two years, and probably for several years to come, much of our most useful work has been done with axe and saw, cutting back, cutting out dead wood, and thinning nurseries 20 feet high with plants still three feet apart. In my wife's case, secateurs were the most effective weapon, and what she used to deal with half an acre of bamboo (*Arundinaria palmata*), one of three big patches that advance a foot a year in every direction. An early entry in my Father's journal records doubt whether this bamboo would prove too tender, and in the centre of this particular thicket my wife cut her way through the rings of wire netting that had been pegged down lovingly round the original precious little plants. She also found the skeletons of some of my Father's earliest rhododendrons, including a good *delavayi*, which had been choked and killed by this pest. The rhizomes for the most part seem to have been effectively killed by a solution of sodium chlorate, and it remains to be seen how long it will take to wash this out before the ground can be replanted; at present the weeds have only just begun to return.

1962 was a year of discovery, spent largely in identifying what we had left, a process that is likely to continue for several more years, in which we have had the greatest assistance from Edinburgh. Just for the hell of it we started showing, both in Cornwall and in London, and found the judges encouraging and kind; naming was difficult, especially hybrids, and more than once a judge's eye was caught by *Rhododendron Sijui* ("Don't know", in Swahili).

1962 was not an outstanding year here for flower, but the late summer and autumn proved just right for bud, and a splendid lot was set, which for the most part withstood the exceptional cold of January 1963. Very little damage in fact was done by this: *Daphniphyllum macropodum* was almost the only casualty, though *Drimys winteri* was badly cut, but recovered as so often before. The only rhododendron casualty was *R. giganteum*, an unhappy plant 40 years old and only 5 feet high that had never flowered and is badly cut whenever there is a hard winter; this time it really seems to have had it, but we have not quite given up hope that it may recover, as it often has before.

After a late start, 1963 was thus a splendid year for bloom. *Magnolia campbellii*, 60 feet high, must have had 2,000 flowers open by the middle of March. The Rhododendron Competition on the 19th March was cancelled for lack of entries, though in the event Lamellen could have shown in 14 out of the 22 classes,

though this did not seem possible on the date the entries closed. *R. hookeri*, *fargesii*, *sutchuenense* and *mallotum* were among the species out, with *calophytum*, *barbatum*, and *meddianum* not far behind. It was a particularly good year for the large-leaved species, *macabeanum* surpassing itself, *falconeri* very good, and *grande*, *hodgsonii*, *arizelum*, *preptum*, *peregrinum*, *mollyanum*, *praestans*, *coriaceum*, *galactinum* and *sidereum* not disgraced. Only *eximium* missed, of those in good health, after flowering very freely in 1962, and in preparation for doing so again in 1964.

Our only remaining *R. sinogrande*, very overgrown and sickly, was given severe treatment in 1961 and is responding very well. In the autumn of 1963 we unearthed from under fallen conifers three flattened relics of what appear to be *R. macabeanum* which have been replanted and appear to be recovering. A nursery we have thinned has revealed what appear to be two more, drawn up to nearly 20 feet, and still seeking vigorously for the light beneath an old sequoia; close to them equally tall seedlings of *R. coriaceum* and *fictolacteam* are also looking better already for some elbow room and light.

A highlight during the year was a visit by Mr. and Mrs. Alan Mitchell from Farnham, to look at our conifers, and they recorded a *Thuja plicata zebrina* of 61 feet, four cryptomerias over 70 feet, one of 87 feet, a *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana wissellii* of 55 feet, and an *Athrotaxis selaginoides* of 41 feet, as well as a tulip tree of 90 feet.

By contrast with 1963, 1964 has not been such a good year for flower. The season started late with *R. Nobleanum* 'Lamellen' in the third week of January, and ended with *R. auriculatum* and its hybrids starting to come out earlier than usual in the second week of July. The *discolors* and *diaprepes* gave us quite a good show for a daughter's wedding in the first week of July. In between, after the mild February, followed by cold east winds in early March, the flowering sequence was upset, a number of the early rhododendrons being overtaken by the later ones in March and April. By the end of a warm May everything was a fortnight ahead of previous recent years, and the wet June then produced a tremendous growth, of both rhododendrons and weeds, far in excess of anything seen here for several years.

We have now started propagating, by layers and cuttings, concentrating to start with on the treasures that are on their last legs, notably *R. peregrinum* (the original rogue plant), *R. lyi*, *R. wightii*, *R. lacteam* and *R. fictolacteam*. We have had requests

for seed from Japan and the U.S.A., which we hope to meet, though we hesitate over this as we have not had the time to do any self-pollination and do not know what the bumble-bee may produce. As it is, Edinburgh have refused to allow some surprising things to be what they purport to be, and doubt has been cast on the legitimacy of several old plants in the large-leaved series, for which I think a Himalayan rather than a Cornish bumble bee or my Father must be blamed. This however did not prevent a *hodgsonii* of doubtful birth winning its class at the Rhododendron Show.



Photo: J. E. Downward

FIG. 5 — *Rhododendron griffithianum*, a pure white clone with green at the base which won first prize in Class 15 of the Rhododendron Show on 5th and 6th May, 1964 when entered by Major E. W. M. Magor of Lamellen, Cornwall (see p. 131)



Photo: J. E. Downward

FIG. 6—*Rhododendron* 'Leonardslee Lemon' A.M. 25th May, 1964 when exhibited by Sir Giles Loder, Bt., Leonardslee, Horsham, (see p. 167)

NOTES ON DWARF RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS

By E. H. M. and P. A. COX

IN writing notes on dwarf rhododendron hybrids one has to be careful not to mention too many names. For instance there are now any number of hybrids with the blood in them of *R. forrestii* var *repens* and *R. williamsianum*, many of which are now obtainable. Most are useful and some are very good, but others are definitely surpassed by something else rather similar and therefore should be discarded.

We have tried to confine ourselves to plants which do not normally exceed five feet. We have dealt with them in groups trying to show some sequence in time of flowering. While much work on this type of hybrid has been done in the past, this has slowed down in the British Isles except in a few smaller collections. There is, however, one exception, Since *R. yakusimanum* has become so popular, everyone, who is interested in hybridising, has been trying it as a parent. Some fairly useful hybrids have been produced so far but surprisingly few considering the amount of work that has been done on those lines. Probably we shall see really first class hybrids once second and third generations come along.

Abroad considerably more crossing of dwarfer species and hybrids is being done. In Germany Dietrich Hobbie has been making vast numbers of crosses, chiefly using *R. forrestii* var *repens* and *R. williamsianum* on to cast-iron hybrids. Unfortunately a number of inferior seedlings have been distributed instead of propagating only his best clones. This is a pity as some excellent clones have already been produced.

Holland is busy on the same sort of lines, trying to develop compact trusses on lower growing plants. We shall certainly see some good dwarfs come from there in a short while.

In America rhododendrons have only recently become popular, but as is usual in the United States once started they have become exceptionally keen and in particular, on dwarfer hybrids for their smaller-sized gardens. Unfortunately for years they have suffered from a lack of many of the better species and good forms so their

progress has been rather hampered, but this is now in the process of being rectified. We are already seeing some very fine results.

The first rhododendron hybrids to flower in the winter or early spring are those evolved largely from the species *dauricum*, *ciliatum*, *moupinense*, *lutescens* and *leucaspis*. Most are good thriving plants, very free-flowering with comparatively large flowers, but they are not for a frost-pocket. In a mild spring with us all will flower in February or March. 'Praecox' (*ciliatum* × *dauricum*) is the oldest standby and the only one really well known. It is very reliable, but its colour, rosy-purple, is not everyone's favourite. 'Cilpinense' (*ciliatum* × *moupinense*) is excellent with large pale pink flowers and is becoming increasingly popular. 'Tessa' (*moupinense* × 'Praecox') dark rosy-lilac and 'Tessa Roza' in shades of deep rich pink are improvements on 'Praecox' in flower but possibly not so much in habit. 'Olive' (*dauricum* × *moupinense*) is quite a pretty mallow-purple but we don't think it quite as good.

The yellows in this group include 'Bo-peep' (*lutescens* × *moupinense*), an erect growing, airy sort of plant, of which there is a lovely specimen at Crarae on Loch Fyne. 'Fine Feathers Primrose' is similar in colour with denser growth. 'Fine Feathers' itself ('Cilpinense' × *lutescens*) is creamy-white flushed with pink. One of our favourites is 'Valaspis' (*leucaspis* × *valentinianum*). This is lower growing and more spreading, pale yellow with its flowers pointing slightly downwards. The new hybrids from Caerhays will almost certainly prove fine additions to this group. They include 'Golden Oriole Talavera' (*moupinense* white form × *sulfureum*) and 'Golden Oriole Venetia' (*moupinense* pink form × *sulfureum*).

A little later in April come three old hybrids of a good soft pink. 'Grievii' and 'Multiflorum' are both hybrids of *ciliatum* × *virgatum*, while 'Rosy Bell' is *ciliatum* × *glaucophyllum*. They all grow three to four feet and are useful plants.

There are some excellent whites now becoming available. 'Bric-à-brac' (*leucaspis* × *moupinense*), low growing with chocolate anthers has never been really popular, but the new 'Snow Lady' (*ciliatum*? × *leucaspis*) and 'Lucy Lou' ((*ciliatum* × *leucaspis*) × *leucaspis*) both from the United States may well become excellent companions for darker colours. 'Snow Lady' in particular is a lovely pure white.

Slightly later, usually in early April, comes 'Emasculum', the same parentage as 'Praecox' but quite distinct, a pale rosy-lilac

without stamens and coming out after 'Praecox' is usually finished flowering. 'Seta' (*moupinense* \times *spinuliferum*) received a well deserved F.C.C. in 1960. It is a good pink with darker lines down the petals. Its charming narrow tubular flowers are inherited from its *spinuliferum* parentage. This is a first rate plant that deserves much wider planting.

Also early in April are a number of yellow hybrids, chiefly of *burmanicum*, *valentinianum*, *chrysodoron* etc parentage. All are rather similar, are of a good yellow, but rather tender for many gardens. Some even lose their flower buds in milder districts. This means they are only suitable for the greenhouse in colder districts. They include 'Parisienne' (*burmanicum* \times *valentinianum*), 'Chrysomanicum' (*burmanicum* \times *chrysodoron*) and 'Eldorado' (*johnstonianum* \times *valentinianum*). We can hope for hardier plants of this type in future as more hybridising is carried out.

Early April brings out the first of the hybrids of *forrestii* var *repens*, by the nature of their parent mostly low growing and compact. Most are very free flowering, but not all, and in most red is the predominant colour. Several retain the ability of creeping along the ground.

Many crosses have been made of this type, possibly too many, and it is difficult to pick out more than a few which are outstanding. Several with the first name of 'Little' are good such as the dwarf 'Little Ben' (*repens* \times *neriiflorum*), the more sprawling 'Little Bert' (*euchaëtes* \times *repens*) and the very bright red 'Little Joe', an American hybrid, (*repens*) \times 'May Day'. 'Ethel' ('F. C. Puddle' \times *repens*) is another good scarlet, but it has a shy flowering form. Many of these brilliant reds come from Bodnant and include the well known 'Elizabeth' and its creeping form 'Creeping Jenny' (*griersonianum* \times *repens*). They are certainly among the finest low growing hybrids. Others from Bodnant include 'Fascinator' (*repens* \times 'Hierathlyn'), carmine shot with turkey red, but a little slow to flower and 'Yeoman' (*Choremia* \times *repens*) more of a turkey red.

In late April comes 'Carmen' (*didymum* \times *repens*), one of the best of these hybrids with dark red waxy flowers, lovely with the sun shining through. We have a plant of similar parentage from the Gibsons at Glenarn which is very like 'Carmen' except that it always flowers at the end of May. Both are very free-flowering and reliable. *Repens* has also been a parent of many of Herr Hobbie's German hybrids. Unfortunately many which have been released are not from selected clones, but in time we shall certainly see some first class plants. So far the best red to our knowledge

is Elisabeth Hobbie ('Essex Scarlet' \times *repens*), not many flowers to a truss but these open a glowing red. It flowers when young. Other reds include Gertrude Schäale (*repens* \times 'Prometheus'), a good red in the better clones, again few flowers to the truss. Clone 12 weathers badly; clone 7 may be better. Mr. Shaw at Benmore tells us that Ursula Siems ('Earl of Athlone' \times *repens*) has a good habit and foliage with dusky red flowers, and that Linswegeanum ('Britannia' \times *repens*) has frilled *thomsonii*-red flowers and more upright growth while Isaac Newton (*thomsonii* \times *repens*) in the form at Benmore has rather small flowers of a carmine-red. Ems (*repens* \times 'Purple Splendour') we like with flowers of a deep cherry-red better some years than others. Here again some poorer clones have been released.

Flowering slightly later than the majority of the *repens* crosses come the hybrids with *williamsianum* as a parent. Many hybridists have dabbled with this species. It is a little difficult to sum them up, but on the whole it can be said that nearly all make attractive young growth of a bronzy tinge. Most have a compact, tidy habit, while the trusses tend to be floppy. Flower colour is rarely strong with a predominance of rather indeterminate pinks. But several deeper pinks do occur, reliable plants flowering in April/May. 'Treasure' (*repens* \times *williamsianum*) as can be expected from its parentage is low growing of a good dark pink. Taller and on the borderline of what we call dwarfs are 'Jock' (*griersonianum* \times *williamsianum*), 'Humming Bird' (*haematodes* \times *williamsianum*) and 'Thomwilliams' (*thomsonii* \times *williamsianum*), the last is the deepest in colour. 'Wilbar' ('Barclayi' \times *williamsianum*) is another good pink with fine shining coppery young growth.

Those of a paler pink often fading to white are more numerous. Three hybrids of the same parentage (*williamsianum* \times *orbiculare*) are all good compact plants with masses of pink flowers; 'Temple Belle', 'James Barto' and 'Mission Bells', the last two being American. 'Whimsey' ('Bow Bells' \times *souliei*) also American is a little more upright in growth, while the pale 'Brocade' ('Vervae-niana' \times *williamsianum*) covers itself with sheets of off-white in May. Olympic Lady, both white and pink forms, with the odd parentage of 'Loderi King George' \times *williamsianum* are both charming and comparatively low growing, while 'Varna' ('Carmen' \times *williamsianum*) is very low growing with flowers of a curious mixture of yellow and rose.

It is perhaps a little early to gauge the value of Hobbie's *williamsianum* hybrids, but at Benmore Libelle ('Faggetter's

Favourite' \times *williamsianum*) shows promise with flowers of a pale pink, flushed and striped deeper pink as does Fritz Henssler ('Mrs. Lindsay Smith' \times *williamsianum*) rose fading to white, very vigorous and free-flowering.

'Cowslip' (*wardii* \times *williamsianum*) is counted among the pale yellow hybrids, but possibly preferable is 'Moonstone', a very attractive creamy-yellow. The latter and the excellent 'Bow Bells' with its attractive young growth and bright pink flowers are two of the most popular of all hybrids in the western United States. Both are almost perfect for the small garden, always remaining neat and tidy.

The so-called blue hybrids flower in April and early May. There is not much to choose between them except for slight variations in time of flowering and height. Some have a tendency to chlorotic foliage particularly in the young growth. In our own garden 'Sapphire' ('Blue Tit' \times *impeditum*) is the lowest growing, up to two feet, followed by 'Augfast' (*augustinii* \times *fastigiatum*), in our form rather a paler mauve but a good rounded habit. 'Blue Tit' (*augustinii* \times *impeditum*) is neither so dark nor such a good blue as 'Blue Diamond' (*augustinii* \times 'Intrifast'). The latter parent (*intricatum* \times *fastigiatum*) is another low growing hybrid. 'Blue Diamond' will grow up to six feet but with us is the best of the 'blues'. 'Ilam Violet' ('Electra' \times *russatum*) has not yet flowered with us but is said to be good. 'Songbird' and 'Songster' are two newcomers both clones of 'Blue Tit' \times *russatum*. Also newcomers are 'Saint Tudy' and 'Saint Breward', the latter of which got an F.C.C. in 1962. All are easily grown and free-flowering but are better when grown in a sunny position.

In contrast to the 'blues' come the *racemosum* hybrids, predominantly pink and exceptionally free-flowering, so much so that it sometimes checks their growth. Their main fault is that ugly seed-heads are often left. 'Racil' (*ciliatum* \times *racemosum*) is a good pale pink in early April, but its foliage, like others in this group, is inclined to be sparse and not very attractive. Two new American hybrids of *racemosum* \times *pemakoense* are 'Pera' and 'Rose Elf'. The latter is attractive, very free-flowering white flushed with pink and violet. 'Fittra' (*dauricum* \times *racemosum*) is excellent in flower with many-flowered trusses of deep rose-pink in April/May but its habit is a little leggy. 'Spinulosum' (*racemosum* \times *spinuliferum*) when growing well produces arching stems with apricot-pink flowers growing well down the stem, a fine effect.

In April also come the few progeny of *R. caucasicum*. 'Jacksonii' (*caucasicum* \times 'Nobleanum') is a very old hybrid that should be much better known, a clear rose-pink with a deeper stripe on the outside. 'Cunningham's Sulphur' pale yellow, its flower like a form of *R. caucasicum* which often produces a second crop of flowers in autumn. 'Canary' (*campliocarpum* \times *caucasicum*) is one of the brightest lemon-yellow flowered rhododendrons, while the foliage is also tinted yellow. Its main fault is that in a wet cold spring such as that of 1963 it refuses to open its flower buds. These three are all dwarf and slow-growing and flower at an early age.

Most of the progeny from *R. haematodes* are too large for these notes. Almost all produce flowers of a very fine scarlet on compact plants with foliage with a good indumentum. 'May Day' (*griersonianum* \times *haematodes*) is one of the finest of all red hybrids. 'Grosclaude' (*erigynum* \times *haematodes*) is also excellent and a little later to flower. Another group, a little too large, come from *R. dichroanthum*. Several are in commerce but few are really popular, possibly owing to their arty-crafty colours. Only 'Fabia' (*dichroanthum* \times *griersonianum*) seems to be really well known with its orange-salmon flowers. It is being increasingly used in the United States as a parent, but it is too early to assess the result. Two of these 'Fabia' hybrids which are worth watching are 'Goldbug' ('Fabia' \times *wardii*) and 'Evening Glow' (*discolor* \times 'Fabia'). The latter has blotches of bright lemon-yellow. 'Tidbit' and 'Ella' are two useful American hybrids of *dichroanthum* \times *wardii*, both with a yellow groundwork.

R. yakusimanum is rapidly becoming one of the most popular of the lower-growing species, and will, as mentioned earlier, probably produce some outstanding hybrids. At present those which have recently received awards are too new to judge of their ultimate merit as garden plants. Most make low compact bushes which flower while quite young, but the flower colours seem a little indeterminate. From Wisley those which show promise include 'Renoir' (*yakusimanum* \times 'Pauline') and 'Lady Bowes Lyon' (*yakusimanum* \times 'Pilgrim'). In America David Leach seems to be on the road to success in producing a dwarf hardy white by crossing *yakusimanum* with *catawbiense album*.

Only a few hybrids occur which do not fit into any of the above groups, largely owing to the comparatively few species which have been extensively used as parents. For instance species of the *anthopogon* series have been used very little. We can only recall one that has so far made its mark, 'Sarled' (*sargentianum* \times

trichostomum var. *ledoides*), a creamy pink in May, a good grower of excellent habit, and lasts well.

In the *Lepidotum* series few hybrids again occur. We have a pretty little natural hybrid between *lowndesii* and *lepidotum*, semi-deciduous, compact and low growing with flat flowers of a good pink. 'Prostigiatum' (*prostratum* \times *fastigiatum*) is a neat and brilliant deep purple but the flowers shed quickly. 'Pink Drift' (*calostrotum* \times *scintillans*) is another marriage between the *Saluenense* and *Lapponicum* series. It is a dense grower and always free-flowering of a not unpleasant magenta-pink.

It is odd how little work has been done with the dwarf yellow species other than the *Boothii* series and *R. burmanicum* and *R. valentinianum*. 'Remo' (*lutescens* \times *valentinianum*) as we grew it had to be discarded but other clones may be better. The colour was a bright yellow but the plant had no merit. 'Chink' (*keiskei* \times *trichocladum*) received an A.M. in 1961, but as *R. keiskei* has flowers of poor substance and texture we cannot see the point of using it as a parent. 'Yellow Hammer,' (*flavidum* \times *sulfureum*) is often too tall, but it can be kept in bounds. Our own hybrid 'Chikor' (*ludlowii* \times *chryseum*) is proving a very reliable dwarf hybrid, flowering mid- to late May and covering itself with creamy-yellow flowers. It is much more easily grown than its parent *R. ludlowii*.

Crosses of *R. carolinianum* or *minus* and *ferrugineum* have produced the old 'Wilsoni' or 'Laetevirens' and 'Myrtifolium'. These are rose-coloured and free-flowering in June. They make a good evergreen background and will grow in almost any situation. Among the new hybrids from the United States there is the Award of Excellence 'Cutie', a phlox-purple and said to be a hybrid of *R. calostrotum*.

From Dietrich Hobbie in Germany comes Suomi ('Linswegeanum' \times 'Metternianum'), a bright red with deeper edging, said by Herr Hobbie to be long lasting in flower. He has lately been using the dwarf yellow *R. chrysanthum*, the L & S form of *R. wardii* and *R. brachycarpum* as parents which should produce some interesting hardy hybrids in the medium dwarf class.

To sum up there are now many first rate low growing hybrids, enough to suit all tastes and situations; but there is still room for more, particularly among the yellows and true whites for mid- and late season. As far as reds, pinks and pastel shades are concerned new introductions worth their salt must be really outstanding. In the past far too many inferior plants in these groups have been named.

RAISING RHODODENDRONS FROM SEED

MAJOR-GENERAL E. G. W. W. HARRISON

IN starting a garden, where rhododendrons are to be one of the main features, one must consider whether the collection will be chiefly comprised of well-known plants, including numerous varieties that have received F.C.C. and A.M. awards, or whether the greater number of plants are to be grown from seed.

If the first alternative is chosen the gardener is assured of an array of first class plants of his own choosing, always provided he is able to obtain the forms he wants, but he will probably be obliged to accept a number of grafted plants, and he will have nothing to show that cannot be seen in many other gardens.

If the second alternative is adopted, it would still be necessary to purchase the best forms of a number of the species, whose parental qualities have already been proved, and perhaps some of the best hybrids, for, although friends may be ready to give pollen, it is far more satisfactory for the seed-parent to be in the cultivator's own garden. Propagation from seed has the advantage that the plants are on their own roots, that various varieties can be produced at little cost, and that the garden will be able to show plants that can be seen nowhere else. In other words the garden will be more intimately the property of the owner. Growing from seed is exciting and interesting, but it has the disadvantage that it will be several years before any flowers can be expected. Nevertheless, once the initial period of some five or six years is over, there will always be a succession of plants each season flowering for the first time: and what in the gardening world could be of greater interest!

Let it be said at once that this short article is not written with any idea of adding anything new to the culture of rhododendrons from seed, but merely to encourage those who have never indulged in this fascinating pastime. The writer started with no knowledge whatever nearly twenty years ago, has derived much pleasure, and has discovered that the most amateurish of growers can produce something that is not objectionable.

The crossing, sowing, and raising of rhododendrons is dead easy, and the young plants appear to be free from any form of disease. Roughly the procedure is as follows:—

- (a) Emasculate the seed parent, i.e. cut off the petals and stamens, preferably just before the flower opens.
- (b) When the stigma of the seed parent is sticky, probably in a couple of days' time, rub the pollen from a stamen of the pollen parent on to the stigma of the seed parent. Take off any flowers on the truss not so treated, and mark the truss.
- (c) Collect the seed pods when ripe, probably between October and January depending on the variety, and store in a cool place away from artificial heating.
- (d) About the end of March sow in a well drained pan sprinkling the seed on top of the soil which should contain a high proportion of sand and fine leaf mould; cover with a glass and keep in a cold greenhouse in the shade.
- (e) Germination under these conditions takes about six weeks; the seedlings can be pricked out into pans late in the summer, and should be ready for planting in an outside nursery in a couple of years' time or even less.

If it is desired to reproduce a species from seed, the flower should be treated in the same way and pollinated from itself. A few species, *griffithianum* is one, do not readily set seed from self-pollination and another plant should be used, but this is rare. However, this point encourages the thought that it may be better for ensuring strength of constitution to use another plant of the same species for pollination, whenever such a course is possible. Some species naturally pollinate themselves, and the seed collected from them will often come true, even when they have not been artificially 'selfed'. This seems to apply more often to the big-leaved varieties; the writer grew *macabeum* and *calophytum* from seed, taken from a garden where there were many other rhododendrons also in flower, and all the progeny came true, but of course it is far better to self-pollinate whenever possible in order to get a true result.

There are two rules to remember when cross-pollinating. The first that lepidote and elepidote rhododendrons will not inter-marry except in rare instances; the second that, whenever possible, the flower with the shorter style should be used as the seed parent in order to give a better chance of fertilization; herein may lie the reason why the larger-leaved species with the longer styles often come true from collected seed. It has been generally

accepted that no particular characteristic is passed to the progeny by the seed-parent as opposed to the pollen-parent, but the cross between *thayerianum* and *griersonianum*, two widely differing species, done both ways, and of which a large number of plants were originally raised, showed that with *thayerianum* as the seed parent there was less flower and more upright growth than in the case of *griersonianum* as seed-parent. Such an example would indicate that the more floriferous species should be used as the seed-parent, and that the habit of the progeny tends to follow the seed parent.

A careful study of the Rhododendron Handbook will reveal which have the most successful parents, and also the crosses which have earned awards; anyone starting this absorbing game might wish to make some of these crosses again. It is important to realise that only the best forms of both parents are likely to produce the best hybrids.

As would be expected if the parents are similar to one another and closely related, the seedlings produced by them will vary little; where the parents differ widely from each other greater differences in the seedlings are to be expected. This is where the smaller garden is at a disadvantage, because enough plants cannot be grown to flowering stage, and the best of the batch may be disposed of before they bloom.

As an instance of a cross between similar and nearly related species, *callimorphum* \times *williamsianum* can be quoted. Both parents are of the *Thomsonii* series, both have small heart-shaped leaves, and both have pink flowers of similar shape, but they differ in the habit and growth of the bush. Seven plants of this cross, kept until flowering stage, showed little variation in their flowers and leaves, but some variation in habit following more strongly one parent or the other.

As a wider cross *Barclayi* $\varphi \times$ *williamsianum* can be taken as an example. Between these two plants there is no close resemblance in habit, shape of leaf, or colour and size of flower, but *williamsianum* is of the *Thomsonii* series and one parent of *Barclayi* is *thomsonii* itself. Seven plants of this cross were retained to maturity, which number, although insufficient for any generalisation, does indicate the differences that may be expected in a cross of this nature. Two plants flowered a clear pink, similar in colour to *williamsianum*; two plants are as deep red as *Barclayi*, but rather more of a wine colour; only one plant has some blue in the red, and the other two are a deep pink, strongly veined red. One of

the pale pink varieties is a rounded bush similar in habit to a strong-growing *williamsianum*, but all the remainder are upright in habit of a very regular conical shape. All have the cordate leaf of *williamsianum*, but the young foliage of the two deeply veined varieties is a deep chocolate, considerably more marked than in *williamsianum* itself. The cordate leaf of either *williamsianum* or *orbiculare* seems to stamp itself on any progeny, whatever the other parent.

Where the colour difference is as great as between Lady Chamberlain and *oreotrephes* there can be wide speculation as to the colour of the children. Of four plants of this cross that were retained to flowering age the colours have been recorded as deep mauve, pale clear pink, cream, and pale salmon pink, whereas with *chasmanthum* ♀ x Lady Chamberlain all the plants were varying shades of mauve. But in all the plants the shape of the flower conformed to the grand-parent *cinnabarinum*. It would seem that *cinnabarinum* confers a very strong influence as to the shape of the flower.

If colour is the most important attribute to seek, then it is perhaps also the most elusive. One white and one red parent seems the most risky combination, so often producing a distinctly blue-pink, and a pink with a red may give a similar result. Yellow with white seems fairly safe often giving variation in blotch or spots in the throat, but little variation in the general colour. Crossing two whites may not be quite so successful as it would appear. A yellow with a pink may give a lovely suffused pastel shade, if lucky. Crossing two good reds seems to be the safest bet, because it usually gets a good red, but some of the plants may be far worse than either parent in colour.

As an example of a cross between reds that went well (*eriogynum* × *griersonianum*) × (*griersonianum* × *kingianum*), all excellent reds, can be quoted. Six plants were kept until they flowered, of which five proved similar to one another with bright geranium-red flowers, 11 to 15 flowers in a rather loose truss, rather following the two crosses of *griersonianum* blood. The sixth plant followed *kingianum* more closely with a tight truss of up to 19 flowers of a bright hunting-coat red; also the habit of the bush is nearer the tree-like habit of *kingianum*, and the leaf is less like *griersonianum* than in the other plants. A cross between *thomsonii* and *euchaites* resulted in the good reds that might be expected, except for one plant out of the five retained which had an ugly tinge of blue.

The usual complaint about growing rhododendrons from seed is that they take so long to flower. True it is that cuttings, grafted, or layered plants flower sooner, but it is generally believed that those grown from seed have the longer life. When making a start it does seem a long time to wait for the first flower to appear, but once the initial period is over, and the various seedlings come into flower consecutively each season, the waiting period seems less irksome. In the following table the time taken to first flowering has been given and also the growth that can be expected. The wetter climate of North Cornwall may have tended to strengthen growth, but it should have made little difference to the time for first flowering.

<i>Species or Hybrid</i>	<i>Date Sown</i>	<i>First Flower</i>	<i>Size 1964 in Feet</i>
<i>macabeum</i>	1948	1960	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 6$
<i>calophytum</i>	1946	1960	7×8
<i>tsangpoense</i>	1952	1957	$2\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$
<i>ciliatum</i>	1951	1957	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 4$
<i>hippophaeoides</i>	1948	1951	$4\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$
<i>euchaetes</i> \times <i>thomsonii</i>	1952	1960	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 5$
<i>fortunei</i> \times 'Corona'	1953	1960	6×5
<i>fortunei</i> \times 'Mrs. W. C. Slocock'	1949	1960	6×6
<i>wardii</i> \times 'Mrs. W. C. Slocock'	1954	1963	$4 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$
<i>diaprepes</i> \times <i>wardii</i>	1950	1956	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$
<i>diaprepes</i> \times 'Purple Splendour'	1949	1956	$6\frac{1}{4} \times 6$
<i>callimorphum</i> \times <i>williamsianum</i>	1948	1954	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 5$
<i>Barclayi</i> \times <i>williamsianum</i>	1950	1957	$6\frac{1}{4} \times 6$
<i>Barclayi</i> \times 'Werei'	1953	1961	$4\frac{3}{4} \times 5$
'Elizabeth' \times <i>Barclayi</i>	1956	1963	$4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
'Fusilier' \times <i>griffithianum</i>	1953	1959	$6 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
'Tally Ho' \times 'Rapture'	1949	1955	6×5
<i>cinnabarinum</i> \times <i>maddenii</i>	1950	1955	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 7$
<i>augustinii</i> var.			
<i>chasmanthum</i> \times 'Lady Chamberlain'	1950	1955	$5 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$
<i>augustinii</i> var.			
<i>chasmanthum</i> \times <i>concatenans</i>	1950	1957	$4\frac{3}{4} \times 3$
<i>oreotrephes</i> \times <i>concatenans</i>	1950	1957	9×5
<i>ciliatum</i> \times 'Sesterianum'	1952	1957	5×3
<i>valentinianum</i> \times <i>leucaspis</i>	1953	1961	$1\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
<i>augustinii</i> \times 'Saint Breward'	1949	1954	7×5
<i>impositum</i> \times 'Saint Breward'	1954	1958	$2\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$

RHODODENDRONS AT WESTONBIRT ARBORETUM

By T. H. FINDLAY, M.V.O., V.M.H.

ALTHOUGH Westonbirt Arboretum is justly famous for its magnificent trees and shrubs other than rhododendrons, the rhododendron enthusiast is well rewarded by a visit to this arboretum which is now owned by the Forestry Commission, and is being reorganised and rejuvenated by a committee of forestry and horticultural experts.

For a brief history I quote from the Forestry Commission Guide compiled by Mr. R. F. Wood.

“Westonbirt Arboretum was founded by Robert Stayner Holford, who commenced planting in 1829 and established all the fine old specimens of oak, Scots pine and other conifers, which one sees today. His son, Sir George Holford, who succeeded in 1892, greatly augmented the collection of trees and shrubs. Following Sir George Holford's death in 1926, his nephew, the late Lord Morley, continued the development of the Arboretum, with the skilled assistance of his curator, Mr. W. J. Mitchell. At that time the Arboretum formed part of the Westonbirt estate, and its owners lived at Westonbirt House (now a girls' school) in the great park to the south.

Westonbirt Arboretum thus stands as an example of the skilled and sustained endeavour of three generations of distinguished arboriculturists. Since 1956 the responsibility for maintaining this unique asset has been in the hands of the Forestry Commission.

The Arboretum extends to approximately 116 acres, and is fortunate in having a range of soils. The underlying formation is Jurassic limestone, and the eastern parts of the Arboretum have rather shallow soils of a somewhat heavy texture. Towards the west the soils are deeper, lighter and contain little free lime. These differences have been skilfully exploited by the planters. The general elevation is 400 feet, and the rainfall averages about 40 inches.

The Arboretum has been laid out with a system of rides, some broad, straight, and aligned to present impressive vistas, others

winding to give a more intimate effect. Everywhere there is a background of tall trees, planted deep to the rides; most of the collection of rare and ornamental subjects will be seen in the foregrounds. The planting has been carried out most ingeniously to produce interesting contrasts between the form, flower and leaf colour of the smaller trees and the impressive masses of the conifer specimens behind.

Westonbirt is particularly noted for its autumn-colouring trees and shrubs. Of these, the maples (*Acer* species) alone comprise a very remarkable collection, perhaps not to be equalled in Europe. Amongst many other trees and shrubs which have been planted at Westonbirt for autumn colour, special mention may be made of *Cercidiphyllum* and *Parrotia*. There are also many species with attractively coloured fruits, and perhaps the most striking examples are to be found amongst species of *Euonymus*, *Viburnum*, *Sorbus* and *Cotoneaster*. Dogwoods (*Cornus* spp.) have been massed for their stem colour, and attractive bark will also be found amongst maples, birches and cherries. Trees of particularly handsome winter appearance, not commonly cultivated but skilfully planted at Westonbirt, are the various species of *Stewartia*. The great variation of stem form and colour renders Westonbirt a most interesting place even during the winter months.

Flowering trees and shrubs of many families are represented. It is not easy to pick out the most noteworthy subjects, but there are some fine tree magnolias and some particularly good specimens of *Davidia*. In the Down Covert area (Sections XXI and up) there are massed plantations of rhododendrons, including many distinguished specimens of outstanding species and hybrids. Lime-hating plants like these are concentrated in the western part of the Arboretum.

The conifers at Westonbirt should certainly be inspected. The collection is very comprehensive, and a number of them are amongst the largest specimens of their kind in the country. As is usual, the most impressive dimensions are to be found amongst trees from western America. Specially notable are the fine groups of both species of sequoia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*, the wellingtonia and *Sequoia sempervirens*, the redwood). The incense cedars (*Libocedrus*) are a great feature of Westonbirt. In such an arboretum the chances of hybridisation are high, and a notable example which has occurred at Westonbirt is *Pinus holfordiana*, which is a cross between the Mexican White pine and the Bhotan pine from the Himalayas.

While the Arboretum has something of interest to show throughout the growing season, it is undoubtedly at its best in the spring and the autumn. A period from 1st April to the middle of May will embrace the best of the floral display, but autumn colours are most vivid for a much shorter period—which is unfortunately rather difficult to forecast. Perhaps the third week in October is a fair estimate, but much depends on the season.

The map inside this leaflet will enable visitors to find their way about. The variety of interest is so great that it is difficult to suggest what routes should be followed. It may be noticed however that the higher numbered sections (XXI and up) to the west contain the bulk of the rhododendron collection, and are thus of special interest in the spring. All the main rides—Holford, Morley, Mitchell, Main, Specimen Avenue—should certainly be seen, and in autumn a point should be made of visiting Acer Glade in Section XII.

Visitors may sometimes notice new works proceeding in the Arboretum. These works are undertaken for two reasons, firstly to allow room for the best trees and shrubs to develop fully, and secondly to provide space for new plantings. It is most important in a great Arboretum such as Westonbirt that the trees and shrubs should not all age together."

The arboretum is open all the year round and in March, April and May a great number of rhododendron species are in flower.

It is important to remember that many of these plants suffered from neglect during the War years but, nevertheless, survived to become trees of some 20 to 30 feet in height.

No records are available of the date of the planting of the first rhododendrons at Westonbirt, but some must be from Hooker's and Fortune's first sending from China a hundred years ago.

What is particularly interesting is the very fine forms that have been planted and the quality of the flowers on most of the older plants. In particular *R. falconeri* and *R. lacteum* produce trusses fine enough to be amongst the prize winners at any Show.

Worth looking for is a fine group of *R. arboreum* in various colour forms with trunks a foot thick and some 24 feet high (Fig. 8). These have a very long flowering period and were still blooming here in mid-May. *R. niveum*, from the same Series is represented by a clump of three plants, each 14 feet by 12 feet, and splendidly placed beside some huge clumps of *Helleborus corsicus*; the two colours blending to perfection.

As a contrast in foliage and form, so important in any garden, is a great sprawling mass of *R. augustinii*, 12 feet high; a very good coloured form. Other large groups of the Triflorum series are to be found in various parts of the woodland area.

As is to be expected in an area with a fairly high rainfall the big-leaved species do wonderfully well, with the exception of *R. sinogrande* which, for some reason, will not thrive in this arboretum. Although planted many times it just lingers and eventually dies. *R. falconeri* has a 20 inch stem at 3 feet and is 25 feet high. One has to stand back to view plants of this height and that is the reason why visitors will see a lot of clearing being done and new glades being formed.

Other fine plants to be seen are *R. arizelum*, *rex* (Fig. 7), *fictolacteum*, *coryphaeum*, *basilicum* and *coriaceum*. Near this group is a very old but still healthy *R. lacteum*, 14 feet by 12 feet. It is a very fine yellow form which had some 120 flower heads on it when I saw it in early May.

The Fortunei Series provides some really large plants. *R. calophytum* with its long leaves and lovely blotched, hooded flowers looks immense. It is 25 feet high and as much through. The trunks of this plant measured 55 inches at base level. Close by is another group, some twenty-five in number but much younger. *R. fortunei* itself is 30 feet high and 20 feet across. I did not see this plant in flower but it looks a good type.

Other groups worthy of mention are *R. thomsonii*, planted with *R. campylocarpum*. The *thomsonii* is a seven-stemmed monster 20 feet by 15 feet, and the *campylocarpum* is as tall but thinner in habit. Nearby is a standard of *R. litiense*, a very fine yellow some 12 feet high; and some very fine *R. barbatum* which suffer badly for want of deheading.

Worth noting also is the group of *R. williamsianum*. Each plant is 12 feet across but only 4 feet 6 inches high. Here also is a gaunt *orbiculare* at 12 feet and some nice plants of *R. tephropeplum*.

To me, one of the nicest single specimens is an old plant of *R. cinnabarinum* var. *roylei*. This is 14 feet high but 18 feet through and I saw it as it should be seen, through filtered sunlight; a cascade of glowing cinnabar red.

While hunting for more of the species I came across what must surely be a record for a deciduous rhododendron of the Azalea Series. This was *R. schlippenbachii*, 15 feet high and 15 feet through. A mighty plant when one is used to seeing bushes of two to three



FIG. 7—*Rhododendron rex* at Westonbirt (see p. 48)



FIG. 8—*Rhododendron arboreum* some 24 feet high at Westonbirt (see p. 47)

Photos: T. H. Findlay



Photo: T. H. Findlay

FIG. 9 — A fine plant of *Rhododendron quinquefolium*, 8 feet high, at Westonbirt
(see p. 49)



Photo: J. E. Downward

FIG. 10—*Rhododendron phaeochrysum* which won the McLaren Cup for the best exhibit of one truss of a species of *Rhododendron* at the Rhododendron Show on 5th and 6th May, 1964 when entered by Wing-Cdr. Ingall (see pp. 20 and 129)



Photo: F. L. Ingall

FIG. 11—The temple in the water garden at Corsock, built by Wing-Cdr. Ingall and his sons and modelled on one at Winterthur, U.S.A. (see p. 52)

feet. Its near relation *R. quinquefolium* is represented by a very good type, 8 feet high with large open white bells. (Fig. 9)

These then are some of the species to be seen at Westonbirt. There are, of course, many more, and species not represented are being added year by year.

The Head Forester, Mr. Leyshon, and his assistant, Mr. Rice, have taken enthusiastically to the cultivation of rhododendrons and are to be congratulated on the way in which these fine old plants are being given a second lease of life.

RHODODENDRONS AT CORSOCK, GALLOWAY

By F. L. and S. A. INGALL

SITUATED at a height of 500 feet at the foot of the Galloway Highlands, Corsock is well adapted as the site for a woodland rhododendron garden. Although the garden itself is under fifty years old, the surrounding woodlands, whose Douglas Firs act as a perfect shelter both for wind and frost, are over 100 years old. The Garden was initiated by the late General Douglas MacEwan, assisted by his brother-in-law John C. Millais of Compton's Brow, Horsham. As a result of General MacEwan's support of Forrest's last Himalayan expedition he obtained a number of seeds from this collection, the mature plants of which are today the dominant feature of the garden. It is sad to reflect that the General's death in 1941 robbed him of the pleasure of seeing most of these plants in flower. After the war the estate was split up, and after passing through one or two hands, the house and garden was in 1951 bought by the present owner.

Even before General MacEwan's death, his collection of rhododendrons had outgrown the three acre-confine of the original garden, and still taking advantage of woodland shelter, he started to plant up the valley containing the burn running from Corsock Loch to the river Urr. The owner has continued and enlarged this project, which in the glen-setting is a sight of great beauty in late Spring.

Among the features of Corsock garden are its large representation of the *Lacteum* and *Taliense* series, and *R. sutchuenense*, also its vistas formed by massed banks of *R. Loderi* brought up by John Millais from Sussex. On entering the garden through a fine pair of wrought iron gates, the salient feature is a fine *R. fictolacteum* of some 25 feet which grows on the opposite side of the main path from a large bank of *R. 'Shilsonii'* which, reaching a height of 35 feet, is over 60 feet in length. Further along the same path one is confronted by the main group of *R. lacteum* (Pl. 2). Initially this group consisted of a rough circle of 8 plants with one in the centre. By the time these reached about 10 feet in height, there was an obvious problem of over-crowding. It was



Photo: F. L. Ingall

PL. 2—*Rhododendron lacteum* at Corsock House, Galloway (see p. 50)

with some concern that first the centre bush was moved, and later two from the outside to a new site, where they are flourishing.

The success of the *lacteum* at Corsock must be put down to a certain extent to the sheltering surround of *ponticum*, which have at all times been mercilessly cut back to suit the growth of the *lacteum*. Not only the *ponticum*, however, provide shelter to the *Lacteum*, but also the towering surround of Douglas Firs, which so adequately protect the whole garden from the prevailing South West and North West winds. With the aid of similar *ponticum* and tree protection, the moved *lacteum* have successfully been grown outside the garden, one of which, known as the "unveiled *lacteum*", now that the *ponticum* have been cut back, reaches a height of 20 feet with a similar width. This year it bloomed magnificently.

Due to the acidity of the soil (pH 4.29)—it is almost solid peat—the better branches of the *lacteum* habitually produce new growth of about 9 inches in length and the thickness of a thumb. Efforts at layering have to date been unsuccessful, but this failure may be due to the thick and complicated root-mass, into which experiments have been tried. This year attempts will be made with the aid of boxes of soil. The colouring of the *lacteum* varies from a pale lemon yellow to a "jersey butter yellow", and all the *lacteum* which produce well-formed trusses in a good surround of leaves, contain a red blotch.

Other rhododendrons of interest from Forrest's collection include *R. traillianum* and *R. phaeochrysum*. The latter which produces a very compact white truss well surrounded by leaves, was this year's winner of the Maclaren Cup (Fig. 10).

Although the *Taliense* series is somewhat despised by many rhododendron growers, the writer feels it deserves a higher position in the rhododendron hierarchy, and has found this series both in its blossom and new growth to be a thrilling feature of the garden at Corsock. *R. sphaeroblastum* has proved particularly successful, and likewise *R. prattii* which although it has only flowered in the last two or three years is attractive with its large creamy trusses and shiny leaves. There are also in the garden a number of *R. adenogynum*, *R. adenophorum* and *R. clementinae* (Fig. 15) to mention but a few, all being members of the *Taliense* series.

Adjoining the rhododendron garden is the water garden. This was originated by Miss MacEwan, the General's daughter, who now owns a beautiful garden near Limpsfield. The garden was

skillfully laid out, round four ponds, an attractive feature being the variety of acers around the water. Until four years ago the water-garden was completely overgrown, the ponds being covered with scum, or a matted growth of grass and rushes. However, during the last four years the owners' sons have resuscitated this garden; the undergrowth has been cleared, the ponds dug out and refilled and many new plants introduced. This year a "temple-folly" has been built as a focal point overlooking the largest pond. This temple was modelled on a similar one in the Du Pont Garden at Winterthur in America, as shown in a picture in "Great Gardens of the World". As the centre of a view across the water in such a garden, it is a building of surprising beauty, considering its simple construction with trellis work, which can be obtained cheaply from any ironmonger. Fig. 11 shows the attraction of this temple, with its surround of rhododendrons, azaleas, acers and cercidiphyllums, giving a fine reflection.

Corsock is essentially a woodland garden, but one with three entirely different aspects. The rhododendron garden itself is a collector's paradise, where each single plant or flower has its own importance and magnificence. The Glen leading to the Loch is an example of the aristocracy which rhododendrons add to the already magnificent setting of nature. Finally the third aspect, the water-garden must be remembered for its subtlety of colour and aesthetically fine vistas. Together these three form a thrilling addition to a Scottish Estate.

DEAD-HEADING OR OTHERWISE

By A. C. GIBSON

THIS question of removing spent flower heads on any rhodo seems still to be rather open among the pundits. Many hold that the self sacrifice involved by way of time spent, and midges endured, might well be employed in some more rewarding task such as pricking-off those innumerable pans of seedlings of something or other coming from some or other impeccable source with case proof histories and which will assuredly go wrong in the next week or two unless they are attended to *Now* or perhaps next week. And after all, those seedlings could be pricked off under cover without the need of a smoke screen to keep off midges and even clegs, and one could do it in semi-comfort, sitting down, and have some rewarding feeling afterwards.

But that apparently most unrewarding of tasks, dead heading, or de-lousing as we here have it, pays dividends in the long run and not infrequently can keep rhodos alive when without the need of drawing all their powers of growth at the growing season into seed production, they can divert it to helping next year's growth. You can't have it both ways. If you flower in a prodigal fashion and if you are compelled by nature to set seed to excess, the balance of growth is sure to be tipped in favour of years to come, the next generation and prodigious quantities of seed which nobody wants, and the absolute minimising of new growth upon which next, or later years, depend for a further spell of life and flowering. Everyone knows that certain types can flower themselves to death, perhaps simply because after they have reached flowering age, and that may be a matter of 10-20 or more years in some cases, the willingness to flower is inherent in the plant itself and once that stage has been reached, no amount of de-lousing will stop the habit.

Occasionally, early in the season, we may grind our teeth when the glass or the weather prophets warn of a sharp spell of frost in the next night or so, just at a time when everything is looking at either its best or most promising. And if the catastrophe happens, we grin and bear it, and reflect ruefully "What a pity

that old Mrs. X and her husband hadn't been here only last week. Things never looked better. They wont be able to make it next year, do you think." But, on saner reflection, we may quietly decide that well—after all—that *something* frost has ruined everything but, when you come to think about it, there is still a lot to come out later on, and even though the early growths on *griffithianum*, *genesterianum*, etc. as well as the flowers, have gone this year, the plants will make a second growth and think, oh think of the multitude of frosted heads which now wont set seed and wont need to be de-loused later.

And so the argument goes, as always it will. We here are very much in favour of nipping off spent flowers as early as this can be done, within limits of time and climbability. No-one can aspire much to the tops of *R. falconeri* and that tribe or *arboreums*, if they have flowered extravagantly, as they do every now and again, at over 30 feet from the ground. The best that can be done is to twist off as many deaders as can be reached. But even in such a case it can be seen that an element of new growth starts fairly soon from the points below dead-heading.

From the sublime big-leafed affairs, to the ridiculous but even more fascinating small-un's. The seed pods of the big-leafers are of the size of ones little finger and there may be 15 or more partly developed at least on each flowering truss. It is a terrific drain on the motherplant; even if that particular series (*Falconeri* and *Grande* for example) with their stature and foliage, do not naturally set much seed to their own pollen, they are all too willing to cross with big-leaf neighbours of their own type and run themselves to an untimely death accordingly.

There are so many others which seem determined to die simply because they insist on overflowing—*callimorphum* and *caloxanthum* are two which come to mind and they are among the most abominably sticky of all the tribe if one embarks on the job of an evening say in May when the midges are at their best. And it goes without saying that there is no point in delaying the process too long after flowering is over, because all the resources of which any plant is capable are immediately devoted to seed production and not to new growth.

The *Glaucophyllum* tribe (and these can usually be reached easily) are another of the sticky-willie brigade and once they have reached the 5-6 feet high mark, whole branches tend to die through overflowing if they are not somewhat relieved of abundant seed.

And just think of the difference in size of the seed pods themselves among the so called Dwarfs of the race. *Moupinense*, that frail looking affair so beloved by all, flowering in February sets pods almost the size and of the shape of date stones, whereas *fastigiatum*'s little clustered pods are more like mouse's whiskers and could never be nipped off. One of the cleanest and least sticky of the whole lot and one which can quickly, even at a young age, overflow itself to death is *campylocarpum*. You could put on white gloves and remove 1,000 dead heads and come back to the house without having to send those gloves to the wash-tub. If only all rhodos were as *campylocarpum* in that respect.

A VISIT TO THE CAMELLIA NURSERY OF THE GUICHARD SOEURS AT NANTES

By SIR GILES LODER, Bt.

A recent visit to Brittany showed the popularity of camellias in the areas fronting the Bay of Biscay to be as high as ever. Not only were there old camellias to be seen in many a cottage garden—often the only flower in them—but new houses had small camellia bushes planted in theirs. In the towns the florists shops had a selection for sale; each plant done up in a polythene bag, and labelled with their respective names and colour.

The Guichard Soeurs started the camellia nursery at Nantes exactly a century ago, and flourished until the land was engulfed in the rapidly expanding suburb of that town. However, their nursery and stock was taken over by Claude Thorby who has, in a few years, expanded it at Carquefou, a few miles outside the city. A visit there is a most instructive experience for any camellia enthusiast, as, except for a few evergreen azaleas and rhododendrons of the hardy hybrid type, the nursery is devoted solely to the propagation of camellias, of which he has over half a million plants.

Propagation is almost entirely by small cuttings. The long heated frames are covered with polythene sheets, with some small holes to allow slight ventilation. When lifted they disclose thousands of camellia leaves, all laying neatly on the soil in the same direction. When rooted these cuttings are transplanted in a further frame, and then in turn to an outside sheltered frame to continue their growth. The final large shelter into which they are transplanted is an impressive sight. Covering two acres in extent it has wooden slatted sides of about 10-ft in height to break any strong winds, and its top covered with some fairly open heather hurdles, which both provide some degree of shelter in winter and shade in summer. In here are to be seen thousand upon thousand of young camellias planted out in rows, all of a very uniform growth, and excellent colour of foliage. The soil is covered with plane leaves, which, besides reducing weeding, gives their



Photo: J. E. Downward

PL. 3—*Camellia williamsii* 'Delia Williams' A.M. 21st April, 1964 when exhibited by Mrs. Alison Johnstone, Trewithen, Grampound Road, Cornwall (see p. 165)

roots protection. These young plants are kept tightly pruned to produce a thick bushy shrub when big enough. Those destined for the pot flower trade are lifted and potted on in April, stood in deep frames with thickly clouded glass over them, and all ventilation excluded, to force the plants to bud up well. About July they are taken out, placed under some shade ready for selling in the autumn. Those destined for the normal plant trade are lifted, balled up in polythene bags with plenty of soil, and placed under shelter until dispatched all over Europe. The paeony and formal double types of flower are in most demand, but taste for colour and type vary greatly from country to country. This noteworthy enterprise in the large-scale production of camellias must surely help revive the popularity they enjoyed on the continent when the Guichard Soeurs nursery started one hundred years ago.

NOTES ON SOME AUSTRALIAN CAMELLIAS

E. G. WATERHOUSE

SENSATION of the Camellia Year 1963 in Sydney was the production of an immense first bloom on a seedling raised by Mr. Sim Rubensohn of "Kelvin Park", Dural, New South Wales, from a plant of *C. reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' pollinated by *C. reticulata* 'Purple Gown'. The seed was collected in 1958, planted in 1959, and the plant flowered on August 1st, 1963. The form of the flower is semi-double, size $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. There are 26 petals, each remarkably regular and even in shape, size and texture, and with deep prominent undulations. There is a rather loose cylinder of stamens $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, covered by inner petals and odd small petaloids with creamy white markings at the tips. The habit of the plant is upright and spreading. The flower, colour Rose Pink, lasted nine days on the plant. Leaves $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, tapered, widely and prominently serrated. Mr. Rubensohn has named this camellia 'Ellie Rubensohn' for his wife. Although the name is valid and the description has been published, actual registration of this camellia by the Australian Camellia Research Society has been deferred until two further blooms have been seen. This is undoubtedly a remarkable camellia, but it is never wise to effect registration on a first and only bloom. Incidentally Mr. Rubensohn has a couple of hundred *reticulata* seedlings which have not yet flowered. Will any of them produce a bloom to surpass his impressive 'Ellie Rubensohn'? The future holds the answer.

Apart from 'Prince Frederick William' and 'Alexander Hunter', very few Australian camellias seem to be known and grown to any extent in Britain. I would like to mention some of the varieties which have stood the test of time and still maintain their place. Foremost of these is 'Great Eastern', one of our most popular, reliable and hardy camellias. Its large, bold, showy, semi-double crimson flowers, abundantly produced, are enhanced by the dark green rounded foliage of a sturdy plant, both bushy and upright in habit. Our earliest nursery listing of it is 1873

"large red," followed by "showy red, very large" in 1874 (Shepherd). It is larger and bolder than the English camellia 'Great Western' which was listed by Veitch in 1871 as "fine deep rose". This latter was catalogued in Australia in 1871 with Veitch's description, and it is interesting that we still have old plants of it here, although it is never heard of today in England. It might be of interest to revive it and to grow it alongside the Australian 'Great Eastern'. Although the latter is a large semi-double, its stamens are small and inconspicuous and are sometimes transformed into petaloids. It sets seed very rarely. But in 1944 eleven seedlings were raised from it, the most notable of which is 'Polar Bear', of which a very fine and exact illustration is given in the painting by Paul Jones reproduced in Mrs. Urquhart's *The Camellia, Vol. II, Plate XXIX*. The flower is a large semi-double pure white, shading to a delicate palest creamy yellow at the centre. The outer petals are very large, firm in substance and beautifully waved. In foliage 'Polar Bear' strongly resembles its 'Great Eastern' parent. This is also the case with 'Henry Price', another 'Great Eastern' seedling which originated at the same time (1944). This was named for the late Sir Henry Price after his visit to Australia when he secured a plant for his garden at Wakehurst Place, Ardingly, Sussex. I understand that this camellia flowered there for the first time in 1964. It is a large formal double flower, deep crimson in colour.

A third seedling from the same seed parent is 'Kurrajong', a large formal well imbricated double white, not unlike 'Alba Plena' but flowering after 'Alba Plena' has finished blooming. It is remarkable that these three distinctly different camellias should originate at the same time from the one parent, and without human intervention.

We now turn to a large semi-double crimson camellia 'The Czar'. The petals are crinkled and fold back somewhat at the edges, and from the centre a bold, dramatic cylinder of gold tipped stamens rises like a column. The plant is stocky in growth, the foliage shield-like and hardy. The showy blooms are quite sensational and fall to the ground when spent. The English 'Sylva' resembles it in colour, but 'The Czar' is much larger and is semi-double. It is more regular in form and lighter in colour than 'Adolphe Audusson', and would make a remarkable glass-house specimen.

Those who like camellias with single flowers in Australia usually include the lovely light pink 'Spencer's Pink' among their favour-

ites. It is a very early and profuse bloomer, and for cut flowers and decorative arrangements most rewarding. With 'Spencer's Pink' as seed parent pollinated by hand from 'Elegans', the late C. F. Cole of Canterbury, Victoria, raised the beautiful 'Rosemary Elsom' which in flower-form and foliage shows predominant 'Elegans' influence. The colour of the flower is delicate shell pink and the size is medium. One could almost take it as a minor but attractive edition of 'C. M. Wilson'.

Outstanding Australian camellias are 'Jean Lyne' and its sports 'Edith Linton' and 'Nancy Bird'. The large, original tree of 'Jean Lyne' at Somersby, New South Wales, was raised by Alexander Hunter, but named by the late G. C. Linton who acquired his property. 'Jean Lyne' bears a large semi-double white flower with flakes and stripes of rose-pink borne on a plant with excellent green foliage and good bushy growth. Similar in form and habit its sport 'Edith Linton' is a lovely, soft silvery pink semi-double, worth a place in any garden. Similar again in form and habit but intermediate in colour between the above two is the sport 'Nancy Bird', with its flush of pale rose-pink over a white ground. These three camellias are regarded as a notable trio in Australia.

One of the most attractive of recent introductions is a seedling of 'Edith Linton' raised by the late G. C. Linton who called it 'Laurie Bray', (Pl. 4) This is a large pale pink semi-double, with waved and fluted petals and an occasional petaloid, a camellia of great appeal.

The award P.C. to *Camellia williamsii* 'Lady Gowrie', shown by the late Sir Henry Price on March 5th, 1963, prompts me to supply information on the origin of this and several other *williamsii* hybrids raised in Australia. A plant of *C. saluenensis* was imported from Scott of Merriott, Somerset, in 1938. Finding it difficult to establish I transplanted it twice, hoping to check a tendency to "die-back" observed in some of its smaller twigs. For some time the plant improved markedly. In 1945 it flowered profusely and set seed. However in 1946 it collapsed and died. In the meantime twenty-two seedlings had sprung up beneath it. These were potted up as I did not know of any other plant reputed to be the species *saluenensis* in Australia, and did not wish to lose the species. Until they flowered the seedlings were carried under numbers SS1, SS2, &c, to SS22 (SS=*saluenensis* seedling). Although there were established plants of *Camellia japonica*, including 'Jean Lyne', 'Edith Linton' and 'Great Eastern' growing in the



from a painting by Paul Jones, by courtesy of the Australian Camellia Research Society

PL. 4—*Camellia japonica* 'Laurie Bray', raised by the late G. C. Linton and a recent introduction in Australia (see p. 60)

vicinity it had not occurred to me that my seedlings would be other than *saluenensis*.

In 1954, to my surprise and great delight, three of them produced flowers, and it was evident that cross pollination had taken place without any intervention on my part. 'Lady Gowrie' was one of these three. It bears a certain resemblance to the well-known English hybrid 'Donation', but is yet quite distinct. The large semi-double flower is more cupped and has a narrow dense cylinder of slender stamens. The tall petals are very deeply and beautifully notched at the apex, forming two lobes. The colour is Fuchsine Pink 6 27/2 to 6 27/1. The flowers are borne freely on rather pendulous branches. As a garden shrub it cannot compare with 'Donation', but I think it may be said that an individual flower of 'Lady Gowrie' has greater grace and charm. This camellia was named in honour of Lady Gowrie who took such a deep interest in camellias during the period of her residence in Australia when Lord Gowrie was Governor-General in the 1940s.

The second of this batch of seedlings to flower in 1954 was 'Margaret Waterhouse', named for a daughter-in-law. This also is a semi-double. It has three rows of petals and a diameter of 4 inches. Its colour is a most lovely Amaranth Rose, 5 30/2 to 5 30/1. The plant is the most vigorous growing camellia that I know. A grafted plant in the garden put on 4 feet of vertical growth in one season. The flower has the charm of artless simplicity. Unfortunately in the Sydney area it is sometimes subject to "die-back" in periods of high humidity, but the original plant now growing at Kurrajong Heights at an altitude of 1900 feet, has exhibited no signs of this. One would hope that this camellia would give a good account of itself in the English climate.

The third of this group, 'E. G. Waterhouse' was the greatest surprise of them all. Here was a completely formal double, beautifully imbricated clear light pink flower, with many rows of petals. Colour Fuchsine Pink 21/2. In some ways the flower of this hybrid recalls that of *C. japonica* 'Otome', known in America as 'Pink Perfection', but it has many more rows of petals. The foliage of the plant is matt green, and in size and shape much closer to *japonica* than to *saluenensis*, and yet quite distinct from both. The plant is upright in habit and any tendency to "legginess" can be checked by nipping back the tips of the vertical growth. Great success has attended this hybrid when grown in California. In January 1962 the Awards Committee of the Southern California

Camellia Society designated 'E. G. Waterhouse' as the first winner of the Edwards Metcalf Hybrid Trophy created in 1960 for recognition of outstanding new hybrid camellias. Unfortunately again in the Sydney area "die back" has often attended the propagation of this camellia, although the original plant growing in a concrete tub in my garden has so far exhibited no signs of this.

All others of these 22 *saluenensis* seedlings have now flowered. One of them, 'Shocking Pink', is the only other fully double *williamsii* so far reported. This is the deepest in colour of the whole batch. It has proved exceedingly prone to "die-back" in the Sydney area, but produces most satisfactory results in the Melbourne climate. The classification of the 22 seedlings, all progeny of the one parent, is as follows: two fully-double, nine semi-double, eleven singles. Not all have been worthy of naming. But among the semi-doubles 'Crinkles', 'Bowen Bryant' and 'Sayonara' attract considerable attention. Whether all the singles are hybrids or not I am unable to say, but not one of them is a replica of the original *saluenensis* parent. I do not know how many of the singles are *saluenensis* cultivars. A few of these in turn have produced seedlings of their own. In these *japonica* influence shows up strongly in the foliage, and to date none of the flowers has shown the range of colour specially characteristic of *saluenensis*. It is possible that the plant I received from Scott, of Merriott in 1938 was already a hybrid.

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE NEWER AMERICAN CAMELLIAS

By G. H. PINCKNEY

LEAVING New York by air at 10.0 a.m. on 4th February on a cold clear frosty morning it is difficult to imagine being in San Francisco in warm sunlight by 3 o'clock the same afternoon.

At Lafayette some miles away inland, I spent a most interesting afternoon with MR. DAVID L. FEATHERS, a well known and highly respected personage in the camellia world. His camellia garden is tucked away on the steep slope of a narrow valley well shaded from the sun and with good frost protection. Working with *saluenensis* as a parent some valuable cold hardy varieties could be seen, among which 'Monticello' was outstanding. *Sasanquas* grew in profusion, and the double red 'Hiryo' was notable. 'Temple Incense', a semi-double pink and definitely fragrant was most intriguing. 'Gen. Leclerc', a fine double red was excellent and possibly better than 'Vulcan'. All camellias with a tendency to weep were planted on tops of banks, walls or in hanging baskets, and proved a novel and attractive feature in the garden. I was a little too early to see most of the plants in flower.

While here the Strybing Arboretum by the Golden Gate Park is well worth a visit.

The Huntingdon Gardens at Los Angeles was my next visit, and here Mr. BILL WYLAM, a mine of camellia information, kindly gave his day up for me. This is certainly one of the finest and most up to date collections in the States, and here again I saw some very promising *saluenensis* \times *japonica* seedlings in full flower. The great advantage of the West Coast climate lies in the fact that camellias bloom over a long period and one seldom sees a plant in full flower without some undeveloped buds. Two large flowered whites were very striking—'Coronation', with flat open flowers and a prominent boss of yellow stamens, and 'White Nun', a more cup-shaped semi-double and very large. 'Ballet Dancer', a lovely ruffled semi-double pink which was a big improvement on 'Nina Avery', 'Hawaii' a full paeony pink sport of 'C. M. Wilson' will oust 'Debutante' for size and quality, 'Grand Slam' befitted its name shewing huge clear red anemone-form flowers,

'Extravaganza' reputed to be the finest of the striped varieties, 'Carter's Sunburst', another prizewinner, semi-double to paeony form pale pink striped deeper pink, 'Tiffany' light orchid pink, very large loose paeony form, were some of the most noteworthy. The finest of them all in my opinion was 'Tomorrow's Dawn', a huge double pink slightly striped.

That evening I attended the monthly meeting of the Southern California Camellia Society, where several tables of camellia blooms were displayed. Here for the first time I saw the results of Gibberillic acid treatment on camellia flower buds. The blooms were often twice the normal size, and perfect in shape, colour, and form, and often over 6" in diameter.

The next afternoon was spent in Mrs. RALPH PEER's (now Mrs. DAVID MORRIS) garden. Here a wide variety of camellias was grown on steep terraces behind the house which commanded a magnificent view of the city. Again the leading varieties well to the fore were 'Ballet Dancer', 'Tiffany', 'Coronation', 'White Nun', 'Hawaii', 'Spring Sonnet', and 'Betty Sheffield Supreme' which was outstanding. A huge plant of 'California' certainly caught the eye.

Part of the next day was spent at GUILIO NUCCIO's extensive Camellia Nursery where some 200,000 plants were grown in tin cans of various sizes, and excellent quality they were. The leaders shewed up well again, and 'Tiffany' was particularly good. Enormous semi-double pink flowers flecked white were breathtaking on 'Drama Girl'. 'Spring Sonnet' a striped sport of 'Herme', 'Tomorrow', 'Hawaii', and 'Touch Down' a pink paeony form, were all superb. 'Guilio Nuccio Variegated' however stole the show. This is a plant of good habit, good foliage, and a young plant in my garden survived the rigours of our 1963 Winter.

My next Camellia call was the Atlanta Flower Show on 22nd February. Here were gathered many famous names in American camellia history, and what a fine show it was, superbly organised. A galaxy of colour and over a thousand blooms. One table was devoted to "gibbed" (Gibberillic acid treated) flowers all of immense size. There were classes for both indoor and outdoor grown flowers. 'Julia France' a very large semi-double perfect pink won the top award for flowers opened under glass, and 'C. M. Wilson' and 'Guilio Nuccio' for outdoor blooms. 'Ville de Nantes' was well up in the top class, and the American clone which is variegated seems much improved on what poor specimens are grown in England. 'Sawada's Dream' would have been given

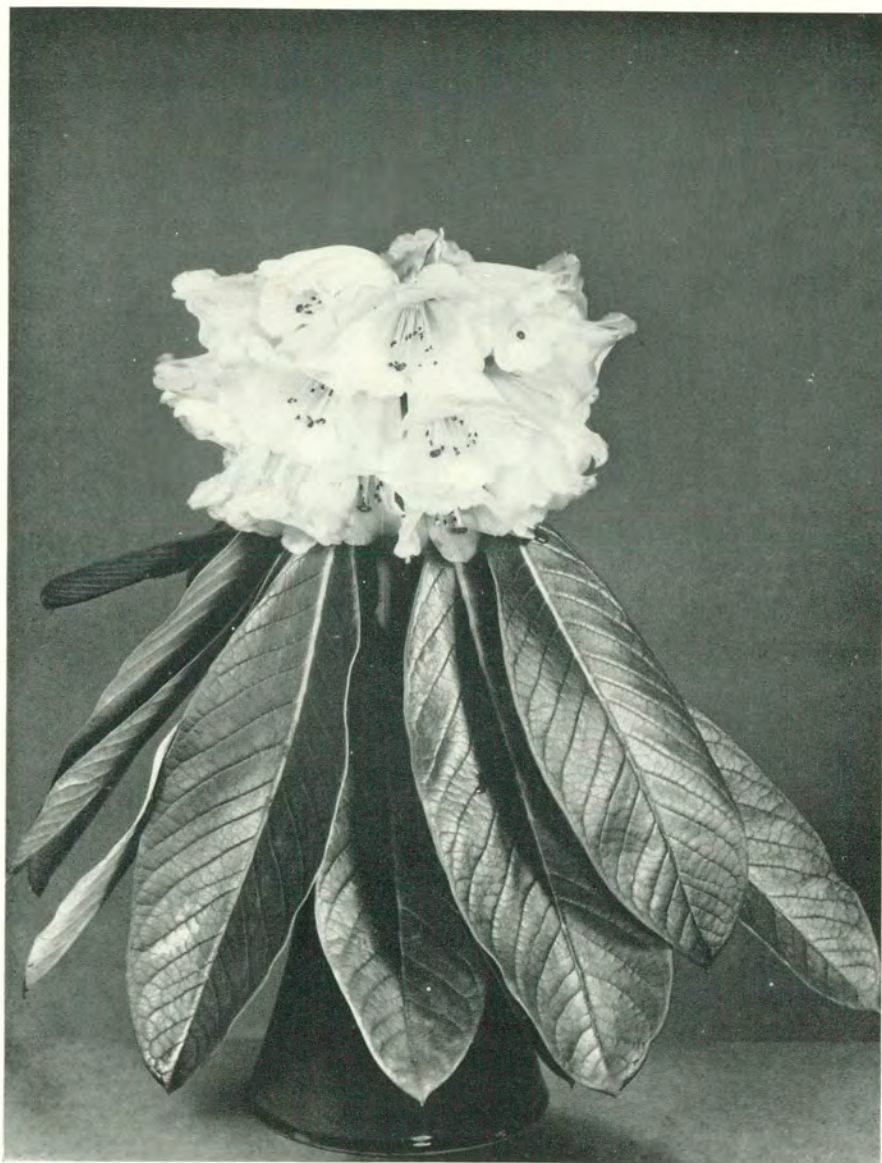


Photo: J. E. Downward

FIG. 12—*Rhododendron grande* x *macabeae* 'Glenshant' A.M. 24th March, 1964 when exhibited by the National Trust for Scotland, Brodick, Isle of Arran (see pp. 142 and 169)



FIG. 13—*Rhododendron* 'Memorial Kate Bagg' A.M. 5th May, 1964 when exhibited by Mr. R. Strauss, Ardingly, Sussex (see p. 169)



FIG. 14—*Rhododendron arboreum* 'Goat Fell' A.M. 5th May, 1964 when exhibited by the National Trust for Scotland, Brodick, Isle of Arran (see p. 169)

Photos: J. E. Downward



Photo: F. L. Ingall

FIG. 15—*Rhododendron clementinae* growing in the garden at Corsock, Castle Douglas (see p. 51)



Photo: J. E. Downward

FIG. 16—*Rhododendron hodgsonii* 'Poet's Lawn' A.M. 2nd April, 1964 when exhibited by the Crown Estate Commissioners, The Great Park, Windsor (see p. 167)



FIG. 17—*Rhododendron atlanticum* 'Seaboard' A.M. 25th May, 1964 when exhibited by the Crown Estate Commissioners, The Great Park, Windsor (see p. 165)



FIG. 18—*Camellia* 'Drama Girl' included by Mr. E. de Rothschild in his entry in Class 55 of the Camellia Competition on 7th and 8th April, 1964 (see pp. 70 and 161)
Photos: J. E. Downward

the premier award had I been the sole judge. This perfect white formal double with a rim of pale pink simply glows at one. The 'Betty Sheffield's' were hard to beat, but there are now some eight forms or sports all listed as separate varieties, and all quite beautiful. 'Betty Sheffield Blush Supreme' really was supreme. In the *reticulatas* 'Buddha' came first.

Columbia, South Carolina, was my next stop where I saw Dr. BURNSIDE's collection under glass. His own raised camellia 'Dr. Burnside' was outstanding. A lovely real dark red, semi-double with a boss of prominent yellow stamens, good upright habit and fine foliage. 'Miss Charleston Var.' too was shewing off some fine blooms that compared well with the leading red and white varieties.

It was too early and too cold to see anything in flower at Norfolk, Virginia, where FRED HEUTTE the Director of the Norfolk Botanical Garden kindly met me. Besides an old established and magnificent collection of camellias there is a vast range of plant material to be seen and the gardens themselves landscaped beautifully round a mass of water are a sight that no one should miss. There is no legislating for climate and it is strange to see oleanders flourishing unprotected, where escallonias and other shrubs that we grow proved frost tender.

A short time was left for a call to see Mr. ALISON J. PARSONS' greenhouse of camellias. Seldom have I seen plants better grown, and the show piece was 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', a bush 10ft. high and well furnished with flowers. 'Drama Girl', 'Betty Sheffield', 'Emmett Pfingstl Var.' dark red and white, 'Donckelarii', 'Ville de Nantes', and 'Spring Sonnet', were all superb.

The next day it poured with rain and we drove to the Gulf Stream Nursery across the Norfolk Strait to Wachapreague, and stayed with my old friend that world famous horticulturist JACQUES LEGENDRE and his partner BOB TALLY. Later the rain turned to a blizzard so there was unfortunately little to be seen. Because of the snow bound roads I missed seeing the Wilmington Gardens on the following day and had to be satisfied in catching the train for New York.

In the top twelve of the more recent introductions I would place 'Ballet Dancer', 'Betty Sheffield Blush Supreme', 'Carters Sunburst', 'Drama Girl', 'Guilio Nuccio Var.', 'Hawaii', 'Julia France', 'Kramer's Supreme', 'Sawada's Dream', 'Spring Sonnet', 'Tiffany', 'Tomorrow's Dawn'.

They are in alphabetical order as it would be impossible to place them in order of merit when in some instances habit, foliage and outdoor garden performance have still to be judged. I doubt if 'Julia France', like 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', would ever make a good outdoor plant here. It is a matter of taste whether you like stripes, variegation, pure colours, semi-double or doubles. There is a vast range to choose from to suit everyone's choice.

The 1964 edition of Camellia Nomenclature revised and up to date is now published by the Southern California Camellia Society Inc., 820 Winston Avenue, San Marino, California, Price \$2.25.

CAMELLIA PERSONALITIES FROM AMERICAN GARDENS

By FREDERIC HEUTTE
(Director, Norfolk Botanical Garden, Virginia)

PERHAPS no decade has furnished as many outstanding camellias for American gardens as did the span 1953-1963.

When the assignment was given me by The Editor to write about the newer American camellias with special reference to their performance out-of-doors, under glass, and as show flowers, I thought it best not to rely entirely on my own judgment. Therefore, questionnaires were sent to growers throughout the United States where camellias grow best to obtain a cross section of opinion.

Inquiries were purposely selected from varied climatic environments such as the Los Angeles area of California, the colder and variant soil conditions of the Norfolk-Suffolk area of Virginia, the mid-south of the eastern seaboard, and the deep south as far as camellias will grow amid the palmettos.

Consequently, this digest of camellia newcomers from American gardens was perhaps more informative to me than it may prove to be for English gardeners, although the genus is more adaptable to climatic and soil variations than most plants.

My collaborators were limited to a choice of three varieties and point-scored them. Eighteen choice varieties, received from ten of these experts, were in turn evaluated according to their scoring by giving a first choice ten points, second choice five, and third three points. The results were as follows:

'GUILIO NUCCIO' was the only variety which received a cross-section of top awards from the majority of my colleagues and, according to my point scoring, received 35 points. All of the following descriptions, except where noted, are taken from the 1964 Camellia Nomenclature book, published by the Southern California Camellia Society.

"Coral rose pink. Very large, semi-double with irregular petals, vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season. Received John Illges Medal of American Camellia Society, season 1959; Margaret Hertrich Award of Southern California Society, season 1955-56; introduced by Nuccio 1956."

'GUILIO NUCCIO VARIEGATED', a variegated form of the above, was also selected and scored in seventh place on my score sheet. 'FIMBRIATED', also a sport of 'Guilio Nuccio', was introduced in 1963 by Tammia. 'Guilio Nuccio' has scored high in all shows both as an indoor and outdoor flower.

'TIFFANY' came in second with 18 points, remarkable as it is only of recent introduction, 1962, by Dr. J. H. Urabec of La Canada, California, under U.S. plant patent #2159. It is described as:

"Light orchid pink to deeper pink at edge. Large to very large, loose peony form to anemone form. Vigorous upright growth. Mid-season".

'Tiffany' has been grown mostly in the cooler regions of the country as an indoor flower and has not proven itself as yet out-of-doors.

'BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME', which scored third, is most popular on the east coast and has won many top awards both as an indoor and an outdoor flower.

The original 'Betty Sheffield', introduced in 1949 by Mrs. A. B. Sheffield of Quitman, Georgia, has proved a most prolific producer of variants. First, in 1957, it produced a deep pink sport from its original colour of white, striped and blotched red and pink, then in 1958, 'BETTY SHEFFIELD VARIEGATED', then in 1960, 'BETTY SHEFFIELD SILVER', and in the same year, the now acclaimed 'BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME' which is described as follows:

"Sport of 'Betty Sheffield'. White with deep pink to red border on each petal. As its parent plant it is large, semi-double to loose peony form with slightly waved petals. Medium compact growth. Mid-season. It has received the following awards: Sewell Mutant Award of American Camellia Society, first award season 1963; William Hertrich Award of Southern California Society, 1962-63 season, and was introduced by Mrs. G. W. Alday of Thomasville, Georgia"

In 1962 another variation of this plant occurred and was registered as 'BETTY SHEFFIELD BLUSH SUPREME'.

'SAWADA'S DREAM', introduced by Overlook Nursery in 1958, like all delicately tinted flowers, is best grown indoors, but is being grown successfully out-of-doors and is a profuse bloomer. It is:

"Large formal double of medium growth. Early to Mid-season. White with one-third of outer petals shaded a delicate pink".

In addition to these top four, there are many other fine varieties. 'WHITE NUN' received many votes but mostly from the warmer

sections of the west coast. It is a very large semi-double white with vigorous, upright growth. Introduced in 1959 by McCaskill of California, we know very little of its hardiness for an out-of-doors flower.

'MRS. D. W. DAVIS', on the other hand, is most popular on the east coast since its introduction by its namesake in 1955. It won the John Illges Award that same year and has proven itself both outdoors as well as indoors, winning top awards in many shows under both categories. The flowers are very large, semi-double, blush pink, with the plant producing vigorous, compact, upright growth.

'MARIE BRACEY', since its introduction in 1957 by Mrs. H. T. Brice of Georgia, has proven that it can withstand some cold weather, although normally grown as an indoor flower in the cooler regions. The blooms, from early to mid-season, are large, coral rose, semi-double to loose peony form with slightly curved petals and a few upright ones. The plant is medium height, of compact upright growth and received the John Illges Award in 1963.

Dr. Walter Lammerts, of Camellia research fame, indicated 'HOWARD ASPER' as first. He describes this hybrid of *C. reticulata* × *japonica* as very large red, form like 'Lionhead', with superb texture. He also mentioned 'CARL TOURJE', a cross between *C. pitardii* and *C. reticulata* 'Chang's Temple' and describes it as a pink informal to semi-double. These are, of course, so new that their hardiness is unknown other than in southern California where they originated.

'REG RAGLAND' received one vote from California where it was introduced in 1954 by W. E. Woodroof. This is a very large red, semi-double with smaller upright petals surrounding a mass of yellow stamens.

Also receiving one vote from the east coast is 'JULIA FRANCE', a large to very large light pink, semi-double, with fluted petals. It was also rated as an outdoor flower.

'DORIS FREEMAN', introduced in Florida in 1956, was also considered. Described as pink, marbled and blotched white, with a large semi-double to peony form, it is of compact upright growth. Its real hardiness was not reported on.

'VULCAN', a deep fiery red, large to very large, semi-double to peony form with irregular petals to formal double, was also mentioned by one of our distinguished panel of judges and rated as hardy.

From New Zealand, 'ELSIE JURY' was mentioned by Mrs. M. J. Witman, who describes it as follows, "The eight year old plant bloomed first in 1958 and was recently named 'Elsie Jury' for Mr. Jury's wife. The colour is a lovely clear pink, shaded lighter pink towards the base of the petals with a slight orchid cast. The shape is that of a huge paeonia with petals and petaloids curling up, often hiding completely the fine bunch of stamens, or, intermingling with them. This hybrid, *C. saluenensis* \times *C. 'Pukekura'*, measures up to five and one-half inches in diameter and often reaches a depth of three to four inches. It created quite a stir where shown this past season. Judging by my correspondence with Mr. Jury, 'Elsie Jury' is but the first of many outstanding hybrids which he is planning to release soon and offer to the U.S. trade. 'ELSIE JURY' will no doubt be a good garden specimen since all the Williamsii have proven unusually satisfactory and cold hardy in this country".

Of older vintage but still qualifying among the newer introductions is 'DRAMA GIRL' by E. W. Miller of California in 1950. This deep salmon rose pink, very large semi-double, is still winning top awards wherever shown (Fig. 18).

Seventeen of these eighteen cultivars described can be considered among the best America has to offer. The other from New Zealand sounds most exciting. Of course, if I had chosen a greater number of judges, the choice would have been greater.

For instance, in the 1964 American Camellia Society yearbook, our esteemed and most knowledgeable executive secretary, Joseph H. Pyron, describes and mentions no less than twenty new varieties under the title of "Standouts in the Southeast, 1962-63".

There is no question in my own mind that quality performance among camellias, or for that matter in any other plant, is the criterion that compels us to rate one over another, with our own discrimination as to personal taste as a close second. As I look over my own personal collection of some one hundred varieties including a few of those mentioned, I have often asked myself this question, "Which heads your list?" My answer will surprise all of you when I say 'ELEGANS', introduced in England in 1831. My reason is because it has produced and is still producing a blood line unparalleled to date through clones, seedlings, and variations. The latest sport of 'Elegans' was registered under the name of 'ELEGANS SUPREME' in 1960, being a rose pink with deep pink petal serrations. 'SHIRO-CHAN', a sport of 'C. M. Wilson', which was in turn a sport of 'Elegans', is also a personal favourite

but these wander from the subject of the newer camellia personalities from America.

As my evaluation was completed, I received the name of three others from a fine grower in Tyler, Texas, my good friends Louis and Minnie Squyres. Their first choice is 'KRAMER SUPREME', described as turkey red, very large, full peony form, vigorous, compact, upright growth. It received the Margaret Hertrich Award, 1957-58, and was released under U.S. plant patent #1583 in 1957 by Kramer Bros. of California.

'MISSISSIPPI BEAUTY' got a second rating. A white, blotched and striped pink, large semi-double to anemone form, and slow upright growth habit characterize this plant introduced in 1956 by Chiles. 'EVELINA', a white, was ranked third. This very large, loose peony form with large petals, and medium, spreading, open growth was introduced in 1959 by Wilson.

Their above average keeping qualities were emphasized but all three varieties were grown under glass. 'KRAMER SUPREME', however, has produced well outdoors in some sections, but I am not familiar with the last two.

THE ORGANIZATION OF AN AMERICAN CAMELLIA SHOW

By GEORGE DU BRUL
(American Camellia Society Director for Texas)

"The Camellia Show has brought us the Camellia Renaissance of the twentieth century."—L. Caston Wannamaker, President Emeritus American Camellia Society, July, 1964.

THERE are in the United States about one hundred camellia societies, or garden clubs, who hold annual camellia shows. Some are "Men's Camellia Clubs", other are "Garden Clubs", and still others are named after their city or state as, for instance, The Houston Camellia Society, The Memphis Camellia Society, the Texas Camellia Society, etc. All of these have as their primary objective each year, as the highlight of the season, an annual camellia show. An election of officers for the ensuing year almost always follows each annual show and the new president appoints a chairman for the show for the following year—who immediately selects his co-chairman for each of the jobs necessary to bring that next show to a successful conclusion. These co-chairmen will be in charge of—

Awards	Publicity
Judges	Clerks
Hospitality	Properties
Arrangements	Commercial exhibits
Programs	Educational exhibits
Finance	Clean Up Committee

There will also be chairmen of a—
Receiving Committee
Classification Committee
Placement Committee

Some shows are comparatively small, displaying possibly 500 blooms with an attendance of possibly 500-600, up to shows like Birmingham, Alabama, exhibiting almost 4000 blooms with an attendance of over 40,000. A recent show at Sacramento,

California exhibited over 10,000 blooms and reported an attendance of over 55,000.

Regardless of the size of the show, almost all are judged by Accredited Judges of the American Camellia Society and all shows have the one common objective—to make the general public more familiar with the beauty of the genus *Camellia*. And the public does respond. They do enjoy seeing these beautiful blooms at a time of the year (roughly, November through March) when little else is in bloom.

To bring a show to a successful conclusion requires a good deal of coordinated cooperation from many persons. For example if a show receives 2500 blooms to display, it means that the receiving desk must check in that many blooms and see to it that EACH bloom is identified correctly on its own individual entry card—giving the name (Variety) of the bloom as well as listing WHO entered the bloom and the name of the society or club (if any) to which he belongs.

An experienced co-chairman must double check each card to see that the bloom is properly named and this is important because there are people who own plants that are improperly labelled. Also, he (or she) should be authorized to reject blooms not of show quality, i.e.: a specimen in poor physical condition—wilted or indicating injury from insects, weather, or poor handling. Foliage should have healthy colour, without blemishes. Each of these blooms then goes to a placement table, it being the duty of the chairman of this division to see that the blooms are carried to the proper display tables. These tables are under the supervision of a chairman who sees to it that the blooms are placed on these tables alphabetically by the name of the variety.

Then there are “plates of three” and “plates of five”—possibly also, in large shows, “trays of ten”. There is probably a table of seedlings, one for specimen blooms, *Reticulatas*, *Sasanquas*, hybrids, etc. And at each table there is an automatic separation for each variety—that is, for those grown “protected” (green cards) and those grown “unprotected” (white cards).

For months before the day of the show, many co-chairmen have been at work. One has booked his judges and arranged to have them ready to start judging as soon as the Placement Chairman says that all the blooms are in place.

Another chairman (or possibly the same one in small shows) has his crews of clerks ready to write down the awards made by the teams of judges.

The Staging Chairman has surveyed the hall weeks, even months, in advance and has all necessary tables, table covers, varietal signs, etc. ready for the big day.

Still another chairman, using the shows' schedule as a guide, has arranged for the ribbons, prizes and trophies. Trophies are almost always of silver in the form of trays, plates, bowls, etc. and in most cases are donated by local retailers or club members. In many instances, local nurserymen will donate plants to be awarded as "door prizes".

Another chairman has been supplying publicity write-ups to the local newspapers and the radio and television stations in order to extract every ounce of publicity possible. Generally, a good job is done here because these publicity mediums are sympathetic with the objective of horticultural societies in general and camellia societies in particular because, again, camellias in this country bloom at a time of the year when almost nothing else is in bloom. This committee probably also has had some window cards printed and distributed to retail merchants for display in store windows. And along the streets and highways leading to a good many of our shows, it is not unusual to see signs in the shape of arrows.

The Finance Committee—often this is the club treasurer—has the duty of seeing to it that the expenses of the show are taken care of. There is no set program for financing a show. In some instances it can be done entirely through the collection of dues; in other instances, it might be done with dues plus receipts from advertising in programs; in still other instances, club members are assessed; and in yet still other instances, garden pilgrimages bring in extra revenue.

Then there is the important job of getting the programs printed. The chairman, often with several assistants, solicits advertising for the program—which is generally a very nice print job with a full-sized bloom in colour featured on the front cover.

There must always be a Clean Up Committee, because, naturally, the hall must be turned back to its owners thoroughly cleaned up—with all props and tables put away for another year.

Some show chairmen, where there are a good many members who like to take pictures, will allow thirty minutes for picture-taking after the judges are finished and before the general public is allowed to enter.

Be assured that even a little publicity will cause a line to form sometime before the official door-opening takes place. It is not

unusual for some of our shows to make the door-opening a ceremony by having the Governor of the state, or the Mayor of the city, cut a ribbon while cameramen for the television networks and newspapers do their work.

Many of our camellia societies make quite an annual event out of their camellia shows. For instance, at Sacramento, California there is a solid week of camellia festivities and I attach as part of an appendix to this article, a brief resume of the 1964 events. The Ozone Camellia Society of Slidell, Louisiana (about 45 miles from New Orleans) makes a very big affair out of their annual camellia show—with the election of a queen and her princesses from the local high school who are honoured at the grand march following a buffet dinner which is attended by guests of the society, the judges, and friends who have probably come from, not only New Orleans but, towns and cities in nearby states.

The annual camellia show at Lafayette, Louisiana is the scene of a pageant. The theme for this pageant varies from year to year and readers will find a description of some of these pageants in the appendix to this article.

The Children's Parade at Temple City, California is an annual affair of considerable importance. Dozens of children-sized floats, covered with thousands of blooms—mostly reds and whites—is really a sight worth travelling many miles to see.

Some of our shows feature blooms grown only out of doors; some of our largest shows (Jackson, Mississippi, Birmingham, Alabama, and Atlanta, Georgia) feature blooms grown only indoors or in greenhouses; while a majority use both types. The registration cards always state whether a particular bloom was grown with protection or without protection.

Because judging is an important part of any camellia show, the A.C.S. has rules that the judges must follow. These rules are reasonable but necessary and provide, among other things, that no judge can judge his own entries; that judges shall work in teams of three (one of these may be a novice judge); that judges shall be guided by more than mere size—other factors being color, form, substance and condition. And always, "The decision of the judges is final".

The actual procedure of reporting the judges' decisions is for one member of each judging team to indicate by pencil or crayon, or even a ticket punch, on each card whether that bloom received a blue (first place) a red (second place) or a third place ribbon

(white or yellow). The team of clerks immediately behind each judging team makes due note of these awards and transmits these notes quickly to a head table where other clerks are assembling reports from all judging teams.

Almost without exception, all camellia shows in the United States are held "in co-operation" with the American Camellia Society and in return for this co-operation, which basically means that the show will be conducted in accordance with ACS rules and regulations, the ACS authorizes the following Certificates and Awards:

Section 1—Outstanding Bloom Certificates.

Outstanding Bloom Certificates are authorized in each of the following classes:

- (a) Japonica Blooms Grown Outside
- (b) Japonica Blooms Grown Outside, Chemically Treated
- (c) Japonica Blooms Grown Inside
- (d) Japonica Blooms Grown Inside, Chemically Treated
- (e) Reticulatas Grown Outside
- (f) Reticulatas Grown Outside, Chemically Treated
- (g) Reticulatas Grown Inside
- (h) Reticulatas Grown Inside, Chemically Treated
- (i) Hybrids Grown Outside
- (j) Hybrids Grown Outside, Chemically Treated
- (k) Hybrids Grown Inside
- (l) Hybrids Grown Inside, Chemically Treated
- (m) Sasanquas

Section 2—Sweepstakes Certificate

Gold Certificate for Sweepstakes Winner and Silver Certificate for runner-up authorized in each of the following classes:

- (a) Blooms Grown Outside
- (b) Blooms Grown Inside
- (c) Blooms Grown Outside, Chemically Treated
- (d) Blooms Grown Inside, Chemically Treated

It will be appreciated that only our larger shows will make this many awards. Many of our shows now make no distinction between blooms that have been treated with Gibberellic Acid, and those not so treated.

As each team of judges completes its assignment, the chairman directs that each judge shall select a blue ribbon bloom which, in his opinion, is exceptionally fine and authorizes a clerk to take

it to the "Head" table. It is at this table that all judges congregate to select the "Queens" of the show.

Our shows have grown in size and in quality since the early days of the American Camellia Society, which will be 20 years old in 1965. Many of them have become social affairs of quite some importance. In Houston, Texas this year, for instance, the judges were entertained at a luncheon at the Houston Club and that evening at a cocktail hour and buffet dinner atop the new 47-storey Humble (Esso) Building—from which a wonderful view of the city at night was obtained.

The programs used at a good many of our shows deserve some mention here. These, in some cases, are just a mimeographed sheet folded to make four pages, and in other instances contain a good deal of advertising subscribed for by local merchants. The Atlanta, Georgia Camellia Society is outstanding in this respect. The program for their 19th Annual Show held February 22 and 23, 1964, contained 68 pages within its covers, many full pages, many half-pages, and still more smaller advertisements. This show is one of the few in this country that charges admission. Their objective receives good co-operation—that objective being for the benefit of a hospital for children, a Charity Fund, and the Atlanta Child's Home. Admission to this show is \$1.00

To give you some idea of the size of our shows and attendance in 1963, I quote from the official reports of the A.C.S. Journal.

"The eleventh annual show at Birmingham, Alabama, sponsored by the Men's Camellia Societies of Bessemer and Birmingham, in co-operation with the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce—number of blooms on display—3,864; attendance over 45,000; admission free.

"The Arcadia, California Show, February 23 and 24—number of blooms on display—2,000; attendance—3,000; admission free.

"Sacramento, California, March 2 and 3, 1963—39th Annual Show. Number of blooms on display—8,387; attendance—55,000; admission free.

"Washington, D.C., Ninth Annual Show of the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley—blooms on display—6,073; attendance—40,000; admission \$1.50—which included admission to the National Capital Flower and Garden Show.

"Augusta, Georgia, the Fifth Annual Show of the Augusta Council of Garden Clubs and the Georgia Railroad Bank and Trust Company—number of blooms displayed—1,126; attendance—11,000; admission free.

'The Greensboro, North Carolina Fifth Annual Show of the Piedmont Men's Camellia Club—number of blooms displayed—2,964; attendance 7,000; admission free.'

Some questions will naturally occur to readers who are not familiar with these shows. For instance, where to hold them? The answer is—any place large enough! This might be a school auditorium, a high school gymnasium, the lobby of a bank (and banks like these shows for the good will that accrues), community auditoriums, etc.

In connection with most of our camellia shows, the A.C.S. sponsors a showing of arrangements using camellias—under the chairmanship of a Certified Judge of the National Council of Garden Clubs. These arrangements are judged by their own judges and not the judges of the American Camellia Society.

In closing, Verschaffelt wrote in 1848: "The camellia, by the elegance of its aspect, the persistency of its beautiful foliage, the amplitude and the brilliant colouring of its blossoms, has won the favour of all lovers of beautiful plants. It reigns today almost as a despot in every collection, of which it is the principal ornament. It recreates the lover of flowers the most surfeited with horticultural pleasures; the ladies seek it to add to their adornment; its blossoms of the most dazzling white, the brightest pink, the most splendid red, or variegated with these different colours, accompany or animate their complexion in the most charming manner. No bouquet without camellias, no flower painting without it. The Camellia, in a word, is indispensable for everything and everywhere."

Such flowery phraseology surely indicates that Verschaffelt had a high opinion of camellias! We do, too. And we hope that more and more members of The Royal Horticultural Society are bitten by the same "bug" as is true of so many members of the American Camellia Society and that R.H.S. members in the near future, and in the years to come, will promote more and larger camellia shows in the United Kingdom.

I will be pleased to answer any questions that you might have.

APPENDIX:

The Camellia Week at Sacramento, California—described by Mr. E. A. Combatalade as follows:

"Sacramento's Camellia Festival, the California Capitol's annual tribute to its favourite blossom, is now entering the eleventh year. An integral part of the city's history, the beautiful

Camellia was first introduced in 1852 in the height of the Gold Rush days. It quickly became popular, was named the official flower of both the City and County of Sacramento, and today hundreds of thousands of Camellia plants grace private gardens and public parks. The colourful ten-day festival is built around the annual Camellia Show, oldest and largest in the world, whose fortieth annual exhibit (1964) with ten thousand glorious blossoms attracted 55,000 visitors. The fabulous Children's Camellia Parade, in which thousands of school children pull spectacular Camellia-decorated floats, the Camellia Queen and her Court, the Coronation Ball, the "Pink Perfection" Luncheon, the International Friendship Luncheon which brings world wide fame to the Camellia Capitol, and the wonderful Camellia Folk Dance Pageant are other highlights of the Camellia Festival. The American Camellia Society will join its annual convention to the Camellia Festival in March, 1966."

A few details regarding the Camellia Pageant and Show at the University of Southwest Louisiana (formerly the Southwest Louisiana Institute): beginning as a simple ceremony on the steps of Martin Hall on the campus of this institute in January, 1934 this annual event has grown from a small audience witnessing the crowning of a camellia queen to audiences of 8,500 persons in the University's huge Blackhan Colliseum. Today this Camellia Pageant and Show attracts visitors from several states and involves programmes of folk dancing, crowning of the queen, symphony orchestras, a mixed choir, etc. For further details, see page 219 of the A.C.S. Year Book for 1957.

SHOWS AND SOME OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE AMERICAN RHODODENDRON SOCIETY DURING 1964

By EDWARD B. DUNN
(President, The American Rhododendron Society)

DESPITE the wide geographical separation and great climatic differences, the month of May is still the important time for most chapters of the Society. The majority of the exhibitions this year, as in most, were presented within three weeks. This concentration of time and the great distance involved make it impossible to see all of the shows without the aid of a privately-owned fan jet. So, the writer can give only brief notes on most and give more detail on those actually visited.

A change in the usual pattern was an early competition staged by the Study Group, a dedicated coterie from the Seattle Chapter in the University of Washington Arboretum clubhouse on April 4th, and 5th. A warm, wet winter produced fine plants and blossoms for this rather intimate, but highly competitive, show. Entries were welcomed from all sources. Amateurs, nurserymen and the U. of W. Arboretum all competed on an equal basis and the results were beautiful and exciting. First prize in the Azalea Series was won by the Arboretum with *R. albrechtii*. A white *R. calophytum* took the award for Best Species Truss or Spray and *R. dryophyllum* entered by Frank Doleshy received the Kindon-Ward Memorial award for Best Truss, Spray or Plant of a species native to eastern Tibet. An outstanding spray of 'Eldorado' won a first prize for Mrs. Pendleton Miller in the class for Maddeni and/or Moupinense Hybrids. *R. cephalanthum* var. *crebreflorum* entered by H. L. Larson of Tacoma took a first in the Anthopogon Series and was extremely popular with viewers. Many plants were exhibited that are over by usual show time and seldom seen in public and they generated an enthusiasm that assures a repetition of this early competition next year.

Spring comes first to California and the first major rhododendron exhibit on the Pacific Coast for the year was the entry of the California Chapter in the famous Oakland Spring Flower Show



Photo: J. E. Downward

FIG. 19—*Rhododendron valentinianum*, an attractive form exhibited on May 5, 1964 as *R. burmanicum* by the National Trust for Scotland, Brodick Castle Gardens, Isle of Arran (see p. 127)



Photo: Stuart B. Hertz

FIG. 20—The Exhibit of the Prentice Nursery at the Rhododendron Display in Seattle, U.S.A. in 1964 (see p. 82)



FIG. 21—Roy and Honore Hacanson of Puyallup, Washington, shown at their Rhododendron Specialty House



FIG. 22—Mr. and Mrs. Regnor Brochner of Henderson Bay, near Tacoma, have a mature garden featuring highly selected material (see p. 88)

Photos: Wilber Studios and Cameras

held in April. This is always a magnificent display of hybrids, as well as, of the large-leaved and more tender species that do so well on the northern California coast.

The next chapter to the North, Eugene, Oregon held their show on the 3rd of May. This Willamette River Valley is one of the finest rhododendron growing areas to be found in the world and this early exhibit by the Eugene Chapter displayed excellent material in both hybrids and species.

The Portland Chapter was next with a show on the Island in Crystal Springs Lake on May 9th, and 10th. This is probably the largest cut truss exhibit shown anywhere in the country and the Portland Test Garden is the perfect setting.

On this same weekend, across the continent to the East, the Middle Atlantic Chapter held its Spring Meeting which included visits to a number of famous gardens, the Glenn Dale Station in Maryland and the National Arboretum. During the meeting, the Chapter President Thomas Wheeldon, M.D. presented the Society's Gold Medal to Frederic Paddock Lee in recognition of his many contributions to the better understanding of rhododendrons and azaleas.

The same dates were used by the members of the Southeastern Chapter to stage a most successful show of one hundred and fifty-nine rhododendrons at Biltmore in North Carolina.

Back again to the Pacific Coast on the following weekend—May 16th–17th—the Seattle Chapter extended itself to present a large and beautiful landscape show in the Seattle Center Exhibition Hall. To celebrate the Annual Meeting of the American Rhododendron Society, Co-chairman Donald K. McClure and Mrs. James Madison mounted one of the finest floral shows ever seen in this country. An area of 30,000 square feet was devoted to individual gardens. The competitions for commercial exhibitors for landscape displays covered areas from 1 to 300 square feet, from 300 to 500 square feet: and the largest of 500 square feet or more. The Frederick & Nelson Perpetual Cup for best landscape display went to The Homestead Nursery of Seattle. This was a Woodland Garden featuring mass planting of 'Pink Gumpo' and 'Mrs. Fisher' azaleas. 'Dormouse', 'Bow Bells', 'Mrs. Lionel de Rothschild', 'Mrs. Furnivall', 'China', 'Mrs. Betty Robertson', 'Harvest Moon', 'White Swan', 'Adriaan Koster', 'Treasure' were many of the hybrids beautifully arranged along with *Kalmia latifolia*, *Tsuga mertensiana*, *Pinus contorta* and *Acer japonicum aureum*. Plenty of ferns were used to add to the Woodland feeling.

Prentice Nursery of Seattle constructed an island using enormous fiberglass rocks, waterfalls and moss to set off large plantings of rhododendrons and azaleas in tones of pink, white, yellow and blue. Included were 'Bow Bells', 'Mrs. Furnivall', *yakusimanum*, 'Jalisco', 'Blue Diamond', 'Treasure', 'Helen Close', 'Loder's White', and 'Irene Koster', together with many Prentice hybrids in lovely shades of yellow (Fig. 20).

The Washington State Nurserymen's Award Trophy was given to The Seattle Garden Club for a jewel of a garden. Among other gems were the following plants: *R. fastigiatum*, FCC form, *R. searsiae*; Rock #188, *R. calostrotum*; *R. hanceanum nanum*; *R. charitopes*; *R. glaucophyllum*; 'Oudyk's Favourite' and Azalea 'Hinomayo'; *Picea omorika*; *Cassiope selaginoides*; *Iberis amara*; *Abies gregoriana*; *Tsuga mertensiana*; *Vaccinium parvifolium*; *Rhodohypoxis platypetala*.

The Lake Washington Garden Club exhibited a charming garden around an armillary sphere. *R.* 'Bow Bells' and 'Mary Ashley' were used as specimen plants surrounded by azaleas 'Nancy', 'Rosebud', 'Gumpo Pink', and 'Pinky Pearce'. *Vaccinium vitis-idea* and *Andromeda polifolia* were used as ground covers while *Cornus kousa* and *Enkianthus campanulatus* added airiness with their fragile bloom.

Members of The University of Washington Arboretum Unit #29 demonstrated the use of native material in connection with rhododendrons. *R.* 'Loder's White', *oreotrephes*, *tephropeplum*, *lutescens*, 'Bow Bells' and azaleas 'Snowdrift', 'Ledifolia Alba' were used surrounded by native *Vaccinium ovatum*, *Menziesia purpurea*, *Vancouveria* and *R. macrophyllum*. The Study Group came to the fore again with the most studied exhibit. It featured a world map as a background with a ribbon attached to each country running to the particular species native thereto. One section of this entry was a native garden using species rhododendrons which featured *R. rigidum*, *trichostomum* var. *ledoides*, *sargentianum*, *campylogynum*, 'Patricia'; *lepidotum* var. *elaegnoides*, *R. quinquefolium* and others.

Best plant in show turned out to be Rhododendron 'Susan' exhibited by The King of Shrubs Nursery. The Seattle Rhododendron Society Annual Achievement Award for best New Hybrid Seedling went to Lester Brandt of Tacoma for his *R. haematodes* × 'Choremia'.

A particularly interesting and beautiful display was that exhibited by H. L. Larson of Tacoma. It contained splendid

specimens of: *R. nuttallii*, *yakusimanum*, *rigidum*, 'Fragrant-issimum', 'Silver Sheen' and 'Lady Chamberlain'.

A beautiful plant of azalea 'White Squall' exhibited by Mrs. William H. Culliton won the award for Best Evergreen Azalea. The Mrs. Frederick Bunge Trophy for Best Amateur Rhododendron or Azalea Spray was won by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Buttler with their *Rhododendron* 'Royal Flush'.

A number of plants were exhibited by amateurs and the competition was very keen. Entered in the class for a dwarf not to exceed 18" was a marvellous *R. sargentianum* seedling. It was so covered with creamy pink bloom one could hardly find the leaves. Another outstanding plant was a 10' 'Bow Bells' which was also completely covered with blossom. Although the competition was hot most agreed with the judges in awarding the Sweepstakes to the dwarf plant of *R. hanceanum nanum* which was exhibited by Mr. Donald Graham. This plant not only won the Amateur Sweepstakes Trophy it also won a cash prize as the best plant exhibited by an amateur.

The weekend of May 16th, and 17th, seemed to be most popular. Both Olympia and Shelton held shows in the West on those dates and three thousand miles to the East, in Mountainside, New Jersey, the Philadelphia Chapter put on a fine cut truss show.

Several chapter shows were held on the following weekend in the Pacific Northwest. Grays Harbor, Olympic Peninsula and Tacoma chapters held theirs on May 23rd, and 24th. The most extensive of these was the Tacoma show held in the Garden Area of Point Defiance Park. This is a beautiful setting, well planted with rhododendrons. "Best flowering plant of any hybrid rhododendron not previously exhibited, the result of hybridization in the State of Washington" was won by Lester Brandt for his 'Lady Rosebery' \times *R. cinnabarinum* var. *roylei*.

On Sunday, of the same week, the New York Chapter held its show under the beech trees of Planting Fields Arboretum on Long Island. Among plants receiving first place awards were: *R. fortunei*, *smirnowii*, *keleticum*, *litiense*, 'Purple Splendour', 'Dexter Orchid', 'Black Beauty' and 'Lady Bligh'. At a dinner that evening, given by the Chapter in East Meadow, Long Island, Plaque Awards were presented to two of our most distinguished and esteemed members—Mr. Guy G. Nearing and Mr. Joseph B. Gable.

As noted above, the annual meeting of the Society was held in Seattle on May 16th. Eleven chapters were represented and it was

a pleasure to welcome a number of members from the east coast. Several events were scheduled in addition to the business meeting, which was preceded by a most interesting and erudite talk by Mr. David G. Leach of Brookville, Pennsylvania. The night before, the members enjoyed an excellent address by the Seattle Chapter's most distant dwelling member, Mr. E. H. M. Cox of Perth, Scotland. Highlight of the meeting was the presentation of the American Rhododendron Society Gold Medals, in recognition of their great achievements for the genus, to Mr. Ben Lancaster of Camas and Mr. Herbert Ihrig of Bainbridge Island.

Several new hybrids were shown in Pacific Northwest gardens this spring but, perhaps, the most exciting was a vivid yellow raised by Mr. Karl Sifferman, whose Seattle garden became a "mecca" for all visiting breeders when they got wind of his beauty. The cross is *R. Goldsworth Orange* × *souliei-wardii* and appears to be a distinct colour break.

There continues to be much interest and activity in plant breeding in north east and west and forthcoming shows will introduce increased numbers of new plants. Of particular interest are reports from Dr. John Wister of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania on the first results of crosses made for late-blooming flowers. All of us would relish a longer season.

RHODODENDRONS ON THE PACIFIC COAST, U.S.A.

By LEONARD F. FRISBIE
(President, Pacific Rhododendron Society)

A NUMBER of significant developments in rhododendrons in the Pacific West should be of interest to rhododendron people everywhere. First, the number of enthusiasts in the area has increased a great deal indeed. The good work of both Societies, the American, based in Portland, and the Pacific, based in Tacoma, has, of course, been a factor in all of this. The big annual shows in Seattle, Portland and Tacoma along with numerous smaller shows scattered throughout the area, have helped immensely. For the most part these have been plant shows and they have been quite impressive. Public attendance is always gratifying. Oregon has taken the lead in rhododendron activity due to the leadership of the American Rhododendron Society, but Washington is fast catching up. California is far behind in general interest in spite of the fact that the state can boast of some very fine rhododendron collections, and some areas of California enjoy a climate that is mild enough to tolerate many grand sorts that must be closely protected in the two northern states.

The popular movement that developed into the present Pacific Rhododendron Society began in the Tacoma, Washington, area in 1949. This organization, from its beginnings, has been dedicated to the widespread growing of fine quality rhododendrons in home gardens, one and all, and has been further dedicated to the problem of teaching easy, inexpensive and effective home propagation. Propagation material has been freely exchanged, and free seeds of species have been distributed annually.

This policy has had a dynamic effect on rhododendrons, and interest is speedily mounting to important proportions. It is quite ordinary now to see the best in hybrids growing in small, unpretentious gardens, along with unusual species. And all of this has had a definite impact on the commercial market. Though it is impossible to measure results, yet one can be sure that there has been thousands of dollars in new business annually, business that was non-existent previously, because good sorts had a

reputation as luxury-exclusive items beyond the reach of the average home owner.

A second satisfying development is the advance in the quality of the rhododendrons that are being grown in the Pacific West. Show managements everywhere have become very particular about the quality of the material that they present to the public. Some of our shows exhibit a wide range of quality material. Commercial activity is heavy during show time, and there is always a strong demand for the fine sorts on display.

A number of years ago commercial members of the American Rhododendron Society in Oregon imported quantities of propagating material from Exbury and other British suppliers. Plants from these extra good things can now be bought locally. This has, indeed, been a great boost for the rhododendron resources of the area. All of this has helped to advance rhododendron maturity in America. Discrimination and selectivity are on the increase.

American breeders are coming of age, and this involves a further important advance for the Pacific West. New and different sorts are being introduced, sorts of genuine quality. John Henny of Brooks, Oregon, has introduced two very popular hybrids; 'Cotton Candy', (Loderi Venus' \times 'Marinus Koster'), and 'Full Moon', ('Hawk' \times 'Adriaan Koster'). The late Rudolph Henny of Brooks originated many good hybrids, the most popular being 'C.I.S.' ('Loder's White' \times 'Fabia'), a bi-color, orangy-pink and yellow. The name indicates the initials of the late C. I. Sersanous, Past President of the American Rhododendron Society. Whitney of Brinnon, Washington, has many fine crosses to his credit. His 'Anna Rose Whitney', (*R. griersonianum* \times 'Countess of Derby') has a large flower and truss of clear pink. This one is widely grown. The Van Veen Nursery of Portland has a top quality hybrid in 'Autumn Gold' (*R. discolor* \times 'Fabia'), with large flowers in warm colours blended attractively. C. C. Trowbridge of Olympia, Washington, is a new comer, with a fine hybrid tentatively named 'Rainier Sunset', a 'Loderi King George' hybrid with delicate pink colouring such as one sees on the famous mountain as an afterglow. Halfdan Lem of Seattle has many good crosses. 'Lem's Gold' is genuinely fine.

Les Brandt of Tacoma is one of the most effective of American hybridists. His early flowering 'Honore Hacanson', ('Carmen' \times 'Choremia'), is an attractive bright red, heavily calyxed, and it is a real beauty. 'Kubla Kahn', ('Britannia' \times 'Goldsworth Orange') is truly unusual and fascinating. An unusual cross unnamed as

yet, *R. haematodes* \times *R. 'Choremia'* won an important first place in the 1964 Seattle Show for new introductions.

Favourite hybrids in Oregon and Washington in shades of red are: 'Radium', 'The Hon. Jean Marie de Montague', 'Gypsy King', 'Leo', 'Lamplighter', and 'Britannia'. The popular pink-flowered sorts are: 'Bow Bells', 'Betty Wormald', 'Naomi Glow', 'Nautilus' and 'Pink Beauty', 'Countess of Derby', and 'Lady Rosebery' along with 'Anna Rose Whitney'. The white-flowered hybrids one sees in most western gardens are: 'Loder's White', 'White Pearl', 'White Swan', 'Snow Queen' and 'Mrs. A. T. de la Mare'. In yellow shades the popular ones are: 'Souvenir of W. C. Slocock', 'Lady Bessborough', F. C. C., 'Exbury Naomi', 'Bo Peep', 'Yellow Hammer', 'Carita', 'Idealist', 'Hawk' and 'Crest'. Orange and autumn shades are popular in 'Autumn Gold', 'Lady Chamberlain', 'C.I.S.', 'King of Shrubs' and 'Fabia'.

In Washington the warmer gardens directly on Puget Sound are making an effort to extend the rhododendron flowering season. At Lemons Beach, the home garden of this writer, we depend on the older British Nobleanum hybrids, red, white and pink, for late fall and winter flowering. They are bright and cheerful throughout the winter months and are seldom cut by frost. In January *R. mucronulatum* comes along bravely, and in February the 'Cornell Pink' form of this species is a great pleasure with the clear pink flowers. Late February and March bring a host of good and clever things, *R. moupinense*, *R. ciliatum*, *R. leucaspis*, *R. pemakoense*, 'Bo Peep', 'Bric-à-Brac', 'Cilpinense', 'Small Gem', 'Theum' and others. During April, May and June, of course, the big parade of heavy flowering is indeed impressive. Late June and July bring along the very handsome *R. bakeri*, *R. calendulaceum*, *R. viscosum*, *R. arborescens*, *R. oblongifolium*. 'Red Cap', 'Arthur Osborn', 'Midsummer', 'Rainier Sunrise', 'Small Gem', 'June Delight', 'Chauncey Beadle' and the colourful Lemons Beach hybrids. *R. rhabdotum* is also flowering in the cool house. In the month of August 'Polar Bear', *R. ungeri*, *R. prunifolium* and *R. serotinum* round out the seasonal flowering.

There are a number of places in the Pacific West that can be classed as fine rhododendron gardens, and it is a delight to see a high degree of selectivity of material, both hybrids and species. Some Oregonians led the way, and the late Rudolph Henny of Brooks, John Henny, also of Brooks, George Grace of Portland and the Bovees in the Portland suburbs have all diligently collected fine sorts among many others. The Rea Berry garden of Portland,

is of course, internationally known. R. S. Hazeltine of Hood River is a newcomer that gives promise of going a long way. Retirement time has come, and his work is to be moved to a new location for larger scope.

In California the Dr. Paul Bowman collection of *Maddenii* sorts is indeed remarkable. This garden at Fort Bragg on the Pacific Ocean is outstanding in the selection of material. A number of extensive gardens in the San Francisco Bay area feature rhododendrons in a climate that accommodates many tender sorts in outdoor gardens. Fine, mature plants of species can be seen at the University of California Botanical Garden in Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley. A grand collection of species is being assembled in the Strybing Arboretum, Golden Gate Park in San Francisco. P. H. Brydon, a knowledgeable rhododendron man is the Director.

Many years ago some gentlemen had a dream of an arboretum for the University of Washington, but a young school with growing pains and many, many problems could not be interested at that time. Undaunted they began a private development in land adjoining the campus. Fortunately for rhododendron enthusiasts they used a great number of species that are hardy for the area. These plants are now mature and species fans can get a fairly good education by observing closely these unusual plants. In these later days a more mature University has accepted responsibility and ownership and Brian Mulligan is the Director.

The Fred Robins collection in Puyallup, Washington, makes up what is perhaps the finest rhododendron garden in the state. This is a fascinating place in a woodland setting, and many, many grand plants put on an impressive display every year. Both hybrids and species are featured, and Fred had spent time, effort and money, all very wisely too, to develop a mature garden with top grade plants all well cared for.

The Regnor Brochners of Henderson Bay near Tacoma have a beautiful garden that amazes all visitors. This is a mature garden with huge plants, and fine material was selected from the beginning. The range of variety here is a bit of tremendous and the setting is indeed attractive. A grove of *Sequoia sempervirens* provides a woodland for a part of the garden. The main garden sets high above Henderson Bay, on Puget Sound, and terracing has been used to bring the garden down to water's edge (Fig. 22).

At Lemons Beach, also on Puget Sound, Dr. Chas. S. Berry and this writer are busy in the development of an extensive

rhododendron garden. Physically the garden is of uneven contours, and terracing, rock walls and brick walls bring the garden up, up from the Sound to Lemons Beach Road which is, perhaps, 150 feet higher up. A limited selection of better hybrids are used, but species make up the bulk of the material. A large sunken area is being developed as an American Gulch where all sorts of native material is grown along with native azaleas and rhododendrons. Here the handsome *R. bakeri* flaunt their brilliant colours in late June and July. A sizeable cool house accommodates many plants of the *Maddenii* Series, and leading examples of the *Grande* and *Falconeri* Series.

Rhododendron species have been sadly neglected in the Pacific West. The spectacular hybrids have monopolized gardener interest and commercial activity as well. However, a few lonely souls have been preaching species for years, but these poor folks were regarded as eccentrics and freaks. So long as our plants were small and unflowered we had nothing to back up our talk, and the uninitiated just did not get the word, no communication. But once flowers began to appear, and plants of size began to show beautiful foliage and growth characteristics. Then the spectacular hybrids had to move over in the west and share attention with the incomparable species. Just now the most avidly sought after plant in the U.S.A. is a species, *R. yakusimanum*. Plants of good form and size cannot be bought, but quite a few very good forms are in the area, and these are being propagated to fill a hungry demand. Commercial people generally are facing a species demand with no supply available. But this will be remedied, of course.

Private collectors of species have had a frustrating time of it because good plants were just not available commercially. But stubbornness and persistence have enabled many to do fairly well. A number of years ago Les Brandt of Tacoma grew many species from seeds, and real cold winters winnowed out all except the hardy ones. His place has been a limited source of supply for the dedicated. Away up north on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, there is a man and wife who love and value species. They live in cold country, but greenhouses, cool houses and special protection enable them to grow a wide range of species. They are old-timers at the business and bought into Kingdon Ward and other British expeditions. These are knowledgeable species people, a delight to visit, and the real far-out among us in the U.S.A. West travel hundreds of miles by car and truck to import species of fine sorts from Ted and Mary Greig.

The Pacific Rhododendron Society conducted a Species School during 1963-64 with studies in genetics, chromosome counts, cell development, taxonomy and ecology. There were lectures and tests, and during this present season audio-visual education films, university level, are being supplied by Syracuse University of New York State. These will follow-up the lectures with micro-photography of up-to-date DNA, photosynthesis, cells and growth development and the influence of climate on plant morphology. Every effort is being made to relate the species one grows in the garden to natural life processes, and to enable the gardener to see a relationship between the original climate of his species and the visible form and habit of its growth.

Both the American and the Pacific Rhododendron Societies are importing scions of top forms of species from the British Isles during 1964. British gardeners have indeed been generous, and modern techniques of striking cuttings along with ultra-fast transportation promise success for these ventures. This will mean much for species in the Pacific West. It will bring us good forms from which we can learn about discrimination and selection, and it will bring us authentic material to use in identification of what we have grown from seeds.

An interesting activity of the Pacific Rhododendron Society may prove to have much general interest. It involves experimental growth of rhododendrons in difficult areas where they are not supposed to thrive. The purpose is to learn more about the adaptability of the genus to so-called unfavourable situations and climates, and to do all possible to raise the quality of the material grown in such areas. We know so little, really, of the adaptability of our favourite genus from a practical, realistic standpoint, and this activity should give us some real facts. The areas selected are widely different. Studies of all areas are made before there is a beginning of advice and plant material to be supplied. A 40-year record of U.S. Weather Bureau statistics is compiled, average temperatures by the month, record low and record high temperatures, precipitation annually and by the month, humidity at different seasons and different hours of the 24. Soil texture and pH is studied. Length of growing season is important, early frosts and late frosts and freezes are recorded. With this information in hand rhododendrons with a good chance of adaptability can be furnished.

Already we have learned that the Los Angeles area is extremely difficult for broad-leaved evergreen rhododendrons, but evergreen

and deciduous azaleas can be grown successfully. In the piney woods of the Mississippi Gulf Coast country we find the same situation. This is native azalea country, the deciduous sorts, and and all such things do well.

In far southeastern Washington there is a city with a name that means "Many Waters", Walla Walla. The Indian term Walla means 'water', so a double Walla means many waters. The small river that flows through the area must have looked very good to these primitive people, for without water this is a barren land. But irrigation has made of it one of our great garden areas, food crops. With water there can be trees and coolness, and rhododendrons will do well if given some special care. There is a thriving centre of interest in this city, and it is surprising what can be grown. 'Blue Peter', 'Purple Splendour', 'Jock', 'Bow Bells', *R. impeditum* and the *Lapponicum* Series generally, *R. schlippenbachii*, *R. occidentale*, evergreen azaleas and deciduous hybrid azaleas and species.

Mrs. Austin Roberts of Walla Walla is successfully developing a rhododendron garden with a Japanese motive. She is devoting a great deal of energy and intelligence to the project, and it is a delight to see the success that she is having. This is certainly not a "come-easy" country for the genus. One must work for what one achieves, and one must suffer some failures and learn how to adapt to mother nature's demands, so it is important when a talented gardener can overcome difficulties and win success.

In Central Washington there is the land of the big red apple around Wenatchee. Just north of this city, still in orchard country is a small community of Pateros. Here is another successful and thriving rhododendron centre, a bit dynamic in that it is growing in the number of devotees. This is the beginning of Chaparral country, sage brush and such, but it is also the land of the mighty Columbia River which drains many of Canada's snowy mountains, as well as great broad basins, truly many, many waters here, and it gives generously of its fluid bounty to turn barren lands into verdant cropping, and there can be trees and coolness. There is cold, yes, but winters come a bit gradually to harden and mature before real winter sets in. 'Jock' does well, as do evergreen azaleas, deciduous azaleas, the *Lapponicum* Series, 'Bow Bells' and many other fine things.

Sitka is in southern Alaska, on a peninsula surrounded by salt water, so one would expect relative mildness, and it is so. As in all the colder areas gardeners must give protection from a winter

sun. 'Jock' does well if favoured a trifle. The *Lapponicum* Series thrives beautifully. *R. maximum* is satisfactory.

A genuine effort is being made to grow rhododendrons in the Spokane area in northeastern Washington. But extremes of hot summers and cold winters pose a real problem for all but a limited number of sorts. Humidity in summer is almost non-existent in the hours of the day when it is most needed, and winds are dry and hot in summer, cold and dry in winter.

But on the whole this broad experiment has been successful and it is deeply satisfying to see gardeners trying and succeeding under difficult conditions. One feels that rhododendrons must be pretty wonderful to inspire such effort.

RHODODENDRON RETICULATUM

AND ITS RELATIVES

By K. WADA

TRAVELLERS in Japan are often excited to see from their cars or trains well-shaped leaf-less trees beautifully covered with thousands of purple flowers in cottage gardens, on hills or against hill-side rocks before Kurume azaleas come into flower. These are invariable specimen trees of *Rhododendron reticulatum* which is the first to flower in the long "Azalea" season in Japan, where so many different kinds are wild, and is in fact the brightest wild-flowering bush in early spring. *R. mucronulatum* blooms earlier but has so limited a distribution in Japan that few people have seen it in the wild and it is very rarely grown in Japanese gardens. Moreover it does not form so spectacular a bush as *R. reticulatum*.

R. reticulatum is distributed throughout the Japanese mainland except Hokkaido, including Yakushima Island, from about 50 feet to 6,000 feet above sea level. It rivals *R. kaempferi* in having a very wide distribution. It often forms a thicket 20 feet high at around 4,000 feet to 5,000 feet altitude in gorges where high humidity is maintained by the frequent occurrence of mist and the natural surroundings of shelter from strong winds. In windy places it is dwarfed but even in such apparently unfavourable places it is often found forming a dwarf thicket in full sun and exposure where misty winds sweep the ground frequently. It loves high humidity and its seeds can only germinate on moist ground. At higher elevations the atmosphere has a higher humidity and it is only natural that it should love higher elevations. I have never seen it wild along the sea coasts because Japanese sea coasts are usually more warm and dry than inland. On hills along the sea coasts it is sometimes found wild. Such a hill usually has a very dry soil but during the wet monsoon season the seeds may have a chance to germinate.

As said above, *R. reticulatum* has a very wide distribution and can take kindly to different environments. It is not bothered by Japanese hot summer heat nor by its frigid cold winter. *R. reticulatum* is marked A in the *Rhododendron Handbook* and so is one

of the hardest species in the genus. It grows well on any acid soil except on wet ground of poor drainage and very heavy clay. Heavy clay soil may be corrected satisfactorily for growing it if it is mixed with sand or perlite. Wet ground can be made quite adaptable by growing it in a raised bed with a porous soil. In view of the fact that *R. reticulatum* is a plant for every garden, I will describe it more thoroughly and its relatives.

The very wide distribution explains its adaptability to different environments but has nothing to do with geographical variations. *R. reticulatum* has so many different geographic forms that Japanese botanists have felt it necessary to give each one a different specific name. The seeds of *R. reticulatum* do not seem to have been dispersed a long distance, even by the strongest winds and thus many different geographic forms have arisen. Japanese botanists have separated from *R. reticulatum* many forms under the names of *R. decandrum* Makino, *R. wadanum* Makino (Fig. 24), *R. dilatatum* Miquel, *R. nagasakianum* Nakai, *R. nagasakianum* Nakai var. *gracilescens* Nakai, *R. logupus* Nakai, *R. nudipes* Nakai, and many others. Whether the plants now grown under the name of *R. reticulatum* in England correspond to the true *R. reticulatum* D. Don. syn. *R. rhombicum* Miquel or not, is doubtful. But I take it it should be more correctly *R. wadanum* Makino. The true *R. reticulatum* is more twiggy and has smaller leaves than the true *R. wadanum*. The plant from Yakushima Island is very dwarf in growth and has leaves with many brown hairs as can be seen in *R. tashiroi* or in species of the Obtusum subseries. Most of the distinctions are botanical and need not be considered by horticulturists. However, *R. nudipes* Nakai is of great interest to horticulturists because it has deep rose flowers very similar to those of *R. albrechtii*, very large in size and quite distinct in colour from the others. As it has larger flowers than *albrechtii* and is far more floriferous and more easily cultivated, I feel it has much more garden value. I have in our nursery several plants of it of a beautiful deep rose colour. *R. nudipes* Nakai should be grown in every garden, especially by those who have once been impressed by the flowers of *R. albrechtii*. It is more beautiful than *R. albrechtii* itself.

There are two species which are closely related to each other and related to the colour of *R. nudipes*. They are *R. sanctum* and *R. sanctum* var. *shibukawanum*. Both of these species have rose flowers similar to those of *albrechtii* but bloom later in the spring. They flower when their leaves have unfolded and expanded.

So they are not so striking as *R. nudipes* Nakai. These two species are distributed near the localities where *R. shikokianum* Makino is wild along with the true *R. reticulatum* D. Don. Therefore some botanists are tempted to consider that *R. sanctum* is the species linking *R. shikokianum* Makino and *R. reticulatum* D. Don.

R. shikokianum Makino has the same brick red flowers as *R. weyrichii maximowiczii* but is supposed to be hardier and dwarfer in growth, blooming at an earlier age from seed.

R. amagianum Makino is also very closely related to *R. weyrichii* but blooms very late in the spring when the leaves are well expanded. Specimen plants growing in shade make a wonderful sight but may only be produced after 20 years of cultivation in some shade.

R. tashiroi has evergreen, coriaceous leaves which is quite unlike the species so far mentioned and is classified as a species of a different subseries called Tashiroi in Japan, but is very closely related to the above-mentioned species and freely crosses with them all. *R. tashiroi* seems to have been separated by having oppressed flattened hairs but the *reticulatum*-like species from Yakushima has similar hairs. And I take it will be included in time in the same subseries as *R. reticulatum*. Anyhow *R. tashiroi* makes very twiggy growth and its hybrids give a greater mass of flowers in different shades which are not seen in any of the above-mentioned species and stands more drought than any species so far mentioned.

All of the above mentioned species cross freely with each other and may give in time a vast range of colour. So I think breeding in this series of Azalea will have a great future for us.

Before finishing this article I must mention that among some of the above mentioned species pure white flowering sports have been found. I found a pure white sport among *R. dilatatum* before the war and tried to raise seedlings of it by self-pollination. I can confirm that it reproduces 100% white and does not revert to purple. What it will give when it is pollinated with my *tashiroi* hybrids remains to be seen.

The white clone of *R. dilatatum* is excitingly beautiful and is one of the finest deciduous azaleas which will be planted widely when it is available in commerce in quantity. The present drawback is that it does not set seed so freely (Fig. 23).

Give more of your affection to these neglected species and your gardens will have more highlights.

LAND OF THE FALLING RAIN

A visit to Japan

By LESLIE RIGGALL

AT Yokohama I met Mr. KOICHIRO WADA and I soon learned that there is no limit to Japanese hospitality. Although he is a very busy man he placed himself at my disposal completely, and my most casually expressed wishes were treated as commands.

The camellias were in flower so we went immediately to see his extensive collection. I noticed that *C. 'Lady Clare'* in Japan is 'Akashigata', and presumably the latter is the correct name. I had been reading about 'Higo' (pronounced Heengaw) camellias and was much attracted to a rosy-red one named 'Mihata'. Another good pink Higo camellia was 'Taiheiraku' although it could be said that it is similar to *C. japonica* 'Hatsu-Zakura'.

Among a large number of varieties of *C. japonica*, a particularly pleasing one was 'Kamo-No-Honami', and another irresistible flower was 'Shuchuka' which is a true picotee, very pale pink margined with red. A curious cultivar is 'Goshiki Tsubaki', the "Five-coloured Camellia". Some flowers are white, some red, some pink, and others are variegated. The very old original tree is in Kyoto and is much venerated. Among the Snow Camellias (*Camellia rusticana*) I was particularly charmed by the delicate appeal of 'Koshi-No-Haru'.

Mr. WADA breeds rhododendrons, and I selected several fine seedlings from his trial grounds. The problem in Japan is the hot sun in August, and his method is to use hardy parents, and then later plant out the seedlings in full sun so as to give full play to the law of natural selection. American growers might find some of the survivors useful in their continental climate.

The next day we visited Mr. CHOKA ADACHI, who lives near Tokyo. He is a collector of camellias and specialises in Higo camellias and Snow camellias. He is also a world-famous Master of Flower-Arrangement. Unfortunately he was sick but his son showed us his collection. He told me that a festival of camellia-flower arrangement had just ended there with the three thousand visitors each receiving a gift of a small camellia plant.



FIG. 23—A white clone of *Rhododendron dilatatum* in Mr. Wada's nursery in Japan (see p. 95)



FIG. 24—*Rhododendron wadanum* in Mr. Wada's nursery (see p. 94)

Photos: K. Wada



A VISIT TO JAPAN

FIG. 25—A view in Kokedera, the Moss Garden at the Saihoji Temple, Kyoto, Japan (see p. 101)



FIG. 26—A part of the ancient garden of the Katsura Detached Palace near Kyoto (see p. 102)

Photos: Leslie Riggall

He explained the difference between the various types of camellia. Higo camellias have a wide, loose formation of the stamens, which are sometimes more prominent than the petals. The Higo camellia is a symbol of masculine virtues and was much favoured by the Samurai, the knights of old Japan.

Camellia rusticana varieties usually have smaller stamens than the various forms of *C. japonica*, but a sure means of identification is the yellow tinge on the stamens instead of blush or white. These Snow camellias are very tough, and in nature they are often rather flat through having been buried frequently under 10 or 12 feet of snow, in Northern Japan where they mostly grow. Varieties or hybrids of *C. rusticana* might be useful in North Britain and those parts of America which have heavy snowfalls.

Camellia saluenensis and its hybrids can be distinguished from all the above by the tiny hairs on the ovary.

Later we entered the house, an unforgettable experience. With a typical Japanese sense of duty Mr. ADACHI rose from his bed and joined us in the important matters of drinking tea and discussing camellias. Although obviously unwell he looked most impressive in his Japanese costume and very Japanese environment, for he is a man of tremendous personality. I understood then why he has 60,000 disciples in Japan alone.

A rare treasure was produced, two ancient scroll paintings of great length, which depict among other things a hundred varieties of camellia in cultivation about 250 years ago, many of them unfortunately now extinct. I was intrigued by a remarkable red variety which was two-tiered, and carried a perfect second flower on top of the stamens.

They looked shocked when I enquired whether this was exaggeration or artistic licence, and a two-tiered flower, 'Mikasa-No-Mori', was immediately brought in from the garden to vindicate the artist. It was white with red stripes and not perfectly doubled like the red one depicted, but I was satisfied that such camellias have existed in the past. Old paintings show that there have also been yellow camellias and a purple one, but they are no longer in Japan. These tropical types may have come from Tongking, and no doubt a severe winter killed them all.

I did not see a demonstration of flower-arrangement, but on this day the camellias in the house were arranged in water, floating like water-lilies. I use water-lilies this way myself, but they are difficult flowers, closing up in the late afternoon and requiring

strong light to open them again. Camellias might be better for this type of decoration.

After a day spent searching for suitable Stone Lanterns, for the Japanese garden at Titness Park, we toured nurseries and the old gardens around Tokyo and Yokohama, tramping many miles in search of Kurume Azaleas. I was keeping a sharp look-out for Azalea 'Hinomayo', because Mr. WADA claimed that it did not exist in Japan, and said that nobody in Japan had ever seen or heard of this variety, our most popular azalea. Three weeks later I was convinced that Mr. WADA'S claim was correct and I have since sent Azalea 'Hinomayo' to Kurume and Yokohama.

When I returned to Europe I traced the origin of Azalea 'Hinomayo'. According to The International Rhododendron Register it was supposed to have come from the Emperor's garden in Tokyo, but I was sure this was not true, because there is nothing remotely resembling 'Hinomayo' in that garden. Research in Holland showed that this variety originated as a seedling in the nursery of C. B. Van Nes & Sons, at Boskoop.

This explained the mystery of the name of this plant, which does not make sense in Japanese. It is not a Japanese word, nor an intelligible combination of Japanese words. Furthermore it could never have been named in Japan, because the prefix "Hi" definitely indicates red flowers. Examples in the "Wilson Fifty" are No. 42 'Hinodegiri', and No. 48 'Hinode No Taka', which have crimson flowers. Thus the attempt to give this Dutch seedling a Japanese name misfired, but this cannot affect our admiration for this excellent plant.

Not far from Tokyo there is a most amazing market which extends for at least a thousand yards alongside a canal. Here nurserymen bring their plants for sale and nothing else is sold here. There were small plants priced at one shilling and huge trees at £100, to which would be added the cost of handling and transport. There was an enormous orange-flowered evergreen azalea in full flower, with a huge knarled and mossy trunk, which was claimed to be a thousand years old. Certainly it was the largest azalea I have ever seen and must have weighed several tons. There were many trees weighing five or six tons and one which must have weighed ten tons, after most of the branches had been lopped off. This is the usual practice except with pine, podocarpus and other evergreen plants. With these the special shape is carefully preserved. They have splints or a timber framework to prevent damage to the branches, and the roots are bound

all over with ropes. The Japanese are certainly the only people in the world who would dig up a ten-ton tree and take it to market in the hope that some passer-by will purchase it.

Mr. WADA astonished me by paying £25 for a rare white form of *Rhododendron metternichii*. The truss was very poor, but he wanted it for breeding, as *R. metternichii* is one of the few larger-leaved species which tolerate the oppressive heat of August in Japan. I bought three azaleas very cheaply, and two small plants of a rare and attractive conifer at a shilling each. What a pity Japan is so far away.

Undoubtedly the azaleas are the greatest glory of Japan, not the cherry trees which are more famous. There is far more Japanese cherry blossom in Britain than in Japan. This differential will increase in favour of Britain, because we are still planting large numbers of flowering cherries, whereas the cherry trees of Japan are dying of fire-blight. As this disease is wind-borne there seems little hope of checking it.

The main object of my journey was to identify and collect the "Wilson Fifty" Kurume Azaleas, which have become badly confused during the last fifty years. The Tokyo-Yokohama area was of little use, as every azalea of this type is simply called, "Kurume Azalea", regardless of colour, size or form. I had to go to Kurume, and here again I enjoyed similar hospitality and invaluable assistance from Dr. TERUO TAMURA, Director of the Horticultural Research Station there.

I spent six days in and around Kurume and it rained all the time. The "Land of the Rising Sun" is in fact the "Land of the Falling Rain". They are so used to rain that they ignore it, and when reporters and press photographers arrived I had to pose in the rain for them.

As I can use chopsticks I rashly accepted the offer of a Japanese meal without enquiring what it would be. The meal turned out to be a gruesome combination of raw fish and raw octopus, and I had to eat it to avoid loss of face all round.

Like Mr. WADA, Dr. TAMURA was indefatigable in his efforts to show me everything in the short time available. We visited all the nurseries, of which there are many around Kurume. But first we saw the garden of Mr. ISIBASHI, the wealthiest man in Japan, and I was greatly moved by the simplicity and tranquil harmony of this wonderful piece of landscape gardening. The rain did not spoil our enjoyment as it would in a Western garden, indeed nothing can spoil a Japanese garden, neither the weather

nor changes of season. The various mosses were like rich green velvet sparkling with jewels, and the wet leaves and glistening rocks reflected every gleam of light as the music of the waterfalls responded to the increasing flow of water.

Next we visited the nursery of Mr. ANNO, where I saw a large plant of Azalea 'Kinshide', which is the oldest known cultivated azalea in the world. The flower resembles a small protea and the name means "Gold Duster" (meaning a feather duster). It is the only azalea which has no petals. Dr. TAMURA showed me a very old book, more than 300 years old, in which this remarkable azalea is clearly depicted.

Azaleas are cheap around here, and at the nursery of Mr. NAKAHARA I bought some of the Wilson Fifty at a shilling each. Among other varieties, I liked particularly 'Fuji No Asahi', which means "Sunrise on (snow-covered) Mount Fuji", a very good description. Mr. NAKAHARA is a breeder and he has some glorious hybrids, although many would not be hardy in the average climate of Britain. Kurume is in Kyushu, the most southern of Japan's four main islands, and the climate is warm enough for the cultivation of oranges and bananas. I could not resist one very expensive seedling, with very large flowers of white splashed with orange. "Flickering Flames" would be an appropriate name for this beauty.

The once famous Akashi nursery, from which Wilson sent out his Fifty Kurume Azaleas about fifty years ago, is now very small, and they have none of these varieties now. But they did have some old paintings of a few Wilson varieties, and I made careful notes for comparison, as I was assured that they were exact as to colour, size and form.

All these nurserymen were horny-handed sons of the soil, but they always received me at their simple houses with a polite dignity which impressed me greatly, and the women ceremoniously served tea and cakes. I drank too many cups of tea as a result, but I sensed that it would have been impolite to refuse. At Mr. ADACHI'S house three different kinds of tea were served and I was going to leave it the third time, but Mr. WADA whispered that this was a very special tea only produced for honoured guests, so I drank it. This tea had a very high caffeine content, and this may be why I remember that afternoon so vividly.

Those who have seen Bonsai plants in Europe do not realise how beautiful are the best Bonsai, which never leave Japan. The best I saw were at Kurume. One sees a plant of, say, Azalea

'Ima Shojo', twenty inches high, which has been trained for two or three generations until it is a perfect miniature of an ancient spreading tree. The trunk, blackened with age, has spreading roots which writhe down into a mound of moss like a venerable beech tree.

One very old gentleman I met, Mr. MOTOZONO, had a private collection of hundreds of Bonsai, every one a superb work of art. Many consisted of a beautiful rock representing a natural cliff or mountain, complete with miniature knarled and twisted pines, tiny shrubs growing in fissures, and moss lining irregular cracks to simulate low vegetation bordering mountain streams.

The best and oldest gardens of Japan are in and around Kyoto. The climate here is warmer than in Britain, tree ferns just survive with a little help. Japanese gardens are completely different from any other kind of garden. They are designed with infinite skill and care to represent a landscape in miniature. Flowers do not enter into the scheme at all, and shrubs such as azaleas are used only because they are evergreen and are part of the natural landscape the garden represents. The main features are storm-twisted pine-trees, ancient rocks carefully transported without a scratch to mar the patina of age, water reflections, evergreen shrubs and velvet moss. Bridges and stepping stones are not the shortest route between two points as in the West, for the Japanese prefer a detour and love to linger over the water (Fig. 25). An interesting example is Kokedera, the Moss Garden at the Saihoji Temple, Kyoto. This large "strolling garden" is entirely covered with more than a hundred species of soft, beautiful moss. I was fascinated by one scene, where a tall camellia tree with a bare trunk had shed hundreds of single scarlet flowers with golden stamens, which were lying on the carpet of rich green moss under the tree.

Unlike other gardens, which are designed to stimulate, usually by means of planned effects of colour, Japanese gardens are a place for meditation and the contemplation of the eternal verities. No Western mind can comprehend how much is conveyed to the Japanese imagination by these gardens. Even the stones, which may number well over a hundred, have each a special name and poetic significance.

Some of the meaning we can comprehend because there is created an atmosphere of serenity which is so pure that it does provide even for us a great emotional experience. One of my favourites was the ancient garden of the Katsura Detached

Palace near Kyoto (Fig. 26). It is not open to the public, but if one wishes to see this justly celebrated garden one can get a special permit from officials of the Imperial Household.

As I sat there quietly, my usual self-conceit drained away, and was replaced by an unusual humility. I became acutely aware that we are as mortal as a flower petal, and that the rock and water and trees will endure long after we are forgotten. And so, although I was uplifted by the beauty all around me, and refreshed by the sensation of serenity, I felt an infinite sadness.



FIG. 27—Rhododendron stem cuttings in a tray of multipots (see p. 103)



FIG. 28—A rooted rhododendron stem cutting with the roots washed free of peat (see p. 104)



FIG. 29—A rooted rhododendron stem cutting, showing new growth some six months after insertion (see p. 104)

Photos: S. J. Wright

PROPAGATION OF RHODODENDRONS BY STEM CUTTINGS

By MARGARET E. MARSTON, B.Sc., M.Sc. (Hort.), Ph.D.,
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WELLS (1), writing about plant propagation in America, states that most rhododendrons are now propagated from stem cuttings and that the methods used, while being precise, are not difficult to understand and apply. He considers timing as being important because the shoot which is to be taken as a cutting must be in the right condition and that this depends upon variety and season. In America, cuttings are generally firm enough by the middle of August but if the season is unusually warm then the right condition might not be obtained until September. He recommends wounding the lower part of the stems and treating with two per cent indolebutyric acid. Under conditions where a bottom heat of 70°F is maintained, and the cuttings are either covered with plastic or given intermittent mist, they begin to root in from eight to ten weeks.

When propagating a number of different shrubs by cuttings under mist in autumn 1963, it was decided to include some rhododendrons and to use Wells' technique. It was appreciated that he had said when shoots were likely to be in the right condition in America but that he had not given any indication as to the length of time during which this condition was likely to persist. On 26.11.63 twelve shoots were taken from a mixed collection of hardy hybrid rhododendrons and were made into cuttings of about three inches long. Their bases were "heavily wounded", as suggested by Wells, i.e. thin slices of bark were removed from the lower part of the stem to reveal the inner, woody tissue but not to cut into it. The prepared cuttings were then treated with a proprietary growth substance and inserted in peat, in multipots. The tray of multipots (Fig. 27) was placed on a heated bench, which was maintained at approximately 72°F, in a warm glasshouse where the air temperature was about

60°F, and given intermittent mist. By 25.2.64 nine of the twelve cuttings had made good balls of roots (Fig. 28) and were potted up. These continued to grow (Fig. 29) and were planted in the open ground early in May. The remaining three cuttings died without producing roots. It was planned to insert a second batch later in the year after severe frosts had occurred. Twelve more cuttings, similar to the first ones, were therefore inserted on 31.12.63. In contrast to the first lot, these developed a large amount of callus and the production of roots was very delayed. In fact, very few roots were produced until the summer. It would be unwise to conclude from these observations that the different behaviour was because of a change in the physiological state of the shoot, brought about by frosts, nevertheless the fact that such different results were obtained, under apparently the same propagational conditions, should be borne in mind if further work is planned.

Although no recommendations can be made from such a small number of cuttings, yet the observations are interesting enough to warrant a trial with larger numbers of cuttings of named varieties, should it be desired to propagate hardy rhododendrons on a large scale by mature cuttings in autumn or early winter.

I would like to acknowledge the help given by Miss S. J. Wright who did the propagation work involved.

- (1) Wells J. S. (1962). A year of plant propagation. *American Horticultural Magazine* 94-103.

THE GROUPING OF RHODODENDRONS

for small and medium-sized gardens

PART II

By DAVID WRIGHT, M.A. (Cantab)

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs that could be associated with pale yellow, cream and blue Rhododendrons.

These fall roughly under three heads:—

1. Trees and shrubs, especially trees, whose *young foliage* in Spring tones with the flowers of rhododendrons appearing at the same time.

Reference has already been made to the delightful association of the lemon-primrose R. 'Logan Damaris' with the pale bronzy-green young foliage of *Acer japonicum* at the Savill Garden. In my own garden a similar effect is achieved by the proximity of the creamy-primrose R. 'Chaste' to *Acer nikoense*, whose young growths are bronze suffused with salmon-pink (the pink has enough yellow in it to make this association just right). *Acer griseum* has growths of a similar colour at the same stage, but on account of its cinnamon-brown trunk and stems looks better perhaps with apricot-coloured rhododendrons, as already suggested.

Also in my own garden, R. 'Marcia' has been placed against a clump of the bamboo *Sinarundinaria nitida* (*S. murielae* would do equally well) whose small neat pale-green leaves harmonize with the colour of the rhododendron flowers and at the same time *contrast* with its relatively large oval leaves.

Cercidiphyllum japonicum and *Disanthus cercidifolius* could also be used, as both have young leaves of a wonderfully delicate pale yellow green, orbicular in the case of the former, and cordate in the case of the latter. The unfurling foliage of *Cercidiphyllum* is pale salmony bronze, also a lovely association with ivory or primrose-flowered rhododendrons. Apart from their value in helping to build up this particular scheme, they both have fascinating and highly distinctive leaves in their own right. *Tetracentron sinense* is a beautiful small tree with leaves somewhere midway in shape and size between those of *Cercidiphyllum* and *Disanthus*, and bronze tinted in the Spring.

2. Secondly there are those Spring-flowering shrubs whose flowers, pale yellow or cream, repeat the colour theme of the rhododendrons but in a lighter and more airy manner.

In order of flowering, there are the *Corylopsis* in late March and early April, especially the dwarf *C. pauciflora* with small primrose bells, and the taller, sometimes almost tree-like *C. gotoana*, *C. platypetala* and *C. willmottiae*, in which the primrose colour has a greenish undertone. The young foliage is a subtle blue-grey-green, quite unlike that of any other deciduous young foliage; that of *C. pauciflora* is bronze-tinted in the early stages. The taller species have a delicate fragrance reminiscent of cowslips.

In April and May there are *Fothergilla gardenii*, *F. major* and *F. monticola*, with large nut-like leaves and creamy flowers like bottlebrushes. (The almost completely circular leaves of *Viburnum alnifolium* and *V. furcatum* are much more impressive in the same style but these plants are also more difficult to grow. They like shade and moisture.) In late May and early June there is *Enkianthus campanulatus* var. *pallidiflorus* with its horizontal tiers of creamy-primrose bells.

3. Finally, there are one or two small trees whose stems (cf. also those mentioned in the sections on red and apricot rhododendrons) tone beautifully with pale yellow rhododendrons.

I think straight away of two examples. In my own garden, the greeny-yellow *R. ambiguum* is planted next to the snake bark Maple *Acer rufinerve*. The trunk and branches of this are silver-grey-green, thinly striped with white and the young shoots are covered with grey-white bloom.

In a woodland garden laid out by the author, the snakebark Maple *Acer hersii* with olive-yellow-green trunk and branches is grouped about with *R. 'Yellowhammer'* and *Acer japonicum* vars. *laciniatum* and *vitifolium*.

The bamboo *Phyllostachys castillonis* with shiny yellow-green canes could be used too. And so one could go on endlessly, but these few examples will suffice to show what is meant.

Herbaceous and Bulbous plants suitable for grouping among pale yellow, cream and blue rhododendrons.

Among the rhododendrons mentioned in this section and their accompanying deciduous trees and shrubs, I visualize an under-planting of small herbaceous and bulbous plants that would repeat the colour scheme at ground level. Drifts of the common primrose would be perfectly appropriate, along with a

sulphur-flowered form of the cowslip, *Primula elatior* var. *leucophylla*. In the sunnier spots, especially by the edge of a path, there could be groups of the mealy-leafed *P. auricula* 'Old Dusty Miller', with sulphur-yellow flowers, powdered like the leaves.

One of the most beautiful of all Northern herbaceous plants is *Paeonia mlokosewitschii*, with its sulphur-yellow bowl-shaped flowers, blending with stems and young foliage of a subtle bronze-mauve-pink. There should certainly be groups of this in a commanding foreground position.

In places where the ground is not naturally covered with grasses, ivy, mosses or ferns, generous use might be made of *Epimedium versicolor sulphureum* (*Epimedium* is a semi-evergreen herbaceous genus in the natural order *Berberidaceae*) with creamy yellow spurred flowers, rather like tiny aquilegias, and bronzy-green heart-shaped leaves. There are other *Epimedium* species with yellow flowers, such as *E. perralderianum* and *E. pinnatum*, but in these the yellow is rather strong and not quite what is wanted for this particular scheme.

There are a number of semi-dwarf daffodils, notably among the hybrids of *Narcissus triandrus* in the ivory-cream-sulphur-primrose range which would be admirable for the present purpose, especially as they are usually happiest in light shade and not too dry conditions.

Thus there could be groups or sprinklings of the dwarf *Narcissus* 'Hawera' (lemon-yellow), *N. x johnstonii* (pale lemon) and the trumpet daffodil *N. 'W. P. Milner'* (primrose) in the foreground, with bolder drifts of taller kinds, like *N. 'Ivory Gate'*, *N. 'Sidhe'* (cream perianth and primrose cup), and *N. 'Silver Chimes'* (white perianth and creamy-primrose cup) further back. The last named is especially beautiful with waxy textured flowers and bold dark olive-green stems and foliage. It flowers later than the other kinds mentioned and therefore could be grouped generously on its own.

The genus *Erythronium* (Dog's Tooth Violet) ranks high in beauty among woodland and shade-loving corms and bulbs. Of those in general cultivation, none is more beautiful or more relevant to this scheme than *E. 'White Beauty'*, with creamy reflexed lily-like flowers. The cream colour deepens slightly towards the base of the petals where there are reddish-brown markings. The glossy foliage is exquisitely marbled.

Intermingled with these one could plant a sprinkling of the charming and neglected *Fritillaria verticillata thunbergii* with

spikes of cream-coloured bells faintly veined with green. But it should be planted where its subtleties can be appreciated at close range.

Finally, to complement all these creams and pale yellows and to do at ground level what *Rhododendrons augustinii* and 'Electra' do at eye level, plant generous drifts of the lavender-blue forms of *Anemone nemorosa*, especially var. *allenii*, var. *robinsoniana*, and 'Royal Blue'.

There is perhaps a case for underplanting the early yellow rhododendrons such as *lutescens*, 'Bo Peep' and 'Remo' with blue-flowered bulbs like *Chionodoxa luciliae* and *sardensis*, or *Scilla bifolia* and *sibirica*, but beautiful as these little bulbs undoubtedly are, I feel that the blue is a little too bright and hard for the present scheme and that the "straight" blue and yellow combination has been considerably overdone.

The best site for such genera as *chionodoxa*, *muscaria* and *scilla* is surely in short grass, particularly near tree-boles—consider, for instance, the superb effect of such a planting along the famous avenue of *Prunus avium flore pleno* at the back of Trinity College, Cambridge.

These remarks apply equally to the blue-flowered species and varieties of crocus, such as *C. biflorus weldenii* 'Fairy', *C. chrysanthus* 'Blue Bonnet', 'Blue Beauty' and 'Blue Pearl', and of course the various forms of the autumnal *C. speciosus*.

4. *The grouping of white and off-white rhododendrons*, including 'apple-blossom' shades and 'blues', leading on from the last section.

This colour category should, like the last, bulk large in any plantation of rhododendrons, because not only does it contain plants that are both very attractive and very hardy, but also ones whose flowers create an effect in the garden landscape analogous to that of plum or apple-blossom. In other words, these white and near-white rhododendrons, like the pale yellows, fit beautifully into the English scene.

They look best in dappled or half shade and should be seen against a dark background of holly or yew from at least one angle. Probably, as with all rhododendrons except the cast-iron hardy hybrids, they should have the evergreen protection from the North and East. Medium-sized conifers, such as *Thuja plicata* (syn. *lobbii*), especially its excellent compact form var. *stricta*, and *Cupressocyparis x leylandii* (This is the fastest growing evergreen in Great Britain, except for one or two species of *Eucalyptus*) could perform this function as well as holly and yew,

and grow much faster. The light shade could be provided by thinly planted small trees, as already suggested.

To emphasize the colour theme, the small trees could include cherries with white, off-white or very pale pink flowers. My own choice would be those species with small flowers that are tinged pink in the bud and open out white, such as *Prunus subhirtella* var. *ascendens* and *P. yedoensis*. But if the large double-flowered Japanese Cherries were desired, a select short list would be: *P.* 'Shimidsu Sakura' (syn. 'Oku Miyako') and *P.* 'Shirofugen' (syn. *serrulata alba-rosea*), both pale pink fading to white; *P.* 'Shirotae' and *P.* 'Tai Haku'—pure white; nor is the native Bird Cherry, *P. padus*, 'bearing buddleia-like sprays of white slightly fragrant flowers' (Hillier) to be despised or overlooked.

To extend the season of the Cherries and provide a similar effect of pinky-whiteness overhead, *Malus hupehensis* and its var. *rosea* might be used. They do not flower until the very end of May and have large clusters of fragrant white flowers, pink in the bud, slightly darker in var. *rosea*. (As regards flowers, *M. hupehensis* is perhaps the most beautiful of the family.)

Early flowering white Rhododendrons.

If anyone were bold enough to do so, after the punishing winters of 1961-2 and 1962-3, they could make a charming small knee-height plantation in a corner really sheltered from cold winds and shaded from morning sun by grouping *R. moupinense*, *R. leucaspis*, *R.* 'Bric-à-brac', and *R.* x 'Cilpinense'.

R. moupinense has white or pale pink broadly funnel-shaped flowers in February, and it is followed in March by *R. leucaspis* which makes a mushroom-shaped mound with flattened milk-white flowers that contrast beautifully with their black anthers. *R.* 'Bric-à-brac' is a hybrid between the above two, with slightly larger and deeper flowers. *R.* 'Cilpinense' is perhaps the most beautiful and serviceable of the four. It is a hybrid between *R. ciliatum* and *R. moupinense*, with bell-shaped white flowers, flushed and speckled with rose. It will stand 2 or 3 degrees of frost in open bud or even in flower, so long as the sun does not reach it before midday.

Under and among these rhododendrons, there could be drifts of snowdrops (not only the common snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*, but its hybrid forms, such as *G.* 'Atkinsii' and *G.* 'Samuel Arnott', with their larger flowers and taller stems, and species with broad pale grey leaves, such as *G. caucasicus* and *G. elwesii*.) and of *Cyclamen orbiculatum album*. The crimson dots at the base of

the cyclamen petals would echo the pink-red markings inside the bells of *R. 'Cilpinense'*. (The underplanting of *R. 'Cilpinense'* could be done with chionodoxas and scillas, but the use of them in conjunction with March and April-flowering shrubs has already been suggested so many times, that the notion may be allowed to rest.)

The main planting of white, off-white, pale pink and blue rhododendrons.

The substance of this plantation would be the three nearly related species (Triflorum series) *R. chartophyllum album*, *R. coeruleum album* and *R. yunnanense*. These are not only three of the most charming white rhododendrons (albeit they lack the opulence and magnificence of such species as *R. decorum*, *discolor* and above all the half-hardy *R. griffithianum*), but they are three of the most serviceable of *all* rhododendrons for ordinary garden conditions, as distinct from woodland.

It is true, of course, that frost in late April or May can spoil the flower crop, but apart from this contingency, they will stand more sun and wind and are more free-flowering than any of the wild rhododendrons, except the alpine species.

To the lay-man, the flowers seem like 'azaleas', but are of course separated from them by botanical differences which are of no importance to the gardener. What matters to the garden artist, is their multitude of small flowers and light twiggy habit providing effects in the landscape analogous to those of black-thorn, pear, crab or apple-blossom. For this reason, room permitting, they should be freely grouped, say, not less than three of each kind.

R. chartophyllum album flowers the earliest of the three, at the end of April. Its flowers are pure white with an orange blotch. This and *R. yunnanense*, to which it is most closely related, can grow up to 12 ft. in height (there is a lovely specimen near the house at Borde Hill, Sussex).

R. coeruleum album is much dwarfer, 5 - 8 ft. high, with rather waxy grey-green leaves, blue-grey in the young stages, like its close relative *R. oreotrephes*, considered in the next and final section. The white flowers are tinged green in the bud and have small chocolate spots in the throat. It is probably the most susceptible of these three to frost damage.

R. yunnanense resembles *R. chartophyllum*, but is slightly larger in all its parts and flowers 2 or 3 weeks later. Its leaves are more substantial and more evergreen. Large groups of this

species are a great feature in the Savill Garden in the second half of May. On the other hand, even a single bush, seen against a dark background could be very striking. In some cases, the flowers are not pure white, but have an undertone of very pale pink or pinkish mauve. The finest form, in my opinion, is pure white with a chestnut-red central blotch.

These three rhododendrons would by themselves create a delightful white effect, almost like puffs or drifts of pale smoke, but something more substantial, at least as regards foliage, is needed to give such a planting weight and solidity, when out of flower.

I think of *R. decorum* as the one tall or tree-like white Rhododendron which combines both refinement of foliage and flower, and a reasonable degree of hardiness in relation to both frost and wind. It is an extremely variable plant and forms with large leaves are apt to be tender and should be avoided. It varies also in size of flower and time of flowering. Sometimes, the flowers are pure white, with a yellow or green throat, sometimes they are flushed with pink in the bud and fade to white as they open. In all cases, the flowers are widely funnel-shaped, with frilled edges in a loose graceful truss. Some forms come into flower at the end of May, as *R. coeruleum album* and *R. yunnanense* are going over, others not until mid-June.

The leaves are oblong or oblong-elliptic, leathery, waxy and grey-green, whiter and greyer underneath. They are stout enough to stand wind. On account of its erect habit of growth, *R. decorum* is extremely useful for restricted sites and for grouping in order to obtain a really solid core to a planting.

A similar solidity at a lower level (say 9 feet from the ground, as opposed to 18 feet) could be achieved by planting the beautiful *R. souliei* and its hybrid *R. 'Halcyone'* (*R. souliei* \times *R. 'Lady Bessborough'*) with their orbicular leaves on long footstalks, metallic blue-grey in the young stages. The delicately poised saucer-shaped flowers give an effect like apple-blossom writ large, being cherry-red or rose-madder in the bud, ultimately fading to palest pink or even white.

They flower in late April and May and would blend beautifully with *R. coeruleum album* and *R. yunnanense*. In early June, to co-incide with the late flowering forms of *R. decorum*, *R. callimorphum* would provide a similar effect, but the flowers are more bell-shaped, and the foliage, more grey-green when mature, is even bluer when it unfurls than that of *R. souliei*. In any case,

R. souliei, *R. callimorphum* and *R. decorum* between them would amply counterbalance, by their weight, the lightness and airiness of *R. chartophyllum album*, *coeruleum album* and *yunnanense*.

Standing halfway between the two categories of light-and-airy, heavy and solid, there is the excellent and very neglected *R. aberconwayi*. I have already drawn attention to the merits of its foliage in the introductory section of this essay. It only needs to be added here, that I have found it to be invincibly hardy (it does not lose its flower buds, even when exposed to North and East winds), flowers freely as quite a small plant, having loose trusses of charming saucer-shaped flowers on longish foot-stalks. These can be pure white or pink in the bud, fading to white, but always have a green eye and crimson spots in the throat.

R. aberconwayi grows 4 - 8 feet high, dwarfer than any of those so far mentioned, except *R. coeruleum album*. It flowers about mid-May. If I had to choose only one small to medium white rhododendron, this would be my choice.

There are four species, one evergreen (of the *Scabrifolium* series) and three deciduous (members of the *Azalea* series) that could contribute palest pink flowers along with airy lightness of leaf and branch structure.

R. racemosum flowers in early April or late March, before even *R. chartophyllum album*, with racemose clusters of tiny funnel-shaped flowers. The small aromatic leaves are the colour of rosemary and almost white underneath. There is a tall 4 - 5 feet form of this species with palest pink flowers fading to white, which to my eye is infinitely more attractive and easier to blend into its surroundings than some of the more alpine forms with flowers of a harsh carmine. This tall form is very erect growing and would therefore make an interesting contrast in shape to a dome-shaped or mushroom-shaped bush, like *R. callimorphum* or the dwarfer *R. williamsianum*.

The three deciduous azaleas for this predominantly April to May flowering scheme of soft colouring would be:—

1. *R. atlanticum*, a stoloniferous low-growing grey-leaved plant, that does best in damp conditions. The narrowly tubular honey-suckle-like flowers are white with a hint of pink, scented with 'a trace of bogmyrtle' (Cox & Cox, *Modern Rhododendrons*).

2. *R. schlippenbachii*. This is probably the most beautiful of all deciduous azaleas, but is unfortunately highly susceptible to Spring frosts. The pale pink to white flowers are shallow and bowl-shaped, up to 4 ins. across. The curiously blunt-ended



FIG. 30—*Rhododendron* 'Golden Orfe' A.M. 5th May, 1964 when exhibited by Mrs. R. A. Harrison, Tremear, St. Tudy, Cornwall (see p. 166)

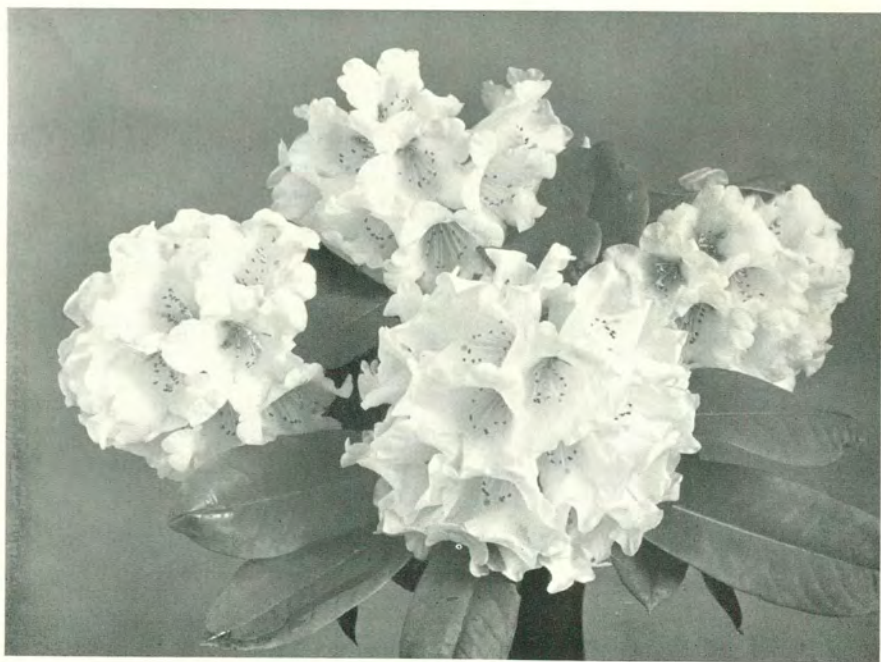


FIG. 31—*Rhododendron* 'Galactic' A.M. 21st April, 1964 when exhibited by Mr. E. de Rothschild, Exbury, Southampton (see p. 167)

Photos: J. E. Downward



Photo: J. E. Downward

FIG. 32—*Rhododendron* 'Streatley' A.M. 5th May, 1964 when exhibited by the Crown Estate Commissioners, The Great Park Windsor (see p. 168)

leaves, more reminiscent of *Rhus cotinoides* than of an azalea, are formed in whorls at the end of the shoots, thus providing a complete contrast to the other types of foliage so far considered, and moreover of a pale moss-green quite distinct in colour from the prevailing steely or grey-greens of most of the evergreen species. On light soils the leaves turn orange and scarlet in Autumn.

3. Much hardier, but far less impressive, though nevertheless extremely attractive is *R. vaseyi*. This is very free-flowering, even as a tiny plant, with pale rose-pink tubular flowers, much larger than those of *R. atlanticum*.

At the edge of this plantation, where they could be properly appreciated from a gravel or grass walk, or sited on their own in a bed, in a sunny clearing, one could group and intermingle the alpine and sub-alpine species with pale pink or white flowers.

There might be a plant or two of *R. williamsianum* with its palest pink bells and orbicular grey-green leaves, chocolatey bronze in the young stages (an interesting combination with the pale pink flowers). However, more than almost any other May-flowering rhododendron, this needs to be shaded from morning sun, lest a single frost of 2 or 3 degrees ruins the entire flower crop.

Much hardier than *R. williamsianum* and equally, if not more, desirable is the pygmy relative of *R. ponticum*, *R. yakusimanum*. This is possibly the most beautiful foliage plant of all dwarf rhododendrons. It has in fact such wonderful form and texture that it is doubtful whether anything is gained by grouping it. It is better to plant one specimen only, carefully siting it in such a way as to emphasize its highly distinctive leaves. These are leathery, dark, almost black-green, oblong, recurving, and thickly undercovered with a whitish indumentum, later turning pale fawn. Traces of the indumentum often remain like a sort of scurf on the upper surfaces of the leaves. The young growths seem to be made entirely of a sort of silver-fawn wool, and this effect remains for several weeks after the leaves have fully unfurled. The flowers, about twelve in a truss, are bell-shaped, pale pink in the bud, opening to white.

R. yakusimanum could be strikingly juxtaposed to the white-flowered pygmy *R. microleucum* (Lapponicum series) with its almost thyme-like tiny greyish leaves, or to the erect twiggy rosemary-like *R. trichostomum ledoides*. In mild high rainfall areas, the latter can reach 4 feet in height. It is one of the most charming not only of dwarf rhododendrons, but of all dwarf

shrubs. It provides a shrubby conundrum for people not well versed in this large genus, as the flower trusses recall at first sight those of a *Daphne*. The foliage is intensely aromatic, olive-green above, grey beneath. The stems are pale greyish fawn and the bark peels off in thin papery strips. This is such a charming shrublet that it should be grouped freely where space permits, always contrasted with rhododendrons having much broader bolder leaves. *R. trichostomum ledoides* should be sheltered from cold winds and early morning sun where Spring frosts prevail and it is a good deal less hardy than the other alpine or near-alpine species. A point to be emphasized is the incredibly long time that the 'pompoms' of shell or salmon-pink flowers last in good condition.

For those who do not mind waiting for flowers and in the meantime appreciate good and unusual foliage, this grouping of dwarf rhododendrons could be completed with *R. insigne* (whose striking leaves have already been referred to in the introduction to this essay) and *R. roxieanum*.

R. insigne has pale pink red-spotted flowers at the end of May or early June. There is a band of darker pink down the back of each petal. This might be planted within range of a form of *R. decorum* that flowers at the same time.

R. roxieanum flowers a whole month or more earlier and has tight flower trusses, little bigger than a golf ball, of small white bell-flowers, heavily freckled with crimson (the colour combination recalls some forms of *R. aberconwayi*). Thus it might be a neighbour for the pure white pygmy *R. microleucum*, flowering at the same time, but its great and permanent contribution to the garden landscape are its tufts of dark, almost black-green, leathery leaves, so narrow as to be almost like pencils and under-covered by a thick fleecy orange-brown indumentum. It would attract attention on this account alone, not only in any large plantation of rhododendrons, but in any garden where plants are grown for foliage.

The various blue rhododendrons mentioned in the last section could be intermingled with the white and pale pink kinds, in fact they might well form a bridge leading on from the pale yellows and creams.

R. augustinii and *R. 'Electra'* could intermingle with *R. chartophyllum album*, *coeruleum album* and *yunnanense*, although the last is usually at its best when *augustinii* is fading or even quite over.

R. 'Blue Diamond,' *R. hippophaeoides* 'Haba Shan' and *R. scintillans* could be interplanted with *R. microleucum*, *R. trichostomum ledoides*, *R. williamsianum* and *R. yakusimanum*. Of these, 'Haba Shan' is distinctly earlier and would probably be best planted next to *R. racemosum*.

Finally I would like to urge the generous planting of two very late (July) flowering deciduous azaleas—*R. arborescens* and *R. viscosa*, both very hardy, free-flowering and spicily scented. They both have tubular honeysuckle-like flowers (*R. viscosa* is called 'Swamp Honeysuckle' in its native Eastern U.S.A.), but whereas the former is pure white with contrasting protruding red styles, the latter is white flushed pale pink, after the manner of the similar May-flowering *R. atlanticum*.

One of the most delicately beautiful, not only of lime-hating but of all hardy shrubs, would associate with this little secondary plantation of white rhododendrons—namely *Zenobia pulverulenta*. Like the two azaleas, it enjoys dampish conditions and, where happy, forms suckering thickets of pale fawn stems furnished with waxy grey leaves covered with a white bloom, especially beneath. The flowers in pendulous clusters are like large Lily-of-the-Valley.

These could be interplanted with the ivory-white *Lilium martagon album*, to be followed by *L. regale* (white flushed pink and chocolate), and the species of *Camassia*. Camassias are a very hardy and neglected small genus of woodland bulbs, growing 2–3 feet high with elegant spikes of starry flowers, ranging from pale lavender-blue (*C. cusickii*) to violet-blue (*C. esculenta* and *C. leichtlinii atrocoerulea*). The rosettes of shiny onion-like leaves would provide an interesting foliage contrast both to the azaleas and to the lilies.

Thus one would have a pleasant vignette of white, off-white and blue in some quiet corner in July when most woodland shrubs and plants have gone over. White foxgloves could also be worked into the scheme.

White-flowered shrubs that could be incorporated in the main plantation of white, pale pink and blue rhododendrons:—

The obvious choice would seem to be white-flowered magnolias, but I hesitate to recommend them by and large for this purpose, because as a genus they have abnormally large and striking flowers among hardy woody plants. As this applies equally to rhododendrons, I think that it might well be a case of "dotting

the I's" to plant together rhododendrons and magnolias that flower at the same time.

It seems to me far more satisfactory to plant magnolias with other impressive deciduous trees (especially those having white flowers) on their own in a sheltered rough grass area, as has been beautifully done in the Top Garden at Nymans in Sussex.

The only magnolias that I would care to use among rhododendrons would be those that flower after the bulk of rhododendrons are over, namely *M. sinensis* and *wilsonii* (end of May and early June), *sieboldii* (this flowers on and off until August) and *x. watsonii* (late June and July). These magnolias, having cup- or bowl-shaped flowers, (including also the tree-like species *obovata* and *officinalis*) seem to me, in any case, the most beautiful of the family, though this, of course, is a matter of personal taste (See section entitled 'Trees in Grass'). Except for *M. wilsonii* and *M. sinensis*, their flower buds stand a much better chance than the pre-June flowering kinds of remaining unscathed by frost and cold wind.

There are also the partially evergreen *M. virginiana* and its hybrid *M. x thompsoniana*, which flower on and off from June until September, though unfortunately they are, more often than not, poor growers. They need regular moisture at the root, such as can be obtained by a heavy rich mulch, during the growing season. They both have erect, rather globular ivory-white flowers, heavily perfumed like pear-drops and leaves glossy green above (recalling *M. grandiflora*), but vivid blue-white underneath, like *Drimys winteri*. *M. thompsoniana* is larger in all its parts than *M. virginiana*.

In May, the pure white *Enkianthus perulatus* (syn. *E. japonicus*), light and twiggy in texture, tiered and tabular in habit, would contrast markedly with solid rhododendrons like *R. souliei*, *callimorphum* and *aberconwayi*. A little earlier, there might be *Camellia cuspidata*, generally despised, or overlooked, but refined and quietly beautiful with its creamy white bell-shaped flowers, barely 1 in. across and sharply pointed lanceolate leaves, chocolatey bronze in the young stages. This and *C. 'Cornish Snow'*, (its charming hybrid) together with *C. saluenensis*, could also be in the vicinity of the above rhododendrons and the chocolatey bronze young foliage would chime with that of *R. williamsianum*.

To my eyes, the nicest of all the *williamsii* group of camellias is *C. 'Elizabeth Rothschild'*. The pink of its flowers recalls that

of the Dog Rose. One or two of these might be planted near, say, *R. coeruleum album*, *R. aberconwayi* and *R. 'Halcyone'*.

Next to the alpine pink and white rhododendrons (e.g. *micro-leucum*, *trichostomum ledoides*, *yakusimanum*, etc.) there could be a bold group or groups of that charming Japanese ericaceous shrublet *Andromeda polifolia* which makes 6 ins. high suckering clumps with grey rosemary-like leaves and pale pink pitcher-shaped flowers.

An old apple, pear or plum tree, or better still, an old holly in the vicinity would offer the chance to grow *Clematis montana* or *montana rubens*, or, more beautiful than either, *C. chrysocoma* with large blush-pink to white flowers, long lasting and free flowering. One, two or all three of those would repeat and emphasize the colour theme of the rhododendrons above eye-level. *Herbaceous and bulbous plants that could be associated with white pale pink and blue rhododendrons:—*

My first and perhaps only choice of herbaceous plants would be those two incomparable single white paeonia species—*P. obovata alba* (April-flowering, with large bowl-shaped flowers and the most wonderful liver-coloured young foliage) and *P. emodi* (May-flowering, pale green foliage and smallish flowers in clusters recalling a hellebore on 18–24 inch stems). These are so beautiful that they should be grouped, if possible, in half shade, and sheltered from the cutting winds that can persist unfortunately after March, in some seasons through April and May.

These could be joined by groups or drifts of the North American Wood Lily, *Trillium grandiflorum* with its curious three-petalled pure white flowers, later fading to pink, and whorls of fresh green leaves.

In foreground positions among the alpine rhododendrons, but not in too much sun, there could be a sprinkling of that most charming of epimediums, the pure white *E. youngianum niveum*. It has the bronze tinted young foliage typical of its family.

Finally, I like to imagine drifts of the choicest of white-flowered bulbs, suitable for woodland or semi-wild garden conditions during the months of April and May. There are some exquisitely beautiful white hybrids of *Narcissus jonquilla* and *N. triandrus albus*, generally 18–24 inches high, that could weave in and out of the groups of specimens or *R. chartophyllum*, *yunnanense* and *decorum*, etc. My choice would be *N. 'Nirvana' (jonquilla)*, and *N. 'Ivory Gate'* or *N. 'Thalia' (triandrus hybrids)*. These could

be followed in May by the charming albino form of our native Snakeshead, *Fritillaria meleagris alba* (the form listed as 'Aphrodite' is superb). It is all the more interesting for not being dead-white; there is the faintest yellow-green and mauve mottling or checkering to be discerned on close inspection.

The blue forms of *Anemone nemorosa* mentioned in the last section, *A. n.* var. *allenii*, var. *robinsoniana* and var. 'Royal Blue', could also be freely used, in fact could run over from the cream and pale yellow groupings.

RHODODENDRON NOTES

RHODODENDRON 'CREST' F.C.C. 1953

Lady Bessborough \times *wardii* (Hawk)

OF the many hybrids raised at Exbury no other has produced such acclaim as *Rhododendron* 'Crest'. It is described in the International Rhododendron Register as "Yellow flowered, primrose yellow with slight darkening around the throat". I think I would describe it as "the tone of yellow deepening around the throat" as "darkening" conveys to me a possible change of colour and this is not so. However, be this as it may, this hybrid is quite obviously something far more than another good yellow hybrid. When the Exbury Gardens are open to the general public it is fascinating to see how among the host of other rhododendrons *Rhododendron* 'Crest' draws the crowds around it like a magnet and a murmur of approval can be heard continuously. Then the letters arrive asking all about the plant and, of course, its availability. Unfortunately there is no free stock available at present. Perhaps here I can answer some of the questions usually asked.

The group of *Rhododendron* Hawks has been fairly well-known for the past twenty years but the clone 'Crest' really only came into prominence when it was shown in 1953 and received its F.C.C. The reason for this is that my father made two distinct hybridizations. I would guess that after he saw the result of the first cross which produced Hawk 'Jervis Bay', Award of Merit, etc., he decided to have a second attempt. The question I cannot answer is whether or not he used the same *wardii* on both hybridizations. I strongly suspect that he used two different forms of *wardii* as there is no doubt that 'Crest' is very different in form and habit from the others.

The original F.C.C. plant is now 12-14 ft. high and of equal breadth. It first flowered profusely in the early 1950's and had an inconspicuous position in the garden. (It has now been moved to a place of honour.) From this time onwards it has always flowered to the full notwithstanding the vagaries of our climate. It appears to be unaffected by frost or wind and came through the bad winter of 1962 without the slightest damage, so we can

conclude that it is a strong, vigorous and hardy garden hybrid.

How good a parent is it going to prove? We are using it extensively as are other hybridists and the results we have seen so far promise well.

Rhododendron 'Crest' is without doubt my father's best yellow hybrid. How sad he never saw it in flower.

EDMUND DE ROTHSCHILD

CAERHAYS IN JULY

The garden, now that the visitors have departed, has settled down to its summer sleep; but even now, in the first days of July, there are a certain number of rhododendrons still putting on a good show,—with the *auriculatum*s and 'Polar Bear' still to come.

The first three months of the year were dry, but the absence of biting East wind meant that the ground never dried up. The rains came in April and May just in time to help the new growth, which has been quite amazing, as have been the weeds. I have measured a Foxglove and a Cow Parsley, each over 8 ft. tall.

Here is a list of the best rhododendrons and one camellia out at this time: (i.e. The first week in July.)

Camellia japonica—'Mathotiana' Forma.

Rhododendron *eriogynum*
prunifolium.
obtusum var. *macrostemon*.
 "Wilson's *fortunei*".
rhabdotum.

Rhododendron *cinnabarinum* × *roylei*.

Hybrids *griersonianum* × *auriculatum*
eriogynum × *auriculatum*.
didymum × *eriogynum*.

The camellia—which I have called 'Mathotiana' Forma for want of a better name, is consistently late. Grown with our old japonicas all around it, the plant carried 200 flowers on the 1st of July. The flower starts off as dark red and changes to purple before it drops off. The foliage is extremely good. We have taken cuttings of it this year in order to see if it is the site that has caused it to flower at such a freakish time.

R. eriogynum. Our main clumps were planted in 1922 and 1927 and have a continuous high standard of flowering here. One lot is planted on an East facing slope and the other one is

West facing. The plants do not show the temperamental characteristics with regard to new growth, as do our plants of *kyawii*. The latter never flowers heavily here, nor does it look happy.

R. prunifolium. This was planted in a large clump beneath a magnolia. It flowers over a long period but is seldom a blaze of colour. The plant, put out by itself in full sun, does not look comfortable.

"*Wilson's fortunei*". This may be anything, and the flowers vary from plant to plant—from white to pale pink. Whatever their real names, they are very valuable here for the time of year.

R. rhabdotum. This plant hates the draughts of winter, but we have put out a new bed in partial shade and it is proving successful. It is surprising that it does here at all, out of doors, considering that *dalhousiae* dislikes our climate very much.

Obtusum var. *macrostemon*. J. C. Williams received a lot of seed of this from E. H. Wilson as a result of the latter's trip to Japan, Formosa and Korea round about 1921. Their late flowering has been of great value here, and although variable in colour (from pink to lavender), they extend the Azalea season. They are at their most successful and their flowers most durable in partial shade. The majority of Wilson's Fifty Kurume Azaleas to my mind are of less value. The Kurumes may be more spectacular, but there is more than a little to be said for the length of the flowering season of the macrostemons.

Caerhays Hybrids, etc.

There are three or four of these out now, but their exact parentage is a matter of detection and guesswork—

(a) *roylei* × *cinnabarinum*, or

(b) *roylei* × *crassum*.

We have three old plants which flower annually in July—pale pink, not so distinctive as the 'Royal Flush', nor so large a flower. *roylei* was the name given here to the distinctive dark plum coloured form, and *cinnabarinum* to the apricot, and they were originally regarded as distinct species. Charles Michael tells me that these three late flowering Hybrids were the first to be made here with this species, and the success encouraged J. C. Williams to continue to use the *roylei* × *cinnabarinum* for hybridising purposes.

On the other hand, there is no written record of this cross and it may well have been *roylei* crossed with *crassum*. There is a record of this cross being made in 1907, and this batch of

seedlings probably produced the best and most varied of J. C. Williams Hybrids. The confusion is made worse by the fact that I am now told that the plants J. C. Williams called *R. maddenii* were really *R. crassum*. Whatever the parentage, these three late hybrids are of great value.

(a) *griersonianum* \times *auriculatum*, and

(b) *erigynum* \times *auriculatum*.

The former (a) was made in 1926. The date of (b) is not recorded here. Colonel Sir Edward Bolitho tells me that the cross was originally made and seed distributed by George Johnstone of Trewithen.

The *griersonianum* Hybrids are a rather harsh colour, erect in growing habit like *auriculatum*. The *erigynum* Hybrids are bushy (like *erigynum*), with large and delicate flowers. The choice of the best form is difficult. The *erigynum* Hybrids can be cut back, unlike *auriculatum* which just does not stand for it.

didymum \times *erigynum*. This cross was made by Charles Michael just before or during the second world war. The flowers are one or two shades lighter than *didymum* and considerably larger. The plants are also more robust. The hybrid is a very distinct dark flower and has surprised those who have seen it.

The *Cornus* genus continue to give a good show, but I suppose the plants which year after year give the best return are the *Styrax japonica*. They have to be planted on the hill side, as on ground one can walk under them without being aware of what they are doing.

I hope one day to collect and plant all the late-flowering plants here and put them in a group of their own, but as for the most part they are slow growers, this will take time.

Caerhays, Cornwall

JULIAN WILLIAMS

MOIST ATMOSPHERE AND ITS EFFECT ON EVERGREEN AZALEAS

WHEN I came to live in Cornwall in 1960, I brought many favourite plants chiefly rhododendron species and hybrids from my late home Tower Court, Ascot, Berks. Among these were representatives of most of the Series, as well as a few of my own hybrids etc. I also brought various evergreen azaleas as well as deciduous ones and again some of my own hybrids.

I have had time during these three years to take some notes, in particular of the evergreen and semi-deciduous azaleas and find this climate is not altogether to their liking; although they look

well and flower abundantly, putting up a fine show each year, their foliage grows far too much and becomes much larger and more susceptible to blister blight—for instance R. 'Mikado' one of the latest azaleas to flower has lost its Berkshire character of smaller hardier leaves, now possesses much larger foliage, the same applies to my hybrid R. 'Moira Pink' and 'Moira Salmon' (*kaempferi* × *simsii*). We have not got *simsii* here, so I am unable to say how it behaves, but I brought two of my own layers of *kaempferi*, the foliage has also suffered with blister blight; while 'Moira' was at Tower Court I have no recollection of it suffering with blister blight.

Among those that have suffered this year are:—R. 'Mikado', 'Moira Pink' and 'Moira Salmon', Macrandicum 'Hozan', R. *kaempferi* Wada's hybrids 'Akasubi', 'Chichibu', 'Matsugi', also Macrandicum's 'Purple Queen', 'Shinuyo-no-tsubi', rhododendrons 'Pink Treasure', 'Favourite' and 'Palestrina'.

I may say practically all of my plants from Berkshire in particular the large ones averaging 9–10 ft. have settled in to this opposite climate with more than average rainfall (45 inches) an equable rather moist climate, subject to early and late spring frosts and an excessive wind although the garden is well sheltered.

No doubt it is the moist atmosphere that is the cause of the blister blight and as far as I can see there is no permanent cure for it other than just keeping it under control by picking off the diseased parts and burning to stop the spread of the spores and spraying with a good fungicide.

Two years ago I stripped off blister blight from all my mature kurume plants, which are now some 40 years old and measure approximately 5–6 ft. across—I also did the same last year with all of the obtusum family, some macrantha and indicums, all of these are perfectly clear of blister blight this year, but I am not trusting them! They will be sprayed along with this year's "crop". On second thoughts I would say the softer the texture of leaf the more prone they are to this disease, while the smaller and harder leaves seem better able to withstand.

Mentioning larger leaves due to this climate, I find in the smallest leafed R. *serpyllifolium* the leaves have grown almost twice their previous size taking on a "New Look". Another one is *imperator* the creeping type along with *uniflorum*.

All so very disconcerting.

SOME NEW HYBRIDS AT CRARAE

Between 1952 and 1956 our neighbour, Mr. Michael Noble, was engaged in crossing various species and hybrid rhododendrons with a view to achieving reasonably hardy, strong growing plants with flower of good colour and form. He was particularly interested in *R. eriogynum* and *R. elliotii* the waxy flowers and neat trusses of which should make fine garden hybrids if crossed with rather more robust species or hybrids of larger-flowering type. *R. griersonianum*, too, attracted him for its fine colour and late-flowering habit and he crossed it with various hybrids to obtain these qualities in a plant with a larger truss and less straggly habit of growth.

In order eventually to have as many flowering plants as possible from which to choose the best clones, he not only raised seedlings at Ardkinglas but sent some seed of each cross to us at Crarae where we had the facilities for germinating them and space to grow the young plants. We received the first batch of these seeds in February 1953 and thereafter either seed or seedlings arrived each year until 1957.

Most of the seed we sowed germinated well. The seedlings were pricked into boxes lined into frames, thence removed to nursery beds and eventually at the age of three to four years planted in their final position, each in its own group, in an area of deep mineralised peat which had been specially cleared for them. Though the soil is excellent the situation is not altogether ideal, as it is flat, lies at the foot of a steep slope and is thus something of a frost pocket. It is also rather exposed though this has to some extent been mitigated by leaving a certain amount of the natural birch scrub as over cover. Some plants died, notably those with *eriogynum* blood, but most grew well. Three years ago a few of these groups began to flower but it was not until the spring of 1964 that any did so profusely enough for us to be able to judge their particular merits.

As was to be expected, results were varied in the extreme, some were uninteresting, some good, although no better than many other hybrids of similar breeding, but examples from two groups are worthy of special mention. The first is 'Grosclaude' \times *griersonianum*, 'Grosclaude' being the seed parent. The plants grown from this cross, both at Ardkinglas and Crarae, have grown into sturdy bushes with rich dark green leaves, in shape like those of

R. griersonianum but larger, most having a thick, dusty, cinnamon-coloured indumentum, no doubt derived from *haematodes* ancestry. The flowers are the same red as a good form of *R. griersonianum* but the trusses are larger and better formed. At Crarae, one plant from this group, planted out in the spring of 1957, was selected as being superior to all the others and a truss was taken to the Royal Horticultural Society's Rhododendron Show and won, in good company, the class for *griersonianum* hybrids. Following this success the clone has been registered under the appropriate name of 'Secretary of State'. Perhaps an even finer plant, however, and later to flower, is 'Sarita Loder' \times *elliottii*. Ever since this group was planted out, in April of 1958, the plants have grown with extraordinary vigour and are now well over 6 feet in height. In flower they vary—some being a blueish-red which is most unattractive and these will be eliminated, but two plants are really outstanding having enormous full, round-headed trusses of great campanulate flowers, one flame-red, the other of a deeper geranium hue and both with distinct dark red spotting in the base of the corolla. These two plants seem to have inherited nothing from their Loderi ancestry except their exceptionally large flowers—the flower colour and form of truss obviously derives from *R. griersonianum* and *R. elliottii*.

Both these specimens, we feel, are worthy of clonal names and we hope to register them next season.

Crarae, Argyllshire

I. M. CAMPBELL

THE RHODODENDRON SHOW

May 5 and 6, 1964

By ALAN HARDY and PATRICK M. SYNGE

A COMPARATIVELY mild winter as compared to the two previous ones and an unusually heavy amount of flower bud in most gardens combined to make 1964 a notable rhododendron season. The Rhododendron Show filled the New Hall with brilliant colour, glowing and scintillating in the sunlight. For this a large part of the credit must go to the Trade Groups which covered the body of the hall while along the sides were staged the Competitive Classes for Species and Hybrids. Seldom have we had finer groups from the Nurserymen and seldom a better display. As a show it seems to grow in strength from year to year, representing the increasingly wider interest which seems to be taken in rhododendrons by growers all over the country.

A Gold Medal and the Rhododendron Trophy for the best trade exhibit of rhododendrons and azaleas was awarded to Messrs. W. C. Slocock Ltd., Goldsworth Nurseries, Woking, Surrey for a large group staged under the clock. Tall bushes in full flower of *R. yunnanense* and *R. davidsonianum* gave height to the back of the group while billowing masses of colour descended gently to the front of the group (Fig. 33).

A new and very striking hybrid which promises well was the blood red 'The Lizard' ('Carmen' \times 'Moser's Maroon') raised by Mr. Oliver Slocock. It was a compact plant which should be suitable for small gardens as was also the bright scarlet 'Ostfriesland' raised by Herr Dietrich Hobbie in N. Germany and well shown in this group. A very good pink form of the dwarf *R. calostrotum* was in the front of the group. The paler yellows were represented by 'Idealist', 'Hawk' and 'Loderi Cream' which harmonised well with the pink 'Mrs. G. W. Leak', still one of the most striking of the hardy hybrids with its conspicuous dark blotch on a pink ground. An unusual feature was three large plants of the delicate lilac-coloured *R. canadense*, a plant which excels also for its autumn colour. It is said to thrive best in moist situations. Silver-Gilt Flora Medals were awarded to the Knap Hill Nursery and to Messrs. J. Waterer, Sons and Crisp Ltd.

In the Knap Hill group were very well grown plants of deciduous and evergreen azaleas with a few rhododendrons well spaced so that one could see the whole of each plant offset by the dark brown peat moss with which the group was carpeted. Among the deciduous azaleas 'Christopher Wren', shown as 'Goldball' and the paler yellow 'Golden Sunset' were notable as was also a fine plant of the evergreen azalea 'Rose'.

Waterer's group was the first to be seen on entering the hall and it was also a very lovely mixture of hybrid rhododendrons mingled with deciduous and evergreen azaleas. In the centre were several plants of 'Mary Swaythling', one of the best of the creamy-yellow hybrids. Another of similar colouring was 'Letty Edwards' which hardly ever fails in most gardens. 'White Dawn' and 'Susan' were two old favourite hybrid rhododendrons while the more tender 'Lady Alice Fitzwilliam' was represented by a nice group of young plants which reminded one how easy this type of plant is to propagate from cuttings and how rewarding they are for the Cool Greenhouse in the Home Counties. An appropriate exhibit for this Centenary Year was the deciduous azalea 'Shakespeare' with pale yellow flowers flushed slightly with yellowish-green towards the base and with terracotta tips.

A most interesting group mainly of rhododendron species was sent from Brodick Castle Gardens, now owned by the National Trust for Scotland. The large-leaved species predominated. There were enormous leaves of *sinogrande*, some measuring up to 29 inches in length while the red-scaled young growth of *magnificum* was an attractive feature. A fine yellow *valentinianum* (Fig. 19), a beautiful *johnstoneanum*, the more tender *parryae* and the rarely seen *supranubium* and *glaucophyllum* var. *luteiflorum*, which is a really good sulphur yellow, were other notable plants. At one end were groups of flowers from self-sown seedlings, mostly hybrids, some of which had quite pleasant blush pink or large white flower trusses.

Silver Banksian Medals were awarded to Messrs. Hillier and Sons and to Messrs. G. Reuthe for very interesting groups of rhododendrons. In Messrs. Hillier's Group, even from the other side of the hall, the bright rusty indumentum on the undersides of the leaves of *R. mallotum* and *R. bureavii* showed up as they were displayed against the dark green hessian at the top of the stand. There were good forms of *schlippenbachii* and *vaseyi* which contrasted well with the rugose dark green leaves of the *mallotum*. Interesting also was quite a large specimen of *linearifolium* well

named for its very narrow leaves. Among the hybrids 'Naomi Nereid' was outstanding among the pink forms of Naomi while the brilliant scarlet 'W.F.H.' attracted attention by its colour. We also noticed a good form of *metternichii* with striking indumentum and the very large-flowered pink 'Coronation Day'.

Reuthe's had an interesting and varied group which included well-flowered bushes of *canadense* and *reticulatum* and an unusual *orthocladum* with a small, very pale blue flower. 'Eleanore' was striking, a good pale lilac hybrid derived from *R. augustinii* × *R. desquamatum*.

The Hydon Nurseries of Godalming were awarded a Flora Medal for an interesting small group of rather choice plants. In the centre was a group of tall 'Conyan', both pink and cream coloured forms, a hybrid raised at Tower Court. We also noted a large plant of a very deep purple form of *R. saluenense* and a nice pink form of *R. orbiculare*. In addition there were deciduous and evergreen azaleas and a few hardy hybrid rhododendrons.

COMPETITIVE CLASSES : SPECIES

Owing to the early season we missed the displays of the large-leaved species from the gardens of the South West and the West of Scotland but nevertheless there was a fine display especially in the classes for the Azalea and Triflorum Series.

Class 1 for eight species is nearly always one of the most interesting in the Show. The Lionel de Rothschild Cup went to Lady Price of Wakehurst Place, Ardingly, Sussex who showed *sidereum*, *irroratum*, *thomsonii*, *glischrum*, *niveum*, *fictolacteam*, *falconeri* and *lacteam*. Outstanding among these were the *sidereum* and the *glischrum*, a creamy form with a conspicuous dark blotch. The Crown Estate Commissioners from Windsor Great Park were second with a good group in which we particularly noticed a fine *wallichii* with pale blue-mauve flowers, an unusual *fictolacteam* with deep pink tips to the flowers and good specimens of *glischrum*, *arboreum* and *haematodes*. The Third Prize went to Lord Aberconway and the National Trust whose group from Bodnant included an unusually fine *basilicum*, a loose but attractive truss of *eximium* and a good specimen of *vernicosum*. We also noted in other groups very good specimens of *habrotrichum* and the more rarely seen *peregrinum*.

Class 2 for three species was won by Wing-Cdr. F. L. Ingall of Corsock House, Castle Douglas, Scotland who showed a very

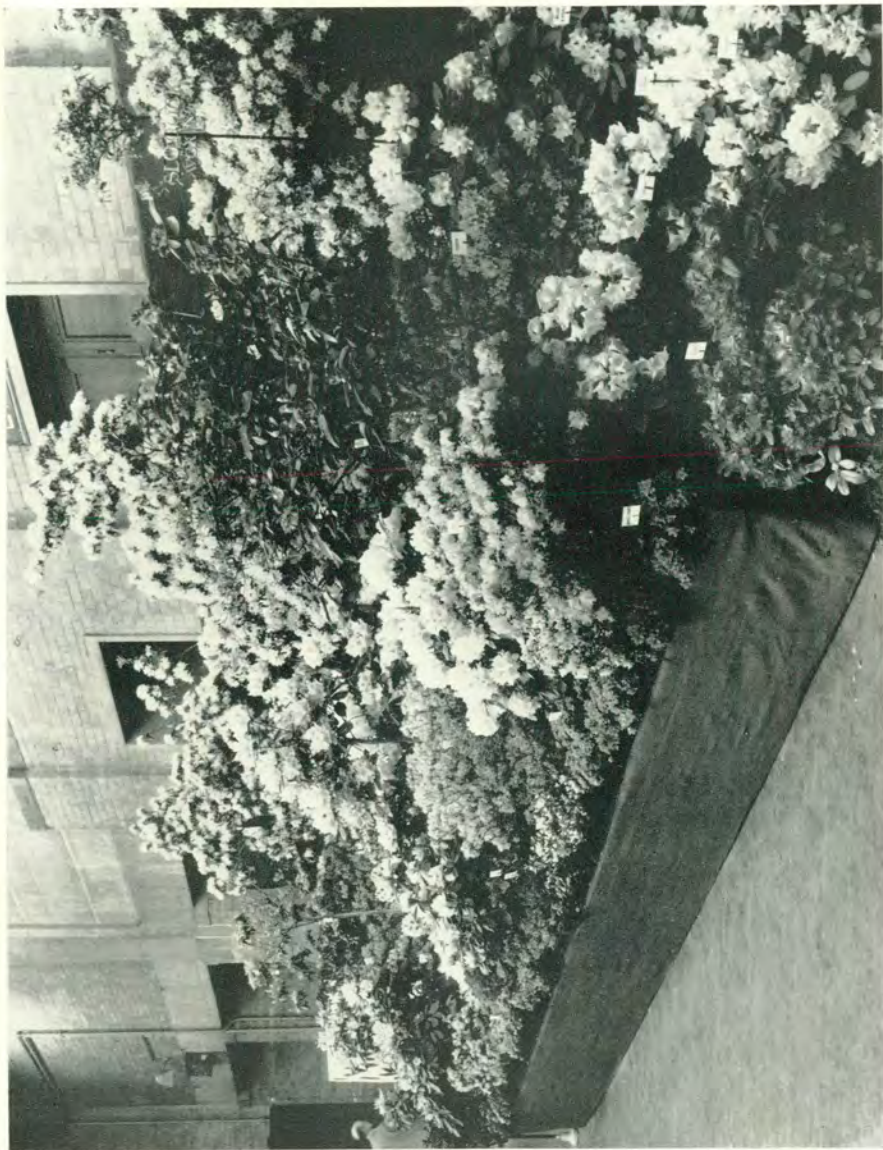


Photo: J. E. Downward

FIG. 33.—The exhibit of Messrs. W. C. Slocock Ltd., which was awarded a Gold Medal at the Rhododendron Show on 5th and 6th May, 1964 and the Rhododendron Trophy for the best trade exhibit of rhododendrons and azaleas (see p. 126)



Photo: J. E. Downward

FIG. 34—A beautiful, pure white form of *Rhododendron maddenii* which received a first prize when entered in Class 22 of the Rhododendron Show on 5th and 6th May, 1964 by Lord Aberconway and the National Trust, Bodnant (see p. 132)

good even trio of flowers, a lovely white compact truss of *phaeochrysum*, a good *lacteum*, slightly speckled on the top lobe and good *basilicum*. Lord Stair from Lochinch came second with an unusual form of *fictolacteum*, a nice *falconeri* with good foliage and a pink-speckled *crinigerum*. Sir Ralph Clarke's exhibit from Borde Hill, Sussex was third and included a very fine *campylocarpum* with large, flat, saucer-shaped flowers, an interesting *metternichii* with pale blush pink flowers with crimson speckling and a good *thomsonii*. Among other entries we noticed a good specimen of *prattii*, a species not often seen.

Class 3, also for three species is restricted to exhibitors who have not won a prize in Class 1 or 2 since 1959 and there were ten entries. The first prize went to Sir George Campbell, Bt. of Succoth and Mr. Ilay Campbell who showed from Crarae, Argyllshire, a nice rather pale mauve *wallichii*, and good trusses of *falconeri* and *fictolacteum*. The second prize went to Major E. W. M. Magor of Lamellen, St. Tudy, Cornwall who showed an unusually good specimen of *wightii* with fine foliage, the largest leaves measuring 10 inches in length, a *hodgsonii* with an unusual amount of indumentum on the under side of the leaves as well as a nice *falconeri*. A third prize went to Lea Gardens Ltd. who included a good *campylocarpum*. Gen. Harrison showed in this class good specimens of *wiltoni* and *lindleyi* and we saw also a very good deep pink form of *orbiculare*.

Class 4 for one species for which the first prize is the McLaren Cup attracted eighteen entries, a good number though nine fewer than the record entry of last year. The Cup was won by Wing-Cdr. F. L. Ingall with a very good specimen of the uncommon *phaeochrysum* (Fig. 10). He also came second with his fine *lacteum* although it was probably just past its best. It was notable also for the length of its annual new growth of 9-10 inches. The third prize went to the National Trust for Scotland who showed a good truss of the dark crimson *delavayi* in excellent condition from Brodick Castle Gardens. In this class we noticed tremendous variation both in the *lacteums* and the *fictolacteums*, in the latter especially in the foliage. There was also a good specimen of *burmanicum*.

As last year Lord Aberconway and the National Trust won first prize in Class 5 for a spray of any species. They also won second and fourth prizes and were highly commended for another exhibit of *argyrophyllum*. The first prize was given for a superb spray of a lovely form of *augustinii*, a rich violet-mauve with a

purplish centre and covered in flower. This was undoubtedly one of the outstanding exhibits of the Show. The second prize exhibit was of *falconeri* which carried six trusses in nearly faultless order in a space of only 30 inches in height. The third prize was given to the Crown Estate Commissioners for a neat truss of *roxieanum* grown from Rock 59589 (Fig. 35). With its narrow slightly rolled foliage and heavily speckled flowers in tight compact trusses it made a noteworthy exhibit. The fourth prize was given for a fine spray of *haematodes* with brilliant scarlet-crimson waxy flowers. It was unusual also to see a vase of *lacteam* in the spray class.

The majority of the remaining classes were for particular species or series. Class 6 for a *truss* of *arboreum* or one of its sub-species was won by Lord Aberconway and the National Trust with a very nice form of *arboreum roseum* which was distinctive also for its excellent foliage, very silvery underneath. The second prize went to Lord Stair for a pale blush pink form of quite a different shade. Sir Giles Loder was third with yet another distinctive form of *roseum*. In Class 7 for any species of the Arboreum Series other than *arboreum* Lord Stair was first with a very fine *niveum* with a large and dark compact truss the peculiar shade of Parma violet of this species. The second prize went to Lord Aberconway's *argyrophyllum* and the third to Sir George and Mr. Ilay Campbell's *delavayi*.

Class 8 for a species of the Barbatum Series attracted eight entries and was won by Sir Giles Loder with a very nice *habrotrichum* which was also distinctive for much red on the edge of the large leaf. It was interesting to note the variation in depth of colour of *habrotrichum* in this class. The first prize form was much deeper in colour and had a deeper eye and a more open flower than the other specimens shown. Several unusual species were also shown in this class. The Crown Estate Commissioners won third prize with a large truss of *anwheiense* which had nice flecking on the top of the flower. Rare also were the *diphrocalyx* from Bodnant and also the *spilotum*, a species from N.E. Upper Burma. Class 9 for a species of the *Boothii* Series, either truss or spray, was one of the best classes in the Show and had 16 entries, 12 of which were *tephropeplum*. The first prize went to a deep-coloured form from Lea Rhododendron Gardens Ltd. of Matlock while the second prize went to an interesting *megeratum* from Bodnant. There were two entries also of the rarely seen *auritum* with creamy flowers with a slight red blush. Class 10 for a species of the *Campanulatum* Series had 18 entries and the first prize went to an

almost white form which had magnificent suede-like indumentum on the under side of the leaves shown by the Lea Rhododendron Gardens. The Second prize went to a very good truss of *wallichii* shown by Messrs. W. G. Slocock of Woking and the third to a fine *campanulatum* from Lord Aberconway and the National Trust which had good creamy indumentum below. Class 11 for the *Cinnabarinum* Series was also well filled and there were lovely forms of *concatenans* and *xanthocodon*. The first two prizes were won by the Crown Estate Commissioners with a *xanthocodon* of a rather pale colour and a well-flowered *concatenans* of an unusually deep colour respectively. Sir George and Mr. Ilay Campbell won third prize with their magnificent *cinnabarinum roylei* 'Magnificum'. Notable also was the well-flowered and very distinct *concatenans* 'Copper'. Lady Price won the first prize in an unusually small class for *falconeri* with a specimen of a nice yellow tint. This year *fictolacteam* and *rex* were combined together in Class 13 and the first prize was won by Lord Stair with a well-shaped truss of *fictolacteam* from Lochinch. In class 14 for any species of the *Falconeri* Series except the three above Major E. W. M. Magor won first prize with a very nice truss of *hodgsonii*, a seedling grown from the original collected seed. It had an unusual deep indumentum. The second prize went to a tall and compact truss of *basilicum* from Lord Aberconway and the third to a very heavily blotched form of *arizelum* from Lord Stair. Highly Commended also was a very deep-coloured form of *hodgsonii*.

In class 15 it was unusual to see 3 specimens of *griffithianum* and the first prize went to Major E. W. M. Magor for one of the outstanding specimens of the Show, an absolute beauty with large pure white flowers, slightly green at the base having perfect form as well as good foliage (Fig. 5). In Class 16 for any species of the *Fortunei* Series other than *griffithianum* a wide range of *orbiculare* was shown and the first prize went to a distinctly lobed form from Lord Aberconway. He also showed a very nice *vernicosum* with a blush pink spotted flower for second prize.

In Class 18 for a species of the *Grande* Series we missed many of the entries which a later season might have produced but the first prize went to Lord Stair for the *borealis* form of *sinogrande* with a long truss. Lord Aberconway showed an unusually fine white *coryphaeum* with a dark purple blotch grown from Forest 25716 for second prize while Lady Price's *sidereum* won third place. It was beautifully marked with dark blotches but not quite

fully out on the first day of the Show. There was also the unusual *peregrinum* which had arisen as a rogue from Wilson's seed of *galactinum*. For Class 19 the majority of the *irroratum*s were now over but this species won the first two places while the third prize went to Lord Aberconway for the rare *pogonostylum*. Class 20 was won by Wing-Cdr. Ingall with his fine *phaeochrysum*.

The next two classes for tender species which may have been grown under glass produced some of the most magnificent and lovely specimens of the Show. Class 21 for the *Megacalyx* sub-series was won by Mr. M. Cripps of Barn Hill, Ewhurst who showed a fine *nuttallii* with enormous flowers of a deeper yellow colour than is usual. The second and third prizes went to good species of the incomparable *lindleyi* from Mr. W. E. Carpenter of Warlingham, Surrey and Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Harrison respectively. Interesting also was a rather small form of *dalhousiae* with a distinct pink blush outside. Class 22 for any other species of the *megacalyx* sub-series produced another of the real highlights of the Show in a wonderful specimen of *maddenii* from Bodnant (Fig. 34). One of our party described it as "absolute perfection"; it was pure white, waxy and immaculate and of perfect trumpet form. Also in this class were fine *johnstoneanum*, the double form, *burmanicum* and *parryae*, also interesting *ciliatum* and a nice *ciliicalyx*. In Class 23 an unusually good truss of *haematodes* was shown by Gen. and Mrs. Harrison while Class 24 for the *Neriiflorum* Series had 14 entries of good quality the first prize going to Mr. R. Strauss of Stonehurst, Ardingly, Sussex.

For *aperantum* in Class 25 there was only one entry, that from Lord Aberconway but it was of an unusually free-flowering, deep pink form. For other members of the *sanguineum* sub-series Lord Stair won first prize with a splendid coloured form of *scyphocalyx* and Sir Ralph Clarke was second with a very dark form of *haemaleum*. Class 27 for *Ponticum* Series produced more entries than usual and the first prize went to an attractive pale pink *metternichii* from Mr. M. Cripps which had a slightly ruffled edge to the flower while the Crown Estate Commissioners were second with a *hyperythrum* of Persil-like whiteness.

The *Taliense* series has now reached maturity in many gardens after a long period as non-flowering minors and shows what beautiful plants a number are. Class 28 for this series gave us an unusually interesting and varied selection. Wing-Cdr. Ingall's *sphaeroblastum*, which won first prize, was a good white, less heavily blotched than in some forms. *R. prattii* won second and

fourth places and was a lovely clear colour. The third prize was given for a fine truss of *roxieanum*. We also noticed a nice truss of *wasonii* and also the rare *tritifolium*. The class for sprays of *campylocarpum* was well filled and they were all true to type and it must have been difficult to choose between them. This is surely one of the very best garden plants among the species, particularly in the East of England and one which no gardener who grows rhododendrons would be likely to wish to omit. The first prize went to Mr. E. de Rothschild and the second to Sir Giles Loder. *R. callimorphum* which won the next class is another equally good plant in most gardens and the first prize went to an unusually good spray shown by the Crown Estate Commissioners. Lord Aberconway's *dasycladum* which won class 31 for the Selense Series was rather unusually deep in colour and contrasted with Mr. de Rothschild's rather pale *selense*. Lord Aberconway's *williamsianum* was a very fine form with a rather open bell and the same remark could be applied to his *wardii* which won second prize in Class 33. The first prize there was given to a lovely form grown from Rock 59530 and shown by the Crown Estate Commissioners. Lord Stair's *thomsonii* which won first prize in Class 34 was outstanding a big truss with very large bells and of good colour. It also had an unusually large cup-shaped calyx.

The classes for sprays of the Azalea Series gave us some very lovely spectacles and here were some of the best flowers in the Show, all magnificently shown. Sir Giles Loder's *schlippenbachii* and Sir Ralph Clarke's deep coloured *albrechtii* were worthy winners in their classes. For sprays of three deciduous species of this Series Lord Aberconway and the National Trust won first prize for *schlippenbachii*, *albrechtii* and *reticulatum*, the last named being particularly good. It was nice also to see *quinquefolium* in such good condition in the second prize group showing both its white flowers and its five leaflets tipped with red. This was shown by the Crown Estate Commissioners.

A contrast again was presented by the dwarfier Anthopogons in Class 38 where height of the spray was limited to twelve inches. Lord Aberconway's *primulaeflorum*, which won first prize was a beautiful shaded yellow and sweet-scented. We also noticed a lovely form of *radinum* which won third prize for Mr. de Rothschild. The first prize winner in Class 39 for the Campylogynum Series which also came from Bodnant was an old rose form of *campylogynum* var. *charopoeum*, rather saucer-shaped as compared with some of the other exhibits of the more tubular *myrtilloides*.

There were seven entries for species of the *Edgeworthii* Series in Class 40 and Sir Giles Loder's first prize *edgeworthii* (shown as *bullatum*) was a lovely flower, pink flushed on the outside and with an unusually dark blotch.

The *Glaucophyllums* gave us a large class as usual. Lord Stair's *charitopes* won first prize over the type species of the Series. Sir Ralph Clarke's spray of *desquamatum* was of very good quality and won first prize in the *Heliolepis* Series. The *Lapponicum*s showed a wide variation in colour and the first prize went to Lady Price of Wakehurst for a very deep coloured form of *russatum* with a large flower. Also notable here were the very free-flowered F.C.C. form of *scintillans*, a lovely deep blue and a good coloured *chryseum* which won second and third places for the Crown Estate Commissioners. The forms of *baileyi* shown in Class 44 also showed very marked differences. The first prize went to a large flowered form, rather flat in shape and of deep colour from Lord Aberconway. The second prize exhibit from the Crown Estate Commissioners was smaller and with paler colour but had a larger truss. Col. W. R. Colville's form which won third prize was also a very good coloured one. The *Saluenense* Series only attracted a small entry but the first prize went to the little red form shown by the Crown Estate Commissioners, surely one of the plums of the dwarfs. Another particularly fine form was Sir Giles Loder's *spiciferum* which won first prize in Class 47 for the *Scabrifolium* Series. It had large cherry pink flowers and was very free-flowering. The *Trichocladum* Series attracted a good entry and the first prize went to Lady Price for a very good form indeed of the type plant with deep butter yellow flowers.

Class 50 for *augustinii* attracted some of the best blue forms we have yet seen at a Show and the class was surprisingly uniform in its high quality. The Crown Estate Commissioners won first prize with a wonderful form, almost azure-blue, the colour being enhanced by the ochre eye at the base. The second prize went to a very freely-flowered spray of deeper colour from Lord Aberconway and the third to a nice form of a good blue with a green eye from Col. W. R. Colville.

The *oreotrephes* in Class 52 again showed wide variation in colour and form. First was one with a very compact tight truss of a lilac shade with small rounded leaves from Mr. E. de Rothschild. Notable also, though not among the prizewinners, was the form with large saucer shaped flowers of a good colour shown by the Lea Rhododendron Gardens. It was probably

the form introduced by the late Harry White of Sunningdale. Lord Aberconway's deep pink form of *davidsonianum* as usual came to the forefront of the class for the Yunnanense Sub-Series of *Triflorums* and was one of the outstanding plants of the Show.

In the final species class for exhibitors who had not won a First Prize at the Rhododendron Show since 1958 Sir George and Mr. Ilay Campbell showed an excellent *wardii* from Crarae. The second prize went to a nice form of *ciliicalyx* from Mr. C. Wray of Warlingham, Surrey and the third to a deep shell-pink form of *glaucophyllum* from Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Judson of Orpington, Kent.

HYBRIDS

The class for eight hybrids is one of the most difficult in the Show since all need to be in perfect condition. This year it was won by Lord Aberconway and the National Trust who showed from Bodnant 'Camilla', 'Cornish Cross', 'Loderi King George', 'Chanticleer' \times 'Loderi King George', *eximium* \times *sinogrande*, 'Gretia', 'Fair Maiden' and 'Coreta'. Of these the 'Gretia' was particularly fine, as might be expected from its parentage of *griersonianum* \times 'Portia'. The *eximium* \times *sinogrande* was interesting but we thought not quite so good as the best forms of either parent. Mr. E. G. Kleinwort of Haywards' Heath was second and in his group 'Yvonne Pride' was outstanding. Its immense flower was shown in beautiful condition. Gen. and Mrs. Harrison were third and their 'Naomi', a large flower of blush pink, in a big truss was very fine. We also noticed particularly their 'Gibraltar' and 'Kiev', two first class reds, the latter being slightly the darker. There was also a nice truss of the good old 'Susan', still one of the best varieties in its curious pale blue-mauve colouring. In Class 62 for three hybrids there were more entries and the first prize was given to the Crown Estate Commissioners who showed 'China' \times 'Crest', 'Loderi Venus' \times 'Naomi' and a *campanulatum* hybrid. It was a class of well balanced colours. The second prize went to Mr. R. Strauss who showed 'Boddaertianum', 'Ardinian' and 'Carita', 'Ardinian' being a fine sulphur-yellow with a greenish tinge. Mr. M. Cripps was third and his 'Queen of Hearts', one of the darkest red of recent hybrids was perhaps his best one. Among the others we noticed a fine 'Lamellen'.

In the next class for three hybrids shown by a competitor who had not won a prize in the two previous classes for the last five

years we particularly noticed in Sir George Campbell's prize winning group his 'Brocade', a very long bell-shaped flower on a long pedicel. Among the sprays the *campanulatum* hybrid unnamed from the Crown Estate Commissioners was of good colour and in beautiful condition. Bodnant sent a very good spray of a rather pale 'Cornish Cross' and also a nice spray of 'Conroy' one of the best of the *concatenans* hybrids with graceful tawny-orange flowers flushed with apricot-red on the outside. Class 65 for a truss of any hybrid had a record of 25 entries and the Crown Estate Commissioners were first with a big tall sulphur truss of 'China' \times 'Crest', a very promising hybrid. 'Lamellen' from Major E. W. M. Magor won the second prize and the third went to Mr. E. G. Kleinwort for a nice truss of 'Queen of Hearts'. Also notable in this class was Sir Ralph Clarke's 'Kiev' \times 'Cornish Cross'.

For six hybrids raised by or in the garden of the exhibitor, Mr. E. de Rothschild was first with a group of Exbury notabilities, 'Fortune', 'Lionel's Triumph', 'Queen of Hearts', 'Aurora', 'Crest' and 'Ibex', certainly a group which it would be hard to beat. The 'Ibex', an orange-scarlet hybrid from *griersonianum* \times *pocophorum* and 'Lionel's Triumph', one of the few successful *lacteum* hybrids were the most notable. Lord Aberconway's group was second and Sir Giles Loder's third.

The next class was for sprays of three hybrids raised by or in the garden of the exhibitor and Lord Aberconway's 'Coreta', 'Chanticleer' \times 'Loderi King George' and 'Camilla' won first prize, perhaps the most notable of the three being 'Camilla' which has 'Penjerrick' for one parent. In Mr. de Rothschild's group which came second there was a good spray of 'Crest', probably the best exhibition flower yet produced in the Hawk grex though unfortunately not everywhere also the best garden plant, and also a fine one of 'Yvonne Dawn'.

Class 68 for six hardy hybrids classified A or B brings forward usually some of the best garden plants and the first prize was won by Mr. E. G. Kleinwort who showed 'Adriaan Koster', 'Carita', 'Idealist', 'Matador', 'Elizabeth' and 'Unique'. The second prize went to Messrs. Waterer who included a fine truss of that old favourite 'Mrs. G. W. Leak'.

Among the classes for hybrids derived from parents of particular Series we noted Mr. E. de Rothschild's 'Col. Rogers', the first prizewinner in *Arboreum* hybrids, its parentage being *falconeri* \times *niveum*; it has inherited its colour from the latter parent. Mr.

E. G. Kleinwort's 'Cornish Cross' which won first prize in Class 71 was in excellent condition and there was here a very nice truss of 'Gilian' from Major Magor. For first prize in Class 72 The Crown Estate Commissioners showed a very nice cross of *griffithianum* \times 'Hawk', a pale blush flower with pinker tips and a yellow base, the flowers being well placed on the truss. Lord Stair's 'Penjerrick' which won first prize in Class 73 was the cream, almost white form and the truss had eleven flowers which is good for this hybrid. Capt. Collingwood Ingram's 'Hawk' which was first in Class 74 was a particularly good yellow. In this class we also noted Sir Giles Loder's Carita 'Inchmerie', Mr. E. G. Kleinwort's 'Idealist' and in the following class good specimens of 'Grosclaude' and 'David'. 'Red Glow' shown by Sir Giles Loder for first prize in Class 77 for *thomsonii* hybrids was a good deep cerise and a nice flower. 'Etos' shown by Lord Aberconway was a very brilliant scarlet and we also liked the large waxy scarlet bell of 'Tom Thumb' \times *thomsonii*, an interesting plant. 'Queen of Hearts' won all three places in the next class but also attractive there was the yellow *litiense* \times 'Hawk' shown by the Crown Estate Commissioners.

Class 79 for *griersonianum* hybrids attracted 23 entries all of which except one were bright scarlet, so dominant is the *griersonianum* colour, the exception was the pale pink 'Day Dream' but it did not win a place. Sir George Campbell's 'Grosclaude' \times *griersonianum* was very brilliant but also attractive both in flower and foliage and seems to be one of the best in its colour. Class 81 for sprays of which one parent was from the *Cinnabarinum* Series also had a very fine batch of entries, and the first prize was won by a really lovely spray of 'Peace' from Bodnant, who also showed 'Bodnant Yellow' for third prize. Sir Ralph Clarke's *cinnabarinum* cross, which was second, was a beautiful apricot colour and had an open bell.

The Class for *Maddenii* or *Edgeworthii* was also an outstanding one and the first prize went to Sir Giles Loder's beautiful 'White Wings' (*edgeworthii* \times *ciliicalyx*) raised by the late Mr. Scrase-Dickens of Coolhurst. The second prize went to Mr. W. F. Carpenter's *taggianum*. For the crosses between a *Triflorum* and a *Lapponicum* a very good vase of 'Blue Tit' from the Crown Estate Commissioners came first and they also won the next class with 'Eleanore'. Class 85 for *forrestii* or *aperantum* hybrids had 'Elizabeth' in all the first three places, the first appropriately going to Bodnant. Unfortunately there was no entry for Class 100

which called for a group of plants and/or cut blooms on a table 10 ft. \times 4½ ft., a space which takes a good number of specimens to fill. The entries for the evergreen azaleas were not as numerous or spectacular as in some seasons but the Crown Estate Commissioners won first prize with a handsome trio of 'Hinomayo', 'Hindegiri' and 'Kirin'.

In the class for plants in bloom suitable for the rock garden there were some magnificent entries. The first prize went to a very large specimen of the red form of *R. calostrotum* 3 ft. 2 inches \times 3 ft. 3 inches and a very good deep pink colour with an attractive red blotch well set off by the grey of the young growth. It was shown by Messrs. W. C. Slocock. Messrs. Reuthe won second prize for a paler pink *calostrotum* with an enormous mass of compact growth and flowers. The striking F.C.C. form of *scintillans* won third prize for the Crown Estate Commissioners while a fourth prize went to them for the rather pale *tephropeplum* grown from KW20844A. For plants not exceeding 4 ft. in eight in Class 105 the first prize went to a very well-flowered plant of 'Susan' from Messrs. W. C. Slocock. The second prize was given to the Crown Estate Commissioners for a magnificent spreading plant of 'Firefly' ('Crossbill' \times *spinuliferum*) and the third to Messrs. Waterer's plant of 'Dawn', white with pale blush pink on the buds and the outside of the corolla. The only exhibit in Class 108 for a deciduous rhododendron was a big tub of *reticulatum* from Mr. C. Wray which was awarded a first prize.

In the class for leaves the first prize group of Mr. E. de Rothschild included an unusually broad leaf of *sinogrande*, much broader in proportion than those shown on the Brodick group which were narrower with pointed tips.

The plants on the dais which received awards are described elsewhere but two shown by Professor R. D. Lockhart of Aberdeen excited much interest. One named 'Elizabeth Lockhart', said to be a branch sport of 'Humming Bird' had bronzy-crimson, young foliage combining with the dark olive-green tinted red of the older leaves and scarlet flowers to make a very conspicuous dwarf rhododendron. The other, which was even stronger in colour in its foliage was a seedling from this. These plants promised a valuable new development.

For help in noting and evaluating the many interesting plants in the Show we are indebted to Mr. R. C. Jenkinson, Major E. W. M. Magor and Dr. Milton Walker of Oregon, U.S.A. who toured the hall with us and gave us comments for this report.

THE RHODODENDRON COMPETITION

March 24 and 25, 1964

By JAMES PLATT

THE Rhododendron Competition opened on a grey and wet morning. It was therefore cheering to see so many entries although it was disappointing to see none from Bodnant. Cold winds earlier in March had made the season a late one and even the evening before, there were fears of only a few entries. The standard of the trusses was the usual high one, but the effects of the disagreeable spring of 1963 were shown in the small size of leaf in the large-leaved Series and the unhealthy appearance of some of those species and hybrids with smaller leaves. There were in all 164 entries from 11 exhibitors.

Class 1 for one truss each of four species had 7 entries. *Rhododendron mollyanum* was in a number of them and it was interesting to compare the variation in colour in this handsome species. That of the Crown Estate Commissioners of the Great Park, Windsor which took first prize, was a purplish-pink with the flowers in a tidy truss. That shown by Maj.-Gen. and Mrs. E. G. W. W. Harrison, of St. Tudy, Bodmin, Cornwall, was more of a true pink while that of Major E. W. M. Magor of Lamellen, St. Tudy, Cornwall was considerably paler. The Crown Estate Commissioners completed their quartet with *R. macabeum* whose creamy-yellow bells were particularly well-shaped, a handsome *R. sutchuenense* with orchid-purple stripes on the exterior of the corolla and a neat truss of *R. barbatum*. Mr. E. de Rothschild, Exbury, nr. Southampton was second with an exceptional neat truss of *R. smithii*, a *R. macabeum* with rather larger and wider bells, a pleasing pink *R. uvarifolium* and a large-flowered *R. calophytum*. The National Trust for Scotland who had many entries in the Competition from Brodick Castle, Isle of Arran, were third with a rich purple *R. magnificum*, *R. macabeum*, a waxy-white *R. basilicum* and a white *R. praestans*, which when compared with the white of *R. basilicum*, had a faint pink flush. Maj.-Gen. and Mrs. Harrison had in their entry a fine deep magenta-purple *R. ririei*.

Mr. E. de Rothschild was first in class 2 for a spray or branch with one or more than one truss of any species with *R. fulvum* having mauve-pink flowers with deeper coloured buds. *R. glischroides* won the second prize for Lady Price of Wakehurst Place, Ardingly. This was most attractive with bright pink buds and striping of the same colour on the exterior of the softer pink flowers. It compared favourably with *R. fulvum* in spite of a looser truss. A soft pink *R. mollyanum* from Brodick Castle was third. *R. macabeanum* again from Brodick Castle was first in Class 3 for a truss of any species. Long in the tube, it was the best yellow for this species in the Competition. Mr. E. de Rothschild and Maj.-Gen. and Mrs. Harrison were second and third respectively with *R. calophytum*. The yellow-green stigma is an added attraction to this handsome pink-flowered species. Major Magor's bright red *R. meddianum* var. *atrokermesinum* caught the eye in this class.

Class 5 is for a truss of any species of the Arboreum Series. Mr. R. Strauss was first with a well-shaped truss of a cherry-red *R. lanigerum*. Mr. E. de Rothschild was second with a crimson *R. zeylanicum* and Maj.-Gen. and Mrs. Harrison were third with their attractive *R. rirei*. In Class 6 for one truss of any species of the Barbatum Series, the Crown Estate Commissioners were first with a good truss of *R. barbatum*, though in the opinion of some people Mr. R. Strauss' very neat truss of *R. smithii*, which was second, was superior. Mr. E. de Rothschild was third with another *R. barbatum*. Sir Giles Loder's *R. strigillosum* in this class was attractive with brilliant crimson-scarlet flowers in a looser truss. There were only two entries in Class 7 for a truss of a species of the Falconeri Series, *R. arizelum* from Brodick Castle, with soft pink flowers and conspicuous cinnabar indumentum receiving a third prize. There were some fine forms of *R. calophytum* in Class 8 for one truss of a species of the Fortunei Series. Mr. E. de Rothschild was first with a good pink form and Maj.-Gen. and Mrs. Harrison second with one which was more white. Sir Giles Loder was third with *R. erubescens* which, with its clear, unspotted, blotch-less small pink flowers, had considerable charm.

Class 9 for a truss of any species in the Grande Series produced some fine trusses. Mr. R. Strauss's *R. coryphaeum* with a brown blotch in the throat of its waxy-white bells, was first. The Crown Estate Commissioners were second with a good pink *R. mollyanum* and *R. magnificum* from Brodick Castle with very large bells of a

very rich purple, was third. There was also a *R. macabeum* from Brodick with very large bells in this Class.

Class 10 for a truss of any species of the Neriiflorum Series brought us to shrubs of a medium size. The entries like those in Class 11 were of early flowering species which are best suited to sheltered gardens and give much pleasure when seen in London. Mr. E. de Rothschild was first with a well-shaped, compact truss of a scarlet *R. pocophorum*. Major Magor was second with a cherry-red *R. mallotum* whose leaves are covered below with attractive cinnamon-brown indumentum. *R. parmulatum* which won a third prize for Maj.-Gen. and Mrs. Harrison formed a great contrast to the brilliant reds of those other two species. Its bells are of a soft yellow much speckled with purple and give a pleasing relief to the "hot" reds.

Class 11 gave a similar pleasure with its entries of *R. eclecticum*, the related *R. stewartianum* and *R. cyanocarpum*. Forrest described the marked variation in *R. eclecticum* and *R. stewartianum* when collecting them. Mr. E. de Rothschild was first with a clear, spotless yellow form of *R. eclecticum*. Mr. Strauss was second with a deep pink and speckled form with a markedly larger bell. Sir Giles Loder showed a palest purple form with speckles, while Mr. W. F. Carpenter of Fairy House, Warlingham, had entered another pink form. He also showed a yellow form of the very closely related *R. stewartianum*. A pink form of the related *R. cyanocarpum* from Savill Garden was Highly Commended. Contrasting with these soft colours, Major Magor's *R. hookeri* seemed a very fine red and was third.

In Class 12 for a spray of any species of the Boothii, Campylogynum, Glaucophyllum, Lapponicum, Moupinense, Saluenense, Scabrifolium, Triflorum or Virgatum Series, *R. glaucophyllum* var *luteiflorum* from Brodick Castle was deservedly first. This variety with yellow saucer-shaped flowers has only been described recently and is a useful addition to early-flowering rhododendrons. Mr. C. Wray of Warlingham, Surrey deserved to be second with his *R. lutescens* which was by far the best in the Class, *R. spinuliferum* from Brodick Castle was third. Its curiously tubular red flowers are more interesting than beautiful, but it has produced some attractive hybrids. Class 13 is for a truss or spray of a species in any series or sub-series which has not been mentioned in the foregoing classes and had 13 entries. The scarlet *R. fulgens* won first prize for the Crown Estate Commissioners while *R. fulvum* with its tawny underleaf won

second prize for Mr. R. Strauss. *R. uvarifolium* from Brodick was third. Maj.-Gen. and Mrs. Harrison had entered one truss of their rich pink form of *R. augustinii* of which we would like to see more and there was a spray of the charming *R. pentaphyllum* from Windsor Great Park.

With Class 14 the hybrids were reached; in this case one truss each of four. Mr. E. de Rothschild took the first prize with a fine truss of the brilliant red 'Choremia', 'Red Admiral', the mauve-pink 'Robin Hood' and rose-pink 'Amalfi'. Major Magor was second with 'Arbcalo' whose pretty pink truss was enhanced by the rush-coloured indumentum of the leaves, 'Fargcalo' which gave the impression of having a truss perhaps too small for the size of the leaves, 'Arblact', a good white and 'Callirhoe'. These hybrids were all raised by Major Magor's father. The first prize in Class 15 for one spray of a hybrid with one or more trusses was won by the Crown Estate Commissioners with an unusual and most attractive cross between *R. 'Portia'* and *R. chaetomallum* in which the scarlet flowers were long and quite tubular with wide ribbing. The truss was flat, giving the impression that the flowers might droop gracefully. Mr. E. de Rothschild was second with 'Red Admiral', and the Crown Estate Commissioners third with 'Bo-Peep'. The National Trust for Scotland, Brodick Castle were first in Class 16 for one truss of any hybrid with one of *R. macabeanum* \times *R. grande*. It was by far the most impressive truss in the Competition and another truss of the cross now named 'Glenshant' (Fig. 12), received the Award of Merit. The leaf had a strong resemblance to that of the *R. macabeanum*. The individual flowers were long and wide and creamy-white, without a conspicuous blotch. Mr. E. de Rothschild was second with 'Amalfi' and Maj.-Gen. and Mrs. Harrison third with 'Campirr' which has retained the yellow of *R. campylocarpum* but gained the purple spotting of *R. irroratum*. Sir Giles Loder won the first prize in Class 17 for a truss of any hybrid of which one parent is a species of the Arboreum or Fortunei Series with 'Sea Gull' which is one of the cleanest white-flowered rhododendrons. Lady Price was second with 'Geraldii' a botanic Jekyll and Hyde which in the Competition flits in different years from species to hybrids. The third prize went to Mr. E. de Rothschild's 'Choremia'. Class 18 is for a truss of any hybrid of which one parent is a species of the Barbatum or Thomsonii Series, Mr. E. de Rothschild was again first with *R. 'Duke of Cornwall'*, Mr. R. Strauss second with 'Shilsoni' and Lady Price with 'Red Admiral' (*R. arboreum* \times *R. thomsonii*).

In Class 19 which is for a truss of any lepidote hybrid of which neither parent is a species of the Arboreum, Fortunei or Thomsonii Series, Maj.-Gen., and Mrs. Harrison's *R. irroratum* × 'Lacs' with white faintly creamy flowers was first. The only other entry in this class, Major Magor's 'Daphne', was second. This brilliant red hybrid has an enlarged calyx of the same red which gives a hose-in-hose effect. The first prize in Class 20 for a spray of any lepidote hybrid was won by the Crown Estate Commissioners with a lovely pink 'Cilpinense'. They also took the second prize with the cheerful little 'Seta'. Major Magor was third with the palish pink 'Keiskrac'.

Class 21 for any tender species or hybrid, grown under glass, is always an interesting one. In this case Sir Giles Loder's truss of *R. chrysodoron* was first. Usually a somewhat demure, almost retiring, medium sized shrub, Sir Giles' form outshone with its brilliant yellow, beautifully shaped little truss, those of many large flowered species and hybrid shown in the Class. The Crown Estate Commissioners took both second and third prizes with an *R. edgeworthii* with large, wide open, almost flat flowers having a greenish-yellow blotch and a faint pink flush on some of the lobes, and the smaller-flowered *R. inaequale* respectively. Other species entered in this Class were *R. parryae* and *R. ciliicalyx*. The one hybrid was the double pink 'Johnnie Johnston'. Class 22 is the only one in the Competition for a plant of any rhododendron. Of the three entries the Crown Estate Commissioners were first with their lovely 'Cilpinense', and third with the small yellow-flowered 'Chink'. Mr. E. de Rothschild was second with his admirable yellow *R. eclectum*.

It will be seen from this report that the majority of entries came from mild or milder gardens. Few nurseries enjoy such conditions and there was only one Trade exhibit, devoted exclusively to the rhododendron family, that of the Knap Hill Nurseries. This firm was given a Gold Medal for a fine exhibit composed of azaleas brought on under glass, particularly those of the Knap Hill strain which has been developed considerably from the original crosses made by Anthony Waterer at Knap Hill. The colours ranged from white, yellow and orange-red to pink.

THE SCOTTISH RHODODENDRON SHOW

April 14, 1964

By ROBERT E. ADAMS

FOR 1964 the annual Scottish Rhododendron Show was held in Glasgow and a large number of blooms ensured that all the classes were well supported. Apart from generously filled show benches the Show was enhanced by a non-competitive exhibit from the Brodick Castle Gardens of the Scottish National Trust. They showed a fine group of the species that are grown so well at Brodick and no doubt it attracted the attention of Dr. Milton Walker of the American Rhododendron Society, whom it was good to see at the Show in conjunction with his Society's "Species Project".

The class for three species was won by Mr. S. F. Christie who showed, in his trio, a fine form of *R. lacteum* and a full truss of *R. eximium*. The Gibson Family won Second Prize, the best bloom in their case being a large truss of *R. sinogrande*. In face of keen competition it was unfortunate that a good entry from Mrs. K. L. Kenneth went unacknowledged. Where one species was required the Earl of Stair was the prize winner with a near perfect truss of *R. sinogrande* which was of such size and quality as to make judging an easy matter. The Second Prize went to Mr. Christie for a bloom of a well-coloured form of *R. hodgsonii*.

For a truss from the Falconeri Series there were 16 exhibitors and Mr. Christie was first with his form of *R. hodgsonii*, while the second went to a pale form of *R. falconeri*. As any visitor might assume in Scotland, some of the best exhibits were in Class 4 for the Grande Series (except *R. sinogrande*). The Earl of Stair won First Prize with a good-coloured and full truss of *R. macabeum* which must have been as large and as well-coloured as any of the plants seen by members of the Rhododendron and Camellia Group on their tour of some Cornish gardens in the previous week. A well-earned second prize went to Larachmhor Gardens, Arisaig. The Earl of Stair repeated his success in the class for *R. sinogrande* when he exhibited a large truss in very good condition. Second prize went to Major and Mrs. I. A. Campbell.



Photo; J. E. Downward

FIG. 35—*Rhododendron roxianum* Rock 59589 which was entered by the Crown Estate Commissioners in Class 5 of the Rhododendron Show on 5th and 6th May, 1964 (see p. 130)

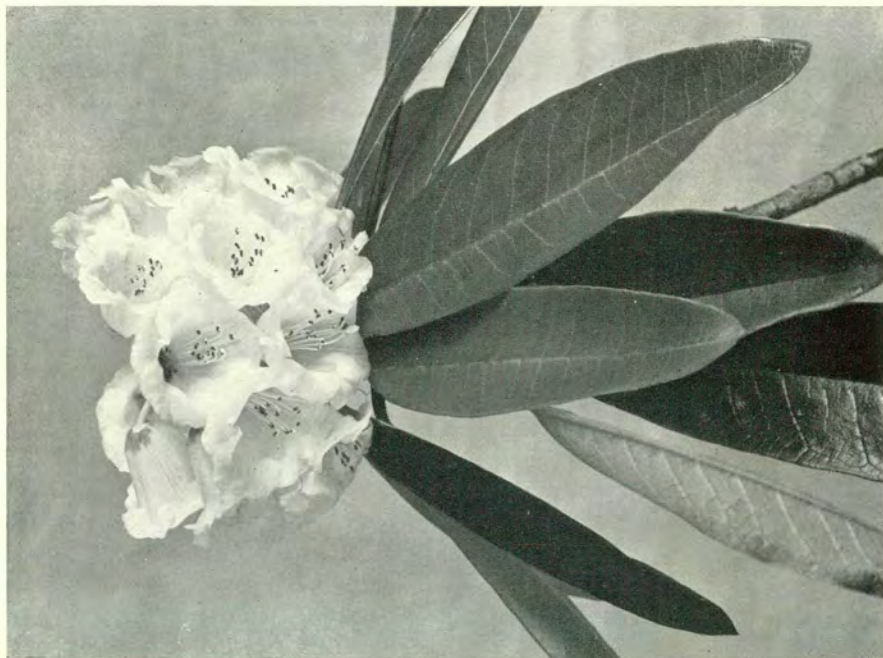
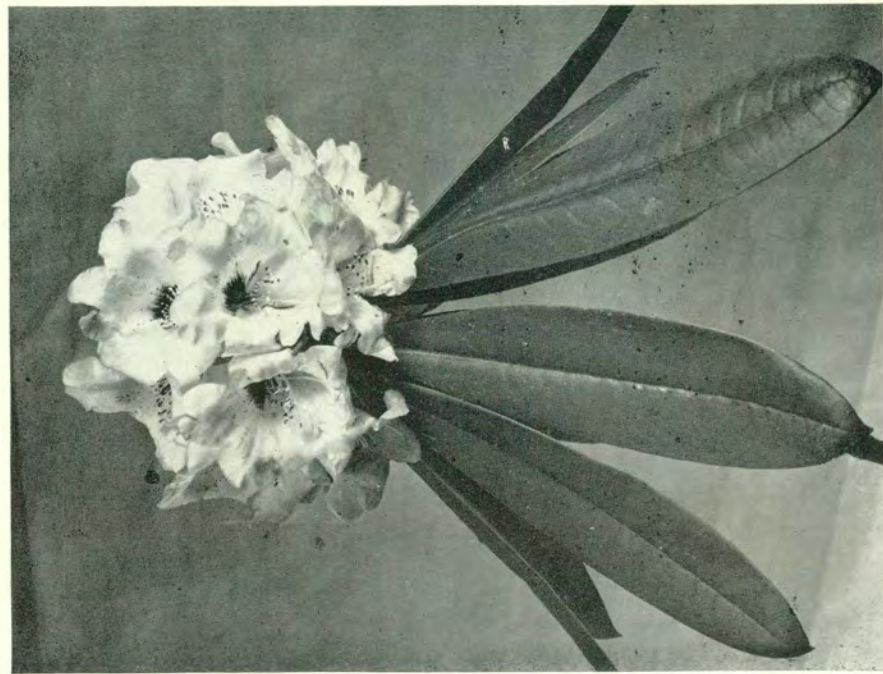


FIG. 36—*Rhododendron* 'Assaye' A.M. 18th April, 1963 when exhibited by Mr. Julian F. Williams of Caerhays Castle, Cornwall
 FIG. 37—*Rhododendron* *sidereum* 'Glen Rosa' A.M. 5th May, 1964 when exhibited by the National Trust for Scotland, Brodick, Isle of Arran (see p. 169)
 Photos: J. E. Downward

Calls for exhibits in the Arboreum Series always produce good blooms and Mr. A. G. Kenneth, with a large truss of *R. arboreum* (pink form), shared First Prize with the Earl of Stair who showed a blood-red flower of *R. delavayi*. This plant is the Chinese equivalent of the Himalayan *R. arboreum*. It received an F.C.C. in 1936 but it is tender and only suitable for favoured gardens. In Class 8, for the Fortunei Series, Sir George Campbell was the winner with a heavy truss of *R. fargesii* showing deep pink flowers. What must have been a close second went to Messrs. E. H. M. and P. A. Cox for the pink form of *R. vernicosum*.

The Gibson Family were easy winners for a truss in the Barbatum Series by exhibiting the type well; apart from showing the best head of flower, the leaves were nearly twice the size of those from other exhibitors. A similar class for *R. thomsonii* was won by Mr. Christie with a large, full truss of deep red flowers.

The prize for Class 12, calling for a spray in the Neriiflorum Series, was awarded to Sir George Campbell for a well-selected branch of *R. euchaites*. A small but choice spray of *R. chrysanthemum* from Mrs. Kenneth was not considered a worthy competitor to the red-flowered sorts. A dainty spray of *R. sulfureum* gave First Prize to the Earl of Stair in the Boothii Series; some forms are hardier than others and this one does seem particularly good.

Class 14 for the Maddenii Series was won by Sir James Horlick who showed a small truss of *R. johnstoneanum* followed, for second prize, by Messrs. Cox with the pale, yellow-flowered *R. fletcherianum*. This plant was known for many years as "Rock's valentinianum" until recently when Mr. H. H. Davidian classified it as species and happily named it after Dr. H. R. Fletcher of Edinburgh who has done so much for rhododendron growers in recent years.

Among an attractive class of low-growing species the Gibson Family won first prize with a spray of *R. glaucophyllum* var *luteiflorum*. In Class 16 which followed the Gibsons also won First Prize with a spray of *R. pemakoense* covered with white, flushed pale violet, flowers.

Class 17 for any series not previously catered for, produced a variety of exhibits and six full trusses of that variable plant, *Rhododendron irroratum*, shown by Messrs. Cox got the First Prize followed by the Gibson Family with a bright, yellow-flowered form of *R. trichocladum*. Mr. Christie was unable to attract attention with a good truss of *R. lacteum*. The deciduous azaleas were not shown in quantity and there was little competition. Mr.

A. G. Kenneth won First Prize for *R. albrechtii* and Major and Mrs. Campbell a first for *R. schlippenbachii*.

As far as hybrids were considered, the competition for prizes was keen. For three hybrids, the first place was shared by the Earl of Stair who showed three distinct and pleasing trusses including *R. 'Cornish Cross'*, while in Mrs. Kenneth's trio was a fine variant from *R. (falconeri × sinogrande)*. The Second Prize was also shared, this time by the Gibson Family for three large-leaved hybrids and Sir James Horlick with *R. 'Betty King' ('Luscombei' × thomsonii)* and *R. 'Avalanche'* outstanding. Where one hybrid was called for in Class 22 the judges fairly awarded first equal to Sir James Horlick's *R. 'Avalanche'* that excellent plant showing (as good hybrids should) the pleasing characteristics of both its parents, *RR. calophytum* and 'Loderi' and to Mrs. Kenneth for a truss from the cross (*falconeri × sinogrande*). The Second Prize was for *R. 'Ronald' (hodgsonii × sinogrande)* from the Gibson Family which has broader and larger leaves than a cultivar of the same breeding exhibited by the Earl of Stair, which had third place.

Sir James Horlick was awarded First Prize for a well-flowered spray of *Rhododendron* 'R. W. Rye' in the class for hybrids between lepidote rhododendrons and the second was to Messrs. Cox for *R. 'Seta'*. On demand of an arboreum hybrid in Class 24, *R. 'John Holms'* from the Gibson Family was quite outstanding for first place, while the second went to Sir George Campbell for the attractive result of the crossing of *RR. arboreum* and *grande*. The old but good hybrid 'Sir Charles Lemon' with its white flowers in unblemished condition was shown well by Mrs. Kenneth. As might be expected the prizes for a hybrid of *R. thomsonii* went to *R. 'Shilsonii'* an old hybrid of great garden value; Mr. M. A. C. Noble came first on this occasion and Mrs. Naomi Mitchison second. Contrary to expectation, perhaps, *R. 'Elizabeth'* was outclassed in the section for a hybrid of *R. griersonianum*; here *R. 'Orestes' (griersonianum × 'Shilsonii')* was first for Sir George Campbell, and deservedly so.

Finally, there was a class for floral arrangement and First Prize went to Mrs. Noble who obtained an attractive effect with pink and deep mauve colours using five different rhododendrons to get her result. The combined efforts of the Gibson Family (designated on the card as 'Ma', 'Pa' and 'Wean') won a well-earned second by the use of *RR. leucaspis*, 'Valaspis' and *valentinianum* displayed in a pleasing manner.

THE TRURO SHOW, April 8, 1964 AND A TOUR OF SOME CORNISH GARDENS

By T. H. FINDLAY, M.V.O., V.M.H.
and
ROBERT E. ADAMS

IT was decided by members of the Rhododendron and Camellia Group that a short tour be made of Cornish gardens in the early spring of 1964. Altogether seventy members of the Group made up the party and were joined by Dr. and Mrs. Milton Walker of the American Rhododendron Society and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Maynard of New York. The pleasant company of our American friends and their knowledge of gardening in the United States added widely to discussions and interest of the plants and gardens which were visited.

Truro Spring Flower Show. At the Show there was a fine display of early flowering plants. In particular, the classes for camellias were well supported and, unlike in London, the large majority of blooms were cut from out of doors. As might be expected there were good entries for the *Camellia* \times *williamsii* and its cultivars and in particular the standard was very high in the 'Donation' class. There was a shortage of some good American varieties however and despite their love of old favourites and their own hybrids it would be nice to think that our Cornish friends are growing plants like 'Pink Champagne' and 'Yours Truly' in some quantity. The latter plant does extremely well in Britain and better, I understand, than in its homeland.

As might be expected the classes for rhododendrons were the best of the Show and judging was undertaken by Mr. Findlay and Major Hardy. Of this section Mr. Findlay writes as follows:

"It was a great pleasure for me to judge at this Show again, and particularly this year as we were to see some very fine trusses of the large-leaved species such as only the milder climate of Cornwall can produce.

The class for six species was won by a very short head by Major E. W. M. Magor, who showed superb examples of *R. hookeri*

(a very fine form), *campanulatum*, *fargesii*, *arboreum*, *irroratum* and *uvarifolium*. Major-General and Mrs. Harrison were second in this class.

The next class, for three species, produced some of the best trusses in the Show. Viscountess Falmouth was first with *calophytum*, *sinogrande* and a beautiful blood-red *arboreum*. Mrs. Johnstone from Trewithen was second with *eximium* (a lovely truss), *macabeanum* and *grande*. Major Magor was third; he included a really good *praestans*.

The class for one truss of any species needed a great deal of time and thought before we selected what was probably the best flower in the Show. This class was a little crowded—in fact one entry of *sinogrande* had leaves so large that it had to be given a site on its own. Eventually Major-General and Mrs. Harrison's truss of *macabeanum* (a lovely yellow, from a young seedling) won from Mrs. Johnstone's tall but slightly damaged *lanigerum*—a good pink. Sir Edward Bolitho's large *sinogrande* was third; what a wonderful rhododendron this is when grown to perfection.

In the class for the Falconeri or Grande series Trewithen provided one of the best *eximium* trusses to be seen anywhere. Viscountess Falmouth was second with *sinogrande* and Major-General and Mrs. Harrison third with *mollyanum*.

The classes for dwarf rhododendron, evergreen and deciduous azaleas were not well filled; probably due to the late season.

The last class for species was for an exhibitor who had never won a prize before, and this was won by a very fine *hodgsonii*, shown from St. Austell by Mrs. E. Martin. This truss received a cultural commendation as one of the best in the Show.

Hybrids were well represented, especially the older Cornish varieties. The main prizewinners were Major Magor, Major-General and Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. R. Copeland and Viscountess Falmouth.

A large mixed exhibit which won a well deserved gold medal came from the famous Caerhays garden. This was well staged by Mr. Julian Williams and his staff. The rhododendrons shown included very fine *sinogrande*—some twenty perfect trusses; *calophytum* of good foliage and flower; *sulfureum* (the type form freely flowered); *russatum*; *neriiflorum*, and a nice silky hybrid of good texture—*leucaspis* × *edgeworthii*. Fine examples were also shown of two deciduous rhododendrons, namely, *schlippenbachii* and *quinquefolium*."

Among the groups there was an outstanding exhibit from Mr. Julian Williams of Caerhays. He showed *Rhododendron sinogrande* in quantity to perfection and with many other interesting plants there were large vases of a plant not seen previously by many of the party, namely, *Camellia* 'Caerhays'. This is a cross between *C. japonica* 'Lady Clare' and *C. saluenensis* and clearly shows pleasing features of both its parents. Characteristic of the West Country there were some good classes for conifers and for foliage plants. In the Flower Arrangement Section the schedule committee thoughtfully made provision for intrusion by the males. Here there was a class for "The Master Hand; a frontal arrangement in a tankard" and it is pleasant to report the challenge, from a predominantly female domain, was taken up freely and with enterprise.

Trengwainton

After visiting the Truro Spring Flower Show in the morning, and enjoying a cold luncheon with members of the Cornish Gardens Society, the Group set off by coach to Trengwainton and were warmly welcomed on a lovely spring afternoon by Sir Edward Bolitho and his son, Major Simon Bolitho.

The house, in its magnificent setting, was built in 1693, but the gardens are primarily the creation of Sir Edward. At the start the main plantings of many rare and interesting trees and shrubs came from a share in Kingdom Ward's fruitful expedition of 1926. As these developed they were planted out in clearings of woods near the house. With the passing of time it is clear Sir Edward has wisely selected those plants which thrive in this favoured position and discarded many others which might have even hesitated to look their best. Many fine rhododendrons were to be seen including a large specimen of *R. griersonianum*, which, as a result of Sir Edward's truly unorthodox pruning, had grown as dense as a clipped privet and was covered in buds.

Much of a garden was planted around a stream and here were large groups of hydrangeas, viburnums and many fine tree ferns, *Dicksonia antarctica*. As under planting a number of native British plants like primroses and small ferns were used. Here, like the rest of the garden, the cultivation was of the highest standard. There was not a weed to be seen, all spare ground had been replanted at once and always there was evidence of the best plant being used in every place.

Near to the house, in full bloom, we saw *Magnolia* \times *veitchii* 30–40 ft. in height. This had been carefully planted so that over the years the tree had room to develop naturally and with protection against the sea winds by screens of bamboo and tall evergreens.

After our exhaustive tour of the gardens, Sir Edward and Lady Bolitho entertained the party to tea, which included the sort of home made scones, strawberry jam and Cornish cream which could never be found in any other county.

Trewithen

In delightful setting the party were received by Mrs. and Miss Johnstone and Miss Moffat. From the house there was a long vista on one side of which was a great tree of *Magnolia mollicomata* some 40 ft. in height in full flower. Beneath it was a fine specimen of *R. eximium*—rarely seen flowering with such magnificence. Further along members were surprised to see corylopsis about 20 ft. high blooming freely. Another fine sight was that of *Camellia reticulata* from Forrest seed in full flower and some 25 ft. tall.

In a sheltered corner, Mrs. Johnstone proudly showed us *Magnolia cylindrica*. With some prompting, Mr. Findlay reminded us that the species had received an Award of Merit when shown from Windsor Great Park, adding that of all magnolias this should prove the best one for small gardens. The plants at Windsor had set seed but information was not forthcoming—in spite of further prompting—on how it had germinated!

In other sheltered corners we saw *C. reticulata* 'Tali Queen' in flower and a lovely single, pale pink sort unknown to the Group named *C. japonica* 'Spencer's Pink'. There were many other camellias including a wonderful long bank of *C. williamsii* and the original plant of *C.* 'Glenn's Orbit', which was given an Award of Merit in London on the day Col. Glenn made his historic space flight around the world. By reason of the weight of flowers the branches had to be supported with props. Of modern sorts, *C. japonica* 'Drama Girl' was outstanding and of the oldest ones we failed (in most cases) even to name the genus of *Camellia* 'Variegata', without Mrs. Johnstone's help.

For many years the late Major Johnstone collected and planted many rare trees and shrubs and generations of gardeners will be indebted to Mrs. Johnstone and Miss Moffat for the way they have maintained—and added—to his garden.

Before leaving, the party took sherry with Mrs. Johnstone and, from her drawing room window, once more we admired the graceful *Magnolia mollicomata* in full flower and towering above all its neighbours.

Caerhays

After a picnic lunch at Caerhays beach, the party met Mr. Julian Williams and Mr. Philip Tregonna, the Head Gardener, at Caerhays, who gave us a delightful and informative tour.

To help us, Mr. Williams had thoughtfully had a leaflet printed listing many of the plants of particular interest and this pleasing note on a little of its history and its staff:

"The main bulk of the planting in this garden was done by my Grandfather, J. C. Williams, between 1900 and 1930. My late Uncle, the Rt. Hon. Charles Williams, M.P., who lived here between 1939 and 1955, was the person who was primarily responsible for the fact that there is a garden here at all, as with no mechanical aid and a very small staff he kept the weeds at bay during the last war and the years following.

My present garden staff, under the leadership of my Head Gardener, Philip Tregonna, will be on hand to attempt to answer your questions, and in addition I hope that the two retired gardeners who were responsible for the planning and planting of the garden in the roaring years, will be here also. One is Charles Michael, Head Gardener here from 1927 to 1956, winner of the A. J. Waley Medal in 1950, and who has been very active and helpful to a beginner like myself. Secondly, there is Mr. George Blandford, to whom the word retirement is anathema, and who was the chief plantsman here and is now the apparent Tutor of my children.

For those interested in statistics, the above Garden Staff have put in over 170 years of service to the Williams Family, and I hope that you enjoy seeing the results of their labours".

In the notes, Mr. Williams pointed out that some plants had been lost, and with his wellknown sense of good fun, invited us to keep a look out for—among other plants—*RR. glaphyrum* and *aucubaefolium*!

Screened by native beeches and tall belts of laurel the gardens contained a fine collection of rare plants some of which are not seen outside its confines. The timing of the visit was to see the magnolias and camellias which were in full bloom. Old plants of

M. campbellii were at their best and there were a number of specimens 30–40 ft. in height, together with the deep-pink-flowered *M. sargentiana robusta*. This second species has been raised from seed from trees of the original introduction. Mr. Williams has found that these second generation plants flower in 11–15 years, are more vigorous and are already taller than the original specimens. Of all the magnolias the finest sight was *M. campbellii* 'Alba' in full flower. It appears that mature specimens of flowering size are only to be found at Caerhays and here they had been planted in front of a high screen of laurels which acted both as a windbreak and a background. Seedlings are vigorous growers and many have been planted out for the future.

Of the rhododendrons there are many sorts of *R. arboreum*, the old favourite *R. obtusum* 'Amoenum' and a plant which stood out in the woodland, *R.* 'Crossbill'. The enormous specimen of *R. orbiculare* had devoured all in its path and as Mr. Williams pointed out "had proved partial to killing its neighbours on every side".

Of the camellias, it is verbally impossible to describe the galaxy of flowers with hundreds of magnificent specimens of *C. williamsii* and its cultivars. The paths and the ground beneath were thick with fallen blooms and yet two bushes reaching up to 12 ft. or so remained covered with blooms despite the carpets beneath them.

Returning to the Castle the party were entertained to a splendid tea. Afterwards, Sir Giles Loder expressed in the warmest terms the thanks of the Group for the magnificent way Mr. and Mrs. Williams had entertained the party and Mr. Williams replied on behalf of himself and his wife.

Tremeer

In contrast to the other gardens the last visit of the tour was to the home of Major-General and Mrs. Harrison of Tremeer. This is in North Cornwall and here the wiles of the gardener in the cultivation of the plants he wants to grow are pitted against conditions less temperate than in other parts of the county. In following his plan to overcome the difficulties General Harrison has made a unique garden with a charm and beauty of its own. If this note leaves out much of what we saw it is because its author was so enchanted by his visit and so engrossed in Mrs. Harrison's jolly commentary as she took her section of the party

on their tour that he forgot to take notes until the morning was almost through. Notwithstanding, a host of good things stand out in one's memory.

Around the house was a bank of many rare dwarf rhododendrons and ericas in variety besides fine plants of *R. leucaspis* and *R. ciliatum*. In more open positions there was a particularly good form of that variable plant, *R. tsariense* which has been given the clonal name of 'Yum Yum'. Nearby, seedlings from the hybrid swarm of an interesting cross of *RR. barclayi* and *williamsianum* were coming into maturity. From a number of good plants we noted one named 'Mystic' and it is to be hoped that this and other clones can be propagated soon.

This garden is not a large one but it is a fine example of good planning, of using limited space to the best advantage and finding room for a great range of lovely plants.

After the tour the party took sherry with our host and hostess and Sir Giles Loder expressed the warm appreciation of the Group for the kindness of their hosts.

THE CAMELLIA COMPETITION

April 7th and 8th, 1964

By REGINALD A. R. TRY

FAIRLY normal weather conditions prevailed through the summer of 1963 and winter 1963-64, but entries to the Competition were limited, as was to be expected after the great freeze of 1962-63 winter, when so many camellia plants were lost.

14 Competitors submitted 376 entries in 1964, so giving an increase on 1963, when only 11 exhibitors staged a few over 200 entries. In the competition of 1960, 30 competitors staged 845 entries, and it was possible that without the set back of the 'great freeze', up to 2,000 blooms would have adorned the Competition Staging this year. However, there may not have been the quantity, but the quality of the entries excelled and created a fine colourful picture, as the April sunshine filtered in through the great windows of the New Hall.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire M. C. Chatsworth, Bakewell, Derbyshire, gained 13 Firsts; Lady Price, Wakehurst Place, Ardingly, Sussex, 12 Firsts; Mr. E. de Rothschild, Exbury, Southampton, 9 Firsts, and Sir Giles Loder, Leonardslee, Horsham, 9 Firsts. The highest overall prizewinner was Lady Price, gaining 32 awards, 12 Firsts, 7 Seconds, 11 Thirds, 2 Fourths, with Messrs. Waterer Sons & Crisp, The Nurseries, Bagshot, Second, collecting 28 awards, 8 Firsts, 11 Seconds, 8 Thirds, and one Highly Commended.

The first 8 classes were devoted to single-flowered varieties of *Camellia japonica*. Class 1 'Alba Simplex' or 'Devonia', attracted 6 entries all showing 'Devonia', 1st. Lady Price, 2nd. Mr. E. de Rothschild, 3rd. Maj.-Gen. and Mrs. E. G. W. W. Harrison, Tremeer, St. Tudy, Bodmin, Cornwall. In Class 2 for 'Jupiter' or 'Sylva', first prize went to The Duke of Devonshire, 2nd. to Lady Price, both showing 'Jupiter', and 3rd. to Gen. and Mrs. Harrison showing 'Sylva'. There were 7 entries, all fine blooms fresh and untouched. There is a fine illustration of a single white, and a single red camellia facing page 66, Vol. I of *Flora and Sylva*, published in 1903. The caption reads "The two fine single kinds herewith figured are the best of various importations from Japan,

by Mr. Sanders of St. Albans". He leaves us the duty of giving them their names, and we do so willingly, calling the light coloured one 'Flora' and the red 'Sylva'."

Class 3, 'Kimberley'. A first prize was properly awarded to Mr. de Rothschild for an excellent bloom. The only other entry failed to gain an award. Class 4 for any single red not already specified, gave a first to R. Strauss, Esq., Stonehurst, Ardingly, Sussex showing 'Evelyn'. Mr. de Rothschild 2nd. with 'Mrs. Bell', and Gen. and Mrs. Harrison 3rd. with 'Fulgens'. There were 5 Entries, Mr. de Rothschild showing as a second entry 'Nuki-Fude'.

There were 5 entries also in Class 5, for any single white. Mr. de Rothschild was 1st with 'White Swan', Lady Price 2nd. with 'Rogetsu', Gen. and Mrs. Harrison 3rd. with 'White Swan', Mr. G. A. Cutts, New Westbury, Garrards Road, S.W.16 showed 'Frank Gibson', and Messrs. Waterer 'White Swan'. Class 6—Any self coloured other than red or white—attracted 7 entries. Mr. de Rothschild took the 1st and 2nd prizes with 'Furoan' and 'Hatsu-Zakura', while Lady Price was 3rd with 'Furoan', Mr. Cutts failed to gain an award with a fine bloom of 'Apple Blossom'. However, in Class 7 for—Any single flowered variety not already specified—Mr. Cutts gained a first with the only entry, 'Fascination'. This variety can vary in form, and has been staged in the class for Anemone-and Peony-form.

Class 8—Any three varieties, gave good competition with 5 entries. Lady Price staged a delightful group of red, pink and white, 'Jupiter'—'Yoibijin', and 'Devonia' to gain first prize. Messrs. Waterer were 2nd with 'Jupiter', 'Hatsu-Zakura' and 'Furoan', while Gen. and Mrs. Harrison were 3rd with 'Apple Blossom', 'Sylva', and 'White Swan'. The freshness of the single blooms throughout this section was particularly noticeable. Class 9 to 20 catered for semi-double varieties of *Camellia japonica*, the 7 entries in class 9 for 'Adolphe Audusson' were all of the highest quality. A near perfect bloom with no markings gained first prize for Mr. Cutts with Waterer 2nd and Mr. de Rothschild 3rd. A fine bloom, slightly bruised, staged by H. G. Ayling Esq., 79, Curzon Avenue, Stanmore, Middx., was unrewarded.

Class 10, 'Donckelarii', attracted 8 excellent entries. First prize went to Gen. and Mrs. Harrison, 2nd to Hydon Nurseries, Hydon Heath, Godalming, Surrey and 3rd. Mr. de Rothschild. In spite of the introduction of thousands of new varieties in the U.S.A. during the past 20 years, a magnificent bloom of this old

variety of 'Donckelarii' was awarded "Best in the Show" at the Jackson, Mississippi, Camellia Show on the occasion of the Annual Meeting and Conference of the American Camellia Society at Jackson in February 1964. A fresh bright bloom won 1st prize for Messrs. Waterer in Class 11 for 'Gloire de Nantes'. Sir Ralph Clarke K.B.E. Borde Hill, Haywards Heath, Sussex was 2nd. An outstanding bloom but somewhat bruised staged by Mr. Cutts was awarded 3rd in an entry of only three. Class 12, 'Latifolia', with five entries, gained a well deserved first for the Duke of Devonshire, with Mr. de Rothschild 2nd. and Major Gen. Harrison 3rd. Class 14, 'Magnoliaeflora', Hydon Nurseries were 1st, Messrs. Waterer 2nd, Gen. and Mrs. Harrison 3rd. Lady Price was 4th. In size, the outstanding entry of Hydon Nurseries dwarfed the other six entries, but I could see no evidence of "Gibbing". Special classes in American Camellia Competitions provide for "Gibbed" flowers. During my tour of the U.S.A. I saw Gibbed blooms of lovely colour and texture, half as large again as a normal grown prize bloom.

Class 15, 'Nagasaki'; with five entries Mr. Cutts excellent bloom was a worthy winner, R. Strauss's being 2nd, Mr. Ayling's 3rd. Class 16, Nine entries gave good competition for any semi-double red not already specified. Mr. Strauss was 1st. with 'Apollo', Mr. Cutts 2nd. with 'Guilio Nuccio', Lady Price 3rd. with 'Mars', and Gen. Harrison 4th. with 'Apollo'. Lady Price also entered a fine specimen of 'Flame' well named as to colour, with 12 petals like velvet. Class 17, Any semi-double white variety not already specified attracted 8 entries. Mr. Cutts gained a 1st with 'Angel', Lady Price a 2nd with 'Haku-Rakuten', Mr. de Rothschild a 3rd with an unnamed cultivar, and Lady Price was 4th with 'White Empress'. Class 18, Any semi-double self coloured variety not already specified: Lady Price staged an excellent specimen of 'Dr. Tinsley', pale pink at the base passing to deeper pink at edge to win 1st prize; Mr. de Rothschild was 2nd. and Mr. Cutts 3rd., showing 'Hana-Fuki'. Paul Jones' lovely illustration of 'Hana-Fuki' in "The Camellia" produced by the Leslie Urquhart Press could have been a reproduction of Mr. Cutts' entry.

Class 19, Any semi-double variety not already provided for, attracted 11 entries, all different varieties. 'Reg Ragland Variegated', a truly excellent bloom, fresh and well formed, red blotched white, gained 1st prize for Mr. Cutts. The John Illges Medal, Margarete Hertrich Award, Frank Williams Award are but a

few of the honours gained by this fine variety in the U.S.A. Mr. Reg Ragland, the originator, a business man in Los Angeles, California, where I had the pleasure of meeting him, is one of the most enthusiastic amateur camellia growers in the U.S.A. 2nd. prize went to Messrs. Waterer showing 'Tsukonicuruma' (not listed in "Camellia Nomenclature" 1964) and third to Lady Price with 'Lady de Saumarez'. Class 20, Any three semi-double varieties. Seven entries provided a colourful display, 1st Sir Giles Loder with 'Adolphe Audusson', 'Special', 'Guilio Nuccio' and an unnamed. Mr. Cutts was 2nd with 'Reg Ragland', 'Lady Clare', and an unnamed. Waterers were 3rd, entering 'Gertrude Murray', 'H. A. Downing', 'Adolphe Audusson'. Classes 21 and 28 provided for any Anemone-formed and Paeony-formed cultivars of *Camellia japonica*. Class 21, 'Elegans'. From eight entries Messrs. Waterer was adjudged first with Mrs. Bainbridge, Sale, Cheshire 2nd. and the Duke of Devonshire 3rd. Class 22, 'Nobilissima'. Lady Price was 1st, Messrs. Waterer 2nd and Mrs. M. Edwards, Vinery, Truro Hill, Penryn, 3rd. There were five entries. Class 23, 'Preston Rose'. Lady Price took 1st prize, Mr. Edwards 2nd and Major-Gen. Harrison 3rd out of 6 entries. Class 24, Any red variety in this section not already specified, was well represented with 11 entries. Lady Price being 1st with 'Are-Jishi', Mr. de Rothschild 2nd with 'Professor Charles S. Sargent', Lady Price 3rd with 'Australis'. Miss Marsh 26, Dulwich Wood Avenue, S.E.19, was 4th with an unnamed. Class 25, Any white variety, attracted only four entries, Mr. Cutts being 1st. with 'Onetia Holland', Miss Marsh 2nd. and Mr. de Rothschild 3rd each showing an unnamed cultivar. Class 26, Any self-coloured variety other than red or white, and not already provided for, made a good show with eleven entries. A fine specimen of 'R. L. Wheeler', six inches across, glowing rose pink in the sunlight and showing a gleaming solid circle of yellow stamens, deservedly gained a first for Lady Price. Also showing this lovely variety, which was awarded the A.C.S.'s John Illges Medal in 1953, was Sir Giles Loder, to win 2nd prize, and Mr. Strauss to take 4th. Mr. Cutts was 3rd. with a fine bloom of 'C. M. Wilson', the delightful light pink sport of 'Elegans'. Class 27. For any variety not already specified in this section, found only seven entries, but all different. First prize went to the Duke of Devonshire, for an interesting new unnamed seedling. Lady Price 2nd. with 'General Lamorciere', while Messrs Waterer were 3rd. with 'Debutante'. Specimens of this pleasing variety were few in this

Competition. 'Debutante' is one of the favourite varieties in the U.S.A. and during the Camellia season every nurseryman and flowershop can produce a 'Debutante' for a corsage or buttonhole. Class 28. Any three varieties in this section. With seven entries, twenty one blooms of many varieties made a fine display. To win first prize Mr. de Rothschild staged 'Professor Charles S. Sargent', 'Debutante', 'Lady Mary Cromartie'. Sir Giles Loder was 2nd. with 'Pink Champagne', 'Princess Lear', and 'R. L. Wheeler'. All six blooms were first class specimens of these varieties, and gave the judges a difficult task to decide on the winning entry. Lady Price was 3rd. with 'Elizabeth Le Bey', 'General Lamorcieri.' 'Mathotiana Supreme'.

In the foregoing section of 8 classes Lady Price, Wakehurst Place, took 4 first, 1 second and 2 third prizes. Much of the credit is due to Mr. R. F. Winter whose skill, care and attention contributed to the presentation at Vincent Square of such remarkably fine camellias.

Class 29 to 42 provided for Rose-formed and Formal Double varieties of *Camellia japonica*. Class 29 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi' made a poor show with only three entries. Awards were Mr. de Rothschild 1st., Mr. Edwards 2nd, Messrs. Waterer 3rd. Class 30, 'Rubescens Major', Sir Ralph Clarke, staged a singularly unblemished specimen to win first prize with Messrs. Waterer 2nd and Lady Price 3rd. Class 31 'Mathotiana'. Once again a perfect specimen with deep red petals and the purple veins from the fine old Chatsworth shrub won first prize for the Duke of Devonshire. I asked Mr. Bert Link who has tended and treasured the old shrub for over 40 years if it were his favourite camellia. He pondered for a moment and said at one time it was so but the reticulatas now had pride of place. He proved his point by the Duke of Devonshire winning 1st prize in Classes 46 and 68 for *reticulata*. Hydon Nurseries gained 2nd and Lady Price 3rd. Class 32, Two entries only 'Mathotiana Rosea' with Messrs. Waterer 1st and Lady Price 2nd. Class 33, 'Mathotiana Alba' attracted four entries, Mr. Ayling 1st, Lady Price, 2nd, Mrs. Bainbridge 3rd. Class 34, 'Imbricata' with 4 entries showed only two awards, Mr. Rothschild 1st and Messrs. Waterer 2nd. Class 35, 'Imbricata Alba', again only 2 awards for 3 entries with Messrs. Waterer 1st and Miss Marsh 2nd. Class 36, 'Souvenir de Bahuaud Litou': Mrs. Bainbridge who was unable to compete last year, staged an outstanding bloom fresh and unblemished from her champion shrub at Sale, Cheshire to take first prize

again, with the Duke of Devonshire 2nd and Miss Marsh 3rd. Mr. de Rothschild and Messrs. Waterer also entered excellent blooms. Class 37. A fine specimen of 'Coquetti' gave first prize to Messrs. Waterer with the only other contestant, Miss Marsh awarded 2nd. Class 38 for any rose-formed formal double red variety not already specified attracted 6 entries. Lady Price was 1st, showing a beautiful bloom of the large dark red formal double, 'C. M. Hovey'. Mr. de Rothschild was 2nd with 'Grety', and Messrs. Waterer 3rd with 'Grand Sultan'. Class 39, For white varieties: Lady Price was undoubtedly 1st with 'Paolina Maggi'. This variety often develops a faint pink stripe but this bloom was without blemish. The Duke of Devonshire took 2nd prize with 'Alba Plena', and Messrs. Waterer were 3rd with 'Joshua E. Youtz'.

Class 40, gave variation in form and colour with 7 entries for any rose-formed and formal double, self-coloured variety. Lady Price again decidedly first, staging 'R. T. Wallis', a lovely formal double bright pink with occasional white marks blending into the pink. Mr. de Rothschild was 2nd with 'Sacco Nova', and Major-Gen. Harrison 3rd with 'Duchess of Buccleuch'. Sir Giles Loder's entry 'Mattie O'Reilly', a lovely large coral-rose-pink bloom of peony form, went unrewarded. Class 41, for any rose-formed or formal double not already provided for, gave Lady Price her fourth consecutive first prize in this section with 'Augusto Pinto'. This really beautiful light coral-pink flower, with petals bordered white was outstanding. Sir Giles Loder was 2nd with 'D. Jane Andresen' and Mr. N. P. Ayling 3rd with 'Rubescens Major'.

Class 42 for a group of 3 of any rose-formed or formal double varieties, gave a pleasing display of 18 blooms presented by 6 contestants. 'Mathotiana Alba', 'Grand Sultan' and 'Coquetti', staged by Mr. Ayling was adjudged first with the Duke of Devonshire 2nd with 'Siege', 'Mathotiana Rubra', and 'Alba Plena'; Mr. de Rothschild was 3rd with 'Kumasaka', 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi' and 'L'Avvenire'. Class 43, for a group of any six varieties of *Camellia japonica* created keen competition from 8 exhibitors. The high standard of the entries gave the judges a difficult task to decide where to place those coveted awards.

Messrs. Waterer's fine group, 'R. L. Wheeler', 'Pink Champagne', 'Beau Harp', 'Rubescens Major', 'Coquetti', 'Guest of Honor', was adjudged first, with Mr. Cutts 2nd and The Duke of Devonshire 3rd. Mr. Cutts entered 'Reg Ragland', 'Frosty

Morn', 'Tomorrow', 'Guilio Nuccio', 'Break of Day', 'Lady Clare', five of these being new American varieties. Meeting Mr. Peter Potts, Mr. Cutts' gardener, I congratulated him on their fine entries again this year. During the last decade Mr. Potts has propagated by grafting and mist rooting many new variety scions from the U.S.A. which have contributed in no small measure to their outstanding success at the Camellia Competition during the last five years. Many new plants of promise have been raised from seed and it is hoped to find some prize winning new cultivars blooming during the next year or so. Mr. Potts' favourite camellia is—A perfect 'Imbricata Alba'. An outstanding bloom of 'Kumasaka' was included in Mr. de Rothschild's entry. Mr. Ayling staged a fine bloom of 'Souvenir de Bahuaud Litou' in the special class 44 for one bloom of any *Camellia japonica* shown by an exhibitor who has not won a first prize in this competition since 1959. This was the only entry and was awarded the premier prize.

Class 45 to 55 provided for species and hybrids other than *Camellia japonica*. Class 45 to 46 made a magnificent display of the *Camellia reticulata*. In class 45 Lady Price was awarded 1st prize for a fine bloom, 'Wild Form'. The Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Cutts staged 'Captain Rawes' to take 1st and 2nd prizes respectively in class 46. Other richly coloured well shaped blooms, some over 6 inches across included 'Lionhead', 'Shot Silk', 'Purple Gown', 'Crimson Robe'. Ten growers competed.

Class 47 for *Camellia saluenensis* provided a first prize for Mr. Strauss with Maj.-Gen. Harrison placed 2nd and Sir Ralph Clarke 3rd. The six entries well illustrated this species. Again there were no entries for Class 48 calling for any *Camellia* species other than *cuspidata*, *japonica*, *reticulata* or *saluenensis*. In Class 49 for any single variety, *williamsii* made a good show with 13 entries. Sir Giles Loder and Lady Price, each staging 'St. Ewe', were adjudged 1st and 2nd respectively, with Maj.-Gen. Harrison 3rd showing 'Francis Hanger'. In Class 50, 'Donation' surprisingly attracted only 5 entries. Maj.-Gen. Harrison was 1st, Messrs. Waterer 2nd, and The Duke of Devonshire, 3rd. Class 51, for any variety of *williamsii* other than a single variety of 'Donation' gave 1st, 2nd and 3rd awards to Hydon Nurseries, Mr. Cutts and Mr. Rothschild respectively, each staging 'Inspiration'. The two other entries showed 'Margaret Waterhouse' and 'Crinkles', a large semi-double rose coloured bloom with very crinkled petals—hence the name. Class 52 and 53 provided two



FIG. 38—Rhododendron 'Xenophile' A.M. 25th May, 1964 when exhibited by Mr. R. Strauss, Ardingly, Sussex (see p. 169)
 FIG. 39—Rhododendron 'Tara' A.M. 25th May, 1964 when exhibited by Major-Gen. E.G. W. W. Harrison of Tremere, St. Tudy,
 Cornwall (see p. 168)
 Photos: J. E. Downward

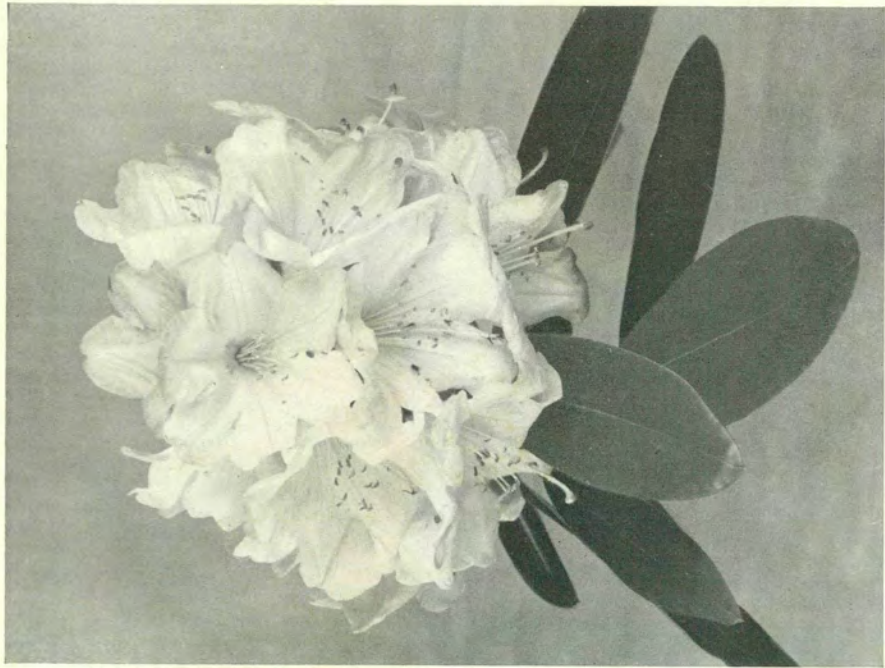
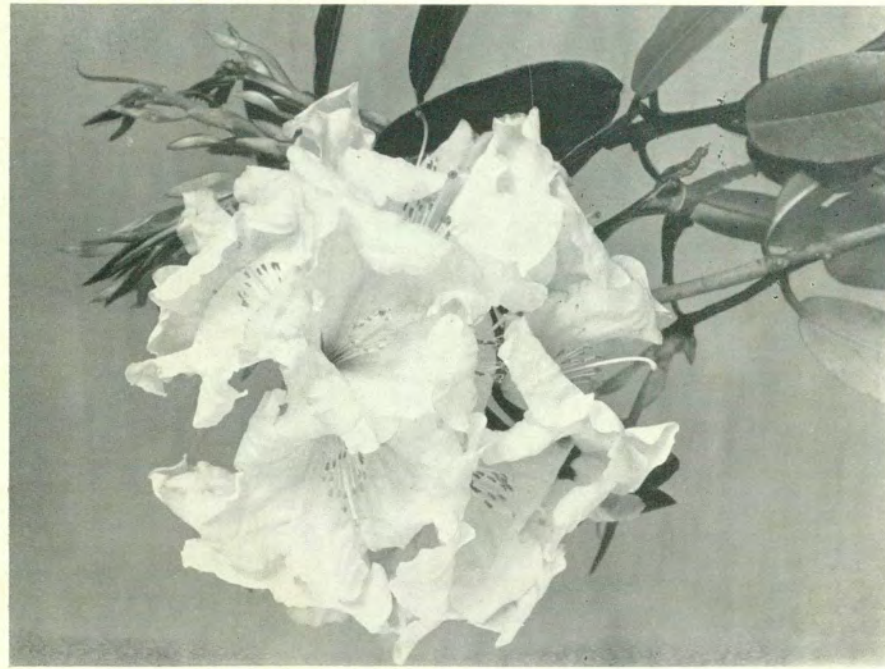


FIG. 40—Rhododendron 'Mortimer' A.M. 5th May, 1964, when exhibited by the Crown Estate Commissioners, The Great Park, Windsor (see p. 168)

FIG. 41—Rhododendron 'Binfield' A.M. 5th May, 1964 when exhibited by the Crown Estate Commissioners (see p. 166)

first prizes for Mr. Cutts. His *Camellia* 'Salutation' was outstanding in an entry of four and for any *Camellia* hybrid not already specified he chose 'Leonard Messel'.

Class 54 calling for a group of 4 blooms other than *Camellia japonica* attracted seven entries, the 28 blooms on show making a most interesting display. Messrs. Waterer's group, 'Lion Head', 'Donation', 'Leonard Messel', *reticulata* 'Flore Pleno', was decidedly first with Mr. Cutts second, staging 'Donation', *reticulata*, 'Salutation', and 'Leonard Messel'. Maj.-Gen. Harrison took 3rd prize. Messrs. Waterer's *reticulata* 'Flore Pleno' and 'Bonnie Marie', shown by Sir Giles Loder, created much interest.

Class 55. The ambition of all enthusiastic competitors is to find a group of 12 different camellias of any species or variety to enter in Class 55. Six entries this year provided a magnificent spectacle of 72 first class blooms and only after long and careful deliberation did the judges decide to award 1st prize to the Duke of Devonshire, who showed 'Mme. Le Bois', 'Alba Plena', 'Jupiter', 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', 'R. L. Wheeler', 'Elegans', 'Mathotiana Rubra', 'Latifolia', 'Donation', *reticulata* 'Captain Rawes', and two unnamed new cultivars. Mr. de Rothschild was 2nd with 'Augusto Pinto', 'Alexander Hunter', 'Fatima', 'Kumasaka', 'Jupiter', 'Pagoda', 'Drama Girl' (Fig. 18), 'Debutante', 'Professor Charles S. Sargent', 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi', 'Adolphe Audusson', and one new unnamed cultivar. Lady Price gained 3rd prize, with Mr. Cutts fourth. Messrs. Waterer were highly commended. Mr. de Rothschild was awarded the 1st prize in Class 61 for a spray of *Camellia cuspidata* and the Duke of Devonshire 1st prize in Class 62 for a spray of 'Jupiter'. In each class there were only 2 entries. Five entries in class 63 for any semi-double *Camellia japonica* spray provided competition. The Duke of Devonshire's 'Latifolia', was first, Sir Giles Loder 2nd with 'Lady Clare' and Mr. de Rothschild 3rd with 'Adolphe Audusson'. Class 64 for any Anemone-formed or Paeony-formed *japonica* attracted six entries. Sir Giles Loder won first prize with 'R. L. Wheeler', while Miss Marsh was second and third, showing two very fine sprays, 'Elegans' and 'Emperor of Russia'.

The Duke of Devonshire won two more first prizes in Classes 65 and 66 for a Rose-formed or Formal Double spray, staging 'Alba Plena' and for any three varieties staging 'Alba Plena', 'Latifolia', and 'May Ingram', a very prolific blooming variety having as many as 12 perfect blooms on a spray only a few inches high, and causing much interest.

Class 67 for *reticulata*, wild form, was represented by two specimens only, the 1st prize going to Mr. de Rothschild. Class 68 '*reticulata*' 'Captain Rawes' and Class 69 for any double or semi-double variety of *reticulata* attracted one entry only to each class: The Duke of Devonshire and Messrs. Waterer showing 'Lionhead' and being awarded a first prize respectively. Class 70 for '*saluenensis*' provided three entries with Sir Ralph Clarke 1st, Mr. de Rothschild 2nd and Sir Giles Loder 3rd. It was interesting to note the difference in colour of the three entries, that of Mr. de Rothschild being very similar in colour to *reticulata* 'Shot Silk', a brilliant spinel pink.

Sir Giles Loder entered a nice spray of *heterophylla*, the only contestant in Class 71 for any *Camellia* species other than *cuspidata japonica*, *reticulata*, or *saluenensis*. Sir Giles Loder also staged the only three entries in Class 72 for a spray of any single variety of *Camellia x williamsii*. His reward was a first, second and third prize showing 'Cherub', 'J. C. Williams' and 'St. Ewe'. 'Cherub' was awarded a Certificate of Preliminary Commendation and selected to be grown at Wisley for comparison. Class 73 gave a brilliant show with four fine sprays of the orchid-pink 'Donation' with the Duke of Devonshire placed first, Major-Gen. Harrison 2nd and Messrs. Waterer 3rd. Class 74 calling for any variety other than a single variety or 'Donation' was unsupported.

Two entries in Class 75 for 'Cornish Snow' gave first prize to Sir Giles Loder and the 2nd to Sir Ralph Clarke. Again in Class 76 Sir Giles Loder won first prize with the only entry, 'Inamorata' being a hybrid descendant of *Camellia saluenensis*. Class 77 for a group of three sprays of any different camellias attracted 4 entries, Sir Giles Loder was 1st with 'St. Ewe', 'Cornish Snow', 'J. C. Williams'; the Duke of Devonshire being second with 'Alba Plena' and two unnamed. Miss Marsh was third with 'Elegans', 'Emperor of Russia', and one unnamed. Class 78 for a group of six sprays of any different camellias, a most difficult class in which to compete, brought 3 entries; the Duke of Devonshire being 1st with 'Jupiter', 'Donation', 'Alba Plena', and 3 unnamed. Sir Giles Loder was 2nd with 'J. C. Williams', 'Nobilissima', 'Lady de Saumarez', 'Cornish Snow', 'Lady Clare', 'Cherub', and Messrs. Waterer 3rd with 'Rubescens', 'Mathotiana Supreme', 'Apollo', 'Bartley Pink', 'Leonard Messel', and 'Mme. de Strekaloff'. Ten plants were entered in the section for plants in bloom. Mr. de Rothschild won first prize in the Class for single plants with a fine specimen of 'Laurel Leaf', Messrs. Waterer

took 2nd prize showing 'Apollo', and Mr. Cutts the 3rd with 'Guilio Nuccio'.

In the class for groups of three plants Messrs. Waterer were deservedly first with fine examples of 'Nagasaki,' 'Joshua E. Youtz' and 'Dr. Tinsley'. To take 2nd prize Mr. Cutts showed 'Nagasaki', 'Tricolor' and 'Gloire de Nantes'. Mr. H. G. Ayling had the only entry in Class 83 for contestants who had not previously won a prize for a plant in bloom, received a first prize.

In the class devoted to flower display, Sir Giles Loder won first prize with sprays of 'J. C. Williams' and 'St. Ewe', shown off to perfection in a white double handled vase. Miss Marsh, staging some very pleasing arrangements of 'Elegans' and 'Bella Romana', was awarded 2nd and 3rd prizes.

As well as many entries in Competition, Mr. E. de Rothschild staged a large exhibit of camellias in pots which was awarded a Gold Medal. There were many plants of *C. × williamsii* 'Donation' showing well the profusion with which this cultivar flowers. Among the cultivars of *C. japonica* the single crimson red flowers of 'Alexander Hunter' were very fine and 'Kumasaka', compared with other pinks in the exhibit, seemed to have an unusual salmon tinge to its double pink flowers. 'Otome Pink' had formal double, light pink flowers and was placed effectively near the dark red 'C. M. Hovey'. The exhibit was indeed a fine one and added to the colourful spectacle of the Show. There was also an exhibit from Wisley in which 'Flame' was notable with its appositely named flowers. 'Reg Ragland' was another fine red with very large semi-double flowers. 'Yours truly' a sport of 'Lady Vansittart' was alternatively streaked deep pink on a lighter pink background and bordered white.

TRADE EXHIBITS

Once again members of the Trade added to the attraction of the Competition either by staging whole exhibits of camellias or including some in their exhibits of shrubs. Messrs. Waterer, Sons and Crisp received a Flora Silver-Gilt Medal for a long exhibit running under the clock. They staged groups of young plants against a background of taller plants and included newer American cultivars such as 'R. L. Wheeler', 'Tomorrow', 'C. M. Wilson', the fimbriated 'Flowerwood', and the large red paeony-flowered 'Beau Harp' with European and Japanese cultivars. It was pleasant to see the British raised *C. × williamsii* 'Inspiration', 'Salutation' and 'Leonard Messel' in the exhibit. Messrs.

W. C. Wicks of Nottingham, received a Silver Banksian Medal, for an exhibit of well grown plants, mostly of old favourites. Messrs. Haskins Bros. received a Flora Medal for an exhibit staged in their usual manner on an island site. They included a number of Portuguese cultivars such as 'Augusto L. Gouveia Pinto' and 'Infante D. Augusto' with large formal double, satiny-pink flowers streaked white. Among other interesting varieties were 'Bella D'Ardiglioni' whose deep pink flowers are shaded violet, 'Carlotta Papudoff' and the single blush-pink 'Flamingo'. Messrs. Hillier had some *C. reticulata* 'Captain Rawes' in their exhibit of mixed trees and shrubs. Their *C. japonica* 'Lanarth' stood out with bright red, single flowers, contrasting with the apple blossom-pink of *C. williamsii* 'Charles Michael' nearby. On Messrs. L. R. Russell's stand, also of mixed trees and shrubs, there were good *C. japonica* cultivars such as 'Souvenir de Bahuaud Litou' and 'Mars' as well as some *C. reticulata* 'Captain Rawes'.

RHODODENDRONS AND CAMELLIAS

WHICH HAVE RECEIVED AWARDS

IN 1964

Camellia japonica 'L'Avvenire', A.M. April 7, 1964. This cultivar is one with Formal Double flowers $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, fully imbricated and without any visible stamens. It is coloured a bright shade of Carmine Rose (H.C.C. 621/1). For some years the name has been in doubt. MR. CHARLES PUDDLE reports that it is an old Italian plant, known in France as "Lallarook", in America as "Laurel Leaf" and sometimes in Britain as "Mary Thomas". There are a number of variations in spelling of the name but the one given above is accepted now as correct. Exhibited by E. de Rothschild, Esq., Exbury, Southampton.

Camellia reticulata 'Mary Williams', F.C.C. February 25, 1964. A description of this form raised from Forrest's collection in Western Yunnan will be found in the R.H.S. Journal Vol. LXVII, Pt. 6, p. 210. It was exhibited by F. Julian Williams, Esq., Caerhays Castle, Gorran, St. Austell, Cornwall.

Camellia williamsii grex 'Delia Williams', A.M. April, 21, 1964. Typical of the grex as a whole, this cultivar has narrow leaves attenuated at the tip and some 4 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. The flowers are 4 inches across, contain 8-10 petals and are coloured Rose Pink (H.C.C. 427/2) with some darker staining on the outer petals. In the centre is a cluster of stamens, a few of which are petaloid. Exhibited by Mrs. Alison Johnstone, Tre-withen, Grampound Road, Cornwall (Plate 3).

Rhododendron atlanticum 'Seaboard', A.M. May 25, 1964. This stoloniferous shrub, a native of North America usually makes a plant 3-4 feet in height. Flowers are borne in clusters of up to 6 or 7 and are tubular-funnel-shaped, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. In colour the species shows considerable variation; on the plant exhibited they were white with the corolla tube a soft shade of pink. The flowers were sweetly scented, a character which has proved dominant in MRS. HARRISON'S delightful hybrids of *Rhododendron* (Cote grex) where the species was used for breeding. Exhibited by Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor Great Park, Berks. (Fig. 17).

Rhododendron ('China' \times Hawk grex 'Crest') 'Binfield', A.M. May 5, 1964. From this hybrid there comes an addition to the class of good, yellow-flowered rhododendrons. The leaves are 6 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, the petiole $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and the large, rounded truss made up of 17 flowers. Each of these blooms are openly campanulate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and coloured Primrose Yellow (H.C.C. 601/3) darkened slightly by a vestige of red staining in the throat. Exhibited by Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor Great Park, Berks. (Fig. 41).

Rhododendron 'Biscuit Box', A.M. June 23, 1964. When exhibited this hybrid was shown as *R. Wisley* Seedling 181, of unknown parentage, although its late flowering season suggests the presence of *R. discolor* and it would appear that, in time, it will make a shrub of some considerable dimensions. Ten flowers make up the trusses. Each one is coloured Barium Yellow (H.C.C. 503/1) in the centre fading to Empire Yellow (H.C.C. 603/3) towards the lobes and the throat faintly spotted greenish-yellow; outside tinged a shade of pink. The corolla is open-funnel-campanulate in shape and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 3 inches wide while the calyx is irregular in shape, fleshy and of the same colour as the corolla. Exhibited by The R.H.S. Garden, Wisley, Ripley, Woking, Surrey.

Rhododendron campanulatum 'Roland Cooper', A.M. April 14, 1964. Throughout the country many forms of this variable species are to be found. The clone now described has some scent and is distinct by reason of its white flowers extensively shaded with Mauvette (H.C.C. 537/1) besides some scattered, crimson spots on the upper lobe. The surface of the leaves are a dark mat green while beneath there is a persistent, sandy-brown tomentum. Exhibited by The Regius Keeper, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Rhododendron (Comely grex) 'Golden Orfe', A.M. May 5, 1964. Any crossing of good forms of *RR. concatenans* and 'Lady Chamberlain' might be assumed to give attractive hybrids, but, even so, this form is exceptionally fine. Seven flowers of drooping habit make up the truss. These are 2 inches long by 2 inches wide, tubular campanulate, and coloured a distinctive, yellow shade of Nasturtium Orange, (H.C.C. 610/1). On the outside of the corolla there is a waxy bloom. Exhibited by Mrs. R. M. Harrison, Tremear, St. Tudy, Cornwall (Fig. 30).

Rhododendron ('Jervis Bay' \times *litiense*) 'Eddystone', A.M. May 25, 1964. On this hybrid the truss is composed of 14 flowers

each coloured Primrose Yellow (H.C.C. 601/2) and showing a small crimson stain on the throat. The wide corolla is openly campanulate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Exhibited by The R.H.S. Garden, Wisley, Ripley, Woking, Surrey.

Rhododendron (eximium hybrid) 'Essa', A.M. April 14, 1964. Seed from this cross first flowered in 1955 some 20 years after sowing. The resultant plants have large leaves 10 inches in length and 4 inches wide and beneath a thin, scattered tomentum. In shape the truss is rounded and composed of 23 flowers. These are ventricose-campanulate in shape and coloured white with a vestige of pink staining and a deep crimson blotch. Exhibited by Messrs. A. C. and J. F. A. Gibson, Glenarn, Rhu, Dunbartonshire.

Rhododendron fletcherianum 'Yellow Bunting', A.M. April 14, 1964. For a number of years this species has been known as "Rock's valentinianum" in horticultural circles. Now its correct status has been established by MR. H. H. DAVIDIAN who published a description of it in the *Rhododendron and Camellia Year Book*, 1962, pp. 103-4. On the clone exhibited the flower were in fours and coloured Primrose Yellow (H.C.C. 601/3). Exhibited by Messrs. E. H. M. and P. A. Cox, Glendoick, Perthshire.

Rhododendron ('Avalanche' × lacteum) 'Galactic', A.M. April 21, 1964. A particularly fine exhibit was shown of this plant bearing exceptionally large, well-packed, rounded trusses of about 22 blooms in each. The flowers were 3 inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, openly campanulate and coloured Primrose Yellow (H.C.C. 601/3) besides some light crimson spotting in the throat. Exhibited by E. de Rothschild, Esq., Exbury, Near Southampton (Fig. 31).

Rhododendron hodgsonii 'Poet's Lawn', A.M. April 21, 1964. In good conditions this rhododendron will make a small tree. The flowers are in compact, rounded trusses with up to 25 blooms in each. Those on the plant shown were ventricose-campanulate in shape and coloured white, shaded in varying degrees with Rhodomine Purple (H.C.C. 29/2). Exhibited by Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor Great Park, Berks. (Fig. 16).

Rhododendron (lindleyi × sinonuttallii) 'Leonardslee Lemon', A.M. May 25, 1964. Among the many features of the Chelsea Flower Show this very attractive plant for the cool greenhouse stood out by reason of its lovely, pale, lemon-yellow flowers. These matched Primrose Yellow 601/3 in the Colour Chart

gradually merging, in the throat, to Uranium Green (H.C.C. 63/3). The flowers were in threes and the corolla tubular-funnel-shaped and pouched at its base. Exhibited by Sir Giles Loder, Bt., Leonardslee, Horsham, Sussex (Fig. 6).

Rhododendron ('Gladys' \times Yvonne grex 'Pearl') 'Mortimer', A.M. May 5, 1964. From this cross has arisen a hybrid with a large, heavy truss of flowers. These are openly campanulate in shape and coloured white, suffused yellow with a distinct crimson blotch in the throat; on the outside of the petals there is some pink staining. Exhibited by Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor Great Park, Berks. (Fig. 40).

Rhododendron (aberconwayi \times yakusimanum) 'Streatley', A.M. May 5, 1964. A floriferous hybrid of dwarf habit. The lax truss has nine flowers, flat saucer-shaped and coloured white with pale shading in varying degrees of rosy pink and some light, red spotting; the buds are Magenta (H.C.C. 27/2) and stand out in contrast to the paler shade of the flowers already open. Exhibited by Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor Great Park, Berks. (Fig. 32).

Rhododendron (Rapture grex \times 'Tally Ho') 'Tara', A.M. May 25, 1964. Notwithstanding the presence of *Rhododendron griersonianum* in its breeding, this plant makes a well-shaped bush. In addition it is of free flowering habit, rather late in season and tolerant of exposure to the cold. The tightly-packed truss is made up of 17 flowers. These are funnel campanulate, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and an undefined colour approximating to a pale shade of Turkey Red (H.C.C. 721/1) besides some dark spotting on the upper lobe. Exhibited by Major General Harrison C.B., C.B.E., M.C., Tremeer, St. Tudy, Bodmin, Cornwall (Fig. 39).

Rhododendron tsariense 'Yum-Yum', A.M. April 7, 1964. Messrs. LUDLOW and SHERRIFF collected seed under their number L and S. 2858 in Bhutan and South East Tibet in 1936. The species has shown a wide variation in form ranging from a near-dwarf in habit to a height of 5 feet or so. In the exhibitors' garden it is a compact shrub 4 feet high by as much across. Usually 3 or 4 flowers make up the truss. The corolla is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches across and coloured white with a flush of Phlox Pink (H.C.C. 625/1). The flowers and buds, of Carmine (H.C.C. 21/1), stand out well from the foliage which, has persistent, cinnamon-brown indumentum beneath. Exhibited by Major-General and Mrs. E. G. W. W. Harrison, Tremeer, St. Tudy, Bodmin, Cornwall (Plate 1).

Rhododendron vernicosum 'Loch Eck', A.M. April 14, 1964. In this particularly fine form of the variable species the trusses

had 12 flowers. Each of these were one inch long by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches across and their flat saucer shapes were ideal for showing the colouring of blooms which were pure white without a vestige of any other colour. Exhibited by the Regius Keeper, Younger Botanic Garden, Benmore, By Dunoon, Argyll.

Rhododendron (fortunei × 'Tally Ho') 'Xenophile', A.M. May 25, 1964. On this hybrid the large, well-packed truss was made up of 12 flowers. In colour the corolla was Magenta (H.C.C. 27/2) with some staining of a darker shade and heavy spotting of deep crimson. It was widely funnel-campanulate in shape and measured $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Exhibited by R. Strauss, Esq., Stonehurst, Ardingly, Sussex (Fig. 38).

Rhododendron temenium subsp. chrysanthum 'Cruachan', F.C.C. April 14, 1964. A description of this form which received the Award of Merit in 1958, and was raised from Rock's Seed as *R. chrysanthum* 22272 from North-West Yunnan, will be found in the R.H.S. Journal Vol. LXXXIII, 1958, page 489. It was exhibited by Mrs. K. L. Kenneth, Tigh-an-Rudha, Argyll.

Rhododendron (campylocarpum × 'Idealist') 'Memorial Kate Bagg' A.M. May 5, 1964. Medium sized; flowers in truss of 12-18, bell-shaped, at first clear yellow (Dresden Yellow, H.C.C. 64/3), free of spots or blotch, fading to primrose with age. Exhibited by R. Strauss Esq., Stonehurst, Ardingly, Sussex (Fig. 13).

Rhododendron arboreum 'Goat Fell', A.M. May 5, 1964. Flowers 15 in globular truss; corolla tubular-campanulate 2 inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, close to Cherry (H.C.C. 722/1) with a few small spots in the throat. Exhibited by the National Trust for Scotland, Brodick Castle Gardens, Isle of Arran (Fig. 14).

Rhododendron (grande × macabeaenum) 'Glenshant', A.M. March 24, 1964. Flowers 26 per flat-topped truss; corolla ventricose-campanulate, creamy white flushed with a pale shade of Primrose Yellow (H.C.C. 601/3) with small deep crimson irregular markings in the throat. Exhibited by the National Trust for Scotland, Brodick Castle Gardens, Isle of Arran (Fig. 12).

Rhododendron sidereum 'Glen Rosa', A.M. May 5, 1964 as a half-hardy flowering plant. Flowers 20 per rounded truss; calyx rim-like; corolla ventricose-campanulate, 2 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, Primrose Yellow (H.C.C. 601/3) with ring of deep crimson at base of throat. Exhibited by the National Trust for Scotland, Brodick Castle Gardens, Isle of Arran (Fig. 37).

ADDITIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL RHODODENDRON REGISTER, 1963-64

(a = azalea)

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| Actress | cl. <i>bullatum</i> × 'Lady Alice Fitzwilliam' ♀; (Maj.-Gen. E. G. W. W. Harrison, Tremear, St. Tudy, Bodmin, Cornwall); fls. 3 to the truss, $3\frac{1}{2}$ " across, $2\frac{1}{4}$ " long, red outside, pure white within; the buds appear to be more frost hardy than either parent. |
| Adolph
Heineman | cl. 'Jasper' × 'Tally Ho'; (C. S. Seabrook, Puyallup, Washington); plant semi-dwarf; fls. in full flat truss, campanulate, 2" wide, 2" long, straw yellow (H.C.C. 604) with pink tips, fading slightly with age; June. |
| Anita Owen | cl. ('Fusilier' × 'Jean') × <i>haemaleum</i> ; (C. S. Seabrook, Puyallup, Washington); plant to 10 ft. in 10 years; very floriferous; fls. 3-6 per truss, funnel-campanulate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, 2" long, Chrysanthemum Red (H.C.C. 824). |
| Anna Baldsiefen | cl. 'Pioneer' selfed; (Warren Baldsiefen, Rochelle Park, N.J.); plant 18" in height and width in 7 years; lvs. fleshy, 1" long, $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, fls. in terminal raceme, star-shaped, $1\frac{1}{4}$ " wide, Phlox Pink (H.C.C. 625/1 to 625/2), outer edges more intense; last week of April to first week of May. |
| a Antelope | cl. <i>viscosum</i> × [Mollis]; (Fa. Felix & Dijkhuis, Boskoop); fls. in trusses of 10, 2" across, $1\frac{1}{4}$ " long, narrow tubular-funnel-shaped, fragrant, Empire Rose (H.C.C. 0621/2) with darker median lines on the lobes and an inconspicuous yellow blotch on the upper lobe. |
| Aristocrat | cl. Parentage unknown; (Fa. M. Koster, Boskoop); fls. in compact truss of 10-14, $3\frac{1}{4}$ " long, Rhodamine Pink (H.C.C. 527/1), inside with some darker spots on upper lobe. |
| Artist | cl. <i>irroratum</i> × seedling of 'Lacs' ♀; (Maj.-Gen. E. G. W. W. Harrison, Tremear, St. Tudy, Bodmin, Cornwall); fls. 11 to the truss, $3\frac{1}{4}$ " across, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " long, white, at first touched with pink, faintly spotted. |
| Baba | cl. <i>haematodes</i> × 'Sarita Loder'; (cross made by Sir John Ramsden, Bart., introduced by Sir Wm. Pennington-Ramsden, Bart., Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass, Cumberland); fls. in loose truss, funnel-shaped, 3" across, deep red, waxy. |
| a Bengal Star | cl. 'Bengal Fire' × 'Red Star'; (H. L. Larson, Tacoma, Washington); evergreen azalea, 3 ft. high in 10 years; lvs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ " long, $\frac{3}{4}$ " broad; fls. campanulate, $2\frac{1}{4}$ " wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long, Cardinal Red (H.C.C. 822/1, buds H.C.C. 822), in ones or twos, densely covering branches; late mid-season. |

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| Binfield | cl. 'China' × 'Crest'; (Crown Estate Commissioners, The Great Park, Windsor, Berks.); lvs. 6" long by 2½" wide; fls. up to 17 per truss; pedicels 1½" long, red-stained, glutinous; calyx small, red stained; corolla open-campanulate, 2½" long by 3½" wide, Primrose Yellow (H.C.C. 601/3) with vestige of red staining in throat. A.M. (R.H.S.) 1964. |
| Biscuit Box | cl. Parentage unknown; (R.H.S., Wisley); fls. Barium Yellow (H.C.C. 503/1) in centre fading towards the lobes to Empire Yellow (H.C.C. 603/3), throat faintly spotted greenish-yellow, outside of corolla tinged a shade of pink; calyx irregular, fleshy, same colour as corolla. A.M. (R.H.S.) 1964. |
| Blue Haze | cl. <i>fimbriatum</i> × seedling of 'Russautinii' (cross made by Sir John Ramsden, Bart., introduced by Sir Wm. Pennington-Ramsden, Bart., Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass, Cumberland); dwarf plant; fls. small, funnel-shaped, blue. |
| Blue Jay | cl. Selected seedling of <i>R. ponticum</i> ; (H. L. Larson, Tacoma, Washington); plant 5 ft. tall in 10 years, rounded, compact; lvs. to 6" long by 2" broad, fls. 3" across essentially blue, pansy violet at edge, blotch of dahlia purple. |
| Brinny | cl. ('Day Dream' × 'Margaret Dunn') × an unnamed seedling; (crossed by Wilbur Graves, Tacoma, Washington, raised by Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Janeck, Tacoma); plant to 4 ft. in 8 years, compact; lvs. lanceolate, to 5" long by 1½" wide; fls. 8-10 in rather compact truss, campanulate, 4½" across, bronze in bud, bright yellow when fully open. |
| a Camp's Red | cl. Seedling selection of <i>R. bakeri</i> from the summit of Big Black Mountain, Kentucky; (Henry T. Skinner, U.S. National Arboretum, Washington, D.C. 20250); the selection is typical of the taller-growing phase of <i>R. bakeri</i> which is characteristic of the collection site and represents the strongest red discovered in two days of searching; bush up to 2 m. high; average flower size 1½" across wing petals, tube length to beginning of flare ¾", limb colour Blood Red (H.C.C. 820) to Geranium Lake (H.C.C. 20) on mountain, Signal Red (H.C.C. 719/1) to Dutch Vermilion (H.C.C. 717) at Washington D.C. Flowering time June 20-30 on mountain, June 1-10 at Washington. Propagates readily by cuttings. The name is in honour of Dr. Wendell H. Camp who first drew attention to the red azaleas of this mountain which were later determined by the introducer to be assignable to <i>R. bakeri</i> . |
| Carse | cl. Seedling of <i>irroratum</i> ; (E. H. M. and P. A. Cox, Glendoick, Perth). |
| a Catherina Rinke | cl. [Mollis]; 'Florodora' ♀ × M.K. nr. 213; (Fa. M. Koster, Boskoop); fls. in trusses of 9-10, about 4" across, Shrimp Red (H.C.C. 616), inside with |

- brown red (Dutch Vermilion, H.C.C. 717/3) blotch on upper lobe; tested in Boskoop. A.M. (Boskoop) 1962.
- a Celestial Bells cl. 'Fabia' \times (*wardii* \times *souliei*); (Rollin G. Wyrens, Everett, Washington); plant 3 ft. high in 15 years, compact, bushy; lvs. elliptic, 4" long, 1½" broad, petiole reddish; fls. 7 per truss, drooping, apricot yellow, fading to cream yellow, 2½" long by 2" wide, calyx petaloid; May.
- a Chanel cl. *viscosum* \times [Mollis]; (Fa. Felix & Dijkhuis, Boskoop); fls. in trusses of 8-10, 2¼" across, 1¾" long, narrow tubular-funnel-shaped, fragrant, Amber Yellow (H.C.C. 505/1) outside of the lobes and, especially on the medium lines, suffused with pink, inside with a dark yellow blotch on the upper lobe; Gold Medal, Flora, Nova, Boskoop, 1961.
- Cherry Bright cl. *thomsonii* (blood red form) \times *williamsianum*; (Ben Lancaster, Camas, Washington); plant 1½ ft. tall, 2 ft. wide in 10 years; lvs. round, cordate, 2-2½" long, 2" broad; fls. 7-8 per truss, open bell-shaped, 2¾" wide, 1½" long, 5-petalled, very bright Cherry Red (H.C.C. 722/3); early mid-season.
- Chesterland cl. Parentage unknown; (Julian Pot—D. G. Leach, Brookville, Pennsylvania); plant 42" tall, 36" broad; lvs. large, glossy green, elliptic-oblongate, variable in size, averaging 5¾" long, 2¾" broad, with faint white stippling above; fls. 12 to the full truss, funnel-rotate, 3½" diameter, 6-lobed, pale pink (Nickerson 9P 7.5/6) with bold strong yellow dorsal spotting 6Y 7/10); early; hardiness H-1.
- Citation cl. 'Diane' \times *williamsianum*; (Rudolph & Leona Henny, Brooks, Oregon); plant low, spreading, 1 ft. high; lvs. 4½" long, 1½" wide; fls. clear red, scarlet (H.C.C. 19/1).
- Claribel cl. 'Earl of Athlone' \times *haematodes*; (G. S. Seabrook, Puyallup, Washington); plant dwarf, erect, 12" high, 12" wide in 10 years; lvs. small, apparently resistant to insect damage; fls. 3-6 in loose truss, campanulate, 1½" long, 1½" wide, Currant Red (H.C.C. 821); May.
- a Cora Brandt cl. 'Kagetsu' \times 'Warai-gishi'; (B. Y. Morrison, Pass Christian, Miss., U.S.A.); evergreen azalea; fls. double, from 12-20 petals, with a tendency to an intricate flower, usually with neither pistil nor stamens but sometimes will set seed and give some pollen, scarlet sometimes with garnet brown dots; usually one of the last in May to flower.
- a Corinne Murrah cl. 'Kagetsu' \times ('Hazel Dawson' \times *indicum*); (B. Y. Morrison, Pass Christian, Miss., U.S.A.); evergreen; 4 ft. in 10 years; fls. single, 3"-3¼" broad, margins Deep Rose Pink (Ridgway) shaded towards the outer edges with Amaranth Pink, centre white, margins of lobes ruffled and always sinuate; late mid-season.

- Crackerjack cl. *dichroanthum* × *wardii*; (Rudolph & Leona Henny, Brooks, Oregon); plant dwarfish; fls. 8–10 per truss, campanulate, 2½" broad, 1¼" long, Empire Yellow (H.C.C. 603/1); late May or June.
- Cruachan cl. Seedling of *temenium* subsp. *chrysanthemum* (Rock 22272); (grown by Mrs. Kenneth, Tigh-an-Rhudha, Ardrishaig, Argyll, Scotland; purchased from G. Reuthe, Keston, Kent); dwarf spreading shrub up to 3 ft. high; fls. clear pure yellow. A.M. (R.H.S.) 1958. F.C.C. (R.H.S.) 1964.
- Cup Day cl. 'Albatross' × 'Fusilier' ♀; (Mr. Karel van de Ven, Olinda, Victoria, Australia); fls. Tyrian Rose (H.C.C. 24/2–24/3), heavily spotted on all lobes.
- Cyril Berkeley cl. Seedling of *R. forrestii* var. *tumescens*; (Royston Nursery, Royston, British Columbia); slow growing compact bush to 3 ft. in 10 years; first flowered in 1961; fls. Turkey Red (H.C.C. 721) in loose truss of 3–4; corolla 2½" across; calyx up to 1½" long, split irregularly to base, same colour as corolla.
- a Debonaire cl. 'Copperman' × 'Hakatashiro'; (B. Y. Morrison, Pass Christian, Miss., U.S.A.); evergreen azalea; fls. single, 2½"–3" broad, ground colour La France Pink (Ridgway) darkening to Eosin Pink on edges of lobes, centre faintly greenish; hardy in gardens north of Pass Christian; very late.
- Delta cl. Parentage unknown; (Fa. Boot & Co., Boskoop); fls. 15 per truss, 2¾" diameter, Phlox Purple (H.C.C. 632/1) with pale green-brown blotch on upper lobe.
- Dress Up cl. 'Mars' × 'Tally Ho'; (Rudolph Henny, Brooks, Oregon); plant 6 ft. high, bushy; lvs. to 8" long, 2½" broad; fls. up to 10 per truss, semi-double or completely double, H.C.C. 020/1 fading to 020/3; late May or early June.
- Eddystone cl. 'Jervis Bay' × *litiense* (R.H.S., Wisley); lvs. 4½" long by 2" wide; fls. 14 per truss; pedicel 1¼" long, glutinous; calyx rim-like with red margin; corolla open campanulate, 1½" long, 2½" wide, Primrose Yellow (H.C.C. 601/2) with small stain of crimson in throat. A.M. (R.H.S.) 1964.
- a Elise Norfleet cl. 'Kagetsu' × 'Warai-gishi'; (B. Y. Morrison, Pass Christian, Miss., U.S.A.); evergreen, 10 year old plant, 2 ft. tall; fls. single, 2–2½" wide, Scarlet Red, centre variable in diameter, La France Pink, dots on upper lobe Carmine (Ridgway).
- Elizabeth Lockhart cl. A sport from 'Humming Bird'; (Professor Lockhart 25 Rubislaw Den North, Aberdeen, Scotland); lvs. reddish-brown; fls. very dark red, darker than *haematodes*, which is one of the parents of 'Humming Bird'—the other being *williamsianum*; the chromatograph has the same colours as the three ancestors but the colours are much more intense. P.C. (R.H.S.) 1964. Selected for trial at Wisley.

- Ember Glow cl. *campylocarpum* × *forrestii* var. *repens*; (raised by Sir John Ramsden, Bart., introduced by Sir Wm. Pennington-Ramsden, Bart., Muncaster Castle, Ravensglass, Cumberland); dwarf dome-shaped shrub; fls. carried singly over plant, campanulate, blood red.
- Essa cl. Hybrid of *eximium*; (A. C. & J. F. A. Gibson, Glenarn, Rhu, Dunbartonshire); lvs. 10" long, 4" wide, thin scattered tomentum beneath; truss 23-flowered, round, lax; pedicel 1½" long, red-stained, glandular; calyx rim-like, corolla ventricose-campanulate, nearly 2" long, 2½" across, white with vestige of pink staining and with deep crimson blotch. A.M. (R.H.S.) 1964.
- Esther Packard cl. 'Mars' × unnamed × Loderi hybrid; (Melvin V. Love, Bellevue, Washington); semi-dwarf, to 2½ ft. in 10 years, low-spreading; fls. Fuchsia Pink (H.C.C. 627 to 621/1), campanulate, to 4" wide, 2½" long; mid season.
- Etta Burrows cl. 'Fusilier' × *strigillosum*; (H. L. Larson, Tacoma, Washington); plant to 6 ft. in 10 years; lvs. to 9" long by 2" broad; fls. campanulate, in rounded truss of up to 30 flowers, to 3" wide and 2" long, Blood Red (H.C.C. 820) slightly spotted; early mid-season.
- Fairy Tale cl. Hybrid of *R. detonsum*; (Maj.-Gen. E. G. W. W. Harrison, Tremeer, St. Tudy, Bodmin, Cornwall); fls. 13 in compact truss, 3¼" across, 2" long, 7-lobed, pale pink without spotting; flowers profusely.
- Fifth Avenue Red cl. 'Diane' × *haematodes*; (Rudolph & Leona Henny, Brooks, Oregon); dwarf, up to 3 ft. in shade, and 2 ft. in sun; lvs. to 3¾" long by 2" broad; fls. 10 per truss, campanulate, 1½" long, glossy, deep Neyron Rose with lighter streak down inside centre of petals; April and May.
- Fire cl. Parentage unknown; (Fa. M. Koster, Boskoop); fls. 15-17 in compact truss, nearly 3" long, Rose Red (H.C.C. 724), inside slightly paler with darker spotting on upper lobe.
- Flame Tips cl. ('Day Dream' × 'Margaret Dunn') × unnamed seedling; (crossed by Wilbur Graves, raised by Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Janeck, all of Tacoma, Washington); plant 3½ ft. tall, 3 ft. broad; lvs. oblong-lanceolate, to 3½" long and 1¼" broad; flowers 6-7 per truss, tubular-funnel-shaped, 2¼" across, 5-lobed; buds dark flame red, opening to flame suffused with yellow; late May to early June.
- a Foxfire cl. [Indian]; 'Brillianta' × 'Ward's Ruby'; (Philip Cornell, Fort Bragg, California); plant to 3 ft. in 11 years; lvs. to 1¾" long, 1" broad; fls. 2½" across, blood-red, hose in hose; mid-season.
- Franz Lehar cl. 'Glamour' × 'Jester'; (C. S. Seabrook, Puyallup, Washington); plant 1½ ft. high in 10 years; fls. in

- loose semi-erect truss, rotate, $3\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, $1\frac{3}{4}$ " long, Blood Red (H.C.C. 820/2); late May to mid June.
- Fred Robbins cl. 'Carmen' \times 'Choremia' F.C.C. Clone; (Lester E. Brandt, Tacoma, Washington); plant 20" high, 18" wide in 9 years from seeds; lvs. $2\frac{1}{4}$ " long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, silver indumentum below; fls. 7 to truss, $1\frac{3}{4}$ " long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ " wide, Chrysanthemum Crimson (H.C.C. 824); calyx irregular, up to 1" long, same colour as corolla.
- Galactic cl. 'Avalanche' \times *lacteam*; (E. de Rothschild, Inchmery House, Exbury, near Southampton); lvs. 9" long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, margins waved; truss 22-flowered, rounded, well packed, exceptionally large; pedicel 2" long, red-stained; calyx rim-like; corolla open campanulate, 3" long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, pale shade of Primrose Yellow (H.C.C. 601/3), some light crimson spotting in throat. A.M. (R.H.S.) 1964.
- Georgia May cl. Parentage unknown; (Wm. W. Core, Silver Creek, Washington); plant to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in 10 years; lvs. 6" long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ " broad; fls. up to 14 per truss, flattish saucer-shaped, rose pink at margin to almost white at centre with blotch of brownish maroon spots on yellow; very late.
- Gina Lollobrigida cl. 'Marion' \times 'Mrs. C. S. Sargent'; (Fa. Felix & Dijkhuis, Boskoop); fls. 15 in compact truss, 4" diameter, open saucer-funnel-shaped, Orchid Purple (H.C.C. 31/3) with brown spotting on upper lobe.
- Glen Rosa cl. A form of *R. sidereum*; (National Trust for Scotland Brodick Castle Gardens, Isle of Arran); lvs. 9" \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, coriaceous, dull silver below; fls. 20 per rounded truss; calyx rim-like; corolla ventricose-campanulate, 2" long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, Primrose Yellow (H.C.C. 601/3) with ring of deep crimson at base of throat. A.M. (R.H.S.) 1964, as a half hardy flowering plant.
- Glenshant cl. *R. grande* \times *macabeanum*; (National Trust for Scotland, Brodick Castle Gardens, Isle of Arran); lvs. 10" long, 4" broad, covered below with persistent silvery indumentum; fls. 26 per flat-topped truss; calyx rim-like; corolla ventricose-campanulate, creamy white flushed with a pale shade of Primrose Yellow (H.C.C. 601/3) with small deep crimson irregular markings in the throat. A.M. (R.H.S.) 1964.
- Goat Fell cl. Form of *R. arboreum*; (National Trust for Scotland, Brodick Castle Gardens, Isle of Arran); lvs. 7" long, 2" wide, silvery below; fls. 15 in globular truss; calyx small red-rimmed; corolla tubular-campanulate, 2" long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ " wide, close to Cherry (H.C.C. 722/1) with a few small spots in the throat. A.M. (R.H.S.) 1964.
- Golden Folly cl. 'Fabia' \times 'Moonstone'; (H. L. Larson, Tacoma, Washington); plant to 3 ft. in 10 years; lvs. $4\frac{1}{2}$ "

- long, 2" broad; fls. in round truss, campanulate, deep yellow; mid-season.
- Golden Orfe cl. *concatenans* × 'Lady Chamberlain'; (Mrs. Roza M. Harrison, Tremear, St. Tudy, Bodmin, Cornwall; Mrs. Harrison raised the plant at Tower Court, Ascot, Berks. in 1943); lvs. 3" × 1½" wide, scaly below; fls. 7 per truss, pendant; pedicel ½" long, scaly; calyx rim-like; corolla 2" long by 2" wide, tubular- campanulate, a yellow shade of Nasturtium Orange (H.C.C. 610/1). A.M. (R.H.S.) 1964.
- a Hardijzer Beauty cl. Kurume Azalea × *racemosum* ♀; (W. Hardijzer, Boskoop); fls. in 5-8 lateral trusses of 2-4 forming a compact pseudo-terminal truss, 1¼" long, funnel-shaped, Fuchsine Pink (H.C.C. 627/2), with darker spots on upper lobe, 5-6 anthers. Silver Medal, Flora Nova, Boskoop (1958 and 1961).
- Helen Druecker cl. *elliottii* × 'Betty Wormald'; (John S. Druecker, Fort Bragg, California); plant 4½ ft. high, 4 ft. wide; lvs. up to 8" long, 4" broad; fls. 14-16 per truss, funnel-shaped, to 4½" across, Rose Madder (H.C.C. 23/1) margin shading to China Red (H.C.C. 024/1) at centre; petals recurved; mid-season.
- a Hino-Red cl. ('Hino-Crimson' × *poukhanense*) × (a red *kaempferi* seedling × 'James Gable'); (Anthony M. Shammarello, 4590 Monticello Blvd., South Euclid (21), Ohio); dwarf, to 3 ft. high and 4 ft. broad; lvs. 1½" long, ½" wide; fls. single, 1¾" wide, Moderate Red (Nickerson 2.5R 4/10), in clusters of 3; May.
- a Hino-White cl. ('Hino-Crimson' × *poukhanense*) × Desiree Plant Patent No. 2068); (Anthony M. Shammarello, 4590 Monticello Blvd., South Euclid (21), Ohio); dwarf plant to 3 ft. high and 4 ft. wide; lvs. 1½" long, ½" wide; fls. single in clusters of 3, 1¾" wide, white.
- Honoré Hacanson cl. 'Carmen' × 'Choremia' F.C.C. clone; (Lester E. Brandt, Tacoma, Washington); plant 12" high, 18" diameter, 9 years from seeds; lvs. 3½" long, 1½" wide, silver below; fls. 8 per truss, 1½" long, 2" diameter, Cardinal Red (H.C.C. 822); calyx large same colour as corolla.
- Ivory Queen cl. 'Diane' × 'Phryne'; (Waterer Sons & Crisp, Ltd., The Nurseries, Bagshot, Surrey); fls. large, creamy-white with red eye; end April.
- Ivory Tower cl. *catawbiense* var. *album* ♀ × (*wardii* ♀ × *fortunei*); (raised and introduced by D. G. Leach, Brookville, Pennsylvania); plant 4 ft. tall, 4 ft. broad after 12 years grown from seed; lvs. elliptic, 4½" long, 1¾" broad; fls. 10-13 in globular truss 6-7" diameter, 3" diameter, 5-7-lobed, ivory (Nickerson 7.5Y 11/12) with dorsal suffusion and dual dorsal discontinuous stripes greenish-yellow (2.5GY 9/7); early mid-season; hardiness H-1.

- Janine Alexandre- cl. 'Goldsworth Yellow' ♀ × *yakusimanum*; (F. J. Debray Street, Heathermead Nursery, West End, near Woking, Surrey); compact growing shrub with the indumentum of *yakusimanum*; fls. creamy pink with faint yellow centre; first flowered 1963.
- Joan Ramsden cl. Seedling of 'Loderi' × seedling of 'Snowdrop'; (crossed by Sir John Ramsden, Bart., introduced by Sir Wm. Pennington-Ramsden, Bart., Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass, Cumberland); fls. in large trusses, 3" across, funnel-shaped, pure white.
- Jennie Dosser cl. 'Britannia' × 'Trilby'; (Miss Lillie Dosser, Centralia, Washington); plant to 10 ft. in 10 years; lvs. to 7" long by 2" broad; fls. up to 14 in upstanding truss, shallow funnel-shaped, to 4" wide by 1½" long, slightly ruffled, light purple (Nickerson 5P6/7 to 5P8/5); late.
- Jennie Lewis cl. 'Britannia' × 'Trilby'; (Miss Lillie Dosser, Centralia, Washington); plant round, to 5 ft. in 10 years; lvs. to 7" long, 2½" wide; fls. up to 10 in round truss, saucer-shaped, to 6" across, 7-lobed, white tinged green at centre; early.
- a June Bride cl. An advanced natural hybrid with *arborescens* and *bakeri*; (introduced by D. G. Leach, Brookville, Pennsylvania); deciduous; plant 4½ ft. tall, 6½ ft. broad 12 years from seed; lvs. oblanceolate, 2¾" long, 1½" broad, glaucous beneath; fls. 4 or 5 to the truss, 2" diameter, white with bifurcated dorsal blotch moderate yellow (Nickerson 10YR 8/8); late June; hardiness H-1.
- Kenhelen cl. ('Day Dream' × 'Margaret Dunn') × unnamed seedling; (cross by Wilbur Graves, raised by Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Janeck, all of Tacoma, Washington); plant spreading; lvs. 4½" long, 1½" wide; fls. 8-10 in loose truss, tubular-funnel-shaped, 2¾" across, 6-lobed, burnt orange in bud opening to apricot with lemon throat; very late.
- Ken Janeck cl. Selected seedling of *R. yakusimanum*; (Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Janeck, Tacoma, Washington, from seedling from Peter Klein); plant low, compact, to 4½ ft. wide and 2½ ft. tall in 12 years; lvs. oblanceolate-linear, heavily floccose-tomentose below; fls. in truss of 13-17, open funnel-shaped, to 2½" across, Fuchsine Pink (H.C.C. 627/1) to Roseine Purple (H.C.C. 629/1) fading to white with fern green stippling on upper lobe; mid-season.
- King Fisher cl. *heliopsis* × *polyandrum*; (crossed by Sir John Ramsden, Bart., Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass, Cumberland); fls. in loose truss, tubular-campanulate, 2-3" long, pale lilac.
- Leonardslee Yellow cl. *lindleyi* × *sinonuttallii*; (Sir Giles Loder, Leonardslee, Horsham, Sussex); fls. large lemon-yellow; cool greenhouse plant. A.M. (R.H.S.) 1964.

- Liesbeth cl. Parentage not known; (Fa. Hugo T. Hooftman, Boskoop); fls. in compact truss of 15-17, Solferino Purple (H.C.C. 26/2); tested at Boskoop.
- Little Nemo cl. 'Carmen' \times 'Choremia' (F.C.C. clone); (Lester E. Brandt, Tacoma, Washington); plant, 9 years from seed, is 15" across and 8" high; lvs. 3" long, 1½" wide; fls. in truss of 7, corolla 2¼" wide, 2" long, Turkey Red (H.C.C. 21); calyx large, same colour as corolla; as it grows the plant will be almost prostrate.
- Locarno cl. Parentage unknown; (Fa. M. Koster, Boskoop); fls. 12-16 in compact truss, 3½" long, Rose Bengal (H.C.C. 25/2), inside with some inconspicuous darker spots on the upper lobe.
- Loch Eck cl. Form of *vernicosum*; (Younger Botanic Garden, Benmore, Argyll); lvs. 4" long, 2" wide; fls. up to 12 in well-packed, rounded truss; calyx rim-like; corolla flat, saucer-shaped, 1" long, 3¼" broad, white without trace of any other colour. A.M. (R.H.S.) 1964.
- Lodestar cl. *catawbiense* var. *album* \varnothing \times 'Belle Heller'; (raised and introduced by D. G. Leach, Brookville, Pennsylvania); plant 4 ft. tall, 5 ft. broad 11 years from seed; lvs. elliptic convex, with pubescent petioles, 5" long, 2" broad; fls. about 15 to a full truss which is 6" diameter, widely funnel-shaped, 3½" diameter, usually white, variable to very pale purple (Nickerson 7.5P 9/2) with bold spotted dark green-yellow (7.5Y 6/7) dorsal blotch; mid-season; hardiness H-1.
- Lollipop cl. *Loderi* \times *williamsianum*; (raised by Endre Ostbo, introduced by Arthur O. Wright, Milwaukie, Oregon, from a plant secured from Wm. Le Vance, Elma, Washington); plant 2½ ft. high, 3 ft. across in 10 years; fls. 7-9 in truss, saucer-shaped to 4" across, heavy texture, rose-pink; April.
- az Madame Loth cl. Kurume Azalea \times *racemosum* \varnothing ; (originated by W. Hardijzer, Boskoop, introduced by Fa. J. van Gelderen, Boskoop); fls. in 8-12 lateral trusses of 2-3, forming a compact pseudo-terminal truss, nearly 1" long, funnel-shaped, Persian Rose (H.C.C. 628/2), 8-10 anthers.
- Madame Néjedly cl. Parentage unknown; (Fa. M. Koster, Boskoop); lvs. rather broad, margins slightly undulating; fls. in compact truss of 9, about 3" long, Rose Bengal (H.C.C. 25/2) somewhat paler inside with darker spotting on upper lobe.
- a Maid of Honor cl. *bakeri* \varnothing \times *arborescens*; (raised and introduced by D. G. Leach, Brookville, Pennsylvania); semi-dwarf, deciduous; lvs. oblanceolate, 2¼" long, ¾" broad, glaucous beneath; fls. 6-7 to the truss, 1¾" diameter, deep pink (Nickerson 10RP 6.5/12) with reddish-orange (10R6/12) dorsal blotch; late June; hardiness H-1.

- a Maori cl. Parents two unnamed Ilam hybrids; (J. S. Yeates—D. G. Leach, Brookville, Pennsylvania); deciduous; lvs. lanceolate, $3\frac{1}{2}$ " long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ " broad, leathery, glaucous below; fls. about 10 to a truss, 5" diameter, 5-6-lobed, $2\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter, strong reddish-orange (Nickerson 7.5R 5/13); mid-season; hardiness H-1.
- March Sun cl. 'Caucasicum Citrinum' \times 'Moonstone'; (Rollin G. Wyrens, Everett, Washington); plant to 1 ft. in 7 years, very compact; lvs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ " long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ " broad, olive green with yellow mid-rib, ovate; fls. up to 12 per tight truss, campanulate, $2\frac{1}{4}$ " wide, 4" long, 5-lobed, lemon yellow, small crimson blotch in throat; March. P.A. (A.R.S.).
- a Margaret Douglas cl. (*indicum* \times 'Hatsushimo') \times 'Shinsei'; (B. Y. Morrison, Pass Christian, Miss., U.S.A.); evergreen; 4 ft. high after 10 years; fls. single, $2\frac{3}{4}$ "-3" diameter, large central area Hermosa Pink (Ridgway), margins fairly uniform in width about $\frac{3}{8}$ " Begonia Rose, unopened buds carry as Rose Doree.
- Margaret Mack cl. 'Annie E. Endtz' \times 'Marion' φ ; (Mr. V. Boulter, Genista Gardens, Olinda, Victoria, Australia); fls. Spiraea Red (H.C.C. 025-025/1), frilled.
- a Marian Lee cl. 'Kagetsu' \times ('Hazel Dawson' \times *indicum*); (B. Y. Morrison, Pass Christian, Miss., U.S.A.); plant $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high in 10 years, semi-evergreen but almost completely evergreen in milder winters; lvs. narrow; fls. $2\frac{1}{2}$ "-3", white centre washed over with Alizarin Pink (Ridgway), borders of varying width, from $\frac{1}{4}$ "- $\frac{3}{8}$ " Nopal Red, dots in blotch area not conspicuous but darker than Alizarin Pink; late mid-season in Miss., late May in North. Very free flowering and described as the effect of butterflies. Grown only in two northern gardens where it was completely cold hardy. Parents are cold hardy in Washington D.C.
- Marion Street cl. 'Alice' φ \times *yakusimanum*; (F. J. Street, Heathermead Nursery, West End, near Woking, Surrey); compact growing, with the indumentum of *yakusimanum*; fls. deep pink in bud fading to lighter pink; first flowered 1963.
- Marilyn cl. 'Fabia' \times 'Fusilier'; (Rudolph Henny, Brooks, Oregon); plant low, dwarf; lvs. narrow, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " long; fls. large, red, almost scarlet with orange tint; late May.
- Marjorie Baird cl. 'Ivisa' \times *campylocarpum*; (H. L. Larson, Tacoma, Washington); plant to 6 ft. in 10 years; lvs. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ " long by 2" wide; fls. tubular-campanulate, deep yellow with maroon blotch.
- Mark Henny cl. 'Diane' \times *williamsianum*; (Rudolph & Leona Henny, Brooks, Oregon); plant dwarf, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high; lvs. dark green, $3\frac{1}{2}$ " long; fls. 7-8 per truss, funnel-campanulate, $1\frac{3}{4}$ " long, Cherry Red (H.C.C. 722) to Currant Red (H.C.C. 821/2).
- Martha May cl. 'Mars' \times 'Tally Ho'; (Rudolph & Leona Henny, Brooks, Oregon); plant 7 ft. tall with medium

- spread; lvs. up to 6" long, 2" broad; fls. 10 per upright truss, clear red; June.
- az Martine cl. Kurume Azalea \times *racemosum* ♀; (W. Hardijzer, Boskoop); fls. in 5-10 lateral trusses of 2-4 forming a compact pseudo-terminal truss, 1½" long, funnel-shaped, Fuchsine Pink (H.C.C. 627/1) with darker spots on the upper lobe, 5-6 anthers.
- Memorial Kate Bagg cl. *campylocarpum* ♀ \times 'Idealist'; (Robert Strauss, Stonehurst, Ardingly, Sussex); medium sized; handsome foliage similar to the pollen parent; fls. in truss of 12-18, bell-shaped, at first clear yellow (Dresden Yellow, H.C.C. 64/3), free of spots or blotch, fading to primrose with age. A.M. (R.H.S.) 1964. Selected for Wisley Trials.
- Moonlight Tango cl. 'Diva' \times 'Mars'; (Rudolph & Leona Henny, Brooks, Oregon); plant 10 ft.; lvs. 5" long; fls. in tall showy truss, 2½" across, 5-petalled, Cardinal Red (H.C.C. 822/1); late June to early July.
- Moon Mist cl. *fortunei* \times 'Lackamas Cream'; (Ben Lancaster, Camas, Washington); plant 3 ft. tall by 3½ ft. broad, after 10 years; lvs. elliptic, to 4" long, 1½" wide; fls. 10-12 in graceful upright truss, wide bell-shaped, 7-lobed, 3½" across, 1½" long, Dresden Yellow, deeper in throat with mahogany rays; mid-season.
- Mortimer cl. 'Gladys' \times 'Yvonne Pearl'; (Crown Estate Commissioners, The Great Park, Windsor, Berks.); lvs. 5½" long by 2¾" broad; fls. 12 per truss, large, heavy; pedicel 1½" long, red-stained; calyx rim-like; corolla open-campanulate, 3" long by 5½" wide, white suffused yellow, distinct crimson blotch in throat, with some pink staining outside. A.M. (R.H.S.) 1964.
- Mount Mitchell cl. A seedling of *maximum*; (D. G. Leach, Brookville, Pa., from seed of a red flowered *R. maximum* from Warren Baldsiefen, Rochelle Park, N.J.); lvs. 6" long, 2" broad; fls. 16 per truss, rotate, suffused strong pink (Nickerson 6 RP 6/12) with dorsal blotch yellowish green (Nickerson 10 Y 5/5) exterior stained red (Nickerson 8.5 RP 4/10), buds red.
- Muncaster Bells cl. *cinnabarinum* \times *concatenans*; (raised by Sir John Ramsden, Bart., introduced by Sir Wm. Pennington-Ramsden, Bart., Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass, Cumberland); foliage glaucous; fls. in loose trusses, tubular-campanulate, 2"-3" long, apricot.
- Muncaster Icicle cl. seedling of *griffithianum* \times 'Lodauric'; (cross made by Sir John Ramsden, Bart., introduced by Sir Wm. Pennington-Ramsden, Bart., Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass, Cumberland); fls. in large loose trusses, funnel-shaped, scented, up to 4" across, white with red throat.
- Muncaster Mist cl. *campanulatum* \times *floribundum*; (raised by Sir John Ramsden, Bart., introduced by Sir Wm. Pennington-Ramsden, Bart., Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass,

- Cumberland); compact shrub; fls. campanulate in conical truss, blue with darker markings.
- Muncaster Ruby cl. *orbiculare* × *thomsonii*; (cross by Sir John Ramsden Bart., introduced by Sir Wm. Pennington-Ramsden, Bart., Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass, Cumberland); fls. medium-sized bells in loose truss, campanulate, rose pink.
- Muncaster Trumpet cl. *cinnabarinum* × *polyandrum*; (raised by Sir John Ramsden, Bart., introduced by Sir Wm. Pennington Ramsden, Bart., Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass, Cumberland); fls. in loose trusses, $2\frac{1}{2}$ "– $3\frac{1}{2}$ " long, tubular-campanulate, white with apricot throat.
- Mundai cl. *Nobleanum* ♀ × 'Unique'; (Mr. V. Boulter, Genista Gardens, Olinda, Victoria, Australia); fls. Magenta (H.C.C. 27/1–27/2).
- My Pretty One cl. *carneum* × *moupinense*; (cross made by Del James, Eugene, Oregon, seed raised and plant introduced by Arthur A. Childers, Vida, Oregon); plant a rambling shrub with mahogany coloured bark, peeling at all seasons, 2 ft. in 10 years; lvs. rounded, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " long, 1" broad; fls. 3 per truss, shallow trumpet-shaped, to $3\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " long, apple blossom pink, fading to almost white, with lightly flecked flare; early March or April.
- a Nicola cl. 'Fidelio' × 'Gumpo Red'; (Waterer, Sons & Crisp Ltd., The Nurseries, Bagshot, Surrey); compact, low, spreading; fls. 2" across, Rose Bengal (H.C.C. 25/2).
- Noila cl. 'Lilac Time' × 'Marion' ♀ (Cheals); (Mr. V. Boulter, Genista Gardens, Olinda, Victoria, Australia); fls. Fuchsine Pink (H.C.C. 627/3) heavily spotted with yellow on upper lobes.
- a Noyo Pink cl. [Indian]; 'Alaska' × 'Twenty Grand'; (Philip Cornell, Fort Bragg, California); plant to 5 ft. in 11 years; lvs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long, $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide; fls. hose in hose, 2" across, Rose Opal (H.C.C. 022/3); early.
- Nuthatch cl. Parentage unknown; (Rudolph & Leona Henny, Brooks, Oregon); plant nearly 8 ft. high in 14 years; lvs. to 6" long, 2" broad; fls. 6–7 in open truss, funnel-campanulate, slightly over 2" across (H.C.C. 621/3 to 618/3) Azalea Pink, almost the colour of the salmon nuthatch; late May.
- a Ochoco cl. [Knap Hill]; 'Hugh Wormald' × 'Marion Merri-man'; (H. L. Slonecker, Oak Grove, Oregon); fls. pale pink with deep yellow blotch; mid-season.
- Odee Wright cl. 'Idealist' × 'Mrs. Betty Robertson'; (Arthur O. Wright, Milwaukie, Oregon); plant compact, to 3 ft. in 10 years; lvs. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ " long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide; fls. in truss of up to 15, wide funnel-shaped, to $4\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long, lobes slightly ruffled, buds peach (H.C.C. 572/2) opening to chartreuse (H.C.C. 663/1) with carmine spotting in throat; early May.
- a Orange Glow cl. [Mollis]; Selection from 'J. C. van Tol'; (H. W. Verwey, Boskoop); fls. $3\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter, Brick Red

- (H.C.C. 016), on the median lines of the lobes darker veined (H.C.C. 17), with a Saturn Red (H.C.C. 13/1) blotch on the upper lobes; tested in Boskoop. A.M. (Boskoop) 1956.
- Otis Hyde cl. 'Fabia' ♀ × 'Exbury Albatross'; (raised and introduced by H. L. Larson, Tacoma, Washington); lvs. 6" long, 2½" broad; fls. 9-12 to truss, campanulate, 4" diameter, 3" long, rhodonite red with streaking of currant red and with an orange overlay; late.
- Oudijk's Sensation cl. 'Essex Scarlet. ♀ × *williamsianum*'; (originated by Dietrich Hobbie, Germany, named and introduced by Fa. Le Feber & Co., Boskoop); lvs. broadly elliptic, cuspidate, slightly cordate; fls. 5-7 per truss, 3" long, widely funnel-campanulate, margin undulating, dark pink, inside Tyrian Rose (H.C.C. 24/2) with darker spotting on upper lobes, outside Tyrian Rose (H.C.C. 24/1); Silver Medal, Flora Nova, Boskoop 1958 and 1961, Gold Medal, Floriade, Rotterdam 1960.
- Page Boy cl. 'Mrs. W. C. Slocock' × *wardii* ♀; (Maj.-Gen, E. G. W. W. Harrison, Tremeer, St. Tudy, Bodmin. Cornwall); compact round bush; fls. 13 in compact truss, 3½" across, 2" long, cream touched with pink.
- Pamela Love cl. Unnamed *thomsonii* hybrid × unnamed Loderi seedling; (Melvin V. Love, Bellevue, Washington); plant rangy, to 6 ft. in 10 years; lvs. wavy at margin; fls. in flat-topped truss, to 6" across and 2¼" long, funnel-shaped, Rose Bengal (H.C.C. 25/2 to 25/3); early.
- a Paradise Pink cl. 'Fidelio' × 'Gumpo Red'; (Waterer, Sons & Crisp, Ltd., The Nurseries, Bagshot, Surrey); compact, low spreading; fls. 2½" across, Rose Madder (H.C.C. 23/1).
- a Pat Kraft cl. 'Copperman' × 'Hakatashiro'; (B. Y. Morrison, Pass Christian, Miss., U.S.A.); evergreen, 2-2½ ft. after 10 years; fls. single, 3-3¼" diameter, sometimes with 6 lobes instead of the usual 5, Scarlet Red, dots of blotch area Tyrian Rose (Ridgway); very late.
- Paul Lincke cl. 'Glamour' × *strigillosum*; (C. S. Seabrook, Puyallup, Washington); plant 1½ ft. tall in 9 years; lvs. similar to those of *R. strigillosum* but wider; fls. in tight upstanding truss, campanulate, 2½" across, 1½" long, Currant Red (H.C.C. 821); early April.
- Peach Loderi cl. Apricot No. 3 × 'Loderi King George'; (Rollin G. Wyrens, Everett, Washington); plant 2½ ft. high in 7 years; lvs. 6" long, 2½" wide, petiole yellow; fls. 11 in flat topped truss, trumpet-shaped, to 4½" across, 6 petals, apricot pink, spotted maroon in throat; May.

- Péle cl. 'Glory of Keston' × 'Mandalay'; (Lester E. Brandt, Route 5, Box 542, Tacoma 22, Washington); plant 5½ ft. and 5 ft. across with *barbatum* type bark and foliage; fls. in truss of 23 to 25, 2" wide, 2" long, Turkey Red (H.C.C. 21/1) with dark nectaries.
- Pensive cl. *irroratum* × *williamsianum* ♀; (Maj.-Gen. E. G. W. W. Harrison, Tremeer, St. Tudy, Bodmin, Cornwall); very floriferous rounded shrub; lvs. cordate; fls. 11 to truss, 2½" across and nearly 2" long, pale pink, lightly spotted.
- Pink Brightness cl. 'Poot' ♀ × *williamsianum*; (raised by Dietrich Hobbie, Germany, named and introduced by Fa. Le Feber & Co., Boskoop); lvs. broadly elliptic, mucronate, cordate; fls. 7-9 per truss, 2½" long, openly funnel-shaped, pale pink, outside Phlox Pink (H.C.C. 625/2), inside Phlox Pink (H.C.C. 625/2) with darker margin.
- a Pink Mimosa cl. *viscosum* × [Mollis]; (Fa. Felix and Dijkhuis, Boskoop); fls. in trusses of 6-8, 1¾" diameter, 1¼" long, narrow tubular-funnel-shaped, fragrant, inside Fuchsine Pink (H.C.C. 627/3) outside Fuchsine Pink (H.C.C. 627/2).
- Poets' Lawn cl. Form of *hodgsonii*; (Crown Estate Commissioners, The Great Park, Windsor, Berks.); lvs. 12" long, 5½" wide, underside with thin brown tomentum; truss 25-flowered, rounded; pedicel 2" long, glandular, red-stained; calyx rim-like; corolla ventricose-campanulate, 2¼" long, 2" wide, white shaded in varying degrees with Rhodamine Purple (H.C.C. 29/2); A.M. (R.H.S.) 1964.
- President Kennedy cl. *maximum* × 'Pink Pearl'; (Richard A. Fenicchia, 5 Castle Park, Rochester, New York 14620); fls. in full, not crowded truss of up to 20, white with blotch of pale greenish-yellow; flower buds not injured by -12° F.
- a Prominent cl. [Mollis]; 'Anthony Koster' ♀ × 'Alphonse Lavallée'; (Proefstation voor de Boomkwekerij, Boskoop); fls. 7-10 per truss, 3¼" diameter, open funnel-shaped, Azalea Pink (H.C.C. 618) with inconspicuous yellow blotch; tested at Boskoop; good for forcing. Silver Medal, Flora Nova, Boskoop (1961); Silver Certificate, Floriade, Rotterdam (1960).
- Purple Pillow cl. A selection from *russatum*; (introduced by Fa. J. Streng, Jr., Boskoop); low and compact growing form of *R. russatum*; lvs. small, ¾" long, and glossy; fls. 1¼" long, Amethyst Violet (H.C.C. 35).
- a Rachel Cunningham cl. Seedling 32619 × 'Pluto'; (B. Y. Morrison, Pass Christian, Miss., U.S.A.); semi-evergreen, lvs. yellow green, plant 4 ft. in 10 years; fls. double, 2¾"-3" wide, 17-20 petals making pompom shaped flower, Rose Doree deepening to Scarlet Red in centre of each petal (Ridgway); pistil perfect, stamens rare or vestigial.

- Ramona cl. 'Huntsman' \times *neriiflorum*; (cross made by Sir John Ramsden, Bart., introduced by Sir William Pennington-Ramsden, Bart., Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass, Cumberland); fls. campanulate, in flat truss, 2" long, deep red.
- Red Head cl. Parentage unknown; (Rudolph Henny, Brooks, Oregon); plant dwarfish, to 4 ft. in 10 years; lvs. 3" long, 2" wide, with velvet tan to suede indumentum; fls. Orient Red (H.C.C. 819/2).
- Red Majesty cl. *elliottii* \times *strigillosum*; (H. L. Larson, Tacoma, Washington); plant to 6 ft. in 10 years, broader than tall; lvs. to 8" long by 2" wide; fls. in rounded truss, 7" across, campanulate, to 3" wide and 3" long, Currant Red (H.C.C. 821/3) heavily spotted; early mid-season.
- Red Velvet cl. 'Fusilier' \times *williamsianum*; (H. L. Larson, Tacoma, Washington); plant to 3 ft. in 10 years, broader than tall; lvs. to 4½" long by 2¼" wide; fls. red, campanulate; mid-season.
- a Réplique cl. *viscosum* \times [Mollis]; (Fa. Felix and Dijkhuis, Boskoop); fls. 8-11 per truss, 2¼" diameter, 1¾" long, narrow tubular-funnel-shaped, fragrant, white suffused with Phlox Pink (H.C.C. 625/3) and with yellow spotting on upper lobe.
- a Rêve d'Amour cl. *viscosum* \times [Mollis]; (Fa. Felix and Dijkhuis, Boskoop); fls. in trusses of 7-9, 1¾" diameter, 1½" long, narrow tubular-funnel-shaped, fragrant, Rhodamine Pink (H.C.C. 527/2) with darker medium lines on the lobes and a pale orange blotch on the upper lobe.
- az Ria Hardijzer cl. 'Hinodegiri' \times *racemosum* ♀; (W. Hardijzer, Boskoop); fls. in 10-15 lateral trusses of 3-4 forming a compact pseudo-terminal truss, nearly 1" long, funnel-shaped, Magenta (H.C.C. 27/2) with some inconspicuous spots on the upper lobe, 8-10 anthers; Silver Medal (1958) and Gold Medal (1961) Flora Nova, Boskoop.
- Rocketfire cl. 'Dr. Stocker' \times 'Hawk'; (Rudolph & Leona Henny, Brooks, Oregon); plant dwarfish, lvs. to 5½" long, 2½" broad; fls. yellow, sulphur (H.C.C. 1/2); mid-season.
- Rococo cl. 'Boule de Neige' ♀ \times *fortunei*; (Joseph Gable—D. G. Leach, Brookville, Pennsylvania); plant 6 ft. tall, 6 ft. broad 13 years after receipt as a 24" specimen; lvs. elliptic, 4¾" long, 1½" broad; fls. 12 to truss, funnel-campanulate, 2¼" diameter, 5 or 6-lobed, waved and fluted, light purplish-pink (Nickerson 2.5RP 8.5/4) with greenish-yellow (7.5Y 8.5) dorsal rays and light purplish-pink (5RP 8/5) edge; early; hardiness H-1.
- Roland Cooper cl. A form of *campanulatum*; (Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, from seeds collected in Bhutan by R. E. Cooper); lvs. 6" long by 3¼" broad, covered below with sandy-brown tomentum; fls. 11 to the truss, fragrant; calyx rudimentary; corolla campanulate, 1½" long, 2½" wide, white shaded to a

- large extent with Mauvette (H.C.C. 537/1) with scattered crimson spotting on upper lobe. A.M. (R.H.S.) 1964.
- Rose Pageant cl. 'Corona' \times *discolor*; (Rudolph & Leona Henny, Brooks, Oregon); plant 8 ft. tall after 15 years of blooming; lvs. to 9" long; fls. 12 in full upright truss, 5-lobed, $3\frac{1}{2}$ " across, Neyron Rose (H.C.C. 623/1 fading to H.C.C. 623/2), throat white; late June to July.
- Rouge de Mai cl. 'Madame Jeanne Frets' \times 'Professor F. Bettex' φ ; (D. J. Hendriksen, Boskoop); fls. in pyramidal truss of 20–21, $2\frac{3}{4}$ – $3\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter, China Rose (H.C.C. 024), inside with dark brown blotch on upper lobe; tested in Boskoop. A.M. (Boskoop) 1961.
- Rowena cl. 'Hebe' \times 'Red Dragon'; (cross made by Sir John Ramsden, Bart., introduced by Sir Wm. Pennington-Ramsden, Bart., Muncaster Castle, Raven-glass, Cumberland); fls. in loose truss, funnel-shaped, 2"–3" across, salmon-red.
- Royal Pink cl. 'Homer' φ \times *williamsianum*; (originated by Dietrich Hobbie, Germany, named and introduced by Fa. Le Feber & Co., Boskoop); lvs. broadly elliptic, slightly cordate; fls. 5–6 per truss, nearly 3" long, open funnel-shaped, pale pink, inside Fuchsine Pink (H.C.C. 627/2), outside Fuchsine Pink (H.C.C. 627/1). Silver Medal, Flora Nova, Boskoop, 1958, Gold Medal, Floriade, Rotterdam, 1960.
- Rudolf Friml cl. 'Little Red Riding Hood' \times ?; (C. S. Seabrook, Puyallup, Washington); plant to 6 ft. in 10 years; fls. in tight upstanding truss, funnel-shaped, $3\frac{1}{2}$ " across, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long, Solferino Purple (H.C.C. 26); mid May to mid June.
- a Ruth May cl. Probably 'Azuma-Kagami' \times 'Sekidera'; (raised by Oliver & Simson Nurseries, Scarsdale, N.Y., introduced by Oliver & Simson and Warren Baldsiefen, Rochelle Park, N.J.); evergreen azalea of the Kurume type; similar in size to 'Azuma-Kagami' ('Pink Pearl'); lvs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long, 1" broad; fls. bell-shaped, to $2\frac{1}{2}$ " across, peach pink suffused white (Nickerson 5 RP 7/9); mid-season.
- a Saint James cl. Cross 23/45; (B. Y. Morrison, Pass Christian, Miss., U.S.A.); evergreen, 4 ft. tall after 10 years; fls. single, $2\frac{3}{4}$ –3" diameter, Rose Doree washed with Peach Red, dots not showy but making a tone of Tyrian Rose in blotch area (Ridgway), central white area somewhat starry in shape or outline and not consistent in appearance; late blooming.
- Santa Claus cl. A hybrid of *R. griersonianum*; (Maj.-Gen. E. G. W. W. Harrison, Tremeer, St. Tudy, Bodmin, Cornwall); very floriferous shrub; fls. 8 per truss, $3\frac{1}{2}$ " across, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " long, deep bright red.

- Scarlet Nymph cl. *neriiflorum* × *strigillosum*; (H. L. Larson, Tacoma, Washington); plant to 3 ft. in 10 years, broader than tall; lvs. to 4" long and 1½" broad with loose brownish indumentum below; fls. in rounded truss 5½" across, campanulate, 1½" wide by 2" long, blood red (H.C.C. 820/2); early mid-season.
- Scarlet Wonder cl. A seedling of Elizabeth Hobbie grex; (originated by Dietrich Hobbie, Germany, named and introduced by Fa. Le Feber & Co., Boskoop); low growing clone of Elizabeth Hobbie g; lvs. dark green, rather rugose; fls. 5-6 per truss, 2½" long, Cherry (H.C.C. 722) with inconspicuous blotch. Silver Gilt Medal, Floriade, Rotterdam, 1960, Gold Medal, Flora Nova, Boskoop, 1961.
- Seaboard cl. A form of *atlanticum*; (Crown Estate Commissioners, The Great Park, Windsor, Berks.); lvs. 2" long, ½" wide, ciliate; fls. in truss of 6-7, sweetly scented; pedicel ½" long, glutinous, ciliate; calyx leafy ciliate; corolla tubular-funnel-shaped, 1½" long by 1½" across, ciliate, white, tube tinged pink, style pink. A.M. (R.H.S.) 1964.
- Secretary of State cl. *griersonianum* ♀ × 'Grosclaude'; (raised by Sir George Campbell, Bt., Crarae, Argyll, from seeds of a cross made by the Rt. Hon. Michael Noble, Ardkinglas, Argyll); fls. in large truss, Blood Red (H.C.C. 820/2).
- Serenata cl. 'Russell Harmon' ♀ × (*dichroanthum* × (*discolor* × *campylocarpum*)); (raised and introduced by D. G. Leach, Brookville, Pennsylvania); lvs. oval-elliptic, held obliquely upright at 45° angle in terminal rosettes of the current year's growth; fls. 17 to truss, 7" diameter, campanulate, 2½" diameter, heavy substance, pale orange-yellow (Nickerson 7.5YR 10/4) with conspicuous spotted dorsal blotch strong orange (2.5YR 5.5/10.5) with garden effect light orange; calyx petaloid spotted strong orange (2.5YR 5.5/10.5); late; hardiness H.1.
- Sigmund Romberg cl. 'Jasper' × 'May Day'; (C. S. Seabrook, Puyallup, Washington); plant 3 ft. high in 9 years; fls. 12-18 in circular flat truss, campanulate, to 3" across, 2½" long, Lemon Yellow (H.C.C. 4 to 2); June.
- a Silvester cl. [Kurume]; 'Aladdin' ♀ × *amoena*; (Experimental Station f/t Nurseries, Boskoop); fls. erect, 1½" across, Solferino Purple (H.C.C. 26/2); tested in Boskoop. F.C.C. (Boskoop) 1963. Name published by Ir. F. Schneider in "De Boomkwekerij" vol. 18, nr. 9, 1963.
- Sincerity cl. Hybrid of *R. griffithianum*; (Maj.-Gen. E. G. W. W. Harrison, Tremear, St. Tudy, Bodmin, Cornwall); habit and leaf very similar to *R. griffithianum*; fls. 9 in open conical truss, 5½" across, 3½" long, 5- and 7-lobed, deep pink at first, fading to near white.
- Sleea cl. A form of *martinianum*; (grown by Mrs. Kenneth, Tigh-an-Rhudha, Ardrishaig, Argyll, Scotland,

- purchased from G. Reuthe, Keston, Kent); fls. pink. P.C. (R.H.S.) 1964.
- a Smoky Mountaineer cl. An open pollinated seedling of *R. calendulaceum*; (Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., where it has been tested since 1941, as well as in 30 other botanic gardens and nurseries since 1958; distributed for trial under Arnold Arboretum number 22690); probably a hybrid of *R. calendulaceum* with flowers similar in size and shape but reddish-orange (9.R.5/115—Nickerson), Mandarin Red (H.C.C. 17/1) without yellow blotch; colour does not fade in sun.
- a Soir de Paris cl. *viscosum* × [Mollis]; (Fa. Felix & Dijkhuis, Boskoop); fls. in trusses of 7–9, 2" across, 1½" long, narrow tubular-funnel-shaped, fragrant, China Rose (H.C.C. 024/2) with darker medium lines on the lobes and a clear orange blotch on the upper lobe. Silver Medal, Flora Nova, Boskoop, 1958.
- Sphinx cl. Parentage unknown; (Carl Luenenschloss, Fair Haven, N.J.); plant 6 ft. high in 10 years; lvs. large; fls. 12–16 per high large truss, 5-lobed to 4" across, deep pink with large dark red blotch on upper petal; late mid-season.
- a Spring Party cl. Selected form of *vaseyi*; (La Bar—D. G. Leach, Brookville, Pennsylvania); deciduous; lvs. lanceolate, 3¾" long, 1½" broad; fls. 8–9 to truss, flat and widely open, 1¾" diameter, deep pink (Nickerson 9RP 6/14); early; hardness H-1.
- a Spring Salvo cl. Parents two unnamed Ilam hybrids; (J. S. Yeates—D. G. Leach, Brookville, Pennsylvania); deciduous; lvs. elliptic, 3¾" long, 1½" broad, leathery texture, glaucous beneath; fls. 7 to truss, 3½" diameter, strong reddish-orange (Nickerson 8.5R 6/13) with strong orange (1.5YR 6/14) dorsal blotch; early; hardness H-1.
- Streatley cl. *aberconwayi* × *yakusimanum*; (Crown Estate Commissioners, The Great Park, Windsor, Berks.); lvs. 3½" by 1¼" wide; fls. up to 9 per truss, lax; pedicel 1½" long, glutinous; calyx rim-like, margin red; corolla flat saucer-shaped, 1¾" long by 2½" wide, white lightly shaded in varying degrees with rosy pink and with some red spotting, buds Magenta (H.C.C. 27/2). A.M. (R.H.S.) 1964. Selected for trial at Wisley.
- Success cl. 'Albatross' × 'Fusilier' ♀; (Mr. Karel Van de Ven, Olinda, Victoria, Australia); fls. Rose Bengal (H.C.C. 25/2–25/3).
- a Suzanne Loef cl. [Mollis]; Parentage unknown; (Fa. M. Koster, Boskoop); fls. in trusses of 8–9, 3–3¼" across, Rose Madder (H.C.C. 23/2), inside with orange (Marigold Orange H.C.C. 11/1) blotch on upper lobe; tested in Boskoop. A.M. (Boskoop), 1962.
- a Target cl. Parentage not reported; (B. Y. Morrison, Pass Christian, Miss., U.S.A.); evergreen, about 4½ ft.

- high after 10 years; fls. single, $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter, Begonia Rose shading towards Spectrum Red, the dots of the blotch area not conspicuous though giving effect of Nopal Red (Ridgway); late mid-season.
- Ted Greig cl. *campylocarpum* × *discolor*; (Royston Nursery, Royston, British Columbia); at 10 years a slender 5 ft. bush carrying trusses of 9–10 flowers; fls. Geranium Lake (H.C.C. 20/1) shaded to H.C.C. 20/2 in bud and on outside of corolla tube and edges of lobes, later fading to clear cream; first flowered 1962.
- Tessa Bianca cl. 'Praecox' × *moupinense*; (Lester E. Brandt, Tacoma, Washington); plant 3 ft. high and 3 ft. across at 15 years from seeds; lvs. $1\frac{3}{4}$ " long, 1" wide; fls. in trusses of 3, white with pale pink flush on petal lobes, and light yellow flush in throat; the reverse cross to 'Tessa'.
- a Tharon Perkins cl. Parentage not reported; (B. Y. Morrison, Pass Christian, Miss., U.S.A.); evergreen, about 3 ft. high after 10 years; fls. single, $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter, Geranium Pink darkening to Rose Doree on margins, heavy blotch of Carmine dots on upper lobe (Ridgway); late flowering.
- Thumbelina cl. 'May Day' hand-selfed; (Tressa McMurry, Bellingham, Washington); plant rather loose open grower, 2 ft. tall in 8 years; lvs. 2" long, 1" wide; fls. 8–9 per truss, small bell-shaped with flounced calyx, deep rose; May.
- Tiara cl. 'Golden Jubilee' × 'Loderi King George'; (Melvin Love, Bellevue, Washington); semi-compact, to 4 ft. tall in 10 years; lvs. 9" long by 4" wide; fls. in compact erect truss, $4\frac{1}{2}$ " wide by 3" long, fragrant, white with Chartreuse Green (H.C.C. 663/3) throat and with petaloid stamens; early.
- Tinkerbell cl. 'May Day' hand-selfed; (Tressa McMurry, Bellingham, Washington); low grower, compact but spreading, 20" tall by 36" wide in 8 years, lvs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ " long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide; fls. 8 or 9 per truss, wide open bell-shaped with large calyx, rose pink; May.
- Vera Hawkins cl. 'Albatross' × 'Fabia'; (H. L. Larson, Tacoma, Washington); plant to 6 ft. in 10 years, broader than tall; lvs. to 6" long and 2" wide; fls. in truss of 12, campanulate, to 4" across by $2\frac{1}{2}$ " long, in bud Currant Red (H.C.C. 821/1) opening to Porcelain Rose (H.C.C. 620/3) veined and netted a deeper colour, upper petal dotted with deep orange with thin overlay of pale yellow to deep red in throat; mid-season.
- Victor Herbert cl. 'Mrs. Horace Fogg' × *strigillosum*; (C. S. Seabrook, Puyallup, Washington); plant to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high by 4 ft. across in 9 years; lvs. like those of *strigillosum* but wider; fls. 12–15 in flat truss, campanulate, 3" wide, 2" long, Crimson (H.C.C. 22/1); April.

- Vida cl. Possibly a *decorum* hybrid; (raised by Joe Steinmetz Springfield, Oregon, introduced by Arthur A. Childers, Vida, Oregon); plant compact, to 4 ft. high by 4 ft. across in 8 years; lvs. elliptic, to 6" long, 2½" wide; fls. 10 in loose truss, widely funnel-shaped, to 4¾" across, 6-lobed, Orange Yellow in bud opening to clear deep yellow, unmarked; early mid-season.
- Violet Gose cl. *ponticum* × *sutchuenense* var. *geraldii*; (Melvin V. Love, Bellevue, Washington); plant to 4 ft. in 10 years, compact; fls. in upright truss of 17, Pansy-violet (H.C.C. 33/2 to Mauve H.C.C. 633/2); early mid-season.
- Weybridge cl. 'Sir Frederick Moore' × *yakusimanum*; (R.H.S. Gardens, Wisley); fls. a very pale shade of pink, almost white around the margins, and back of flower with a slightly deeper shade of Tyrian Rose (H.C.C. 24/3). H.C. (Wisley Trials) 1964.
- a White Jade cl. 'Helen Gunning' × 'Rei Ro'; (B. Y. Morrison, Pass Christian, Miss., U.S.A.); evergreen, 4 ft. after 10 years; fls. single, 2½"-3" across, margins ruffled, white with pale green flush on upper lobe; late mid-season.
- White Mustang cl. *calophytum* × 'Goldsworth Yellow'; (Rudolph & Leona Henny, Brooks, Oregon); plant 7 ft., lvs. to 10" long, 3½" wide, with golden sheen when young; fls. to 3½" across, white with bright Dawn Pink blotch; February-March.
- White Robe cl. 'Dr. Stocker' × 'Fabia'; (Rudolph & Leona Henny, Brooks, Oregon); plant 4 ft. across and 3 ft. high; lvs. to 7" long and 2½" broad; fls. open-campanulate, 3" across, pale yellow in bud, opening white; early May.
- Willbrit cl. 'Britannia' ♀ × *williamsianum*; (raised by Dietrich Hobbie, Germany, named and introduced by Fa. Le Feber & Co., Boskoop); lvs. broadly elliptic, cuspidate, slightly cordate; fls. 5-8 per truss, 3" long, open-campanulate, fleshy, dark pink, inside China Rose (H.C.C. 024/1) with some darker spots on the upper lobes, outside China Rose (H.C.C. 024) paler to the margin. Gold Medal, Floriade, Rotterdam, 1960.
- Yellow Bunting cl. Form of *fletcherianum*; (E. H. M. and P. A. Cox, Glendoick, Perthshire, raised from cuttings from plants grown in the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh); lvs. 2½" long by 1" broad, ciliate; fls. up to 4 per truss; pedicels ½" long, hairy; calyx ⅛" long, leafy, ciliate; corolla widely funnel-shaped, 1½" long by 1¾" wide, Primrose Yellow (H.C.C. 601/3). A.M. (R.H.S.) 1964.
- a Yuge's Geisha cl. Cross between a Belgian semi-double type known as 'Miss Cottage Gardens' and a Belgian double seedling of the inventors' known as a Kaho type; (Yuge Bros., 177E Mariposa Street, Altadena, California 91002); lvs. 1¾"-2" long, ½"-⅝" wide,

- elliptic with slight mucronate tip; fls. in groups of 2-5 over the entire plant, $3\frac{1}{2}$ "-4" diameter, 2" long, 6 outer and 9-10 inner petals, crimson, ruffled; stamens 0 to few; ovaries normal.
- Yum Yum cl. Form of *tsariense* grown from seeds of Ludlow & Sherriff 2858; (Mrs. R. M. Harrison, Tremeer, St. Tudy, Bodmin, Cornwall); lvs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long, $\frac{3}{4}$ " broad, covered below with persistent cinnamon-brown indumentum; fls. 3-4 per truss; pedicel $\frac{1}{4}$ " long, red-stained; calyx small; corolla $1\frac{1}{4}$ " long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ " broad, white flushed Phlox Pink (H.C.C. 625/1), buds Carmine (H.C.C. 21/1). A.M. (R.H.S.) 1964.
- Zella cl. Parentage unknown; (C. Ingram, Benenden, Kent); fls. in well-shaped compact truss, pale shell pink when first open, fading later; the relatively large blooms suggest \times Loderi blood. P.C. (R.H.S.) 1964.

Amplified descriptions

- Blaze cl. 'Mars' $\text{f} \times$ *catawbiense* var. *rubrum*; (raised and introduced by D. G. Leach, Brookville, Pennsylvania); plant 4 ft. tall, 4 ft. broad 13 years from seed; lvs. elliptic with dull red pubescent petioles; fls. 16-18 in firm pyramidal truss, widely funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, 5" diameter, strong red (Nickerson 8.5RP 4/12) edged deep red (10RP 2.5/12), dorsal blotch light pink (5RP 7.5/5) with faint orange yellow spotting; mid-season; hardiness H-1.
- a Tang cl. 'Scarlet Salute' $\text{f} \times$ 'Red King'; (raised and introduced by D. G. Leach, Brookville, Pennsylvania); plant 6 ft. tall, 3 ft. broad, 11 years from seed; deciduous; lvs. oblanceolate, $3\frac{1}{8}$ " long, $1\frac{3}{8}$ " broad, glaucous beneath; fls. 9-11 per truss, 5" diameter, strong orange (Nickerson 6R 5.5/12) suffused strong reddish-orange (7.5R 5/13) around perimeter, finally becoming brilliant scarlet (7.5R 5/13) edged dark orange-red (7.5R 3.5/11); mid-season; hardiness H-1.
- Tara cl. (*griersonianum* \times *kingianum*) \times 'Tally Ho' f ; (Harrison, Tremeer, St. Tudy, Bodmin, Cornwall); lvs. $5\frac{1}{2}$ " long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ " wide; fls. 17 per truss; pedicel $\frac{3}{4}$ " long, glutinous; calyx small, frilled, red; corolla $2\frac{1}{4}$ " long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, funnel-campanulate, with undefined pale shade of Turkey Red (H.C.C. 721/1), some spotting on upper lobe. A.M. (R.H.S.) 1964.
- Xenophile cl. *fortunei* $\text{f} \times$ 'Tally Ho'; (Strauss, Sussex, 1950); lvs. $6\frac{1}{2}$ " long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide; fls. up to 12 in well packed truss; calyx small, green, glutinous; corolla $3\frac{1}{2}$ " long, $5\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, widely funnel-campanulate, Magenta (H.C.C. 27/2) with some darker staining, heavily spotted with deep crimson. A.M. (R.H.S.) 1964.

Corrections

Aglow	Correct parentage is <i>diaprepes</i> ♀ × 'Arthur Osborn'.
Bel Air	Is a Rhododendron, not an Azalea.
Brunas	Correct parentage is <i>detonsum</i> × 'Sincerity' ♀.
Destiny	Correct parentage is 'Sincerity' ♀ × <i>thomsonii</i> .
Frome	Is an Azalea, not a Rhododendron.
Golden Oriole Venetia	Correct name is 'Golden Oriole Busaco'.
Goliath	Delete from Rhododendron and Camellia Year Book, 1962.
Green Eye	Correct parentage is <i>augustinii</i> × 'Saint Tudy'.
Lavender Time	Correct parentage is <i>diaprepes</i> ♀ × 'Purple Splendour'.
Lilac Time	Correct parentage is <i>diaprepes</i> ♀ × 'Purple Splendour'.
Pink Goliath	Delete the phrase "selected seedling of unknown parentage" and substitute "selected seedling of parentage 'Antoon van Welie' × 'Professor J. H. Zaayer' × 'Annie E. Endtz'".
Plain Eye	Correct parentage is <i>augustinii</i> ♀ × 'Saint Tudy'.
Purple Eye	Correct parentage is <i>augustinii</i> ♀ × 'Saint Tudy'.
Sun Chariot	Insert "raised by L. de Rothschild, Exbury, Hants., introduced by Waterer, Sons & Crisp, Ltd., The Nurseries, Bagshot, Surrey".
Vibrant	Correct parentage is <i>diaprepes</i> ♀ × <i>wardii</i> .
Vigil	Correct parentage is <i>diaprepes</i> × <i>wardii</i> ♀.

Deletions

Anthony Tudor Minstrel	} Both dead without being propagated.
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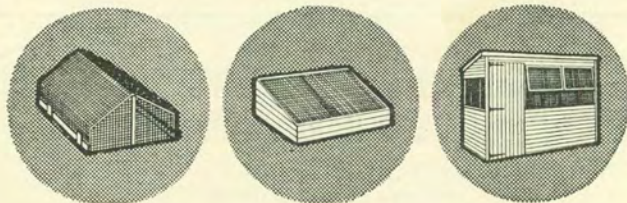
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