

C

Calceolaria

Scrophulariaceae. Slipperwort.

C. x ballii

Flowers sulphur to clear lemon yellow, ½ inch long, sometimes spotted with red inside the lip, pouch pointing upwards; leaves 2-2½ x 1-1½ inches, hairy above, smooth and greyish below.

Origin: from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin. A hybrid deliberately created by C. F. Ball and named after him – and it seems *by* him. The original raising is now extinct but it could be recreated by cross-pollinating the species *C. deflexa* and *C. forgetii*.

Plants were distributed from Glasnevin in June 1914, and perhaps earlier (to R. Beamish in May 1914).

refs: Ball, '*Calceolaria x ballii*', *Gard. chron.* **55** (ser. 3) (14 February 1914): 102; *Ir. gardening* **10** (1915): 68; Ms register of donations from the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.

illustr: *Gard. chron.* **55** (ser. 3) (14 February 1914): 102.

C. x burbridgei

Herbaceous perennial; flowers yellow in panicles.

Origin: from Trinity College Botanic Gardens, Ballsbridge, Dublin; introduced by F. W. Burbidge. A hybrid created by Frederick Burbidge and named after him.

It is still cultivated by Trinity College and often used for decorative purposes at university functions. The extant clone, propagated vegetatively by cuttings, may represent the original one.

This cultivar was chosen to represent the work of the College Botanic Gardens on a stamp issued in Ireland on 9 April 1987 to mark the Gardens' tercentenary (see C. Holland (editor), *Trinity College Dublin and the idea of a university* (1991), fig. 41; *Moorea* **6** (1987): 45).

refs: Walsh, Ross & Nelson, *An Irish florilegium* (1983), 170-171; *Ir. garden* **1** (2) (April-May 1992): 13; *Moorea* **6** (1987): 45; Nelson, "Reserved to the Fellows": four centuries of gardens at Trinity College, Dublin', in C. Holland (editor), *Trinity College Dublin and the idea of a university* (1991), 185-222; *Flora & sylva* **2** (1904): 314-315.

illustrs: *An Irish florilegium* (1983), plate 35; Irish postage stamp 9 April 1987.

C. x pollockae

No description traced.

Origin: A hybrid created at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, and named after Rosamund Pollock. The original clone is presumably extinct but the hybrid could be resynthesised. However, as I have not traced a published account, the parentage is not known.

This was sent to Kew from Glasnevin in August 1914.

ref: Ms register of donations from the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.

**Callistemon**

Myrtaceae. Bottle brush.

C. citrinus 'Murdo Mackenzie'

Shrub with compact bushy habit; flowers red with purple (wine-coloured).

Origin: from Innacullin, Glengarriff, Co. Cork; introduced by Treseder's Nursery, Truro, Cornwall. The plant was obtained when Tresder joined Mr and Mrs Reid during a holiday visiting Irish gardens – 'we saw that wonderful *Callistemon* when Murdo took us in for sherry ...', recalled Moira Reid.

Whatever happened to Murdo's original tree

[*Callistemon*] that grew near his own house, not in the garden itself. I saw it twice there, when he took us in for drinks or tea and it was the largest specimen I've ever seen and bursting with health. (Moira Reid, *in litt.* 2 June 1984)

The original plant from which Neil Treseder obtained 1914 cuttings is still (1998) growing in front of the cottage in which Murdo Mackenzie lived. The clone may be propagated vegetatively, by cuttings.

Murdo Mackenzie, a Scot, was the head gardener on Innacullin from 1928 until he retired. He died in January 1983.

refs: *Treseder's catalogue, addenda to 12* (August 1975); *Moorea* **2** (1983): 20; Reid, 'Gleanings from Cornwall', *Moorea* **8** (1990): 17.

**Calluna**

Ericaceae. Ling, heather.

C. vulgaris is the only species in this genus and all the cultivars derive from it. All the cultivars are clones and must be propagated by cuttings.

'Alba Tomentosa'

Foliage hairy, grey-green.

Origin: although not described, the earliest record of this cultivar name is in the Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, catalogue no. **54**, published in 1902.

This name does not appear in current catalogues; the cultivar may be extinct.

ref: Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 82.

'Anne Dobbin'

syn: 'Minnie'

Dwarf, foliage dark green, blooms profusely, flowers pink.

Origin: a dwarf plant found by Mrs Eileen Porter near Killybegs, Co. Donegal, about 1969; introduced (under the name 'Minnie') by Peter Foley, Holden Clough Nursery, Lancashire.

Anne Dobbin is Mrs Porter's granddaughter.

This cultivar does not appear in current catalogues; it may be extinct.

refs: P. Foley (*in litt.* 29 October 1983); *Yb. Heather Soc.* (1981): 71; Nelson, 'James Walker Porter of Carryduff', *Yb. Heather Soc.* (1984): 24-34; —, *An Irish flower garden repertory* (1914) (1997), 116.

'Argentea' – see under '**Foliis Argentea**' below.

'Aureafolia'

syn: *Erica vulgaris* 'Aureafolia'; the correct name may be *C. vulgaris* 'Aurea'

'Lovely bright yellow foliage from late winter to early summer. White flowers in autumn.'

Origin: obscure; sold by the Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down, but no history is recorded.

This may be the cultivar 'Aurea', and it should not be confused with *C. vulgaris* 'Aureifolia' which has bronze foliage and purple flowers. 'Aureafolia' does not appear in current catalogues.

refs: *IGPS newsl.* **47** (January 1993): 14; *Yb. Heather Soc.* c. 1970 (1993): 43; Nelson & Deane, '*Glory of Donard*' (1993), 31.

'Bray Head'

A good ground cover – prolific purple flowers. 20cm in height. New foliage in Spring has attractive red, orange and yellow tints.

Origin: collected by Joseph Murphy on Bray Head, Co. Wicklow; introduced by Tabramhill Gardens, Ambleside, Cumbria. Still available.

refs: *Yb. Heather Soc.* (1996): 21-22; Yates (1978), 11; Nelson,

An Irish flower garden replanted (1997), 117.

'Caleb Threlkeld'

Very prostrate shrub, foliage mid- to dark green, flowers pink.

Origin: a chance gathering of cuttings of ling growing on the coastal cliffs at the Bridge of Allen, Co. Clare, yielded two distinctive prostrate cultivars, this one and 'Clare Carpet'; collected and introduced by Dr E. Charles Nelson. Registered in 1984. Still available.

refs: *Yb. Heather Soc.* (1984): 71; — (1985): 67; — (1986): 42.

'Carn Gold'

Syn: 'Carngold'

Foliage golden throughout the year; considered to be one of the best yellow foliage cultivars.

Origin: a sport on 'Boskoop', noticed and propagated by Patrick Glass, Maghera, Co. Londonderry; registered by P. Glass in 1990. Still available.

refs: *Yb. Heather Soc.* (1990): 67; — (1991): 38.

'Celtic Gold'

Shrub to 0.5m tall; foliage bright yellow shading to yellow-green; flowers white.

Origin: a chance seedling in John Morris's nursery, The Locks Nursery, Scarva, Co. Armagh; he propagated and named it. Still available.

refs: *Moorea* **8** (1990): 41; *Yb. Heather Soc.* (1990): 66; — (1991): 34.

'Clare Carpet'

Prostrate shrub, foliage bright emerald green in Summer, 'with wisp shoots of pale pink flowers.'

Origin: a chance gathering by Dr E. Charles Nelson of cuttings of ling growing on the coastal cliffs at the Bridge of Allen, Co. Clare, yielded two distinctive prostrate cultivars, this one and 'Caleb Threlkeld' which tends to be more prostrate. This was registered in 1984, and it is still available.

refs: Nelson, *An Irish flower garden* (1984), 98; —, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 111; *Yb. Heather Soc.* (1984): 72; — (1985): 67; *Ir. garden* **2** (6) (November-December 1993): 13.

'Coccinea'

Dark flowers (purple); foliage silver-grey.

Origin: This name first appeared, as far as can be discovered, in the *General catalogue* of Rodger, M'Clelland & Co., Newry, Co. Down. Plants bearing this name are still available but may not be the original clone.

ref: Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 82; *Yb. Heather Soc.* (1987): 23.

'County Antrim'

A plant of ling, apparently with this name, was in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in 1953, but it could just have been the provenance and not intended as a cultivar name (but see also 'County Wicklow' below).

ref: McClintock (1972), 25.

'County Wicklow'

syn: 'Meta Archer', 'County Antrim'

Low growing, shoots recumbent; flower pink, 'double'

Origin: A double-blossomed ling from the shores of Lough Dan where it was found by Miss Meta Archer in 1933. Much erroneous information about this cultivar's origins has been published, but its true origins were recorded by R. Ll. Praeger in 1938. Mrs Daphne Maxwell confirmed Praeger's account.

I do know that my aunt Miss M. F. Archer ('Meta') found a very pretty double flowered ling somewhere on Ballinrush Hill above Lough Dan and I believe she gave it to Miss Wynne of Avoca to propagate. I think that Miss Wynne did give cuttings or plants on to some Nursery to propagate on a large scale as she wouldn't

have had facilities or I imagine wanted to do it on a large scale. ... Ballinrush was my father's home and his sisters lived there for a great part of their lives ... My great-uncle (Miss M. F. Archer's uncle) William Archer FRS. ... was secretary of the Dublin Microscopical Club which he helped to found and of which Robert Lloyd Praeger was later also secretary. The latter was a friend of the Archer family, and use to visit them at Ballinrush when on his botanical excursions there. I mention this as it gives weight to his statement in the *Bull. Roy. Hort. Arbor. Soc. Ir.* note ... In other words he [Praeger] would have known the situation personally rather than by hearsay.

I have no idea of the date when my aunt found the double heather but I always knew of it since a child and I think it was Miss Wynne who named it 'County Wicklow'. There was always a slight feeling of disappointment - at the least - that it was not given the name Meta Archer or Miss M. F. Archer.

Probably given by Miss Winifred Wynne to Maxwell & Beale, the Dorset nurserymen, during the 1930s. A superb heather, still widely available.

awards: AGM.

refs: Daphne Maxwell (*in litt.* 25 October 1983); *Bull. Roy. Hort. Soc. Ireland* **1** (8) (1938): 137-138; Nelson, 'The origin of *Calluna vulgaris* cv. County Wicklow', *Ir. nat. journ.* **20** (1981): 212; —, *An Irish flower garden* (1984), 98; —, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 111-112; *IGPS news* **7** **26** (October 1987): 4; *Moorea* **10** (1993): 35-40.

illust: *RHS A-Z encyclopaedia of garden plants* **1**: 209 (1996).

'Flame of Fire'

With spring-coloured foliage; no further description traced.

Origin: A seedling raised by J. W. Porter, at Carryduff; 'raised in Carryduff ... true to its name.'

This name does not appear in current catalogues; the cultivar may be extinct.

refs: *Ulster garden handbook* (1960): 46; Nelson, 'James Walker Porter of Carryduff', *Yb. Heather Soc.* (1984): 24-34.

'Foliis Argentea'

With 'silvery leaves'.

c. 1881

Origin: The earliest record of this cultivar name is in the Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, catalogue no. **54**, dated 1902. An earlier record of a cultivar, perhaps the same one, with silver leaves, and named 'Argentea' is in Rodger, M'Clelland & Co's *General catalogue*.

'Foliis Argentea' does not appear in current catalogues; the cultivar may be extinct.

ref: Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 82.

c. 1953

'Foliis Aurea'

Foliage 'bronzy gold in winter'.

Origin: The earliest record of this cultivar name is in the Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, catalogue no. **54**, dated 1902. This name does not appear in current catalogues; the cultivar may be extinct.

ref: Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 83. c. 1933

'Hibernica'

Dark green foliage, flowers mauve, single, flowering from September until November.

Origin: said to have come from Ireland; the name was in use by 1933, but of course it may have been so named because it flowered very late in winter (*hibernicus* = pertaining to winter).

Still in cultivation.

ref: Chapple (1952), 92.

'Leslie Slinger'

'Ordinary in flower but quite magnificent in foliage. As the new growth appears and ripens, it assumes glorious shades of gold and reddish-bronze. Compact and vigorous.'

Origin: collected by Fred Chapple and named after Leslie Slinger of the Slieve Donard Nursery which introduced it. Still available.

ref: Nelson & Deane, *'Glory of Donard'* (1993), 31.

'Minima Smith's Variety'

syn: 'Smith's Variety' (not to be confused with the other cultivar 'Minima' (see Underhill (1972: 109)).

Compact, mat-forming shrub; foliage light green in summer, becoming red-brown winter; flowers light pink-purple. 'The smallest and daintiest thing in heathers, 24/- per dozen'; 'tiny tufts of bronzy moss'

Origin: a witch's broom on a heather growing on the hills near Newry and is said to have been found by Thomas Smith of Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry. However, the date of introduction was about 1930, ten years after Tom Smith's death.

Maxwell & Patrick (1966: 82) refer to the 'late' Mr. Smith, but as with the history of *Erica cinerea* 'Rose Queen' (qv), the person referred to is George Norman Smith, not his father (a mistake also made by Underhill (1972: 109)). G. N. Smith informed Maxwell that

while out walking on a mountainside near Newry he noticed a bush of *C. vulgaris* which had a queer branched growth half-way up one branch. It suggested to him the witches' broom that is often seen on birch trees (the swollen stem from which springs short twiggy growths giving a besom-like appearance). He took the branch home, and rooted cuttings from the witches' broom sprigs. It would be interesting to know if this lovely, mossy heath is the result of a gall attack on the parent plant. The reddish-purple flowers are quite freely produced, and the foliage reddens in winter.

This is still available.

refs: McClintock (1972), 25; Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 83.

'Mizen Head'

syn: sometimes incorrectly spelled 'Mizzen Head'

A creeping plant, to 5cm tall; dark green foliage with light pink flowers.

Origin: found on Mizen Head, west Co. Cork, by Peter Cox, at the same time as *Ulex gallii* 'Mizen Head', and introduced by Peter Cox, Glendoick Gardens Ltd., Perth, Scotland. This name does not appear in current catalogues; the cultivar may be extinct.

refs: P. Cox (*in litt.* 2 November 1983, 8 February 1998); Yates (1978), 16.

'Nudicapsula'

'Calyx does not open up like other Callunas whilst the flowers are fresh, but opens later to expose the capsules which are larger than usual and carry a greater quantity of seed.'

Origin: connected in some way, not now remembered, with James Walker Porter of Carryduff, Co. Down; the cultivar was in cultivation at the RHS Garden, Wisley, in 1938, apparently from him, but it does not appear in current catalogues; the cultivar may be extinct.

ref: D. C. McClintock (*in litt.* 16 November 1985).

'Red Hugh'

No description traced; foliage coloured.

Origin: a chance seedling found in Thomas Elliott's garden at Killowen, Rostrevor, in the 1960s; it was probably a cross between 'Robert Chapman' and 'Blazeaway' which were growing there. It was apparently introduced by Daisy Hill Nurseries, Newry, but does not appear in any current catalogues and may be extinct.

Contrary to the account in the *Yearbook of The Heather Society* (1990), this was not named after 'Red' Hugh

O'Donnell of Donegal (1571-1602), but, at the suggestion of Miss Elliott, was named after Hugh O'Hare, one of the gardeners employed by Daisy Hill Nurseries.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 83; *Yb. Heather Soc.* (1990): 67; — (1993): 47 [name only]. before 1930

'Roland Haagen'

To 15cm tall; flowers mauve; golden-green leaves in summer; in winter shoots orange with deeper tips.

Origin: found by Rijnus Zwijnenburg as a sport on a green foliated plant near Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Waterford; introduced by Rijnus Zwijnenburg, and named after a friend. Still available; recommended by The Heather Society.

awards: AGM

refs: Yates (1978), 17; D. McClintock (*in litt.* 19 August 1978).

'Rostrevor Pride'

Foliage is orange in summer, flowers lavender; a bushy erect shrub.

Origin: perhaps from Rostrevor, Co. Down, Northern Ireland – 'a Heather Society member says he believes it comes from Ireland.' I wonder if this is 'Red Hugh'?

refs: D. McClintock (*in litt.* 18 December 1982); *Yb. Heather Soc.* (1986): 43.

'Ruby Slinger'

'New growths emerge creamy-yellow until the whole plant is bright yellow ... splendid white flowers'; a shrub to 35cm tall.

Origin: Fred Chapple gave this plant to the Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, and named it after Mrs Leslie (Ruby) Slinger. It was collected by Chapple on the Calf of Man. Introduced by Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down. Still in cultivation – 'outstanding'.

ref: Nelson & Deane, *'Glory of Donard'* (1993), 32.

'Saint Patrick'

Foliage is bright terracotta in spring and winter, the colouring most noticeable in April; flowers mauve.

Origin: found on St Patrick's Day 1928 on Colin Mountain, Belfast, Co. Antrim, by J. Walker Porter. When the plant was found the basal growth had been partly destroyed by fire in 1970.

[I] first commenced to grow heathers in 1921. The discovery of a common heather with brilliant leaf colouring on Colin Mountain on St. Patrick's Day, 1928, started [my] hobby of collecting unusual heathers. The above heather was named *Calluna vulgaris* "St. Patrick". This was actually a basal growth on a heather partly destroyed by fire. ... [it] is a dirty green in a site facing east, where it gets the morning sun only, but in a position facing south it is a bright terracotta in spring, and a terracotta red in winter.*

This was in cultivation at the RHS Garden, Wisley, in 1938.

refs: *Ulster garden handbook* (1960), 44, 46*; Nelson, James Walker Porter of Carryduff, *Yb. Heather Soc.* (1984): 24-34; —, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 115.

'Silver Queen'

syn: *Erica vulgaris* 'Silver Queen'; *E. vulgaris* 'Silver Queen' "Daisy Hill Form", 'Silver Queen (Daisy Hill Variety)'

'Its growths are quite prostrate and are covered with a silvery tomentum, its flowers are pale pink'; 'a new plant with long silvery hairs on the foliage'; 'beautiful glaucous foliage and pink flowers. 1½ft.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. There have probably been two ling clones named 'Silver Queen', the earliest of which was named and introduced by G. N. Smith.

To confuse matters considerably, according to Peter McCann, a second 'Silver Queen' was a chance seedling found by Paddy Hanratty in Daisy Hill Nursery, and it was propagated too. This explains the post-war catalogue

entries, for example in no. 147 where this cultivar is described as 'A new plant'.

In the early 1980s, Daisy Hill Nurseries listed both 'Silver Queen', and 'Silver Queen' "Daisy Hill Form", clearly indicating that there were two different plants being grown under the one name at the nursery itself. Peter McCann and John Morris both recalled plants differing in habit, one being erect, and the other tending to spread, the latter being a 'nicer' plant. They concurred that the plant known as the "Daisy Hill Form" was the erect one.

Whether the clone currently available is the prostrate one – the first one that came from Daisy Hill Nursery – cannot be determined without comparing plants with the original description. Descriptions given by recent authorities such as Small & Small (1992: 'broad, spreading habit ... lavender flowers ... [height] 40cm') suggest that the currently available clone is not the original one. It is also uncertain whether two different clones are still available in the trade.

awards: the currently available cultivar has received the AGM.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 83-84.

'White Carpet'

More or less prostrate plant (to 15cm), foliage green, white flowers

Origin: Fred Chapple collected several variants of ling on Calf of Man and passed them to Leslie Slinger (cf. 'Leslie Slinger', 'Ruby Slinger'); introduced by Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down. Still available.

ref: Nelson & Deane, *'Glory of Donard'* (1993), 33.



Camellia

Theaceae.

C. reticulata 'Helen Lamb'

Floriferous plant; flowers pink

Origin: from Malahide, Co. Dublin, a seedling raised by Dr J. G. D. Lamb at his home. Introduced, and named after Dr Lamb's wife by Dr Neil Murray, Regional Nursery, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.

The name is apparently not established, nor has it been registered with the International Camellia Society.

ref: N. Murray (pers. comm. 1998)

'Lady Ardilaun'

'Flowers about 2½ inches across, having a row of broad guard petals of the purest white, the anemone centre is also pure white with a tinge of primrose.'

Origin: named presumably after Lady Ardilaun who lived at St Anne's, Clontarf, Dublin. It was a Japanese cultivar, introduced by Mrs Gerald Waller and put into commerce by B. S. Williams, Upper Holloway, London.

It is grown at Savill Garden, Windsor, in the national collection.

ref: *The garden* 36 (14 September 1889): 247

C. x williamsii 'Shimna'

syn: *Camellia saluenensis* forma; 'Salonica'

'Bearing richer coloured flowers. These are bright carmine in bud opening to carmine-pink. A remarkably fine plant'.

Origin: from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down. 'We are pleased to offer strong young plants grown from cuttings' but there is no indication of source. Almost certainly a hybrid seedling (*C. saluenensis* x *japonica*) raised by Harry Bryce.

'This is the plant previously catalogued by us as "saluenensis forma".'

refs: Nelson & Deane, *'Glory of Donard'* (1993), 33; *New Zealand Camellia bull.* 17 (1992): 6.

C. saluenensis x *reticulata*

A hybrid; no description traced.

Origin: from Headfort House, Kells, Co. Meath; introduced by Lord Headfort. Lady Moore reported that

Camellia saluenensis ... is of bushy habit ... The flowers are shaped like those of *C. reticulata*, of a beautiful soft pink shade, very silky in texture. The late Lord Headfort was given a plant ... [and] crossed it with *C. reticulata*, and this cross and the type have proved hardy. I saw many fine, bushy young plants there [Headfort] growing in the open among Rhododendrons, last August [1943].

ref: Moore, 'Camellias', *Bull. Roy. Hort. Soc. Ireland* 1 (21) (November 1944), 326-327.



Campanula

Campanulaceae. Bellflowers.

C. alpina 'Tomentosa Alba'

'A remarkably fine plant, with hoary foliage and large pure white bells on spikes 9ins high.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 84.

C. carpathica 'Lissadell Selected White'

'A very compact growing plant, with pure white flowers freely produced; 6 inches.'

Origin: from Lissadell, Sligo, Co. Sligo.

refs: *Lissadell price list* 1913, 18; Lamb & Bowe (1995): 200.

C. cochlearifolia 'Lissadell Variety'

syn: *C. pusilla* 'Lissadell Variety'

Flowers much paler than 'Miss Willmott', very free blooming, compact, 3 inches tall.

Origin: from Lissadell, Sligo, Co. Sligo

refs: *Lissadell suppl. price list* 1916, 4; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 180.

C. garganica 'W. H. Paine'

'A fine new form of obscure origin was found at the Tully nursery; its colour is a deep imperial violet-blue relieved by a white eye. To my mind it is by far the most beautiful form'; 'a very beautiful and vigorous variety with blue rays and a very sharply-defined large white centre'; 'a charming Alpine *Campanula* ... the spreading growths were covered with violet-blue, star-shaped flowers, measuring ¾ inch across and having white centres'

Origin: probably a seedling that was spotted in the Tully Nursery and named after the nursery's manager, W. H. Paine (his nickname was 'Daddy Paine'). This cultivar was distributed from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, to the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, in October 1914.

awards: AM (RHS, July 1914, shown by Messrs Watson & Sons, Clontarf)

refs: Hornibrook, 'Dwarf Campanulas – easy and difficult', *Ir. gardening* 9 (1914): 113-115; — 9 (1914): 113; ~~before 1959~~ *Hort. Soc.* 40 (1914): Proceedings cxxxviii; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden* (1984), 141-142; —, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 176-177; Lamb & Bowe (1995): 201.

illust: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 40 (1914): fig 68.

C. hederacea 'Cranmoreense'

'Brighter in colour' than ordinary *C. hederacea*.

Origin: the name suggests that this came from a garden called Cranmore, the most famous of which was the one created by John Templeton in Malone, a suburb of Belfast; introduced by Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down.

ref: Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 84.

C. hostei 'Pallida'

before 1944

'with flowers of the palest possible shade of blue; a good thing';

'New and beautiful.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down; stated to have been a seedling from *C. hostei* 'Alba', and 'quite as free' flowering.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 84.

C. persicifolia 'Daisy Hill'

Flowers very large in two rows, with thick blue petals; 'without grace but a good border flower'; 'It produced 3ft spikes of intense semi-double flowers of a beautiful pale blue.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down.

refs: *The garden* 64 (1903): 37; Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 84-85.

C. persicifolia [Irish double white]

'Very full double white flowers, with a green button centre.'

Origin: found in Mrs Anne Maloney's garden, Windy Ridge, Rochestown, Co. Cork, by Stephen Taffler in July 1990 during a tour by members of the Hardy Plant Society. It is probably an old cultivar, but as it has no name it is being marketed under the above name in 1997 by Monksilver Nursery, Cottingham, Cambridgeshire, England, and other nurseries.

refs: S. Taffler (*in litt.* 12 March 1998); Monksilver Nursery catalogue October 1997, 21; *Cotswold Garden Flowers catalogue* 1998, 9

C. persicifolia 'Lissadell'

syn.: *C. persicifolia* 'Lissadell Variety'

'Huge light blue bells.'

Origin: from Lissadell, Sligo, Co. Sligo. 'A good doer'. Also offered as seed

refs: *Lissadell 1st suppl. to 1920 catalogue*: 2; *Price list of fresh Lissadell seed* (937-1938), 10.

C. persicifolia 'Maxima Duplex'

'A vigorous variety with stems 3ft to 4ft high, and immense duplicate deep blue flowers.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 85.

C. persicifolia 'Newry Giant'

Flowers very large, semi-double, pure white, thickly set along stems

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down.

refs: *The garden* 64 (1903): 37; Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 85.

C. poscharskyana 'Glandore'

'Profusion of brighter violet blue stars on a more compact plant.'

Origin: the name suggests that this came from Glandore, Co. Cork, but neither Peter Lewis (holder of the national collection of *Campanula*, Padlock Croft, West Wratting, Cambridge) nor I have any knowledge of its history.

ref: *Padlock Croft Index hortensis* (1996), 12.

C. poscharskyana 'Lisduggan Variety'

syn. *C. poscharskyana* 'Lilac Form'

'A particularly pleasing and unusual colour form. The lilac-pink flowers and red stems make an attractive combination. Trailing.'

Origin: from Lisduggan Lodge, Waterford, Co. Waterford; introduced by Mrs Heather. The earliest listing I have found is under the name 'Lilac Form' in the Autumn 1943 catalogue from Ballawley Alpine Nursery; the name was changed to 'Lisduggan Variety' by the Autumn of 1945.

refs: *Ballawley Nursery catalogue* Autumn 1943- Spring 1944, 9; — (1945-46), 9.

C. pusilla 'Lissadell Variety' = *C. cochlearifolia* 'Lissadell Variety'

C. raineri x *pusilla*

'quite a beautiful bell-flower. The influence of *C. raineri* is easily seen in the leaves and shape of the flower, that of *C. pallaris* 1903 so easily discernable. The hybrid is larger in the leaves than either of the parents, and also in the flowers, but in shape they show unmistakably the influence of *C. raineri*; the colour of the flowers is difficult to describe, but might be called light rosy lilac. The inflorescence too departs altogether from either of the parents, being a trailing loose raceme ... Although it is not easy to see any connection with *C. pulla* ... the label in the seed pot is still the one which Mr Ball wrote himself, and must therefore be accepted as correct.'

Origin: raised by C. F. Ball, at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin; the hybrid was made in 1914 and bloomed in 1917:

in the summer of 1914, the late Mr. Ball ... made some crosses between various species of *Campanula*. The seeds were sown when ripe ... During 1915 a few seedlings appeared and at first grew slowly, and for nearly two years did not seem quite happy. The seedlings, however, were cared for as well as possible, and have gradually increased in strength, and ... two of them have flowered.'

c. 1920

The original clone is extinct, and could only be propagated vegetatively; the hybrid could be recreated.

ref: Besant, 'A hybrid *Campanula*', *Ir. gardening* 12 (1917): 117-118.

illustr: *Ir. gardening* 12 (1917): 118.

C. rotundifolia 'Pallida'

'Flowers are white just tinged with blue'; 'it runs slowly at the root forming a dense mass, in fact when the forest of flower stems begins to rise it looks like a tuft of grass. It grows about 6 inches high, and has flowers of the softest blue.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down; described as 'a seedling raised here' and as 'another Daisy Hill seedling having most desirable parts'.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 85. before 1903

C. x tymonsii

'Neat, pretty little plant, one of the latest to flower and also one of the bluest¹'; 'a distinct and very pretty plant with pale blue flowers, likes partial shade².'

Origin: Peter Lewis comments that 'we look in vain for original authority of any sort', so the history of this hybrid is obscure. I know it was being sold by Irish nurseries 1995 including Lissadell and Daisy Hill Nursery in the 1910s.

The name is intriguing and I suggest this plant is connected with the Revd Frederick Tymons of Baskin Hill, Drumcondra, Co. Dublin, after whom a daffodil was named, and from whom too surely came the cultivar of *Helleborus niger* named 'Baskin Hill'. Tymons could have raised it, or it may have been a chance seedling at Baskin Hill.

The earliest reference I have found to it (so far) is in *The garden* on 31 July 1886: before 1945

Among other good Bellflowers now blooming, two of the best are varieties of *C. Tymonsii*, which somewhat resemble *C. carpatica*, but have darker coloured flowers.

The suggested parentage of this *Campanula* is *C. pyramidalis* x *C. carpatica*. var. *turbanica*.

refs: *Padlock Croft index hortensis* 1996, 16¹; *Lissadell price list* 1913, 20²; *Daisy Hill Nursery catalogue* no. 83 [c. 1912], 13 (name only); *The garden* 30 (31 July 1886): 96.



Canna
Cannaceae. Canna lily.

C. florabunda

syn: the specific name, correctly *floribunda*, is unlikely to be valid; in any case this is a "variety" (i.e. a cultivar).
'A dwarf-habited variety (no more than two or two and a-half feet)... it produces its bright scarlet flower-heads at all times of the season.'

Origin: from Rodger, M'Clelland & Co., Newry, Co. Down.
refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 85.



Cardamine
Brassicaceae (Cruciferae). Lady's smock.

C. heptaphylla 'Guincho'

syn: *C. heptaphylla* Guincho Form [not established]
Plant vigorous, to 80cm tall; flowers white with pink 'eye'.

Origin: originally from the garden of Mrs Vera Mackie, Guincho, Helen's Bay, Co. Down, and via Drs Bill and Gretta Lennon, came to Gary Dunlop, Ballyrogan Nurseries, Newtownards, who has named and introduced it commercially.

refs: G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 25 January 1998); *Ballyrogan Nurseries 1997 plant list*.



Carnegia = Neobuxbaumia
Cactaceae
See sub-section **Cacti**



Carpenteria
Philadelphaceae.

C. californica 'Glasnevin'

Flowers with overlapping petals; leaves rich dark green above, paler underneath. Panicles terminal, with 5 flowers, c. 8cm across, each with 5-7 petals 3.5 x 3cm.

Origin: from National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, but otherwise its history is unknown. This clone can be propagated vegetatively, by cuttings.

refs: *The plantsman* 12 (1990): 188; *Ir. garden* 4 (3) (May/June 1995): [26-27]; *The garden* 122 (1997): 598-601.

William Edward Gumbleton of Belgrove, Queenstown [Cobh], Co. Cork recorded a double-flowered form, but no further information has been traced about this plant (see *The plantsman* 12 (1990): 188).



Castanea
Fagaceae. Spanish chestnut, sweet chestnut.

C. sativa 'Purpurea'

Leaves large (to 12cm broad), purple when young, especially on the upper half, coppery in autumn.

Origin: the original tree grew in Sir John Ross-of-Bladensburg's garden, Rostrevor House, Rostrevor, Co. Down but is now presumed to have disappeared. I saw nothing like it when at the site a few years ago.

refs: Elwes & Henry, *Trees of Great Britain & Ireland* III (1909), 852; Bean, *Trees & shrubs* I (1970, 8th ed): 532; Nelson & Walsh, *Trees of Ireland* (1993), 106, 234.



Cattleya
Orchidaceae

Cattleya labiata 'Glasnevin Variety'

c. 1880

No description traced.

Origin: from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin; This orchid was shown at the Royal Horticultural Society, London, in 1919. A decade earlier (January 1909) plants had been distributed from Glasnevin.

refs: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 45 (1919-1920): cxiii; Ms register of donations from the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.



Cedrus
Pinaceae. Cedar.

C. deodara 'Nivea'

Broad, pyramidal tree, with dense foliage; branches spreading; drooping leaves pure white.

Origin: from Castlewellan, Co. Down; presumably a chance seedling which occurred at Castlewellan.

refs: *Gard. chron.* 25 (ser. 3)(1899): 399; Elwes & Henry, *Trees of GB & Ireland* II (1908), 477.

illust: *Gard. chron.* 25 (ser. 3)(1899): fig. 146.

C. libani 'Comte de Dijon'

syn: *C. libani* var. *nanum*

A slow-growing tree to 5m tall and c. 4m broad; branches distinctly horizontal; leaves long (to 2.5cm), fine (c. 0.5mm diameter), needle-like, tapering gradually to a fine point, at tips of growing shoots singly or in tufts.

Origin: introduced by Barbier & Fils, Orleans, France. While originally distributed from France, H. J. Welch had designated the plant growing on the Rock Garden, National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, as the "type" plant. Another was reported by Hornibrook in F. D. Cairnes' garden, Killester, Co. Dublin, but this is perhaps no longer growing. The plant at Glasnevin, on the Rock-garden, has recently (1995-1997) started to show clear signs of more vigorous growth, and may be reverting.

refs: Hornibrook, *Dwarf conifers* (1923), 25-26; Welch, *Man. dwarf conifers* (1979), 150.

illust: Nelson & McCracken, *'The brightest jewel'* (1987), 221.



Celmisia
Asteraceae. New Zealand mountain daisy.

Celmisias continue to attract and puzzle. Among what appears to be all chaff there is really a fair proportion of good seeds which germinate fairly well, but the young plants want to be planted out as soon as they are fit to handle. They then grow away fairly fast, but each seedling seems to differ from its neighbour. Mr. Farrer wrote of them I think, as having flowers which appear to be too small for the plant, and there is truth in this, but if they never flowered at all they would be well worth growing for their leaves alone, both front and reverse, and the flowers of some of the forms, such as **spectabilis argentea**, would arrest attention in any company. [*Lissadell price list* 1931-1932, 5]

Celmisia is most interesting. Raised from seed they show endless variation. [*Lissadell price list* 1931-1932, 37]

C. semicordata 'Lissadell'

syn: *C. coriacea* Lissadell form [not valid]

Origin: presumably a plant that came, via Dr Bill Lennon, from Lissadell, Co. Sligo; this is listed by Gary Dunlop,

Ballyrogan Nurseries, Newtownards, Co. Down, but was not named and listed as such by Lissadell.

refs: G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 25 January 1998, 3 April 1998); *Ballyrogan Nurseries plant lists* 1996, 1997, 1998 [without description].

C. spectabilis 'Argentea'

Silvery leaves, large sturdy white daisy flowers; 1ft.

Origin: as this is listed by Lissadell Nursery, Co Sligo, and as the nursery raised plants from seed, I am tempted to wonder if there is a connection with 'David Shackleton'. On the whole I consider this is unlikely, given the history of that particular plant.

ref.: *Lissadell Nursery catalogue*.

Ballyrogan Hybrids [not a valid cultivar name]

Origin: Seedlings from open-pollinated plants of various species are offered for sale under a "collective" name that is not valid. Gary Dunlop informed me that these are 'a very variable group of self-sown seedlings, mostly of the smaller sprawling sub-shrubs, *C. allanii*, *C. angustifolia*, *C. incana*, etc. ...'. At a later stage he may select and name clones.

refs: G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 25 January 1998); *Ballyrogan Nurseries plant lists* 1996, 1997 [without description].

'David Shackleton'

syn: *Celmisia semicordata* 'David Shackleton'

Leaves in a rosette, brilliant white-silver; flowers sometime malformed, otherwise large, daisy-like, rays white, disc yellow.

Origin: David Shackleton obtained this from National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, before about 1980, and kept it in his own collection. I named it in his honour in 1990. 'David Shackleton' was introduced into general circulation from the Shackleton Garden, Beech Park, Clonsilla, Co. Dublin, in the early 1990s.

The original plant (which David pointed out to me) was growing in the Scree Bed at Glasnevin, and looked scruffy and unpromising. The label on it indicated that the source of Jack Drake's nursery, Aviemore, Scotland. One day David inveigled a gardener who was working at the Scree Bed to give him a piece of the plant, which David did not recognize. When transferred into Beech Park, the plant grew vigorously and changed from the proverbial ugly duckling into a handsome swan. David was highly amused by the transformation, as he was most critical of the standards of gardening at Glasnevin.

refs: Nelson, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 203; *Moorea* 8 (1990): 41-42; *Ir. garden* 1 (3) (June-July 1992): 12-13; *The garden* 115 (1990): 430-435; Dillon, *Garden artistry* (1995), 91-92.

illusts: *Ir. garden* 1 (3) (June-July 1992); 12; *The garden* 115 (1990): 430; Dillon, *Garden artistry* (1995), 91.

'Harry Bryce'

syn. *C. coriacea* 'Harry Brice'

Dwarf plant, forms neat, small rosettes; leaves green above with silvery edges.

Origin: from Harry Bryce, late propagator of the Slieve Donard Nursery (see *The garden* 118 (1993): 105-107), via Philip Wood; named and introduced by Gary Dunlop, Ballyrogan Nurseries, Co. Down.

Harry Bryce gave me some of this and I grew it for several years in Dublin; it was a very compact plant. It was a chance seedling among a batch of otherwise normal plants.

refs: G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 25 January 1998); *Ballyrogan Nurseries 1997 plant list* [as *C. coriacea* 'Harry Brice', without description]; *The RHS plant finder* 1995-1996.



Cephalaria

Dipsacaceae. Scabious.

C. alpina 'Ballawley Form'

syn: *Scabiosa alpina* Ballawley Form

'Large-flowered form ... deep mauve and it flowers continuously from June onwards'; 12 inches tall.

Origin: from Ballawley Park, Dundrum, Co. Dublin, described as an excellent plant for 'a border front'

ref: *Ballawley Nursery catalogue* Autumn 1952-Spring 1953, 14.



Ceratozamia

Zamiaceae.

C. longifolia "Fusco-viridis"

syn: *Ceratozamia fusco-viridis*

'The leaves of our plant are much recurved towards the apex, and are three metres long, or more ... 8-10 feet long, with 30-40 pairs of leaflets ... which are fuscous brown on their under sides, and dull green on the upper sides ...

Origin: named by Dr David Moore, who reported that 'this species of *Ceratozamia* was brought direct to Ireland from Havana, and is said to be a native of Cuba ... It has been in the collection ... about thirty years [i.e. since 1848]'. The Glasnevin plant, a female, produced cones in 1878, when Moore exhibited it to members of the Royal Dublin Society; it had coned once before..

A plant of this is still in the National Botanic Gardens, [1990] Glasnevin (1998), but whether it is the original one or not is slightly in doubt because a second plant was purchased from William Bull & Sons for two guineas in 1903.

The Latin binomial was a provisional name, and thus was not validly published.

refs: Nelson, 'The cycad collection in the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin', *Moorea* 11 (1995): 14-23; Moore, 'On a supposed new species of *Ceratozamia*', *Scientific Proc. Roy. Dublin Soc.* 2 (1878): 112-114.



Cestrum

Solanaceae.

C. roseum 'Ilnacullin'

syn: *C. elegans* 'Ilnacullin', *C. roseum* 'Ilnacullen'

Flowers rich dark red.

Origin: from Ilnacullin, Glengarriff, Co. Cork; introduced by Treseder's Nursery, Truro, Cornwall

refs: *The plantsman* 9 (1987): 132; *Ir. garden* 4 (3) (May/June 1995): [29].



Ceterach

Aspleniaceae. Rusty-back fern.

See sub-section **Ferns**

c. 1995



Chaenomeles

Rosaceae. Japonica, flowering quince.

C. japonica 'Maulei Magnifica'

'Very large flowers of a rich orange scarlet colour, with the same freedom as the type.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down; 'a decided acquisition'.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 85.

C. speciosa 'Phylis Moore'

Flowers multi-petalled (double), rose-pink; 'a rather sprawling plant, admirable on a wall, with fully double flowers of clear bright pink, darkening with age to a vivid vermilion pink'

Origin: from Knap Hill Nursery, Surrey, England - 'it grew

c. 1952

at Knap Hill Nursery in Surrey, for the chairman, R. C. H. Jenkinson was also much attracted by Irish gardens'. This is named after Lady Moore, née Phylis Paul, wife of Sir Frederick Moore.

A rare plant, it is in the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin. Propagation is evidently difficult, and has to be done by cuttings.

refs: *Ir. garden* 6 (8) (October 1997): 36-38; *Moorea* 3 (1984): 51-54; *Moorea* 10 (1993): 35-40.

illustr: *Ir. garden* 6 (8) (October 1997): 36.

C. x *superba* 'Anemonefield Scarlet'

syn: *Cydonia japonica* 'Anemonefield Scarlet', *Malus* 'Anemonefield Scarlet'.

'The flowers are large, well shaped, scarlet in colour, and the plant is free-flowering.'

Origin: a seedling from 'Simonii', raised by Mr E. McIlwaine at Anemonefield, Carnmoney, Belfast; the original plant was still in existence in the mid-1990s.

I am always hunting for seed, and so I was attracted to *Pyrus simonii* [sic] as being a really good thing, but gives very few seeds, at least with me, and from this plant I raised this variety, which is really a very striking plant when in flower.

Propagation vegetative only, by cuttings.

refs: Moore, '*Cydonia japonica* 'Anemonefield Scarlet', '*Ir. gardening* 11 (1916): 104; *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 43 (1918-1919): 11; R. Maxwell (pers. comm.).

illustr: *Ir. gardening* 11 (1916), 104.

C. x *superba* 'Rowallane Seedling'

syn: *C. x superba* 'Rowallane'; *Cydonia maulei* 'Rowallane Seedling'; *Cydonia japonica* 'Rowallane Seedling'.

'The large reflexed Camellia-like flowers are bright crimson. A magnificent plant for either a wall or a low bank where its spreading habit is effective'.

Origin: the original plant of this chance seedling still flourishes in the outer walled garden at Rowallane, Saintfield, Co. Down, where it arose. The cultivar was introduced by Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down. The name was originally 'Rowallane Seedling', and this should not be shortened to 'Rowallane'.

refs: Thomas, *Gardens of the National Trust* (1979), [49], 205; Walsh, Ross & Nelson, *An Irish florilegium* (1983), 138-139; Nelson & Deane, '*Glory of Donard*' (1993), 33-34; *Ir. garden* 4 (3) (May/June 1995): 36; *Moorea* 10 (1993): 35-40.

illustrs: *An Irish florilegium* (1983), plate 27; Thomas, *Gardens of the National Trust* (1979), plate 1; Nelson & Deane, '*Glory of Donard*' (1993), col. plate 9; *NCCPG national collections directory* (1996), 78.

C. x *superba* 'Ulidia'

syn: *Cydonia maulei* 'Ulidia'

Forms an open spreading bush and bears very large bright scarlet flowers.

Origin: introduced by Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down, and perhaps a seedling raised there. Weber (1963) stated that it was a seedling from 'Rowallane Seedling'.

refs: *Arnoldia* 23 (1963): 63; Nelson & Deane, '*Glory of Donard*' (1993), 34.



Chamaecyparis

Cupressaceae. Cupresses.

C. lawsoniana 'Annesleyana'

syn: *Cupressus annesleyana*

No description traced

Origin: from Castlewellan, Co. Down; introduced by Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down

refs: *Gold medal shrubs* [c. 1924], 8 [name only]; Nelson & Deane, '*Glory of Donard*' (1993), 34-35.

C. lawsoniana 'Argentea Compacta'

syn: 'Argentea'

Medium sized dense specimen with silvery foliage. Not likely to attain more than 5-9 feet.

Origin: 'One of our own introductions'; from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down.

In the 1958-1959 catalogue, the Donard Nursery listed a plant named 'Argentea', and it is obvious that this was the same plant as 'Argentea Compacta' of 1965. Neither before 1916 'Argentea' nor 'Argentea Compacta' are valid cultivar names (being in Latin form), and if this plant survives it will require a new name.

ref: Nelson & Deane, '*Glory of Donard*' (1993), 35.

C. lawsoniana 'Ashton Gold'

'Chrome-yellow foliage; upright habit'; like 'Lutea', habit upright, branches ascending.

Origin: a seedling that occurred at Sam McGredy's home in Portadown, Co. Armagh; introduced by McGredy's in the 1960s. It appears to have been introduced commercially in Europe by Jan Spek, Boskoop, Netherlands.

refs: Billy Douglas (pers. comm.); Welch & Haddow, *The world checklist of conifers* (1993); Krussmann, *Manual of cultivated conifers* (1985, 2nd ed), 72.

C. lawsoniana 'Brennanstown Green'

No description traced; 'very different to 'Pottenii'.

Origin: introduced by Calumet Nurseries, Kilquade, Co. Dublin. The original plant was obtained from John Doyle, Cabinteely, and at that time Tim Wallace was informed that it had originated in Watson's Nursery, Killiney, Co. Dublin.

ref: T. Wallace (*in litt.* 23 January 1998).

C. lawsoniana 'Compacta Viridis'

'Small growing ... forms a vivid green specimen attaining perhaps 6-10 ft.'

Origin: 'Another...selection of our own'; from the Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down.

Like 'Argentea Compacta', this name is not valid, and if the cultivar survives it will require a new name.

ref: Nelson & Deane, '*Glory of Donard*' (1993), 35.

C. lawsoniana 'Gracilis Aurea'

Resembles 'Gracilis' but young leaves yellow at first; 'all the branches are ... pendulous, but the growths of the current season are golden yellow in spring, changing to bright green in autumn, and to dark green in the succeeding year.'

Origin: from Lennox T. Davis, Ogle's Nursery, Hillsborough, Co. Down.

The original plant was raised in the Hillsborough before 1959 Nursery, Co. Down, and was purchased by the late Earl Annesley ... It was very beautiful in colour when I saw it in July 1907 [at Castlewellan].

refs: *Gard. chron.* 16 (ser. 3) (1894): 192; Elwes & Henry, *Trees of GB & Ireland IV* (1910), 1202; Krussmann, *Manual of cultivated conifers* (2nd ed, 1985), 77.

C. lawsoniana 'Headfort'

Foliage blue-green, columnar habit.

Origin: presumed to have come from Headfort House, Kells, Co. Meath, but its history is unknown. There is a fine specimen in the National Arboretum, Castlewellan, Co. Down.

Hillier's manual states only that this was named after Lord Headfort. before 1924

ref: *Hillier's manual* (1991, 6th ed.), 588.

C. lawsoniana 'Intertexta Pendula'

Grows flat, old plants can be 1.5m in height, to 5m across;

foliage like 'Intertexta' but somewhat coarser, branches very pendulous.

Origin: the original plant grows at Mount Usher, Ashford, Co. Wicklow, by the river, and is now (1998) over two metres in height.

Commander Frank Gilliland described this plant in 1947 as 'a curious form of Weeping Cyprus [sic], probably *Cupressus Lawsoniana* [sic]. The leader is much bent over and nearly reaches the ground 10 feet high and 11 feet long, a peculiar shaped tree.'

refs: Krussmann, *Manual of cultivated conifers* (1985, 2nd ed.), 77; Gilliland, 'The conifers at Mount Usher, Co. Wicklow', *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* **72**: 238-239 (1947); J. Anderson (*in litt.* 10 February 1998).

C. lawsoniana 'Kilbogget' – see 'Kilbogget Gold' (below)

C. lawsoniana 'Kilbogget Gold'

syn: ? 'Kilbogget' (see below)

Like 'Alumii' in habit but with soft yellow foliage;

Origin: from Watson's Nursery, Killiney, Co. Dublin. Lamb & Bowe (1995: 174) refer to one named 'Kilbogget', being 'a compact habit and comparatively light green foliage. Its chief attribute is its shape, which makes it a useful screen in smaller gardens.'

refs: *Slieve Donard Nursery catalogue* 1972; Lamb & Bowe (1995): 174.

C. lawsoniana 'Killiney' = 'Killiney Variety'

C. lawsoniana 'Killiney Gold'

Elegant compact habit, foliage yellow.

Origin: from Watson's Nursery, Killiney, Co. Dublin.

ref: Krussmann, *Manual of cultivated conifers* (1985, 2nd ed.), 78; Welch, *The conifer manual I* (1991), 219-229.

C. lawsoniana 'Killiney Variety'

syn: *Cupressus lawsoniana* 'Killiney Variety', *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* 'Killiney'

'A fine upright form, [foliage] grey-green, ... very dense.'

Origin: from Watson's Nursery, Killiney, Co. Dublin.

ref: *Watson's Nursery catalogue* 1954.

C. lawsoniana 'Kilmacurragh Variety'

syn: *C. lawsoniana* 'Kilmacurragh'

'An excellent green form of narrow upright habit'; 'a grand fastigiate form, dark green foliage.'

Origin: presumably a chance seedling raised at Kilmacurragh House, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow; apparently introduced by Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down, but listed by other Irish nurseries, for example, Watsons, Killiney, Co. Dublin, by the early 1950s.

Shortening the name to 'Kilmacurragh' contravenes the rules of nomenclature.

refs: Fitzpatrick, *Sc. Proc. R. Dublin Soc.* **20** (1933); Nelson & Deane, *Glory of Donard* (1993), 35; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden* (1984), 52-53; —, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 53, 55; Welch, *The conifer manual I* (1991), 221.

illust: Welch, *The conifer manual I* (1991), 219.

C. lawsoniana 'Moonlight'

Foliage light green with pale yellow young tips, habit upright, with branching like that of *C. obtusa*.

Origin: 'raised by us' and released about 1963 by Watson's Nursery, Killiney, Co. Dublin; distributed in Europe by J. F. M. Schupper, Haserswoude, Netherlands, after 1975.

refs: Krussmann, *Manual of cultivated conifers* (1985, 2nd ed.), 79; Welch, *The conifer manual I* (1991), 223; *Watson's Nursery catalogue* 1964, 70; Lamb & Bowe (1995): 174.

C. obtusa 'Nana Argentea'

Compact, dwarf conifer 'with clearer variegation' than 'Mariesii'.

Origin: Hornibrook described a plant at the National

Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin, which had come from 'Veitch about thirty years ago' [i.e. c. 1910].

ref: Hornibrook, *Dwarf conifers* (1939, 2nd ed.), 61.

C. thyoides 'Variegata'

syn: *Cupressus thyoides* 'Variegata'

Foliage spotted with yellow.

Origin: from the Hodgins' Nursery, Dunganstown, Co. Wicklow; sent to the Horticultural Society of London's garden at Chiswick in 1831

refs: Loudon, *Arboretum & fruticetum Britannicarum* (1844), 1075; Elwes & Henry, *Trees of GB & Ireland IV* (1910), 1211.



Cheiranthus (wallflowers) – see *Erysimum*



c. 1970

Chionodoxa

Liliaceae. Glory of the snow.

Chionodoxa siehei

syn: *Chionodoxa* 'Moore's Glasnevin Variety'

Flowers opening purple-violet, afterwards turning blue-violet to deep blue with white centres. 'The largest and the most brilliant of all the chionodoxas'.

Origin: a plant with the name 'Moore's Glasnevin Variety' was distributed to H. D. M. Barton in May 1919. As there is no cultivar with such a name, I suggest that the reference is to *Chionodoxa siehei*.

C. siehei was raised at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, in 1904, when Frederick Moore was Keeper, from 'a varied consignment forwarded by Herr Walther Siehe', from Turkey. It was not named until 1925, using plants growing in Glasnevin, so it is probable that during the intervening years 'Moore's Glasnevin Variety' was a useful tag. The 1947 species was stated by Siehe to have been collected on Ala Dag, on the north side of a pass between Bereketli and Farash, in the Antitaurus, Turkey. Baytop & Mathew (1984) note that it has not been re-collected there.

refs: *Curtis's bot. mag.* (1925): tab. 9068; Baytop & Mathew, *The bulbous plants of Turkey* (1984).

illust: *Curtis's bot. mag.* (1925): tab. 9068. before 1933



Chrysanthemum

Asteraceae.

C. latifolium 'Top Sawyer'

'The most noble of all the white Marguerites; a really splendid plant. ... The Gog and Magog of the family; the biggest white Marguerite yet seen'; 'the largest white marguerite yet seen.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* **4** (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 86.

C. leucanthemum = *Leucanthemum vulgare*

C. maximum 'Fiona Coghill' = *Leucanthemum x superbum* 'Fiona Coghill' 1963

C. parthenium 'Rowallane' = *Tanacetum parthenium* 'Rowallane'

For a number of years the garden chrysanthemum has been labelled *Dendranthema*, but in 1997, the name reverted to *Chrysanthemum* (see Brummitt, 'Chrysanthemum once again', *The garden* **122** (1997): 662-663).

'Eastwood Pink'

Flowers medium-coloured pink.

Origin: a 'greenhouse chrysanthemum' of 'our own raising', 1908

from Eastwood Nurseries, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow.
ref: *Eastwood Nurseries catalogue* [c. 1952]: 14.

'Pink Chessington'

No description traced.

Origin: Eastwood Nurseries, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow.
ref: *Eastwood Nurseries catalogue*.



Chrysolepis

Fagaceae.

C. chrysophylla 'Obovata'

syn : *Castanea chrysophylla*; *Castanopsis chrysophylla*

'Curious dwarf shrubby variety; leaves are remarkably distinct in shape, being obovate, oval, or almost orbicular, always rounded or even flattish at the apex and only ½in. to 1in. long. They are yellow beneath when young.'

Origin: raised from seed obtained from North America by Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down about 1914; there was a plant at Kew in 1928 which fruited, but this cultivar is not in cultivation there now. A plant was received at Glasnevin in August 1932 (as "Obtusatum") and planted in the Upper Shrubbery – it is not present today.

refs: Bean, *Trees & shrubs I* (1970, 8th ed): 612; Nelson, *The new plantsman 4* (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 86.



Cineraria – see *Pericallis*



Clematis

Ranunculaceae.

C. recta 'Purpurea'

syn: *C. pallasii* 'Foliis Purpurea'

'A very handsome plant with purple foliage and white flowers, to 5ft'.

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. 'A seedling raised here from one of the forms of *C. recta*.'; listed among 'Specialities new or rare' in catalogue no. 56. This is still in cultivation.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman 4* (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 87.

'Blue Rosette'

'A remarkable new variety... has hundreds [of sepals]. They are closely packed like the pages of a book, being delicate pale blue in colour. It is natural that such a solid flower has great lasting qualities. An unusual and beautiful climber.' (Patens Group)

Origin: a plant (maybe a seedling) that turned up in a batch received from an English nursery; introduced by the Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down. 'No one thought much of the variety as the flower head always fell over on the thin stems.'

refs: Nelson & Deane, *'Glory of Donard'* (1993), 36; W. A. Bingham (*in litt.* 6 August 1991).



Colchicum

Colchicaceae.

C. speciosum 'Maximum'

Magnificent flowers of a deep rich crimson colour; like a large tulip, of vigorous growth, very fine.

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. E. A. Bowles obtained plants from Newry:

I bought a very large, rosy purple variety as *maximum* from Smith of Newry. It has not increased as well as I could wish, and I hope it may have done better with others, as it is a handsome late-flowering kind. c. 1952

refs: Bowles, *Crocus & Colchicum* (1924), 172-173; Nelson, *The new plantsman 4* (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 87.

C. speciosum 'Newry Giant' – probably 'Maximum' (above).



Columnnea

Gesneriaceae.

c. 1914

Dr Brian Morley carried out an experimental breeding programme involving Jamaican species of *Columnnea* while he was taxonomist at the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, between 1969 and 1975. Only 3 hybrids were named but seven other crosses were described, without receiving cultivar names.

ref: Morley, 'More *Columnnea* hybrids', *The gloxinian 25* (1) (January-February 1975): 5-7.

C. harrisii x hispida 'Glasnevin Promise'

Young foliage with a dense covering of velvety red hairs; leaves pale green, hairs on leaves longer and coarser than in *Columnnea hispida*; corolla yellow with orange stripes, with red hairs.

Origin: an artificial hybrid (*Columnnea harrisii* ♂ x *hispida* ♀); synthesized on 30 September 1970 by Dr Brian Morley) raised at the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin, during scientific studies and later selected as garden-worthy and named by him.

Probably now extinct; certainly not in the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin. If it can be traced it should be propagated by stem cuttings, although Morley noted that 'there was complete uniformity of F₁ progeny when grown from seed'. c. 1900

ref: Morley, 'More *Columnnea* hybrids', *The gloxinian 25* (1) (January-February 1975): 5-7.

C. hirsuta x argentea 'Glasnevin Prospect'

A robust plant; leaves with silver sheen due to short, appressed silvery hairs; corolla lemon-yellow with red stripes.

Origin: an artificial hybrid (*Columnnea hirsuta* var. *fawcettii* ♀ x *argentea* ♂); synthesized on 5 October 1970 by Dr Brian Morley) raised at the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, during scientific studies, and later selected as garden-worthy and named. before 1957

Probably now extinct; certainly not in the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin. If it can be traced it should be propagated by stem cuttings, although as with 'Glasnevin Promise', Morley noted that 'there was complete uniformity of F₁ progeny grown from seed'.

ref: Morley, 'More *Columnnea* hybrids', *The gloxinian 25* (1) (January-February 1975): 5-7.

C. hirsuta x jamaicensis 'Bill Saylor'

2 year old plants procumbent; 'larger more deeply coloured flowers'

Origin: an artificial hybrid (*Columnnea hirsuta* var. *fawcettii* ♀ x *jamaicensis* ♂); synthesized on 21 November 1971 by Dr Brian Morley) raised at the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, during scientific studies, and later selected as garden-worthy. However, Morley noted that this primary hybrid was also uniform when raised from seed, and that it had been first synthesized by W. R. (Bill) Saylor before 1906

ref: Morley, 'More *Columnnea* hybrids', *The gloxinian 25* (1) (January-February 1975): 5-7.

C. urbanii x rutilans 'Dennis Adams'

Yellow or red striped corolla with red hairs, a yellow style, pink to red sepals which are hardly toothed; leaves more elongated and pointed than in *Columnea urbanii*, flush pink or red on lower surface.

Origin: a natural hybrid (hybrids no. 6 and 7 (Morley 1971)) found in the wild during April 1962, at Top Hill in Manchester parish, Jamaica, by Dr C. Dennis Adams, and introduced into cultivation at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in 1966 by Brian Morley. This was grown and named at the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, by Dr Morley.

refs: Morley, 'Two recent *Columnea* cultivars', *The gloxinian* 23 (6) (November-December 1973): 3-5; —, 'A hybrid swarm between two humming bird pollinated species of *Columnea* (Gesneriaceae) in Jamaica', *Bot. journ. Linn. Soc.* 64 (1971): 81-96.

illustr: *The gloxinian* 23 (6) (November-December 1973): 4.

C. urbanii x *rutilans* 'Red Stripe'

Corolla yellow with red stripe; hairs on upper surface of leaves both long and many-celled, and short and 2-3 celled.

Origin: from a hybrid swarm (hybrid no. 4 (Morley 1971)) found in the wild in Manchester parish, Jamaica, by Dr Brian Morley, a single clone was selected and introduced into cultivation in North America in 1966. This cultivar was grown and named at the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, in 1973.

refs: Morley, 'Two recent *Columnea* cultivars', *The gloxinian* 23 (6) (November-December 1973): 3-5; —, 'A hybrid swarm between two humming bird pollinated species of *Columnea* (Gesneriaceae) in Jamaica', *Bot. journ. Linn. Soc.* 64 (1971): 81-96.

illustr: *The gloxinian* 23 (6) (November-December 1973): 4.



Convallaria

Convallariaceae. Lily-of-the-valley

C. majalis 'Mr Carey's Irish Giant'

syn: Mr Carey's lily-of-the-valley

Larger than 'Fortin's Giant' and more fragrant'

Origin: from Co. Clare – as told by Moira Reid!

I hope you have time on your hands as I am going to tell you the history of my lily-of-the-valley, which Treseder's and the other nurseries used to buy from me every year. Neil [Treseder] swore it was larger than 'Fortin's Giant', also more fragrant ... When I was a small girl (a hell of a time ago) I was one day standing with my father, on the drive of our house, when a dogcart drove in with a large laundry basket at the back; it was driven by Mr Carey, a cantankerous old bachelor and a noted gardener, who had a lovely house burnt to the ground in "The Troubles" about 1922 (he was long dead by then). Anyway he said to my father, "Knox, you are the only gardener in the country who has never pestered me for my lily-of-the-valley though I know you wanted it, so here is a hamper of it for you. I know I'm going to die soon, so look after it. But you must promise me first never to give or sell it to anyone in County Clare or County Limerick for I hate the lot of them!" Daddy promised and Mr Carey turned to me and said, "Child, you are a witness to your father's promise, don't let him forget it", and, before we could get over the surprise of it all, drove off refusing a drink or any normal hospitality. And he was found dead in his library a few days later and no one knew what he had done to his lily-of-the-valley bed before he died, for it was like a devastated area and practically none survived. I am 78 now [1984] and I think I must have been 5 or 6 then and I've never forgotten a bit of the event. I brought some over when I came here [Cornwall] as a bride in 1927 and after my father was killed in 1935 felt free to do what I liked with it.

Mrs Reid gave me some roots of this lily-of-the-valley, 'the first that [went] back to Ireland.' In Liskeard, in her magical garden, Mr Carey's Giant Irish lily-of-the-valley was rampant: 'You could have a sack of this, it's invading the place, but I dare not ask strangers to take more.'

As an aside, Moira Reid's name is on several plants, but none of these has a direct link with Ireland. They include *Astrantia major* 'Moire Reid', and the variegated sport of *Brachyglottis* 'Sunshine'.

refs: Reid, 'Gleanings from Cornwall', *Moorea* 8 (1990): 17-18; Hardy Plant Society, *Look who's in our garden* (1998).



Cortaderia

Poaceae. Pampas grass.

1966

This genus was originally named *Moorea* after David Moore, Curator of the Royal Dublin Society's Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin. This was 'forgotten', and a new name was coined. When *Moorea* was used for a genus of tropical orchids, the oversight was discovered and the orchid was also re-named *Neomoorea* (see Nelson, 'In honour of David and Frederick Moore', *Moorea* 1 (1982): 1-4; *Ir garden* 5 (5) (September-October 1996): 37).

C. selloana

syn: *Gynerium argenteum*

"There are ... distinct forms to be met with in gardens, bearing plumes coloured green or yellow, and in respect to one of these Mr. Smith of Newry (who grows a fine collection of these plants) writes us: – "The most distinct form I have seen recently is a green-plumed kind with long tapering spikes, of which there are several large clumps in the gardens of Belvoir Park near Belfast; though not showy, it attracts."

Origin: Belvoir Park, Belfast, possibly released by Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down, but it does not appear that Smith named this plant, although his catalogue ~~before 1900~~ several named cultivars of *Cortaderia*.

Cortaderia selloana itself was first introduced into cultivation in Europe through the Royal Dublin Society's Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.

refs: *Flora & sylvia* 2 (no. 11) (1904): 48; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 87.

[illustrs: *Moorea* 1 (1982): cover; Nelson & McCracken, '*The brightest jewel*' (1987), 157.]



Coryphantha

Cactaceae

See sub-section **Cacti**



Cotoneaster

Rosaceae.

C. astrophoros 'Donard Gem'

syn: *C. hybridus* 'Donard Gem', *C. microphyllus* 'Donard Gem', etc. Dwarf evergreen with bright orange-red berries; 'A charming new evergreen variety ... The bright red berries are produced more freely on this plant than any other dwarf evergreen type'.

Origin: a Chinese species, most probably introduced into Ireland as seed collected by Tse-Tsun Yu (14428) from Yunnan.

Yu's plant was being distributed from the National Botanic Gardens in the late 1940s – Daisy Hill Nurseries received material in November 1948. As this *Cotoneaster* was not then formally named, a cultivar name was devised by Slieve

Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down. While it is sufficient to call the plant *C. astrophoros* (a name published in 1995), the cultivar name can be maintained.

This may be propagated by seed, or cuttings.

refs: *Glasra* 2 (1995): 128-131; Nelson & Deane, 'Glory of Donard' (1993), 36-37; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 76, 80; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 42, 44, 56 (n. 91); *Ir. garden* 5 (1) (January-February 1996): 34.

illusts: *A prospect of Irish flowers* (1990), plate 10; *Glasra* 2 (1995): 128-129; *Ir. garden* 5 (1) (January-February 1996), 34; *The garden* 121 (1996): 711; *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), fig. 7.

C. bradyi

syn: listed in *The RHS plant finder* as *C. splendens* 'Glasnevin'
Tall upright shrub with erect branches; flowers tulip-shaped, pink; berries large, glowing red.

Origin: a Chinese species, introduced to the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, in 1962 by Dr Bertil Hylm . Originally raised in Sweden from seed gathered in Sikiang (Western Sichuan) by Dr Karl A. H. Smith ('Harry Smith'), a Swedish botanist of Irish extraction. Named in memory of Aidan Brady, Director of the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, 1968-1993.

refs: *Glasra* 2 (1995): 128-131; *Curtis's bot. mag.* 12 (1995): 198-201; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 76-77; *Ir. garden* 5 (1) (January-February 1996): 34-35; *The RHS plant finder* (deletions).

illusts: *Glasra* 2 (1995): 128-131; *Curtis's bot. mag.* 12 (1995): plate 280; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), fig. 7; *The garden* 121 (1996): 711, *Ir. garden* 5 (1) (January-February 1996): 35.

C. lacteus 'Milkmaid'

Foliage evergreen, variegated; 'leaves are a lovely splashed rich gold on a deep green'.

Origin: a seedling raised by Philip Wood while working at Glen of the Downs Nursery, Co. Wicklow. As far as I can ascertain it was not named or released by Glen of the Downs Nursery.

This plant is now very rare as most of the stock was infected with fireblight and was destroyed. Gary Dunlop, Ballyrogan Nurseries, Newtownards, has one of the few remaining plants. Stephen Taffler (South Petherton) has another.

refs: G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 25 January 1998); S. Taffler (*in litt.* 12 March 1998); *The sport* 6 (Summer 1991).

C. newryensis

syn: *Cotoneaster* \times *newryensis*; *Cotoneaster* 'Newryensis'
'Giant form of *C. simonsii*, and has all the good qualities of that species combined with a robustness which makes it valuable in less favourable localities.'

Origin: this was a mysterious plant until I noticed a record that it had come to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, from Barbier of Orleans in 1911.

Thus *C. newryensis* was apparently first named and listed by this French nursery in 1908, and to that firm may go the credit for introducing it into commerce. We have to assume that this shrub was distributed by Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down, before 1908. How Barbier got it is not known.

It is now considered to be a good species in its own right, and rather than stating that 'it originated in the fertile nurseries of Mr. Thomas Smith at Newry', its native habitat is western China.

It can be propagated by cuttings and because it is apomictic also by seed.

refs: *Barbier nursery trade list* Autumn 1908 & Spring 1909; Walsh & Nelson, *A prospect of Irish flowers* (1990), plate 8; *Ir. gardening* 7 (1912), 184; Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 84.

illusts: *A prospect of Irish flowers* (1990) plate 8; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), pl. 4.

C. splendens 'Glasnevin' – see *C. bradyi*

refs: deleted from *The RHS plant finder*; J. Fryer (*in litt.* January 1998)

'Willbrook Variety'

There is a black-and-white negative labelled 'Cot. Willbrook Var.' in the National Botanic gardens, Glasnevin. The plant has not been identified. It was evidently grown in the garden of Sir Frederick and Lady Moore, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.



[1995]

Crataegus

Rosaceae. Hawthorn.

C. monogyna 'Birr-bi-rosea'

Flowers double, rose-pink.

A handsome plant bearing this name grows beside the suspension bridge at Birr Castle, Co. Offaly, where it was planted by the late Earl and Countess of Rosse. Its origins are not recorded, and if it truly is *C. monogyna* then it is an unrecorded, double-flowered variant. The name has not been published elsewhere, as far as is known.

ref: Earl of Rosse (*in litt.* 6 February 1998).

C. monogyna 'Shillelaghiensis'

A remarkable horticultural variety known only from a single reference to its invisibility!

ref: *Ir. gardening* 4(1909): 7.



c. 1970

Crinum

Amaryllidaceae.

C. moorei

Bulb, with long, green strap-shaped leaves (deciduous in Ireland); flowers borne at top of tall stem, to 5 ft; corolla curved, trumpet-shaped, pale pink.

Origin: from South Africa, introduced into the Royal Dublin Society's Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, in 1863, and subsequently (1874) named after the Gardens' Director, David Moore, using the plants cultivated at Glasnevin as type material.

The original (type) clump of *C. moorei* grew in the western alcove of the Curvilinear Range undisturbed until the early 1990s when it had to be removed to allow restoration work to proceed on the glasshouse.

A note published in *The garden* in March 1881 and signed "F. M.", surely Frederick Moore, provides the following account of this plant.

Although nearly a score of years in the country, this beautiful plant is still scarce, chiefly owing to the difficulty experienced in propagating it. Its history is somewhat obscure. Seeds of it were sent to the late Dr. Moore from South Africa by Mr. Webb, but the precise locality from which it came has never been ascertained. For some years it was cultivated in the stove, and as it did not flower freely these, Dr. Moore determined to try it outside, the result being in every way satisfactory. The first year it grew vigorously, but was killed almost to the ground in the winter. Next spring it pushed up a fresh crown of its handsome broad leaves and flowered in the autumn when it also produced offsets. As these grew strong enough they also flowered, some of them in the spring and some in the autumn, so that from a strong clump there are two flowering periods - the strong bulbs flowering in May and June, and the weaker in September. ... The flowers of *C. moorei* surpass in

beauty those of any other species [of *Crinum*] cultivated at Glasnevin. They are openly campanulate, very sweetly scented, of a delicate rose colour, and of great substance, lasting well when cut. ...

Moore continued to suggest that the bulbs should be planted deeply and close to a warm, sheltered wall. 'The great secret of success', he continued, 'is to leave the plants undisturbed when once planted, the only attention which it requires being a good protection of leaf mould heaped round the crown in winter before the leaves rot down.' Indeed the bulbs of this handsome lily were for many years left undisturbed at Glasnevin, in an apse of the great Curvilinear Range. Only when the range was restored in the early 1990s were the "original" bulbs removed from their cosy nook.

refs: *Curtis's bot. mag.* (1874): tab. 6113; *The garden* **19** (5 March 1881): 260; *Flowering plants of Africa* **34** (1961): tab. 1351; *Ir gardening* **2** (1907): 161; *The garden* **59** (23 February 1901): 134-135; Walsh & Nelson, *An Irish florilegium II* (1988), 106-107; *The garden* **122** (1997): 598-601.

illusts: *Curtis's bot. mag.* (1874): tab. 6113; *Flowering plants of Africa* **34** (1961): tab. 1351; *The garden* **19** (5 March 1881): plate 274; *An Irish florilegium II* (1988), plate 23; *The garden* **122** (1997): 599; Irish postage stamp 1995.



Crocsmia

Iridaceae. Montbretia.

The majority of the following names are probably applied to selections of the hybrid *C. x crocosmiiflora*, which was first artificially made in France and is the Montbretia naturalized in Ireland.

C. x crocosmiiflora 'Daisy Hill'

syn: *Montbretia* 'Daisy Hill'

'Very large orange-yellow flowers, with dark zone, 2ft'; 'very large orange yellow flowers, with darker spots, one of the new kinds, and a good grower.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* **4** (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 88.

C. x crocosmiiflora 'Donegal'

No description traced; 'a reasonably good form of the common montbretia'.

Origin: unknown; this was available from Beth Chatto in the early 1990s who stated that her source was Gary Dunlop, Ballyrogan Nurseries, Newtownards, Co. Down, but he informed me that he was not the source.

refs: Beth Chatto (*in litt.* 29 January 1998); G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 3 April 1998).

C. x crocosmiiflora 'Fire King'

'Glowing scarlet red, very fine and a telling colour.'

Origin: This cultivar has been attributed to Daisy Hill Nursery, although it is not noted as a Daisy Hill plant in any catalogue. According to *Index hortensis* it was raised by Krelage of Haarlem, and this history was confirmed by Dunlop (1997). It is just possible that Daisy Hill Nursery did raise a distinct Montbretia and used the same name, but the history of these plants is now very obscure.

According to *The RHS plant finder 1996/97* plants named 'Fire King' by gardeners nowadays are correctly named 'Jackanapes'.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* **4** (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 88; Dunlop, *The new plantsman* **4** (3) (1997): 191-192.

C. x crocosmiiflora 'James Coey'

syn: *Montbretia* 'James Coey'

Flowers large, nodding, petals dark red-orange shading to yellow in the throat, with brown marks on the lower pair.

Origin: raised by J. E. Fitt, Earlham Hall, Norfolk, and named after the proprietor of the Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down, so not a cultivar of Irish origin.

awards: AM (1920)

ref: Nelson & Deane, *'Glory of Donard'* (1993), 37-38.

C. x crocosmiiflora 'Mount Stewart' = 'Jessie'

Origin: this Montbretia, obtained from Mount Stewart, Greyabbey, Co. Down, and renamed and introduced by M. Wickenden, Kircubben, Co. Down. It is now known to be an old cultivar named 'Jessie'.

Wickenden listed 'Mount Stewart 1' (maroon buds, flowers larger reddish orange outside, orange inside) and 'Mount Stewart 2' (clear bright orange).

refs: Wickenden *A catalogue of herbaceous perennials...* Spring 1985: 6; *The RHS plant finder 1995-1996*, 167.

C. x crocosmiiflora 'Mount Usher' = 'Morgenlicht'

Origin: growing at Wakehurst Place, Sussex, in 1989 and 1990, and also available commercially, but this has since been identified as 'Morgenlicht' (although there is some doubt and it may be another cultivar). Will Ingwersen had acquired it, undoubtedly without a name, from Mount Usher, Ashford, Co. Wicklow.

refs: J. Anderson (*in litt.* 2 February 1998); *Ballyrogan Nurseries 1997 plant list*.

C. x crocosmiiflora 'Mr Bedford' = 'Croesus'

Origin: plants found in several Irish gardens under the name *Crocsmia* 'Mr Bedford' – a reference to Frederick Bedford, head gardener at Straffan House, Co. Kildare – appear to be 'Croesus'.

ref: *The RHS plant finder 1995-1995*, 167.

C. x crocosmiiflora 'Newry Seedling'

syn: *Montbretia* 'Newry Seedling' before 1915
'Rich yellow, with dark ring round centre; broad flat flowers; 2½ ft.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* **4** (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 88.

C. latifolia 'Castle Ward Late'

Flowers late.

Origin: presumed to have come from Castle Ward, Co.

Down; I have not discovered who named and introduced it.

ref: *The RHS plant finder*.

C. latifolia 'Mount Stewart Late' [not established]

Flowers late; no published description available.

Origin: Mount Stewart, Co. Down; named and introduced by Gary Dunlop, Ballyrogan, Nurseries, Newtownards, Co. Down.

refs: G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 3 April 1998); *Ballyrogan Nurseries list of 1997* [without description]. before 1923

C. masoniorum 'Fernhill'

Flowers orange with pale yellow throat.

Origin: this grows at Fernhill, Co. Dublin. It was named and introduced by Ballyrogan Nurseries, Co. Down. He obtained corms from Mrs Sally Walker in the early 1990s.

refs: G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 3 April 1998); *Ballyrogan Nurseries list of 1997* [without description]; *The RHS plant finder 1997-98*, 175.

C. masoniorum 'Rowallane Apricot'

Flowers apricot.

Origin: arose at Rowallane, Saintfield, Co. Down; named and introduced by Ballyrogan Nurseries, Co. Down.

refs: G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 25 January 1998, 3 April 1998); *Ballyrogan Nurseries list of 1998* [without description], 1921

***C. masoniorum* 'Rowallane Orange'**

Flowers larger than the species with broader petals, 'more intense orange than the more common form of the species'

Origin: obtained from Rowallane, Saintfield, Co. Down, and introduced and named by Gary Dunlop, Ballyrogan Nurseries, Co. Down.

refs: G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 25 January 1998); *The RHS plant finder* 1997-98, 175.

***C. masoniorum* 'Rowallane Yellow'**

syn: 'Rowallane'; the name should not be shortened from 'Rowallane Yellow'.

Flowers beautiful rich amber-yellow, 'often [with] a tinge of orange around the throat'.

Origin: arose at Rowallane, Saintfield, Co. Down, 'as a sport among plants of *C. masoniorum* ... in the early 1970s'; introduced by National Trust, having been named by Graham Stuart Thomas.

refs: Thomas, *Gardens of the National Trust* (1979), [58]; — *Complete flower paintings* (1987), 157; Walsh & Nelson, *A prospect of Irish flowers* (1990), plate 3.

illusts: Thomas, *Gardens of the National Trust* (1979), plate 14; — *Complete flower paintings* (1987), [50]; Walsh & Nelson, *A prospect of Irish flowers* (1990), plate 3; *Ir. garden* 7 (10 November/December 1998): 9.

'Carnival'

No published description available.

Origin: a selected seedling from a clutch of Dutch-raised hybrids involving *C. masoniorum*; selected, named and introduced by Gary Dunlop, Ballyrogan Nurseries, Newtownards, Co. Down.

refs: G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 3 April 1998); *Ballyrogan Nurseries plant list* 1997 [without description].

'Rose Seedling'

Flowers deep rosy-salmon, throat yellow.

Origin: 'I understand this cultivar originated at Mount Usher, Co. Wicklow.' I have not been able to confirm the name nor the history.

refs: H. Dillon, 'Support your local dahlias', *Sunday Tribune* 28 August 1994; — *On gardening* (1988): 183.

'Ruby Velvet'

syn: *C. x paniculata* 'Ruby Velvet'

Flowers deep red, stems to 0.75m in height.

Origin: this had been named and introduced by Gary Dunlop, Ballyrogan Nurseries, Newtownards, Co. Down. A seedling from 'Lucifer'.

refs: G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 25 January 1998); *Ballyrogan Nurseries list of 1998 additions* [without description].

'Tangerine Queen'

No published description available.

Origin: a selected seedling from a clutch of Dutch-raised hybrids involving *C. masoniorum*; selected, named and introduced by Gary Dunlop, Ballyrogan Nurseries, Newtownards, Co. Down.

refs: G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 3 April 1998); *Ballyrogan Nurseries plant list* 1997 [without description].



Crocus
Iridaceae.

***C. aeriis* 'Beauty'**

'(New) beautiful large flowers of glistening white faintly suffused inside with blue & tipped with purple. Brilliant orange stigmata. Each 7/6.'

Origin: perhaps from Daisy hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. The description, quoted above, was found as a handwritten annotation by Thomas Smith to an interleaved copy of one of the nursery's catalogue.

This text was printed in catalogue 93, but the cultivar is not tagged as a Daisy Hill plant.

refs: *Hardy bulbs* no. 93; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 89.

***C. aeriis* 'Celeste'**

'Pure white inside with delicate suffusion of pale blue on outside, having some biflorous blood it is much freer than the type'; 'pale lilac ... but less vigorous than *C. biflorus*'

Origin: 'Came from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry', Co. Down, and thought by E. A. Bowles to be a hybrid.

refs: *Gard. chron.* 79 (1926), 188; Bowles, *My garden in Spring* (1914), 35, 164; — *Crocus & Colchicum* (1924) 126, 133, 136; Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 89.

***C. aeriis* 'Majus'**

'very rare and beautiful'

Origin: Bowles stated that this was one of Thomas Smith's hybrids, although I have found no other claim.

refs: Bowles, *Crocus & Colchicum* (1924), 123; Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 89.

C. veluchensis

'deep purple flowers and is somewhat slow to increase'

Origin: from Bulgaria, through the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin: 'The original corms of our stock [at Glasnevin] were collected by the late Mr. C. F. Ball, in Bulgaria, and I take it to be the same form as that alluded to by Mr. Bowles as having been collected by The O'Mahony on Mount Rilo, Bulgaria.'

refs: Besant, 'Notes from Glasnevin', *Gard. chron.* 79 (13 March 1926): 188; Bowles, *Crocus & Colchicum* (1924), 93.

***C. vernus* 'G. Maw'**

before 1994

'A quaint freak which has well-formed white flowers, each of the segments of which shows a thickened strip of bright orange running up its centre from the upper-third to the tip, the same colour and substance as the stigmata.'

Origin: found at Knockmullen, Gorey, Co. Wexford, by Miss C. M. Owen, who sent it to George Maw, the crocus expert.

refs: Bowles, *Crocus & Colchicum* (1924), 75; — *My garden in Spring* (1914), 75; *IGPS newsl.* 25 (July 1987): 13. c. 1997



Croton
Euphorbiaceae

C. mooreanus

Origin: Not of Irish origin. This was sent to Messrs Veitch by Charles Moore of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney. He was the brother of David Moore of Glasnevin. It was distributed from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, to Mr Bewley in March 1921.

refs: *Hortus Veitchii* (1906); Ms register of donations from the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.



Cryptomeria
Cupressaceae.

***C. japonica* 'Kilmacurragh'**

syn: *C. japonica* 'Cristata'

A slow growing form on which most of the shoots are fastigiate, foliage juvenile.

Origin: from Kilmacurragh, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow. The plant was first mentioned by Murray Hornibrook –

There is a very fine specimen of this form ['Cristata'] at Kilmacurragh ... Age unknown, but evidently a very old

specimen; it is now a beehive-shaped bush about 9 feet high and 12 feet through.

The cultivar name was published by Humphrey Welch. The original tree, now over 6m tall, is still at Kilmacurragh. The cultivar is propagated vegetatively, by cuttings.

refs: Hornibrook, *Dwarf conifers* (1939, 2nd ed.), 82; Welch, *Dwarf conifers* (1966), 157; Welch, *The conifer manual I* (1991), 270; *IGPS newsl.* 17 (July 1985): 6.

illustr: Welch (1966), fig. 102, p 157.

C. japonica 'Knaptonensis'

Very slow-growing, dwarf conifer, with variegated foliage.

Origin: from Italy; introduced by Murray Hornibrook, Knapton House, Abbeyleix, Co. Laois.

The story was told by Hornibrook:

On a branch of ['Jindai-sugi'] at Isola Madre was a most unusual "witches broom". On the upper side of the end of a short, stout and rigid side branch was a dense conglomeration of minute branchlets having the appearance of a crouching tortoise. I brought a portion back with me and propagated it, but by 1930 I had lost trace of all the young plants except three ... [including] one which I gave to my friend the Rev. Professor Lyttel. ... Lyttel's plant has made in twelve years a tiny, low, bun-shaped plant about 6 inches by 9 inches across, consisting of a dense conglomeration of branchlets varying in size from 6mm to 2cm, covered with fine heath-like – almost hairy – leaves about 3mm long and almost white in colour.

This cultivar is in the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, although Hornibrook did not apparently donate the specimen (cf. McNally 1990).

refs: McNally, 'Murray Hornibrook (fl. 1914-1942): the father of dwarf conifers', *Moorea* 8 (1990): 23-29; Hornibrook, *Dwarf conifers* (1939, 2nd ed.), 83; *My garden* no. 7 (July 1934): 360.

illustr: Hornibrook, *Dwarf conifers* (1939, 2nd ed.), opp. p. 84.



X Cupressocyparis Cupressaceae. Cypress.

X C. leylandii 'Castlewellan'

syn: 'Castlewellan Gold', 'Galway Gold', 'Bardens' Gold', 'Mellow Yellow'.

'A columnar specimen, beautifully compact and furnished to the ground. The foliage is golden and growth is rapid. As a specimen plant or for screening purposes 'Castlewellan' has no equal'. Potential height is about 50m (150ft).

Origin: this 'infamous' Leyland cypress arose as a seedling at Castlewellan, Co. Down; introduced by Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down. 'Castlewellan' is a remarkable plant, resistant to cold and wind, and it grows rapidly, but too rapidly for use as a hedge plant. Leslie Slinger prophesied that 'in years to come it will be a best seller and few gardens will be without it.'

Its history is well-known, and is told in detail by Nelson & Deane (1993). In the winter of 1962-1963, a cone-laden branch was broken from a tree of *Cupressus macrocarpa* 'Lutea' which grew in the arboretum at Castlewellan. John Keown, the head gardener, sowed the seeds, hoping to get some hybrids, because *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis* grew nearby. He was successful, and obtained three seedlings that looked different. One was selected for propagation. The conifer was first propagated in the following manner:

On 29th February 1968, on a visit to Castlewellan to collect cuttings John Keown gave me five pieces of a gold conifer. I grafted five pieces on to [*Chamaecyparis*] *lawsoniana* stocks and the trimmings of the scions were

given to Charlie Griffin. The five grafts were successful as were the cuttings and so there were no more plants produced by grafting. The five plants were planted in "Riverdale" [the Slingers' home] where they are to this day.

The correct name is 'Castlewellan', without 'Gold'. Welch & Haddow have confounded 'Castlewellan' and *C. macrocarpa* 'Keown' which are distinct plants.

refs: W. A. Bingham (*in litt.* 6 August 1991); Bean, *Trees & shrubs I* (1970, 8th ed), 198; Nelson & Deane, 'Glory of Donard' (1993), 38-39; Davis, 'The infamous Leylandc. 1900 cypress', *The garden* 114 (1989), 621 (and for the replies see *The garden* 115 (1990), 333-334); Welch & Haddow, *The world checklist of conifers* (1993); *Moorea* 10 (1993): 35-40.

illustr: *The garden* 114 (1989), 621.

X C. leylandii 'Goldness'

Tree with patches of yellow variegated foliage.

Origin: registered by S. G. McMinn, Ness Nursery, Londonderry, Co. Derry, in 1976, but I do not know its history.

ref: Welch & Haddow, *The world checklist of conifers* (1993).

X C. leylandii 'Olive's Green'

syn: variously misspelled, e.g. 'Olives Green', 'Olive Green' Fast-growing (more than 75cm per annum, 'markedly faster' than 'Castlewellan') tree, 'neat, bushy, conical', with bright green foliage, tinted lime-green in spring and early summer, with 'soft ... "fluffy" juvenile growth'.

Origin: In the early 1980s, the late Mrs Olive Greeves noticed a green shoot, a 'foliage sport', on an established tree of 'Castlewellan', and her husband, George Greeves, the proprietor of Breagh Nurseries, Portadown, Co. Armagh, propagated the shoot, producing a new "green" 'Castlewellan'. Subsequently, the cultivar was propagated and marketed by Ballymacrea Liners, Colemans Nurseries, Ballyclare, Co. Antrim, and was made available for sale on 1 March 1994.

refs: *IGPS newsl.* 44 (1992), 12; *Ballymacrea Liners' promotion leaflet* [1993]; *Ir. garden* 3 (4) (July-August 1994): 45.

X C. leylandii 'Robinson's Gold'

syn: 'Robinson', 'Belvoir Castle'

Foliage resembling that of *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*, 'bright yellow when young and perhaps rather brighter and more persistently coloured than in 'Castlewellan'.

Origin: a self-sown seedling found by George Robinson about 1962 in Belvoir Park, near Belfast; put into commerce by Green Leaf Nurseries, Belfast, in 1975. Registered by the Department of Agriculture (Northern Ireland).

According to the late Alan Mitchell (quoted by Welch 1991), Robinson found this as a minute seedling in a rhododendron jungle as this was being cleared. He took the seedling home, and grew it for a time in a Kit-e-Kat tin! The original tree, returned by George Robinson to its place of origin, was still at Belvoir Park in the 1980s (36 ft x 3 ft in 1982).

awards: AGM (RHS)

refs: Bean, *Trees & shrubs I* (1970, 8th ed), 198; Welch, *The conifer manual I* (1991).

X C. leylandii 'Rostrevor'

Resistant to salt-laden winds, more open in habit than 'Leighton Green' and more rapid in growth.

Origin: from Rostrevor, Co. Down;

produced from cuttings taken from a wind blown tree at Rostrevor Convent in the late [19]30s or early [19]40s. Gerald Annesley obtained cuttings and raised these at Castlewellan – there is a group of these trees just outside the walled garden ... When Castlewellan

Castle was sold there was an auction and some of these plants were accidentally included and were purchased by or ended up with Dick Clark, a nurseryman in North Antrim who propagated them under the name 'Rostrevor'.

Perhaps this was the first Leyland cypress, because it is reckoned to have been propagated from a tree dating from about 1870. Another account suggests that it was 'probably' a seedling from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down, well before 1908 when the plant was large enough to yield cuttings.

refs: G. N. L. Coates (*in litt.* 31 January 1985); Whalley, 'Hybrid cypresses in coastal conditions', *The garden* **112** (1987): 61-64; *Hillier's manual* (1991, 6th ed.), 598; *Yb. Int. Dendrol. Soc.* 1985: 98.

illust: *The garden* **112** (1987), 62.

X *C. notabilis* 'Brookhill'

Foliage golden-yellow.

Origin: a seedling raised by Dr B. J. Ireland, Brookhill, Upper Ballinderry, Lisburn, Co. Down. The name is registered.

X *Cupressocyparis notabilis* is a hybrid between *Cupressus glabra* and *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*.

ref: Welch & Haddow, *The world checklist of conifers* (1993).



Cupressus

Cupressaceae. Cypress.

C. arizonica 'Donard Silver'

syn: *C. arizonica* 'Donard Glavea' (i.e. 'Donard Glauca'); *C. glabra*.

Foliage an intense blue-grey.

Origin: presumed to be from the Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down, but not commercially introduced. The name appears in the Castlewella Arboretum catalogue as 'Donard Glavea' but nothing like it is listed in the nursery's catalogues (see Nelson & Deane (1993) for fuller discussion). The plant at Castlewella is planted beside the Cypress Pond.

According to Archie Bingham, the plant was received as scions from abroad.

These were grafted on to *C. macrocarpa* and the one successful graft was planted out at the bottom of the specimen border [in the nursery]. Subsequent propagation was carried out but I can't remember the plant ever being catalogued.

refs: *Castlewella arboretum catalogue*; Forrest (1985); W. A. Bingham (*in litt.* 6 August 1991); Nelson & Deane, 'Glory of Donard' (1993), 39-40.

C. macrocarpa 'Donard Gold'

syn: 'Donard Seedling' (*in Index to Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society*).

'A lovely golden form of compact habit, beautiful feathery foliage.'

Origin: a seedling from the Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down.

The original tree is still at the site of the former nursery, surrounded by a modern housing estate.

awards: AGM (RHS).

refs: Nelson & Deane, 'Glory of Donard' (1993), 40; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 52, 152.

C. macrocarpa 'Golden Spire'

Columnar tree; a lighter colour than 'Goldcrest'.

Origin: In the 1950s a batch of *Cupressus macrocarpa* seedlings was raised at McGredy's Nursery, Portadown, and several was distinct; one was prostrate, another had white

flecked foliage, and the third was golden. The latter was propagated and named 'Golden Spire'.

There is a plant named 'Gold Spire' but it is not attributed to McGredy – the Irish cultivar may never have been published, but my information from Billy Douglas, a long-term employee at McGredy's Nurseries, is reliable.

ref: Billy Douglas (pers. comm.).

C. macrocarpa 'Keown'

syn: *C. macrocarpa* 'Keownii'

'This golden form is exceedingly columnar in its habit.'

Origin: a seedling discovered in 1956 in a batch of seedlings raised at the Slieve Donard Nursery for John Keown, head gardener at Castlewella, Co. Down. Keown himself selected the cultivar from the trays of seedlings; introduced by Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down. 'An excellent new introduction.'

As noted Welch & Haddow have confused this very distinct cultivar with X *Cupressocyparis leylandii* 'Castlewella'. 1990

refs: S. Harrison (*in litt.* 21 November 1983); Nelson, *An Irish flower garden* (1984): 50-51; —, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 52; Nelson & Deane, 'Glory of Donard' (1993), 40; Welch & Haddow, *The world checklist of conifers* (1993).

C. macrocarpa 'Pendula'

'The original parent plant ... still lives at Glencormac [Co. Wicklow] ... and is now about 45 feet tall with a spread of 70 feet. It acts as a giant umbrella over the rockery on which it was first planted.'

Origin: presumably a seedling raised at Glencormac, or a chance acquisition. This splendid tree is the centre-piece of the garden at Avoca Handweavers shop/restaurant. c. 1967 This was listed by Hillier about 1952, as 'Pendula', so the name, although in Latin, is acceptable.

Strangely for this old tree, it is not mentioned by Elwes & Henry, who do described and illustrated (plate 297) one at Tykillen, Co. Wexford, 'over 60 feet by 11 ft the branches covering an area 74 paces round'.

ref: Morley, 'Two derelict gardens of interest in Co. Wicklow', *Ir. landscape journ.* **1** (2) (1979): 38-40.

illust: *Ir. landscape journ.* **1** (2) (1979): 40.

?? *C. sempervirens* 'Globosa' = *Sequoia sempervirens* 'Globosa'
Slow-growing conifer, no description traced.

Origin: this was reported in the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin, according to Welch & Haddow (1993), but they do not give a source for their information.

ref: Welch & Haddow, *The world checklist of conifers* (1993), 139.

C. torulosa 'Ericoides'

syn: *C. torulosa* var. *ericoides*

Bushy shrub with juvenile foliage which turns slightly brown in winter.

Origin: raised by Professor Augustine Henry, from seed received from Oxford. Hornibrook related the plant to before 1930 origins –

From seed sent to the late Prof. Augustine Henry from Oxford about twenty years ago [c. 1910], this seedling ... has retained its juvenile foliage. The original plant was a fair-sized shrub when I saw it growing in Henry's garden in Dublin in 1925; he gave me a branch of it, from which I raised several plants, some of which went to Vicary Gibbs at Aldenham ... [and] others I gave to Mr. Richard Trotter, of Leith Vale, Ockley, Surrey, and from the rough photos he has sent to me of his plants they are doing well. I think it will become a good-sized shrub, as it seems to be free-growing ... c. 1950

Henry's garden was on Sandford Road, Ranelagh. This cultivar is probably now extinct.

ref: Hornibrook, *Dwarf conifers* (1939, 2nd ed.), 90-91.



Cystopteris
Woodsiaceae. Bladder-ferns.
See sub-section **Ferns**



Cytisus
Fabaceae. Broom.

[C. x praecox 'Albus'

Origin: Although attributed by Bean to Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down, I believe this was not raised at Newry because Daisy Hill Nursery imported plants from Barbier of Orleans, France.

refs: Bean, *Trees & shrubs I* (1970, 8th ed), 823; Nelson, *The new plantsman 4* (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 89.]

'Donard Gem'

syn: *C. x praecox* 'Donard Gem'

Dwarf, dense shrub, very floriferous, April to mid-May; buds red-purple with pale yellow; standard red-purple with cream on outside, white becoming cream-yellow inside; wings red-purple, paler inside; keel cream.

Origin: from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down.

A plant of unknown origin, perhaps a variant of *C. x praecox*.

refs: Unpublished report of *Cytisus* trial in the National collection, NIHPBS, Loughgall; Nelson & Deane, '*Glory of Donard*' (1993), 41; *Moorea 10* (1993): 35-40.

The following cultivars are all generally classified as cultivars of *C. scoparius*, the common (or Scotch) broom.

'Advance'

'Old rose flushed with claret'.

Origin: 'A novelty we introduced last year' – from the Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down.

ref: Nelson & Deane, '*Glory of Donard*' (1993), 41.

'Albus'

'An almost white form of the Common Broom'.

Origin: I wonder if this was a seedling at Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down; nothing like this is recorded in horticultural books.

ref: Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 90.

'Andreanus Splendens'

Flowers 'very fine colour'.

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. Listed by G. N. Smith in the cyclostyled list of new brooms; plants costs five shillings each.

refs: *New "Daisy Hill" Brooms* [1923]; Nelson, *The new plantsman 4* (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 90.

'Baronscourt Amber'

Vigorous, large shrub, coming into flower late in May; flowers large; bud dark crimson-maroon, on long green stalk; standard outside dark mauve-pink with slim yellow margin, inside pale yellow with two pink patches; wings dark yellow outside, paler inside; keel very pale yellow or white; stamens with pink filaments, anthers orange.

Origin: from Abercorn Nursery, Baronscourt, Co. Tyrone.

refs: *Baronscourt retail catalogue* 1988-1989 [name only]; *Moorea 8* (1990): 42; Unpublished report of *Cytisus* trial in the National collection, NIHPBS, Loughgall; *IGPS newsl. 49* (July 1993): 15.

'Butterfly'

Flowers 'yellow and bronzy red', 'bronze and gold'.

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down.

refs: *New "Daisy Hill" Brooms* [1923]; Nelson, *The new plantsman 4* (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 90.

'C. E. Pearson'

Flowers with 'wings wallflower-red over a lemon-yellow keel, which is tipped with old-rose; the standard soft buff apricot with madder-carmine inside.'

Origin: from Watson's Nursery, Killiney, Co. Dublin. This was evidently named after Charles Edward Pearson (1856-1929), a nurseryman, and founder (with his brother) of *Horticultural Advertiser*. C. E. Pearson was one-time secretary of the Horticultural Trades Association. A rose named 'Mrs Charles E. Pearson' was introduced by McGredy in 1913.

refs: *Watson's Nursery catalogue* 1940, 37; Lamb & Bowe (1995): 174.

'Daisy Hill'

Cream and red flowers, 7ft.

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down, before 1955

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman 4* (1997): 98-114; —, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 61; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 90.

'Daisy Hill Fulgens' – see '**Fulgens**'

'Daisy Hill Splendens'

Flowers 'sulphur-yellow with a crimson keel'.

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman 4* (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 90.

'Donard Seedling'

'Garnet-pink suffused with yellow'; 'flowers red, flushed gold and greyish white'; 'standard outside garnet, paling with age, inside greyish white; wings garnet streaked with deep yellow.'

Origin: a seedling selected in the Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down, a hybrid between 'Dallimorei' and 'Ochroleuca'; 'most beautiful boom yet raised... being most vigorous and upright; very distinct, making a perfect-shaped specimen.'

ref: Nelson & Deane, '*Glory of Donard*' (1993), 41. before 1912

'Donard Variety'

'New giant yellow-flowered variety'.

Origin: from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down.

ref: Nelson & Deane, '*Glory of Donard*' (1993), 41. c. 1923

'Dorothy Walpole'

Flowers crimson 'the most richly-coloured variety ever raised', 'probably the richest in colour of all the brooms ... the flowers are of a rich velvety crimson in the wings with rose-coloured standards'.

Origin: named after Miss Dorothy Walpole of Mount Usher, Ashford, Co. Wicklow.

Its history is confused. It was almost certainly raised in Watson's Nursery, Killiney, Co. Dublin – 'Many readers will have seen at Chelsea the beautiful new brooms raised at Killiney. These include the most richly-coloured variety ever raised - 'Dorothy Walpole' (crimson) - and also the finest bi-colour 'Lord Lambourne'...'. But, the nursery also stated that 'This Irish broom was introduced by us.'

There is another version of the story, summarized thus by Robert Walpole:

In regard to the *Cytisus* 'Dorothy Walpole' this really does enter into the world of Lore in that there was constant talk on my father's part as to where this actually arose. Our side of the story is that it was a cross that was made in the days of Fox, the then Head Gardener, and the material was supplied to Watsons who propagated therefrom. I tend to think that what

probably happened is that the cross was made at Mount Usher, but probably made by Watson on site, but it is very very difficult at this time to give anything other than what I can pull out of the store of family history. As I say, my father always maintained that the cross was made by the Walpoles themselves at Mount Usher...'

awards: AM (RHS) (1928).

refs: R. Walpole (*in litt.* 1 September 1983); *IGPS newsl.* 7 (January 1983): 5; *Gard. illust.* 50 (1928): 157, 158; *Watson's Nursery catalogue* 1940, 37.

illust: *Gard. illust.* 50 (1928): 157.

'Dragonfly'

Flowers 'yellow and nearly black', 'crimson and gold'; 'large crimson flowers stained with yellow'.

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 90.

'Elizabeth J. Watson'

Very large 'pure white ... compact habit', 4 -5 ft.

Origin: from Watson's of Killiney, Co. Dublin; one of several brooms which was raised and introduced by the nursery.

ref: *Watson's Nursery catalogue* 1964, 24.

'Fairy'

Flowers 'cream and pink'.

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. Listed by G. N. Smith in the cyclostyled list of new brooms; plants costs three shillings and sixpence each.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 91; *New "Daisy Hill" Brooms* [1923].

'Firefly'

Flowers 'bright scarlet and yellow'.

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 91

'Fulgens'

syn: 'Daisy Hill Fulgens'

'An extremely brilliant shrub', flower colour 'deeper and more striking than the now well-known ... 'Daisy Hill'.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down.

refs: *Ir. gardening* 10 (1915): 116; Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 91.

'Gipsy Lass'

Flowers dark bronze and cream.

Origin: from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down - 'a lovely new variety raised here'.

ref: Nelson & Deane, *'Glory of Donard'* (1993), 42.

'Gloria'

Strong upright growth, and bears pink and rose-coloured flower.

Origin: from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down. 'A fine introduction of our own raising'.

ref: Nelson & Deane, *'Glory of Donard'* (1993), 42.

'Glow Worm'

Flowers 'clear sulphur yellow & scarlet red the finest of the set'.

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down.

The above description is in an annotated copy of catalogue no. 85 [1912] in Thomas Smith's handwriting.

ref: Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 91.

'Hibernia'

Flowers 'vivid orange-scarlet and rose, the standard tinted outside with light rose du Barri.'

Origin: from Watson's Nursery, Killiney, Co. Dublin; one of several brooms which was raised and introduced by the nursery.

ref: *Watson's Nursery catalogue* 1940, 37.

'Killiney Bicolor'

Flowers with pure yellow standard petals; wings deep orange.

Origin: from Watson's Nursery, Killiney, Co. Dublin; one of several brooms which was raised and introduced by the nursery. I have not traced this broom in a catalogue issued by the nursery.

ref: Krussmann (1984), 412.

'Killiney Burgundy'

Flowers burgundy coloured, monochrome; 'lovely in sunlight'.

Origin: from Watson's Nursery, Killiney, Co. Dublin; one of several brooms which was raised and introduced by the nursery.

ref: *Watson's Nursery catalogue* 1964, 25.

'Killiney Red'

Shrub with low, broad habit, to 2-4ft across; flower colour: '1964 and rich as ring velvet', 'the reddest broom'; 'bright red'.

Origin: from Watson's Nursery, Killiney, Co. Dublin; one of several brooms which was raised and introduced by the nursery.

[award: AM RHSI April 1934 - the RHSI gave an AM and gold medal to a 'new crimson broom'. Was it 'Killiney Red?'] 1923
refs: *Watson's Nursery catalogue* 1940, 38; Walsh & Nelson, *An Irish florilegium II* (1988), 150-151.

illust: *An Irish florilegium II* (1988), plate 34.

'Killiney Salmon'

Flower colour 'reddish-salmon ... contain peach pink intermingled with cherry red', large; standard salmon-red, wings orange.

Origin: from Watson's Nursery, Killiney, Co. Dublin; one of several brooms which was raised and introduced by the nursery.

ref: *Watson's Nursery catalogue* 1940, 38.

'Killiney Variety'

'The general colour effect when in full bloom ... is vivid reddish crimson and fawn. The buds are delicate vieux rose, and in the open flowers the wings are bright crimson and the standard yellowish fawn inside, smeared outside with carmine lake. A very robust bush ... 4 to 6 ft.'

Origin: from Watson's Nursery, Killiney, Co. Dublin; one of several brooms which was raised and introduced by the nursery.

ref: *Watson's Ornamental shrubs* 27S 1927-28: 11.

c. 1940

'Lady Gay'

No description traced.

Origin: This was among the brooms given to Sir Frederick and Lady Moore for the Daisy Hill Corner at Willbrook, Rathfarnham; I cannot confirm that it was raised at Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, nor can I trace a description in the 1935 nursery's catalogues.

ref: Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 91.

'Lady Moore'

Flowers large, 'wings rich fiery red, standards yellowish buff with rose-tinted reverse.'

Origin: from Watson's Nursery, Killiney, Co. Dublin; one of several brooms which was raised and introduced by the nursery.

This was named after Lady Moore (née Phylis Paul), wife of Sir Frederick Moore.

refs: *Watson's Nursery catalogue* 1940, 38; Walsh & Nelson, *An Irish florilegium II* (1988), 150-151; *Moorea* 10 (1993): 35-40.

illust: *An Irish florilegium II* (1988), plate 34.

'Lord Lambourne'

Flowers with 'vivid scarlet wings which contrast beautifully with the pale cream or primrose standard of the flower.'

Origin: from Watson's Nursery, Killiney, Co. Dublin; one of several brooms which was raised and introduced by the nursery.

award: AM (RHS) (1928).

ref: *Gard. illust.* **50** (10 March 1928): 157.

'Mayfly'

Flowers 'yellow and red'; 'yellow and pale buff', 'copper and yellow'.

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* **4** (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 91.

'Mayfly Compacta'

Flowers 'copper and yellow'.

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. Listed by G. N. Smith in the cyclostyled lists of new brooms; plants costs three shillings and sixpence each. The name suggests it was more compact than 'Mayfly'.

refs: *New "Daisy Hill" Brooms* [1923]; Nelson, *The new plantsman* **4** (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 91.

'Newry Gold'

'A very richly coloured selection; large flowers, deep golden yellow'; 'rich gold'.

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* **4** (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 92.

'Newry Seedling'

Flowers 'pale sulphur and rosy red'.

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* **4** (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 92.

'Queen Mary'

The flowers appear earlier than the majority of the large flowered hybrids, are bright scarlet and gold. A vigorous grower and upright in habit.

Origin: from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down; 'New ... Our latest novelty in brooms.'

ref: Nelson & Deane, *'Glory of Donard'* (1993), 42.

'Radiant'

'The flowers are buff and Wallflower red, and the habit of growth is more compact and busy than other brooms.'

Origin: from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down. 'Our own introduction ... new'.

ref: Nelson & Deane, *'Glory of Donard'* (1993), 42.

'Rosalind'

A vigorous new broom, flowers cream and yellow; 'Wings cream with yellow keel'.

Origin: from Watson's of Killiney, Co. Dublin; one of several brooms which was raised and introduced by the nursery. I have, hitherto, assumed that the cultivar name indicated that this cultivar came from the Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down, but it is included among the 'newest' brooms from Watson's of Killiney in the 1964 catalogue. This explains why it was not spelled Rosealind (cf. *Deutzia*).

refs: *Watson's Nursery catalogue* 1964, 24; (Nelson & Deane, *'Glory of Donard'* (1993), 42).

'Rosy Moonlight'

'A form of the old cream broom whose flowers and tinged with rose'; 'cream tinged with rose.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. This seems to be another of Thomas Smith's selections; it was again listed in G. N. Smith's cyclostyled list.

refs: *New "Daisy Hill" Brooms* [1923]; Nelson, *The new plantsman* **4** (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 92.

'Sallie Watson'

Wing yellow with pink reverse, keel orange striped and tipped yellow; slightly fragrant.

Origin: from Watson's Nursery, Killiney, Co. Dublin.

ref: *Watson's Nursery catalogue* 1964, 24

before 1912

'Slieve Donard'

'A pretty seedling ... bears pink and rose coloured flowers.'

Origin: from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down.

ref: Nelson & Deane, *'Glory of Donard'* (1993), 42.



c. 1923

c. 1912

before 1912

before 1934

c.1940

c. 1964

c. 1912