The College Gardens

The dates following entries are those of previous catalogues in which the plant has appeared. This catalogue of the trees and shrubs is both incomplete and out of date, but what is included is substantially correct. The last catalogue was prepared by Dr John Prest in 1980. Current text entries and images have been taken from many sources on the internet.

Staircase 1
Staircase 2
Staircase 3-4
Staircase 5-6
Library wall
Old Common Room
Chapel wall
Large library quad walls by college office
Master's lodgings
Staircase 10-11
Staircase 12-13
Staircase 13-14
Beds outside staircase 14-15
Staircase 14-15
Staircase 16-17
Staircase 17-18
Staircase 19-20
In grid in back gate quad
Back gate quad by kitchen entrance
Left of hall steps
Right of hall steps
Buttery and SCR
Trinity wall and buildings
Master's garden, north side
Master's garden, east side
Master's garden, south side
Master's garden, in lawn
Fellows' garden
Fellows' garden, gate
Fellows' garden, gate
Fellows' garden, in lawn
Outside Fellows' garden, in lawn
Fellows garden, outside wall
Fellows' garden, gate
Trees in main lawn
Trees in croquet lawn
Trees in bulb lawn
Trees in triangular lawn

Staircase 1

Pyracantha Coccinea
Evergreen to semi-evergreen shrub, 6-18 ft (1.8-5.5 m), many cultivars, variable habit. Leaves alternate, simple, narrow-elliptic or lanceolate, 2.5-6.5 cm long, crenulate-serrulate, apex acute or rarely obtuse (often a sturdy point), lustrous dark green above. Flowers perfect, white, 8 mm across, in 5-7.5 cm long clusters
(corymbs) in spring or early summer. Fruit berry-like (pome), 6 mm diam, orange-red, persisting into winter. Sun for best fruiting, but does well in partial shade. Prefers soil that is dry in summer and pH 5.5 to 7.5.

**Jasminum Nudiflorum**
Introduced into England from China by Robert Fortune (1812-1880). Shrubs erect, creeping or forming an intricate cushion, deciduous, 0.3-5 m. Branchlets 4-angled, somewhat narrowly winged, glabrous. Leaves opposite, 3-foliolate or often simple at base of branchlets; petiole 3-10 mm, glabrous; leaf blade ovate or elliptic, sometimes suborbicular, 0.7-2.2 cm × 4-13 mm; leaflet blade ovate to elliptic, rarely obovate, base cuneate, apex acute or obtuse, mucronulate, veins obscure, terminal one sessile or basally decurrent into a short petiolule, 1-3 × 0.3-1.1 cm, lateral ones sessile, 0.6-2.3 cm × 2-11 mm. Flowers solitary, axillary or rarely terminal; bracts ovate to lanceolate, leafy, 3-8 mm. Pedicel 2-3 mm. Calyx green; lobes 5 or 6, narrowly lanceolate, somewhat leafy, 4-6 mm. Corolla yellow, 2-2.5 cm in diam.; tube 0.8-2 cm; lobes 5 or 6, oblanceolate to elliptic, 0.8-1.3 cm. Berry ovoid or ellipsoid, ca. 6 × 3-4 mm.

**Hoheria Glabrata 1983**
Also known as the Mountain Ribbonwood

**Skimmia Japonica Male**
Evergreen shrub, 2-4 ft (0.6-1.2 m), dense, rounded, dome-shaped. Leaves alternate, simple, at end of branches to give a whorled look, 6-13 cm long, dark green above and yellow-green below, aromatic when bruised. Dioecious, creamy-white flowers open in spring, those on male plants larger and more fragrant than female. Fruit (female plants only), 8 mm diam., usually red, some white. Part shade to shade, may get bleached out in sun; prefers moist, acid, high organic matter soils, but may also thrive in limestone soils. Frequently suffers from spider mites. One male plant per six female plants needed for good fruit set. The entire plant is poisonous, causing cardiac arrest. The red fruit is the usual cause of poisoning.

**Staircase 2**

**Colutea Media 1983**

**Cotoneaster Horizontalis**
Deciduous shrub, 2-5 ft (0.6-1.5 m) tall by 10 ft (3 m) or more wide, layered (like a spray of water), low spreading; fish-bone branching habit. Leaves small, about 10 mm long, lustrous dark green, may become dark red in autumn. Small pink flowers (5 mm diam.), single or in pairs in spring. Fruit small (5 mm), bright red, in late summer and autumn. Sun to part shade. Prefers well-drained, loose, fertile soil with adequate moisture, but tolerates dry, poor soils, and wind. pH adaptable. Zone 6; Western China. horizontalis = refers to its horizontal habit

**Lonicera Tartarica Sibrica 1971**
Also known as Tartarian honey suckle

**Cotoneaster Horizontalis**
X2 See staircase 2 for description

**Skimmia Japonica**
X6 See above for description
**Staircase 3-4**

**Parthenocissus Henryana 1971**

**Pyracantha Rogersiana**

**Staircase 5-6**

**Vitus Amurensis 1974**

**Hydrangea Petiolanis 1981**

**Library wall**

**Ceanothus 'Gloire de Versailles' 1979**

**Trochodendron Aralioides 1973**
A native of China

**Euonymus Fortunei 'Silver Queen' 1980**

**Rosa Rubrifolia 1977**
Introduced before 1830. Also known as Rosa glauca. Its foliage is its main attraction. In full sun, it takes on a dusty mauve color, and in shade, it gets a bit greyer. Its single blossoms have a star shaped form, and are a dark pink on the outside with a whitish center. They, of course, are fragrant and are followed by bright red hips that stay on the plant all winter. The reddish-violet canes of this rose add lots of winter interest. Very disease tolerant and completely winter hardy.

**Hebe Ceratoetigma**
Hebes are a genus of New Zealand shrubs which vary in height between 3 inches and 6 feet.

**Pittosporum Tenuifolium 'Silver Queen' 1971**

**Azara Microphylla 1973**
Family Flacouriaceae. Country: Chile. Picture shows the evergreen leaves and tiny yellow fragrant flowers which bloom in March. The flowers smell strongly of chocolate

**Poncirus Trifoliata 1973**
Common name: Trifoliate orange. Deciduous shrub or tree with green, angled, thorny stems; leaves alternate, divided with 3 leaflets; flowers solitary in leaf axils, white, 5-parted, aromatic; fruit dull yellow like a small orange, fragrant when ripe, peel thick and rough. Native of China
Euonymus Picta 1976
Commonly called Spindle Trees or bushes

Old Common Room

Wisteria Sinensis X3 1906
Common name: Chinese Wisteria. A shrub with wooden vines. Leaves are large, alternate, and pinnately divided. Flowers are pea-shaped and white to pink coloured, borne in large showy clusters. Fruit is oblong, thick and poisonous

Chapel wall

Pathenocissus Himalayana 1914

Colletia Cruciata 1973
Common name - the Anchor Plant. Curious angled stems resembling anchors with sharp tips. Basically leafless and produces masses of little white flowers in autumn. Sunny spot. Eventually grows to 2 metres by 1 metre.

Rosa Setipodia 1980

Trachelospermum Asiaticum 1974
Common name: Japanese star jasmine. Lianas woody, to 10 m, glabrous or pubescent when young. Petiole 2-10 mm; leaf blade elliptic, narrowly ovate, or subobovate, 2-10 X 1-5 cm, membranous to papery, base acute or broadly cuneate, apex obtuse to acute, rarely caudate; lateral veins 6-10 pairs. Cymes terminal and axillary. Sepals appressed to corolla tube, 1.5-3 mm, puberulent to glabrous outside, apex obtuse to subacute; basal glands 10. Corolla white, tube 6-10 mm, dilated at throat, glabrous or puberulent inside facing stamens; lobes obovate, as long as tube. Stamens inserted at or near corolla throat; anther apex exserted or slightly so; disc scales shorter than to as long as ovary. Ovary glabrous. Follicles linear, 10-30 cm X 3-5 mm. Seeds oblong, 2-2.5 cm, coma to 3.5 cm. Fl. Apr-Jul, fr. Aug-Nov. 2n = 20.

Ceanothus Rigidus 1980
Also known as Monterey ceanothus or Californian wild lilac, it is a large stiff-twigged evergreen shrub. Although its flowers are tiny, the brilliant and abundant deep blue, almost purple, colour can be spectacular in the spring. The Monterey Ceanothus has oppositely arranged branches and leaves.

Wisteria Sinensis 'Alba'
See entry for Library Wall

Mystus Communis 1983

Hedera Helix ‘Golden Heart’ 1974
Ivy. This evergreen vine often forms dense mats on the ground and can climb to the top of most trees. Leaves are glossy, green, five-lobed, and triangular or diamond-shaped. Mature portions of the vine become shrubby and erect, bearing clusters of white flowers that produce dark blue to black berries.
Choisia Ternata

Large library quad walls by college office

Escallonia 'C.F. Ball' 1974

Clematis 'The Gem' 1972

Stachyurus Praecox

Viburnum Farreri

Clematis Armandii 1968
A native to China this fast growing evergreen vine can climb up to 20 feet. In springtime large clusters of white star shaped flowers appear. The 2 1/2 inch blossoms are especially handsome against the dark green foliage. The leathery leaves are composed of three lanceolate leaflets.

Mahonia Lomariifolia
Also known as the Mountain Grape, it has a yellow flower appearing in late Autumn to early Winter.

Indigofera 1974

Vitis Flexuosa V. Parviflora Major 1911

Jasminum Nudiflorum
See note for staircase 1

Master's lodgings

Sycopsis Sinensis 1972
China; evergreen; flowering in February

Euonymus Fortunei Radicans 1974
Also known as common winter creeper

Hypericum Patulum 'Hidcote' 1974
From China, also known as Golden Cup or St. John's Wort, is another handsome shrub form of St. John's Wort. It is somewhat shorter than the others, reaching a maximum of 3 feet, and has the added quality of semi-evergreen to evergreen foliage

Chaenomeles Speciosa
Flowering Quince

Cotoneaster Conspicuus X2 1974
Pronounced "Cot-o-ne-as-ter," the name is taken from the Greek "Kotoneon" (quince) and the Latin "ad istar" (similarity). Although it really doesn't seen similar to quince, this plant is a popular shrub as well as a bonsai favorite. Some varieties of Cotoneaster are evergreen, some deciduous, and some, like the rockspray, will either retain their leaves or lose them depending on the climate. Most Cotoneasters are prostrate shrubs which will also climb over rocks and walls, but a few - the most
notable being C. frigidus - will grow into trees. All varieties are well-loved for their showy berries, and many Cotoneasters have attractive pink or white flowers as well.

Ribes Speciosum 1971  
Fuchsia-flowered gooseberry

Euonymus Fortunei Radicans 1976  
Commonly called Spindle Trees or bushes

Pernettya Mucronata, 'Pink Perl' X2 1974 1979  
Common name: Prickly Heath. A vigorous, compact evergreen shrub spreading by suckers with small, spiny, dark-green glossy foliage on red stems. Clusters of tiny, heather-like flowers cover the plant in Spring, followed by huge cherry red berries which persist through the winter.

Pernettya Mucronata, 'Alba', selected form X2 1974 1979  
See above

Pernettya Mucronata, male 1974  
See above

Pernettya Mucronata, 'Cherry Ripe' 1974  
See above

Pernettya Mucronata, 'Rupicola' 1974  
See above

Jasminum Officinale  
Star shape flowers of this hanging jasmine is very fragrant and its delicate leaves resemble curry leaves. Blooms in spring and autumn. Shrubs scandent, 0.4-5 m. Branchlets angular or grooved, glabrous, sparsely pubescent, or appressed hairy. Leaves opposite, pinnatifid or pinnately compound, often simple at base of branchlets; petiole 0.4-4 cm, glabrous or appressed hairy; leaflets 3-9, glabrous or sparsely pubescent with appressed hairs; terminal leaflet ovate to narrowly elliptic, 0.5-4.5 × 0.2-2 cm, base cuneate, apex acute or acuminate, rarely obtuse; lateral ones ovate to elliptic or suborbicular, 0.3-3 cm × 2-13 mm, base rounded or cuneate, apex acute or obtuse. Cymes umbellate or subumbellate, terminal or rarely axillary, 1-10-flowered; bracts linear, 1-10 mm. Flowers heterostylos. Pedicel 0.4-2.5 cm. Calyx cupular, 1-3 mm, glabrous or sparsely pubescent with appressed hairs; lobes subulate-linear, (3-)5-10 mm. Corolla white, sometimes red outside; tube 1-1.5(-2) cm; lobes 5, narrowly ovate to oblong, 6-12 mm. Berry ripening dark red, becoming purple, globose or ellipsoid, 7-10 × 5-9mm.

Cornus Mas 1973  
Common name: Cornelian cherry Dogwood. About 100 species in 12 genera are found in northern and southern temperate regions and on mountains in tropical regions. Only 2 woody species are native to Europe, but a few others, which are occasionally grown for ornament, have become naturalised in Europe. The fruit of Cornus mas L., the Cornelian cherry, is edible and is used in preserves.

Hebe Seedling 1975  
See library wall
Chaenomeles Speciosa 'Moerloosii'
Common names: Flowering Quince, Japonica. See Master's Lodgings

Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana 'Allumii' 1971
Common names: Port Orford Cedar, white or Oregon cedar, Lawson cypress, ginger pine. Trees to 50 m tall and 300 cm dbh. "Bark reddish brown, 10-20(25) cm thick, divided into broad, rounded ridges. Branchlet sprays predominantly pinnate. Leaves of branchlets mostly 2-3 mm, apex acute to acuminate, facial leaves frequently separated by paired bases of lateral leaves; glands usually present, linear. Pollen cones 2-4 mm, dark brown; pollen sacs red. Seed cones maturing and opening first year, 8-12 mm broad, glaucous, purplish to reddish brown, not notably resinous; scales 5-9. Seeds 2-4 per scale, 2-5mm, wing equal to or broader than body. 2n = 22". The white, aromatic wood is highly valued by the Japanese for shrines, temples and arrow shafts

Vitis Coignetiae 1926
Common name: Crimson Glory Vine

Skimmia Japonica X2
See Staircase 1

**Staircase 10-11**

Parthenocissus Himalayana 1914
Vitus Thunbergii 1926
Vitus Binifera 'Purpurea' 1914
Vitus Coignetiae 1976
Vitus Vinifera 'Brandt' 1914
Chaenomeles Speciosa 'Atrococcinea'

**Hydrangea Kluis 'Superba' 1973**

Cotoneaster Conspicuus 1979
See Master's Lodgings

**Hydrangea Hortensis Var. 1973**

Cotoneaster Conspicuus 1979

**Hydrangea Hortensis Var. X2**

Cotoneaster Conspicuus 1979
See Master's Lodgings
Kerria Japonica 'Pleniflora'
Common names: Japanese Rose, Globe Flower, Bachelor's Buttons. Kerria produces yellow flowers in the spring and then sporadically throughout the rest of the summer. The flowers are 1 to 2 inches across. It can present an unkempt appearance if not pruned. In cold climates expect some winter injury or failure to flower in the spring. The stems hold their green colour in the winter so can provide some winter interest. The plant is considered to be generally easy to grow and so might be considered for tough sites. Cultivars: 'Picta' - The flowers are single but the leaves have white margins. 'Pleniflora' - The flowers are double.

Eriobotrya Japonica 1977
Eriobotrya japonica, also known as loquat, is a native of China and South Japan. A member of rosaceae, it is an evergreen short tree. The leaves are long elliptical, thick leather-like, with sawtooth, surface shrunkled and crowded fine hairs on the back. The flower is a panicles with rusted fine hairs and is fragrant. Corolla is orange or faint yellow, white fragrant. The fruit is round or elliptical, orange or faint yellow. It is suitable for loquat to grow in the shade. It reproduces by means of seed growing and layering. The leaves of loquat contain ursolic acid, citric acid, malic acid, vitamin B, vitamin C and saccharides etc. The seeds, containing oil, are edible. In traditional Chinese medicine the leaves, which are mild-natured and taste bitter, are used as medicines, having the function of clearing lungs, breaking wind, for the treatment of cough, lung heat, vomit and hiccup etc.

Chaemomeles Speciosa 'Atrococcinea' 1912
Buddleia Fallowiana. Native of China commonly called the Butterfly Bush. A hybrid with lilac flowers and very silvery leaves.

Forsythia Suspensa
Also known as Weeping Forsythia. Branches spreading or pendulous; branchlets yellow-brown or gray-brown; internodes hollow. Leaves simple, sometimes 3-parted to 3-foliolate; petiole 0.8-1.5 cm, glabrous or sometimes pubescent; leaf blade ovate, broadly ovate, or elliptic-ovate, 2-10 × 1.5-5 cm, subleathery, glabrous or sometimes pubescent, or abaxially villous, especially along veins, base rounded to cuneate, margin serrate, apex acute. Flowers solitary or 2 to several in leaf axils. Pedicel 5-6 mm. Calyx lobes oblong, (5-)6-7 mm, ciliate. Corolla yellow; tube subequal to calyx lobes; lobes obovate-oblong or oblong, 1.2-2 cm. Pistil 5-7 mm in flowers with stamens 3-5 mm or ca. 3 mm in flowers with stamens 6-7 mm. Capsule ovoid to long ellipsoid, 1.2-2.5 cm × 6-12 mm, with scattered lenticels; stalk 0.7-1.5 cm. Fl. Mar-Apr, fr. Jul-Sep. The fruit are used as antipyretic and antidote. The plant is ornamental.
**Staircase 13-14**

**Dipelta Floribunda**

**Viburnum X Burkwoodii**
Semi-evergreen shrub with white, very fragrant flowers borne in large showy clusters in late winter

**Jasmin Nudiflorum**

**Sophora Microphylla 1982**
Also known as weeping kowhai. New Zealand tree that reaches about forty feet and needs cool summers. Possess yellowish branches and silky-hairy leaves. These trees are planted as ornamental trees, because of their showy-bloom. Flowers (March-April) are golden-yellow and the fruits are winged.

**Beds outside staircase 14-15**

**Rosa Evelyn Fison**

**Rosa Scotch Briar**

**Staircase 14-15**

**Viburnum Plicatum 1926**

**Schizophragma Integrifolium**

**Viburnum Carlesii 1975**

**Viburnum Davidii 1974**
David's Viburnum. Shrub 3' to 4'. White flowers, early summer; outstandingly effective metallic blue fruit throughout winter. Plant more than one for good fruit set. Attractive deeply ribbed dark green leaves. Ideally suited to the Pacific Northwest. A truly beautiful and worthwhile shrub.

**Rubus Henryi 1975**
"Henry's Raspberry" [Rosaceae] - Native to central and west China and introduced by Wilson in 1908. Leaves are dark green and deeply 3-lobed with white pubescence on the underneath side. Flowers are pink and are produced through the summer followed by edible black fruit. "Climbing" is through long irregular scandent growth which can reach 20' with support. It root suckers and would probably best be used in confined areas or pots for control in the garden.

**Ceanothus X Veitchianus X2 1983**
Mountain Lilac. Ceanothus. An important group of shrubs or small trees. This genus contains about 60 species, all natives of North America. Several species are cultivated, and available in local nurseries. The flowers produce soapy suds when crushed and rubbed with water.

**Spartium Junceum 1983**
Spanish Broom. The Spanish Broom is a small shrub, indigenous in the south of Europe and cultivated as an ornamental plant. The flowers are large, yellow and of
an agreeable scent. It is identified with the Spartium of the ancients, which is reputed
to have been very violent in action and was said by Gerard and other herbalists 'to
cause to vomit with great violence, even as white Hellebor.'

**Viburnum Henryi 1914**

**Viburnum Buddleifolium 1914**
**Calycanthus Floridus**

**1982**
Carolina Allspice, Pineapple Shrub. Deciduous shrub; leaves opposite, simple, smooth margined, oblong; flowers axillary, with many brown-maroon, strap-like petals, aromatic; brown seeds enclosed in an elongated, fibrous sac.

**Staircase 16-17**

**Griselina Littondis 1982**
Long green leaves irregularly edged in yellow. Dense, luxurient growth. Although "littoralis" means "of the sea shore" these rich-looking shrubs would perhaps survive more reliably as a beautiful tub specimen.

**Exochonida Wilsonii 1982**

**Osmanthus Heterophylla 1982**

**Chaenomeles Speciosa 'Moerloosii' 1914**

**Hebes**

**Staircase 17-18**

**Pyracanta Coccinea X2 1914**

**Parthenocissus Tricuspidata 'Veitchii'**
Japanese Creeper or Boston Ivy. Boston Ivy is an excellent clinging deciduous vine which is most well-known for its amazing autumn foliage colours. Rich and intense hues of scarlet, yellow and orange light up with the onset of autumn. After the leaves fall, the dark blue berries remain decorative until they fall. This is a better clinging vine and it also branches out from its support structure to provide texture and movement when breezes bring fluttering leaves. Will tolerate the dust, pollution and exhaust fumes of a city environment very well, making it an ideal choice for a wall or fence covering in your city garden. Will adapt to a wide range of growing conditions but prefers moist, well-drained soil in full sun or partial shade.

**Staircase 19-20**

**Hoheria Populnea 1983**
Lacebark or Houhere.
Pittosporum Tenuifolium Purpureum 1982

Forsythia 'Spectabilis' 1968

Acacia Dealbata
Silver Wattle or Mimosa. This specimen flowers in late February-March. Its flowers are not scented.

Abelia Floribunda 1983
A beautiful, small evergreen shrub with glossy green foliage and abundant brilliant cherry red, tubular flowers in June.

Cytisus Battandierei 1969
Broom.

Chaenomeles superba
'Knap Hill Scarlet' Quince. Flowers late February-March.

Magnolia Grandiflora 'Goliath' 1974

Vitis Coignetiae 1968
See Master's Lodgings

Rosa 'Parade' 1980

Pyracantha Coccinea 'Lalandei' 1968

In grid in back gate quad

Sorbus x Thurlingiaca 1975
Sorbus = Mountain Ash

Back gate quad

Runbus Flagelliflorus 1977

Fatsia Japonica x2
FAT-see-a ja-PON-i-ka. Evergreen shrub, 6-8(10) ft, [1.8-2.4(3) m] generally rounded. Leaves are large, usually 15-35 cm across, simple, with palmate shape, 7-9 serrate lobes, leathery, lustrous dark green. Flowers white, each 4 cm diam., in large terminal clusters (umbels) in late autumn. Flower stalk white. Fruit fleshy, black, 8 mm diam. (drupe). Full shade preferable. Best in moist, acid, high in organic matter soils, but tolerates light-sandy and heavy-clay soils. Zone 8 Japan

Viburnum Davidii 1975
See staircase 14-15

Rubus Lambertianus 1977

Berberis Thunbergii Atropurpurea 1977
Berberidaceae. Purple (Red) Leafed Japanese Barberry. BER-ber-is thun-BER-jee-a at-ro-pur-PEWR-ree-a Deciduous shrub, (similar to the species), 3-6 ft (0.9-1.8 m), very dense, rounded form, thorny, foliage is reddish or purplish in summer and red in
autumn. Yellow flowers solitary or in clusters, bloom in mid to late spring; often hidden by foliage.

**Berberis Thunbergii Aurea x3 1975**
Bright golden yellow foliage, best in full sun in cooler areas but needs morning sun only in hot dry areas. Will tolerate light shade. Slow growing to 18-24in.

**Vinca major Variegata (non-variegated variety above) 1979**
Known as Greater Periwinkle or Variegated Bigleaf Periwinkle. Variegated leaves of yellowish white and green. Blue spring flowers. Trailing evergreen groundcover.

**By kitchen entrance**

x **Osmarea Burkwoodii x3 1969**
"Burkwood's Hybrid Osmanthus" (Oleaceae). An outstanding broadleaved evergreen shrub created as a cross of O. delavayi X O. decorus in 1930 - and given the Award of Merit in 1978, and the Award of Garden Merit in 1984 by the Royal Horticultural Society. Leaves are dark green and glossy with fine toothing on the edges. White fragrant flowers are produced in early spring. Propagation is relatively easy from semi-hardwood to hardwood cuttings in late summer or winter. Can be grown in either sun or shade - but form will be tighter and flowering heavier in sun.

**Mahonia Japonica x3 1969**
A superior form of Japanese Mahonia, deservedly a most popular and ornamental of evergreen shrubs. Red and yellow autumn-Winter colour; yellow flowers mid winter; blue edible berries.

**Deumaria Sinensis 1977**

**Left of hall steps**

**Berberis Thunbergii Atropurpurea Erecta x3 1969**
See Back Gate Quad

**Cotoneaster Buxifolius x3 1969**
Grayleaf Cotoneaster. See Master's Lodgings for general notes

**Ceanothus 'cascade' 1982**

**Magnolia x Soulangeana 1911**
Saucer Magnolia or Japanese Magnolia. A small tree bearing a profusion of immense chalice shaped blossoms in early spring before leaves appear. Flowers white, flushed with pink, fragrant. Wide growing 12-20'. Ht. 25'.
Right of hall steps

Ficus 'Brown Turkey' Fig Tree

Rosa Paulii 1978

Campsis Radicans 1980
Bignonia, cow-itch vine, trumpet creeper, trumpet vine. Campsis radicans grows vigorously up to 20 to 40 feet. Its leaves are compound and dense and its stems have aerial roots that can cling to walls, trees and fenceposts. Clusters of yellow orange to red trumpet-like flower that are three to four inches long appear in summer and continue blooming until early autumn. The common name cow-itch vine refers to the fact that the plant produces a skin irritant. Contact may result in redness, burning and itching in susceptible individuals.

Clematis Montano Ruberis 1982

Chimonathus Praecox 1972

Loncera Japonica Aureoreticula
Honeysuckle

Buttery and SCR

Malus 1982
Apple tree

Loncera Trahophylla
Honeysuckle. Climber with fragrant white/yellow flowers. The black berries appear in early autumn. Foliage becomes golden in the autumn also and may be used as a groundcover instead of a climber, if you prefer. This plant was introduced into cultivation in 1860 and is native to eastern Asia, where its Oriental name means "gold and silver flower".

Celastrus Scandens 1983
American Bittersweet. Woody vine with alternate, simple, deciduous leaves with smooth margins; flowers in elongated clusters; fruit dry with a yellow-orange wall, splitting and exposing red seeds.

Parthenocissus Henryana 1967
Silver-vein creeper or Starry Woodbine. This member of the Virginia Creeper family comes from China. Like our native Virginia Creeper, it is noted for its red autumn colour and has striking summer time beauty with prominent silver veins etched into bluish-green palmate leaves of 5. When the wind blows, the purple backs of the leaves are revealed. Summer flowers are greenish-white and hidden beneath the leaves.

Pyrus 1981
Pear Tree
Juniper

**Trinity wall and buildings**

**Cercis Siliquastrum 1970**
Judas Tree or Love Tree. The Judas Tree (Cercis siliquastrum) is native from Europe through the Mediterranean region into western Asia. It is a most unusual shrub or small tree, producing its rosy, pea-like clustered blossoms from the bare twigs, branches, or even the trunks, in early spring. According to legend, this is the kind of tree on which Judas hanged himself after betraying Jesus, after which the white flowers turned red with his blood and/or shame.

**Campsis Radicans**
Bignonia, cow-itch vine, trumpet creeper, trumpet vine. See Right of Hall Steps

**Abutilon Megapotamicum 1980**
Also called Abutilon vexillarium or Trailing Abutilon. Slender-branched shrub, 2-6 feet; leaves usually arrow-shaped, sometimes shallowly 3-lobed; flowers solitary, axillary, nodding, resembling a fuchsia, calyx tubular, red, petals closed, yellow, staminal column purplish, exserted. Southern Brazil

**Solanum Crispum 'Autumnale' 1972**
A climbing shrub, best grown against a wall. Purple blue potato flowers in summer

**Wisteria Sinensis 1908**
See Library Wall

**Abutilon**
See above in this section

**Rosa Chinensis Mutabilis 1979**

**Abutilon**
See above in this section

**Rosa Highdownensis 1979**

**Abutilon**
See above in this section

**Rosa Ceris Bouquet 1979**

**Mahonia Japonica x4**
See Kitchen Entrance

**Hypericum Patulum 'Hidcote'**
See Master's Lodgings

**Cotoneaster**
See Master's Lodgings for general notes
Abutilon
See above in this section

**Master's garden, north side**

**Ceratostigma Willmottianum 1977**
Rich gentian blue flowers from June until cut down by the frost. Will regrow if cut to the ground by winter. Wonderful red autumn colour.

**Eucryphia Nymansii 1982**

**Skimmia Japonica 1977**
See staircase 1

**Caryopteris Clandonensis Arthur Simmonds 1977**
Longwood Blue, Blue Mist or Blue Spirea

**Senecio Laxifolius 1979**

**Abutilon megapotamicum 1980**
See Trinity Wall

**Corokia Virgata 1983**
New Zealand Cornus cousin with wiry wandering wand of branchlets studded with glossy small leaves, wooly white beneath, and clusters of three orange flowers. Deep red fruit. Plant is dense. Evergreen shrub height about 2m.

**Syringa Microphylla Superba 1977**

**Potentilla Fruticosa Mandshurica 1980**
Low, mounded deciduous shrub growing to about 40 cm tall and spreading to more than a metre across, with a distinctive horizontal growth habit. The young twigs are red, contrasting with the hairy, grey, lobed leaves (1.5 - 2.0 cm long). The flowers (about 3 cm across) are bright yellow, with five ruffled, very attractive petals. The flowering season is from May through to hard frost in the autumn.

**Salvia Officinalis 1977**
Sage. Popular culinary herb with a lemony, camphor-like and pleasantly bitter flavour. The ancient Greek and Romans used sage not only as a flavouring for food, but also as a preservative. Medicinal: The name of the genus, Salvia, comes from the Latin word meaning "to heal". Sage has a reputation for many healing properties including antiperspirant, anti-bacterial, food preservative, digestive aid, soothing sore throats, helping to regulate blood sugar levels, uterine stimulant. Sage is also a wonderful aromatic for use in crafts and potpourris. Perennial herbs, deciduous, rhizomatous, to 2 m tall. Rhizomes rooting at nodes just below ground. Branches spreading, fragile, pith equal or wider than surrounding xylem, nodes with ringlike scars; branchlets sparsely strigose. Bud scales scalelike. Petiole basally clasping, often forming ringlike scars after falling; leaf blade obovate-rhombic, ovate-rhombic, or rarely obovate, (1.5--)2.0--5.0 X (0.8--)1.2--1.8(--2.5) mm, usually lanceolate below inflorescence, base cuneate and attenuate into petiole. Inflorescences terminal or
axillary, 3--7-flowered, sometimes crowded to capitate; bracts ovate-oblong to oblong, 6--8(--10) X 2--3.5 mm; bractlets ovate to oblong, 5--7 X ca. 3 mm. Calyx 1.0--1.5 X ca. 1 mm, sparsely strigose and with a few stellate hairs along ribs, lobes 4--4.5 mm. Corolla 2--2.6 cm, tube red-purple; lobes blue, obdeltate, 9--11 X 6.5--7 mm, apex emarginate and mucronate. Stamens ± as long as corolla tube; anthers purple, ca. 2mm. Ovary ovoid. Style branches extending beyond anthers. Capsules ca. 6 mm. Seeds black. Fr. Jul-Oct. fr. Jun-Nov.

**Ceanthus Cascade** 1982
Snowbrush

**Potentilla Fruticosa Red Ace** 1980

**Rosa Gallica Complicata** 1981

**Daphne Collina** 1977
Also Daphne x napolitana. Native of Crete.

**x Spiraea Arguta** 1977

**Loncicera japonica Halliana** 1977

**Ruta Graveolens** 1979
Rue is a musky-smelling, semievergreen perennial cultivated for its attractive blue-green foliage. In Greek and Roman times it was a culinary herb, but it should not be eaten and should be planted in the garden with caution, for many people have violent reactions to it, similar to those of poison ivy, and taken internally it can be poisonous. The bushy plant, 1 to 3 feet high and wide, produces 3- to 5-inch leaves segmented into oval lobes, and straggly stalks of greenish-yellow flowers, midsummer to autumn. Selected cultivars have especially blue foliage and rarely flower.

**Aronia Melanocarpa 'Brilliant'**
Black Chokeberry. Upright deciduous shrub to 2m. Dark green glossy leaves 3 x 5 cm. Fragrant white flowers in dense flat inflorescences in May. Attractive clusters of shiny black berries (edible but very bitter) appear in autumn and foliage turns a brilliant mixture of red and purple.

**Coponilia Emenus** 1982

**Rhus Columis** 1981

**Arbutus Imedo** 1982

**Hedera Colchinca Paddy's Pride** 1977

**Master's garden, east side**

**Rosa 'Etoile-de-Holland'**

**Akebia Trifoliata** 1977
Chocolate Vine. Elegant dark purple flowers, male and female produced in a drooping raceme in April. Fruits sausage-shaped, often in groups of three. Attractive leaves are three-lobed. Self-attaching. Used in Chinese prostrate gland pills -
"Conditioning Prostate Gland functions, promoting glands activities, helping the recycle of blood and stop pains and inflammation."

**Leycesteria Formosa 1973**  
Himalayan Honeysuckle or flowering nutmeg

**Cistus Maculatus 1978**

**Rosa 'Climbing Ophellia'**

**Taxus Baccata 'Fastigiata' 1968**  
Irish Yew. It is a very upright variety of the common English Yew. In this kind there are no flat lateral branches, as is usual with yews. Caution: the berry-like aril surrounding the mature seed of the Irish Yew is edible, but the seed itself is very poisonous. It was originally found by a farmer in Fermanagh in 1780. After the Earl of Enniskillen made cuttings available to nurserymen in 1867, it has been much propagated vegetatively.

**Rosa 'Shot Silk'**

**Taxus Baccata 'Fastigiata' Aurea 1968**  
English Yew. This form is columnar with all branches rigidly upright, needles blackish green with gold on the leaf margins. In Spring, it is a bright overall yellow. To 12' to 20' eventually. Must have exceptional drainage.

**Rosa 'Schoolgirl' 1975**

**Escallonia Rubra Pygmea 1980**

**Loncicera Periclymenum Belgica 1977**  
Hydrangea SargentianaSub species of Hydrangea asperae. Handsome, large velvety dark-green leaves are an outstanding feature of this often rather gaunt, tall shrub. In late Summer it is graced with a profusion of very large, porcelain blue, lacecap flowers with white sterile florets which turn pink with age.

**Rosa 'Dreaming Spires' 1975**

**Rosa 'Souvenir de Claudius Denoyel'**

**Pieris 'Firecrest' 1968**

**Hydrangea Quencifolia**

**Pileostegia Viburnoides 1973**  
Pileostegia viburnoides No Common name. [Hydrangeaceae] - Native to India and south China and introduced by Wilson in 1908. A slow-growing shrubby "vine" which climbs wood and stone walls by aerial roots with much the same character as Hydrangea anomala ssp. petiolaris. Creamy white flowers in terminal panicles in mid-summer. Would be a beautiful and choice collector's plant well adapted in zones 8-9, but growth rate is too slow when young to be profitable for major commercial impact.

**Cotoneaster Seedling 1975**  
See Master's Lodgings for general notes
Master's garden, south side

Pyracantha Coccinea Ialandei 1968
Firethorn, bright orange berries.

Pieris Floribunda 1968

Hedera Helix 'Marginata' 1969
Ivy

Hamamelis Mollis 1968
Chinese Witch Hazel. Witch hazel gets its name from the fact that the forked twigs are sometimes used as divining rods in water witching, but the shrub wins popularity among gardeners for its unusual flowers and wide choice of blooming seasons. Some species are among the last to bloom in autumn, others the first to unfold in spring, and some send out a very sweet fragrance over a long period as their yellow blossoms open and close in response to warm and cool days. The 1/2- to 1 1/2-inch flowers are odd in appearance, formed of four leaflike petals, or sepals, and four slender petals that are shaped like twisted ribbons. They usually appear when the plants are leafless. Witch hazels are excellent shrubs for the edge of a woodland where the golden or red hues of their leaves in autumn add a second season of interest. They are also tolerant of the grime and polluted air of cities. The lotion which hazel is distilled from the twigs of the common witch hazel.

Clematis Tangutica 1969

Hydrangea Petiolaris 1968

Euphorbia Seeding x2 1970

Hedera Helix 'Golden Heart' 1970

Clematis 'W.E. Gladstone' 1971

Garrya Elliptica 1968
Silk Tassel Bush. Grey to black dye, medicinal.

Hedera Helix 'Marginata' 1969
Ivy

Mahonia Lomariifolia 1970

Symphoricarpos 'White Hedge' 1981
Snowberry

Master's garden, in lawn

Robinia Pseudoacacia 'Frisia' 1971
Black locust. Black Locust has an upright oval form, often becoming irregular and picturesque with age. The dark blue-green leaves are pinnately compound with individual leaflets about 1 1/2" long. Has short, stubby thorns in pairs along the
branches. Black Locust is quite attractive in late spring when the 6-8" long pendulous clusters of fragrant white flowers open. The deeply fissured bark is dark grayish brown. Tends to sucker and seed freely so best used where a thicket is desirable.

**Fellows' garden**

*Parthenocissus Tricuspidata 'Veitchii'*
See staircase 17-18

**Hamamelis Mollis 'Pallida' 1972**
Chinese Witch Hazel. Grown for its dramatic winter silhouette and fragrant yellow blooms, this branching shrub is a good choice for year-round interest. Leaves are heart-shaped, a medium green on top and a downy gray-green underneath and turn a golden yellow in the autumn. Likes moist, acid soil of an average garden quality in full sun or partial shade. Do not prune. 'Pallida' is pictured. See also Master's Garden, South Side

**Hedera Colchica 'Dentata Variegata' 1973**

**Fellows' garden, gate**

Hedera Helix 'Marginata' x21969
Cotoneaster HorizontalisSee staircase 2 for description
Ceanothus 'Cascade'1982
Cotoneaster Harrobianus
Vitus CoignetiaeGlory Vine, Asian
Cotoneaster Horizontalis x6See staircase 2 for description
Lavender 'Munster Dwarf'

**Fellows' garden, in lawn**

*Morus Nigra*
Planted by E.C. Woolcombe, Fellow 1838-80. Black Mulberry. Mulberries are highly favored in areas with long hot summers or extended droughts, and do well in seaside gardens if sheltered from wind. They grow very rapidly: an 8- to 10-foot tree reaches about 20 feet with an equal spread in four to six years, usually becoming 30 to 50 feet tall. The 3- to 5-inch leaves have one or more lobes, and multilobed leaves often appear on the same branches with lobeless leaves. The flowers appear in 1/2-inch scaly clusters in spring and early summer, the female flowers ripening quickly into 1/2- to 1-inch blackberry-shaped edible fruit. Mulberries sometimes bear male and female flowers on separate trees. Most fruiting trees have flowers of both sexes, but fruitless male trees are the ones most often grown for shade or for planting near paved areas, since the fruit drops and causes stains. However, birds are so fond of the fruit that fruiting mulberries are sometimes planted near more valuable fruit trees, such as cherries, to lure the birds away from the choice crop. The black mulberry eventually grows about 30 feet tall and bears blackberry-flavoured fruit that can be eaten fresh or used for jams. It is the White Mulberry which is used to feed silk worms – probably the original intention of these trees but the wrong variety was planted.

*Morus Nigra 1875*
See above
Chimonathus

Outside fellows' garden, in lawn

Fagus Sylvatica 'Purpurea'
European Copper Beech or Purple Beech. FA-gus sil-VAT-i-ka. Deciduous tree, 50-60(100) ft [15-18(30) m], pyramidal to oval, dense. Bark smooth gray, developing an elephant hide appearance on old trunks. Buds large, 2-2.5 cm, pointed. Leaves simple, alternate, 5-10 cm long, usually entire, undulate, 5-9 vein pairs, acute apex, lustrous dark green above, light green beneath, glabrous at maturity, silky, ciliate when young. Petiole 0.5-1 cm long, downy. Hard woody fruit (nut), 1.5 cm long, triangular, usually two nuts enclosed by a four lobed husk (2-2.5 cm long) covered with bristles. Best in full sun but will withstand part shade. More tolerant of soils than F. grandifolia, otherwise similar requirements. sylvatica = of the woods. The wood ash of the Beech affords a large proportion of potash. The oil of the nuts occupies a position in the fixed oils between the vegetable non-drying and the true drying oils. Like the Cotton-seed oils, it forms more or less elaidin on treatment with nitrous acid or mercuric nitrate, but does not become wholly solidified. Beech tar is completely soluble in 95 per cent. acetic acid. Turpentine oil, chloroform and absolute ether do not entirely dissolve it. The petroleum ether is not coloured by copper acetate solution. Choline is present in the seeds. The tar is stimulating and antiseptic, used internally as a stimulating expectorant in chronic bronchitis, or externally as an application in various skin diseases.

Aucuba japonica 'Variegata'
3 planted in 1976. Japanese Aucuba, Spotted-laurel, Japanese-laurel. Belonging to the same family as Dogwoods (Cornus), Cornaceae, but not resembling them in the least, are a small group of 3 to 7 species of evergreen shrubs native mostly to Japan. There is one, A. chinensis, native to Western China. This one is not commonly available and probably not hardy below 14F (-10C). Most readily available is Aucuba japonica and it's cultivars. All Aucubas have leathery, lustrous elliptic leaves varying from 3" to 8" long. The leaf edges are smooth except for the cultivar 'Serratifolia' (sometimes listed as 'Dentata') which has large teeth along the margin. They are all dioecious, which means that male and female flowers are on separate plants and, like Hollies, you have to have both sexes to get flowers and berries. The flowers are not particularly showy, although the berry-like drupes can be, when not hidden by the foliage. These are primarily foliage plants. A. japonica is most commonly available with either a solid green leaf or a gold variegated one.

Morus Nigra
Mulberry. See Fellows' garden, in lawn.

Catalpa bignonioides 'Aurea' 1908
Catawba, Common catalpa, Indian-bean tree. A medium sized tree with large heart-shaped deciduous leaves, showy, clustered flowers and long cigar-shaped fruit pods. This short boled tree grows 2'-4' in diameter and supports a broad, open and rounded crown. The Aurea varient is Golden-leaved form of the Southern Catalpa. The Southern Catalpa is native to the southern United States from Florida west to Mississippi inhabiting wooded natural levees, banks and the floodplains of the larger rivers. This tree has been widely planted and naturalized outside its native range due to its being the host plant for a caterpillar commonly called catawba worms which are a popular fishing bait for southern freshwater fish known as bream. It also has fine large foliage and showy clusters of flowers in the spring which make it a valued ornamental tree. Deciduous tree, 40-60 ft (12-18 m), irregular oval crown, coarse.
Leaves simple, very large, entire, ovate to ovate-oblong, 15-30 cm x 7.5-20 cm, glabrous above, densely pubescent below. White tube-shaped flowers borne in large upright terminal panicles. Long fruit pods, > 35 cm, persist. Sun and partial shade. Very tolerant of soil type, but prefers deep, moist, fertile soil. Withstands wet or dry and alkaline conditions and extremely hot, dry environments. Short lived, 50 years above average.

**Fellows’ garden, outside wall**

**Cotoneaster Horizontalis 1976**
See staircase 2

**Hedera Helix Marginata 1979**
English Ivy. The leaves and berries if ingested cause general excitement the difficulties in breathing and coma.

**Cotoneaster Horizontalis x4 1969**
See staircase 2

**Hedera Colchincha 'Dentata Aurea' x2 1969**
Vine

**Hedera Helix 'Golden Heart' 1974**
English Ivy.

**Viburnum davidii 1974**
See staircase 14-15

**Leycesteria Formosa 1973**
Himalayan Honeysuckle

**Cotoneaster Horizontalis**
See staircase 2

**Stephanandra Tanakae 1975**
Stephanandra. Small elegant arching shrub. Flowers greenish white in panicles

**Hypericum Patulum 'Hidcote' 1976**
See Master's Lodgings

**Stephanandra Tenakae 1975**
See above

**Prunus**
Cherry/peach/plum family

**Viburnum Tomentosum 'Lanarth' 1978**

**Clerodendron Bungei 1971**
Clerodendron bungei, the French Hydrangea, Red Mexican Hydrangea or cashmere bouquet, has large, heart-shaped foliage and rounded clusters of purple-pink flowers similar to those of C. trichotomum except that the individual flowers are smaller and
are borne in large heads. C. bungei is not as hardy as C. trichotomum which is the preferred species for the southeast.

**Fellows' garden, gate**

Hedera Helix Lutzii 1981

Viburnum Opulus 1980

Rosa Pomifera 1980

Cotoneaster

Photinia Serrulata
Chinese Photinia (Photinia serrulata). It is related to the hawthorns and pyracanthas, but, unlike these, it has no thorns. The new growth in spring is bright coppery-red, and there are scattered crimson leaves in autumn and winter. The flat clusters of white flowers in April or May are followed by red berries in autumn.

Common Moss Rose 1980

Hebe Speciosax3

Actinidia Chinensis1971

Rubis Spectabili1982

Rosa Paulii1980

Rosa Max Graf x21978

Pachysandra Terminalis 1982
Japanese Spurge, Pachysandra: pak-i-SAN-dra ter-mi-NA-lis. Evergreen ground cover, 6-8 inches (15-20 cm) high. Leaves simple, 5-10 cm long, appear whorled at the top of stem, lustrous dark green above, lightly lobed on upper 1/2-1/3. Shade, one of the best ground covers for deep shade, yellows in sun; prefers moist, well-drained, acid soil. Does not re-seed easily and not a ecosystem threat. Terminalis = flowers borne terminally.

Rosa 'Mermaid'

Hebe Speciosa

Clematis Macropetala1973

Lonicera Horizontalis1982
Honeysuckle
**Viburnum Farrerir**

**Trees in main lawn**

**Tilia x Europaea 1876**

Lime, Linden, Linden Blossom, Limeflower, Basswood, Whitewood. Probably arising as a natural hybrid between Tilia cordata and Tilia platyphyllos, the European Linden (Tilia x europaea) is a much-used street tree that will reach 60 feet high or more at maturity. Notice that the flower and seed clusters are attached to a wing-like bract. This characteristic, common to all linden species, helps in the wind dispersal of their seeds.

**Morus Nigra**

Planted by HRH Princess Margaret in 1950

**Morus Nigra**

Planted by HRH Queen Mary in 1921

**Mulberry**

See Fellows' Garden

**Quercus Coccinea**

Planted by Bert Blagrove 1979. Scarlet Oak. Leaf: Alternate, simple, 3 to 7 inches long, oval in shape with very deep sinuses and bristle-tipped lobes. Leaves are waxy/shiny above. Leaves are generally hairless but may have tufts below in vein axils. Flower: Staminate flowers borne on catkins. Pistillate flowers borne on spikes. Appears with the leaves in April or May. Fruit: Acorns are 1/2 to 1 inch long, with a scaled cap covering ½ of the nut. Cap scales look varnished. The tip of the acorn may have concentric rings. Maturing in two years, ripening in the autumn. Twig: Slender, red-brown in colour with multiple terminal buds. Buds are pointed, slightly angled, and covered with a light coloured pubescence on the top half. Bark: On young trees, gray-brown and smooth. Later developing irregular ridges and furrows. Much later turning darker and scaly (resembling black oak). Form: A medium-sized tree with generally poor form and an irregular crown. Scarlet oak retains dead branches. A butt-swell is often noticeable, and often is useful in identification.

**Styraciflua Liquidambar**

Sweet Gum - tall tree, shiny green maple-like leaves change to yellow, orange and red in autumn. Deciduous tree, 60-75+ ft, (18-23 m), pyramidal to oblong crown (excurrent). Leaves alternate, simple, 10-18 cm wide, star-shaped (5-7 lobed), finely serrate lobes, deep glossy green, held late. Trees from seedlings have variable autumn colour, yellow, purple, or red. Mace-like fruit persist into winter. Sun, best in deep, moist, slightly acid soils. May take several years for root system to establish during which shoot growth is limited. Surface roots lift sidewalks. Fruit may be messy. Several clones available.

**Trees in croquet lawn**

**Carpinus Betulis**

European Hornbeam. The genus Carpinus includes the hornbeams, also called musclewood, ironwood or blue beech. The North Carolina native is Carpinus caroliniana, and the very commonly planted European hornbeam is Carpinus betulus. The European hornbeam is a very common nursery grown landscape tree. The most
common cultivar aristocratic 'Fastigiata', which is very compact and upright in appearance, lending itself to uses in allees, tall hedges, screens or as street trees in formal landscapes. Leaves of European hornbeam are dark green, thick in texture and are rarely bothered by fungal diseases or insect pests. The autumn colour of European hornbeam is a clear, beautiful gold; and peak colouration and subsequent leaf drop of European hornbeam occurs about two weeks after that of the native Carpinus caroliniana. The fruits of the hornbeams are pendent clusters of nutlets. One way to distinguish European hornbeam from the American native is that the three lobed fruit bracts of the European tree have only 3 to 5 veins at the base, while bracts of the native Carpinus caroliniana have 5 to 7 veins at the base.

**Prunus avium 'Plena'**
Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' illustrated 'Plena' double-flowered mazzard or sweet cherry Prunus is a large genus of deciduous flowering fruit trees that include plum, cherry, peach, apricot and almond. They usually grow from 15 to 60 feet tall. Their flowers are most effective when contrasted against a dark background of evergreens. The double-flowered mazzard cherry, P. avium 'Plena', grows in a conical shape, eventually reaching a height of 30 to 35 feet with an equal spread. It bears clusters of 1 1/2-inch double white flowers early in spring and is quite resistant to wintercold and is especially recommended for more northern gardens.

**Aesculus Hippocastanum**

**European Horsechestnut**
The leaves of all Horsechestnuts are palmately compound, with 5,7 or 9 toothed leaflets attached to a central stalk and radiating out like the fingers on the palm of a hand. The leaves are opposite in arrangement, and the rare combination of opposite, palmately compound leaves with teeth leads one immediately to an identification of the genus Aesculus. European horsechestnut bears very large, erect panicles of white flowers with large petals bearing a colored spot. The fruit of the Horsechestnuts is a light brown capsule, either round or pear shaped, usually bearing 1 to 3 seeds. The fruits of the Horsechestnut are rich, shiny brown seeds with a distinctive round, light colored mark on one side. The fruits, as well as the flowers and foliage of all buckeyes are poisonous, so although children love to collect the seeds they must be cautioned never to eat them. Traditional use: mental tension, obsessive-compulsive, vericose veins, hemorrhoids, vascular tension, rheumatism, neuralgia, bronchitis, respiratory catarrh, arthritis

**Roninia Pseudoacacia 'Pyramidalis' 1979**

**Trees in bulb lawn**

**Prunus Amygdalus**
The almond tree, Prunus amygdalus--known alternatively as Prunus dulcis--produces the oldest and most widely grown of all of the world's NUT crops. The tree is indigenous to western Asia and North Africa. Today it is grown in most temperate regions. A member of the rose family and similar in appearance to the peach tree, the almond tree reaches a height of 3-7 m (9-22 ft) and has pink or white flowers that bloom in early spring. The dry, leathery almond fruit surrounds a seed or kernel--the almond nut--which is harvested when the fruit dries and splits open. Of the two major types of almonds grown, the sweet almond, P. amygdalus dulcis, is cultivated for its edible nut. The bitter almond, P. amygdalus amara, is inedible but contains an oil--also present in the sweet almond and in the ripe kernels of the apricot and peach--which, when combined with water, yields hydrocyanic (prussic) acid and
benzildehyde, the ESSENTIAL OIL of bitter almonds. The oil is used in making flavoring extracts and in some sedative medicines. Almond trees require more than one variety for pollination. Trees are propagated primarily by budding, with bitter almond, almond, or peach seedlings used as rootstocks. Harvests begin the fourth year after planting, and full production is reached by the seventh

\[ \text{Aesculus Hippocastanum x2} \]

See above

\[ \text{Fagus Sylvatica} \ '\text{Purpurea}' \text{Purple Beech, Copper Beech} \]

See above

Trees in triangular lawn

\[ \text{Betula Pendula 1961} \]

European white birch. Beautiful mountain tree of up to 20 m in height, which can be easily recognised by its straight, slim trunk and smooth, white bark with black marks over its entire length. Its foliage is not very dense and the outer branches droop towards the ground. The leaves are small, lanceolate and slightly dentate. The fruit are grouped in long cones which hang in a characteristic way and are quite visible during winter, when the tree has lost its leaves. This species grows on river-banks and moist areas. When it forms forests, they are very disperse The specific epithet pendula refers to the pendulous nature of the branches, giving this birch a weeping
appearance. The leaves of European white birch superficially resemble the River birch, but on closer inspection one notices that they bear only 3 to 7 pairs of veins, while the native River birch bears 7 or more pairs of veins. European white birch shows a good yellow autumn colour. The bark of European white birch is beautiful and white, but does not peel in large plates as does the Northern paper birch.