

L

Laburnum
Fabaceae.

***L. alpinum* 'Newryensis'**

'A robust growing kind, making a few trees, and bearing profusely 15 to 18 inch raceme of clear yellow flowers.' Late flowering.

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. I 're-discovered' this in the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, in the early 1980s, a single old tree with an ancient lead label. At the time no-one in the Daisy Hill Nursery had any memory of this plant, so I arranged to have it propagated by Jim Kelly at the Kinsealy Research Station. What may be the original tree still survives – just! in August 1997 (Fig. X) – at the edge of one of the former nursery fields, a sad and mangled plant.

The ancient tree in the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, is always the last *Laburnum* to blossom. This plant, purchased from Daisy Hill Nursery, was received on 20 October 1930 (with *Acer pseudoplatanus* 'Newryensis'); it costs seven shilling and sixpence. A tree at The High Beeches, Handcross, Sussex, was purchased from Daisy Hill Nursery in 1915; it came with about 50 other trees and shrubs.

refs: A. Boscawen (*in litt.* 5 May [no year]); Nelson, *An Irish flower garden* (1984), 57-58; — *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 118; Nelson & Walsh, *Trees of Ireland* (1993), 100, 234.

illusts: *An Irish flower garden* (1984), plate 1 (watercolour); — *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), plate 3; *The new plantsman* 4 (June 1997), cover (colour photographs); Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), pl. 4.

***L. alpinum* [unnamed]**

'It forms a bush, 8 to 10 feet high, blooming the same time as any other *Laburnum*, then puts forth new growth, and blooms again in September.'

Origin: a seedling raised by P. Schofield at Greenfields, Tipperary in 1907. On 20 October 1918 the bush was 'yet a fairly good show'. The editor of *Irish gardening* commented that this was perhaps *L. alpinum* var. *autumnalis*.

ref: *Ir. gardening* 13 (1918): 168.



Lachenalia

Hyacinthaceae (Liliaceae). Cape cowslip.

A series of cultivars was raised at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, during a deliberate breeding programme in the 1890s and early 1900s. The cultivars were named, mainly after lady gardeners who were students at Glasnevin during the same period (see Ingram & Forrest 1997; also E. C. Nelson, 'They gardened Glasnevin: a register of gardeners, labourers, student-apprentices and lady gardeners in the Botanic Gardens at Glasnevin, Dublin, 1795-1945', *Occasional papers, National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin* 4 (1990)).

None of these cultivars survives because all were destroyed in a single frost in 1930. Prior to the loss of the collection, some were exhibited at shows in London, even so few descriptions have been traced.

A series of watercolours by Lydia Shackleton, in the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, records the plants grown in the 1890s at Glasnevin; many have herbarium specimens mounted alongside (**illust:** *Irish arts review yearbook* 14: 42 (1998)). Alas none of the paintings can be linked definitely to the named cultivars, but the names inscribed on the paintings suggest that hybrids had been

raised at Glasnevin before 1890.

refs: Moore, '*Lachenalia*', *Journ. Roy. Hort. Society* 13 (1891): 216-231; Morley, 'Lydia Shackleton's paintings ...', *Glasra* 2 (1978): 28-30; Nelson & McCracken, '*The brightest jewel*' (1987), 188.

'Brightness' before 1910
Strong habit, flowers large, deep yellow margined with crimson.

Origin: from Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.

award: AM RHS 13 February 1906, when shown by Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.

refs: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 32 (1906): c; — 45 (1920): 37.

'Brilliant'

No description traced.

Origin: from Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.

award: AM RHS 28 February 1905, when shown by Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.

ref: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 31 (1905): cxix.

'Emmeline Crocker'

No description traced.

Origin: Shown at Royal Horticultural Society in London by J. T. Bennett-Poë, but raised and named at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.

refs: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 32 (1906): cii; Ingram & Forrest 1997.

'F. D. Moore'

No description traced.

Origin: raised at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin; for a discussion of this name see *Nerine* 'F. D. Moore'.

ref: *Flora & sylvia* 2 (1904): 309.

'Jean Rogers'

No description traced.

Origin: from Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.

1907

awards: AM RHS 28 February 1905, when shown by Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.

ref: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 31 (1905): cxix.

'Kathleen Paul'

Flowers long, 'rich orange-yellow', buds scarlet; dark green leaves mottled with purple.

Origin: 'a splendid variety' raised at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, this was named after a sister of Phylis Moore (nee Paul), wife of Frederick Moore (see below)

awards: AM RHS 26 March 1901, when shown by Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.

ref: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 26 (1901): lxix

'May Crosbie'

Flowers large, beautiful soft yellow.

Origin: from Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin; 'a strong variety'.

award: AM RHS 5 March 1907, when shown by Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.

refs: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 33 (1907): xlv; Ingram & Forrest 1997.

'Phylis Paul'

'An improvement on *L. nelsonii*'.

Origin: a Glasnevin cultivar named after Frederick Moore's fiancée; they married in 1901.

award: AM 26 March 1901, when shown by Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.

ref: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 26 (1901): lxix.

'Ruth Lane'

Flowers large, 'rich orange touched with green and tipped reddish purple'.

Origin: from Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, 'a pretty

variety'.

award: AM 10 March 1903, when shown by Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.

refs: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* **28** (1903): lii; *Flora & sylvia* **2** (1904): 309

'Tricolor Maculata'

syn: *L. quadricolor maculata*

Flowers large, 'orange and green-yellow with purple-crimson tips'.

Origin: from Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.

award: FCC RHS (15 January 1895).

refs: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* **13** (1895): 225; — **45** (1919-1920): 38.

'W. E. Gumbleton'

Flowers large, deep golden yellow, unopened buds heavily shaded with orange-red.

Origin: from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, and named after the famous gardener from Belgrove, Co. Cork, who was a keen collector of plants such as *Lachenalia* and *Kniphofia* (qv). Gumbleton left his library to the Botanic Gardens.

award: AM 11 March 1902, when shown by Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.

refs: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* **27** (1902): lxxviii; *Flora & sylvia* **2** (1904): 309; Morley & Nelson, 'Irish horticulturists II: William Edward Gumbleton (1840-1911) connoisseur and bibliophile', *Garden history* **7** (3) (1979): 53-65.

illustr: *Flora & sylvia* **2** (1904): 307 [black-&-white engraving].

The following names are also recorded

'Ada Bryson'
'Alicia Day' (**ref:** Ingram & Forrest 1997)
'Aspirant'
'Aurea Gigantea'
'Bloemfontein'
'Canary Bird'
'Chris Macleod'
'Christine Carlyon'
'Comet'
'Constance Law'
'Corky'
'Countess of Aberdeen'
'Ella Inglis'
'Ella Macbeth'
'F. W. Burbidge'
'Gertrude Webb'
'Golden Banner'
'Golden Eagle'
'Golden Noble'
'Guinea'
'Henrietta Tuke'
'Hibernia'
'His Reverence'
'Ireland'
'Jane Garner'
'Jane Langley'
'John Geoghegan'
'Lady Dyer'
'Lucy Douglas'
'Margaret MacIntyre'
'Mary Graves'
'Meakin'
'Medley'
'Mrs Burbidge'
'Mrs Gray'
'Muriel Lane'
'Outlaw'
'Quadricolor Maculata'
'R. I. Lynch'

'Rosamund Pollock' (**ref:** Ingram & Forrest 1997)

'Rose Barton'

'Shiner'

'Sunny Jim'

'The Budget'

'The Don'

'The Warrior'

'Warei'

'William Pope'

'William Watson'

'Wrightii'

c. 1890



Larix

Pinaceae. Larch.

L. kaempferi 'Hanan'

Branches pendulous; tree slim, 'weeping'.

Origin: a seedling raised by the Irish Forest Service in the Camolin Forest Nursery, Co. Wexford; the seed came from Nagano, Japan, in 1956. A batch of the seedlings were transferred in 1965 to the John F Kennedy Arboretum, New Ross, Co. Wexford; one had a distinctive pendulous habit and was selected for propagation and subsequently named. This original tree (fig. X) is still in cultivation at the John F Kennedy Arboretum.

Larix kaempferi 'Hanan' was registered with the international registration authority in 1989. It commemorates Anthony M. S. Hanan, the first director of the John F Kennedy Arboretum.

ref: *Moorea* **8** (1990): 44-45.

illustr: *Moorea* **8** (1990): 45.



Lathyrus

Fabaceae. Peas, sweet peas.

In the early part of the present century the Dickson family, more famous for their roses, bred, exhibited and marketed new cultivars of sweet peas. Several cultivars received awards of merit from the Royal Horticultural Society of London. These plants no longer survive in cultivation, as far as I know.

L. x bartonii

syn: *L. bartoniensis*, *L. bartonianus*

Lady Moore's note (*Gard. illust.* **52** (1930)) predates the one in the *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society*, and it contains a full description of the hybrid. Her epithet 'bartonii' thus has priority and is valid although not accompanied by a Latin diagnosis.

'A climbing perennial with persistent woody stem. Leaves pubescent with 1 or 2 pairs of leaflets and strong terminal tendrils. Raceme erect on stalks to 9 inches long, with 10 to 18 flowers; standards and wings of the *L. pubescens* shade of blue with a slightly rosy tint at the base. ...'

Origin: this sweet pea was raised by H. D. M. Barton, The Bush, Antrim, and bears his name (see also *Mimulus x bartonianus*); introduced by Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down. It is reputed to be a hybrid between *L. pubescens* and *L. latifolius* var. *albus*.

The parent, *L. pubescens*, was killed in the winter of 1928-1929 at The Bush but the hybrid survived outside without protection. The plants at The Bush were trained against a south wall of the house and were 14 feet tall.

award: AM 1930 (Slieve Donard Nursery)

refs: *Gard. illust.* **52** (1930): 549; *Journ. Roy. Hort. Society* **56** (1931): xxvii; Nelson & Deane, 'Glory of Donard' (1993), 77-78.

illustr: *Gard. illust.* **52** (1930): 549.

***L. vernus* 'Alboreus'**

syn: *Orobis vernus* 'Alba Roseus'

'half the flower is rose and half white'; 'Delicately coloured rosy-white flowers'; 'The blue and purple [flowers] are replaced by white and rose. ... A beautiful selection of this charming hardy spring flower'.

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

'Undoubtedly the most chaste plant amongst the whole family of bitter vetch ... it originated here'.

Remarkably this plant is still in cultivation – or at least the name is still used!

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 119.

L. vernus

No published description traced, flowers of a good colour.

Origin: a form of *L. vernus* which Dr Sanderson had in her former garden, Ishlan, Ballymoney, Co. Antrim. She distributed it to various people including Blooms Nursery, Bressingham, Norfolk (the plant obtained by Adrian Bloom died and was thus not propagated by Blooms of Bressingham).

I have not been able to ascertain whether this plant has elsewhere.

refs: Dr M. Sanderson (pers. comm.); A. Bloom (*in litt.* 1998).

'Faerie Queen'

Sweet pea; flowers cream flushed pale rose, with pale margin; 3 flowers per truss, with 12 inch stems.

Origin: from Hugh Dicksons of Belfast.

ref: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 48 (1923): 112.

'Hawlmarm Bedding White'

Sweet pea; flowers white tinged pink, stems 10 inches long.

Origin: from Alexander Dicksons of Hawlmarm, Newtownards, Co. Down.

ref: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 50 (1925): 113.

'Hawlmarm Cerise'

Sweet pea; flowers 'rich salmon-cerise on cream', 3 flowers per stem, stem 14 inches long; very vigorous.

Origin: from Alexander Dicksons of Hawlmarm, Newtownards, Co. Down.

ref: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 48 (1923): 112.

'Hawlmarm Cream'

Sweet pea; flowers cream.

Origin: from Alexander Dicksons of Hawlmarm, Newtownards, Co. Down.

award: AM RHS 1924.

ref: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 50 (1925): 113, xcli.

'Hawlmarm Gladys'

Sweet pea; flowers pale rose-pink, 3 per stem; stems 12 inches long.

Origin: from Alexander Dicksons of Hawlmarm, Newtownards, Co. Down.

ref: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 48 (1923): 111.

'Hawlmarm Lavender'

Sweet pea; flowers lavender-blue.

Origin: from Alexander Dicksons of Hawlmarm, Newtownards, Co. Down.

award: AM RHS 1920.

ref: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 46 (1921): lxii; — 51 (1926): 111.

'Hawlmarm Maroon'

Sweet pea; flowers deep bronze-maroon.

Origin: from Alexander Dicksons of Hawlmarm, Newtownards, Co. Down.

award: AM RHS 1919.

ref: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 45 (1920): lvii.

c. 1895

'Hawlmarm Pink'

Sweet pea; flowers bright rose-pink shade salmon; 3 flowers per truss, stem to 12 inches long.

Origin: from Alexander Dicksons of Hawlmarm, Newtownards, Co. Down.

award: AM RHS 1919.

ref: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 45 (1920): cvi; — 48 (1923): 107, 109..

'Hawlmarm Salmon Pink'

Sweet pea; flowers salmon shaded rose-pink; 3 flowers per truss, on stems 12 inches long; vigorous.

Origin: from Alexander Dicksons of Hawlmarm, Newtownards, Co. Down.

award: AM RHS 1922.

refs: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 48 (1923): 107; — 51 (1926): 110.

'Hawlmarm Scarlet'

Sweet pea; flowers scarlet.

Origin: from Alexander Dicksons of Hawlmarm, Newtownards, Co. Down.

ref: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 49 (1924): 77.

'John Porter'

'A large flowered variety ... the standards salmon-orange, and the wings rose. It is a very bright sweet pea and its blooms are mostly borne in fours.'

Origin: raised by A. Dickson, Newtownards, Co. Down.

award: AM 1916.

ref: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Society* 42(1917): clxvi.

'Royal Cherry'

Sweet pea; flowers deep cherry cerise on white; 3 flowers per truss, on stems 12 inches long.

Origin: from Hugh Dicksons of Belfast.

award: AM RHS 1922.

ref: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 48 (1923): 112.

'The President'

'The variety is especially brilliant in colour – rich orange scarlet – and of good size.'

Origin: raised by A. Dickson, Newtownards, Co. Down; 'so named, presumably, from the fact that their Mr. Hugh Dickson is President of the National Sweet Pea Society this year [1914]'

award: AM RHS July 1914 (A. Dickson)

refs: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 40 (1914): cxxxix; *Ir. gardening* 9 (1914).

[without name]

Flowers 'wavy, crimson'.

Origin: Dr O'Donnell Browne, Naas, Co. Kildare, who was a sweet pea enthusiast, propagated a sport from 'Countess Spencer' that arose in 1906. This was reported in 1907 to be 'coming quite true ... [and] will be put on the market the coming year ...'.

ref: *Ir. gardening* 2 (September 1907): 160.

***Lavandula***

Lamiaceae. Lavender.

'Glasnevin'

syn: 'Glasnevin Variety' (not established).

No published description traced; foliage dark; flowers in long spikes, dark lavender, widely spaced flowers.

Origin: this lavender was being distributed as early as 1899 from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin, to A. K. Bulley, Ness, The Wirral, England. No published

account of it has been traced.

There was an old plant of it in the Rock Garden, and this has now been propagated.

refs: *Ir. garden* 4 (3) (May/June 1995): [26-27]; *The garden* 122 (1997): 598-601; Ms register of donations from the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.



Leontopodium

Asteraceae. Edelweiss.

L. alpinum 'Maximum'

'My giant form of the Edelweiss'.

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

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 119.



Leptospermum

Myrtaceae. Tea-tree.

'Stellatum Rosalba'

syn: *L. stellatum roseum*

'of vigorous growth, and so free blooming that young plants an inch or so high produce flowers; and flowers are myrtle-like white, flushed with rose, like some apple blossoms ...'.

Origin: from Rodger, M'Clelland & Co., Newry, Co. Down; 'This originated here, amongst a large batch of seedlings.'

refs: *General catalogue ... Rodger, M'Clelland & Co.*, (c.1882), 6; *The garden* 19 (1881): 537; Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 119.

L. scoparium 'Donard Beauty'

'Flowers are of large size ... cerise-pink in colour.'

Origin: from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down. A selected seedling of 'Boscawenii' crossed with 'Nicholsii', perhaps selected by James Coey before he purchased the nursery.

award: AM 1916.

refs: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Society* 42 (1917): clxv; Nelson & Deane, *'Glory of Donard'* (1993), 78.

L. scoparium 'Nicholsii Grandiflora'

syn: *L. scoparium nicholsii* var. *grandiflorum*

'Flowers are extra large and a brilliant shade of red; shrubs to 10 feet; flowering July and August'; 'flowers about 1 inch diameter ... brilliant red.'

Origin: from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down, and not as stated by Metcalf (1963) and Dawson (1997). 'Our new *Leptospermum* [is] quite the best we have ever seen.'

refs: Metcalf, 'Checklist of *leptospermum* cultivars', *Journ. Roy. New Zealand Inst. Hort.* 5 (1963): 228; Nelson & Deane, *'Glory of Donard'* (1993), 78; Dawson, 'A history of *Leptospermum scoparium* in cultivation: garden selections', *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 67-78.

L. scoparium 'Red Damask'

'Double medium red flowers. Tall spreading plant producing many very large flowers on long stems. The leaves very darkly tinged with red anthocyanin.'

Origin: raised by Dr W. E. Lammerts, Los Angeles, California, U. S. A., and distributed by the W. B. Clarke Nursery, San Jose, California.

In March 1951, the director of the University of Washington Arboretum, Seattle, Brian Mulligan sent two cuttings of each of the three Californian cultivars ('Red Damask', 'Ruby Glow', 'Scarlet Carnival') to the Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down, and just one of each was struck under the care of Harry Bryce. The Donard exhibited this cultivar

at the RHS and gained an award of merit.

'Red Damask' was listed for sale by the nursery for the first time in the autumn of 1953.

award: AM 1955.

refs: *Pacific coast nurseryman* (September 1946), 10, 20; B. O. Mulligan (*in litt.* 25 June 1983); Nelson & Deane, *'Glory of Donard'* (1993), 79.

L. scoparium 'Rowland Bryce'

Flowers 'bi-coloured' (different colours on the same shrub); scarlet fading to pink, bicolor; 'deep carmine pink' (Kelway 1970).

c. 1905

Origin: from Ilnacullin, Glengarriff, Co. Cork; introduced by Treseder's Nursery, Truro, Cornwall. It was named after the last owner of Ilnacullin. This was acquired by Treseder at the same time as *Callistemon* 'Murdo Mackenzie'.

Neil Treseder told me that the original shrub was growing beside the lily pond. If this is still in cultivation, I have never seen it.

refs: N. Treseder (*pers. comm.*); Kelway, *Gardening on the coast* (1970), 105; Reid, 'Gleaning from Cornwall', *Moorea* 8 (1990): 17; Treseder, *Handbook of ornamental trees...* no. 11 (1971-1972), 66. c.1880

L. scoparium 'Ruby Glow'

'"Super double" oxblood red with very large flowers produced abundantly on a plant of the tall compact type of growth. The stems are dark purple and the leaves are almost glabrous and semi-glossy'; 'tall compact seedling bearing an abundance of fully double dark red flowers on long graceful cutting stems'; 'rich deep red, but not quite as dark as 'Red Damask'. The flowers are very double.'

Origin: raised by Dr W. E. Lammerts, Los Angeles, California, U. S. A.; introduced via Brian Mulligan of the University of Washington Arboretum, Seattle, and the Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down (see 'Red Damask').

refs: *Journ. Californian Hort. Soc.* 6 (1945): 250-257; *Pacific coast nurseryman* (September 1946):10; Nelson & Deane, *'Glory of Donard'* (1993), 79.

L. scoparium 'Scarlet Carnival'

'Double medium red flowers. A tall growing plants plant producing an abundance of flowers on long stems late in the spring. The leaves are fairly heavily tinged with red' 'bright rosy red flowers ... double'.

c. 1930

Origin: raised by Dr W. E. Lammerts, Los Angeles, California, U. S. A.; introduced via Brian Mulligan of the University of Washington Arboretum, Seattle, and the Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down (see 'Red Damask').

refs: *Pacific coast nurseryman* (September 1946):10; Nelson & Deane, *'Glory of Donard'* (1993), 79.



Leucanthemum

Asteraceae. Garden daisy.

L. x superbum 'Duchess of Abercorn'

syn: *Chrysanthemum maximum* 'Duchess of Abercorn'

'A magnificent variety, flowers large, petals very broad, nearly straight, toothed at the ends'; 'One of the best; its flowers, which are composed of very broad petals toothed at the ends, are produced in such profusion as to look like a sheet of white; as a plant for massing it cannot be beaten.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. It is possible that this was originally named 'Lady Abercorn' – see below – although the descriptions do not tally, and both were listed in catalogue no. 13. Donated to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, in June 1900.

refs: *Supplemental list of hardy ... plants* no. 13: 15 (1894); Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 119.

L. x superbum 'Dorothy'syn: *Chrysanthemum maximum* 'Dorothy'

White flowerheads 6 inches across; stem 3-4ft tall, wiry.

Origin: raised by Malcolm Fleming, Larne, Co. Antrim, and received for trial by the Royal Horticultural Society in 1921.

It was a seedling from 'Latharna Belle' crossed with 'Mrs Charles Lothian Bell'.

ref: Lady Hagart-Alexander (*in litt.* 28 January 1998).**L. x superbum 'Elaine'**syn: *Chrysanthemum maximum* 'Elaine'

'This is a large improved form of the type.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down.**ref:** Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 120.**L. x superbum 'Filifera'**syn: *Chrysanthemum maximum* 'Filifera'

'White thread-like petals, elegance typified.'

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

'Unquestionably the most elegant of all the hardy marguerites'.

award: FCC.**ref:** Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 120.**L. x superbum 'Fiona Coghill'**syn: *Chrysanthemum maximum* 'Fiona Coghill'

Large fully double flowers 4.5–5 inches across; sturdy plants 2½ ft in stature. Whiteness of petals accentuated by small greenish centre of each strong-necked flowers; blooms mid-July to autumn.

Origin: raised in Scotland by J. C. Whittet BEM, and named after his grand-daughter; introduced by Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down, after several other nurserymen had turned it down.**ref:** Nelson & Deane, '*Glory of Donard*' (1993), 79.**L. x superbum 'Kathleen'**syn: *Chrysanthemum maximum* 'Kathleen'

'In this, instead of the petals standing out straight as in the latter ['Filifera'], they have a wavy and pretty appearance; it also grows taller and flowers later – fine – 3ft.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down.**ref:** Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 120.**L. x superbum 'Laciniatum'**syn: *Chrysanthemum maximum* 'Laciniatum'

'The medium between 'Filifera' and the type – 3ft.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down.**ref:** Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 120.**L. x superbum 'Lady Abercorn'**syn: *Chrysanthemum maximum* 'Lady Abercorn''This is smoother and more refined than the typical *Chrysanthemum maximum*.'**Origin:** from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. This may be the same as 'Duchess of Abercorn' – see above – which also was described in catalogue no. 13.**ref:** *Supplemental list of hardy ... plants* no. 13: 2 (1894); Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 120.**L. vulgare [not named]**

A variant of 'the Ox-eye Daisy, with the outer white florets not strap-shaped as usual, but tubular and irregularly lobed as in a Centaurea; as if to compensate for their irregularity, their size is much smaller than usual.'

Origin: this was sent by F. W. Burbidge from Trinity College Botanic Garden, Ballsbridge, to *The Gardeners' chronicle* in July 1886 but no history is recorded. The editor commented: "This ... will please the botanist, but lovers of Marguerites will not be so appreciative. Will Mr. Burbidge tell us if it is constant from seed?"**ref:** *Gard. chron.* 26 (n.s.): 82 (1886).

c. 1920

**Lewisia**

Portulacaceae.

Lewisia Ballawley Hybrids

'The flowers in branching sprays, rising from fleshy rosettes are star-like and striped in various shades of pink or apricot.'

Origin: from Ballawley Park, Dundrum, Co. Dublin; 'We 1897 offer mixed hybrids ... grown from species such as heckneri, cotyledon and howellii.'**ref:** *Ballawley Nurseries catalogue (Specialised list of border & rock garden plants)* 1952-1953, 10.

c. 1894

Liatris

Asteraceae. Blazing star.

L. cylindrica 'Alba'

White flowers.

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down.Tom Smith liked to titillate his customers, so the entry for this read: 'A veritable gem amongst hardy plants, and probably the only white-flowered *Liatris* in existence; bye-and-bye.' No price was given, of course!**refs:** *Supplemental list of hardy ... plants* no. 13: 3 (1894); Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 120.**L. cylindrica 'Alba Rosea'**

'Flowers are white, tipped with rose.'

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

'Also a great beauty'. This was not tagged 'T.S.' but the same enticement was used – 'bye-and-bye'.

refs: *Supplemental list of hardy ... plants* no. 13: 3 (1894); Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 120. c. 1897**Libertia**

Iridaceae.

'Ballyrogan Blue'

Flowers blue, fading to grey blue.

c. 1897

Origin: a hybrid between *L. caerulescens* (a blue flowered species from Chile), and the more familiar white-blossomed New Zealand species, *L. grandiflora*. Raised by Gary Dunlop, Ballyrogan Nurseries, Newtownards, Co. Down, and named and introduced by him. This is a hardy plant, with flowers intermediate between the parent species. c. 1894**refs:** G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 25 January 1998); *Ballyrogan Nurseries plant lists 1997* [without description]; *The RHS plant finder 1995-1996*.**'Ballyrogan Curiosity'****syn:** listed as 'Ballyrogan Hybrid', an invalid name.

Flowers white, occasionally producing a tuft of leaves on the flower stems, dwarf.

Origin: perhaps a hybrid between *L. formosa* and *L. grandiflora*. Raised by Gary Dunlop, Ballyrogan Nurseries, Newtownards, Co. Down, and named and introduced by him. 'More of a curiosity!' c. 1886**refs:** G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 25 January 1998); *Ballyrogan Nurseries plant lists 1997* [without description]; *The RHS plant finder 1995-1996*.**'David Shackleton'****syn:** listed as 'Shackleton Hybrid', an invalid name.

No published description traced.

Origin: obtained from Beech Park, Clonsilla, Co. Dublin, by Gary Dunlop and presently being offered by Ballyrogan

Nurseries, Newtownards, Co. Down. This may originally have been obtained by the late David Shackleton from Cornwall, but its history is not clear.

refs: G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 25 January 1998, 3 April 1998); Helen Dillon (*in litt.* 24 April 1998); *Ballyrogan Nurseries plant lists 1996, 1997* [without description]; *The RHS plant finder 1995-1996*.



Lilium

Liliaceae. Lilies.

'Kerry Gold'

Flowers pendant, scented, deep golden-yellow; to 6ft tall.

Origin: raised from 'Golden Splendour' crossed with *L. regale* 'Royal Gold', and introduced by J. Buckley of Buckley's Nurseries, Birdhill, Co. Tipperary. Three lilies were registered by Buckley in 1967 (see also 'Liberty Hall' and 'Tara').

refs: Dr A. Leslie (*in litt.* 24 January 1986); *International lily register* (1982).

'Liberty Hall'

To 6 ft tall; flowers ivory-white, throat deep yellow, pink-brown and greenish outside, petals completely recurved.

Origin: raised from 'Olympic Hybrids Special' x 'Golden Splendour', and introduced by J. Buckley of Buckley's Nurseries, Birdhill, Co. Tipperary.

refs: Dr A. Leslie (*in litt.* 24 January 1986); *International lily register* (1982).

'Tara'

Flowers deep gold with apricot shading and brown spots, petals broad; leaves dark glossy green; low growing.

Origin: a hybrid raised from a yellow-flowered *L. tigrinum* hybrid, cross-pollinated by a Mid-century hybrid; introduced by J. Buckley of Buckley's Nurseries, Birdhill, Co. Tipperary.

refs: Dr A. Leslie (*in litt.* 24 January 1986); *International lily register* (1982).



Linum

Linaceae. Flax.

L. narbonense 'Newry Blue'

'Large flowers of clear deep blue. In a sunny position forms a bush 2ft. high by two feet through, and flower from June to September.'

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

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 121.

L. narbonense 'Six Hills Variety'

syn: 'Six Hills', 'Peto's Variety'

Vigorous, 'a fine bush 18 inches high and a couple of feet across. It formed a dense forest of strong, wiry, erect stems, branched and clothed with Heath-like leaves, and in due course it covered itself with a cloud of splendid blue flowers.'

Origin: according to Clarence Elliott, owner of Six Hills Nursery, the history of this cultivar is as follows:

Some few years ago a friend sent me from the West of Ireland a plant of *Linum narbonense* of a very special form which he called Peto's Variety. He told me it was a particularly fine thing, and as I knew him to be a good judge of hardy plants who knew what he was talking about I made no little fuss of my new acquisition and planted it out in a sunny trial bed of good loam. ... Peto's variety quite put me out of conceit with the ordinary

form. The plant was very much more vigorous, and its flowers much larger; great funnel-shaped trumpets of thick satin texture and deepest richest sapphire-blue

Elliott continued

Then a curious thing happened. A Mr. Peto came to me at a Chelsea Show and asked me why I called this *Linum* "Peto's Variety". He knew nothing about it and had nothing to do with its origin. I changed the name from "Peto's Variety" to 'Six Hills Variety', And now, having re-baptised the plant, it occurs to me that perhaps I really have done a worse thing. May there not after all be some other Mr. Peto after whom it had been before 1967 rightfully named? If I have done an injustice I am truly sorry. I have never been able to trace the origin of my plant beyond its Irish source...

ref: *Gard chron.* 73 (ser. 3) (24 March 1923): 159.

'Peto's Variety' – see 'Six Hills Variety' (above).



Lobelia

Scrophulariaceae.

before 1967

One of the important raisers of *Lobelia* cultivars was Andrew Campbell, head gardener of St Anne's at Clontarf. In a letter to C. F. Ball, dated 11 July 1912, Campbell recounted the origins of his *Lobelia* varieties, and the letter is worth quoting in full.

before 1967

Dear Mr Ball,

My recent trouble prevented my writing sooner. I now enclose particulars of the dates and crosses which produced the stock of lobelias raised by me, and I think it better that you should write the article. You will be able to give the particulars of them from your own personal experiences of them, and I am quite satisfied to leave the matter in your hands.

In the year 1887 *Lobelia* Firefly was raised by fertilizing Fulgens, or as it is sometimes called Splendance [*sic*], with pollen from *Cardinalis* (true) which is now seldom met with.

In 1894 *Lobelia* Lord Ardilaun was raised by fertilizing Firefly with pollen from Fulgens, there was not one true seed in the batch, from which the whole of Lord Ardilaun has been raised.

In 1904 variety Gloire de St Annes was raised, Lord Ardilaun being the seed parent, crossed with pollen from *Cardinalis*. The result in each case I consider an improvement on former lobelias of this type. At present I have a very interesting batch of seedlings from the latter variety.

I am, Yours very truly

A. Campbell.

before 1938

L. cardinalis 'Bromelioefoliis'

'The leaves are long, 6 to 10 inches, narrow drooping, and deeply toothed; the flowers are bright scarlet.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down; 'one of the most distinct things obtained from seed here'.

ref: Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 121.

L. cardinalis 'Rosea'

Flowers 'a charming shade of soft carmine rose'.

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down; tagged "T.S.", and described as new.

ref: Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 122.

L. x speciosa

No description traced.

Origin: from Shelton Abbey, Co. Wicklow; introduced by Robert Hodgins, Dunganstown, Co. Wicklow.

J. T. Mackay, College Botanic Gardens, Ballsbridge, received from Robert Hodgins a plant 'found growing where *L. fulgens* and *L. siphilitica*' had been planted in Lord Wicklow's garden at Shelton Abbey. Mackay sent a specimen to Professor William Hooker, University of Glasgow, and noted that it was probably a hybrid. The plant was discovered in November 1810.

ref: J. T. Mackay (*in litt.* to W. J. Hooker, 9 September 1831 (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Hooker mss. English Letters vol 6; no 18)).

L. x speciosa 'Firefly'

syn: 'Firefly'; *L. ignea* 'Firefly'; *L. fulgens x cardinalis* 'Firefly' 'A dazzling vermilion scarlet'¹; 'the handsomest of the scarlet section. The petals are nearly twice as broad as are those of any other kind, while the colour leaves nothing to be desired ... most vigorous, often reaching 5 feet high, and of free branching habit.'

Origin: the first of a series of *L. fulgens x siphilitica* hybrids raised by Andrew Campbell, St Anne's, Clontarf, Co. Dublin; it resulted from crossing *L. fulgens* with pollen from the 'true green-leaved *L. cardinalis*'.² Thomas Smith of Daisy Hill Nursery described it as 'my new kind' – the only explanation of this claim (*The garden* 36 (1889)) is that Daisy Hill Nursery introduced it commercially. This apparently is confirmed by the fact that 'Firefly' is not tagged "T.S.", but in the 1891 catalogue was merely stated to have been raised in Ireland. By 1912, C. F. Ball could describe it as 'now well known and still indispensable'.²

A plant of 'Firefly' was supplied by Daisy Hill Nursery to the University Botanic Garden, Cambridge, in 1892.

refs: Ball, '*Lobelia* Morning Glow', *Ir. gardening* 3 (1908): 155¹; — 'Herbaceous lobelias', *Ir. gardening* 7 (1913): 139²; *The garden* 36 (1889): 327; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 122.

L. x speciosa 'Hamwood Gem'

syn: *L. fulgens* 'Hamwood Seedling'

Flowers pink 'best of the lot for size'; 'lovely shade of pale rose cerise, 3ft.'

Origin: presumed to have come from Hamwood, Dunboyne, Co. Meath. This cultivar was distributed from the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, to Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, in October 1927. Perhaps first marketed, as 'Hamwood Seedling', by Daisy Hill Nursery, about 1935.

There was a reference to this cultivar (by the name 'Hamwood Seedling') in correspondence between Liam Schofield and Mrs Mathias of the Giant Snowdrop Company.

refs: Daphne Chappell (*in litt.* 19 April 1986); NBG ms. register of donations from the Gardens; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 122.

L. x speciosa 'Lord Ardilaun'

The flowers are a 'softer' scarlet than in 'Firefly' and 'Morning Glow', and 'the foliage is ruddy red, in contrast to the bronzy green of 'Firefly' and the hoary leaves of 'Morning Glow'*; 'a seedling from 'Firefly', which has flowers of a deeper colour and woolly leaves; distinct';

Origin: from St Anne's, Clontarf, Co. Dublin; raised by Andrew Campbell; introduced commercially by Thomas Smith of Daisy Hill, Newry. One of a series of *L. fulgens x siphilitica* hybrids raised at St Anne's by Campbell. This cultivar was the single seedling raised following the cross-pollination of 'Firefly' and *L. fulgens*.

refs: *Ir. gardening* 5 (1910): 155; — 7 (1912): 137*; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 123.

L. x speciosa 'Morning Glow'

syn: 'Gloire de Saint Anne's

'Leaves green, long, lanceolate, stem soft with downy indumentum stems to 6 feet; bearing long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers ... for weeks in succession.'

Origin: Another of the series of *L. fulgens x siphilitica* hybrids raised at St Anne's, Clontarf, Co. Dublin, by Andrew Campbell. This was later called 'Gloire de Saint Anne's', and under that name received an Award of Merit and was introduced and marketed by Tully Nursery in Kildare, Co. Kildare.

award: AM October 1909 (as 'Gloire de Saint Anne's')

refs: Ball, '*Lobelia* Morning Glow', *Ir. gardening* 3 (1908): 155; — 5 (1910): 163; — 7 (1912): 139; *The garden* 74 (8 October 1910): 505; *Patten's catalogue* 1951.

illust: *Ir. gardening* 3 (1908): 155

1887

L. x speciosa 'Saint Anne's'

'It is in the way of *L. fulgens*, and when well grown is capable of fine effect'.

Origin: from St Anne's, Clontarf, Co. Dublin; another of the series of *L. fulgens x siphilitica* hybrids raised by Andrew Campbell. 'Saint Anne's' was a seedling from 'Firefly'.

ref: *Ir. gardening* 7 (1912): 137.

'Distinction'

'same section as the famous 'Firefly', flowers are large and handsome of a lustrous rosy crimson: foliage is tinged with purple', 'a dark-leaved tall-growing seedling, with handsome spikes of rich claret-coloured flowers'.

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down; tagged "T.S.", and promoted on the cover of catalogue no. 27.

ref: Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 122.

'Eulalia Berridge'

Perennial, to 1m tall; flowers pink (RHS CC 54A).

Origin: in 1988 at a plant sale in Kilruddery House, Bray, Co. Wicklow, organized by the Irish Garden Plant Society, plants of this *Lobelia* were sold. The plant had been spotted a few years earlier in Mrs Cicely Hall's garden, Primrose Hill, Lucan, Co. Dublin, by Graham Thomas. At the time, Cicely Hall called it simply Miss Berridge's *Lobelia*. On hearing this Mr Thomas enquired if the particular Miss Berridge was Eulalia Berridge? Thereafter the plant acquired the name 'Eulalia Berridge'.

Miss Eulalia Berridge (1910-1988) certainly did not raise the cultivar herself. She was principally interested in Connemara ponies, but her brother, Brigadier William Berridge also commented that

I would describe her as having a great interest in gardening rather than as an enthusiastic gardener. She was a friend of the Annesleys and both Dick Annesley and Dorothy Teacher of Clonbur, Co. Mayo, used to give her plants which of course increased her interest. ... My sister Nancy thinks that the *Lobelia* was given to my sister Lal [Eulalia] by Dorothy Teacher.

1894

On the other hand, according to Mrs Rosemary Brown, this plant was grown during the 1930s by the Berridges at Ballynahinch Castle, Connemara, Co. Galway and so it may have been obtained by her mother, Eulalia Mary Berridge, 'a most enthusiastic gardener who laid out the gardens and terraces at Ballinahinch Castle [and who] ... had a rose named after her ... [we] think it was 'Lal' or 'Lolita' diminutives of Eulalia'.

While it is possible that Miss Berridge, or her mother, obtained the *Lobelia* from the Annesleys of Anne's Grove in Co. Cork, or Dorothy Teacher (cf *Gypsophila* 'Dorothy Teacher'), it is much more likely that it came from Ashford Castle, Cong, which is not far from Ballynahinch. There is the possibility that 'Eulalia Berridge' is one of Andrew Campbell's cultivars, now 'resurrected' with a new name.

but the descriptions of his plants are not sufficient to link indubitably 'Eulalia Berridge with the named *Lobelia* that he introduced.

The only thing that can be stated with certainty is that 'Eulalia Berridge' has been grown by Irish gardeners for more than 50 years, and no cultivar resembling it was known, at least to Graham Thomas, among the herbaceous *Lobelia* cultivars growing in Britain in the mid-1980s.

refs: R. Brown (pers. Comm.); W. Berridge (*in litt.* 7 September 1989); Nelson, '*Lobelia* – an elephantine miscellany', *Moorea* **8** (1990): 47; Walsh & Nelson, *A prospect of Irish flowers* (1990): plate 10; *IGPS newsl.* **31** (January 1989): 7.
illust: *A prospect of Irish flowers* (1990), plate 10.

'Firefly' – see *L. x speciosa* 'Firefly'

'Gloire de St Anne's' – see *L. x speciosa* 'Morning Glow'

'Hamwood Gem' – see *L. x speciosa* 'Hamwood Gem'

'Hamwood Seedling' – see *L. x speciosa* 'Hamwood Gem'

'Huntsman'

'Similar to 'Firefly', but with slightly tomentose foliage'¹; 'The finest of the Cardinal Flowers. It has attained a height of 5ft., with 18 inch spikes of large vermilion-scarlet flowers.'²

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down; described in the earliest known catalogue as 'brighter than Firefly'. Strangely this is not tagged T.S. in the 1897 catalogue, but was so tagged in catalogue no. **125**.

awards: AM (RHS) 1927

refs: Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 122.

'Lord Ardilaun' – see *L. x speciosa* 'Lord Ardilaun'

'Morning Glow' – see *L. x speciosa* 'Morning Glow'

'Pink Elephant'

Stems to 2 m tall in vigorous young plants, tinged red; flowers opening in succession over many weeks, pink (RHS CC 63A-B), anthers with grey-green (RHS CC 189B) pollen.

Origin: one of the finest perennials for the late summer, a chance seedling, probably from *Lobelia* 'Eulalia Berridge', from Primrose Hill, Lucan; selected and introduced by Mrs Cicely Hall and Mr Robin Hall.

refs: Nelson, '*Lobelia* – an elephantine miscellany', *Moorea* **8** (1990): 47; *IGPS newsl.* **34** (October 1989): 7; Walsh & Nelson, *A prospect of Irish flowers* (1990), plate 10.

illust: *A prospect of Irish flowers* (1990), plate 10.

'Spark'

Flowers bright red (RHS CC 46B) with prominent white boss at the mouth of the corolla tube. Stems over 1 m tall.

Origin: a chance seedling, probably from *Lobelia* 'Eulalia Berridge', from Primrose Hill, Lucan; selected and introduced by Mrs Cicely Hall and Mr Robin Hall.

refs: Nelson, '*Lobelia* – an elephantine miscellany', *Moorea* **8** (1990): 47; Walsh & Nelson, *A prospect of Irish flowers* (1990), plate 10.

illust: *A prospect of Irish flowers* (1990), plate 10.

'St Anne's' – see *L. x speciosa* 'St Anne's'

'The Bishop'

Perennial herb, stems 4-4½ft tall, only slightly branched, foliage very dark crimson-maroon, with darker stems, flowers 1¾inches, bright red-scarlet.

Origin: raised in Clontarf; Dublin, in the garden of The Right Revd. the Hon. B. J. Plunket, whose gardener was P. D. Reid; this was exhibited at the Royal Horticultural Society, London, and gained an award of merit.

award: AM (RHS) 1928.

ref: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* **54** (1929) cvii.



Lonicera

Caprifoliaceae. Honeysuckles.

L. periclymenum 'Munster'

Scented, climbing shrub; foliage pale green; flowers pink and cream; good, easy-growing cultivar.

Origin: 'possibly of Irish origin'. The history of this plant is not recorded, but it is assumed that its name indicates its origin, from the province of Munster – the south-western part of Ireland.

ref: Bradshaw, 'Know your honeysuckles', *The garden* **120** (1995): 406-411.

illust: *The garden* **120** (1995): 407.



Loropetalum

Hamamelidaceae.

c. 1891

L. chinensis 'Ming Dynasty'

Foliage plum purple when young, flowers with pink petals.

Origin: a seedling raised by John Joe Costin, Costin's Nursery, Portgloriam, Kilcock, Co. Kildare, which will be launched in April 1998.

The species, a native of China, Burma and Japan, usually has white, "spider-like" flowers, and green leaves. The flowers are sweetly scented.

ref: J. J. Costin (*in litt.* 27 February 1998).



Luma

Myrtaceae. Chilean myrtle.

c.1985

L. apiculata 'Glanleam Gold'

syn: *Myrtus apiculata* 'Glanleam Gold', *Myrtus luma* 'Glen o' the Downs'

Leaves variegated, with cream pale green and dark green; 'margined bright gold'.

Origin: a variegated seedling discovered at Glanleam, Valentia Island, Co. Kerry. O'Brien (1995) was told by John Quigley (whose family worked for five generations as yachtsmen and farm stewards to the Knights of Kerry) that this was 'spotted among thousands of seedlings' near the monkey puzzle by Peggy Uniacke, wife of Colonel Richard Uniacke, who had bought Glanleam from the Knight of Kerry about two years previously. Cuttings were passed to several nurseries, including Glen O'Downs Nursery in Co. Wicklow.

This myrtle was first named by Neil Treseder, Truro, Cornwall. Glen O'Downs Nursery also named it, but Treseder's name has priority. Treseder obtained it while in Ireland, on a holiday with Mr. & Mrs Reid, the same occasion when he acquired *Callistemon* 'Murdo Mackenzie'. The original plant, moved to its present position soon after it was discovered, still grows in the garden of Glanleam House, Valentia Island, Co. Kerry; it is over 7 m tall.

refs: S. O'Brien (*in litt.* 22 January 1998); Walsh, Ross & Nelson, *An Irish florilegium* (1983), 114-115; Reid, 'Gleaping from Cornwall', *Moorea* **8** (1990): 17; O'Brien, 'Gold at Glanleam', *Ir. garden* **4** (6) (November-December 1995): 27; Treseder, *Handbook of ornamental trees...* no. **11** (1971-1972); *Treseder's price list of ornamental ... shrubs* (September 1972-June 1973); *IGPS newsl.* **4** (May 1982): 4; — **52** (April 1994): 9.

illust: *An Irish florilegium* (1983), plate 21. (watercolour); *Ir. garden* **4** (6) (November-December 1995), 27; — **7** (8) (September 1998): 50.



Lupinus

Fabaceae. Lupins.

The number of named Lupins is now appalling. They are easily raised from seed and flower the same year. A package of seed gives a great number of different colours, and one can select the varieties which please. [*Lissadell price list* 1931-1932, 5]

L. arboreus Daisy Hill Hybrids

mixed seedlings.

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. A set of named varieties was to be released after catalogue no. 67 but none can be traced apart from 'Newry Gold' (see below).

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

L. arboreus 'Newry Gold'

'The largest spikes and richest coloured of the yellow flowered kinds'; 'long spikes of richest gold.'

Origin: a selected cultivar from a wide range of seedlings (see above), from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down.

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

'Alba Elongata'

'Long spikes of purest white.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down; one of a series of "Russell Hybrid" lupins named by Tom Smith none of which survives.

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

Ballawley Hybrids

'Grown from seed of the best named varieties and other selected plants.'

Origin: a mixed bunch, to say the least, from Ballawley Park, Dundrum, Co. Dublin. Probably every nursery in Ireland did the same!

ref: *Ballawley Nurseries catalogue* 1943-1944, 55.

'Beauty'

'Dense spikes of rather small bright blue flowers, set off by white edges and a rosy-purple standard.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. Not listed in catalogues I have seen.

refs: *Flora & sylvia* 3 (1905): 233; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 124.

'Blush Queen'

Flowers 'blush pink and creamy yellow.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down; one of a series of "Russell Hybrid" lupins named by Tom Smith none of which survives.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 124.

'Bridesmaid'

Flowers 'white, tinted with rosy blush.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down; one of a series of "Russell Hybrid" lupins named by Tom Smith none of which survives.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 124.

'Bronzy King'

Flowers 'bronzy yellow, tinted with red as the flowers age.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down; one of a

series of "Russell Hybrid" lupins named by Tom Smith none of which survives.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 124.

'Butterfly'

'A pretty combination of bright rose and lilac.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down; one of a series of "Russell Hybrid" lupins named by Tom Smith none of which survives.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 124.

c. 1905

'Daisy Hill'

'Compact habit; [flowers] pale blue and lilac; charming.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down; one of a series of "Russell Hybrid" lupins named by Tom Smith none of which survives.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 124.

'Glow Worm'

c. 1935

syn: 'Glowworm'

'bright yellow and coppery red'; 'at first dull yellow, the flowers are gradually suffused with reddish-purple until the standard is quite deep in colour.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. Not listed in catalogues I have seen.

refs: *Flora & sylvia* 3 (1905): 233; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 124.

c. 1912

'Golden Spire'

Flowers 'bright golden yellow'.

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down; one of a series of "Russell Hybrid" lupins named by Tom Smith none of which survives.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 125.

c. 1943

'May Day'

'Large wide-open flowers with a bright blue keel, standard shaded blue with a bright blue spot at the base.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. Not listed in catalogues I have seen.

refs: *Flora & sylvia* 3 (1905): 233; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 125.

c. 1905

'May Queen'

'the flowers are sparsely-clustered with almost a whorled effect, their colour being blue and creamy-white in pretty combination.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. Not listed in catalogues I have seen.

refs: *Flora & sylvia* 3 (1905): 233; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 125.

'Purpurea'

Flowers 'reddish purple, fine'.

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down; one of a series of "Russell Hybrid" lupins named by Tom Smith none of which survives.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 125.

'Rubescens'

'Large flowers of rosy-purple, with deep blue pencillings on the keel and a blue spot at the base of the standard.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. Not listed in catalogues I have seen.

refs: *Flora & sylvia* 3 (1905): 233; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 125.

'Rubra Aurea'

Flowers 'rich yellow and deep red'.

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down; one of a series of "Russell Hybrid" lupins named by Tom Smith none of which survives.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 125.

'Sprite'

'Short rounded spikes in white, pale-yellow, blue, and rosy-lilac.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. Not listed in catalogues I have seen.

refs: *Flora & sylvia* 3 (1905): 233; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 125.

'Sulphur Queen'

'Long spikes of pale sulphur.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down; one of a series of "Russell Hybrid" lupins named by Tom Smith none of which survives.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 125.

'T. Smith'

'A fine dark flower in very long spikes of bright blue, shaded with rosy-purple on the standard and with deep reddish purple stems showing through the flowers.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. Not listed in catalogues I have seen.

refs: *Flora & sylvia* 3 (1905): 233; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 126.

'Violascens'

Flowers 'violet and white'.

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. Not listed in catalogues I have seen.

refs: *Daisy Hill Nursery catalogue* no. 85 [1912]: 61; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 126.

***Lycopersicon***

Solanaceae. Tomato.

'Robertson's Rosy Gem'

'Medium-sized fruits, almost quite round in shape, and of a rich deep rose colour. It is undoubtedly the finest flavoured variety ... a remarkably free setter and an abundant bearer.'

Origin: 'A distinct new variety'. This was marketed by Hogg & Robertson, but it is not clear if the firm was releasing a seed line developed elsewhere, or whether this tomato was bred in Ireland.

ref: *Robertson's garden seeds 1904*: 19.

'Robertson's 20th Century'

'A most prolific bearer, very free setting, and bearing very large clusters of medium-sized fruits of a deep rich crimson colour, and of excellent flavour.'

Origin: 'A new seedling Tomato of great merit'. As with the same firm's 'Robertson's Rosy Gem', it is not clear if Hogg & Robertson were releasing a seed line developed elsewhere, or whether this tomato was bred in Ireland.

ref: *Robertson's garden seeds 1904*: 19.

***Lyonia***

Ericaceae.

L. macrocalyx

Shrub to 1.5m in height, with oblong leaves to 10 x 5 cm, bright,

somewhat shining green above. Flowers in clusters, white, 1912 urn-shaped.

Origin: a native of China, introduced into cultivation by seed collected by George Forrest and Frank Kingdon Ward. Ward's seed went to, among others, Lord Headfort, Kells, Co. Meath. *L. macrocalyx* was raised at Headfort House, and specimens from Headfort were used for the illustration that appeared in *Curtis's botanical magazine*. Young plants were also sold from Headfort, while a venerable old plant of 1905 species survived in the grounds of Headfort House into the 1980s.

refs: *Curtis's bot. mag.* 95 (1937), tab. 9490; *Headfort gardens 1938-39 list of surplus trees and shrubs*.

illust: *Curtis's bot. mag.* 95 (1937), tab. 9490.



c. 1912

c. 1905

before 1912

c. 1904

c. 1904

c. 1920