YEAR BOOK OF THE HEATHER SOCIETY

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CONTENTS Volume 3 No. 4

EDITORIAL	3
FROM THE CHAIRMAN – MajGen. P. G. Turpin	5
ANNUAL CONFERENCE, LODGE HILL, SEPTEMBER 1985 -	
Mrs. J. McCrindle	7
HEATHER OUIZ	10
R. A. IDE (1918.1981) A MEMOIR – D. McClintock	12
HEATHER GARDENS No. 11 BUSHY PARK	
MajGen. P. G. Turpin	16
FAMOUS HEATHER NURSERIES – FAMOUS HEATHER NAMES,	
PART 3. – Mrs. D. Everett	19
BOOK REVIEW — The Gardener's Book of Heathers	31
A BICOLOURED FORM OF E. cinerea - MajGen. P. G. Turpin	33
FIRST RECORDS OF THE BRITISH HEATHERS	
A. W. Jones	4
PERSONAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES FOR HEATHERS —	
5th SUPPLEMENT – D. McClintock	9
NEW ACQUISITIONS – J. Platt 4	12
CULTIVARS REGISTERED IN 1985 — The Registrar	15
RECENT WRITINGS ON HEATHERS 1985 4	16
NURSERYMEN MEMBERS 5	51
LOCAL ORGANISERS 5	58
COMMITTEE MEMBERS 5	59

Editorial

On 1st January 1986, Anne Small took over the job of Administrator of the Heather Society from Beryl Farrah. Anne and her husband David are old friends to many of us. David joined the Society in 1965, and was elected to what was then the Committee in 1972. Later the Smalls became joint members, and have attended most of our Annual Conferences since 1973. I am sure that I speak for the whole Society when I thank Anne for agreeing to take on the job, and wish her every success in it.

I know that it was with some sadness that Beryl decided that she could not continue as our Administrator. She felt that she could no longer devote to the job the considerable amount of time and energy that she regarded as essential if she was to maintain the high standard she set herself.

Beryl joined the Society with her late husband Ken in 1975. They immediately became keen members of the South-West Local Group, and in 1979 were heavily involved with the organisation of the Annual Conference at Weymouth. Ken became Administrator on 1st September 1980. From the outset Beryl helped him with the work and they became known as a friendly and efficient team. Beryl coped admirably with the Society's affairs through Ken's last illness in early 1984, and continued as Administrator after his death.

She always greatly enjoyed the letters she received from members and prospective members, both from Britain and overseas, but was probably happiest when entertaining members in her delightful garden. There will still be a welcome for those who call at 7 Rossley Close.

Beryl has served the Society handsomely. We sincerely thank her for all her hard work. May she long continue to enjoy her membership, in the knowledge that she has done so much for us. She has a special place in our affections.

There are many jobs to be done in a Society such as ours, and we have always been fortunate in those who have come forward to do them. The newly retired frequently have the skill, energy and time to take on voluntary work. Like many other organisations, the Heather Society has benefitted from such people. However, time takes it's toll and energy flags. We must always be looking around to see who is available to replace the present incumbents when they finally feel they need more time to themselves. It is from the active membership that the Council selects those who are to carry on the work of the Society. Many members, both retired and working, could be described as "sleeping members". I would appeal to all who can to take a fuller part in the Society's activities. Try to attend your local group meetings or the Annual Conference; submit articles for the Year Book or Bulletin. You will find we are a friendly group of people sharing a common interest in our chosen plants. Should you ultimately find yourself asked to help the Society by taking on a job, I am sure you will also find that the interest provided by the job will be its own ample reward.

From the Chairman

Maj.-Gen P. G. Turpin, C.B., O.B.E. West Clandon, Surrey.

A Plea for the Cross-leaved Heath

Why is Erica tetralix, the Cross-leaved Heath, which is one of our commonest heathers, so neglected? Compared with the other species there are very few named cultivars and few nurserymen list more than halfa-dozen varieties. There is not even a class for E. tetralix in the Royal Horticultural Society's Heather Competitions. Hundreds of pages have been written about Calluna and its many forms and varieties. W. Beijerink, in his study of Calluna. A Monograph on the Scotch Heather (Amsterdam, 1940), devoted more than 150 pages to the species and referred to about 90 different botanical forms and sub-forms, which he suggested should be reduced to 34. Almost every colour form of E. cinerea, the Bell Heather, from pure white to midnight purple have been described and given names. Apart from the firm of Underwood, which had its nursery at Hookstone Lane, near Chobham in Surrey, few nurserymen have shown much interest in collecting varieties of Cross-leaved Heath.

The interest taken in *Calluna* is no doubt partly due to the very great variation which occurs naturally in the species — perhaps more than in any other species of plant. Bell Heather owes some of its attraction to the dazzling effect of great patches of purple which it presents in the wild and in many large heather gardens. The more humble *E. tetralix* relies on more restrained

5

appeal. Its colour range is less extensive, from white through shades of pink to the rich magenta of 'Con Underwood'. Its foliage varies from green to silver-grey. It seldom produces yellow or golden foliage forms, unless affected by adverse soil conditions. Yet it has many virtues. Although it favours moist, marshy conditions, it will tolerate a comparatively dry soil and will survive drought and low temperatures as well as most other species. It appears to be less susceptible to disease than other heathers. Although it has a strong constitution, it dislikes being crowded by other heathers and fights a losing battle against more vigorous species. It has a very long flowering period, from June until October, and fully earns its place in any heather garden. The cultivars 'Alba Mollis', 'Hookstone Pink', 'Pink Star', 'Darleyensis', ' L. E. Underwood' and 'Con Underwood' should not be left out of any comprehensive collection of heathers

The Cross-leaved Heath is the most promiscuous of our heathers, being one of the parents of all three of our native hybrid heaths, *E. x stuartii*, *E. x watsonii* and *E.* x williamsii.

Like other species, *E. tetralix* is subject to aberration. The forms. f. *fissa*, f. *racemosa* and f. *stellata* *have been recorded, and dwarf and prostrate forms can be found.

E. tetralix deserves more attention from those who spend their time hunting for unusual heathers on our moors.

* A name due to be published this year for forms with stellate inflorescences, such as 'Pink Star' (the type) and 'Helma'.

Annual Conference, Lodge Hill, September 1985 Mrs. J. McCrindle, Dunblane, Perthshire

On Friday, 6th September 1985 members of the Heather Society gathered at Lodge Hill Residential Centre near Pulborough in Sussex for their Annual Conference. We were the last to arrive and I think everyone else had refused to write the Conference Report and Bert Jones was getting desperate! (*) After a delicious dinner, we all moved to the Conference Hall and Conference 1985 had really begun. General Turpin welcomed everyone and mentioned, in particular, Mrs. Farrah our Administrator and Mrs. Petterssen our Norwegian member who always makes the long journey to attend. It was good to see so many friends, though quite a few regular attendants were missing. Those of us who were expecting Mrs. Bowerman to tell us about the creation of her wonderful heather garden at nearby Champs Hill were shocked to hear of her death a few weeks previously. General Turpin showed Mrs. Bowerman's slides of the making of Champs Hill and we were glad to have with us Mr. and Mrs. David Bowerman, who had insisted that Saturday's planned visit to the garden would go ahead, and Mr. Sid Brown, the Champs Hill gardener.

Saturday morning started with a Heather Quiz for which we had been arranged in teams of four, and I was relieved to be in David Small's team. The relief grew when I read the questions — maybe I ought to have taken

* This is quite untrue. I had selected Mrs. McCrindle to write the Conference Report some time earlier, "with malice aforethought".

Ed.

notes last year at Wrexham when slides were shown of magnified views of the inside of heather flowers. Honestly, do you know the parentage of *Erica* x *darleyensis*, *E.* x *veitchii*, *E.* x *stuartii*, *E.* x *watsonii* and *E.* x *williamsii*? Can you name twelve different species or hybrids which flower in twelve months of the year? Can you distinguish between *E. arborea* and *E. lusitanica*, *E. ciliaris* and *E.* x *watsonii*? After fourteen such questions we were all ready for a coffee break.

Mr. Duncan Donald then told us of the history of the Chelsea Physic Garden, of which he is the Curator, and we realised again how much we owe to the early plant hunters, and the work of doctors and chemists over the past three hundred years. The garden is now used for scientific research rather than medical work. Recently, it has opened to the public two days a week and seems well worth a visit. Two snippets of information from Mr. Donald were that *Calluna* tips were at one time a panacea for all ills, both in and outside the body, and that the garden of Buckingham Palace has heathers.

Mr. John Bond, Keeper of the Gardens in Windsor Great Park, showed slides and spoke of making a heather garden on a grand scale in a natural setting, and told us of the reference collection of dwarf conifers he had started at Windsor.

After lunch, the group photograph was taken before we set off, in brilliant sunshine, to walk the short distance to Champs Hill. Mrs. Bowerman had planned that everyone be given a plant of E. cinerea 'Alfred Bowerman' in memory of her husband, and I am sure all of us who knew the Bowermans remembered them both that day in the beautiful garden they had planned and made, and will especially value that heather plant.

General Turpin thanked Mr. and Mrs. David Bowerman for their hospitality which included a really splendid tea. We all eagerly bought plants from Mr. Brown, but will they grow as well as they do at Champs Hill?

After dinner and before the Open Forum, the Quiz was corrected and it says much for the authority of the chair that so few arguments were heard. The team of Sybil Perry, Gwen Dudley, Maurice Everett and Bert Jones was easily the winner and deserved our congratulations. David Small's team tied with Jack Platt's for second place, and as the prizes were potable, conversation at dinner the following evening was even more witty than usual.

Sunday started with the AGM and General Turpin reported the deaths of three members who had been closely involved in the Society — Mrs. Bowerman, Mr. Culley and Mr. Clayton; that progress with the reference collection at Wisley was disappointing; that membership was a satisfactory,1536; that more members had taken part in Heather Competitions R.H.S. shows. The Chairman thanked the Council, the Technical Committee, Mrs. Farrah, Mrs. Lee, Mr. Oliver and Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

Mrs. Lee and Mr. Oliver gave their usual efficient reports. The work is done so well we almost forget we have office-bearers! Needless to say they were all reelected.

Our President, Mr. C. D. Brickell, the Director General of the RHS, making his first visit to an Annual Conference, was the next speaker and held us enthralled with his description and slides of a modern plant-finding trip to Sikkim. Even with his account of the discomforts of constant monsoon dampness and leeches we all envied him the experience of seeing these beautiful and

rare plants in their natural setting, and we eagerly await the chance to acquire seeds when they are available.

Then off by coach to Nymans with a superb picnic lunch box. The head gardener Mr. D. Masters told us something of the history of the garden — head gardeners like policemen seem to get younger every year. Again the sun shone and we were delighted to meet Mr. and Mrs. Turner, who until Mrs. Turner's serious illness some years ago, were always at Annual Conferences. It was good to see them again in that lovely garden. Mr. Masters met us again to answer questions before we boarded the bus.

After dinner, a second open forum was held before we all gathered over drinks to discuss heathers yet again.

I'll remember Pulborough as a Conference with lots of talk of heathers, an abundance of excellent food, old friendships renewed and new ones started. If you weren't there, I hope you'll feel sorry you weren't and decide to be there next year — it's at Tetley Hall, University of Leeds from 5th to 8th September 1986 and will be organised by Dr. Ken Barraclough — see you there.

$\star \star \star$

Heather Quiz

In her Conference Report, Mrs. McCrindle mentioned the Heather Quiz that formed part of the programme. It was set by the Chairman, and is reprinted here, without answers, for the entertainment of those who were not at Lodge Hill. Most of the answers can be found in the Society's literature, published since 1978.

- 1. What are the botanical names of the following: a. Alpine Heath f. Irish Heath
 - b. Balkan Heath
 - c. Cornish Heath
- g. Portuguese Heath
- h. Scotch or Scottish Heath
- d. Corsican Heath
- j. Sicilian Heath
- e. Dorset Heath k. Spanish Heath

(20 marks)

2. What distinguishes *Calluna* from the species of *Erica*?

(5 marks)

3. Name the parents of the following hybrids:
a. E. x darleyensis
b. E. x stuartii
c. E. x veitchii
d. E. x watsonii
e. E. x williamsii

(10 marks)

4. What distinguishes 'David Eason' and 'Underwoodii' from other cultivars of *Calluna*?

(5 marks)

5. What do the following abbreviations stand for? a. cv b. C.v.

(2 marks)

- 6. Name 5 cultivars, called after different nurserymen. (5 marks)
- 7. Name 5 species of heather which are lime-tolerant. (5 marks)

8. What distinguishes *E.* x watsonii 'Dawn' from 'H. Maxwell'? (5 marks)

9. What characteristic of *E. cinerea* distinguishes it from other species of *Erica*?

(5 marks)

10. How do you distinguish between
a. E. arborea and E. lusitanica.
b. E. ciliaris and E. x watsonii

(8 marks)

11. What is the meaning of ?a. var. rendleib. f. multibracteatac. f. anandra

(10 marks)

12. Which is the "odd man out" in each of the following groups?
'J. H. Hamilton' 'C. G. Best'
'Radnor' 'Snow Cream'
'County Wicklow' 'P. S. Patrick'
'Else Frye' 'Katinka'
'Drum-Ra' 'Janet'

'David Moss' 'Hookstone Purple' 'Silverwells' 'Praegerae'

'Poliofolia'

'Cecilia M. Beale' 'Snow Queen' 'Foxhollow' 'Myretoun Ruby' 'March Seedling'

'Corfe Castle' 'David McClintock' 'Mrs. C. H. Gill' 'Wych' 'Camla'

(10 marks)

13. Name 12 different species or hybrids of hardy heathers which flower in each month of the year.

(20 marks)

14. Name five dwarf cultivars of heather.

(10 marks)

Total 120 marks

R. A. Ide (1918-1981) — A memoir David McClintock, Platt, Kent.

I recently came across letters the late Dick Ide wrote me between the time he joined the Society in 1972 and his too early death in 1981, and realised the Society had not done him justice. He became a very keen heather man, and indeed it was his logo for the Society that was chosen in competition in 1975.

I think too few of us met him. I did only once and briefly, in 1974 at Brig. Lucas Phillips's home; and how many saw his heather garden? Admittedly too he was responsible for only five or six heather introductions, but I have always liked them and still grow all but one. The spur to look for them in Cornwall came, I was flattered to be told, from an article I wrote in the *RHS Journal* in 1971. When he and his wife moved to Camberley in 1968, there was a large patch of self-sown Callunas growing, which he almost decided to turn into a lawn. Instead he cut them back and they looked marvellous. Soon he was eagerly taking cuttings of promising plants and gave them his private name, most of which were never published.

Perhaps the first that made the grade was eventually called by the apt name of 'Trinklet' (earlier he had suggested "Maiden's Blush"), apt because it is a small Ling with cream and pink young growth (I know no other compact one with this feature) and because he and his wife found it on 5th June 1972, on the very Trink Hill in Cornwall where Miss Waterer found good plants too. He sent it to Harlow Car in 1974, but in 1979 it died there from drought and winter cold.

Another apt name was 'Penny Bun', a truly bunshaped Ling, which keeps its shape longer than other buns, and was found by or with his daughter Penny, whose nickname it was when she was a child. It grew amongst stone chippings in a disused quarry near Leedstown. From Mullion Cove on 6th October 1972 came 'Rock Ruth' a prostrate far-spreading Bell Heather which goes on and on blooming, right into October. (Ruth was his wife Elsie's second name). He sent me a sketch, made in October 1972, of it growing over its rock. *Calluna* 'Low-low' is low indeed, found in June 1972, also at Mullion.

The enigmatic *Calluna* 'Ide's Double' was a seed ling discovered in the autumn of 1974 while weeding a group of 'Ruth Sparkes' planted 5 - 6 years before among wild Callunas. Many earlier names were proposed for this good plant, which however is virtually indistinguishable from 'Tib', a single plant of which he had growing some distance away, from which he never took any cuttings. The original was lost in the drought of 1976, and most of 'Ruth Sparkes'. He also found *Calluna* 'Red Rug' on Trink Hill in 1972; and he had a *Daboecia* with variegated leavesd in 1978, which came true from cuttings.

At the same time he sent me leaves of a Ribwort

Plantain with white variegated leaves found in 1970 on a cliff at Carbis Bay, asking if the form were well-known. I could answer that I had never seen it, but later learnt that it was used in times past for bedding. Clearly however his plant was of distinct origin and I recommended its being propagated (a slow matter, calling for careful division of the crowns) and offered to nurserymen. This he did, and at least Ingwersens acquired it; and there was an enormous plant of it in Bowles's corner at Wisley. The find was reported to the RHS Scientific Committee on 6th August 1974 when it was said to be a somatic mutation: and Dick described it with more detail, and illustrated it in colour, in the Jan 1978 issue of The Garden, when he published the name 'Streaker' for it. By coincidence I found a similar plant 3 - 4 years ago in the grass of our local Churchvard at Platt and now grow both plants side by side.

I am indebted to Dick's widow and to Ms Joanne Martin, the Personnel Manager of his advertising firm, Osborne's (now Lonsdales), for facts about him personally.

He was born on 6th January 1918 at Old Alresford, Hants, but his family moved to Merrow when he was young. He was 20 when he first met his wife, and they were married in 1940. He was a Territorial and taken prisoner at Dunkirk, escaping before the end of the war. At first they ran a smallholding at Binfield, but soon moved to Bracknell whence he commuted. He did three years at Art College on commercial advertising and became Art Director and "cornerstone" of his agency, which he joined in April 1949. The Ides moved to Camberley after having been compulsorily bought out as Bracknell grew.

They had two children. Penny was the elder, who in turn has two teenage children; Mike also has two. Mike was for 20 years with Lonsdales working with his father, but now works for a graphics company. Dick had suffered from a heart condition since 1961, and died at home rather unexpectedly on 13th November 1981. His interests were wide, not only his job and his love of heathers, but he also designed furniture, pots and labels, made cheese, polished stones, did photography, and research for Doubledays on his allotment.

We mourn his premature loss, but are proud to have had such an accomplished and dedicated member.

Heather Gardens No. 11, Bushy Park. Maj. Gen. P. G. Turpin, West Clandon, Surrey.

Bushy Park is part of the Hampton Court complex and was planned at the beginning of the 18th Century by Sir Christopher Wren, who laid out the avenues of sweet chestnut and lime trees. The main drive runs from the Teddington entrance to the main entrance to the park in Hampton Court Road opposite the Lion Gates of Hampton Court gardens and the King's Arms. The line of the mile-long drive is broken by a circular pond, in the centre of which he put the Diana Fountain in 1713. The statue, by Fanelli, dates from 1640.

West of the pond runs an avenue of lime trees towards the Hampton Gate. Between half and threequarters of a mile along this avenue on the right there is a path which leads into the Waterhouse Woodland Gardens. Just where this path crosses the Longford River, an artificial waterway cut from the River Colne in the time of Charles I to provide water for the park, is Fisher's Pond and the Heather Garden, which is laid out on the edge of the plantation, well clear of the shade from the trees.

The garden consists of ten large irregular island beds in a setting of mown grass, just below the level of the Longford River and in earshot of a small weir or water-

fall. This is really a small arboretum. Apart from the heather beds it contains a number of interesting trees, including a few magnolias and nyssas.

In a large park like Bushy, which covers an area of 1100 acres, a very large staff of gardeners would be required to keep all the beds and plantings in immaculate condition. Heathers have the great advantage of being labour-saving when the plants have matured and have grown together. Provided that the edges of the beds are kept well-trimmed heathers always give the apeparance of being well cared for. There is a large number of different varieties of heather planted here, both summer and winter flowering cultivars, so that there is colour throughout the year. Foliage heathers are well represented: *Erica carnea* 'Ann Sparkes', 'Aurea' and 'Foxhollow', *E. cinerea* 'Golden Drop', *E. vagans* 'Valerie Proudley' and *Calluna* 'Cuprea', 'Golden Feather', 'Orange Queen', 'Robert Chapman', 'Sir John Charrington' and 'Silver Queen' among others.

There are no longer any labels marking the different cultivars. The labelling of plants in public places presents an almost insoluble problem. It may be irritating for the novice but it allows the "expert" to parade his knowledge without the fear of contradiction.

Such well-tried favourites as 'County Wicklow', 'Alba Plena', 'Alportii', 'J. H. Hamilton', 'H. E. Beale', 'Kinlochruel', 'Gold Haze', 'Sister Anne', 'Barnett Anley' and 'Darkness' will be recognised among the Callunas. 'Cevennes', 'Eden Valley', 'Hookstone White', 'Pink Ice', 'P. S. Patrick' and 'Velvet Night' are a representative selection of *E. cinerea*. There are not many varieties of *E. tetralix*, but 'Alba Mollis' and 'Pink Star' appear here and there. There are bright patches of *Daboecia* 'Polifolia', 'Praegerae', 'William Buchanan' and f. *alba*. A large plant of 'Bicolor' shows all three variants. In late autumn *E. vagans* comes into its own with 'Lyonesse', 'St. Keverne' and 'Mrs. D. F. Maxwell'. Of the winter-flowering species *E.* x

darleyensis 'Arthur Johnson' and 'Silberschmelze' are prominent and there are several varieties of *E. carnea*, including 'Springwood White' and 'Vivellii'. *E. erigena* 'Superba', 'W. T. Rackliff' and 'Irish Dusk' carry the display into the spring months.

The garden is in the care of George Cooke, the Superintendent of Hampton Court Gardens and Parks, who, since he succeeded to the appointment twelve years ago, has gradually enlarged and developed the Heather Garden. In 1974 there were only two long beds of heathers and mixed shrubs. Since then eight more beds have been added. George Cooke's aim has been to preserve a balance between winter flowering and summer flowering varieties, with a good proportion of foliage cultivars, so that there is always colour in the beds. To add height to the plantings he has included dwarf conifers and other low-growing trees and shrubs in the heather beds. A silver birch has been retained in one of the beds and there are junipers, acers, cotoneasters, pernettyas and viburnums. Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Boulevard' has not been forgotten.

When I visited the garden on the 8th October 1985 *E.* x darleyensis 'Silberschmelze' and a coloured form (probably 'Darley Dale')were already in flower and the salmon-pink buds or *E. erigena* 'Irish Dusk' were beginning to open. The summer flowering species and the hybrids *E.* x watsonii and *E.* x williamsii 'P. D. Williams' were still showing brilliant patches of colour.

There is no car park inside the park boundaries close to the heather garden. The nearest park is at the western end of Hampton Court Green just off Hampton Court Road. From here a kissing-gate leads into the Park. A short walk of just over a quarter of a mile brings one to a white sign-post pointing to "The Woodland Gardens". A short distance away a wooden gate in the fence leads into the Heather Garden.

Inside the Park the nearest car park is in Upper

Lodge Road, near Cobbler's Walk. From here a halfmile walk over grassland brings one to the lower end of Waterhouse Woodland Gardens, only a short distance, through the woods, to the footbridge over the River Longford by the Heather Garden.Just before the path reaches the bridge there are clumps of *E. vagans, E. terminalis* and *Daboecia* and beside the path a mature plant of *E. arborea* 'Alpina'.

Alternatively one can take a slightly longer route through the Waterhouse Woodland Garden, where there are plantings of rhododendrons, azaleas and other shrubs bordering a small stream diverted from the River Longford through a number of ponds which attract wildfowl and other wild birds.

Bushy Park is open every day from daylight to dusk. The actual times are shown on notice boards at the entrances. The Woodland Gardens are open daily from 9.00 a.m.

Famous Heather Nurseries — Famous Heather Names. Part 3.

Daphne Everett, Bringsty, Worcestershire

JACK H. BRUMMAGE, HEATHWOOD NURSERIES

Jack H. Brummage was born at Wymondham in Norfolk on Christmas Eve 1899. His father was a cabinet-maker. As a young man Jack Brummage lived and worked in several places, even for a while in Belfast, until, in 1939 he married and settled down at Taverham, near Norwich. By day he worked as an actuary for the Norwich Union Assurance Company, but his spare time was spent doing what he loved best, propagating and growing plants in his one-acre garden.

The soil in the Taverham area is acid, ideal for ericaceous plants, so it was natural that heathers would be among the plants he grew. However, his first experience of growing heathers commercially came during the second world war when he grew Callunas, which he sold to the local florist as cut flowers. Friends and neighbours were interested in what he was doing, so he began to grow heather plants for sale, gradually expanding into Rhododendrons and other acid-loving plants. By the 1950s he had built the nursery into a thriving parttime business, which was now known as "Heathwood Nurseries". In 1960 Jack Brummage retired from the Norwich Union and became a full-time nurseryman.

While Jack Brummage was building up his business, his son Neil was making his own way in life. He wanted a career in farming and when he left school he worked on various farms, eventually going on to study agriculture at university.

In 1967 he had finished his formal studies and, not having the thousands of pounds necessary to set up in his chosen career as a farmer, he was considering what to do next. It was just at this time that his father's health began to fail, causing him to consider giving up the nursery, so after some heart-searching Neil decided to desert agriculture for horticulture. In Autumn 1967 he joined his father in order to learn about the business and he also set about looking for a suitable piece of land in the locality, where he could start a nursery. This search took him until the following Spring, when he found a piece of ground in the same village of Taverham, and then began the mammoth task of transferring a nursery. Apart from anything else, there were 20,000 open ground heathers to be lifted, transported and replanted on the new site; the whole job took about six months. The new nursery took over the name "Heathwood Nurseries".

During the 1970s, Neil Brummage built up a good reputation for high quality two-year grown heathers, but

three years of high inflation made for hard work with very poor return. The prices Neil could get for his plants did not keep up with the costs of production, and Neil was not prepared to sacrifice quality. Eventually, an outbreak of *Phytophthora* on the nursery was the last straw, and in 1982 "Heathwood Nurseries" held a closing down sale.

Jack Brummage raised and introduced several new heathers, best known of which is probably the golden foliage *Erica* x *darleyensis* 'Jack H. Brummage'. This was found as a seedling on the nursery, as was *E. carnea* 'Heathwood'. *E.* x *darleyensis* 'Ghost Hills' was found as a deep pink sport on *E.* x *darleyensis* 'Darley Dale'; it was named after an area in the locality.

There was some confusion over an *E. carnea* which Neil Brummage remembers an elderly lady giving cuttings of to his father. She called it "Myretoun Jewel" and said she had found it as a seedling in her Scottish garden. She told Jack Brummage that he could call it what he liked. Neil remembered that he himself changed the name of this plant to "Winter Jewel". He always understood that John Letts was also given a cutting by the Scottish lady and that he sold it as 'Myretoun Ruby', which is now its recognised name, (Myretoun is apparently the name of a Scottish castle). It was in fact raised from seed by Alan Porteus and introduced by Delany and Lyle before 1965.

Jack Brummage is now 86 years old and living in the village of Reepham, a few miles from Taverham. The nursery has reverted to heathland, and when I spoke to Neil Brummage just before the sale, he told me he wanted a job with none of the worries of running a business and weekends free to enjoy himself. I hope he found it !

RONALD E. HARDWICK, HARDWICK'S NURSERIES

Ronald Hardwick always wanted to work in horticulture. He is not sure where the interest came from: it did not run in the family, his father was a school master and his brother a scientist. However, his grandfather was in agriculture, and ran a large farm estate.

Mr. Hardwick began his career at Wisley Gardens. As was usual at that time, he worked without pay in order to learn his trade. After two years, the two best students were chosen to do a further six months at Wisley and six months elsewhere, and he was one of the two chosen.

After Wisley he went to work as propagator for Lionel Cox at his nursery at Newick in Sussex. Lionel Cox was the son of Maj.-Gen. Harding Cox of *The Field*. Mr. Hardwick eventually became general manager at the nursery and worked there until 1937, when at the age of 27 he decided it was time to branch out on his own. He bought a piece of land nearby and went into the production of fruit bushes, canes and trees, which he sold to most of the well-known nurseries around the country. He grew around 50,000 a year.

Alpines were Ronald Hardwick's first love, inspired to a great extent by a man called Wall, who was at Wisley at the same time as Mr. Hardwick and who did a great deal of work in the rock garden. He first "discovered" heathers, when, after a severe winter, he was asked to assess the frost damage in the heather beds. He found the heathers fascinating, and so began a lifelong interest.

Being a busy fruit grower, heathers remained just an interest until 1945, when Mr. Hardwick bought Lionel Cox's nursery, which had been lying neglected and derelict for six wartime years. He opened the nursery

under his own name, and started growing heathers and Japanese azaleas. He ran the nursery and the fruit farm simultaneously until 1968, when the fruit farm was sold for building. Over the years the nursery expanded. He grew heathers for both the retail and the wholesale trade and one of his biggest customers for several years was John Letts, for whom he grew up to 60,000 plants a year.

E. cinerea 'Lilac Time', 'Newick Lilac' and 'Hardwick's Rose' are all Hardwick's introductions, which arose as seedlings in his nursery, and he found *Calluna* 'Spitfire' while he was still working for Lionel Cox.

In 1973 Mr. Hardwick retired and sold the business to his assistant of eight years, Clive Baulu, keeping the house with its one and a half acre garden, where he still lives next to the nursery.

Mr. Hardwick is now 75 and his main love is his beautiful garden which he still looks after himself with a little help. It contains many unusual conifers, most of which were planted over 50 years ago, some magnificent Japanese maples (which you cannot miss if you drive through Newick village) and heathers of course. The weather in the winter of 1984-85 was exceptionally severe in the Sussex region and with no snow to protect the plants, the heathers suffered badly. The carneas and x *darleyensis* hybrids were cut right back but are recovering slowly. Many of the more tender species were completely killed.

Having read all the articles about the fungus disease *Phytophthora* in the *Year Book of the Heather Society* over the years, I was interested in a remedy that Mr. Hardwick tried. In an affected area he planted Cherry-Laurel bushes and left them to grow for about three years. The theory was that prussic acid, apparently contained in the roots, would kill the fungus. The conclusion was not very positive, though Mr. Hardwick thought the treatment had done some good.

LETTS OF FOXHOLLOW

John F. Letts came from nursery stock, his father George Frederick Letts had a nursery at Hadleigh in Suffolk. This was a business of many years standing. In the Lindley Library there is a very extensive bedding plant catalogue for 1931, and by the 1950s they were growers of note.

Around 1950, John Letts left the family firm. He and his wife bought some overgrown and neglected allotments in Westwood Road, Windlesham, Surrey, and built themselves a house on the site which they named "Foxhollow". Here they set about creating a beautiful heather garden, and building up what was to become one of the best known heather nurseries in the country during the 1960s.

John Letts was a founder member of the Heather Society, and served on what was then the Committee from its beginning to 1969. His handbook *Hardy Heaths* and the Heather Garden, published in 1966 was an attempt to list and describe all the cultivars then available. It took him ten years to complete and he published himself. The photohgraph at the front of the book shows the nursery to be well established in 1964. I do not know exactly when the name "Foxhollow Nursery" came into being, but in John F. Letts 1964 catalogue the nursery in Westwood Road is called "The Farm Nurseries".

Mrs. Letts was a keen naturalist. Brian Vesey Fitzgerald in his introduction to the handbook, describes how she cultivated the trust of the foxes and badgers which lived in the surrounding woods. They came to her call in the evenings for a dish of bread and milk.

Josephine Ross (now Hutchinson) who worked for Foxhollow Nurseries (and had a rose pink *E. cinerea* named after her during that time) tells me that all the

plants which were grown on the nursery were produced by division. It is therefore not surprising that before long demand exceeded supply and Mr. Letts looked around for someone to produce plants for him. In fact he played a part in the start of what is probably the largest heather nursery in the south of England, by encouraging John Hall of Windlesham Court Nurseries to change from market gardening to heather growing. Windlesham Court now produce about one and a half million heathers annually. Hardwick's Nursery in Sussex also grew heathers for John Letts.

Letts introduced many new heather cultivars. *E. cinerea* 'Josephine Ross' I have already mentioned. It was found growing in Cornwall, as were *E. cinerea* 'Foxhollow Mahogany', 'Lavender Lady', 'Purple Beauty', 'Vivienne Patricia' (Mrs, Letts), and 'Cindy' and 'Sherry', who were two of the family's Sheltie dogs. *E. cinerea* 'Apricot Charm', 'Rock Pool', 'Windlebrook' and 'White Dale' were all found on Sunningdale Golf Course and possibly also 'Golden Tee'. They also introduced *E. cinerea* 'Old Rose', 'Contrast', 'My Love', 'Pink Foam' and the lovely little 'Pink Ice'.

Calluna 'Golden Carpet' was found in a bed of 'Mrs. Ronald Gray' as was Calluna 'John F. Letts's, though the latter cultivar was introduced by his close friends the Proudleys. Calluna 'Foxhollow Wanderer' and Mousehole' were two more of the Letts' Cornish finds, and 'Jenny' was another of their dogs. Calluna 'Silver Rose' was found on Sunningdale Golf Course as was 'Finale' which was the only Calluna still blooming very late in the year. Calluna 'Velvet Dome' was also one of Letts's introductions.

The varieties of *E. carnea* they introduced include the golden-foliaged 'Foxhollow' and also 'Smart's Heath'. There is a Smart's Lane near Woking, where a nurseryman called Lane lived who had grown it since long before 1964 as 'Dark Springwood Pink', whence Letts obtained his stock. 'Foxhollow Fairy' was found as a seedling in the heather garden. The Letts thought it was probably from the two "Springwoods".

E. ciliaris 'White Wings' was a white sport on the crimson-flowered 'Mrs. C. H. Gill', and *E. tetralix* 'Pink Star' was spotted while the Letts were motoring through Cornwall. *E. erigena* 'Golden Dome' was a gold sport found on 'W. T. Rackliff', but I understand that it reverted and has now been lost.

David McClintock gave cuttings of two of his Irish finds (which eventually became *E. erigena* 'Irish Salmon' and 'Irish Dusk') to John Letts to propagate. The cuttings became mixed and both were sold as 'Irish Salmon', causing great confusion in the nursery trade for some time. (See David McClintock, *Bulletin of the Heather Society*, Autumn 1977, p.4). The name was published in Letts catalogue for 1970-71, p.2.

In September 1963, John Letts received some apparently un-named heather cuttings from Mrs. Porter, widow of J. W. Porter of Carryduff, N. Ireland. Mr. Porter had been a keen amateur heather grower for many years: by profession he was a chemist. His great interest was growing new heather varieties from seed, and after his death P. S. Patrick suggested that Mrs. Porter should send cuttings of some of the seedlings to John Letts. Two of the plants were eventually selected and at Mrs. Porter's request one was named *E.* x *darleyensis* 'Margaret Porter' after his sister. (See E. Charles Nelson, "James Walker Porter of Carryduff', *Year Book of the Heather Society*, 1984).

About 1974 John Letts went off to New Zealand and I understand is still growing heathers in the Rotorua region. Mrs. Letts stayed in England and was killed shortly after when she was hit by a car.

In 1979, my husband and I found ourselves in the Windlesham area and set out to find "Foxhollow". We

discovered from the people living there (who incidentally were in the process of moving out as we arrived) that "Foxhollow" has had several owners since the Letts left. We were allowed a quick look around the garden which we were delighted to find had been meticulously maintained and was still looking beautiful.

BRIAN AND VALERIE PROUDLEY

Brian and Valerie Proudley's first heather nursery was at Aldenham in Hertfordshire and it was at "Aldenham Heather Nurseries" that they first joined the Heather Society in 1965. Brian's main occupation at this time was landscape gardening and, in their early catalogues, Brian was named as Landscape Manager and Valerie as Nursery Manager. They were a successful team; Valerie was very knowledgeable about heathers and Brian had the landscape expertise and with these combined talents they even exhibited at the Chelsea Show in the late 1960 s— a difficult time of the year to display heathers!

By 1969 the Proudleys had moved their nursery to Two Bridges, Blakeney, Gloucestershire, and were known as "Proudleys Landscape Gardeners Ltd." By 1971 they were living at St. Briavels, Lydney, Gloucestershire, a few miles from the nursery. Their 1973 catalogue, issued from St. Briavels, was a joint one with John F. Letts and was called "Foxhollow Heathers"; it stated that Foxhollow Nurseries at Windlesham was now closed to the public.

In September 1973 the Proudleys won a Flora Silver Gilt Medal at the Royal Horticultural Society show in Vincent Square and in 1975 Brian Proudley put on an exhibit as "Foxhollow Nurseries", under the combined names of John F. Letts and Brian W. Proudley. The last show that the Proudleys were involved in was an exhibit of conifers in September 1976.

E. ciliaris 'David McClintock' was introduced by the Proudleys while they were still at Aldenham. Mr. McClintock found the original plant in 1962 near Carnac in Brittany, and gave some cuttings to the Proudleys to propagate. They wanted to call it after the finder, but he preferred "Carnac". At a Royal Horticultural Show on 6th August 1968 a large spread of the plant was exhibited on a stand close by the entrance, which looked so striking that a photographer for the Gardeners Chronicle took a picture of it. It was labelled as a new variety, not yet named, but unknown to him, it had David McClintock's name on the back of the name card. The photographer returned for a second picture and finding the card displaced, put it back the wrong way round. Shortly after, on 16th August the photograph appeared on the front page of the Gardeners Chronicle, clearly labelled 'David McClintock' and as such it had to remain. On 5th September 1972 the Proudleys obtained an Award of Merit for it.

E. cinerea 'Constance' was chosen and introduced by the Proudleys in honour of the then Secretary of the Heather Society, Mrs. C. I. MacLeod. They also introduced the *Calluna* 'John F. Letts' and 'Gold Flame', the *E. cinerea* 'Guernsey Lime', 'Guernsey Pink'. 'Guernsey Plum' and 'Guernsey Purple', (which were found by David McClintock and Ken Beckett in the Channel Islands) of which they had a large show in their garden at St. Briavels. Some more of David McClintock's finds which were introduced by the Proudleys were *E. x stuartii* 'Irish Orange', 'Irish Lemon' and 'Nacung' and *E. mackaiana* 'Donegal'.

In 1954 the Proudleys introduced the beautiful E. vagans 'Valerie Proudley'. This was found as a single yellow shoot on an otherwise green E. vagans, and rather than risk losing the precious shoot by removing it from the parent plant, they took all the green shoots off instead. It was then planted deeply with just the yellow shoot above the ground, and left it until roots formed

around the stem. The rooted plantlet was then removed from the parent plant, and from then the cuttings were taken in the normal way. (Brian and Valerie Proudley, *Heathers in Colour*). In the late 1960s the Proudleys named *Calluna* 'Andrew Proudley', 'Lyndon Proudley' and 'Sally Ann Proudley' after their three children.

In 1968 John Letts and Valerie Proudley were in Ireland on a Heather Society tour and at the end of the visit, hearing that Mrs. Porter (widow of J. W. Porter) was about to sell the house at Carryduff, they paid her a visit and brought away some cuttings from the garden. One of the plants subsequently raised was a superb white *E. erigena* which the Proudleys propagated as *E. erigena* f. *alba.* In 1975 Bert Jones visited Brian Proudley at St. Briavels. He saw the *erigena* growing in their beautiful garden, was very impressed with its quality, and obtained some plants.

In the early 1970s Blandford Press approached John Letts to write a book on heathers, but before much work was done on it Mr. Letts left for New Zealand and asked the Proudleys to take over. They produced the very successful *Heathers in Colour* which was first published in 1974. It is still in good demand and has been translated into Dutch and German and has been published in America. They have since written several similar books for Blandfords on other groups of plants.

In 1977 the Proudleys also went to New Zealand and have not returned.

At the Losehill Hall Conference in 1978 Bert Jones gave David McClintock a pressed specimen of the white *erigena* with an inflorescence over 30 cm long. David agreed that it was worthy of being given a cultivar name, and suggested 'Brian Proudley'. Bert wrote to Brian Proudley asking if he would allow the still unnamed *erigena* from Ireland to be called after him, and in October he replied from Auckland, accepting with thanks. The name was published in the 1979 Year Book. I thought that part of the letter of acceptance from Brian Proudley was interesting enough to quote:

"Except for a few South African Heathers (we have a splendid E. ventricosa) there are few of the genus to be seen in Auckland Province gardens. There are plenty to be seen further south especially around Rotorua. Here their flowering season seems to be more extended than in England. E. carnea cvs. are often still in colour when the early Callunas are starting. The Portuguese E. lusitanica is very common over most of the two islands often covering several acres of clear felled forest land. During August which is one of the winter months we drove north to see the extensive stands of E. baccans. This was an amazing sight where they sometimes covered hillsides with deep red 2-metre high bushes."

In a later letter Brian Proudley wrote "I might even mention that you can expect to pay up to \$3.15 (about \pounds 1.50) for a young plant of *E. cinerea 'Golden Drop'*." (This letter was written in 1979. NOW I begin to see the attraction of New Zealand.)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I should like to thank Mr. Neil Brummage. Mr. Ronald Hardwick, Mrs. Josephine Hutchinson, Mr. Bert Jones, Mr. David McClintock and Maj.-Gen. P. G. Turpin who all put up with my questions with great patience and gave me the benefit of their funds of knowledge.

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In one of the letters quoted by Mrs. Everett, Brian Proudley mentioned the stands of *E. lusitanica* in New Zealand. They have often been described to me by an able New Zealand plantswoman who now lives in our

home village. On 10th November 1985 Albert Julian sent me a postcard from Wanganui in the North Island in which he wrote "I was surprised to find large drifts of *Calluna* in the Mount Ruapehu area even at around 4,000 feet". A sample that Albert enclosed with his postcard was not in flower, but was very delicate, with leaves a mere 1.5mm long, compared to the 2.5 to 3.5mm given by *Flora Europaea*. However, David McClintock points out that f. *microphylla* Beij. has leaves scarcely 1mm. long.

Ed.

Book Review The Gardener's Book of Heathers Geoffrey Yates 160pp. 102 coloured illustration. Frederick Warne (Publications) Ltd. 1985. ISBN 07232 3166 4 (limp) 3193 1 (cased) £4.95

In this handy little book on heathers Geoffrey Yates has devised an ingenious method of presenting the bewildering number of heather cultivars. He has grouped them together according to flower or foliage colour, or other characteristics, and selected one representative cultivar from each group for a coloured photograph and description. Beneath each photograph there are comments on similar named varieties (often scarcely distinguishable). In this way he has been able to describe or at least mention well over 1,000 cultivars.

Mr. Yates's selections may not, in all cases, be those which others would have chosen, but they represent a fair mixture of well-tried favourites and new introductions.

The book contains useful instructions on soil preparation, planting, aftercare, pest control and propagation.

To those who are familiar with Mr. Yates's Pocket Guide to Heather Gardening, with its high standard of accuracy, this book will come as something of a disappointment. The careful reader will not fail to spot a number of mistakes. For example, Erica x watsonii 'Cherry Turpin' was never listed as E. ciliaris, although to the unknowing it might easily appear to be such (p. 100). The picture on p. 139 is not of 'Exeter' but of E. x. veitchii 'Gold Tips'. 'Spring Smile' (p. 139) is unquestionably a variety of E. arborea. It has none of the characteristics of the hybrid E. x. veitchii. There are many other less important slips. But the chief failing lies in the photographs. At least a third of them fail to reproduce the correct colour of the subject depicted. 'Katinka', one of the darkest E. cinerea, appears paler than 'C. D. Eason'. 'My Dream' looks like 'H. E. Beale'. 'Silver Queen' is a dirty brown and 'Silberschmelze' could do with a treatment of "Persil". No one, seeing the picture of 'Battle of Arnhem' on p. 48 would ever want to buy it. Admittedly colour printing from slides is notoriously difficult and some of the heather colours are not easy to reproduce, but surely the publishers could have done better than this

Nevertheless this is a most useful publication. Its chief merit is that it includes many of the new introductions which have been made since the last edition of the *Pocket Guide to Heather Gardening* was published in 1978. It is pleasant to have pictures of such novelties as 'Barbara Fleur', 'Roodkapje' and 'Skone'.

The up-to-date Index of Heather Names, although not perfect, will be a useful check-list, until the Heather

Society's Register of Heather Cultivar Names is published.

Perhaps one of the most important points which the book brings home to us is how few of the new introductions can challenge the well-established cultivars. Our predecessors, it seems, were more discriminating.

P.G.T.

A Bicoloured Form of Erica cinerea

Maj.-Gen. P. G. Turpin, West Clandon, Surrey.

On the 26th September 1985 my wife and I found a specimen of *E. cinerea* with stems of purple, white and bicoloured flowers, all on the same plant. We were on holiday in Cornwall at the time and found the plant on the slopes of St. Agnes Beacon.

I have not heard of a record of a similar amphichromatic form of *E. cinerea*. The *Calluna* 'Joseph's Coat' had stems of white and coloured flowers on the same plant. *Daboecia cantabrica* 'Bicolor' is probably the nearest equivalent in other species of heather.

It will be interesting to see whether the cuttings which I have taken produce plants with the same characteristics or whether they merely reproduce the flowers of the stems from which they were taken.

$\star \star \star$

First Records of the Heathers of the British Isles

A. W. Jones, West Camel, Somerset.

An interesting little book, First Records of British Flowering Plants by William Ambrose Clarke, F.L.S., (1841-1911) was reprinted in 1897 from the Journal of Botany 1892-6. In this, for each plant he set out the name, the authority for that name, the year in which it was first recorded from the British Isles, frequently a germane quotation from the work in which it was recorded, and always the title and author of that work. The heathers he deals with are Andromeda polifolia, Calluna vulgaris, Daboecia cantabrica, Erica ciliaris, E. cinerea, E. erigena, E. mackaiana, E. tetralix and E. vagans. Clarke published a supplement in the Journal of Botany in 1909, but heathers are not mentioned in it.

References have been given in recent Year Books to the first British records of *D. cantabrica* (1), *E. ciliaris* (2), *E. mackaiana* (3,4), *E. vagans* (2) and *E. x watsonii* (2). For the species, these all agree with what Clarke had written some 85 years earlier. The remainder of Clarke's heather entries are given below.

(p.46) "Andromeda polifolia L. S. Pl. 393 (1753). 1597 "In Lancashire.....especially neere unto a small village called Maudsley; there found by a learned Gentleman often remembered in our Historie (and that woorthily), Master Thomas Hesketh." The Herball or Generall Historie of Plantes, John Gerard, p. 1110.

Calluna Erica DC. Fl. Fr. iii 680 (1805). 1551 "The hyest hethe that ever I saw, groweth in Northumberland, which is so hyghe that a man may hyde hymself in". New Herball, William Turner, Part 1, p. ij.

(p.47) Erica tetralix L. Sp. Pl., 353 (1753). 1570 "Saxosis montibus Angliae occiduae ad Bristoiam

exilior fruticat". Stirpium Adversaria Nova, P. Pena and Matthias de l'Obel, 447.

Erica cinerea L. Sp. Pl., 352 (1753). 1597 "Hampstead Heath". The Herball or General Historie of Plantes, John Gerard, 1199, (But see later).

Erica mediterranea L. *Mant.* 11. 229 (1771). 1831 Discovered by J. T. Mackay, in 1830, in Connemara (Urrisbeg Mountain). *The British Flora,* Sir William Hooker, 2nd Edn, 176. (Again, see later).

The names Calluna Erica and Erica mediterranea are not those that would be used today. Clarke also used Daboecia polifolia and Erica Mackaii for two of his entries that have not been reproduced here, but the identities of all the plants to which he applied now obsolete names are obvious. David McClintock (5) has given the names that are presently used for these plants, and the reasons why they have been adopted.

Richard Pulteney, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S. (1730-1801), also gave the sources of what he considered to be the first British records for the then known heathers of Dorset (6). Those for *Calluna* and *E. tetralix* were the same as those given later by Clarke. There is an interesting point about the record for *E. tetralix*. *Flora Europaea* gives the habitat of this plant, which is common in Britain, as "Bogs, wet heaths and pine woods;" and goes on to say that it is calcifuge. Yet Lobel first described it as "from rocky mountains in western England near Bristol", — dry conditions where the underlying rock is lime-stone. The plant must surely have been growing in isolated pockets of acid soil, but why did he not note it from its more normal habitat?

Elsewhere in his book, Pulteney wrote "Lobel appears to have been much conversant with the plants of this County". However, he missed *E. cinerea* and *E. ciliaris*, as indeed did others, including John Ray in 1662.

THE HEATHER SOCIETY

Of E. cinerea Pulteney wrote "This species seems to have been first distinguished in England by Clusius, who in his tour of England in 1571, noticed it growing around Windsor. Rar. p. 43. P. 6 - 9". He identifies the abbreviated reference Rar. as to Rariorum Plantarum Historiae by Carolus Clusius (Charles de l'Ecluse, 1526 - 1609), which was published in 1601. Gerard's record thus apparently pre-dates it. However, on p. 114 of Clusius's Rariorum aliquot Stirpium per Hispanium observatarum Historia of 1576, there appears beneath the description of E. cinerea (Erica Sexta. Cortice cinereo obductos) "Nascentem hanc conspexi cum Castella veteri, tum in Gallia supra Lutetiam, & in Anglia supra Vindesorum". (I have observed it growing in Old Castile, and also near Paris in France, and in England near Windsor). Hence it seems that the first British record should indeed be credited to Clusius.

Clarke's entry on *E.erigena (mediterranea) requires* some amplification, since Charles Nelson(7)has pointed out that it was first found in Ireland by Lhwyd, 130 years before it was refound by Mackay. This find was not mentioned in any of Lhwyd's known writings, but there is a specimen of the plant in the Morisonian Herbarium *in Oxford labelled "Erica foliis juniperinis* D. Lhwyd ex Hibernia" (8)

Clarke did not give dates for the first records of the three native *Erica* hybrids. Indeed, one of these, *E*. **x** *williamsii*, was not recorded until after the publication of his supplement. A possible reason for his apparently ignoring *E*.**x** *watsonii* and *E*. **x** *stuartii* is that the former was originally recorded as a variety of *E. ciliaris*, while the latter was regarded by many as a form of *E. tetralix*.

J.T. Mackay collected specimens of the hybrid between *E. mackaiana* and *E. tetralix* in 1838, and Regel (12) wrote in 1843 about plants Dr. Klotzsch had collected which were perefectly intermediate between the two



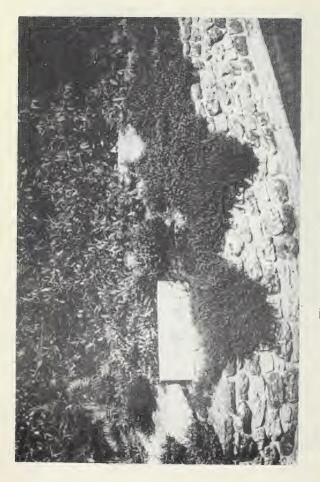
Mr. D. B. OLIVER, Treasurer of the Heather Society



"Foxhollow". Windlesham, while owned by the Letts.



Part of the garden at "The Nutshell", St Briavels, while owned by the Proudleys



The entrance at Champs Hill

species. It should be noted that many considered E. mackaiana as merely a form of E. tetralix, and therefore to them the intermediate plants would represent examples within the range of that species. It was not until 1912 that C. H. Ostenfled (9) published the name E. x praegeri for this hybrid. However, on 11th August 1890 Dr. Charles Stuart found in Connemara an unusual plant, whose parentage was long debated. This was named E. stuartii in 1902 by the Rev. E.F. Linton, then Vicar of Edmondsham in Dorset. Though some felt that the parents of this plant were also E. tetralix and E. mackaiana, it was not until 1977 that this issue was put beyond all doubt, when a reversion to E. x praegeri was found on E. x stuartii (10). Since E. x stuartii was published before E. x praegeri and the rule against monstrosities was abolished, it became the correct name for all hybrids between E. mackaiana and E. tetralix.

The hybrid between *E. tetralix* and *E. vagans* was found in about 1860 by Richard Davey M.P., but this was not recorded. Another example was found by his nephew, P. D. Williams, in October 1909. This was described by F. H. Davey in 1910 as a hybrid between *E. cinerea* and *E. vagans*. In 1911 Dr. G. C. Druce correctly identified the parentage of the hybrid and named it *E. x williamsii* (11).

W. A. Clarke's records are here brought up to date by making one correction and adding the three native hybrids. They are summarised below under the currently accepted names for the plants, with the authors of the names and their places of publication.

SUMMARY

- Andromeda polifolia L. (Linnaeus), Species Plantarum, 393 (1753). 1597, John Gerard, The Herball or Generall Historie of Plantes, 1110.
- Calluna vulgaris (L.) Hull, British Flora, 2nd Edn., Vol. 1, 114 (1808). 1551, William Turner, A New Herball, Part i, p. ij.

THE HEATHER SOCIETY

- Daboecia cantabrica (Hudson) C. Koch, Dendrologie, Vol. 2, No. 1, 132 (1872). 1704, John Ray. Historia Plantarum, Vol. III, 98. "Erica St. Dabeoci Hibernis D. Lhwyd In montibus Mayo squalido & spongioso solo frequens est, ut & totum." (It is frequent in the mountains of Mayo, always in rough and watersoaked ground.
- *Erica ciliaris* L., *Sp. Pl.*, 354 (1753). 1829, John Lindley, *Synopsis of the British Flora*, 174. "Sent from a bog near Truro by the Rev. J. S. Tozer to Dr. Greville".
- E. cinerea, L., Sp. Pl., 352, (1753). 1576), Clusius, Rariorum aliquot Stirpium per Hispanias observatarum Historia, 114.
- E. erigena R. Ross, Watsonia, Vol. 7, 164, (1969). 1831, Sir William Hooker, The British Flora, 2nd Edn. 176. (as E. mediterranea).
- E. mackaiana Babington (in) Mackay, Flora Hibernica, 181, (1836). 1835, Sir William Hooker, Botanical Magazine, Vol. 1, 158
- E. tetralix L., Sp. Pl., (1753). 1570, P. Pena and Matthias de l'Obel, Stirpium Adversaria Nova, 447.
- E. vagans L., Dissertation de Erica, 10, (1770). 1670, John Ray, Catalogus Plantarum Angliae et Insularum adjacentium, 101. "Juniper or Firleaved Heath....By the wayside going from Helston to the Lezard Point in Cornwall".
- E. x stuartii (Macfarlane) E. F. Linton, Annals of Scottish natural History, Vol. 11, 176 - 7, (1902). 1843, E. Regel, Die Kultur und Aufzahling der in deutschen und englischen Garten befindlichen Eriken, 151.
- E. x watsonii Bentham, (in) de Candolle, Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis, Part 7,

665, (1839). 1839 G. Bentham, loc. cit.

E. x williamsii Druce, Gardeners Chronicle, 50, 388, (1911). 1910, F. H. Davey, Journal of Botany, 333.

References

- 1. E. C. Nelson, "Dabeoc A Saint and his Heather", Year Book of the Heather Society, 1984, pp. 41 6.
- 2. A. W. Jones, "Heather Cultivars from Cornwall", *ibid.*, 1984, pp. 50 56.
- 3. E. W. M. Magor, "Riddles of the Irish Heaths An Irish Tour" *ibid.*, 1981, pp. 52 62.
- 4. E. C. Nelson, "William McCalla, Discoverer of *Erica mackaiana*", *ibid.*, 1983, pp. 28 32.
- 5. D. McClintock, A Guide to the Naming of Plants, 2nd Edn., 1980.
- 6. R. Pulteney, Catalogues of the Birds, Shells and correct of the More Rare Plants of Dorsetshire, 1813
- 7. E. C. Nelson, "Historical records of the Irish Ericaceae, with particular reference to the discovery and namaing of *Erica mackaiana.*", *Journal* of the Society for the Bibliography of natural History, 1979, Vol. 9. No. 3, p. 291.
- 8. S., H. Vines and G. C. Druce, An account of the Morisonian Herbarium, Oxford, Spec. No. 898.
- 9. C. H. Ostenfeld, "Erica Mackayi Hook. x Tetralix L. E. x Praegeri nov. hybr.", New Phytologist, 1912, Vol. II, pp. 120 - 1:
- 10. D. McClintock, "The status of, and correct name for *Erica* 'Stuartii'." *Watsonia*, 1979, Vol. 12, pp. 249 52.

11. P. G. Turpin, "The Heather Species, Hybrids and Varieties of the Lizard district of Cornwall", Cornish Studies, Journal of the Institute of

Cornish Studies, Vol. 10, 1983.

12. E. Regel, Die Kultur and Aufzahling der in deutschen and englishen Garten befindlichen Eriken, 1843, p. 151.

Personal and Geographical Names for Heathers — 5th Supplement

David McClintock, Platt, Kent.

Here is another supplement to the tally started 15 years ago. For easy reference other lists appeared in 1971-75, 1976, 1979, 1982 and 1984.

I again thank those who have helped by replying to

THE HEATHER SOCIETY

my enquiries, and regret that it has so far proved impossible to get all the answers — there are several unsolved names in earlier issues which I wish members would try to help with too. Comments and additions are always welcome.

Personal Names

- 'Alette' (cinerea). Daughter, b. 1976, of finder, M. v d Berg of Ede, Holland, 1976.
- 'Angela Wain' (Calluna). Daughter of finders, Mr. and Mrs. Wain of Burton under Weedwood, Staffordshire, by 1983.
- 'Ann D. Frearson' (mackaiana). Daughter of finders, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Frearson of Grange over Sands, by 1983.
- 'Anneke' (Calluna). Sister of finder, A. Bosch of Westerlee, province of Groningen, by 1984.
- 'Cooperi' (scoparia). (Gauntlett, Redruth, c. 1900).
- [•]Desiree[•] (*Calluna*). Daughter of finder, T. Huisman of Hattem, Gelderland, Holland, by 1980.
- ^{*}Doris F. Findlater' (*Daboecia cantabrica*). Finder, of Glengeary, Dublin c. 1975. See p. 45.
- 'Gillian's Aurea' (ciliaris). Misread label for E. ciliaris 'Aurea'.
- 'Henrietta' (Calluna). Daughter of finder, T. Huisman of Hattem, by 1980.
- 'Martin' (Calluna). Grandson of finder, M. v d Berg of Ede, by 1985.
- ⁴Mary Helen' (x *darleyensis*). Daughter of finders, Mr. and Mrs. P. Foley of Holden Clough Nursery, Bolton-by-Bowland, Lancashire, by 1980.
- 'Mathieu' (Calluna) Stepson of finder, T. Huisman of Hattem, by 1980.
- ^{*}Marina' (cinerea). J. G. Flecker of Kerkrade's daughter, finder, near sea in Brittany, 1980.
- ^{*}Murloughiana^{*} (Calluna). Mr. Murlough. (Robt Smith of Worcester, c. 1880).
- 'Nancy' (Calluna). Wife of John Proudfoot of South Queensferry. 1985.
- 'Reini' (Calluna) Wife of finder, T. Huisman of Hattem, by 1980.
- 'Rosalind Schorn' (carnea) Daughter (b. 1975) of finder, H. Schorn, of Hellendorn, Holland, 1981.
- 'Saima' (Calluna). Mr. Sim Olafsson of Sweden, by 1984.
- 'Sam Hewitt' (Calluna). Son of finders, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hewitt of Frensham, Surrey, c. 1982.
- Sue Lloyd' (cinerea) Finder, Mrs. Lloyd, worker at Greenacres Nursery, 1984. See p. 45.
- Yellow John' (vagans). Mr. Jan Dekker, finder, of Mijdrecht, Holland, 1982.

Geographical Names

- 'Asterix' (Calluna). Building at a clinic at Ede, Holland, where found by Mr. A. van de Berg by 1979. At the time of finding Mr. van de Berg worked at the clinic.
- 'Cape Wrath' (*Calluna*). NW Scotland, where found by Mrs. Bezzant by 1978.

'Conachair' (Calluna). Mountain on Hirta, St. Kilda, by 1967, Brien

'Glen Nevis' (Calluna). Valley below Ben Nevis, Fort William, by 1984. Brien.

'Herault' (Daboecia cantabrica). Fancy name, 1980. Ex Bakhuyzen.

'Hillbrook Sparkler' (Calluna). Invented name, by 1985. Little Park Nursery.

'Inchcolm' (Calluna). Islet in Firth of Forth, by 1985. Pennyacres.

'Inchkeith' (Calluna). Islet in Firth of Forth, by 1985. Pennyacres.

- 'Kerry Cherry' (cinerea). Irish County in which found, by 1979. See p. 45.
- ⁴Lake Garda' (*carnea*). In S. Tyrol, on slopes above which, and to the east, found by David McClintock in 1977.
- 'Llamedos Lady' (Calluna). Llamedos Heathers, Wimborne, 1981.

'Manitoba' (*Calluna*). A very black soil imported from Manitoba for research in 1976 by the Bosch brothers in Holland was later spread on their nursery, where this sport on 'Cuprea' appeared the next year.

^cMallard' (*Calluna*). Place not yet located in France where found, 1981. Ex Bakhuyzen.

'Polden Pink' (cinerea). Polden Acres Nursery, near Bridgwater, c. 1980.

'Ronas Hill' (Calluna). Hill on Mainland, Shetland. Found by John Copland pre 1985. Jack Drake.

'Son of Cevennes' (cinerea). Seedling rather like 'Cevennes' at Goscote Nursery, pre 1980.

'Trinklet' (Calluna). Trink Hill, Cornwall, where found in 1972.

'Wingates Gem' (Calluna). Wingates Nursery, Bolton, by 1985.

'Wingates Gold' (Calluna). Wingates Nursery, Bolton, by 1985.

'Wingates Lime' (Calluna). Wingates Nursery, Bolton, by 1985.

Ameliorations.

'Bianoris' (*multiflora*). F. Bianor of the Balearics Fl., 1914-18; not Bianon.

'Michelle Fletcher' (Calluna). Daughter, not son, of J. C. Fletcher.

'Öxabäck' (*Calluna*). Seedling from near Öxabäck, S. W. Sweden, *c.* 1960. Previously listed as 'Öxabäch Carpet'.

New Acquisitions

J. Platt, Ulnes Walton, Lancashire.

(This is the tenth successive year that Jack Platt has given us a list of new heathers he has obtained during the previous twelve months. There are 20 this year, bringing the grand total to 196.

I am again indebted to David McClintock and General Turpin for providing extra information on some of these unfamiliar cultivars.

Calluna vulgaris

'Caleb Threlkeld' Aug. — Sept.

This plant is almost completely prostrate, has dark green foliage and lavender (H3) flowers. It was found by Dr. E. C. Nelson in Co. Clare in 1977. (Year Book, 1984, p. 71)

Clare Carpet' Aug. — Sept.

Slightly more prostrate than 'Caleb Threlkeld'. The flowers are lavender (H3) and the foliage is emerald green. Like the previous cultivar, it was found in the county whose name it bears, by Dr. E. C. Nelson in 1977. (Year Book, 1984, p. 72).

'Conachair'

One of the 16 plants that R. J. Brien collected from the Hill of Conachair on the island of Hirta in the St. Kilda Group (see *Year Book*, 1974, p. 6) in 1966. This one is a semi-prostrate dwarf with green-gold foliage.

'Cottswood Gold' Aug. - Sept.

This cultivar has white flowers and bright gold foliage which retains its colour throughout the year. It has a spreading habit, but the stems are erect. It occurred as a seedling in General Turpin's garden in 1974. It is a popular cultivar in Germany and Holland. (Year Book, 1981, p. 74; 1983, p. 48).

'Dart's Parakeet'

The white flowers of this cultivar are very sparse. The foliage is green-gold in arching stems, giving a broad appearance. It was introduced by Darthuizer Nurseries of Leersum in 1982 (Year Book, 1984, p. 70)

Ed.)

'Radnor Gold' Aug — Sept.

This occurred as a sport on 'Radnor', found and raised by Ray Warner of Barncroft Nurseries in 1980. The foliage is light gold in the spring. It has a bushy habit and shell pink (H16) flowers.

'Rostrevor Pride' Aug. - Sept.

This cultivar has lavender (H3) flowers, the foliage is orange in summer, and it has a bushy erect habit. It appears similar to 'Winter Chocolate'.

'Velvet Fascination' Aug. - Sept.

Found as a white-flowered sport on 'Silver Knight'in 1979 in Hoekert's Nursery. The habit is erect and the foliage silvergreen. It is an absolutely first class plant.

'Wingates Gem' Sept. — Oct.

This plant has mauve (H2) flowers. The foliage is light orange with pink tips in the spring, and turning bright orange in the winter. It was raised by Mrs. Lambert's Wingate Nursery at Westhoughton, Bolton.

'Wingates Gold' Sept. - Oct.

Another plant from Wingates Nursery. This seedling has white flowers and gold foliage. It is a small and compact plant.

'Wingates Lime' Aug. — Sept.

Another white-flowered plant from Wingates Nursery, but this time with lime green foliage. This has cream tips which are retained for most of the year.

Erica carnea

'Barry Sellers' Jan. - March

A small, foliage *carnea*. The flowers shade from heliotrope (H12) to magenta (H14), and contrast well with the golden foliage. It was raised by Mr. Sellers of Chandlers Ford in the late 1970s from seed collected from 'Aurea'.

'Clare Wilkinson' Jan. - May.

This cultivar has shell pink (H16) flowers, and light green foliage with violet tips in autumn. (*Year Book*, 1979, p. 58).

'Unknown Warrior' Jan. - March

The flowers are described as "dark red". The foliage is dark green, and it has a neat habit. It was found by J. C. Fletcher of R. V. Roger's Nursery, Pickering, by 1983. It was given this name as it was found growing on the nursery without a label, and is therefore likely to be some previously named cultivar. (*The Gardener's Book of Heather*, 1985, p. 151).

Erica cinerea

'Dunwood Sport' June – Oct.

This arose as a sport on 'C. G. Best' at Barncroft Nurseries, Dunwood Lane, Longsdon. It has rose pink (H7) flowers. The foliage has red tips in the spring, later passing through yellowishgreen to green. It may be the same as 'Next Best'.

'Jersey Wonder' July - Sept.

This striking plant has dark green foliage, but the leaves are tipped with yellow for half their length. The flowers are amethyst (H1). It was found in Jersey, where there is still a wild patch, by David McClintock, *(Flora of Jersey,* 1984, p. 113).

'Purple Shades' July -- Oct.

The flowers of this cultivar vary in colour from purple (H10) to lilac (H4), and some have purple tips. It is a very vigorous plant, and was introduced by Ingwersens.

'Uschie Ziehmann' June - Sept.

A rose-red sport from 'Pink Ice' with dark green foliage. It maintains the compact habit of its progenitor. It arose before 1978 in Herr Westermann's nursery on the Luneberger Heide, and was named in 1983 after an employee. (Year Book, 1984, p. 71)

Erica tetralix

'Bala' July - Sept.

This plant was found by Mrs. Benson, then proprietor of Ridgeway Heather Nursery, in 1980. It has rose-pink (H7) flowers and grey-green foliage. It is very similar to 'Hookstone Pink'. (Year Book, 1984, p. 72).

'Helma Variegated' July - Sept.

This plant shares the habit of its parent. The foliage is flecked with gold, and is unusually colourful for *E. tetralix*.

Cultivars Registered in 1985

The Registrar

In a year in which I have heard of over 30 new cultivars, only a mere five have been registered, and one of those is an old one. But that one is particularly welcome because it is the first from outside the British Isles. I hope others will follow Mrs. Johansson's example. The five are:

- Calluna vulgaris, 'Öxabäck' (which has been called 'Oxabäck Carpet' in Britain), a humpy seedling found near Öxabäck in SW Sweden about 1960 by Gustav Johansson. Registered by Mrs. Brita Johansson.
- *Erica cinerea* 'Kerry Cherry'. A seedling with cherry red (Red Purple 67c, H14) flowers and mid-green foliage from the demesne of the late Sir Hugh Nugent at Leaghillaun in Co. Kerry pre 1979. Registered by Dr. E. C. Nelson.
- *E. cinerea* 'Sue Lloyd'. A sport on 'Rose Queen' with pink shoots in spring. Noticed in 1983 by Mrs. D. Everett and registered by her.
- *E. vagans* 'Golden Triumph'. A sport on 'Lyonesse' with golden shoots in spring. Noticed in 1982 at Twin Acre Nursery by Alan Newsham and registered by him.
- Daboecia cantabrica 'Doris Findlater'. A seedling with the f. blumii characteristic of erect flowers, but much narrower than usual and of a dark red (Red Purple 60a - 61b, H5), with its style emergent and ovary and stamens malformed. It retains its corolla when withered. Found by Miss Findlater in about 1975 in Connemara. Registered by Dr. E. C. Nelson.

THE HEATHER SOCIETY

Recent Writings on Heathers, 1985

- Anon. "Giardino roccioso", II Giardino fiorito, 1984, No. 12, p. 569. Praise of Erica carnea, plus a coloured drawing.
- Anon. "Bruyeres d'hiver", Mon Jardin et ma Maison, Jan. 1985, p. 65. A short note with a picture of E. x darleyensis 'Margaret Porter'.
- Anon. "Heathers: watch nitrogen levels", Gardeners Chronicle, 1985, Vol. 197 No. 3, p.11.

"The strong-growing Erica ervgeana (sic) 'W. T. Rackliff' responds well to fertiliser. The weaker-growing E. carnea 'King George' was more sensitive".

Anon. "Heath Cutback, "Amateur Gardening, 2nd Feb. 1985, p.7. The usual advice.

Anon. "Hemel's Heaths", Gardeners Chronicle, 1985, Vol. 197, No. 6, p. 12. 1,500 heathers planted outside the Civic Centre of Hemel Hempstead, plus a photo.

Anon, "New heather Society name", American Naturalist, March 1985, p. 16. The Pacific North-west Heather Society now the North American Heather Society.

Anon. "Heide Snoeien", Groie & Bloei, 1985, No. 4, p. 45. The usual advice on pruning.

Anon. "Growing heathers", Gardening from Which, May 1985, pp 148-53. Generally good advice, helped by our Society, but most photos fuzzy and useless.

Anon. "Calluna vulgaris 'Oxaback'", Tradgardsamatoren, 1985, No. 4, p. 87. The correct name for the cultivar we have been calling 'Oxaback Carpet' with a reproduction of its registration certificate, and a reference to 'Minioxaback'.

- Anon. "Winter Heathers", Practical Gardening, Dec. 1985, p. 37. Ericas only.
- Aitken, J. N., "Heathers for the small garden", Rock Garden, 1985, Vol. 19, No. 3, pp.261 - 7.

An excellent summary.

- Askjaer, S. A., "Andromeda", Haven, 1985, Vol. 85, No. 9, pp 466 7. Descriptions and photos of 'Nana' and 'Macrophylla'.
- Bamps, P., Lebrun, J.P. and Stoerk, A. L., Index iconographique des plantes vasculaires d'Afrique 1935-80, Maisons Alport, France. 1981, Vol. I, p. 298. Calluna with about 40 entries. 1983, Vol. II, pp 211 - 221. Erica including arborea, australis, ciliaris, cinerea, multiflora, scoparia, umbellata, vagans with over 100 entries.
- Barker, G., "The gardenings always right down to earth", Garden News, 8th June 1985, pp 14 - 15.

Terry Underhill's TSW TV programme in the top ten.

Bloom, Adrian, "Foggy Bottom", The Garden, 1985, Vol. 110, No. 9,

pp 410-4. His garden at Bressingham.

Bonfante-Fasolo, P., Gianinnazzi-Pearson, V. and Martinengo, L., "Ultrastructural aspects of endomycorrhiza in the Ericaceae IV", New Phytologist 1984, Vol. 98, NO. 2, pp 329 - 34.

Development of the fungus Pezizella ericae in Erica arborea.

Brander, P. E., ("Cultivar trial of Ericas") skriftfor planteavl, 1984, Vol. 88. No. 5, pp 503 - 10.

Bruckenthalia and 49 Ericas grown on two sites in Denmark for 12 years, with results set out in a detailed table.

Bricker, C., "The heathers and heaths of Les Tourelles", *The Architectural Digest*, 1984, No. 34, pp 142 - 8.

Good photographs of Bernard de la Rochefoucauld's remarkable garden. Charpin, A. and Salaman, R., "Catalogue floristique des Alpes maritimes",

Boissiera, 1985, No. 36, pp 125 - 6. Localities for herbarium specimens from Burat at Geneva of Erica arborea, carnea, multiflora, scoparia and Calluna.

- Chodun, A., "Daboecia cantabrica (Huds) K. Koch. Debecja Kantabryjska, Irish heath", Wiadonosci Botaniczno, 1985, Vol. 29, No. 2, pp 163 - 6.
 Covers also D. azorica and D. x scotica, but no cultivars.
- Cortizo, M., Fraga, M. I. and Carballeira, A., "Fitotoxicidad de extractos de *Erica australis", Acta científica compostelana,* 1984, Vol. XXI, No. 1 - 2, pp 1 - 12.

Phytotoxicity in *E. australis* inhibited significantly the germination and growth of *Trifolium pratense* and *Phleum pratense*.

Cortizo, M., Fraga, M. I. and Mantilla, J. L. G., "Phytotoxicity and phenolic compounds from heathland soils extract", *ibid*, 1984, Vol. XXI, No. 3 - 4, pp 73 - 83.

The growth of Timothy grass seedlings inhibited by substances from *Calluna* and *Erica vagans*.

- Cox, D., "Flowers show heaths are happy", Garden News, 26th Oct. 1985, p16. "This year has certainly proved that Erica carnea varieties just will not tolerate thin dry soils"
- Daniels, R., "Major lines of variations in the vegetation of British peatlands", Aquilo. ser. bot., 1985, Vol. 21, pp 61 - 7.

The north and west, the south and the east have different potentials for the production of peatland. (!)

Davidson, L. E., "A change of status for *Erica subverticillaris* var. *revoluta* from the eastern Transvaal", *S. African J. Bot.*, 1985, Vol. 51, No. 1, pp 71 - 3

Upgraded to *E. revoluta*. A comparative table and drawings show no close relationship with *E. subverticillaris*.

Davies, A., Gardeners Chronicle, 1985, Vol. 198, No. 19 pp 24 - 5.

Nursery practices.

Davies, G., "Flowers from fynbos — the need for a policy of resource management for the wild flower industry", *Veld & Flora*, 1984, Vol. 70. No. 4, pp 115 -7. fr

Includes a photo of "start of a long trek to Europe for *Erica longifolia*" — three men with huge bundles on their backs. R3m spent by European traders on fresh fynbos material in 1979 - 80.

Deschamps, P., "Big business gets the family touch", *Garden News*, 7th Sept. 1985, p. 15.

A colour photo of Adrian Bloom's garden in spring.

- Edwards, Pamela, "Heathers at Hobbitt Hollow", Bulletin British Columbia Council of Garden Clubs, May - June 1985, pp 5 - 8.
- Fisher, P. J., Anson, A. E. and Petrini, O., "Antibiotic activity of some endophytic fungi from ericaceous plants", *Botanica helvetica*, 1985, Vol. 94, No. 2, pp 249 - 53.

A high incidence detected in Calluna, Erica cinerea and E. tetralix.

Trees and Shrubs cultivated in Ireland, Boethius Press, 1985, £6.80.

Lists plants from 29 gardens. 3 Daboecias, 14 Ericas, no Calluna.

Fraga, M. I., Cortizo, M. and Mantilla, J. L. G., "Cianogenesis en Erica L. Nota primera", Anales Jardin Botanico de Madrid, 1985, Vol. 41, No. 2, pp 333-6.

All 14 species in the Iberian peninsula were tested for the presence of cyanogenic compounds and *E. australis, multiflora, scoparia, umbellata* and *vagans* found to possess them.

Gunn, S., "Triumph in sandstone", Gardeners Chronicle, 1985, Vol. 198, No. 19, pp 19 - 2.

John Richards's wholesale nursery in Worcestershire.

- Hellyer, A., "Archfield Nursery", *The Garden*, 1985, Vol. 110, No. 9, pp 435 -7. George Osmond's nursery at Wickwar.
- Helspar, H. P. G. and Klerken, G. A. M., "Germination of *Calluna vulgaris* in vitro under different pH conditions", *Acta botanica Neerlandica*, 1984, Vol. 33, No. 3 pp 347 - 53.

Four types of seed could be distinguished, large, small, ribbed and smooth, which differed in % germination after 8 weeks, the large ribbed 19% higher. None survived under pH 3.2.

- Hermann, J. M., "Insect pollination of some *Erica* species in the south-west Cape", *Veld & Flora*, 1985, Vol. 71, No. 2, pp 57 - 60. The shape, size, colour, odour of the corolla determines the type of insect visitor. *Calluna* produces O. 14 - O. 58 mg of nectar per flower in 24 hours with a sugar concentration varying from 23 to 39%.
- Hobbs, R. J., "Length of burning rotation and community composition in highland Calluna - Eriophorum bogs in N. England", Vegetatio 57, 1984, pp 129 - 36. A short rotation (every ten years) results in increased domination by Eriophorum, a long one (every twenty years) in a greater abundance of Calluna.
- Hulme, P. D., "The peatland vegetation of the Isles of Lewis and Harris and the Shetland Islands", *Aquilo ser. bot.*, 1985, Vol. 21, pp 81 - 8.
 The two areas distinct, but both affected by land pressures to the detriment of *Erica tetralix*.
- Jackson, R.M. and Mason, P.A., "Mycorrhiza", Arnold, 1984, Vol. 43, pp 18-.21. Pezizella ericae "can easily be studied by careful digging up some seedlings".
- Janke, I., "Zarte Blüten in winterlicherZeit", *Garten*, 1985, Vol. 1, pp 19 20. Praise for "*Erica herbacea (carnea*)" plus fine colour photos.
- Kashimira, T., "The distribution of some heathland plant species along a microtopographic gradient at Dinnet, Scotland", Vegetatio, 1985, Vol. 60, No. 2, pp 57 - 65.

A clear separation of habitats for *E. cinerea* and *E. tetralix*; buds of the latter very susceptible to drought.

K. D., "Pflanzen in Bremen", Gartenpraxis, 1984, No. 12, p. 5. Calluna, Erica cinerea and E. gracilis specially planted in the Rhododendronpark, partly by visiting Chinese, to show various uses, including in pots.

Lindsay, R. A., Riggel, J. and Burd, F., "The use of small-scale surface patterns in the classification of British peatlands", *Aquile ser. bot.*, 1985, Vol. 21, pp 69 - 79.

A study of north and west peatlands, where the effective ground surface is often a produce of the vegetation and not vice-versa.

- Lloyd, C., "The Flowers of March", *Popular Gardening*, 16th March 1985, p.22.
 E. lusitanica with a good photo, his one soft spot among heathers.
- Marechal, J., Delabraze, P. and Valette, J. C., "Clearing firebreaks in Provence". Journées sur le desherbage1983, 12/15-16, 3 pp. 299 - 308. Thiazafluron considered the most effective for Erica.
- Marechal, J., Delabraze, P. and Valette, J. C., "Entretien des par-feu arbores en Provence cristalline". *ibid.*

Treatment better in spring than autumn for Calluna and Erica.

- Morris, J., Heathers in *The Irish Gardeners' Three Year Diary*, Boethius Press, 1985, pp. 97 8. A neat short account.
- Mundon, R. H., "The *Daboecia* species-hybrid complex (Ericaceae)", *Baileya*, 1985, Vol. 22, No. 1, pp 145 55.

Scanning Electron microscope photographs and chromatograms of 'William Buchanan' and "Seedling No. 2" and of 'Praegerae' to bring out fine distinctions.

Munson, R. H., "The scanning electron microscope and cultivar identification", *ibid.*, pp 156 - 9. SEM used successfully to distinguish *Calluna* 'Silver Rose' from 'Silver

Queen', 'Silver Knight' and 'Hirsuta Typica''.

- Munson, R.H., "Chemical means of cultivar identification", *ibid.*, pp 161 7. Staining for total protein separated *Calluna* 'Californian Midge', 'Lyndon Proudley', 'Nana Compacta' and 'Tom Thumb'; phenolic content separated some of these.
- Nelson, C., McClintock, D. and Small, D., "The natural habitat of *Erica* andevalensis in south-western Spain", *Kew Magazine*, 1985, Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 324 - 30. One result of the 1982 expedition, with soil analyses.
- Oliver, E. G. H., "Studies in the Ericoideae, IV. New species in the Cape flora region", S. African J. Bot., 1984, Vol. 7, No. 5, pp 267 - 70. *Erica abelii* from the Uitenhaze district, with bright green tubular flowers, and a map of its distribution.
- Niers, H., "Tuinturfgift en pH bij Heide op Zandgrond", Groen, 1985, No. 7/8, pp. 32 4

Seven cultivars tested. Optimal for *carnea* up to pH 7, for *Calluna, cinerea* and *tetralix* 4.2.

Niers, H., "Tuinturf geeft een betere groei bij heidecultivars", Tuin & Landschap. 1985, No. 2, p. 17.

Sandy ground is improved by peat, but at not more than 4 cu m per acre (120

THE HEATHER SOCIETY

sq yds), demonstrated by graphs for *Calluna* 'Carmen', *E. cinerea* 'C. D. Eason' and *E. tetralix* 'Con Underwood'.

Niers, H., "Zuurgrad van zandgrond beinvloedt groie van heidecultivars", *ibid.*, 1985, No. 1, p. 23.

pH 4.2 the best. Graphs show the effects with the above cvs and *E. carnea* 'King George'.

- Norris, Ellen, "Heathers on Vancouver Island". The Island Grower, June 1985.
- Pople, D., "Heathers in the hot months", *Amateur Gardening*, 20th July 1985, pp 31 2.

Adequate pot boiler, on cuttings too.

Reed, D. J. and Bajwa, R., "Some nutritional aspects of the biology of ericaceous mycorrhizas", *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, 1985, Vol. 85B, pp 317 - 32.

Mycorrhizal infection the predominant nitrogenic source.

Ribelo, A. G., Siegfried, A. W. and Oliver, E. H. G., "Pollination syndromes of *Erica* species in the SW Cape", *S. African J. Bot.*, 1985, Vol. 51, No. 4, pp 270-80.

426 species listed. 21 pollinated by wind, 66 by birds, the rest, 80% by insects.

Romo, A. M., "Sobre le presenca d'una lande amb Erica vagans als Pirineus Centrale Catalonia", Collecteana Botanica, 1985, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp 209 -13

A new plant sub-association with *E. vagans* in the Catalan central Pyrenees.

Sanftleben, H., (Substrate treatment against Phytophthora), Deutsche Baumschule, 1984, Vol. 36, No. 11, p 442.

Data on the effectiveness of three fungicides on Calluna 1 ' E.Beale' tabled. Ridomyl Granulat (metalaxyl) and Aliette (fusety) prevented any infection through the five months' trial.

- Scannell, J. P. M., "'Erica mackaii" unpublished notes by M. C. Knowles written about 1910", *Irish Naturalists Journal*, 1985, Vol., 21, No. 10, pp 425 - 30. Observations on *E. mackaiana* by the then curator of the Dublin herbarium.
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Nine South African species listed as having a strong scent; 12 others slight but perceptible; *E. pageana* strong, but unpleasant.

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411 species in SW Africa surveyed. The 66 ornithophilous species, served chiefly by sunbirds, have thicker stems than are needed for floral support or nutrient supply.

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Starek, J. and Seibart, Z., Recke bohyne ziji ve jmenech rostlin, 2. Skalnicky 3, On Andromedia polifolia and its cultivars, 1985, pp 96 - 7

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A competent summary

Tyler, E., The Planters Guide, Phoenix, 1987, £9.95.

Describes 38 Callunas and 46 Ericas, including 7 E. x darleyensis. (sic.)

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88 species recorded as being thus transmitted by grouse, hares and rabbits. Only seven gave numerous seedlings, one of these *Calluna*.

Wood, J., "Hooked on heathers", *Garden News*, 29th June 1985, pp 73 - 5. Peter Vickers's nursery.

In addition there have been useful articles in our contemporaries, Ericultura, der Heidegarten and Heather News.

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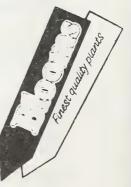
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