

H

Harrisia

Cactaceae

See sub-section **Cacti**



Hebe

Scrophulariaceae. Shrubby veronica.

H. x franciscana 'Killiney Variety'

syn: 'Killiney' – dropping the second part of the name is incorrect.

'The common seaside veronica of this district, with spikes of mauve-blue flowers. Of very vigorous compact growth ...'.

Origin: no specific history is recorded by Watson's Nursery, Killiney, Co. Dublin, for this plant – it may simply have been the locally abundant variant of the hybrid. In later catalogues it was placed in *H. elliptica*. Hutchins (1997) regards it as being like *H. salicifolia* and described the flowers as lilac-blue.

refs: *Watson's catalogue* no. 27 S (1927-1928), 37; Chalk (1988), 90; Hutchins (1997), 247-248.

H. salicifolia [dwarf]

'The queerest thing my garden has produced ... is a small shrubby *Veronica* [i.e. *Hebe*] which appeared as a seedling, and which by its leaves (it has never flowered) belongs to *V. salicifolia* ... my oddity remains a tiny, dense shrub of about a foot high, with leaves only an inch long.'

Origin: a chance seedling in Dr R. Ll. Praeger's garden at Rathgar, Dublin, '...so small a patch little in the way of novelty can be expected.' Probably never introduced into commerce, and not given a cultivar name.

ref: *Ir. gardening* 17 (1922): 18-19.

'Amy'

syn: 'Lady Ardilaun'

Tall with dark purple-green leaves, dark blue flowers (like 'Autumn Glory'); flowers 'rich violet-blue'.

Origin: it is alleged that this originally came from St Anne's, Clontarf, Co. Dublin. 'Amy' was introduced by Treseder's Nursery, Truro, Cornwall, about 1967; it is sometimes called 'Lady Ardilaun'.

All that is definitely known is that Treseder received this from Mrs Moira Reid of Moyclare, Liskeard, Cornwall. Mrs Reid, a native of Co. Clare, when attending Alexandra College, Dublin, did pay numerous visits to St Anne's, but whether this *Hebe* came from that garden is now impossible to say.

The story of this *Hebe* is certainly not as clear-cut as suggested by, for example, Hutchins (1997), who stated that it was 'raised in Ireland and named after Lady Amy Ardilaun'.

Lady Ardilaun, the gardener associated with e.g. *Rosa* 'Souvenir de St Anne's', was named Olivia, not Amy.

refs: D. Chalk (*in litt.* 15 June 1988, 3 October 1988); *Treseder's catalogue* no 7a (c.1967), 90; Chalk (1988), 50; Hutchins (1997): 210; 'Gleanings from Cornwall. Some letters from Moyclare to Glasnevin', *Moorea* 8 (1990): 17-20.

'Angustifolia Rosea'

'It is covered with bright rose-pink flowers during July and August'.

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down; 'one of the prettiest flowering shrubs raised here that will run the well-known 'Autumn Glory' hard for popularity.'

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 110.

'Autumn Glory'

syn: in New Zealand named 'Autumn Beauty', 'Autumn Gem'. 'A hybrid of dwarf, bushy habit, with small purplish tinted foliage, and producing its pretty spikes of violet blue flowers late in autumn and right through the winter months'.

Origin: a seedling raised from 'Tobarcorranensis' at Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down, and not as stated by Chalk (1988). 'One of the best plants sent out of Daisy Hill'.

One may have it in flower all the year round if the trouble is taken to put a few cuttings in every month of the year.

c. 1927

refs: *Gard. chron.* 92 (ser. 3) (9 July 1932): 22-23; Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 110; Chalk (1988), 53-54; Hutchins (1997), 215-216.

illust: *The garden* 112 (1987): 37.

'Glengarriff'

Diminutive shrubs, with erect branches to 9 inches in height; flowers in short spikes, white; leaves green with fine grey hairs, oval, small, 0.5 x 0.3 inches.

Origin: possibly from Glengarriff, Co. Cork; said to have been introduced by Treseder's Nursery, Truro, Cornwall, but Neil Treseder informed Douglas Chalk that he did not know the cultivar.

c. 1900

refs: D. Chalk (*in litt.* 15 May 1988, 3 October 1988); — (1988), 81.

'Headfortii'

syn: *Veronica headfortii*

Shrub to about 1m tall; foliage dark green, leaves ovate-oblong; flowers blue-purple with prominent white 'eye'.

Origin: a seedling raised at Headfort House, Kells, Co. Meath, from a packet of seeds obtained from New Zealand. Its parentage is uncertain but probably involves *H. diosmifolia*. Lord Headfort distributed this after about 1930. It is somewhat tender and can be killed in severe winters.

refs: Nelson, *An Irish flower garden* (1984), 127-128; —, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 158-159; Walsh & Nelson, *An Irish florilegium* II (1988), 154-155; *Hocker Edge Gardens bulb & shrub catalogue* 1939-1940; Hutchins (1997), 240-241; Chalk (1988), 85.

illusts: *An Irish florilegium* II (1988), plate 35 [watercolour]. *An Irish flower garden* (1984), plate 13 opp p. 127; — *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), fig. 14 [black-&-white].

'Longacre Variety'

syn: 'Longacre' – dropping the second part of the name is incorrect.

'A hybrid or seedling form with a much better upright habit [than 'Autumn Glory'] and bearing light purple flowers'.

Origin: from Longacre, a house at Newcastle, Co. Down; introduced by Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down. A more erect plant than 'Autumn Glory' and perhaps a seedling of it which arose at Longacre, which also was the home of *Potentilla fruticosa* 'Longacre'.

refs: Nelson & Deane, 'Glory of Donard' (1993), 71; Chalk (1988), 94.

'Mauvena'

syn: 'Mauvina' (*Gard. chron.* 61 (10 February 1917): 60)

Flowers 'light mauve'.

c. 1900

Origin: Souster (1962) stated that he traced this to Watson's Nursery catalogue of 1920, and that an 'Irish origin is suspected'. There is nothing in the catalogue to suggest an Irish origin (cf. 'Ruddigore'). It is noted as early as 1915 in a Watson's catalogue and in *The Gardeners' chronicle* on 10 February 1917.

I consider the evidence for Irish origin slight.

refs: *Watson's catalogue* 1915-1916, 48; *Gard. chron.* 61 (ser. 3)

(10 February 1917): 60; *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* **87** (1962): 35-36; Chalk (1988), 97.

'Mount Stewart Variety'

'with fine racemes of light-blue flowers'.

Origin: 'Another admirable seedling which appeared in Lord Londonderry's garden', Mount Stewart, Co. Down; perhaps introduced by Hocker Edge Gardens, Kent.

ref: *Hocker Edge Gardens bulb & shrub catalogue* 1939-1940.

'Newryensis'

'Rosy grey flowers in spring, very free'.

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

Assumed to be a cultivar that arose in the nursery, and perhaps a sister of 'Autumn Glory'.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* **4** (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 110.

'Ruby Tinge'

'Another distinct addition to the hardy members of this family. It comes from [*Hebe*] *colensoi*, but is much dwarfer in habit and bears freely, spikes of blush white flowers tinged with bright ruby red'.

Origin: a plant raised at the Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down, but little is recorded about its history.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* **4** (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 110.

'Ruddigore'

'Quite the best of the red veronicas. The spikes are of the largest size, and possess a livelier shade of red than any other kind, the individual flowers being more open.'

Origin: from an unnamed Killiney garden, listed by Watson's Nursery, Killiney, Co. Dublin in 1927 but may have appeared earlier.

ref: *Watson's catalogue* 1927-1928 (27 S), 37.

'Tir na nÓg'

syn: *Veronica youngii*, *Hebe* 'Youngii' [invalid, and misapplied].

'An attractive seedling which bears pale blue flowers over a long season'; 'leaves up about 5cm long x 2cm broad; flowers blue and white; shrub to about 1.5m tall'.

Origin: from a Miss Young, whose garden was in Scotland (H. Bryce *in litt.* 17 October 1988); introduced by Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down.

This Irish cultivar should not be confused with another of the same name raised in New Zealand, but known in Europe as 'Carl Teschner'. That the Donard's 'Youngii' and the New Zealand one are different is clearly indicated by the latter's inclusion as "New" ('Karl Teschner') in the Slieve Donard's 1969-1970 catalogue. 'Youngii' is a larger plant than 'Carl Teschner'.

The name 'Tir na nÓg' was published in Nelson & Deane (1993) to replace the invalid one.

refs: *Slieve Donard catalogue* 1959-1960; Nelson & Deane, *Glory of Donard* (1993), 71.

'Tobarcorranensis'

syn: *Veronica tobarcorensis*

No description traced.

Origin: a chance seedling resulting most probably from the crossing of *H. pimelioides* var. *glauco-coerulea* and *H. vernicosa* which occurred spontaneously in General Bland's garden, Tobarcorran, Whiteabbey, Co. Antrim. G. N. Smith reported the plant's history as follows:

Some fifty years ago [c. 1890], my late father carried out some renovations in the grounds of the late General Bland, at Whiteabbey, Co. Antrim, near Belfast. The place was called Tobarcorran. Among other plants introduced into this garden at the time were *Veronica pimeleoides* var. *glauco-coerulea* and *V. vernicosa*; these,

with other kinds, revelled in the soil and climate, and in a few years seedlings abounded, and among them one was selected which appeared to be a cross between the two species mentioned; it was named *V. tobarcorranensis* ("tobarcorensis" of the Kew *Hand-list of trees and shrubs*) after the place.

The cultivar was introduced by Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down, and remarkably 'Tobarcorranensis' yielded another, more lasting cultivar:

c. 1890

Some cuttings [of *V. tobarcorranensis*] were brought to Daisy Hill Nursery, and from the plants that resulted seedlings came up, and one of these was [*Veronica*] Autumn Glory, which the late Mr. T. Smith had often described as "one of the best plants sent out of Daisy Hill."

'Tobarcorranensis' was rare by 1932, G. N. Smith recorded that he had not seen it

for some years, although I saw a plant labelled with an attempt at that name, in a group of *Veronica* shown by a London nurseryman at a meeting of the RHS in October, 1930, but which was not at all like the original plant.'

refs: Smith, 'Veronica Autumn Glory', *Gard. chron.* **92** (1932): 22-23; Nelson, *The new plantsman* **4** (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 110-111. c. 1920

'Watson's Pink'

syn: 'Dorothy Pearl'; could it be 'Ruddigore'?

'A neat upright shrub, leaves narrow oblong elliptical, to 5cm long x 1cm broad ... mid green; bright pink flowers ... on spikes the same length as the leaves.'

Origin: supposedly from Watson's Nursery, Killiney, Co. Dublin, but the earliest record that I am aware of is a catalogue from Treseder's Nursery, Truro, Cornwall, about 1967.

What is this plant? The references I have traced to it are in Chalk (1988), and Hutchins (1997); it is not in any of Watson's catalogues that I have searched.

award: AM (1977).

refs: Chalk (1988), 128; Hutchins (1997).

'White Gem'

syn: *H. traversii* 'White Gem', *H. brachysiphon* 'White Gem' 'compact habit, and a profusion of white flowers in June and July'; 'of much dwarfer and more compact habit ... and becomes practically smothered with pure white flowers with black anthers in July.'

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

The name 'White Gem' is annotated '(T.S.)' in the 1912-1913 wholesale list indicating that it was a plant raised by Thomas Smith, Daisy Hill Nursery. In subsequent catalogues there was no claim of origin but this was often dropped anyway after a few years.

Krussmann (1977) suggested that this was not a variety of *H. brachysiphon* (i.e. *H. traversii* of European gardens), but most probably a hybrid from *H. brachysiphon* crossed with *H. pinguifolia*.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* **4** (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 101-110; Krussmann, *Manual of cult. broad-leaved trees & shrubs* (1984): 133; Hutchins (1997), 278-279.



Hedera

Araliaceae. Ivy.

H. arborea 'Kilkee Variety'

No description traced.

Origin: from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down.
ref: Nelson & Deane, '*Glory of Donard*' (1993), 77.

[*H. helix* 'Blarney']

Origin: despite its name, probably not from Ireland, but an American sport.
ref: *The RHS plant finder 1995-1996* (deletions).]

***H. helix* 'Buttercup'**

Ivy with small, 5-lobed leaves, to 7 x 8cm, lobes shallow, in shade the leaves are light green, in sun, greenish yellow or bright yellow.

Origin: perhaps from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. Rose (1980) noted that an ivy cultivar named 'Buttercup' was listed by Daisy Hill Nursery about 1925; it is not clear if the plant originated there, nor whether the Smiths named and introduced it. Other nurseries listed yellow-foliaged ivies before 1925.

award: AGM.

refs: *Trees & shrubs* no. 110: 128 [1925]; Rose, *Ivies* (1980), 63; Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 111; Dillon, *Garden artistry* (1995), 14.

illustr: Dillon, *Garden artistry* (1995), 15.

***H. helix* 'Doneraileensis'**

syn *H. helix minima*

Leaves small, usually with 3 or 5 lobes, dark green turning purple-brown in winter; lobes triangular, narrow, the central one long. To retain its characteristics, this must be kept pot-bound.

Origin: presumed to come from Doneraile, Co. Cork; known in cultivation since 1850s.

Hibberd (1872) called this the smallest-leaved ivy – 'a pretty and curious little ivy ... and in winter [assumes] a deep dull purplish brown colour.'

While there is no evidence of any connection, it may be noted that the Viscountess Doneraile was a keen gardener.

refs: Hibberd, *The ivy* (1872), 76-77 (as *H. helix minima*); Bean, *Trees & shrubs II* (1973), 357; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden* (1984), 167; —, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 217.

illustr: Hibberd, *The ivy* (1872), 83 & border of frontispiece.

H. helix 'Dunloe Gap' = *H. hibernica* 'Dunloe Gap'

[*H. helix* 'Erin']

Origin: despite its name, not of Irish origin.

refs: *The RHS plant finder 1995-1996* (deletions); Rose, *The gardener's guide to growing ivies* (1996), 107.].

H. hibernica

syn: *H. helix* subsp. *hibernica*

Irish ivy. This is distinguished from *H. helix* by the presence of prostrate, white hairs with rays in one plane on new leaves and shoots; leaf lobes often as long as broad; the pale-bordered veins are seldom raised; the transparent layer of cells is visible at the upturned margins (see *European garden flora IV* (1995), 378).

Origin: This ivy has a convoluted history, but it is now regarded by some botanists as a distinct species distributed principally along the western seaboard of Europe. It had twice the number of chromosomes found in *H. helix*, and certain other differences which are, alas, not that easy to detect.

refs: *IGPS newsl.* 9 (July 1983): 8-9; *European garden flora IV* (1995), 378; *Yb Int. Dendrol. Soc.* 1981: 106-109.

***H. hibernica* 'Aran'**

syn: 'Arran' (a very confused plant!).

No published description traced.

Origin: collected on the Aran Islands, Co. Galway, for

chromosome studies, and then accidentally released into the trade and now mixed up with an dwarf variant of *H. helix* which was collected on Arran in the Clyde Estuary, Scotland.

Thus two different ivies may be circulating under this name.

refs: A. Rutherford (*in litt.* 25 January 1998); [NB Rose, *The gardener's guide to growing ivies* (1996), 54 (his description is of 'Arran' (not 'Aran'))]

***H. hibernica* 'Digitata'**

syn: *H. helix* var. *hodgensii*, *H. helix* 'Hodginsii', 'Incisa' 'When approaching flowering stage, leaves are huge 'passion-flower like'; a wall-climbing ivy; leaves 5(-7)lobed, middle lobe longer than others, sinus narrow, to 10cm long, dark green; stems and leaf stalks flushed purple.

Origin: from near Dunganstown, Co. Wicklow introduced by Edward Hodgins, nurseryman of Dunganstown, Co. Wicklow.

Conrad Loddiges listed 'Digitata' as early as 1826. J. T. Mackay noted it (without a name) in *Flora Hibernica* (1836, p. 135) as a

fine variety, first found near Dunganstown by Mr Hodgins, and which I have since observed on walls near Merrion, has the leaves deeply five-lobed, resembling those of *Passiflora caerulea* or common 1850 *Passion flower*.

The Hodgins family is much confused in horticultural works – see Nelson & Andrews (1992).

David Moore and A. G. More (*Cybele Hibernica* 1866, 135-136) published the name *H. helix* var. *hodgensii*:

This variety, made known by Mr. Hodgins, and noticed by Dr Mackay ... is closely allied to the "palmate" Ivy often cultivated in gardens. It is remarkable for the resemblance which its leaves bear to those of a Passion-flower ... This Ivy is said to have been found growing wild near the former Nursery Gardens at Dunganstown, Wicklow, and is, we believe, the same plant which is often inserted in nurserymen's catalogues as *H. Helix*, var. *incisa*.

They also separated the Merrion ivy from 'Digitata'

Another variety, with the upper leaves deeply cut, and rarely 12 to 15-rayed scales on the stems of the panicle, occurs on walls at Merrion, and in the Phoenix Park, Dublin.

refs: *IGPS newsl.* 9 (July 1983): 9-10; Rose, *Ivies* (1980), 78-79; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden* (1984), 167; —, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 216; Nelson & Andrews, 'The origin of *Ilex x altaclerensis* (Loudon) Dallimore 'Lawsoniana' and a confusion of Hodginses', *Glaska* 1 (n.s.) (1992): 111-114.

illustrs: Hibberd, *The ivy* (1872), 80; *IGPS newsl.* 9 (1983): 9; *European garden flora IV* (1995), 379.

***H. hibernica* 'Dunloe Gap'**

syn: *H. helix* 'Dunloe Gap'

Climbing, branching ivy with small dark green leaves, 3-lobed, lobes blunt and sinuses shallow; stems and leaf stalks stained purple.

Origin: found during July 1986 by Roy Lancaster when he slipped and then slid down a mountain side at the Dunloe Gap, Killarney, Co. Kerry; introduced by Roy Lancaster as L351.

This was originally identified as *H. hibernica*, but a chromosome count showed that plants grown under this

named are *H. helix*. It is possible that a mix-up has occurred and that there are two cultivars circulating under the name.
refs: A. Rutherford (*in litt.* 25 January 1998); Rose, *The gardener's guide to growing ivies* (1996), 69.
illust: Rose, *The gardener's guide to growing ivies* (1996), 74.

H. hibernica 'Garden Irish'

syn: *H. helix* 'Hibernica'

Leaves dark green, broader than long, 5-lobed.

Origin: this is the generally cultivated so-called Irish ivy, usually labelled simply *Hedera hibernica* – see below *H. hibernica* 'Hibernica' – but it is now known that it is a native of southern England (Isle of Wight, Hampshire, Herefordshire)!

refs: A Rutherford (*in litt.* 25 January 1998); *European garden flora IV* (1995), 378.

illust: *European garden flora IV* (1995), 379.

H. hibernica 'Glengarriff'

'The most spectacular ivy ... Its bright-green, thick foliage ripples as the sinuses undulate slightly. It has proved vigorous, but also bears life in pots with equanimity ...'

Origin: from a rock face by the main road at Glengarriff, Co. Cork; found by Allan Stirling and Alison Rutherford in the 1970s.

refs: Nelson, *An Irish flower garden* (1984), 167; —, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 217; *IGPS newsl.* 9 (July 1983): 10.

H. hibernica 'Hibernica'

syn: *H. helix* 'Hibernica', etc.; 'Garden Irish' (see above).

Vigorous ivy, with green stems; leaves 5-lobed, to 9 x 14cm, lobes shallow, triangular; dull dark green.

Origin: *unknown!* but for a long time assumed to be of Irish origin. As noted under 'Garden Irish' above, the garden plant is identical with ivies native in southern England. Irish ivy was first listed by George Lindley of Catton near Norwich in 1815.

J. T. Mackay (*Flora Hibernica* 1836, p. 135) stated that

A variety called the *Irish Ivy* (of which I have specimens collected by Mr. W. Andrews on the rocks at Ballybunian, Co. of Kerry) is much cultivated on account of its very large leaves and quick growth.

Mackay's statement about Andrews' specimen must not be read as indicating that Irish ivy *originated* at Ballybunian. William Andrews (b. 1802) could not have been the source of Lindley's ivy.

Moore & More (*Cybele Hibernica* 1866, 135) commented that 'a form with unusually broad and fleshy leaves is said to grow wild on the western shores of Ireland, and is often cultivated under the name of "Irish Ivy" ... it has eight rays to its scales, and is very unlike the Ivy here given under the name of "Hodgensii" ...'.

refs: *IGPS newsl.* 9 (1983): 8-10; Rose, *Ivies* (1980), 114-115; *Yb Int. Dendrol. Soc.* 1975: 59-61; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden* (1984), 166; —, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 216; *European garden flora IV* (1995), 378.

illust: *European garden flora IV* (1995), 379 (as 'Garden Irish').

[*H. hibernica* 'Irish Lace']

Origin: not known and despite its name probably not Irish.

ref: Rose, *The gardener's guide to growing ivies* (1996).]

[*H. hibernica* 'Shannon']

Origin: not known and despite its name probably not Irish

ref: Rose, *The gardener's guide to growing ivies* (1996).]

H. hibernica 'Strand'

In full light the leaves are yellow-green, with butter-yellow veins, leaf bases straight; very vigorous and very hardy.

Origin: a wild ivy, collected by Alison Rutherford at Strand,

near Newcastle West in Co. Limerick; named and introduced by Alison Rutherford who is a prominent and active member of the British Ivy Society. 'Strand' is tougher than 'Hibernica', being 'quite unruffled by harsh wind, cold, frost, and uncongenial conditions.'

refs: *IGPS newsl.* 9 (July 1983): 10; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden* (1984), 167; —, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 217.



Hedychium

Zingiberaceae. Ginger lily.

H. x moorei

Flowering stems leafy, to 5 ft tall; flowers bright rosy red.

Origin: a hybrid, *H. coccineum* x *gardnerianum*, from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin; named after Frederick Moore. A similar hybrid had been raised earlier by Robert Lindsay at the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, but the Glasnevin plants had flowers twice the size.

This hybrid could be recreated.

refs: *Gard. chron.* 28 (ser. 3) (23 August 1900), 142; *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 59 (1934): xxxi.

'F. W. Moore'

Flowers deliciously scented, amber-yellow blotched with orange-yellow at base.

Origin: a plant raised from *H. coronarium* crossed before 1815 with *H. coccineum* (so clearly it is not the same as *H. x moorei*). This was exhibited at the Royal Horticultural Society in London, and distributed from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, in April 1901, September 1909 and March 1933.

award: FCC RHS (31 July 1900).

refs: *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 25 (1901): 25, cii; *The plantsman* 4 (1982): 144, 146, 148.



Helianthemum

Cistaceae. Rockroses.

'Beech Park Scarlet'

syn: 'Beech Park Red'

Flowers large, red.

Origin: this plant came from David Shackleton's garden, Beech Park, Clonsilla, Co. Dublin. It was obtained, propagated, and introduced by Lady Scott (Valerie Finnis), and commercially available by 1987.

ref: *The garden* 121 (1996): 415.

illust: *The garden* 121 (1996): 415.

'Crimson Orient'

Flowers 'exceptionally large bright crimson'.

Origin: From Ballawley Park, Dundrum, Co. Dublin; introduced by Desmond Shaw Smith.

ref: *Ballawley Nursery catalogue* Autumn 1952-Spring 1953, 20 & back cover.

'Donard Yellow'

Flowers 'deep buttercup-yellow, a fine form'.

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

ref: Nelson & Deane, *Glory of Donard* (1993), 71.

'Lissadell Variety'

Flowers 'deep lilac-purple'.

Origin: from Lissadell, Sligo, Co. Sligo; introduced by Sir Joslyn Gore-Booth.

ref: *Lissadell price list* 1930, 23.

c. 1980



Helianthus

Asteraceae. Sunflowers.

'Soleil d'Or'syn: *H. x multiflorus* 'Soleil d'Or'

Flowers with quilled 'petals', semi-double flower-head, yellow.

Origin: from William Baylor Hartland, Ard Cairn, Cork.

May I claim some small authority over the introduction of the beautiful hardy plant [*Galega hartlandii*], the same as I did some years ago over that now most popular Sunflower Soleil d'Or, when spreading it with difficulty through the gardens of Europe.

This is still in cultivation.

refs: *Gard. chron.* 7 (ser. 3) (15 February 1890): 191; *The garden* 64 (1903): 441; *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 15 (1892), 38, 45; — 16 (1893-1894): clxvi.

illustr: *RHS encyclopedia of garden plants* (1996), 505.

**Helleborus**

Ranunculaceae.

Christmas roses, Lenten roses, hellebores.

***H. angustifolius* 'Daisy Hill'**

'dove-coloured flowers'.

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

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 111.

H. lividus

Leaves trifoliate, grey-green with silver marbling, undersides crimson; flowers small, greenish.

Origin: from Mallorca (Majorca), collected and introduced into Irish gardens by Miss Fanny Geoghegan, whose account of its early Irish sojourn, written presumably to Frederick Moore, is as follows.

The helleborus lividus was sent home by me in 1896 from Mallorca & it grew in the Rockfield garden for some years when Smith of Newry saw it there & I took it to Mr. Burbidge who was interested in it very much & sent it to Kew where they found it was helleborus lividus having taken some other hellebore for that up to then.

It is figured in the Botanical Magazine no 7903 July volume LIX where they say I brought it home in 1900 and that it grew at the Botanic Garden of TCD whereas I sent it home in 1896 & it grew at Rockfield.

Mr. Burbidge went out to Rockfield & fertilized it (so I am told) & I know he had a pan of seedling for he showed them to me. Slugs got at them but a few grew. I was at the TC Gardens a couple of years ago & the foreman showed me one fine seedling grown to a big plant – in a pot I think – he said they prized it & hoped to get more seed or increase it in some way. The Rockfield original plant went to you very sick to late to save it. As it was several years after I sent it home that it turned out to be an interesting plant (as of course I knew nothing of botany absolutely) I had forgotten exactly whether I had gathered it or whether it was got for me with the peony Cambessedesii by an old man who went to Cap Formentera & got me the peony. Mr Burbidge asked me to tell him as well as I could where I got the plant as Barr was very anxious to get it – he went there to Majorca but couldn't find it Mr B. told me. This is all I know about it – we tried seed but with no result naturally as we [?] everything!

The hellebore had been grown at the end of the eighteenth

century in England, and perhaps in Ireland too, thus Miss Geoghegan effectively reintroduced it. She also provided Frederick Burbidge with information, in a letter which evidently was written before the plate was published in *Curtis's botanical magazine* (July 1903). Dated simply January 8th, Miss Geoghegan told Burbidge

I am sorry that I can't really tell you all you want to know about the hellebore – for one thing being an ignoramus on subjects botanical I just sent the plant home as I thought it curious & wanted to send them something that grew in Mallorca (Majorca). To the best of my belief I saw it growing about in the neighborhood of Pollensa a village on the north side of the island where among the delightful inhabitants we spent 3 very happy weeks – & we were constantly accompanied by one or another in our walks I expect I saw it & said I wanted to get some for on looking today through my diary to see if I had noted anything about it I find "Don Guillermo (he was the schoolmaster) sent me plant of the purple hellebore"

I told you that I wrote to the Archduke Luis Salvador who lives on the island to try & get me some roots of it but though he replied some months after he was absent on a yachting cruise & only promised to send it when he got back. I imagine he has forgotten all about it & I have not the necessary assurance to write again to 1905 When yr. Note & picture of it come out I will however get a copy if you tell me in what paper it appears & send it to Don Guillermo de Cifre asking him to send me some – also to let you know if it grows abundantly. ...

refs: F. Geoghegan (*in litt.* to F. W. Burbidge, 8 January [1903] 1906 ms in School of Botany, Trinity College, Dublin; *in litt.* [?] to F. W. Moore] undated, ms in National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.

illustr: *Curtis's bot. mag.* (1903), tab. 7903.

H. niger

Frederick Burbidge had no less than eight forms of *H. niger* in cultivation at Trinity College Botanic Garden, Ballsbridge, Dublin, in 1886. And, for many years there was a heated exchange of opinions about the identity of different cultivars published in the major horticultural periodicals.

***H. niger* 'Apple Blossom'**

syn: Another more recently produced English cultivar of *H. orientalis* also bears this cultivar name.

Flowers rosy-white, outside of petals rosy-purple; 'very free-flowering, with fairly large flowers, which were rosy-white with deep rose colouring on the buds and exterior of petals. The stigmas were pinkish.'

Origin: a 'very distinct and beautiful' Christmas roses raised by Mrs Alice Lawrenson, Howth, Co. Dublin, and introduced about 1896 by Peter Barr.

The origin of this cultivar was described by Lady Moore, responding to an enquiry, about a 'frilled *Helleborus niger*', sent to *Gardening illustrated*.

More than 42 years ago [i.e. c. 1890] the late Mrs Lawerson [*sic*], of Sutton House, Howth, Co. Dublin, the "Saint Brigid" of horticulture, began crossing hybrids of *Helleborus niger*. The late Mr. F. W. Burbidge, of Trinity College, Dublin, Botanic Garden, and Sir Frederick Moore helped her to collect good varieties, some of which Sir Frederick Moore had found some 10 years previously in gardens which had been owned for many years by members of the Society of Friends.

When the seedlings flowered and were strong enough to determine, "F. W. B." and "F. W. M." spent some time noting them under number[s]. A few were marked for names. One was Apple Blossom. The late Mr. Peter Barr

saw these seedlings at Glasnevin and was much interested in them, and got pieces of them. They appeared in his catalogue later (about 1895), one as *Helleborus niger angustifolius* (the St. Brigid's Christmas Rose), another as *H. n. Apple Blossom* ... Mrs Lawerson [*sic*] gave plants of her best varieties to Trinity College Gardens and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, most of which are still in the collections at Glasnevin.

This account was evidently used by Peter R. Barr in a subsequent article – 'Some people called it *niger ruber*, but without authority', he commented.

As for the frilled cultivar, Lady Moore reported that Sir Frederick remembered 'one poor-flowered plant' among Mrs Lawrenson's seedlings, 'with pointed perianth segments which were sharply toothed ... a poorly-shaped starry flower, an oddity, and no beauty.'

refs: *Gard. illust.* **53** (31 January 1931), 67; — **57** (21 January 1935): 22-23

H. niger 'Baskin Hill'

'New, fine large expanded flowers of purest white, very free and robust.'

Origin: Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down, offered this Christmas rose, and I assume it came from a garden called Baskin Hill, home of the Revd Frederick Tymons's house in Drumcondra, Co. Dublin. He was an enthusiastic and keen gardener with a particular interest in daffodils – see *Narcissus* 'Revd Frederick Tymons' – and tulips, as well as auriculas and *Disa*. It has to be assumed he grew this Christmas rose, perhaps even raising it himself.

In 1897 a plant of this costs seven shillings and sixpence.

ref: Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 111.

H. niger 'Folia Aurea Variegata'

Presumably this had yellow-variegated leaves.

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down; nothing of this kind is known today.

ref: Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 112.

H. niger 'Riverston Variety'

syn: 'Mr Poe's Variety' (on watercolour in National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin; see *Glasra* **2** (1978): 31), 'Riverston'. 'exceedingly free flowering'.

Origin: a hybrid between *H. niger* 'Altifolius' and *H. niger* 'Juvernis' that arose in the Poë garden, Riverston, at Nenagh in Co. Tipperary. It was introduced by William Baylor Hartland of Ard Cairn, Cork.

refs: *Gard. chron.* **2** (ser. 3) (8 October 1887): 439-440; *The garden* **33** (1888): 213; *Gard. illust.* **50** (7 January 1928): 11; *Moorea* **4** (1985): 33-34; Mathew, *Hellebores* (1989), 70.

illusts: *Gard. chron.* **2** (ser. 3) (8 October 1887): fig 92, p. 437 [Hybrid Hellebore; The Riverston]; *The garden* **33** (1888): 213; *Moorea* **4** (1985): 34; original watercolour by Lydia Shackleton in National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin (see *Glasra* **2** (1978): 25-36).

H. niger 'Rosea'

'Forms in which the whole flower, on opening, is suffused with pink have occurred from time to time. T. Smith, of Newry, had one of a soft red colour'; 'rose tinted'.

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. Anderson made the comment about the pink-flowered Christmas roses from Daisy Hill – 'forms in which the whole flower, on opening, is suffused with pink have occurred from time to time'. As well as rose-tinted ones, Smith also listed *H. niger* 'Maximus (Altifolius)' which he described as having large flowers 'tinged with rose' (catalogue no. **23** (1897), 48).

refs: Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 112; Anderson, 'Hellebores'. *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* **82**: 279-293 (1957).

H. niger 'Saint Brigid'

syn: *H. niger angustifolius*

Flowers pure white, *concealed* below the leaves which are dark green.

Origin: this famous, not to say controversial, Christmas rose bears the pen-name of Mrs Lawrenson, who lived in Kildare, then at Sutton on the Hill of Howth, Co. Dublin, and finally at Killiney, Co. Dublin – she also raised *Anemone coronaria* 'St Bridgid'. Reams have been written about her Christmas rose in horticultural periodicals, and many claims are made that it still is in cultivation!

One early account, originally published during 1884 in the *Irish farmers' gazette*, may be quoted:

Walking with a friend in his garden this week, a lovely mass of deep green foliage of a rather peculiar aspect attracted attention, and, for the moment puzzled, we asked what it was. "That's St. Brigid's Christmas Rose", said our friend, and then stepping on the border and dividing with his hands the curtain of greenery which completely concealed them, and at the same time. 1897 effectively prevented their defilement from rain or otherwise, a revelation of floral beauty took place which made one stare and stop long to admire. This revelation took the shape of a nest of flowers of spotless white, numbering some dozens, and individually measuring more than 2 inches across.

Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down, was a famous supplier of St Brigid's Christmas rose, until recent decades. Whether Thomas Smith was the first to market this plant is not certain, but he is certainly closely associated with it, or at least with the controversy about its name. (*H. niger* 'Superbus', claimed as new, in catalogue no. **23**: 48 (1897), is perhaps the same.) c. 1900

By the early 1930s 'Saint Brigid' was a 'very scarce' plant; G. N. Smith had difficulty getting stock, but did eventually succeed in securing 'a supply of nice plants'.

In conversation with Paddy Hanratty, Jennifer and Paddy Woods were told that Thomas Smith found this hellebore in a garden in Cork (see also below). There was a big find in 1887 the nursery. Hanratty continued to tell a story: one sunny Monday the pods were ready to burst, and had done so when he came back to the nursery, so he had to pick up all the seeds off the soil. These took 18 months to germinate and a big batch of seedlings was sold to Barrs of Taplow in Buckinghamshire.

This suggests that the plant the Daisy Hill Nursery sold came true from seed, although the recommended way to propagate cultivars is by division.

The story about a Co. Cork origin for this plant appears in several places; for example, G. M. Taylor wrote that

Saint Brigid ... was found many years ago in the gardens of a very old castle in Co. Cork. It is a superb form with long, stout stems each bearing two large, pure white flowers. I got plants 50 years ago from Daisy Hill; it is still in commerce but is very scarce. c. 1900

This is at variance with the earliest stories, but may perhaps reflect a change in application of the name to a different plant.

refs: *Gard. chron.* (19 January 1884): 78; Taylor, 'Christmas roses', *Gard. illust.* **71** (December 1954): 284; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden* (1984), 150; —, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 189-190; Mathew, *Hellebores* (1989), 70; *Ir. garden* **3** (1) (January-February 1994): 6-8; *Moorea* **10** (1993): 35-40 Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 112.

illust: *The garden* **23** (24 March 1883): 276 (engraving).

Note: an original watercolour by Lydia Shackleton in National

Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, dated 1887, is labelled '*Helleborus niger* var. *angustifolia* Mr Brockbank's plant' – see *Glaska* 2 (1978): 31, cat. no. 96). Mathew (1989) noted that Mr Brockbank's plant (sometimes called 'Brockhurst') proved, when grown beside 'St Bridgid', to be the same cultivar. However, Burbidge, writing in 1886, having changed his opinion, stated that they were different: 'but as seen growing side by side here and elsewhere there are evident differences from a cultivator's point of view.' He noted that the leaflets of Brockbank's plant were markedly serrated and not convex as in St Bridgid's cultivar. In his paintings, the leaves are serrated, but do not appear to be markedly concave (reproduced in Butler, *Three hundred years of Irish watercolours & drawings* (1990), fig. 83), and so the plant is probably, as labelled, Brockbank's cultivar, *fide* Burbidge.

H. orientalis 'Graigueconna'

Foliage variegated; irregularly and finely speckled with white, pale green and dark green, deciduous; flowers nodding, pale creamy-green.

Origin: a chance seedling among ordinary green-leaved seedlings raised at Graigueconna, Bray, Co. Wicklow, the garden of Mr and Mrs J. R. Brown. Rosemary Brown recorded its history:

Several hellebores grew in the garden ... when we came here in 1970. One appeared to be a form of *H. orientalis* with yellow-green flowers which bloomed before the other plants of *H. orientalis*. Also, unlike the usual form which retains leaves throughout the winter until the young ones replace them in the spring, this plant lost its deeply serrated leaves in late autumn and flowered before the leaves reappeared ... This early *H. orientalis* does not usually set seed but several pods appeared about six years ago [c. 1982]. The seed was sown as soon as the pods opened and germinated well. Amongst the tiny plants was one with speckled leaves which appeared just as strong a grower as the other green seedlings ... In two years it flowered. In most respects it resembles the others, having yellow flowers but blooms a little later and the leaves dies down in winter.

The overall effect of the speckled foliage is a grey-green colour, quite unlike the foliage of any other hellebore. Remarkably when seed of 'Graigueconna' is sown, a very small proportion of the seedling will have the same speckled foliage.

refs: *Moorea* 8 (1990): 44; Connolly & Dillon, *In an Irish garden* (1986), 27; Dillon, *Garden artistry* (1995), 125; *IGPS newsl.* 44 (Spring 1992): 14; — 51 (January 1994): 2-3.

illusts: Connolly & Dillon, *In an Irish garden* (1986), 27; *Ir garden* 7 (8) (September 1998): 48.

H. orientalis 'Dr Moore'

'A very ornamental border plant ... its flowers which are rose tinted, are very beautiful.'

Origin: a seedling raised at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin; introduced by Messrs Barr & Sugden, who exhibited it at the Royal Horticultural Society's South Kensington show in March 1879. Named after Dr David Moore.

This was apparently still growing at Glasnevin in 1921, for in February that year material was sent to Sanders.

refs: *The garden* 15 (29 March 1879): 266; — 16 (19 July 1879): 60; Nelson & McCracken, *The brightest jewel* (1987), plate 9; Mathew, *Hellebores* (1989), 139; *The garden* 122 (1997): 598-601; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 42.

illusts: *The garden* 16 (1879): plate 189, opp. p. 60; Nelson & McCracken, *The brightest jewel* (1987), plate 9; *The garden* 122 (1997): 599 (reproduction of original watercolour by

Lydia Shackleton in National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.)

'Bowles's Yellow'

Flowers yellow-green.

Origin: as I have stated elsewhere (Nelson 1984), I believe this can be traced back to material distributed in 1921 from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin, to E. A. Bowles. Graham Thomas received this hellebore about 1928 – 'it does not hold a candle to Helen Ballard's magnificent lemon-yellow selections but unlike them it flowers in January ...'. Although Graham demurs, Bowles did state that he received from Glasnevin a yellow-flowered hellebore.

refs: Nelson, *An Irish flower garden* (1984), 43; —, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 42; Thomas, *Perennial garden plants* (1990, 3rd ed.), 202; Mathew, *Hellebores* (1989), 139, 164; *The garden* 114 (1989): 383; Stebbings, 'Bowles' Heritage', *NCCPG national collections directory* 1980 (1998): 94-99.

illusts: Thomas, *Perennial garden plants* (1990, 3rd ed.), cover; —, *Complete flower paintings* (1987), 26, [31]; *NCCPG national collections directory* (1998), 98.

'Luteus Grandiflorus'

Flowers yellow-green.

Origin: from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin.

refs: Anderson, 'Hellebores', *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 82 (1957): 279-293; Mathew, *Hellebores* (1989), 139.

'T. Smith'

'It has persistent leaves and dark dove coloured flowers on stems about 6 inches high in the early spring'.

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

Described as 'a very distinct plant raised here'. This was in bloom in mid-January 1894, when Thomas Smith was writing catalogue entries for his thirteenth catalogue.

refs: *Supplemental list of hardy ... plants* no. 13: 4 (1894); Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 112.

'Yellow Seedling'

Flowers of 'distinctly yellow shade'.

Origin: from the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin.

There is in the Botanic Gardens at Glasnevin a good collection of species, varieties and hybrids [of *Helleborus*], and among un-named seedlings is one of a distinctly yellow shade, with large flowers on tall stems. (*Ir. gardening* 14 (1919): 20)

It was being distributed in the early 1920s; for example, in February 1923 to H. D. M. Barton, The Bush, Antrim.

ref: Anderson, 'Hellebores', *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 82 (1957): 279-293; Mathew, *Hellebores* (1989), 139; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 42. before 1880



Hemerocallis

Hemerocallidaceae (Liliaceae). Day-lily.

H. lilioasphodelus 'Limavady Gold'

syn: 'Wheatfield'.

A golden leaved variant of the day lily, the leaves retain this colour during the season.

Origin: a sport that Doreen Moody found in her garden, Wheatfield, Limavady, Co. Londonderry, in 1984. She isolated it, and now has a substantial quantity. The parent plant belonged to Mrs Moody's mother-in-law, and was at least 50 years old.

This day-lily was given to Blooms of Bressingham, Norfolk, England, for commercial assessment.

refs: *Ir. garden* 1 (2) (April-May 1992): 10; Mrs D. Moody (*in litt.* [March 1998]); Adrian Bloom (*in litt.* 17 April 1998).
illustr: *Ir. garden* 1 (2) (April-May 1992); 10.

'Donard Variety'

syn: *H. fulva* 'Donard Variety', *H. fulva* 'Flore Pleno' = '**Kwanso Flore Pleno**'

Origin: this is a cultivar that should never have been named 'Donard Variety' as it is merely 'Kwanso Flore Pleno'; the name was indeed dropped by the Slieve Donard Nursery c. 1959.

ref: Nelson & Deane, '*Glory of Donard*' (1993), 72.



Hepatica
Ranunculaceae.

***H. transsilvanica* 'Elison Spence'**

syn: *H. transsilvanica* 'Flore Pleno', *H. transsilvanica* "double blue"; *H. angulosa*.

Flowers blue, 'double', with a central boss of elegantly curled petaloid stamens.

Origin: from Mrs Elison Spence, The Lodge, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone. This appeared in the middle of a clump of single-flowered plants about 1950. It is presumably the plant mentioned in correspondence between Mrs Spence and Miss Winifred Wynne of Avoca, Co. Wicklow. In a letter dated 30 March 1952, Miss Wynne commented that "Your double *angulosa* sounds exciting", and in a subsequent letter dated 24 March 1954 she asked 'Some time, if you ever have a little plant of the double *H. angulosa* quite to spare I would be greatly like it.'

Mrs Spence gave it to Dr Molly Sanderson who showed it and gained the award of merit in 1973. While double flowered forms of *H. triloba* have been known since the early 17th century, this was the first double of *H. transsilvanica*.

Dr Sanderson informed me that

This was found ... about 1950. In the middle of a patch of single flowered plants appeared one double blue. A large quantity was dug up "en bloc" & steeped in the bath & each piece gradually teased away until the double flower only remained on its own roots. This was carefully tended for about 20 years before being gradually distributed. Mrs Spence gave me her full stock before she died & it was for her sake that I took it over to the Joint Rock Garden Committee for appraisal & it was granted an award of merit.

award: AM (13 March 1973)

refs: Dr M. Sanderson (*in litt.* not dated [1984]); W. F. Wynne to E. Spence (*in litt.* in M. Sanderson paper, National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin); *Bull. Alpine Garden Soc.* 41 (1973): 327; *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 96 (1973): 95; *Moorea* 4 (1985): 44; *New, elusive & rare plants* 1: 23; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 198.

***H. triloba* Daisy Hill cultivars**

Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down, claimed to have 'probably the most varied and extensive collection of these beautiful Spring flowers ever offered in one list. The stock of some of them is very limited.' (T. Smith in *Hardy plants* no. 23: 49 (1897))

I cannot be certain how many of the cultivars listed were named by Smith. Those with formal names were –

'**Alba Coerulea**': white delicately tinged with blue

'**Alba Major**': large single white

'**Alba Rosea**': white, tinged with pale rose – lovely

'**Beauty**': silvery grey flowers and beautiful marbled leaves

'**Coerulea Pallida**': pale coerulean blue

'**Coerulea Pallida Major**': large form of the latter

'**Coerulea Purpurea**': pale blue tinged with red – very pretty

'**Lilacina**': lilac

before 1952

'**Lilacina Pallida**': pale lilac

'**Rosea Delicata**': very pale blush shading to white

'**Rosea Pallida**': pale rose

'**Rosea Splendens**': bright rosy crimson – the brightest of all.

ref: Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 113.

***H. triloba* [nor named]**

'a very distinct white Hepatica'

Origin: introduced into Ireland from the Pyrenees by the Hon. Mrs Barton of Straffan, Co. Kildare. Frederick Burbidge referred to the plant on one occasion:

It is to the Hon. Mrs. Barton, for example, that we are indebted for the original living bulbs of *Narcissus Bernardi*, from the slopes of Gavarnie; *Asplenium fontanum*, and a very distinct white *Hepatica* also from the Pyrenees.

ref: *Gard chron.* 19 (ser. 3) (30 May 1896): 680.



Heuchera
Saxifragaceae.

***H. sanguinea* 'Daisy Hill'**

'Warm rosy scarlet, long sprays in dense sheaves.'

Origin: from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. This is still in cultivation in France whence a plant was donated to the NCCPG National Collection in 1998.

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 113.

***H. sanguinea* 'Newry Giant'**

'A wonderful acquisition. Spikes of deep scarlet flowers which attain a height of 4ft.'

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

refs: Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 113.

'Hail Storm'

syn: also spelled 'Hailstorm'.

Leaves well speckled; 'white speckled foliage, good rich red flowers'.

Origin: raised by Gary Dunlop, Ballyrogan Nurseries, Newtownards, Co. Down, and named and introduced by him. It is claimed to be better than 'Snow Storm'.

refs: G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 25 January 1998); *The sport* 14 (Spring 1995): 7.

'Helen Dillon'

Glossy, flat, evergreen foliage with 'deckled edges ... speckled and figured' with cream, with red veins; flowers red; about 45cm tall. c. 1897

Origin: Helen Dillon obtained this variegated *Heuchera* in the North America and grew it in her Dublin garden, but soon tired of it. Bob Brown (Cotswold Garden Flowers, Evesham, Worcestershire) saw it and obtained material –

Helen gave me this, "Here, take this. I don't like heucheras", on 11 August 1993. I took it back to the nursery and watched it over a couple of years and I watched people's reaction to it. It is basically cream variegated - an overall speckled effect ... with green deckled edges and veins in green or red depending on the season. It has good red flowers in May/June like *H.*

sanguinea. ... 'Helen Dillon' is more robust [that 'Taff's Joy'] and entirely stable...

First offered by Cotswold Garden Flowers in December 1995.

refs: Helen Dillon (pers. comm.), Bob Brown (*in litt.* 5 February 1998); *Cotswold Garden Flowers catalogue* 1998, 24.



Hieracium

Asteraceae, Hawkweeds

H. scullyi

Perennial herb with leafy, erect stems, to 0.6m tall; leaves bright green, hairy, those on stem clasping the stem; flowers dandelion-like, yellow.

Origin: Hawkweeds sometimes have very restricted geographical ranges, and this is found only in Co. Kerry. It was described by the Revd W. R. Linton, Vicar of Shirley in Derbyshire, in 1905, and was named in honour of Dr Reginald Scully, who discovered the species on rocks by the Roughty River in 1894.

I include this because I first saw it as a garden plant in David Shackleton's garden, Beech Park, under a garbled but very easily recognized name. David had obtained it from an English nursery. How it happened to be part of a English nurseryman's stock in the mid-1970s is impossible now to determine.

Subsequently I saw the plant in Kerry and introduced it into the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, where it flourishes. The hawkweed is depicted in *An Irish florilegium II*.

Dr Scully is also commemorated in *Pinguicula x scullyi*, the hybrid between the common butterwort (*P. vulgaris*) and the greater butterwort (*P. grandiflora*).

refs: Linton, *An account of the British Hieracia* (1905): 72-73; Walsh & Nelson, *An Irish florilegium II* (1988), 38; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 23, 26.

illust: *An Irish florilegium II* (1988), plate 6.



Hoheria

Malvaceae.

'Glory of Amlwch'

syn: *H. sexstylosa* 'Glory of Amlwch', *H. hybrida* 'Glory of Amlwch' [Amlwch is pronounced am-lew-k]

'Quite evergreen in a mild winter and bears its pure white flowers in profusion during mid-summer'; 'This magnificent shrub has attractive evergreen foliage, and by far the largest and most effective flower we have seen in this genus'; 'a hybrid...'; 'probably a hybrid between *H. lyallii* and an evergreen species...'

Origin: from W. R. Jones, a solicitor, who lived in the village of Amlwch on Anglesey in North Wales; introduced by Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down. Probably a hybrid between *H. glabrata* and *H. sexstylosa*. Mr Jones died in 1941, and in his obituary there was this tribute:

I do not think that anyone loved nature more than he did. Any form of beauty touched his soul, and his wonderful garden appealed so much to his aesthetic sense that it became almost an indivisible part of him. One friend says of him that his fine garden was only equalled by his beautiful nature. His knowledge of rare plants and foreign shrubs was remarkable. To his garden he would escape from the drabness and turmoil of the busy world. ... as a Welshman he had a burning love for Wales ... (*North Wales chronicle* 2 May 1941).

Many sources state that this came from a Dr Jones in Amlwch; through Ian Tully and Helen Williams (Llangefni), this has now been corrected.

award: AM 1960.

refs: I. Tully (*in litt.* 18 July 1992); Nelson & Deane, '*Glory of Donard*' (1993), 72.

illust: Phillips & Rix (1989), 229.



Hosta

Hostaceae, Funkia; Plantain lily

1894

***H. tokudama* 'Molly Sanderson'**

Foliage (in light shade) a 'curious whitish glaucous green with a suffusion of yellow', in full light, golden green.

Origin: a seedling raised by Dr Molly Sanderson, Ballymoney, Co. Antrim.. This was noticed by Gary Dunlop, Ballyrogan Nurseries, Newtownards, Co. Down, during a visit to Dr Sanderson last garden (not Ishlan), and he obtained material.

refs: G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 27 February 1998); Dunlop & Leech, '*Molly Sanderson remembered*', *The hardy plant* **18** (2) (1996): 18-19.



Houttuynia

Saururaceae.

***H. cordata* 'Flame'**

'a yellow and orange form of *Houttuynia cordata* ... a sport on 'Chameleon'; foliage with irregular green central flash, but predominantly yellow or orange; 'Flame' is a 'brighter' colour than 'Chameleon' but not as garish, not having 'Chameleon's strong red tints; flowers white; to 20cm tall.

Origin: a sport noticed, propagated and introduced by John Joe Costin, Costin's Nursery Portgloriam, Kilcock, Co. Kildare

Plant Breeder's Right have been applied for.

refs: J. J. Costin (*in litt.* 27 February 1998); *Ir. garden* **2** (4) (July-August 1993): 45 (not named).



Hutchinsia

now correctly named *Pritzelago*
Brassicaceae.

before 1945

This genus was named by Robert Brown in honour of Miss Ellen Hutchins of Ballylickey, Co. Cork. She was an amateur botanist, and was encouraged by James Mackay. Dawson Turner, another who sought to encourage her wrote

It is ... with particular gratification I have lately observed, that one of those Botanists, of whom the present generation have most reason to be proud, has, though wholly unknown to her, just distinguished her in the most flattering manner, by dedicating to her, in the new edition of the *Hortus Kewensis* [4 (1812), 82], a genus of phanerogamous plants originally mixed in *Lepidium* and *Iberis*.

The best known plant to bear her name was the delightful white-flowered alpine herb, *Hutchinsia alpina*, but this now is correctly called *Pritzelago alpina*. The change happened because Robert Brown's name *Hutchinsia* was illegitimate.

refs: Greuter, '*Pritzelago alpina*', *Willdenowia* **15** (1985): 68-69; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 174-176.

illust: *An Irish flower garden* (1984), plate 14.



Hyacinthoides

Hyacinthaceae. Bluebells.

H. hispanica bracteata

Flowering stems with very prolonged leaf-like bracts, almost concealing the flowers.

Origin: A plant so named grows at Beech Park in the walled garden. The late David Shackleton informed me that he had been given it by Dr Robert Lloyd Praeger, so David called it Praeger's bluebell. Whether this is a unique clone I cannot tell.

The plant may not be *H. hispanica* but could be the hybrid *H. x variabilis*.

ref: D. Shackleton (*pers. comm.*)

**Hymenophyllum**

Hymenophyllaceae. Filmy-ferns.

See sub-section **Ferns****Hypericum**

Hypericaceae. St John's worts.

***H. androsaemum f. variegatum* 'Mrs Gladis Brabazon'**

syn: numerous variants of Gladis Brabazon (e.g. Gladis Brabazon); the name should not be shortened or altered from the published form.

Low-growing deciduous shrub; leaves variegated, being variously marked with cream, light grey-green and green (the overall effect is a light golden foliage).

Origin: from Mrs Gladis Brabazon; introduced by John Collieran, Japanese Garden, Tully, Co. Kildare.

A variegated clone, thought to have originated as a branch 'sport', was named 'Mrs Gladis Brabazon' before it was realized that seedlings raised from this plant do occasionally "come true". As the seedlings themselves are indistinguishable from the original clone a botanical form (*H. androsaemum f. variegatum*) was subsequently described and named. The cultivar name 'Mrs Gladis Brabazon' may be used for the original clone and, because they are indistinguishable, also for those plants raised from seed. All plants can bear the name *H. androsaemum f. variegatum*.

Until this plant was described in October 1982, only one previous record of variegated tutsan was known; a specimen collected by David McClintock in the garden of Lord and Lady Rathdonnell, Lisnavagh, Athy, Co. Kildare. Subsequently other records were noticed. The distribution records of the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, reveal that *H. androsaemum variegatum* [sic] was sent to Reginald Cory in Cardiff in 1930, but where the Botanic Gardens obtained the plant is not known. I saw variegated tutsan at Burtown House, Athy, and learned that the plant came from Lady Rathdonnell. I also saw it at Malahide Castle, and discovered that Lord Talbot received it from Dr Molly Sanderson about 1960. Dr Sanderson obtained her plant from Lady O'Neill of The Maine (Mrs Jean O'Neill), who in turn, got it from Lord Moyola, who had acquired the variegated tutsan from an old garden in Limavady, Co. Londonderry, many years ago.

Thus variegated tutsan had been cultivated in Ireland for more than half a century before the cultivar 'Mrs Gladis Brabazon' was named.

Propagation: cuttings for the clone 'Mrs Gladis Brabazon', but seedlings can be raised too.

refs: *IGPS newsl.* 6 (October 1982): 7; — 11 (January 1984): 7; *Moorea* 5 (1986): 25-28; *The garden* 122 (1997): 568.

illust: *Moorea* 5 (1986): 25-28.

***H. hircinum* 'Aurea Marmoratum'**

'Very distinct and handsomely variegated ... colours are bright.'

Origin: from Rodger, M'Clelland & Co., Newry, Co. Down.

One of four 'very distinct and handsomely variegated forms of this free-growing shrub' that originated at Rodger, M'Clelland & Co.

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

***H. hircinum* 'Aurea Marginata'**

'Very distinct and handsomely variegated ... colours are bright.'

Origin: from Rodger, M'Clelland & Co., Newry, Co. Down.

One of four 'very distinct and handsomely variegated forms of this free-growing shrub' that originated at Rodger, M'Clelland & Co.

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

***H. hircinum* 'Aureum'**

'Very distinct and handsomely variegated ... colours are bright.'

Origin: from Rodger, M'Clelland & Co., Newry, Co. Down.

One of four 'very distinct and handsomely variegated forms of this free-growing shrub' that originated at Rodger, M'Clelland & Co.

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

***H. hircinum* 'Alba Variegatum'**

'Very distinct and handsomely variegated ... colours are bright.'

Origin: from Rodger, M'Clelland & Co., Newry, Co. Down.

One of four 'very distinct and handsomely variegated forms of this free-growing shrub' that originated at Rodger, M'Clelland & Co.

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

***H. hookerianum* 'Rogersii'**

syn: *H. rogersii*, *H. grandiflorum* 'Rogersii', *H. hookerianum* 'Charles Rogers'

'The finest of all the family. A shrub up to 5-6ft high, branching all the way, and bearing continuously from July to October, magnificent flowers of wax-like texture, and of a rich golden-yellow colour'; 'a compact growing variety bearing golden cup shaped flowers.'

Origin: from Sir John Ross-of-Bladensburg's garden at Rostrevor; raised from seed obtained from Burma.

This plant was offered for sale by Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down, and also the Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down, about the same time, and I have discussed it at length elsewhere (Nelson & Deane 1993, 74).

As the honour of marketing this plant may have been shared equally, I also include it among the 'laurels' of the Daisy Hill Nursery (Nelson & Grills 1998, 113-114).

Robson noted that plants of *Hypericum hookerianum* in cultivation from Burma differed from those that originated in the Himalaya, and he distinguished the Burmese plants as a cultivar named 'Charles Rogers'. In this variant the stems are distinctly 4-angled, and the flowers are in clusters of 1-3, 4-6cm in diameter.

H. hookerianum 'Rogersii' was one of the parents of 'Rowallane Hybrid'.

refs: Robson, 'Studies in the genus *Hypericum* L.', *Bull. Br. Mus. (Nat. Hist.)* 12 (1985): 258; Nelson & Deane, 'Glory of Donard' (1993), 74; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 207; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 113-114.

'Lady Wheeler Cuffe'

c. 1925

No description traced.

Origin: from Lady Charlotte Wheeler Cuffe: this plant cannot be identified but one bearing the name was distributed from the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, in 1928. It may have been a Burmese species, then unnamed, but with Lady Cuffe's name as a 'tag'.

ref: National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, donations register.

'Rowallane Hybrid'

c. 1930

syn: 'Rowallane'

'Three-inch, saucer-shaped, golden-yellow flowers'; 'the flowers are the largest and finest of any *Hypericum* ... they are saucer-shaped and golden-yellow...three inches in diameter ... the foliage is good and the growth vigorous.'

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

A chance seedling that arose in Rowallane, probably with *H. leschenaultii* as one parent. The other is believed to be *H. hookerianum* 'Rodgersii' ('Charles Rogers'). Leslie Slinger provided this commentary on its origins:

As I was instrumental in introducing *H. 'Rowallane Hybrid'* and actually discovered the self-sown seedling in Rowallane gardens, I think I can claim to know the plants, and your writer, I fear, makes a mistake in suggesting that it may not be a hybrid at all. The facts are that the seedling I found was growing between *H. leschenaultii* (or, if you prefer it, *H. hookerianum* var. *leschenaultii*) and *H. rogersii*. The latter has a small cup-shaped flower of deep golden-yellow and a compact habit of growth. On the other hand, *H. leschenaultii* has a large flat flower, 3 in. or more in diameter, and a poor, loose habit in growth. *Hypericum 'Rowallane Hybrid'* is intermediate in every way. It has a compact, erect habit of growth, similar to *H. rogersii*, but capable of attaining a height of 6 ft. or more, whereas *H. rogersii* will only attain more than half this height in very favourable conditions. The flower of the hybrid is also intermediate, being saucer-shaped, 2 to 3 in. in diameter.

Further recollections are extracted from Leslie Slinger's notes in '*Glory of Donard*' (Nelson & Deane 1993, 73).

'An excellent new plant, which is catalogued for the first time.' [1940] A special leaflet promoting the new hybrid was produced shortly after the spring of 1938.

award: AM (21 September 1943).

refs: *Gard. chron.* **147** (ser. 3) (6 February 1960): 147; Walsh & Nelson, *An Irish florilegium II* (1988) 178-180; Nelson & Deane, '*Glory of Donard*' (1993), 73, 74; Thomas, *Gardens of the National Trust* (1979), 205; —, 'Shrubby hypericums: 2', *Gard. chron.* **147** (ser. 3) (16 April 1960): 254; Robson, 'Studies in the genus *Hypericum* L.', *Bull. Br. Mus. (Nat. Hist.)* **12** (1985): 244-245; *Ir. garden* **4** (3) (May/June 1995): 35; *The garden* **122** (1997): 571; *Moorea* **10** (1993): 35-40; —, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 207-209.

illusts: *An Irish florilegium II* (1988), plate 41; *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), fig. 16; Thomas, *Gardens of the National Trust* (1979), plate 12; —, 'Shrubby hypericums: 2', *Gard. chron.* **147** (ser. 3) (16 April 1960): 255; *The garden* **122** (1997): 569; *NCCPG national collections directory* (1996), 79.

