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OF

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No. 295. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1888.

The Garden Annual, Almanack, and Address Book for 1889. The most Complete and Accurate Reference Book for the use of all Interested in Gardening ever published. The Alphabetical Lists of all Branches of the Horticultural Trade have been corrected up to the latest of October. The latest Cuts and Figs have been carefully and extensively revised. Price £1 in post-office. Of all Booksellers, Newsagents, and Booksellers, or from The Publishing Office, 27, Southampton Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

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IN THE GARDENER'S CHRONICLE.

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TECHNIQUE.

Frisco Eschscholtz (Supplement.)

Frisco Luteus.

Suturing canum.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fries Eschscholtz (Supplement.)

Frisco Luteus.

Suturing canum.
ever, supplies us with references to some of the original accounts relating to the gardens which still exist in the Record Office and elsewhere, and it is by the aid of these that it is proposed, in the following paper, to give, in a detailed form, a history of the palace gardens.

We naturally go back to the time of Wolsey in looking at the present condition of the gardens, and we find them named Cadwell, and almost a whole century earlier. In the report of the Prior of the Knights Hospitallers in England to the Grand Master, in the year 1358, there is mentioned as belonging to the order a "camera" or spacious garden, and a dovecote, in Hampton. This mansion-house, Mr. Law has shown, with great probability, stood on the site of Wolsey's palace. We hear little further of the gardens until the commencement of the sixteenth century, when we read of the house being still inhabited by the order, and it had gardens, and that it was occasionally visited by members of the royal family and high ecclesiastical functionaries. One of the royal personages who visited the mansion in the early years of the sixteenth century was Elizabeth of York. She came here, history tells us, "to take the air for her health," for the air of Hampton, her physicians advised, was the best air which could be procured within an easy distance of London. On this visit it is probable that she spent much of her time walking in the gardens, for it is said that our sovereign lady, in an effort to preserve our royal joints,身子沃利西的座位接壤，在花园中和公园中，这些是作为在花园中和公园中，被沃尔西的花园管理员到的。这些花园中的花和树木，是被保留的，被剥夺的，被保存的在记录办公室中，他们把他们的小道，小径，小径，小径，甚至到“植物”被保留的，使用到的，“为了我的上帝的花园的保存。”

The head gardener for a period of 50 years was John Chapman—one of the most celebrated gardeners of his time. The accounts, which were rendered fortnightly, are all signed by him in a very clear hand. This circumstance shows that the gardens of that time were well managed, from a superior class. The expenses in 1515 averaged £125 per fortnight, but this amount was sometimes expanded by the addition of women to the ordinary staff of labourers, for weeding in the "old garden." Although these accounts throw but little light on the manner in which the gardens were laid out, we gain a fair idea of their character from the following lines in the metrical life of Wolsey written by Cavendish:—

"My galleries were fayre, both large and long, To walk in them when that it liked me best; My gardens wares very strong, Embsnackt with banches to sit and take my ease; The knottis or beds in which plants were laid Out hondry in different pattern, so That like those in our modern soiled carpet-beds; the arbour? or little summer-houses, and the alleys made of the cemii of each of these twor or more, To make the garden dolefull and other survice with his chaplain." Wolsey was situated to the south of the base-court and ground, to the plot of ground now known as the Palace Garden. An orchard is also mentioned in Wolsey's accounts. This was probably the "Old Orchard" or "Woolsey Orchard in the Wilderness." Not many years passed before Cardinal Wolsey was banished by Henry VIII, to Ostend, and he had to give up the palace and gardens to the king. This was in 1526, and immediately the king gave orders "for enlarging and improving the palace and its surrounding gardens. The old gardens and all large alterations were made in the gardens. In the early part of that year a large number of labourers was set to work for bringing into the garden a new set of trees and plants, and marne, and in the Privy Orchard; A number of orchard trees were then planted, and under them, were set "sixteen little houses," and the trees in planting-out the trees little spaces appear to have been left here and there, which were freely open to the sun. In the centre of these small spaces was fixed a "brazen sundial," and seven of these are entered in the accounts as having been bought for this purpose of "a clockmaker of Westminster." (To be continued.)

PINUS LARIOCI

So much has been said in these columns of late years respecting the Cusctic Pine and its near relatives (see especially Dec. 13, 1885, Jan 8 & 15, and Feb 10, 1884), that it is unnecessary now to do more than refer the reader to them. In the course of these articles mention was made of the fine tree near the Kew Green entrance gateway to the Royal Gardens at Kew. The tree, which we now give an illustration (fig. 97), is stated to have been imported from a distance, though, unfortunately, its leader has been destroyed. According to a statement of the late veteran Curator, John Smith (p87), in the Garden, the tree in question was brought from the South of Europe and planted, in 1814, by Mr. R. A. Salisbury, a noted botanist of his time. In 1825 the tree was 20 feet high, and in 1885 it had attained a height of 88 feet, and a spread of 116 inches over the base. A cone and a shoot are shown at fig. 97. The height of the tree is 10 feet; spread of branches, 69 feet; and stem girth at 4 feet from the ground, 9 feet.

* Chapter House Accounts, C. 2, f. 271.
* Chapter House Accounts, C. 2, f. 560, 581, 58. This mention of the "old garden" shows that Wolsey did not entirely refer to the original garden, but added another, which was again planted—"his time to the position of the ancient garden," with a salary of 16s. a year. He died about the year 1540.

NEW OR NOTEWORTHY PLANTS.

CATASCEUM GARNETTIANUM, Rolf, sp.

This little gem of a species is now flowering in the New collection, the whole plant being under 6 inches high, and was found to be amply provided for within the limits of a 3 inches diameter, in which it is suspended. It was presented in February of the present year by P. F. Garnett, Esq., of Xigburh, near Liverpool, with the information that it was collected in a little locality in the vicinity of the River Amazon. It is allied to C. barbatum, Lindl., and in general aspect is much like a miniature edition of this plant. The pseudobulbs in the inflorescence are of a very small size, 2 inches long, and with five black rings; but in the larger flowers since made they are compressed-ovate, 1 inch long by half an inch broad, and bearing three leaves. It may, however, he noted, that while the new pseudobulbs are not fully developed, they are strong enough for each to throw up a raceme almost as strong as one sent from the wild habitat. The leaves are lanceolate, 4 inches long by 6 to 8 lines broad, acute at the apex, and deciduous in autumn. The creeping peduncle equals the leaves, and has four spreading bracts below the flowers, while the flowering bracts are ovate; one raceme bears seven flowers, the other four, and all the flowers appear to have had nine; the pedicels three-quarters of an inch in length, the diameter of the flower, from the tip of the upper sepal, 1½ inch, and the colour very light green, heaviest blotched with dark chocolate-brown, the blotches being on the outer side of the lip, and the lip white. Sepals lanceolate-linear, acute, 10 lines long, concave. Petals similar, but slightly convex, and a little reflexed. These are subparallel with the upper sepal, as in C. callistus, while the lateral sepal make an angle of about 90° with each other. Lip three-quarters of an inch long, linear, from a somewhat broader base, the apex divided into about six long, sharp teeth. The bladders, a similar number less than on either side of the base, and some half-dozen others on the margin below the middle. A blunt conical spur is situated near the middle, and a strong curved horn a quarter of an inch high on basal angle. Under side of lip faint green, with a few reddish-purple spots; column light green, antennae slender, subparallel. It is a singular and very elegant little plant. R. A. Rolfe.

TRICOSMIA SUAVIS, Lindl.

This name being accepted and well known in the gardening world I retain it, though the plant has no garden marks of its own to attach itself to, as Dr. Trithem, myself, and finally Dr. Lindley stated (see contributions to Indian Orchidology, ii, Kria, s. vi.). The dark brown lines on the white ground of the lip remind one of Cymbidium, though a side view of the flower shows the most distinct Eriria or Maxillaria type. Dr. Lindley himself at first called it a Cymbidium, and proposed his genus Tricosoma later, cancelling the original name himself, in accordance with my opinions.

I have now at hand a little wonderful beauty, a tribulilana, as I call it, a tripetala would likewise deserve the name of peloria. If the word peloria has no gardener's marks of its own to attach itself to, as Dr. Trithem, myself, and finally Dr. Lindley stated (see contributions to Indian Orchidology, ii, Kria, s. vi.). The dark brown lines on the white ground of the lip remind one of Cymbidium, though a side view of the flower shows the most distinct Eriria or Maxillaria type. Dr. Lindley himself at first called it a Cymbidium, and proposed his genus Tricosoma later, cancelling the original name himself, in accordance with my opinions.

CYPRIDIUM INSIGNI (Wall.) SandeRex

Hort. Syst.

Baron von Schröder had the kindness to send me a surprisingly beautiful novelty, which was imported by Mr. T. B. Beckett, of London, and dedicated to him by Mrs. Sandræ, a great lover of Orchids. It is very beautiful; the odd sepal has the upper part white, the yellow colour descending on
both sides on to the margin. The lower part is light, yellowish-green, with a few small brown spots on each side of moderately dark tint. The broad connate sepal is of a light yellow, with two very small brown spots at the base. Petals nearly undulate, rather broad and blunt, sulphur-coloured. Lip thing like it before. It was kindly sent to me by Mr. Horman, of Colchester, whose name it justly bears.

Its general floral character may be indicated by stating its narrow, and yet not too narrow, shape. The odd sepal is blunt, connate-oblong, and the

FIG. 97.—THE CULZIAN PINE, PINUS LABICHO, AT KEW. (See p. 682.)

A remarkably elegant variety. I never saw any-

darker sulphur-coloured. Staminode bright yellow, with the knob of an orange colour. Peduncle and bract light green. This is decidedly a most remarkable plant, and a fresh ornament to the collection of Baron von Schroeder. H. G. Rebb. f.

CYTSPERMUM INSINE (Wall.), VAR. HORSKAMMELUM, H. G. Rebb.

A remarkably elegant variety. I never saw any-

upper part is quite white, the lower like the remainder of the flower, has likewise the usual colour. The lower sepals are narrow, oblong-ligulate, acute. The petals are directed forwards, and are spreading at the top. The lip is very remarkable in having a bead in the middle of the mouth, and rather low side-partitions. In these days of Cypri-

petioli it might prove exceedingly valuable for hybridisation. H. G. Rebb. f.

**DISA CULTURE.**

Now that some of the rarer Disas are flowering in our gardens, a few notes as to a general plan of culture for the different sections, and especially of the grassy-leaved ones, including graninum and D. racemosus (illustrated in the Gardener's Chronicle, p. 604), may be of use in helping to secure a better understanding of these beautiful plants. For years I have grown Cape terrestrial, and have never lost an opportunity of getting information from my numerous South African correspondents as to their habits and surroundings in their native home. The result of these experiences conclusively prove to me that before success can be attained with certainty, the genus Disa, for cultural purposes, must be divided into two distinct sections.

**Section 1** may be called the grandiflora division, as that species is best known to us; under it come D. uniflora, commonly known as grandiflora, D. racemosus (illustrated in the Gardener's Chronicle, May 12, 1888), D. venosa, which I have now secured after years of steady endeavour; D. sagittalis, D. coriata, D. crassicornis, D. poly-


gonides, and others of like habit. These are leafy plants inhabiting more or less marshy places, and they will all thrive grown together with D. grandiflora (uniflora); with some little differences which the following observations as to their mode of growth may point out—D. grandiflora, D. race-


mosa, D. venosa, and D. sagittalis are strictly ever-


green, and are always growing either above or below ground; they increase by the old tubers producing new ones, and also by leafy growths borne on stolons or running underground stems. These require keep-


section, and over 5000 feet, principally in loamy soil, and in shady situations, where it frequently gets ice and snow about it. Under cultivation I find it take kindly to turf-yellow loam and a little sphagnum moss, and this may be one of the essentials to its good culture.

D. polygonides and coriata grow in boggy, sandy peat, and these two last lose their foliage after flowering, and for a time should have a limited supply of water, but not be kept quite dry for the new tubers immediately begin to grow after.