

THE JOURNAL OF THE KEW GUILD

Founded in 1892

The Association of members of the Kew staff past and present

Events of 1978

Published in 1979

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**Royal Botanic Gardens
Kew**

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ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW

The Kew Guild Committe 1978-79

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 Students' Union Representative: Mr. P. McKenzie

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Retire 1979

B Carter
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 Nuneaton
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 Kew
 Australia

Hon. Auditors: Dr S J Owens, Mr J Hale
 Dinner & Emblems: G Pattison
 Award Scheme: Professor K Jones, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.Biol., F.L.S.

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EDITORIAL

The economical streamlining of the Journal to fit in with Dinner notices date has meant that 15th January was my last day for 'copy'. So I congratulate my fellow Committee members and others for their offers of assistance, and production of 'copy' at sometimes very short notice. Your Treasurer's financial year details ended 2 weeks before his audited accounts had to be with me! 'News of Kewites at Home and Abroad' is up to date to 31st December 1978. Future dates for functions in which Guild members may be interested have been obtained so that 'mini-get-togethers' may occur i.e. Kew Relay Race, 1980 Dinner etc. The now updated address list is accurate to the end of 1978.

Member not having paid their subscriptions for the year ending 1977 will not receive an 'Events of 1978' Journal. The cost of your Journal is £1.57p; more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of your subscription, so I am sure that you would agree that members not paid up 16 months from subs. day should not receive one!

My third Journal has even more pages, the reason being that I have tried to encourage articles and items of interest from either existing staff concerning Expeditions, Conferences etc., or from past staff about aspects of their present work. I am sure you will find them interesting!

Lastly, but not least, I acknowledge the regular and excellent assistance given by our Printers and the very useful and thoughtful help I have received from the Curator, John Simmons, and Deputy Curator Ian Beyer who are often volunteering ideas for articles and snippets of info. to keep you all amused.

Keep in touch.

Richard C. Ward. Editor.

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The Pagoda, Kew, Winter 78/9. Photo R. C. Ward.



W. E. STOREY
President 1978/79

W. E. Storey
President 1978/79

Biographical notes appeared in the Journal for 1977 and these personal views on the Guild are intended as a supplement.

Kewites have a habit of popping up in the life of a horticulturalist and I have certainly not escaped their benign influence. My earliest memory is, as a small boy, meeting the renowned W.W. Pettigrew, followed much later by such towering figures of the past as Bean, Dallimore, Osborne, Hutchinson and Turrill, and many more of like stature who are happily still with us. All had one thing in common; immense knowledge and achievement combined with a warmth of humanity and interest which was at once a source of inspiration and example to a young man at the start of his career.

This wonderful combination of values typifies the Guild as I see it today: a harmonious and friendly link between all generations of Kewites at all stages of their development, the importance of which is difficult to over stress. It has certainly been of great personal benefit to me, both socially and professionally, since I became a member in my first weeks at Kew in 1946.

At the many meetings between representatives of horticultural and allied organisations which I attend it is not unusual to find that half of those around a table are Kewites and that, over the years, as the elders step down so a younger generation comes to prominence. Thus, in today's competitive and rapidly changing conditions, the influence of Kew in horticultural circles is undiminished. It will undoubtedly be yet further enhanced by the impressive and enlightened developments which have transformed the Kew Course in recent years without in any way detracting from its unique status in the field of horticultural education.

The Guild therefore continues to rise from a base which is as broad and as sound as ever, and I am in no doubt that it will be steered to a bright and secure future by officers and a committee of dedication and ability comparable with those who have provided unstinting support and inspiration during my Presidential year.

W. E. Storey.



S. W. RAWLINGS
President Elect 1978/9

S.W. Rawlings President Elect 1978/9

Stan Rawlings entered Kew as a Student Gardener in July 1936, working in the Palm House and No. 15 House for the first three months, followed by three months in the Orchid and T. Range Section. He was promoted to Foreman of this section.

In April 1938 he was transferred to the Flower Garden Section of the Decorative Department as Foreman, and remained there until joining HM Forces in November 1940. He served in the Royal Artillery and saw service with the Eighth Army in North Africa, Sicily and Italy before returning to Kew at the end of the war to take up duty as permanent Foreman in the Orchid and T. Range Sections.

In August 1948 Stan was promoted to Assistant Curator in charge of the Decorative Department; and in 1961 made the final move to the Tropical Department where he remained until his retirement in 1972.

He is currently living in Bournemouth.

Mr. W. Nelmes President 1977-78

On behalf of the Guild and all the members of the Committee, I should like to thank Mr. Nelmes for his sterling efforts and service during his tenure of the Presidency. Although not resident in the London area, he conscientiously presided at every single committee meeting during his term of office, driving 125 miles each way from his home in Gloucestershire, surely an unequalled record for attendance? Often his trips necessitated an overnight stop on the return journey. Quietly and firmly he guided our business and was particularly kind and patient with an inexperienced secretary new to the committee.

In spite of a recent bereavement, on the death of his wife, and therefore with many problems requiring his attention, "Bill" Nelmes generously gave of his time to Guild affairs, and we are very grateful to him. Now we wish him well with his varied interests and look forward to his regular visits for Guild functions.

Margaret Stant (Hon Secretary)

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE KEW GUILD

By MARTIN J. S. SANDS, Hon. Asst. Secretary.

On Saturday, 9th September 1978, about 40 members assembled in the Jodrell Lecture Theatre at 2.30 p.m. for the Annual General Meeting. The President, Mr. W. Nelves, took the Chair, accompanied on the platform by the Hon. Secretary, Dr. M. Y. Stant, the Hon. Asst. Secretary, Mr. M. J. S. Sands, and the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. R. Rule.

The President first welcomed everyone to the meeting and then all members stood in tribute to Kewites who had died since the last Annual General Meeting: W.H. Barker (1923), D.A. Brown (1950), H. Collin (1959), E.F. Coward (1923), C Jones (1923), J.A. Semple (1923), F.L. Squibbs (1924) and Miss M.M. Whiting (1966). Because of recent notification of his death, Mr. Alfred Flowers (1902), who died in 1963 at the age of 86, was also remembered.

Apologies for absence were received from the following members: The Director, Mr. R.I. Beyer, Miss A.M.E. Chabert, Mr. M. Clift, Mrs. E.J. Cowley, Mr. F. Flippance, Mr. H. Flower, Miss L.C. Lees (née Burell), Mr. J.A. Maddox, Dr. C.R. Metcalfe, Mr. E.C. Neighbour, Mr. D.R. Owen, Mr. K. Pearson, Mr. L.A. Pemberton, Mr. C.W. Rudd, Mr. J.B. Simmons, Mr. C. R. Stock and Mr. R. C. Ward.

The *Minutes* of the A.G.M. of 1977 were then adopted and there were no matters arising.

The Committee then reported as follows:

In presenting the *accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1977*, copies of which had been printed separately with the journal, the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. R. Rule, reported them to be sound with an excess of income over expenditure of £169.03, despite the expense of two printings of the journal and a further printing of the Wakehurst booklet. Interest on the Charities Official Investment Fund shares at 8.5% continued to be profitable having yielded £308.57. The figure of £19.82, apparently profit from the Annual Dinner, in fact represented the difference between a loss of £12.18 in 1978 and the £32.00 remaining payments from the previous year's dinner. Referring to the *accounts for the half-year to 30th June 1978*, Mr. Rule showed the deposit account to be standing at £2151.64 with £832.74 in the current account. The Award Scheme fund figure was recorded as £2117.89 with between £30 and £40 given as grants from the interest acquired. A bequest from Mrs. Emily Corbitt to the general fund had been received, while also for the Guild funds, £87.20 had been raised from the sale of old journals since the last A.G.M.

Mr. G.A. Pattison, reporting on the *sales of ties and badges*, indicated that sales had remained steady with ten ties and all the blazer badges (now without gold thread) having been sold. A new batch of six-foot scarves had been received, but up to the time of the A.G.M., none had been ordered.

In the absence of the Hon. Membership Treasurer, Miss A. Chabert, Mr. Rule said that £700.25 had been received in subscriptions from 541

paid-up *members*, 181 of them life-members. After discussion, an appeal to aim for wider membership by positive recruitment was endorsed with the proviso that only those truly eligible for membership should be approached.

The Secretary, in Mr. Ward's absence in Africa, reported that the *Journal of the Kew Guild* would follow the same general format as before with the Editor expecting material for inclusion by the end of the year. The Secretary agreed to convey the thanks of the membership to Mr. Ward for his continuing work as Editor, and congratulations were expressed on the publication of the excellent current journal.

The *Annual Dinner* in 1978 had been attended by fewer members than in the previous year, perhaps owing to a Linnean Society function unavoidably taking place on the same evening. Nevertheless, as Mr. G. A. Pattison indicated, the event had been successful and as usual most enjoyable, despite a loss of £25.

Mr. W.E. Storey, as President Elect, represented the Guild at the *Students' Prize Day*, and was given the opportunity to speak briefly at the Ceremony about the Guild and especially the Award Scheme. Mr. Storey reported that it had been a very pleasant occasion and that Sir Alan Neale, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, who presented the prizes, had referred in his address to the high calibre of the students being a credit to Kew. (see article elsewhere—Ed).

The President thanked Mr. Storey for representing and publicising the Guild at the Prize-Giving and then proposed a vote of thanks to the *retiring members of the Committee*: Mrs. M.J. Griffin, Mrs. J. Roberts (Student representative), Messrs P.F. McCormack, E. Scarr and J. Warrington, and Mr. R.I. Beyer as Auditor. Mr. J. Cheek, who had held office posthumously since September 1977, and Mr. W. Nelmes also completed their terms of office as Vice-President and President respectively.

Mr. A.P. Paterson, for the sub-committee, reported that the *Award Scheme*, in an apparently quiet year, was steadily advancing. Mr. David Attenborough had agreed to become Patron, while the appeal to members sent out in the journal had elicited a steady response and the President's separate appeal to industry was moving forward. Referring to the *soirée*, to be held that evening on the first floor of Museum 1, he said that a few tickets were still available and that the Guild would be particularly grateful to "Dorita" for providing entertainment for the occasion.

Election of Officers, Members of Committee and Auditor. Mr. W.E. Storey, being the Committee's nomination was elected as President for the year 1978-79. On taking the Chair he addressed the meeting briefly, recognising with gratitude the great honour of becoming President and indicating his intention to further the interests of the Guild. He then expressed thanks and appreciation on behalf of the Guild to Mr. Nelmes, the retiring President, for his year of office. The other Officers, four new Committee Members and Auditor were elected *en bloc*, their names appearing at the beginning of this journal.

Proposed changes to Rule 3a of the Guild were discussed. A Committee proposal to insert the word "Horticultural" into the categories of staff eligible for membership was intended to allow for the inclusion of a number of horticulturally-trained personnel not covered by the existing headings, while replacement of the term "Voluntary Students" by the words "International Trainees", was proposed by Mr. L. Pemberton to bring the Rules into line with currently accepted terminology. A suggestion that the qualifying time for some categories should be increased from one to two years was then rejected after discussion, and the proposed alterations were adopted after the President had read the revised wording of rule 3a in full as follows:

'Membership of the Guild shall be open to past and present Curators, Assistant Curators, Garden Supervisors, Student Gardeners, Scientific, Horticultural, Professional and Executive members of the staff of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew and Wakehurst Place; also International Trainees and Research and Liaison Scientists, provided they have worked continuously at Kew or Wakehurst Place for at least twelve months. The term "Kewites" where used herein or by the Guild in other publications shall mean a paid-up member of the Guild'.

There being no *Other Business*, the President with the unanimous support of the meeting, reiterated his thanks to all the Officers and Committee Members for their work during the year and the meeting ended unusually early soon after 3.30 p.m. There was thus plenty of time on this occasion for members to make their way through the Gardens to gather with relatives at 4.15 p.m. for tea in the Lower Nursery.

(The 1979 AGM will be held on Saturday 8th September at 2.30 p.m. in the Jodrell Laboratory, Kew. Write to Graham Pattison at Kew for Tickets for the tea afterwards—bring your families!— Ed.)

REPORT ON THE 1978 DINNER

By Graham Pattison

The 1978 Dinner was held on Wednesday 24th May at the Imperial College Refectory, South Kensington when 100 members and guests attended. It was good to see some Kewites who had been unable to attend in previous years. Unfortunately the low number this year was due to a clash with the Linnean Society Annual Dinner, but some could not resist the pull of the Guild Dinner and came along afterwards to meet old friends.

The toast to our President, Mr. W. Nemes was proposed by Mr. E. W. Studley. Mr. Simon Goodenough, Kew Student proposed the toast of our guests and the reply was made by Miss E. Hess, Past Principal of Studley College, who gave a most interesting and invigorating talk.

One overseas visitor was Tom Everett (1927) from New York. Toastmaster was Mr. Richard Ward. (Thanks! Ed.)

The 1979 Dinner will be held on Wednesday 23rd May; and looking ahead to 1980 a provisional date is Wednesday 21st May.

REPORT ON THE SALE OF EMBLEMS 1978

By Graham Pattison

Sales of emblems went reasonably well during 1978 sales being: 12 Ties, 5 Blazer badges and 2 Scarves.

Costs are as follows:—

Ties £1.25

Scarves (6ft) £5

Blazer Badges (temporary out of stock) Approx £4

Anyone interested to purchase these items should write to the above, c/o RBG Kew, enclosing a cheque payable to The Kew Guild, and including postage cost.

KEW GUILD AWARD SCHEME REPORT

No awards were made in 1978, not through lack of money but because no applications were received. While this enabled funds to build up it might be timely to remind all Guild Members that, although small at present, an Award could make the difference between making a worthwhile project possible or its failing to get off the ground for lack of initial support.

Applications for financial support may be sent to The Secretary, Kew Guild, Award Scheme, RBG Kew. These will normally be considered by the committee—January and July each year.

The Committee is grateful for donations from 24 members who in many cases added a sum to their Kew Guild Dinner cheques. This is a simple and relatively painless method of helping the scheme and we are delighted so many people help in this way. Particularly generous gifts were received from Dr. C. E. Hubbard and Mr. J. G. Stevens.

The Award Scheme Soirée took place in No. 1 Museum (again by kind permission of the Director) in September. A capacity audience was entertained to an evening of fascinating South American folk music by Dorita, the well-known recitalist and broadcaster, who with great generosity gave her services. Complementary geographical food and wine were also enjoyed.

The Committee was greatly helped by the several divisions of the Garden, and D.O.E. and the Constabulary, to all of whom our thanks are due. £150 was realised for Award Scheme funds.

Allen Paterson

Kew Diploma and Prizes 1978 (Course 13)

Kew Diploma

This is awarded to students who have completed satisfactorily a three-year course of study at the Royal Botanic Gardens. The following students receive the Diploma this year:—

Honours

W.A. Lord
G.J.F. Rice

D.C. Parker
Mrs. J.S. Roberts
Miss. S.G. Vernon

Credit

S.J. Beardmore
D.W.J. Coventry
W.R. Jennison
J.G. Plummer
P.D. Robinson
J. Swithinbank
R.J. Wassell

S.D. Cave
J.E. Ferguson
A.P. Monaghan
G.R. Riggs
J.D. Sandham
T.P. Vaughan
D.J. White

Pass

P. Shippides

S.A. Tubosun

Bentham—Moxon Trust

The following prizes are awarded under the aegis of the Bentham—Moxon Trust:—

The Ernest Thornton-Smith Travelling Scholarship

(Value: £1,000)

The prize is presented by the Thornton-Smith Young People's Trust under the auspices of the Worshipful Company of Gardeners in memory of Mr. Ernest Thornton-Smith, to enable a Kew horticultural student to travel to the Caribbean, tropical South America or Australasia for the purpose of enlarging his knowledge of the plants of these regions. It is awarded at the discretion of the Director, Royal Botanic Gardens.

This year the scholarship has been awarded to:—

J.G. Plummer

G.C. Johnson Memorial Prize

This prize, which consists of a copy of the R.H.S. Gardeners' Dictionary, together with a cheque, is presented from a fund administered by the Bentham-Moxon Trustees on behalf of "The Grower". It was founded in memory of Mr. G.G. Johnson, a famous old Kewite who had the interest of Kew students very much at heart. It is awarded for the best overall performance on the Kew Diploma Course and has been won in 1978 by:—

W.A. Lord

Kingdom-Ward Prize

In memory of the late Frank Kingdom-Ward, to whom gardeners owe a great debt for the contribution his plant-collecting expeditions made to British gardens. The prize was founded by his sister, Miss Winifred Kingdom-Ward, to provide a yearly prize of £15 to the student attaining the highest mark for the best individual study (project or thesis). This year the prize is awarded to:—

D.W.J. Coventry

Landsman Bookshop Prize

This prize is awarded for the best work on landscape design and garden construction. It has been awarded this year to:—

W.A. Lord

Sir Joseph Hooker Prize *

Presented by Professor J.P.M. Brennan, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, in memory of his famous predecessor, Sir Joseph Hooker, to the student who has done most for the Mutual Improvement Society. Won this year by:—

Mrs A. Mayo

Kew Guild Prizes

The following prizes have been presented by the Kew Guild:

Matilda Smith Memorial Prize

Awarded in memory of Matilda Smith, artist at Kew for many years, to the student adjudged best at practical work. Won this year by:—

D.J. White

Dummer Memorial Prize

As part of their training, horticultural students are required to make a collection of properly dried, named, mounted and labelled specimens of British weeds. The prize for the best collection has this year been awarded to:—

W.A. Lord

Proudlock Prize

The runner-up for the best weed collection also receives a prize, awarded this year to:—

P.D. Robinson

Prize for the best vegetable plot

The students are required to maintain a vegetable plot during the first year of their 3 year Course. The prize for the best plot by a student finishing this year is awarded to:—

W.R. Jennison

Kew Guild Individual Study Prize

This prize is presented to the student with the second highest mark for an individual study, and this year goes to:—

J.G. Plummer

C.P. Raffill Prize *

Awarded in memory of C.P. Raffill, a former well known Assistant Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens, to the student giving the best paper to the Mutual Improvement Society's Lecture Competition. Won this year by:—

W.A. Lord

Professor Keith Jones Cup

Presented by Professor Keith Jones, Keeper of the Jodrell Laboratory. This cup is awarded to the student giving the best paper to the Mutual Improvement Society and is held for one year. It has been awarded this year to:—

T.P. Vaughan

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY

The Mutual Improvement Society is an association of students and staff which meets regularly to hear papers read by its members, and organises debates, visits and other activities to further their horticultural knowledge. The Society awards the following prizes:

Mutual Improvement Society's Prize *

For the member who has taken the most active part in its discussions and debates. It has been awarded this year to:—

W.A. Lord

Photographic Society

The Students Union presents this prize for the best photographic effort by a Kew horticultural student. It has been awarded this year to:—

S.J. Beardmore

Students Union Life Membership

Each year up to three awards are made for Honorary Life Membership to the Students Union as a token of respect and gratitude for service rendered. This year awarded to:—

W.A. Lord

G.R. Riggs

D.J. White

8th September, 1978

Royal Botanic Gardens,
Kew.

The recipients of the three prizes starred are chosen by ballot among the Mutual Improvement Society's members.

STUDENT PROJECTS FOR 1978 (3rd Year)

S.J. Beardmore The work involved in starting a new arboretum at the Royal Horticultural Society's Garden at Wisley, Surrey.

S.D. Cave "Prepare a Maintenance Schedule for a Golf Course"

D.W.J. Coventry Childrens Play and Traditional Play Equipment in Ealing.

J.E. Ferguson Report on the maintenance of grass edges at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

W.R. Jennison A précis of the existing studies of Shadbolt Park and the study of its use as a Horticultural Garden Centre for Amateur Gardeners.

W.A. Lord Roundhay Park, Leeds and Hyde Park, London. A comparison of some aspects of their management.

- A.P. Monaghan A report to Harefield Village Conservation Area Advisory Panel on the design and planting of a tree screen at Moorhall Open Space.
- D.C. Parker Jubilee Nature Trail.
- J.G. Plummer The Herts Barnet Green Belt Management Experiment.
- G.J.F. Rice Labour turnover amongst gardeners in the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew.
- G.R. Riggs "Permissive, fenced Equestrian Ride" in the London Borough of Barnet.
- Mrs J.S. Roberts A Horticulturist's Guide to Self-employment.
- P.D. Robinson "To report on safety provisions within Sutton Parks Department and prepare a staff safety package for use by Departmental supervisors in instructing and communicating."
- J.D. Sandham An investigation into the causes of fatality in newly planted trees, and recommendations on how to reduce present losses incurred.
- P. Shippies To investigate present procedures in the labelling and measuring of trees and shrubs in the Arboretum with a view to making recommendations as to how present methods can be improved.
- J. Swithinbank Playground Equipment.
- T.P. Vaughan To study and make costed recommendations regarding the initial planting of a proposed arboretum and suggest a suitable maintenance programme.
- Miss S.G. Vernon Bradenham Manor. A Queen Anne Garden.
- R.J. Wassell A survey of Sorbus used as street trees in North Hammersmith.
- D.J. White London Borough of Hillingdon Leisure Services Department.
- S.A. Tubosun Greenbelt Management Experiment Project. Broadfields Estate.



THIRD YEAR STUDENTS (COURSE 13) (LEFT KEW 1978).

Front Row (left to right): Supervisor of studies Leo Pemberton; The Director Professor J. P. M. Brenan; Sir Alan Neale Permanent Secretary of Agriculture who presented the Kew Diploma and prizes; W. E. Storey, President, Kew Guild.

Editor Note The 1979 Prizegiving will take place on Friday 17th August.

President Elect W. E. Storey made mention of the Aims of the Kew Guild following a speech by the Director, Professor Brenan. Mr. Storey addressed himself to the students and their families and friends, and told them that he had joined the Kew Guild 30 years before. He told of the personal contact made between Kewites, and the useful link the Guild made between present and past members of the Kew staff. He quoted the old saying that 'No Man is an Island' and assured those present that when he reached the boundaries of his knowledge of his profession he would often contact old Kewite friends for the benefit of their advice and experience which was always given quickly and readily.

He noted that the students owed a great deal to the Kew Guild, since it was partly their financial help and prodding that Gumley Cottage on Kew Green had been made available for student accommodation.

Mr. Storey, who was to be elected Kew Guild President the following day, ended his short speech by mentioning the Kew Guild Award Scheme, and that the Guild made Grants available, to members only, towards projects of Horticultural or Botanical bias. He invited the students to join the Guild before they left Kew, and invited those present to contribute towards the Award Scheme Appeal Fund.

A NEW TYPE OF KEW STUDENT

By Leo Pemberton. Supervisor of Studies

Since the Kew Diploma Course was started in 1963 it has steadily evolved and is continuing to do so. One of the more recent changes that has been introduced is that of encouraging students to apply for admission to the Diploma course whilst they are still at school or tertiary college and engaged in studying for 'A' level subjects. Throughout the Kew Diploma Course there have always been about 10 percent of the enquiries from those who were studying 'A' level subjects but it was our experience that very few of these ever ultimately came to study at Kew although their initial interest was very strong. This was probably due in the early years to the fact that a three year period of practical training was requisite as the minimum for entry, which their schools would point out was the length of time necessary to obtain a degree, and of course the entry to Kew was highly competitive as well. The position did not change when the minimum practical requirement was reduced to two years at the time of the raising of the school leaving age to 16.

Shortly after Professor J. Heslop Harrison became Director it was suggested that there should be an encouragement for the 'A' level students to enter the course. There were many enquiries and it seemed logical to produce something which would be of benefit and interest to the sixth-former and so the Sixth Form Entrants Scheme was introduced, very quietly at first, and in fact it was introduced to a Careers Officers Convention at Kew in June 1973. In the spring of 1974 two young ladies were selected for admission to Course No. 13 which would commence in September 1975, the requirement for admission was that they should have undertaken one year's satisfactory working experience after they had completed their 'A' level studies. As these were the first admissions we were lacking experience in this field and we did not issue formal written conditions but rather wished to initiate the scheme and finalise details in the light of experience.

We quickly discovered that, although we had initially suggested that the year's practical experience could be obtained at Kew, this was not a sensible arrangement because it would mean that the student, on completion of the course, would have had no other working experience other than that obtained at the R.B.G. Desirable as this might be it was felt that it might be too restrictive and so today we ask that the students obtained the first year of qualifying experience, which is called the probationary period, at an establishment other than Kew. Also like the horticultural colleges we do not guarantee to find a place for this initial experience but we do give advice and make suggestions as to where it can be obtained. Of course if any old Kewites feel that they can assist with the problems that can arise from time to time for young people seeking this initial year then I would be delighted to hear from them. So far, candidates have either come from what is loosely termed the 'home counties' or from the continent and, while there were some difficulties in 1975/76 period, more recent applicants seem to have been quicker off

the mark and have had less difficulty in finding suitable employment. The first two students on the scheme obtained their experience at the Royal Horticultural Society's gardens at Wisley—yet another instance of the good relations and co-operation that exists between our two establishments. After the examinations in the first series of lectures in the Foundation Science block we learned another lesson and that is that the 'A' level student must have a very good basis of science to compensate for any lack of depth and breadth of practical experience. Unfortunately one of the girls was not strong enough in the sciences and did not pass sufficient subjects in this first block and so had to resign from the course. (This was regrettable but the penalty for setting standards is that on occasions people are not able to meet them.) The other young lady continued with the course and in September 1978 successfully completed it and gained her Diploma at Honours level—a very good effort on her part and a vindication of the policy of starting this new course.

I have said that we expected the scheme to evolve and so it has. In 1975 we selected six students to start Course 14 in September 1976 of which five are remaining, but it was felt by the student body as a whole at that time that this was too large a percentage to have on the course out of an intake of 20 students. They felt the 'A' level entrants lacked the depth and variety of experience that we have come to expect of students at Kew, and the student body as a whole felt that this made the student body unnecessarily weaker, and so in subsequent years and up to the present time we have only accepted three a year but this number accepted is not a rigid one and may well increase again in the future.

Another variation from the original scheme is being introduced, and now all sixth form entrants will have, like some college courses, a sandwich period of experience. The reason for introducing this is largely on the basis of the comments made by those students currently on the course, they thought that a wider range of experience would be beneficial for the 'A' level entrant. This will be introduced for the students after they have been at Kew for fifteen months, that is, they will have undertaken their Foundation Science block of lectures and worked for twelve months within the gardens, thus giving them two years of practical experience which will enable them to offer something of value to their employers in the sandwich period and for them to be able to gain much more from such experience. We intend to borrow heavily from the experience gained by the Horticultural courses which already adopt this system. Quite probably we shall aim for two six month periods of work, possibly one of these six month periods may be spent abroad. Already we have had several contacts who have offered co-operation in this new venture and without any solicitation. Again any offers of potential assistance in this aspect would be welcome, although never be surprised if any unexpected letter arrives on your desk!

Ideally, we would hope that this sandwich period of experience will broaden the outlook of these students and materially assist them in their later career development on completion of the Diploma Course. We have

no doubt that these students are a very important part of the course and that they will have an increasing rôle to play within the student body as a whole. For those who would like more details for themselves and/or indeed to pass on to potentially interested students we have available a descriptive leaflet but I should caution that entry is competitive, that the date line for submission of an application is rather like that for UCCA. For those who find that Careers Officers think that all horticulturalists only emerge from the bottom of the lowest stream of the lowest grade school then perhaps the literature may be a welcome insight.

We also issued a careers attainment leaflet which may be of interest to past Kewites and to any potential recruits.

THE KEW STUDENTS UNION

By John Morgan President 1978/9

The union continues to go from strength to strength and members elected the following committee to serve as its Executive:

President—John Morgan.

General Secretary—Chris Bennett.

Treasurer—Ian Crisp.

Social Secretary—Iain Hodgson.

Past President—Simon Goodenough.

1st year representative—Neil Huck.

2nd year representative—Miss Pam Gibbons.

3rd year representative—Chris Bailes.

Other posts:

Photographic Secretary—Neil Huck.

Athletics Secretary—Clive Jeal until January 1979.

David Wallace from January 1979.

Printing Secretary—Mrs. Anne Mayo.

Domestic Secretary—Geoffery Stebbings

Kew Guild representative—Peter McKenzie (2nd year)

Jim Beverley (3rd year)

Kew Club representative—John Morgan.

Once again the Union subsidised the present 3rd year for an ecology weekend, this time centred in Norfolk. Hopefully it will become an annual event as students have gained a great deal of benefit and enjoyment from the pilot ventures.

This year we have also struck up a regular correspondence with the Students' Union at RBG Edinburgh and although at the time of writing affairs are still very much in a state of flux, we hope to visit them for a 'botanical tournament' one weekend.

A new football strip in royal blue was purchased, for a team largely made up of 1st year students, who are enhancing our local reputation. While on the sporting theme it should be noted that the netball team received material for their kit, which was skilfully made into very fetching outfits.

Finally don't be too suprised if on your next visit to Kew, students wearing T or Sweat Shirts with the Pagoda enblazened on the front are observed. Yes, the Students' Union has its own clothing. The colours available are navy blue, red and green in sizes small, medium, large and extra large. Prices are £3.50 for sweat shirts, £1.50 for T shirts, extra large garments are an additional 30p per item.

Anyone wishing for details should write, preferably with a stamped addressed envelope, to the Clothing Manager, Students' Union, c/o Jodrell Gate, RBG Kew, Richmond.

Editors Note. No report was submitted from the Fête Committee but it is understood that £1200 profit was raised and will be distributed to their charities. The Fête in 1979 is likely to be held on 11th August, on Little Green as usual.

SOCIAL SECRETARY'S REPORT

Ian Hodgson

Yet another year of successful social events has passed. From last years' varied programme a few immediately jump to mind; the exhausting barbecue and disco at Pershore Horticultural college after our victory at the Round Bredon Hill race; the folk dancing and real ale evening, music courtesy of the London Loonies.

I would like to applaud Phil Astley (last years social sec) for his noble effort in completing 50 hrs of non-stop table tennis and raising over £80 for charity. We hope to hold more events of this type in the future.

No review was held this year but instead a highly successful Christmas party was held in conjunction with the Kew Club.

I would like to thank all the people who took part and helped make the entertainment a success.

A group of staff and students went to the Bull at East Sheen for Christmas dinner in late December and a few days later a select band braved the weather and entertained the public at large by carol singing around Kew Green. Over £16 was raised for charity.

ATHLETIC SECRETARY'S REPORT

By C. Bennett

The Kew relay team surpassed themselves this year, triumphant in both the round Bredon Hill race in May at Pershore College who came in second; and in the Kew relay race along the towpath on June 3rd in scorching heat, old rivals Askham Bryan were second with Rochfords nurseries third, excellent times being recorded in the process. Members of the seven strong Kew squad were Mike Hugginson, Paul Potter, Nigel Taylor, John Kempster, Pete Edwards, Steve Ashworth and myself. In 1979 the Annual Kew Relay race will be held on Saturday May 19th starting at 2.00 p.m. from the lower nursery.

The annual civil service sports day in June was almost a total washout the only highlight being that the Kew netball team won its way to the semi-finals of its competition. The cricket team played twice against Chiswick Polytechnic, losing miserably away but gaining revenge at the home game on Kew Green and the annual staff and students match held on a sunny Aug 18th was a thriller with the staff winning by a narrow margin.

A number of football fixtures were played throughout the year against local sides but it wasn't until September that the new found talent in the 1978 student intake, especially in the form of John Jellyman, began to sway things in our favour.

The round the gardens race on Wed 1st Nov was well attended although raining and was won by Mike Hugginson with Paul Potter second (who won the clog and apron race a week later) and Nigel Taylor third. It has been proposed by the students union that the unique clog and apron race in the future should be run during an evening in September, thus being able to run in the full daylight and whilst the general public are present.

Editor's Note: Wherever possible dates of events are published, but since we are going to press sometimes a year before an event, members will appreciate the difficulties involved. Exact dates may be confirmed with individuals at Kew.

THE KEW RELAY RACE

(Formerly Kew/Wisley Race.)

By a Guild team member!

The Kew Guild team—**Your** team—were grossly depleted in numbers this year. It was the year of the Stork which prevented members from attending. Even the super-efficient whiz-kid and team organiser Dave (Jock) Coleman was unable to prevent the arrival of son Stuart at that time.

However, Ben Penberthy, who had only been married since Christmas Eve, was obviously not in the same predicament, and so he volunteered to run the entire race on his own. It was thirteen years ago that the bare-footed Cornishman made a solo run of the Kew/Wisley course 9 minutes faster than the winning team's new record that year; and eleven years in a row that he had represented the Kew Guild.

Ben took the lead and at the end of the first lap he was well ahead. The scorching weather and the pace caused him to fall to 3rd place after the second lap and by the 4th lap he was last. At the end of the 4th lap he decided to call it a day. Congratulations go to the Kew Students for winning the race.

As mentioned in last year's Journal the main problem for the Guild is one of recruitment. The most recent recruit left Kew eleven years ago and the average age of members is 35. New blood is desperately needed even to have our Association represented in future. If you are interested, write to Dave Coleman immediately or 'phone him on Airdrie 54656'.

(At this rate your Editor will have to run in 1979!)

THE KEW MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY 1978/9

by S.C. Bristow (Vice-Chairman)

For 107 years Kew students have met on Monday evenings from September to April, to listen to, or give, lectures on all manner of subjects related, however indirectly, to horticulture.

It was Sir Joseph Hooker who, in 1871, founded the vigorous and prestigious Society, and since that time five generations of students have benefited from the opportunity to attend and participate in the weekly meetings. Originally, the lectures were mostly given by students, but these days many well known names appear on the programme such as Roy Elliott, Russell Page, Oleg Polunin and Alan Mitchell, and the high attendance of students and staff alike testifies to the interest these lectures generate.

This year there are 6 student lectures, and a prize is awarded annually to the one that is judged to be the best.

In April 1978 the Society became financially independent of the Ministry who, until then, had made an annual contribution to the funds, and so far the Treasury, if not exactly bursting at the seams is well in the black.

However, new members are always welcome, and at only £1 for the season, it is exceptionally good value!

All enquiries should be made to the Secretary, Mutual Improvement Society Jodrell Gate, R.B.G., Kew, Surrey.

KEW—EDINBURGH EXCHANGE 1978

By John Morgan

The morning of Tuesday 18th July found myself and two other Kew students travelling North en route to the Royal Botanic Garden at Edinburgh. Three weeks and almost 2,000 miles later we were to be found on the same route travelling in the opposite direction, back to Kew, after completing the annual exchange with the Scottish students.

Our time was spent working in the areas of the garden that our counterparts should have been in, and we also lived in their accommodation.

It is interesting to note that Edinburgh claims to have the second oldest Botanic Garden in Britain, Oxford taking the prize with its founding in 1621. The year 1670 seems to be accepted as that when a small area of land was planted up to become a Physic or Medicine Garden at Holyrood, but in the late 18th Century the garden was transferred to a position near the high road to Leith and it was not until 1820 that the present site at Inverlieth was chosen and moved to. So in my mind although the city may claim to have had a Botanical Garden since 1670, the actual garden itself can make no claims to such historical fact.

Our first day was spent being shown round the garden, especially the section in which we were to work. Unlike Kew, where each department gets a cross-section of student years to fill its staff complement the Edinburgh system is to allocate all the first year students to Alpine and Herbaceous, second years go to what is popularly known as OD (outside department) which covers the arboretum and miscellaneous areas elsewhere, while the third year spend their final year under glass, this final department also includes an outdoor nursery for propagation. Lectures are given on a weekly basis, with each year having one or two days off to attend. There are obvious arguments for and against this system, but having had the opportunity to compare it with our own methods I would (at the risk of being biased) prefer the Kew way of life any day.

So it was that we were set to work in the Alpine and Herbaceous department, under the watchful eye of Alfred Evans. The work throughout the three weeks was mostly routine, with the greater part of it being done on the rock garden. This part dates from 1914 when it was completed after six years of work, the rock garden which existed before that time being abolished after a stinging attack from Reginald Farrer in his book "My Rock Garden", reference is made to a particular method of rock garden construction which he named 'A Devil's Lapful'.

"The plan is simplicity itself. You take a hundred or a thousand cartloads of bald square-faced boulders. You next drop them all about absolutely anyhow; and you then plant things amongst them. The chaotic hideousness of the result is something to remember with shudders ever after".

And he gives only one example ... Edinburgh. Whether there is any coincidence between this attack and the decision to rebuild is not known.

However today one moves around a skilled example of how the mature rock garden should look and indeed if Mr. Farrer were alive today he would write a much different account of Edinburgh. The beauty does not stop at the plants alone; from the southerly aspect one can view right across the city, to the Salisbury Crags and Arthur's Seat which are granite outcrops rising to 823' and from whose summits fine views south to the Cheviots and north to the Highlands are afforded on clear days.

The famous castle stands out as a landmark from many places in the city, including the Botanic; and every day we could hear the cannon which is fired at exactly 1 o'clock from the ramparts. This ceremony dates well back in time to days when the masters of sailing ships, anchored out in the Firth of Forth, needed to have a signal to set their chronometers accordingly—as the cannon was heard to go off so a ball would be dropped from the head of a mast which was clearly visible out to sea. I suppose on foggy days just the cannon noise would have to suffice.

But what of the rest of the gardens? Well, by going in mid-summer we missed the beauty of *Rhododendron* time although one visitor asked me why *R. augustinii* was not in flower! and only *R. diaprepes* and *R.*

auriculatum were making anything like a show of themselves. The woodland garden in general had passed its peak season and apart from plants like *Cardiocrinum giganteum*—the Giant Himalayan Lily—there was little of outstanding interest. However, the same could not be said of the herbaceous border which is most eye catching at that time of year, indeed I saw many people trying to find the ideal spot from which to take a picture that would encompass the border and a fine beech hedge that rises impressively in the background. It would be almost impossible to get the whole of the border into a photograph as it stretches almost 300' (100m). I will not try to name some of the outstanding plants because in my view they all contributed to the final picture and even if I did it would just be a catalogue of names.

Any visitor to the garden will not fail to leave with an impression of the glasshouses firmly fixed in their minds. It is the very structure that attracts attention, with support members rising like flagpoles from the exterior, each with a system of wires connecting to the framework and so suspending the houses. All very ingenious because it means that the internal space is left unimpeded for plant and visitor growth. Inside, a sound guide is available for hire—no, not a talking robot—it being a plain and simple tape recorder with two speeds, fast for those with an eye on the time and slow for those not. At various suitable points around the route a little peg with a number indicates which stage has been reached; turn on the tape and, hey presto! you have an instant discourse on the surrounding flora—all very well until someone else switches on their recorder at the same spot, but not at the same time! Once again plant lists are not feasible, but the range is tremendous and they are all planted out in landscaped houses which have been laid out with taste. Something which particularly impressed me was a viewing screen below the tropical aquatic house through which visitors can watch the fish as well as observe the fascinating structure of the *Victoria amazonica*, Giant Water Lily leaf undersides.

Luckily we had a car so weekends were spent touring around, trying to follow routes that had previously been planned and see all the places that our hosts in Edinburgh advised. We should have known better.

However we set off on the first Friday evening, passing through Stirling with its mighty castle up on the dizzy heights of a crag (and to which we dutifully visited being tourists), passed by Bannockburn where Robert Bruce won a decisive battle to gain Scotland's independence, and so perhaps starting off the whole devolution issue in 1314, to finally put up for the night at a youth hostel below Ben Lawers—Taysides highest mountain. Unfortunately the following day was very wet so the prospect of botanising was right out. With plants like the Alpine Gentian, Lady's Mantle and Purple Saxifrage growing on the lower mountain slopes and burn sides it was an opportunity sadly missed. But we did see the Fortingall Yew, said to be Britain's oldest tree at least 1500 years in age. One approaches it through a graveyard and finds the tree, or rather the remains of it, still growing behind a protective wall and looking like I would in 1500 years time.

So on to Royal Deeside, by which name the valley of the river Dee has been known since Queen Victoria and Prince Albert fell under its spell in the mid 1880's. Balmoral itself is situated in particularly breath-taking scenery and although we saw it in drizzling rain the effect was still magical, the gardens being pleasant and well kept as one would expect. The kitchen garden was particularly well looked after and I could see a good crop of produce being ready for the coming weeks.

Lastly we drove to a small place north-west of Aberdeen called Pitmedden. Pitmedden and its Great Garden are administered by the National Trust for Scotland. The overall theme is that of an enclosed formal garden with four large parterres, each a different design. Low growing box hedges are used for perimeters, dividers and the motifs, approximately 30,000 bedding plants are annually raised on the site and planted out in May, coloured stones and pebbles provide further variation. The result forms one of the most complete formal gardens I have seen in this country and to find it tucked away in such a remote area was an even bigger surprise.

So at last after a tiring day we found the youth hostel in Aberdeen. Wandering down by the docks that evening it was easy to see how the oil boom offshore has affected this fishing port; now administration buildings litter the quayside, support vessels gently rock as the loading progresses and helicopters dart about on the fading horizon.

The morning brought better weather and we were soon at the small Botanic Garden of Aberdeen. Inside we met Bob Rutherford, who looks after the place, and we really did experience some of that traditional Scottish hospitality at first hand, he not only gave a guided tour but his wife prepared something closely approaching lunch. The garden itself has two rock gardens, one old and becoming more of a natural rock garden, the other new and just starting to look established. A small arboretum is found in a rough paddock facing east, while comprehensive order beds are located in the southerly area. The glasshouses are private and used for support purposes, although one with cacti and succulents is open for the public to view.

The highlight of that weekend in my mind was our last visit, to Crathes Castle, again in the Aberdeen area. The visitor enters the gardens through tall gracefully clipped Yews that bring to mind those of Powis Castle in Wales; and beyond these a wealth of horticultural and botanical plants lie. A check list of contents mentioned many species that none of us had heard of; indeed the rich collection of trees and shrubs coupled with the herbaceous subjects make this a Scottish Sissinghurst. Paths lead between overflowing colour borders to emerge in little gardens with names such as the Trough Garden and the Camel Garden (the name coming from two raised beds in the centre). A garden such as this needs a visit every month to appreciate it fully.

The second weekend was spent on the west coast, with the Younger Botanic Gardens at Benmore first on the list. This garden is a satellite of Edinburgh, lying just inland of the upper reaches of the Clyde estuary. The

proximity of the Gulf Stream provides the required warmth for plants like *Hoheria*, *Desfontainea* and *Berberidopsis corallina* to thrive. A climate such as this with an annual rainfall of 90in (228.6) is ideal for *Rhododendrons* and we saw many species laid out in their natural series, very much like Wakehurst. Also thriving were a collection of "Garden Conifers" planted out in a formal garden. Forms selected for their shape, colour and habits of growth e.g. dwarf or slow-growing had been planted together to form two long borders with a path running between. The best vantage point to see this, in fact to see the whole garden, is a viewpoint reached by a steeply zig-zagging path up a hillside planted with many species of *Eucalyptus*. From this spot Holy Loch is clearly visible, with its American submarine base and huge cars roaming around displaying number plates headed by the words "State of Virginia"; further afield the Ayrshire Hills can be seen on fine days.

Leaving Benmore we went north up the west coast, through Oban and Fort William and up into Wester Ross literally gasping at the panorama of views, every five minutes the car would grind to a halt and out would come the cameras to record the latest sight.

After a night at a remote youth hostel we arrived at the even more remote, yet famous gardens of Inverewe: Here, so far north, the Gulf Stream still exerts its influence, because although on a latitude with Labrador and Leningrad plants can be grown outside in an almost frost-free climate. The first things to strike us were the *Eucalyptus*, specimens of *E. coccifera* rise to well over 75' (25m) and there is a princely *E. gunnii* over 100' (30m +) near the house. Apart from the host of ornamentals a walled garden with fruit and vegetables is open to walk through, and what plants—specimens that would run away with prizes at places like Southport and Shrewsbury. Inverewe is essentially a large natural woodland garden covering a peninsula jutting out into Lock Ewe, small paths run between beds of *Rhododendrons*, *Lilies*, *Enkianthus*, *Myrtus luna* and so the list goes on. Interesting things like giant Forget-me-nots *Myosotidium hortensia* with its mulch of sea-weed are thoroughly established and the huge leaves of *Gunnera manicata* make an interesting comparison with its tiny kinsman *G. magellanica* found planted below.

The rest of our weekend was spent continuing north into lonely Sutherland, where nature is as naked and untamed as anywhere in Britain, there are no towns and fewer villages than mountain tops. Single track roads lead as far as Durness, when one is just about in the land of the midnight sun. That evening, with the twilight gathering, the sun sinking low over the Atlantic, wreathing itself in colour, all I needed was soft music and a beautiful girl to feel I was in paradise.

KEW CLUB

By Andrew Skinner, Secretary

Kew Club continues to flourish, and we are particularly pleased that over the past year we have been able to stage several large-scale events which have proved popular and have been well attended.

Among these events were the Summer Party when we were honoured by the presence of guests from all over the world, attending the International Legume Conference taking place at Kew at the time; and 'Ye Old Yuletide Gathering'—a Grand Christmas Party with staged entertainment.

This year we are arranging a large number of events of varied appeals, and I shall be very happy to provide an outline and/or details for anyone interested. Please phone 940-1171 extension 202.

Andrew B. Skinner
Secretary to Kew Club

MIXED ADVICE FROM AN EX-KEWITE. Graham Burgess

As every year passes we can look back over our own performance and the performance of others and hopefully say or feel that a reasonable job has been done.

In many cases the seeds of ideas or projects have been sown and the satisfaction comes from knowing that a start has been made. There will be ventures which have made major progress and others giving us the full benefits of their maturity.

Whatever the nature of the work, Botanical, Commercial or Leisure, the driving force will be the minds and energies of men and women. If we are less than complacent then in addition to recognising what has been done we will ask what we could have done if we had thought richer thoughts, organised better and worked harder.

If we ask these questions and add the answers to what we think we can do in future years we will have before us a wide range of possibilities. All Kewites whether Students or those in what might erroneously be called "more responsible" positions should have before them a mixture of possibilities, for ideas are the fruits which we gather in order to focus our effort.

My own opinion is that the Kewite should be a man of several ages i.e. connected to his history; secure and active in the present and curious and thoughtful about the future. His historical involvement with plants has always had a strong economic, therefore commercial, basis but it did not finish there. When Raffles governed Singapore he developed an economy but he was also sensitive to the particular aesthetics associated with plants. Many of the colonies fostered Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Gardens, the sort of leisure they enjoyed we still aspire to.

The Kewites who pioneered abroad had new problems pressed upon them and they never flinched from looking for more. It was hard work but exciting and rich in rewards. On these great plant based economies we based our world wide communication and marketing operation as it was then.

At home, though a little later in time, we saw the first opening of a Public Park in Manchester; hitherto these had been private, much as all the London Squares were. From these early beginnings we have seen the development of Parks in our towns and cities. It has been said that Kew almost operated a closed shop so far as the management of these new leisure facilities were concerned. The Parks were large and the equivalent of the disco played regularly in the bandstands. The larger departments had tropical and temperate houses, echoing Kew. Their management was tough, and quality was the order of the day.

At this time many of the new Leisure Organisations were founded as a means whereby the rich flow of ideas could be disseminated and discussed. I do not think that we should veer away from the fact that our business is to do with plants, soils and climates to mould them on our complex wheels to produce a product suitable to aesthete, scientist or agriculturalist. So in our journals we should avoid verbose jargonistic ways of expressing simple facts.

As for the present, man's technology and pure science is opening up new areas of demand with regard to plants. Bio-mechanisms will be to organic toolmaking what micro-chips are to mineral toolmaking. Information from research is blossoming like a plasma, thus even the worlds' foremost scientists, clutching their "approximate science" as they gaze through "rose tinted electron micro-scopes", do not know what is going to happen next.

Multi-nationals plough multi-millions into tissue-culture in the hope that the tube will replace all those palms as a source of Palm Oil. The Amenity Plant markets in Hawaii, Holland and Germany grow certain ornamental crops by tissue systems already and the Hardy Nursery Stock Industry is having a bit of a flutter. The old Agricultures of the Temperate Regions are going to take a knocking in the future, some of those rampant tropical plants e.g. manihoc are already eroding the price that cereal protein sells out of the Common Market.

To harness these new powers we need efficient management systems but probably more important than this the initial ability to understand what is going on. Though we are very often specialised, the Kew training gives a basis of variation which cannot be equalled elsewhere. The plants range world-wide, their husbandry and subsequent performance is there for us to see. Kew is an amalgam of Scientists of all sorts and Horticulturalists. Contact with the wide range of concepts is an education and source of reference which has no half life, it never runs out.

The presence of the Kew Club, The Mutual Improvement Society etc are essential, and not just to Students. They are the Social/Professional Forums where ideas may arise, where attitudes may be formed. I will say to Students that if you feel "left out" at these affairs, do not worry. Everyone does at first. The worst thing you can do is to stop going, the next worst thing is to go to sleep. In the early stages you have every opportunity to sit and watch. You might then push yourself into some sort of communication, which turns out to be a mess!, but this happens

to everyone. In the course of time you fit in and you reflect on what you learned and you cannot learn it from books or lecturers. You must get in there, for you are the future pillars of our profession. Committees are exactly the same.

I take the trouble to speak of this because I feel that particularly in the leisure area we are suffering from poor communication. Architects and Planners are criticised for messing about and making our work difficult but they are doing their best in the absence of informed and relevant advice from those of us who consider ourselves expert.

I know that there is confusion in some areas of our management. Letters are not answered promptly, sometimes not at all. The "nothing ventured, nothing gained" philosophy becomes "nothing ventured nothing lost".

In the leisure area things are about to change dramatically. The essential elements have always been there. I would say let someone else worry about the swimming pools, the problems are relatively simple. They used to be a separate item together with ice skating and roller skating rinks. So long as those with responsibilities for plants have a say in where the swimming pool goes in respect of other amenities that is enough. Who is going to produce our new Parks? Who is going to find out what people really want to enjoy or need to enjoy? Who is going to take that case and competently compete for funds to implement it?

The Victorian amplification of knot gardening, which we call summer bedding, is all but gone. It is one of the things people want and we should be prepared to compare its loss with the value of other things we consider to be of less value. Remember the Parks Department Glasshouse Collections? Many of them are lost and with them the ability to train young people prior to further education. Well, a similar sort of thing is on the way in. The new shopping centres at Milton Keynes and Peterborough will enclose malls full of Tropical, Australasian Plants. Selection of species and management of them will bring back familiar problems and they will be solved to a great extent by the Horticultural Trade where there is still a great store of expertise. The internal landscaping is as yet totally untouched in any scale.

Then there is Company Leisure, my own involvement. There is great scope for an input of advice about the use of plants in areas where the more passive leisure is envisaged.

The amateur gardener has a growing thirst for information and products. A person with a Kew background should be able to satisfy all his demands and at the same time foster the marvellous spirit which seems to cling tenaciously to so many aspects of our work.

A good example of what can be done in a relatively short time is the Arboricultural Association. It helped make Arboriculture a profession. It began with very active enthusiasts. Like the internal organisations of Kew it needs support i.e. your time and effort.

So once more we come back to you and me and our attitude to our Profession. We must press on. If there are obstacles then we may have

to push them with us, push them aside or go round them. We will be censured, sometimes lose a little but if we are to do a significant share we must press on. I do think it would be a good idea to have a "trumpet blowing" section in the Journal where Kewites could record interesting achievements. ("News of Kewites"! Ed)

LIVING COLLECTIONS DIVISIONS REPORT 1978

By R. I. Beyer, Deputy Curator

At the time of writing Christmas is but a few days away and the usual reminder that I have been allocated an article by the editor of the Journal has sat on my desk for more than a week now. Surrounded by the inevitable flurry of festive arrangements it is difficult to remember all the significant events of the last year. Some that seemed important at the time have now disappeared into oblivion but I will attempt to give a retrospective view of the Gardens activities during the year and offer my apologies to my colleagues if I overlook something they consider important.

One topic with which the Englishman is always able to open up a conversation is the state of the weather; however, 1978 was a very dull affair weatherwise. A mild winter was followed by a reasonable spring by British standards but where did summer go? Dull overcast skies with temperatures rarely reaching a comfortable level failed to bring out bikini clad nymphs let alone the flush of early summer colour which we usually expect. For those of us who were fortunate enough to travel to warmer climates the return to our homeland was somewhat a shock, but more about that anon. The elements suddenly woke up during September, October and early November and at long last we had a welcome view of the sun bringing with it the many shades of autumn we hope for but rarely see. Although the weather was mostly dull little rain fell and by the autumn sprinklers were to be found spurting water on dry ground in an attempt to make good a serious water deficit. The uninformed layman visiting the Gardens in November must have wondered what the professional wizards were up to. Winter finally arrived during December with the normal round of heating problems and everyone pessimistically started preparing for the worst in the New Year—as a severe winter is overdue. The last one we experienced was during 1962/63.

Kewites who had the misfortune to spend some of their misspent youth working in the Ferneries will no doubt be interested to learn that the landscaping of displays in public show houses was continued during the year and House No 2 is now completely changed. The centre benching with its high level path is no more, and students with hangovers must now find alternative hideouts to escape the wrath of their Supervisor.

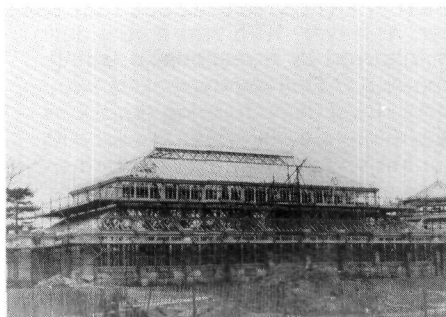
The landscape display has attracted much attention and favourable comment and it is also gratifying to see many plants that previously languished in pots and tubs growing so well in newly formed beds. The



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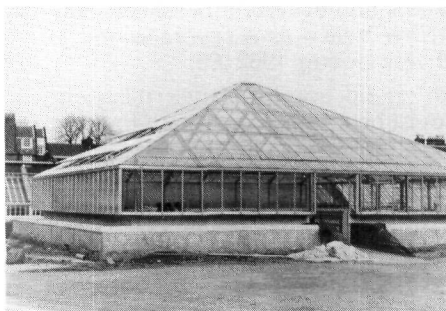
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1. No. 2 (Ferneries) House... is now completely changed.

2. The Temperate House... has sprouted two pristine clean wings...

3. The New Alpine House in the Melon Yard... landscape work will be completed winter '78/79.

4. Wakehurst Place. Tripod in use July '78 to help construct new rock and water features in the 'slips'.

5. Wakehurst Place Field Reserve—bridging a gully along the woodland trail.

larger plants often shelter small fern treasures that were previously confined to the Propagation Pits and now seem to grow much more satisfactorily. Other minor alterations included the opening up of a rock gully in the Rock Garden facing the Iris Garden and improvements to the entrance area at Brentford Gate. The latter has been an eyesore for many years with its overgrown appearance and rough grass but Dutch Elm disease which has decimated the Elm collection created sufficient space to undertake a major spring-clean. The area immediately inside the gate has been closely mown and planted with azaleas so that a visitor is now greeted with the tidy and well kept entrance, and in my opinion the first impression of a garden is one that often lasts the duration of a person's stay and hopefully they will now leave with this same impression. Bedding which is grown along the length of the Broad Walk each year came in for much comment during 1978 as a variety of vegetables and herbs was used. Much of the professional comment was somewhat critical but considerable interest was shown by the public at large which proved that the effect was worthwhile. The scheme will not be repeated in the near future but the effort of doing something unusual I personally think paid off. Kewites who saw it may agree with me or on the other hand may wish to take me to task. (letter to the Editor?! Ed.)

Progress on the building works being undertaken at Kew in recent years has again been a headache but slowly and surely some of the major changes are happening. The Temperate House, if likened to a rising phoenix, has sprouted two pristine clean wings and the main body has been plucked of its covering to expose its rusting skeleton. (see photo—Ed) Unfortunately some of the ribs were found to be in need of replacement, a painful process which must be carried out slowly, and this has put the programme back. It is pleasing to find however, that the creature is now supplied with a modern heating system which comes from a new boiler house in the Stable Yard so it has been possible to give the bowels in the basements a good clear out. Hopefully the hospitalization process will be completed in about twelve months thus alleviating the nightmare of holding plant material in the Propagation Unit which is currently bulging at the seams.

The proliferation of buildings on the Lower Nursery site continues with the completion of three more glasshouse units which have been numbered from 40 to 42. I wonder how long it will be to make the century? Needless to say, there is a serious purpose behind this development, mainly the provisions of modern structures to house the ever increasing important collections of tropical wild source plant material, a high proportion of which have been collected by gardens staff in the field. Progress on the new Alpine House in the Melon Yard has also been delayed for a variety of reasons, however, the landscape work in and around the building will be completed during the winter 78/79 and then the great day will dawn and we will plant it up with many of the rarities that have been gathered together in anticipation. (see photo—Ed)

Wakehurst Place despite its distance from Kew must not be forgotten and though we at Kew think the pace of rural life is not so demanding,

work has been progressing at a frantic speed in an attempt to capitalise on the newly acquired water area on the estate.

The reservoir mentioned in last year's report is now full and due to good planning and liaison with the Water Authority the scars on the surrounding landscape are healing quickly. An area around the perimeter of the part of the reservoir within the estate which was not previously available to the public is gradually being opened up so that a series of trails can be designed for the adventurous who wish to enjoy the beauty of natural woodland and meadow. This area will be kept separate from the rest of the estate and its management policy will be to restore natural habitats where possible. Water skiing I am told is not permissible but some fishing is to be had after dark, if you can avoid the local constabulary! Great effort also continues to be made to improve water features within the formal garden and tripods of fantastic proportions have been built to lift large blocks of local sandstone into place so as to create waterfalls and improve natural water courses. (see photo) This development is almost finished and will be complementary to the work undertaken in previous years to provide areas for the many marginal and aquatic plants which we are unable to grow in quantity at Kew.

Each year brings its special occasion and 1978 was no exception. During July a two week International Conference on Legumes was held at Kew and Roger Polhill, the organiser, was obliged to partake of the complete diet, and no doubt Pea and Bean soup is the last culinary delight he will ever wish to see again. It is pleasing however, to record that the Conference was very successful and there were no major hitches. (see detailed article elsewhere—Ed) During September Kew held a second Conference relating to the rôle of Botanic Gardens in Conservation and the follow-up to a Conference held in 1975. This was organised by Harry Townsend, Assistant Curator, Technical Section, and though of only a week's duration my personal knowledge of the enormous amount of work many Kew staff contributed made it the success it was. Both conferences, I think, illustrate the increasing rôle Kew is playing on an International level and once again the institution is becoming a focal point in the botanical world.

Linked very closely to the International rôle mentioned above has been the increasing involvement of Gardens staff in overseas visits and expeditions. The Curator accompanied the Deputy Director, Mr. P. Green, on a visit in May to China at the invitation of the Chinese authorities. It is expected that this visit will open up contacts with Chinese botanical institutes which have been closed for many years. The Curator managed to get some living plants for the Kew collections and these are the first we have received from behind the Bamboo Curtain for a long time.

I was fortunate enough to visit Mexico for a month during April to give advice on a developing Botanic Garden in Jalapa, Vera Cruz. During this time I managed to see a little of the local flora and despite the usual bureaucracy managed to send to Kew a small consignment of plants from a rich cloud forest area in which I found myself. John Warrington

accompanied by John Woodhams, Peter Edwards and Ken Burras (Oxford Botanic Garden) formed a party to collect living material and herbarium specimens at the base of Mt Roraima in Guyana. Despite using army rations purchased through the Ministry of Defence they survived and achieved their main objectives, and the tropical section now contains a large selection of plant material they managed to get back to Kew safely. John Lonsdale (Wakehurst Place) joined a Kew expedition led by David Cutler to Argentina and though he has only recently returned I understand he had a very challenging and worthwhile trip. Unfortunately at this time we have been unable to find a large consignment of plants that John sent back by air and are concerned that these are still waiting in some remote airport building overseas. Tony Schilling (Wakehurst), as a reward for taming the wilds of deepest Sussex, travelled across the globe to attend the 15th International Horticultural Conference in Sydney, Australia, and from all accounts made good use of his time by extolling the virtues of a satellite garden when he presented a paper at the Conference. He also managed to visit several Australian Botanic Gardens and met some old Kewites. He followed this journey up by using his annual leave to lead a Cooks tour to Nepal, something which seems to have become an annual event in his calendar, and needless to say he collected both living plants and seeds for Kew and Wakehurst. Brian Halliwell has always been an inveterate traveller and not to be outdone spent his annual leave in the eastern states of the Rocky Mountains, botanising and collecting. Leo Pemberton's interests however, are always towards developing education and the student training programme and he was given the opportunity to undertake a study tour of the USA and Canada.

Alan Cook and Jim Keesing commandeered the Wakehurst Landrover and slipped away quietly during September for a month in Greece to collect seeds and some plants of this interesting region. Both reappeared after a month and all at Kew were amazed to see Alan sporting a beard. (see article on this expedition elsewhere in the Journal—Ed)

Sadly we must record the departure from the Gardens of three friends. Jock Slater (Temperate Section) retired at the end of the year leaving the treasures grown in the Australian House to the hands of lesser mortals. Tom White, who journeyed from the West Indies some years ago to become a leading figure in the tree gang, decided it was time to sit back and his happy smile is sadly missed. Paul Potter, who on completing the Kew Diploma Course stayed on as a Supervisor in the Tropical Section, this year decided that the Athletics Club at Kew could do without his support and he has moved on to take an opening with a London Parks Department. Many others have come and gone and, to those who have been omitted and feel they deserve a mention, I apologise sincerely but they will appreciate that space is limited.

On looking forward to the new year, its challenges could be daunting, however a sense of confidence is to be found in all parts of the Gardens and I am sure that the next report will reflect continued progress which after all is the hallmark of our great institution. Why not come back and

visit it again as we only see a few old Kewites each year and are only too pleased to talk about times gone by, and our aims and hopes for the future.

SURVIVAL OR EXTINCTION

By D.W.H. Townsend. Assistant Curator, and Conference Director

The practical rôle of botanic gardens in the conservation of rare and threatened plants; Conference held at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew 12-17 September 1978.

More than 120 delegates from 36 countries met at Kew during the week of 12-17 September to examine and discuss the practical rôle of botanic gardens in the conservation of rare and threatened plants.

This meeting was a follow up of the first Conservation Conference held at Kew in September 1975, where general guidelines were formulated to help Directors and Technical Managers of botanic gardens, and horticulturists generally, to appreciate the rôle that their particular organisation could play in conservation.

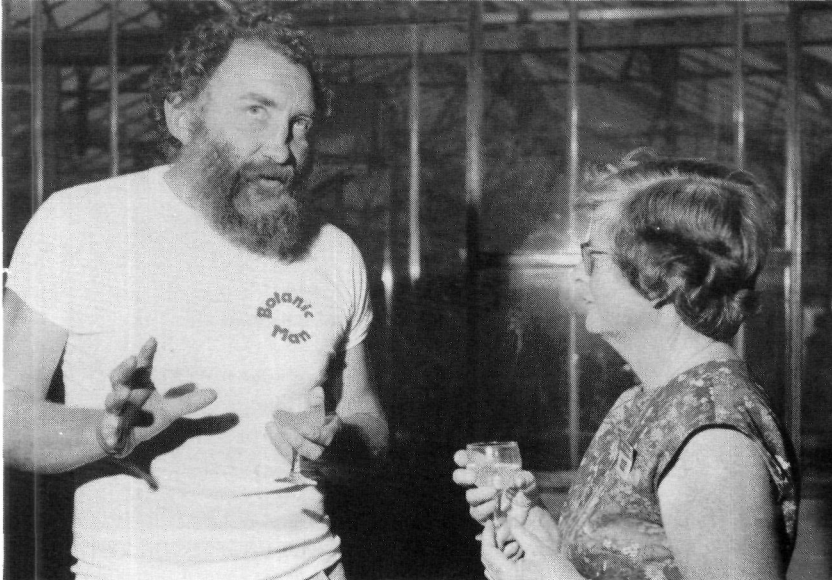
The 1978 Conference looked at ways in which these rôles could be put in to practice, discussed practical problems which had arisen and sought to find realistic solutions, and emphasised the necessity for conservation to be understood by the people of the world at every level from the individual man in the street to the makers of government policy, the influential industrialist, and the press. This highlighted the importance of education within botanic gardens at every level, to complement the skill of the grower and the knowledge of the scientist, with co-operation between botanic gardens another essential component.

Excellent accommodation for delegates was provided at the Froebel Institute, Roehampton Lane, with the majority of the formal sessions taking place in the Jodrell Laboratory Lecture Theatre at Kew.

Professor J.P.M. Brenan, the Director, opened the Conference by welcoming delegates; and Mr. G. Ll Lucas opened the first of the five sections of formal discussion, entitled **Background Information**, by outlining existing conservation organisations, many on a world scale, with whom contact is essential. Dr. D.A. Ratcliffe (Nature Conservancy Council) spoke of the part played by his organisation in the conservation of rare and threatened plants through the chain of nature reserves which it had set up and administered; whilst Mr. S. Wahlberg (World Wildlife Fund, Sweden) illustrated the processes by which 'Project Linnaeus' in Sweden was seeking to educate and arouse the pride of the public in wild life.

Dr. E.E. Gogina, representing the Threatened Plants Committee of the USSR Botanic Gardens Council, and Professor H.B. Rycroft, of the National Botanic Gardens of South Africa (who spoke on behalf of himself and Dr. Hall of the Bolus Herbarium) both presented papers giving examples of specific national policies of conservation through botanic gardens and closely linked nature reserves and habitat preservation in countries with wide variations of climate and habitat, in the section dealing with **National Policies**.

The section on **Information for the Public** began with two complementary papers which discussed ways in which the importance of conservation, and the rôle of the botanic garden, could be put over to the public. The first, by Mr. D. Aldridge of the Scottish Countryside Commission dealt with the approach necessary to interest the individual member of the public; whilst the second, by Dr. David Bellamy of the University of Durham (the 'Botanic Man' of ITV) was concerned with the use of the media in the publicising of conservation and illustrated this with a preview of part of his television series 'Botanic Man'.



MARY BRIGGS, Secretary Botany Society of the British Isles with Dr. DAVID BELLAMY.

Mr. G. Winkel of the School Biology Centre Hanover indicated the emphasis placed on teaching botany and horticulture by practical example in the schools of his city, where his department is concerned solely with the provision of plant materials for educational purposes; whilst Mr. R.I. Beyer underlined the necessity to inform all members of staff of the importance and relevance of their work in order to arouse interest and increase individual achievement at every level.

Conservation was further refined in the section on **Regional Conservation Schemes** which followed; and the requirements and the consequent services of various regions were expressed by Professor B.A. Molski (Botanical Garden of the Polish Academy of Sciences), Dr. D. Bramwell (Jardin Botanico 'Viera y Clavijo', Canary Islands), Dr. S.M. Walters (Cambridge University Botanic Garden) and Mr. E.E. Kemp (Dundee University Botanic Garden). The final section, before the Open Session which closed the formal part of the Conference, covered a

variety of topics related to the practical aspect of conservation within the aegis of the botanic gardens under the title **Cultivation and Support Services**. Mr. J.B. Simmons discussed the plant introduction and distribution policies of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, before Mr. F. Arnklit (Copenhagen Botanic Garden) spoke of setting up a small seed bank for the conservation and distribution of native seeds. This theme was developed by Dr. P.A. Thompson (Wakehurst Place) in his paper on the preservation of plant resources in gene banks.



ERIC CURTIS, Curator Glasgow Botanical Gardens, with PROFESSOR TEHWANG BOK LEE, Professor of Dendrology, Seoul, Korea.

Specific problems of plant conservation were discussed by Mr. L. Olivier (Parc National de Port Cros, Hyeres), Dr. S Snogerup (Institute of Systematic Botany, Lund) and Mr. J.W. Wrigley (Canberra Botanic Garden); whilst both Mr. A. Vovides (Jalapa, Mexico) and Dr. E. de la Sota (Universidad Nacional de la Plata) indicated the considerable problems faced when setting up a new botanic garden, in their cases against the background of Central and South America.

The majority of delegates took part in the tours which followed, when visits were made to gardens and reserves with direct relevance to the theme of the Conference.

The first visit was paid to Wakehurst Place, where delegates were shown the Physiology Section by Dr. P.A. Thompson, and Mr. A.D. Schilling spoke of the European Wetland Flora Conservation Scheme, the Forest Park and the Garden Trail before guiding them round the garden.

Two options were provided the following day, when one group visited the University Botanic Garden at Cambridge under the leadership of Dr.

S.M. Walters, and a second group visited Sissinghurst Place, as an example of a National Trust property, and the National Pinetum at Bedgebury.



Dr. W. T. STERN (Bottom) (British Museum) with Dr. MELVILLE (Herbarium ret'd) who is looking at part of the Proteaceae exhibition from Kirstenbosch, South Africa that was at the Conference.

The last day of the Conference took delegates to two Nature Conservancy Council Reserves, each at a different stage of establishment (the newly opened Reserve at Thursley Common and the well established and popular Reserve at Kingley Vale in Sussex) before visiting the quite recently opened, but already well supported, Queen Elizabeth Country Park at Buster Hill near Petersfield, Hampshire, with its extremely well organised and informative Park Centre.

These visits provided working examples of how the public could be best informed of the need and purpose of conservation in the most easily understood ways; and this was illustrated also by a display of posters and project plans contributed by delegates at the Conference Centre. where discussions had taken place throughout the Conference on the action which should emanate from this week of very worthwhile meetings.

The words of Mr. S. Wahlberg (World Wildlife Fund, Sweden) best summed up the feelings of delegates when he remarked "Let us not go home and pat each other on the back and think that we have achieved something by discussion alone; let us go home and **do** something".

The three working parties which had been convened presented their conclusions to the full assembly of delegates, and the Conference

formally agreed resolutions in the following words;

CONFERENCE ON
THE PRACTICAL ROLE OF BOTANIC GARDENS IN THE
CONSERVATION OF RARE AND THREATENED PLANTS
AGREED CONCLUSIONS

This Conference:

1. Agrees unanimously the following Resolution:

Conscious that the rich tropical floras of the world are now in great hazard, this conference firstly **urges** that a strong network of nature reserves and conservation-orientated gardens should be established throughout the tropics and subtropics, both through the strengthening and development of existing foundations and through the creation of new ones where the need exists; secondly **stresses** how essential it is that all countries where applicable should have a suitable network of national regional botanic gardens to fulfil their fundamental part in the management and conservation of natural resources, while recognising that reserves are the basic focus for such schemes; and thirdly **urges** Institutions throughout the world who are in a position to do so, to offer all possible help in this programme through technical aid, training and the secondment of personnel. To this third aim this Conference urges the setting up of Fellowships to provide a reciprocal interchange between botanic gardens for horticulturists and scientific staff in both the developed and developing regions, with an emphasis on conservation activities, this to be funded by the major multi-national and national corporations.

2. Calls upon the International Association of Botanic Gardens (I.A.B.G.) to clarify its rôle and enlarge its activities, being guided wherever possible by the suggested objectives outlined below:

1. To promote educational programmes within botanic gardens, not only on themes on international plant conservation interest, but on all aspects of the work of botanic gardens and their associated herbaria;
2. To encourage, and wherever possible assist in, the propagation of rare and threatened species, especially within reserves held by other organizations or by the botanic gardens themselves, and in re-introduction work;
3. To promote, and if possible organize, exchange of personnel between gardens, for training, for inclusion on local expeditions, and for increasing general awareness among botanic gardens staff of the holdings, capacities and operational problems and successes of other gardens;
4. To co-ordinate on a continuing basis information on specialist holdings in botanic gardens, with the aim of reducing excessive duplication, of making best use of existing collections, and of

- stimulating special collections on a wide range of taxonomic groups both in seed banks and traditional cultivation;
5. To provide information on request about relevant scientific and technical developments, lists of species maintained in cultivation (where available from gardens), expedition programmes, collecting needs, and to receive from TPC information on which plants are rare and threatened in the wild;
 6. To stimulate the formation of regional groups for the interchange of ideas and pooling of resources, e.g. seed banks;
 7. To establish a system of awards relating to success in achieving these targets.
3. The Conference therefore identifies the urgent need for an organization to promote co-operation between botanic gardens on conservation matters. It invites the Threatened Plants Committee of IUCN to take on an additional commitment, to facilitate communication through an enlarged TPC Newsletter and to circulate lists of threatened plants among gardens to find out which species are in cultivation and where, and to publish the results. The Conference suggests that this programme be funded by small annual subscriptions from botanic gardens and promises full support to a group to be set up by TPC entitled the 'Botanic Gardens Conservation Coordinating Body'.
4. Requests that both guidelines for collectors and leaflets to discourage casual collecting at home and abroad be formulated, agreed and distributed. Further recommendation made by the appropriate working party with regard to 'Distribution of Natural Source Material' and 'Expeditions and Their Aims' will be published in the full proceedings of the Conference which will be published in volume form and will be available from the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew.

D.W.H. Townsend
Conference Director

INTERNATIONAL LEGUME CONFERENCE

By R.M. Polhill Herbarium.

In recent years there have been several very successful meetings in the UK denoted to single families of plants—composites, crucifers, umbellifers and the like. Last year, prompted by colleagues across the Atlantic, Kew joined forces with the Missouri Botanical Garden and the University of Reading to have a two week conference here on legumes from 24 July. Some 350 participants came from 45 countries to consider some of the broader aspects of classifying legumes and to review recent advances in crop science. Special meetings were also arranged by ASCAR (Anglo-Soviet Co-operation on Agricultural Research) on legume breeding and by the International Group for the Study of

Mimosoideae. The Museums mounted an exhibition in the Orangery on the 'World of Legumes'.



Part of the exhibition in the Orangery, "The World of Legumes."

The lectures were held in the Jodrell Laboratory and welcome sustenance came from the Kew Pavilion Restaurant and the Coach & Horses under the shade of the Catalpa, until the agronomists arrived and the heavens opened! Oona Webb, an ex-Kewite with culinary skills now directed to teaching domestic science, laid on the Director's Reception in the Cambridge Cottage Gardens and the mid-conference Saturday lunch. Those from afar resided at the Digby Stuart College in Roehampton, where all came for the Conference Dinners and used the bar to exchange ideas that somehow never seemed quite so good next day. The Mayor of Richmond graced us with a reception at York House and the hardy watched the 'Yeomen of the Guard' at the Tower of London, from under a sea of umbrellas, as a sample of quaint English customs.

The chance for people in various disciplines and from many different institutes to meet and develop ideas towards more extended and co-ordinated research seemed well-timed. The botany of legumes is developing apace as refinements in the study of fine structure and in chemistry open new vistas into the complexities of one of the largest and most widespread of higher plant families. Legumes already provide one-eighth of the world's supply of protein, substantial oils and carbohydrates, a vital rôle in nitrogen fixation and, especially in the tropics, many uses in the management of land resources and amenities. The proceedings of the Conference will be published by HMSO in two volumes, 'Advances in Legume Science', edited by A.H. Bunting & R.J. Summerfield, and 'Advances in Legume Systematics' edited by R.M. Polhill & P.H. Raven, in the latter part of 1979 at £15 per volume. I shall be pleased to send advertisements to anyone interested.

LIVING COLLECTIONS DIVISION EXPEDITION TO THE PINDUS MOUNTAINS OF NORTHERN GREECE AUGUST—SEPTEMBER 1978

By J. L. S. Keesing. Living Collections Division Scientific Liaison

During 1977 a three-man expedition to northern Greece was approved for autumn 1978 with the main objective of collecting seeds for the Living Collections and for the Seed Bank, but two of the original party could not continue with plans for the work and in mid-April 1978 I was asked if I could complete the planning and organisation, and take Alan Cook, the third member of the original team. The opportunity was such a wonderful one that I immediately agreed in spite of having no idea at the time of how much was involved in getting ready for such an expedition. I had been to Poland for a month in 1976 with Ian Beyer and Tony Schilling (see *Kew Guild Journal* 1976, p. 471—475) but that tour of conservation areas had been organised for us by the Polish Academy of Sciences, and I did not have to handle any of the formal arrangements.

I decided on the period 19th August to 22nd September because Alan had to be back in England for his 25th wedding anniversary on 25th September. Although this meant that we should probably miss seeing many of the autumn bulbs, we were assured of a good seed harvest because Greece had had a particularly wet early spring, massive numbers of spring flowers, and a good summer. We were to use the Wakehurst diesel Landrover and planned to drive through France and Italy to Bari and cross by ferry to Greece. Notes on advice from various specialist botanists had already provided ideas of some of the plants we should be looking for, and very helpful discussions with Dr Peter Thompson and Roger Smith at Wakehurst, who had driven to Greece on previous collecting expeditions, gave me much vital information on how to complete our preparation. Alan then had the task of checking the Seed Bank voucher specimens in order to plan seed collections, while I continued to chase essential formalities.

It was less than two weeks to our departure date when the vehicle registration document was traced (the vehicle had been in Kew's possession for over eight years but no-one had seen this document, without which it could not go overseas) and obtaining all the vital insurance and legal documents seemed to take so long that it was hard to believe that the expedition would start! Some of our Greek letters of approval with suitable translations, and news of definite contacts in Greece only arrived days before we were due to leave England, and collection of the Landrover from the service station only left us one-and-a-half clear days. At last, however, on the afternoon of Friday 18th August I had the Landrover outside my office with a heap of food supplies, spare parts, camping and cooking equipment, presses, boxes, bags etc. and files of maps and official documents all ready and in order.

After packing and repacking three or four times during the evening and following morning I collected Alan from his Ealing home on Saturday morning and at last I believed that the expedition was beginning to

happen! We drove to Folkestone for the ferry to Boulogne and then twenty miles or so into France before camping for the night. Alan was self-appointed cook—in name and in deed—much to my relief, especially after my first effort at making soup resulted in a pan full of something like cow-heel glue, and we enjoyed our first of many meals using military supply packs. We travelled through France to Italy via the Mt. Cenis pass and then down the long east-coast roads of Italy to the ancient port of Bari where Alan was excited to find strange weeds growing between the paving stones—the first botanising of the trip. Bari is just over 1500 miles from London including the ferry crossing.

Just before mid-day on 25th August we docked at Igoumenitsa, 200 miles south-east of Bari, the northernmost port on the west coast of Greece, and after a very thorough check by customs officers and helpful advice on roads and conditions we tried to find the local Landrover agent. The speedometer cable had broken a few miles north of Bari, but in spite of replacing it twice we had to go without the help of the speedometer for the rest of the expedition—on one occasion it had taken a mechanic (at Kelly's garage, believe it or not) nearly three hours to find a small bolt to replace a lost one. By the time we had reached Greece I had become thoroughly accustomed to the vehicle and its noises and peculiarities so there was no difficulty in controlling speed, but our distances had to be calculated on roadsigns and maps. Alan had difficulties with his hearing aid and was not happy without the speedometer to assist driving, so I became driver for most of the rest of the expedition.

During the roaring hot, dry afternoon we drove inland to Ioannina, the main town of the northwest mountain region, lying on the western shore of a large lake. Here we had an appointment to meet the Forestry Director and his staff. The Director of the Goulandris Museum of Natural History in Athens had arranged this meeting to provide any advice we needed on seed collecting, and we were given a free hand to collect from wild plants anywhere in the area. Our plan was to make several three to four day incursions into the high mountain village areas from the main more or less circular route from Ioannina to Konitsa, Grevena and Metsovon. This main road is a very good, well surfaced route, and although many of the roads into the mountain villages are well used their surfaces are mainly compacted local stones and rocks and they are subject to blockage by rock and soil slips during storms and heavy rain. The mountain villages do not have supplies of motor fuel and it is necessary to go to the main towns for this. We were told in one of the large villages that the roads are poor and fuel supplies only available in the towns because money for improvements goes to the south to encourage the tourist trade. We felt that it was an advantage for the mountain villages to remain unspoilt by tourism especially when we saw the tourist goods and influences in the towns we visited, but of course the local people also need money for improvement of their own situation.

There is a good camp site on the lake shore at Ioannina and apart from this we camped out "in the wilds"—with the local farmers' and villagers'

approval because freelance camping is not allowed in Greece. Our first base was near the village of Monodendrion which lies near the south end of, and attracts a fair number of tourists to, the thousand-foot deep, ten-mile long (including a branch gorge) Vikos Gorge 25 miles due north of Ioannina.

On the grassy slopes with limestone boulder outcrops were hundreds of plants of two species of **Eryngium** attracting very large numbers of butterflies, beetles and flies to their nectar, **Euphorbia myrsinites** with its trailing stems of spirally arranged blue leaves, **Cirsium affrum** and various thistles including the very stately flowering stems of **Onopordum** sp. One of the commonest plants of this and other areas was one of the dodders—**Cuscuta** sp. which was found on a wide range of host-plants including **Eryngium**, **Euphorbia**, **Melilotus**, **Pterocarpus**, **Urtica**, **Anthemis** and **Dianthus**. Our meadow campsite also produced flowers of **Scilla autumnalis** and two **Allium** species coming into flower before any sign of rain.

Close to the Gorge near Monodendrion is an extensive area of horizontally split limestone stacks which supply the local people with excellent building and roofing material, and which provide the plant hunter with a veritable treasurehouse of plants in very specialised microhabitats. In the area we found several species of **Sedum**, two **Saxifraga** species, **Dianthus**, **Silene**, **Stachys**, and also collected a few seeds from a **Ramonda** species of which we discovered about half-a-dozen plants on northfacing sides of two closely-linked stacks. Trees giving additional shade in some places included **Cornus**, some of which were very large and old, **Carpinus** and **Quercus**. Large herds of goats and flocks of sheep and mixed herds too graze wherever they can get, but the limestone stacks protected many plants.

After three days in this area and a day back in Ioannina we drove to the villages of Aristi and Papikgon (pronounced Papington) at the northern end of the Gorge. In the river valley area (Voidomatis) between these mountain villages we found an extensive area of **Colchicum autumnale** growing on the river bank in fairly deep shade, and a few plants also out in the open grass of the nearby meadows. Wild tortoises were also common in this area and near Igoumenitsa too, and seemed often to move around in pairs.

On two occasions shepherds asked why we had not brought our families with us, and could not understand it even when I explained that we were on business, not holiday! One of them assumed that Alan was my "Señorita" until I pointed out the stubble on his chin which by that time was just about learning to look like a beard! Conversations with the local people were mainly in German and sometimes in French, both of which I can manage reasonably well for simple communication; unfortunately I had not had time, before setting out, to learn any Greek, except a couple of greetings, and "yes" and "no". Many of the older people speak some German, but in order to explain to younger shepherds in particular what we were doing I used the Greek translations of letters of introduction which I always kept with me.

Although the late evenings were quite cool, the weather had been very sunny and hot during the days, but during the 31st August clouds had been gathering over the mountains above us and I had heard distant thunder from about mid-morning; during the afternoon we had sheltered from some very heavy rain which cleared enough for us to camp during the evening. By nine that night, however, a really violent thunderstorm broke right over us, and raged with strong gusts of wind and almost continuous lightning for three hours, by which time the wind had pulled our fly-sheet loose causing rain to come in through the tent. We bundled all our possessions into the sheets lining our sleeping bags after hurriedly getting dressed again, and spent the rest of the night in the cold Landrover. The next morning brought sunshine again to dry us and everything else out, and although the storm had caused a lot of earth and stones to flow onto the roads, they were still passable. The sun dried the ripened seeds well and allowed us to get on with collecting, but the area was moist enough throughout the summer for the beautiful Oriental Planes (**Platanus orientalis**) to remain fresh and green.

The villages of Monodendrion, Vikos and Papikgon gain by having the rocks on which they are built ready-made as building materials, and in the last village in particular the streets and paths, house walls and even roofs were totally constructed of local stone (and timber). But these villages were in a dry area and when we were there water was in fairly short supply, but still available. The village of Aristi was the first we came to with water available for all to use from street taps, and all of the other villages we visited had plentiful supplies, but lost out in terms of building materials. Roofing in particular had to be imported—in the well-to-do areas tiles were used but in some villages corrugated metal sheeting was commonly employed.

The first town on the road north from Ioannina is Konitsa (about 62 miles away) where we stocked up on fuel, fresh fruit and bread, all of which were very cheap indeed. From Konitsa we drove west into the mountains to the village of Pades at an altitude of 4000'. Pades is close to the second highest mountain in Greece—Mt. Smolikas which rises to 8650', and which is outstripped only by the "Home of the Gods" Mt. Olympus. We stayed near Pades for four-and-a-half days and it was here that we had some never-to-be-forgotten experiences.

On one occasion we followed a mountain stream upwards, collecting seeds **en route** of **Silene**, grasses, a plum with very tasty fruits, and some other small trees, and studying the flora of very interesting wet runs on the scree slopes. Here we found Grass of Parnassus (**Parnassia palustris**) and a species of **Pinguicula** with very pale purple flowers growing in bare shale and surviving only because of constant moisture. In this particular site there were no mosses at all and it seemed odd to see the Butterwort in such a situation. We decided to climb up the steep bank of this river "gully" to a high ridge and by the time we realised that the rock was really too unstable for easy climbing by amateurs, we had no choice but to carry on upwards. The major part of the slope was made up of loose shale with large rocks in it, but although many of these rocks

were heavy enough to hold a man's weight they were by no means stable. We each clambered up different sides of a smaller gully for over a thousand feet before we met on the ridge above at 5950', and at times had clung to roots of the few pines that managed to keep a foothold in the shale. It was worth every effort, however, and I was delighted to be confronted at the top of the climb by a tiny *Alyssum* species—a genus of which I was particularly keen to collect as many species as possible. Some of these plants are capable of accumulating relatively enormous amounts of nickel in their leaves and are important in research work for which I hoped to provide material. This beautiful plant was the first of five species to give positive results when tested for high nickel content.

We spent an hour or so on the ridge collecting seeds of grasses, composites and a *Sorbus* species and then descended by an easier route among large numbers of *Buxus sempervirens*, which still had some seeds suitable for collection, and then through pines lower down.

Two days later we decided to climb higher on Smolikas but clouds remained very low all day and we spent much of the time climbing through heavy mist and rain. We went through pine forests to high alpine meadows at 5700' and 6700' and in spite of the dreadful weather we collected other *Alyssum* species, *Sedum* species, a *Biscutella* and some others. We also saw our first *Sternbergia* which was hardly visible to me through my rain-splashed glasses, and then a little farther on a salamander paddled across the muddy track. In the mountain forest we came across two lumber camps and tried to ask our way down to the village because there was a confusion of many tracks used by the foresters in the area, and it had been impossible all day long to see the mountain summit. It was nearing dusk when at last we were directed to a run down which tree trunks were sent to the road below, and we came in sight of the metal roofs of the village houses just as darkness fell.

After returning to Konitsa we went farther north and then east over rolling mountain meadows and through beechwoods to the large, important village of Samarina which is a major centre for the wool industry of the area, and thence to Grevena for fuel. To give some idea of climate, Samarina often had winter snow lying until April. The river gorge between Grevena and Milea presented us with another exciting find—I had hoped that we should be able to collect *Aesculus hippocastanum*—yes, it is only the common Horse Chestnut, but the Pindus Mountains of northern Greece and southern Albania are its only natural home. Here we found three trees, close to the water's edge, only small and nothing like the grand specimens the tree makes in western Europe, but with fully-formed fruits which we were delighted to collect. Growing on the same bank of the river were plants of a small wand-like shrubby *Euonymus* and also a *Sorbus* with branches well laden with bright red fruits, both extremely attractive and well worth our climb to reach them.

In the meadows beyond the gorge we also found more of the autumn bulbs bursting into flower—*Colchicum* and *Sternbergia* species. The rain which had started to soak us on Smolikas continued with us for

several days, apart from short breaks when we were able to dry out, and it was surprisingly cold in the beautiful tourist centre of Metsovon where we stayed for one night. The main road back to Ioannina was excellent but heavy rain had caused many small rock falls. When we camped again at Ioannina the weather changed and our last four days in Greece were beautifully sunny and warm. Although we were discomforted by the wet weather and our seed collecting had been reduced because of it, it had brought on many autumn bulbs for us and we were lucky enough to find two species of *Sternbergia*, another *Colchicum* and a species of *Biarum* (or perhaps two). Although the best time of year to visit Greece for flowers is mid-to late-spring, and we missed many because we came for seeds we found many beautiful shrubs laden with coloured fruits, and also saw the beauty of plants dried in the sun ready to shed their ripe seeds.

While based at Ioannina we found the remains at Dodoni where the most ancient oracle to Zeus was sited. This was the only archaeological site we visited and the enormous proportions of the theatre and temple remains were very impressive. Large numbers of *Sternbergia* flowers and *Cyclamen hederacifolium* were amongst the ruins, and the latter in particular showed a very wide range of shape and shade of flowers. The dry seed heads of *Acanthus* species seemed to be particularly well-placed amongst the remains of ancient Greek architecture.

Our expedition had resulted in just over 300 collections of which 270 were of living material (mainly seeds, but including a few plants), and all of our living collections were supported by herbarium vouchers. The only mishaps, apart from the broken speedometer cable, had been the loss of Alan's hat which he had left at one of our lunch stops in the forest, and the occasion when a wasp flew into the Landrover and found its way into my shirt! I had handled scorpions, centipedes and spiders, including the "dreaded Tarantula" (*Lycosa* species), had been close to hornets' nests to photograph them, and safely and confidently picked up three small horned vipers and a field adder, all without any trouble at all, only to be stung by a wasp which lost its way!

Our "worthy steed", the Landrover, carried us safely over 3750 miles of all sorts of roads from French and Italian motorways to narrow farm tracks and through mud pools, and then through dense fog in northern France, and brought us back to London by early evening on the 22nd September. Our "souvenirs" of the expedition include a collection of over four hundred photographic transparencies which I took to record as much as possible of the journey and plant hunting, and Alan now sports a well-trimmed beard as evidence of some of our hair-raising experiences.

In closing I should like to thank the Expeditions Committee at Kew for their confidence in giving me this opportunity, and all the Greek people we met—although some were amused and even a little bemused at our collecting seeds of wild plants, all were extremely helpful and friendly.

(Note on place names: There are many variations of spelling of Greek place names as well as different names for the same place in some instances. This is caused partly by problems of transliteration from the written and spoken languages. In Greek B is pronounced as V, hence most maps have Bikos Gorge; Ioannina may be spelled with an initial J; Pindus frequently appears as Pindhos, and—kg—in a word is pronounced—ng—as in Papikgon.)

SEARCHING FOR CEROPEGIAS IN KENYA

by DAVID FIELD, Herbarium Division

While on an expedition to Kenya and Tanzania in the company of Nigel Hepper, I made the acquaintance of Patricia Powys and her husband Gilfrid. We spent a profitable and exciting weekend on their farm near Rumuruti during April 1975. Amongst their hobbies is a deep interest in collecting and cultivating succulent plants, in particular the genus **Ceropegia**, and so on receiving an invitation to accompany them on a wide-ranging search of localities where these plants are known or might be expected to occur I was delighted when official permission was given for me to take up this offer during the summer of 1977.

The outgoing flight was rather tedious and uneventful and I arrived at Nairobi in the early hours of 5 June, where I was met by the Powys family. Our first and luckily only puncture was in the centre of the city and many friends passed by, all too busy to lend a hand but quite willing to give a word of advice or a merry quip. The journey from Nairobi to Lake Naivasha, where we were to pick up our collecting equipment, soon refreshed my memory of the great variety of African roads and their effect on my anatomy. Here we met Mrs. E. Polhill, who has presented many specimens accompanied by her beautiful drawings to the Kew Herbarium over the years. Unfortunately we were only able to stay long enough to enjoy some tea and stretch our legs before we continued on our way to Rumuruti, arriving just before midnight.

Several days were spent driving North, South, East and West of the farm through a great variety of vegetation types collecting **Ceropegia** species and other Asclepiadaceae. The country around the farmhouse has an astonishing number of wild animals which regularly put in an appearance during our forays but I was not lucky enough to see any of the big cats. The evenings were completely different from those at home because the "mod. cons." were shared by numerous geckos and frogs as well as thousands of insects, some demanding my blood. "Early to bed and early to rise" took on a new meaning while living with real enthusiasts, and shaving with a wet razor in one hand and a torch in the other was a novel experience. The first evening after dinner, I was given a

torch and told to look out for any puff adders on my way back to the guest house. It only occurred to me later that I had not been told what to do if I saw one: run away, stand still or yell for help. Much to my disappointment I never found one.

A week after I arrived, Gilfrid was to fly to his ranch on the Galana River and he offered to take me along. An earlier experience of flying in such an aircraft did little to make me enthusiastic but my fears were groundless, if you will forgive the unintentional pun, and my stomach behaved well. My stiff upper lip came in useful when Gilfrid switched over to automatic and started to write letters. The views, especially along the edge of the Aberdare Mountains were most spectacular and I was able to recognise part of the route traversed in 1975. At Nairobi we met Dr. Peter Bally and then flew on South, landing on the Yatta Plateau, after making sure that no rhino were about. In contrast with the North, here the vegetation was in poor condition with the whole area having a dry, desolate and deserted appearance. We eventually arrived at Galana for a very welcome lunch, but then in order not to lose the habit, Peter Bally and I were taken in another aircraft to Dakabuko Hill. As we flew over the ranch, small groups of elephant, gazelle, ostrich and other game were seen looking like toys from a child's Noah's Ark. The buffeting winds and the tiny hill-top landing strip gave a new dimension to botanical expedition work.

The next day was spent with my feet on the ground, journeying a hundred miles to do some shopping and visit Peter Bally's Yheb nut plantation. Tsavo East National Park still presents a bleak picture of devastation wrought by drought and too many elephants. Waterfalls fascinate me and we visited Lugard's Falls where the Galana River rages through a deep and narrow gorge with numerous cataracts and whirlpools. To obtain a worthwhile photograph of such a scene one would have to be lowered into the gorge, but my ingenuity and courage failed me. The sight of hyenas, an elephant enjoying a swim, and crocodiles made an interesting end to the day. Flying back to Nairobi next morning I had a superb view of the snows of Kilimanjaro glistening in the dawn light. After a morning's work at the East African Herbarium we went to Gilfrid's father's farm on the slopes of Mount Kenya. Flying through the evening storms, we arrived at Rumuruti safe and sound and glad to be back on terra firma.

A rest day followed when I frantically dealt with my collections to date, notes and correspondence. We were up before dawn again and then off to the airstrip, disturbing the nocturnal creatures of the bush. Gilfrid and I were joined by Jamie McCloud, the farm manager and Jane Roberts for this trip to the Cherangani Hills. It is difficult not to become repetitive in the use of superlatives in describing the incredible scenery of the Rift Valley. Flying over Lake Baringo we approached the formidable obstacle of the escarpment with dense cloud obscuring the top which was our destination. The plane had to circle in order to gain height and clear the top, and occupied with my camera I was unaware that the other passengers were extremely doubtful concerning our arrival. However we

soon landed at Kaptagat and after a leisurely breakfast began an interesting day collecting in the Cherangani forests. This day was very nearly my last, because after returning wet and tired in the evening I slumped senseless on the bathroom floor. In these circumstances I could only think of what an unspectacular way to go this was, nothing so romantic as being eaten by lions or trampled by elephants. Had it not been for one of those fortuitous chains of events involving the breaking of a key in the lock, you might have been reading about this in another section of the Journal.

A little shaky but otherwise fit, the next day I went for a drive down the Tambach Escarpment to the Kerio valley in a Land-Rover. The speedometer of this vehicle showed an acceleration from 0 to 70 mph in 30 seconds and the radiator needed to be refreshed at every mountain stream. Here, as in some other places, the clouds of butterflies fluttering above the streams and drinking at the edges made a beautiful and memorable sight.

Returning to Rumuruti a visit was made to Longopito in the Northern Frontier District. The sparse vegetation in this arid **Acacia** country seems to produce exclusively horrid, spiny fruits which catch on to shoes, socks, clothing and even skin when you try to dislodge them. Over an hour's active searching in the blazing sun revealed two plants of an undescribed species of *Ceropegia*. To us these insignificant looking plants were a fine reward.

Being unable to identify noises in the night, I frequently went back to sleep after being disturbed in my tent, only to be informed that it was lions on the prowl for food. A large pack of wild dogs was seen on our next dawn departure and were entertaining to watch from the safety of the vehicle. On the road to Subukia we passed through forest patches, some horribly devastated, and then on through sisal plantations. The **Acacia** country towards Marigat was more productive in *Asclepiadaceae* and a number of places were explored up to the gorge. The Land-Rover managed to ford the wide and fast-flowing torrent near Kampi Ya Samaki where we hoped to camp. A pleasant day was spent visiting Samatian Island in Lake Baringo and on the way back in the boat the Africans thought it great fun to take up the cry of "don't panic", which had become my catch phrase.

Next morning we collected on the cliffs to the west of the lake and then began journeying North-East towards Tangulbei, setting up camp for the night in beautiful and seemingly deserted country. Hardly had we begun when a lone Suk hunter, dressed in skins and complete with spears, arrived and wanted to stay with us. Later he departed leaving us to eat our supper under the stars. In the morning I was investigating a climbing *Asclepiad* when I felt a sharp pain in my back and thought it was a thorn. Receiving several more jabs simultaneously we realised it was an attack by hornets and hurriedly gave up scientific observations. The country further on where we had hoped to search for *Ceropegias* was found to be much grazed by the herds of local tribes and this combined with rapidly worsening weather and road conditions persuaded us to return to the farm.

My last few days at Rumuruti were spent in dealing with the collections and making ready for the second half of the trip to the coastal region of Kenya. I mentioned to Gilfrid that I had never sat on a horse and it was decided to remedy this lack of experience before I left the farm. The creature provided was extremely docile and needed much persuasion to move at all. We also went to see Gilfrid's herd of camels. These fearsome creatures made dreadful noises and gnashed their teeth when instructed to lower themselves to the ground. Demonstrating how safe it was to mount one, Gilfrid was almost launched into space. The offer of a ride could not be resisted and once astride it was more comfortable than the horse and I might suggest it as an alternative method of transport for future expeditions.

My final flight to Nairobi was made unforgettable by the weather. Beyond the Aberdare mountains, we were flying over a solid layer of cloud when the pilot casually mentioned that we would have to drop down through a hole. If there was one, I never saw it and when we emerged below the clouds the aircraft seemed to be brushing the tops of the trees. The views from this height are quite unique, but I was too busy looking for power lines and other dangerous obstacles to appreciate the landscape. However, by following the valleys we eventually made our way to an uneventful touch-down at Wilson's airport.

Part of the weekend in Nairobi was spent working at the East African Herbarium and an afternoon trip to the Nairobi Game Park in the company of Mike Gilbert. While collecting ephemerals in a swamp, we attracted the attention of many passing cars whose occupants were concerned for our safety but the predators obviously have little taste for botanists. On Sunday we travelled through the Ngong Hills to the prehistoric site of Ol Orgasalie before beginning our journey South.

On the Monday night we camped on the estate of Robin Stanley, not very far from the main road but in quite wild country and frequented by buffalo and other game. In the dewy dawn we did some collecting in the dense bush but no Asclepiads or buffalo were encountered before breakfast. The journey to Bushwakers Camp on the bank of the Galana River below the Yatta Plateau is rather blurred in my memory due to a lapse of my normal healthy state. During the next few days we travelled to Voi and through the Tsavo National Park to the Galana Ranch where we enjoyed a blissful evening on the riverside. Off again towards the coast we collected some fine *Ceropegias* in the denser parts of the Jilore Forest. Near Malindi I had a very brief glimpse of the Indian Ocean before reaching our destination for the night at the home of the Powys's friends, Bob and Catherine Polhill. I was enjoying my first cooked meal for some days when I was startled by a loud crash and expected the house to collapse on top of us. We were reassured by the news that this would probably go on all night and was only due to ripe mangos falling on the roof. Exhaustion enabled sleep to continue until 3.40 a.m., when the noise of the mango bombs finally penetrated my subconscious and an early start was made to explore the coastal forest near Kilifi. A profitable and enjoyable day ended on Taru Hill where we camped just below the summit in rather devastated vegetation but with magnificent views

across the plains below. The next day we broke camp with a local audience enjoying the strange antics of botanists at work.

Descending from Taru we were surprised to find blasting in progress on our route of the previous day. Locating a safe detour, we collected along the pipe-line track which is parallel with the main road. At our lunch break it was decided that our strenuous efforts deserved the treat of a night's stay at the Teita Hills—Salt Lick Lodge. After dark I watched entranced as hundreds of buffalo arrived, followed by a great number of elephants and other game. The elephants came to drink from the lily ponds around the hotel and we were just out of reach of the elephants' trunks. This was a very thrilling experience which I would recommend to anyone who can afford Hilton Hotel prices.

My last day on safari was something of an anticlimax since it was spent in driving round the Teita Hills vainly trying to reach the forest remnants on its peaks. The roads were hazardous after rain and extremely steep and even with local advice the forest remained stubbornly inaccessible. When we found that our route was slowly but surely going down, it was too late to turn back and the long drive back to Nairobi began.

I hope that this brief outline of my visit to Kenya gives some impression of the delights and frustrations which always go hand in hand with expedition work. For me the collections and photographs help to recall the happy memories and the hospitality and assistance given by everyone I met.

BRIGHTON PARKS DEPARTMENT—PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

By M. J. Griffin. Director

Over the years the development of the town's open space has been synonymous with the advancement of municipal horticulture, both nationally and internationally.

Whilst the past is reasonably well documented and the present often too obvious, the future must always hold a certain amount of doubt and as each year passes and problems are overcome, there appear a never-ending array of new question marks on the horizon.

The Department has been operative for close on a hundred years. Pigskin-bound report books with "copper-plate" writing start in 1880 and since that time there have been only five Chief Officers:—

- 1883 James W. Shrives (Head Gardener)
- 1913 George Ward (Superintendent)
- 1920 Captain Bertie MacLaren (Superintendent)
- 1951 Ray Evison (Superintendent and later Director)
- 1975 Mike Griffin (Director).

Some two hundred years ago, in 1765, the illustrious Dr. Johnson, whilst visiting Brighton, wrote—

"If one had a mind to hang oneself for desperation at being obliged to live there, it would be difficult to find a tree on which to fasten the rope"

By 1880 it is clear that the development of the ornamental gardens was well advanced, no doubt having received stimulus following the passing of the Public Health Act in 1875.

One of the basic essentials to any successful ornamental area is a pleasant green sward under the feet and a background well divorced from the starkness of bricks and mortar. Were we to receive a visitor from Dr. Johnson's time, they would find Brighton a very different place from an arboricultural point of view and it would not be difficult to find an individual tree for each of the town's present 160,000 inhabitants were they felt driven to consider such desperate measures as those he had contemplated.

The Parks Department's original brief was to maintain and improve decorative gardens, churchyards, etc., at a time when recreation meant a walk in the gardens on Sundays; a sixty-hour-plus week for six shillings left little time for anything else. Now the passing years have seen the arrival of the forty-hour-minus week. Twenty hours of time for free choice recreation. Many choose outdoor activities and it is to meet this demand that our main efforts have been directed in recent years.

The Department has some claim to have been in the forefront of Parks development for many years. It was the first to systematically remove iron railing surrounds to park and let the passer-by look in; it developed a system of colour blending in its floral displays—still unique in this country but much copied abroad; the best equipment has always been sought—for example, they were the first to move semi-mature trees by machine; the first to adopt the output-doubling hydraulically-operated gang mower; it has the largest collection of lilacs in the world outside America and the largest rock garden in Britain and, lest the list become tedious, much else besides.

Today, the prime function of the Parks Department is to improve the quality of life of the residents of the town by maximising the potential of public parks, sports areas, open spaces and pleasure grounds for beauty, sport and recreation.

This Department is responsible for the administration, construction, maintenance and improvement of all the open spaces under the control of the Amenities Committee. It also undertakes landscape architectural services including construction and maintenance on behalf of other land-owning committees and the County Council, including landscaping around recently-completed building projects.

In all, some 2,546 acres of public open spaces are controlled by the Department. Additionally, there are over seven million square metres of grass verges; 140 acres of allotments divided into some 1,700 individual plots; 200 acres of land around schools; two eighteen-hole golf courses; 500 acres of commercial woodlands and 12,000 street trees. The 36-acre central nursery was constructed in 1956 and it produces some 600,000 bedding plants, 150,000 plants for Civic decoration and 75,000 trees and shrubs annually. The Department's budget is £1,555,000 and the present staffing levels 275 manual workers and 20 officers.

The first day entry in the report books was of a routine nature and in those days—indeed, until the entries stopped on the 1st November, 1950—a weekly reference was made detailing the work staff were engaged upon. On the 10th December, 1913, there was agreement to a new bowling green in Preston Park at a cost of £335 (what chance a return to that costing system!). In 1920 the Committee were recommended to purchase a new cart-horse to replace one which died during the war—at a cost of £90.

In 1929 we see that the incomparable Captain MacLaren (Mac) attended the Annual Conference of the Association of Parks and Botanic Gardens Superintendents at Manchester—incidentally his ornate certificate as a Fellow Member of the Association (now the Institute of Park and Recreation Administration) is still in the Department's head office. The town and its officers have continued their involvement with the Institute from that time onwards with succeeding Chief Officers holding prominent positions. Brighton, as one of the leading conference towns in the country, has hosted a number of Parks Conferences, the Third World Congress being held here in 1967.

Vandalism is nothing new. In 1933 note is made of eight new trees having been damaged in the Old Steine; replacements were planted at a cost of ten shillings each. With the pay restraint of recent years one wonders how the present Government would have reacted to the demands of May 1883 when a 33 % increase was agreed—from 9/- to 12/- per week!

If one were seeking to give a prize for inventiveness, the proposal that seventy glow-worms should be placed in the grounds of the Royal Pavilion must rate very highly: we read that they were "thoroughly appreciated by visitors".

Thumbing through the pages of these books makes fascinating reading, giving an insight into the trials and tribulations as well as the successes of those days. As one reads, one cannot but reflect that many of their problems are not dissimilar to those of today; perhaps one day someone will have time to compile a history of the Department's activities.

To look to the future is no easy task and I have never felt particularly gifted at crystal-ball gazing (some that know me may even doubt that I had any particular gift towards horticulture!), but I do know that as time passes those in charge of large Departments seem to move further and further away from their basic profession.

With the 1975 Local Government Re-organisation, Brighton retained its separate Parks and Gardens Department but it was reorganised to include several Cemeteries, a Crematorium and Mortuary.

The 1st April, 1979 sees further changes in train as on that date, after nearly 100 years as a Parks and Gardens Department, the title changes to that of Parks and Recreation, thus recognising the considerable change in emphasis that has taken place in recent years. In setting up a comprehensive Recreation Section in the Department, the Council are

transferring to the Parks organisation their three outdoor swimming pools, one Victorian indoor pool soon to be superseded by a new three-pool indoor swimming complex that is now under construction and due to open in January, 1980. Also, their "Withdean Sportsman" Public House and one or two other minor responsibilities are transferring to the Parks organisation. These changes have caused there to be a basic re-think of the "traditional" base of the present Department and, whilst hopefully there will be few obvious outward changes, the future holds many challenges and certainly much hard work.

In 1979 it looks as though the town will build an all-weather athletics facility of regional significance; with the completion of the Municipally-owned and run 5,000-seater Conference Centre, the Department has become involved in large-scale "permanent" floral decorations and with three new glasshouses now under construction, it is likely to become involved in hydroculture; besides this we endeavour to maintain all that which we have been handed over the years, overcoming shortages of oil, weather and staff problems—but at least there is seldom a dull moment!

GALLIPOLI

By John L. Norris AHRHS. Commonwealth War Graves Commission
(Retd)

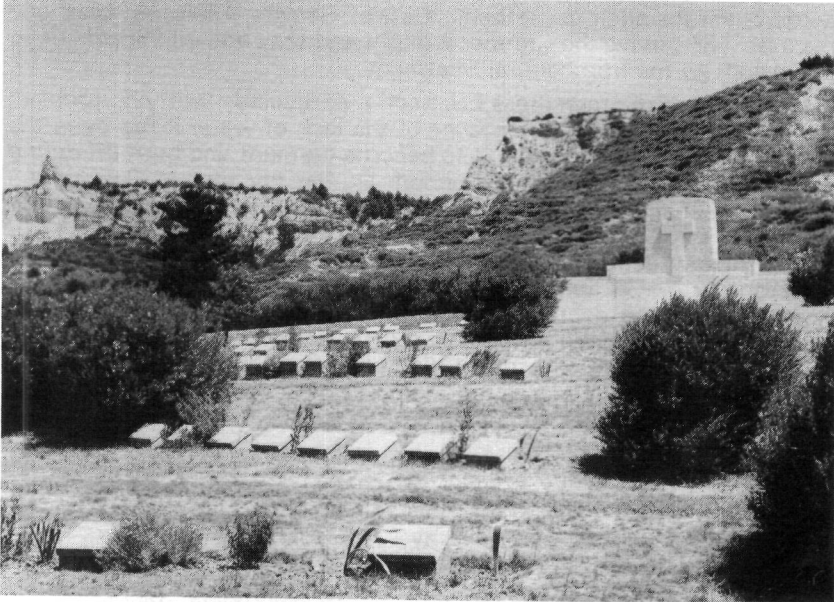
Members of the Guild may be surprised at the extent of the challenge confronting the Commonwealth War Graves Commission in its task of maintaining cemeteries and memorials of two World Wars, scattered throughout 140 countries. Some 2,300 sites must be maintained on budgets which are being reduced at the same time as labour and other costs are rising. The challenge is being met by the use of new machinery and techniques, by the redeployment of labour and to a large extent by the use of indigenous plants.

My own recent experience may be of interest. During the past four years, leading up to my retirement after thirty-three years with the Commission, I have from headquarters at Çanakkale on the Aegean coast of Turkey, looked after thirty-four war grave cemeteries and memorials, nearly all of which are on the Gallipoli peninsular which was invaded by the Allies in 1915, an invasion which resulted in deaths second only to those on the Western Front.

Construction of cemeteries and memorials created problems, as the Gallipoli peninsular is in an earthquake zone, and in addition there are occasional landslides. Consequently, cemeteries were built with massive stone-lined ditches. They have withstood natural hazards since their construction (by the year 1926) on land granted in perpetuity by the 1923 Treaty of Lausanne.

Other problems were encountered in the horticultural treatment of the sites of cemeteries and memorials. There are extremes in climatic conditions—winter sees howling blizzards with frozen seas being swept over coastal areas; summer shade temperatures can reach 120 degrees

Fahrenheit, turning soil to dust over a period of four months. In the absence of catchments, water was at first brought in by donkey and later by tractor, but it contributed little to improving the parched earth. Ways had to be found to treat this harsh environment to an acceptable horticultural standard without recourse to expensive artificial watering.



Some heartening results have been achieved, mainly by concentrating on indigenous flora. Visitors to the eastern Mediterranean know that native flora is exceptionally rich and colourful. I have tried to select the most beautiful and interesting local plants from a wide range of indigenous species and to use these in headstone borders in place of annuals, bi-annuals and such plants as the usually reliable geranium. Judging from comments by the thousands of pilgrims to the Gallipoli war zones and cemeteries, the results have been successful. One point which is often made is that indigenous flora admirably commemorates the brave men who fought and died among the same plants and flowers.

Wherever possible an organised system of planting is arranged, using species alternated throughout the cemetery to give the maximum flowering period throughout the year. Subjects used include *Cistus*, *Crocus*, *Erica*, *Euphorbia*, *Halimium*, *Iris*, *Lavendula*, *Limonium*, *Linaria*, *Matthiola*, *Reseda*, *Rosmarinus*, *Ruta*, *Satureia*, *Sedum*, *Thymelaea* and *Thymus*.

Because most of these plants are deep rooted, propagation is by seed sown in open-ended plastic containers in one of the two Commission nurseries, planting being carried out in early Spring. Some initial watering is necessary to start the plants off, but once they are

established there is no further watering and very little subsequent attention is necessary to keep them growing happily.

There are established polyantha roses growing in some cemeteries and these flowers in the spring and again in the late autumn when rains commence. Also in some of the larger sites where there are back borders, shrubs such as Berberis, Cassia, Genista, Hibiscus, Lilac and Oleander will survive the summer drought and they add additional colour and height to the horticultural treatment.

Maintenance of green grass has been a particularly worrying problem at the Gallipoli cemeteries. Because of the lack of water it has been the practice to allow all grassed area to become dormant and burn off during the summer and early autumn period. During my tour at Çanakkale I studied the habitat under which certain grass remains green on the peninsular throughout the long, hot and dry summer, and trials proved that a shallow depth of good loam over sub-soil consisting of broken limestone or gravel, when planted with an indigenous dwarf grass—a strain of *Cynodon dactylon*—will provide the conditions necessary to maintain a good sward without recourse to artificial watering. These trials are to be continued with the ultimate aim of having green colour in all the Gallipoli cemeteries throughout the year. Hence with grass, as with shrubs and flowers, solutions to major problems are being found by recourse to proven local species.

THE TREE IN MYTHOLOGY

by

E. W. Macdonald ("Mac")

Veneration of trees was at one time almost worldwide. Sacred groves abounded, wherein the deity was worshipped in the form of a tree: later, pillars were often substituted, sometimes in pairs, as the Egyptian obelisks, the two trees in the Genesiac Myth, and the two pillars of Solomon's Temple, Jachin and Boaz. Probably totem poles developed from tree symbolism. In ancient Egypt every temple had its sacred grove. The tree itself was symbolic of the male principle, and the flowers and fruit were of the female.

The ASHERAH, mis-translated in some Bibles as "grove" and in French Bibles as "idole infame", was the "Tree of Life" in a sexual connotation. In Finland the groves were considered so sacred that they were forbidden to women. But among the Maoris, barren women embraced a sacred tree in order to induce conception; if a male child was desired, the woman embraced the eastern side of the trunk, and the western side if she wanted a girl!

In the Amboyna Islands, if the crops were poor, the men would go naked to the trees and perform a simulated copulation—an example of sympathetic magic.

In Austria, an old custom obtained of begging a tree's pardon before felling it, and the Basoga tribe of Central Africa sacrificed a goat and a hen to a tree in order to appease its spirit. The Malays, on the other hand,

threaten the tree if it does not produce its fruit. A similar ritual occurs in Japan. Some of the Philippine Islanders believe that the souls of their ancestors inhabit certain trees, which are spared from the axe for this reason. This belief occurs in many other cultures, such as that of the Central Australian Dieri tribe, also it occurs in Korea and China. When a Zulu chief dies, a tree-Euphorbia is planted each side of his grave.

If it be thought that these customs are confined to primitive tribes, we should reflect that we still celebrate our Christmas with decorated trees—a custom of pre-Christian origin, as are most of our customs at Yuletide. Also, we still celebrate the erection of a Maypole and perform a ritual dance round it. This custom probably had its prototype in the solemn raising of the TET, a columnar object thought by some to be the backbone of Osiris. Sir E. A. Wallis Budge in his "From Fetish to God", termed it the "fetish-tree of Osiris". Its erection was a solemn annual ceremony in Egypt. That the Maypole was a phallic symbol originally probably resulted in its being banned by a Puritan government in April, 1644, when it was described as a "stinkyng ydol"—an excellent example of censorship of the repressed desires of the prudes! How amusing is the blissful ignorance displayed by the dear ladies who organise Maypole dances for the church fêtes!

Of the many trees regarded as sacred, mention may be made of the Acacia (or Tamarisk) which enclosed the coffin of the murdered god Osiris, who was called "The Lord of the Acacia". The apple-tree was also revered as an emblem of generation, its fruit being regarded as an aphrodisiac. The cypress was worshipped in Mexico, and in ancient Egypt its cones were carried in processions.

The banyan tree symbolised the connection between heaven and earth, an idea similar to the Ash tree YGGDRASIL of the Scandinavians. The ASVATTHA, (Bo-tree) of India protected the spirits of the dead.

The fig (*Ficus sycomorus*) was sacred to the Egyptian goddesses Hathor and Nut, who are portrayed feeding the dead from it. At Eleusis, it was dedicated to the gods Zeus, Bacchus and Poseidon. It was also adored by the Masai and other African tribes. The fruit symbolised the womb of the "Great Mother" goddess. According to Plutarch, the phalli carried in the festivals of Priapus were made from the wood of this tree. The sacred fig of Romulus in the Forum was an object of great devotion, and was regularly watered in times of drought.

The "Tree of Knowledge", erroneously regarded as an apple tree, was, according to Hebrew tradition, a fig-tree. Nassau, in his "Fetichism in West Africa" refers to a great chief who forbade men to eat of the fruit of a certain tree, but he himself ate it and died. A woman brought the food to her village, and to conceal it, she ate it, and in consequence was possessed by an evil spirit.

A Hindu will not eat the first fruit of his Mango tree until he has "married" it to a Tamarind or Jasmine. *Meliosma simplicifolia* is worshipped by the Todas in India, where its bark is used for rites of purification.

The oak was dedicated to Jupiter, and the Druids worshipped their god Aesus in the form of an oak. An old time writer stated that the oak, when felled, "gives a kind of shriekes and groanes that may be heard a mile off, as it were the genius of the oake lamenting". The Olive was regarded by the Egyptians as the abode of Horus, son of Osiris and Isis.

Palm-trees were held in veneration wherever grown, and the Fiji Islanders asked permission of the Coconut-palm before collecting its fruit.

The Persea tree (*Balanites aegyptiacum*) was sacred to Hathor. The Sun-god Ra rose daily out of this tree, which was guarded by the Great Cat, Mau, which decapitated the serpent of darkness

In the mysteries of Isis, a pine-tree was cut down and hollowed out, and a figure of Osiris was buried in it and burnt a year later. The god Attis of Phrygia was regarded as the spirit of the pine tree.

Finally, regarding a tree-product, the staff; this was, and is, a symbol of dignity and rank, as is the sceptre and wands of office. The rod of Hermes had three leaves, as had the Indian Palasa. Thor's rod was of hazel (cf. diviners dowsing sticks). The rod of the Jews was a kind of thyrsus. In the Egyptian "Book of the Dead" the text occurs—"Behold the staff which blossometh". We have something similar in the Wagnerian opera Tannhauser, wherein the staff of Tannhauser, on his return from Rome, sprouts leaves in token of pardon.

The above is but a brief summary of a subject which can only be dealt with adequately in several volumes, but it is hoped that it may stimulate further interest in a fascinating subject, for "the proper study of mankind is man".

NOTES FROM COLONEL G. LORING ON EARLY PLANTINGS OF *EUCRYPHIA* X *NYMANSENSIS*

Members of the Guild may be interested in the following notes received from Colonel G Loring of Bishops Hill, Graffham, Petworth, Sussex, concerning the origin of *Eucryphia* x *nymansensis*.

"I am a grandson of Mr. Ludwig Messel who created the garden at Nymans, and the last survivor who can remember the origin and timing of this *Eucryphia*, which is now so well-known and widespread. Before I die I would like to put on record the origin and timing of its first appearance.

"Shortly before she died I was in the garden at Highdown with Lady Stern who assured me that *Eucryphia* x *nymansensis* was first found among a batch of young plants which my uncle, Colonel Leonard Messel, had given to her husband and as it was a variation of the usual he had sent it back to Nymans, where he felt it should belong!

"The facts are these—my grandfather had *E. cordifolia* and *E. pinnatifolia*, one a spreading tree that flowered freely and the other fastigate but not free-flowering. Realising how beautiful a free-flowering

fastigate would be, he deliberately set out to try and achieve a cross that might, as it did, achieve this objective—But he died in 1916 and never saw the result or knew whether he had succeeded.

“Between the time of his death and the time when my uncle, Colonel Leonard Messel, took over with such great success, the garden was supervised by my aunt, Muriel Messel, who sadly died young at the end of 1918 during the first ‘flu’ epidemic. I was staying with her that autumn and one of the things I was privileged to do to help her was to plant out the first of her father’s *Eucryphia* crosses which had that summer shown the success of his ambition. This was planted by us in the Wall Garden and is now referred to (in the Nymans’ brochure) as ‘the largest plant of *E. x nymansensis* in the garden’ ”.

NEWS OF KEWITES AT HOME AND ABROAD IN 1978

Compiled by MARTIN J. S. SANDS

In a letter in March 1978, **Ari Armony** (1964), Director of Parks at Ramat Gan, Israel, sent best wishes to members of the Guild of his acquaintance. Later in the summer he planned to attend the 30th Anniversary of the I.F.L.A. in Brazil with his wife.

In May 1978, **Trevor Arnold** (Botanical Research Institute, Pretoria), completed his two year term as South African Botanical Liaison Officer working in the Herbarium and was replaced by Mr. C. H. Stirton (q.v.).

Welcome to **Michael** (Mike) **Arnold-Gilliat** who joined the staff of the Administration Division in March 1978, taking the place of Eric Timbs (q.v.).

Congratulations to **Penny Atkin** on her promotion at the end of 1977, to fill the post of Librarian (Indexing Services, Herbarium). She is now responsible for the day-to-day work on the Current Awareness List and the Kew Record of Taxonomic Literature, and for the use of external computer services for information retrieval.

Christopher Bamkole (1971), employed in the Parks and Gardens Unit of the University of Ife, Nigeria, visited Kew in March, 1978 on his way to the Philippines.

Mrs. **Phyllida Barker** (née **Tietze**) (1968) writing in May 1978, said she had been promoted in July 1977 to “Inside Forewoman” at Canal Gardens, Roundhay Park, Leeds, in charge of growing all the bedding for the Park and keeping the “Coronation House”, which is open to the public, supplied with cool house plants. Since taking up her post she has been responsible for redesigning and laying out the interior of the Coronation House including the provision of sitting out areas and waterfalls etc. At the time of writing the task had been completed with plans in hand to extend the nursery and show house.

Thalia Bence (Herbarium), who for many years has worked on the preparation of the Index Kewensis, was promoted to Higher Scientific Officer from 1st January 1978.

Ian Beyer, Deputy Curator, spent April, 1978, in Mexico under the auspices of the British Council, to advise on the organisation of a new Botanic Garden for the Instituto de Investigaciones Sobre Recursos Bioticos, Jalapa, Vera Cruz, which is directed by Dr. Gomez-Pompa. The Garden is part of the Institute's efforts to conserve the rich but endangered flora of Vera Cruz State. While based at the Garden, Ian collected material for the Kew living plant collections, mostly from cloud forest in the Jalapa area. The Institute is very active both in the field and politically in trying to halt and contain the damage caused by human activity. Despite limited resources it is intended that the Garden will fulfil the objectives it has been set, and if successful will be an example to other countries and will be an important and positive step towards realistic programmes of conservation.

Congratulations to the Director, Professor **J. P. M. Brennan**, who was elected an Honorary Member of the Sociedade Broteriana on 30th January 1978 in recognition of his contribution to the progress of botany, and in December was awarded the Victorian Medal of Honour by the R.H.S. In March, with several members of the Herbarium staff he attended the A.E.T.F.A.T. (African taxonomy) meetings in Las Palmas and was in parts of N.W. Europe with the War Graves Commission in early July. A month later during August he attended and gave a paper at a symposium on Tropical Forests at the University of Aarhus, Denmark, and from 12th November to 12th December he travelled in Kenya to undertake field work and review co-operation with the East African herbarium.

Bill Bridle finally retired at the end of March 1978, after 32 years continuous service to Kew. After a pre-war Horticultural career, Bill began work at Kew on 11th March 1946, direct from H.M. Forces, taking up the post of Foreman in charge of the Temperate House Pits. In 1971, he transferred to become Supervisor in the Temperate House and later supervised the setting up of the Scientific Support Glasshouse Unit. Following his retirement as a Supervisor in 1976, he stayed on at Kew as a Special Gardener in the Arboretum until the building of his new home in Lincolnshire was completed.

Gilbert Briscoe (1961) is now Manager of Park-Cleansing with the West Rand Administration in South Africa.

In March 1978 **Dick Brummitt** attended the A.E.T.F.A.T. (African Taxonomy) meetings in Las Palmas.

Alan Burman (1977), in a letter received in January 1978, wrote that he is now in charge of a new small Botanic Garden near Rome, privately owned by the Marchese e Marchesa Gallareti-Scotti, one of the remaining Royal families of Italy. The garden is about 12 years old, but has recently been enlarged and includes a lake, arboretum, silver and red foliage borders and a *Magnolia* collection. The climate is ideal for growing South African, Australian and New Zealand plants and there are several large specimens of *Acacia*, *Leptospermum*, *Protea*, *Grevillea* and many other species.

Ken Burras (1954) of the Oxford University Botanic Garden, joined a Kew expedition led by John Warrington (q.v.) to Mt. Roraima, Guyana, leaving Britain on 15th March 1978.

B. L. Burt (1951), a former member of the Herbarium staff and a member of the Guild, who for many years has worked at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, revisited the Herbarium in February and later, after another visit in July to study *Gnaphalium* spent some time collecting in Sarawak.

Sadly we have to record the death in 1976 of **William Bury** (1949) who was Parks Superintendent in the Borough of Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire. (Guild notified September, 1978).

Steve Butler (1977), writing in May 1978 from Bangladesh where he is a VSO, explained that his job entailed maintaining and planting four acres of gardens growing fruit, vegetables, trees, shrubs and medicinal plants. In his spare time he was learning to speak Bengali, and bee-keeping.

Sadly we record the death of **Mr. John Carrick** (1971) on 4th January 1978. He was Australian Botanical Liaison Officer at Kew from 1970-1971 and was a member of the Guild.

George Catt (1929) who emigrated to Australia several years ago, is editor of the *Western Australian Gardener*, a quarterly magazine.

Congratulations on their marriage to **Stuart Cave**, who completed his three years as a student at Kew in 1978, and Lorraine Stimpson (q.v.). They now live in Jersey and Stuart is working at La Colline Garden.

Lorraine Stimpson who worked in the Curator's Office, left Kew in early August and was married to Stuart **Cave** (1978) (q.v.). We wish them every happiness in their new life in Jersey.

Miss Anne Chabert, our hard-working Hon. Membership Treasurer, who for some time was in charge of the records section in the Gardens, and was responsible for both micropropagation and the Planning Unit for a few months, became Supervisor of the Micropropagation Unit in October 1978.

J. B. Comber (1955) has now been in Indonesia for nearly 10 years, working for the Agrochemical division of the Swiss company CIBA-GEIGY. He is now located in East Java, about an hour's drive from Surabaya, and all his spare time is taken up with photographing wild orchids. Because of excessive population pressure in Java, the forest available to these orchids, many of them endemic to the island, is diminishing and they are likely to be without suitable habitats in the near future. He is compiling a small book on the Wayside Orchids of S.E. Asia which may be published in Singapore sometime in 1979. In July and August 1978 he visited the Herbarium from time to time to examine Indonesian orchid specimens.

At the beginning of 1978 **Alan Cooke**, who has been a foreman (later Supervisor) in the Alpine Section since 1952, was made an Associate of

Honour of the Royal Horticultural Society, and from 19th August to 22nd September collected with Jim Keesing (q.v.) in the Pindus Mts. of northern Greece.

In a letter to the Editor in December, **E. C. W. Cooper**, who left Kew in 1925 and is a life member of the Guild living in Bognor Regis, drew attention to the fact that five of his fellow students (1922-1925) had been awarded an R.H.S. Victoria Medal of Honour: ".....an achievement that has never been repeated by subsequent generation of students." The five are J. Campbell, F. P. Knight, W. J. C. Lawrence, W. Nelves and K. Robinson.

Mrs. **F. V. Cox** retired from Kew on 21st July 1978, after 12 years as a Mounter in the Herbarium.

Philip Cribb (Herbarium) was promoted to Senior Scientific Officer from 1st January, 1978.

Congratulations to Mr. **C. Cunningham** (Scientific Officer, Jodrell Laboratory workshop) on obtaining an M.Sc. degree in 1978.

Congratulations to Dr **David Cutler** (Jodrell Laboratory) on his being elected Botanical Secretary of the Linnean Society in 1978. In the summer, he gave a week-long course on Plant Anatomy at the University of Uppsala, Sweden and then attended in Monte Carlo a conference of the International Organisation for Succulent Plant Studies on S.E.M. studies of leaf surfaces. Later, leaving on 21st September 1978, he led an expedition, which was to last about 3 months, to northern Argentina. He was accompanied by Melanie Wilmot-Dear and Steve Renvoize (both Herbarium) and John Lonsdale (Living Collections Division, Wakehurst).

Regretfully we have to record the death in September 1978 of Mrs. **Violet Danes** (1918) (née Bell) of Skegness, Lincolnshire who was a life-member of the Guild. While at Kew, she worked for a time in the Orchid department of the Gardens. In lieu of flowers at her funeral, she had expressed a wish that donations should be sent to the Kew Guild.

Malcolm Dick (1975), it was reported in March 1978, is now acting Senior Technical Assistant and is responsible for a Parks Job creation Programme in the City of Dundee District Council Parks Department. One proposed project he was engaged on in 1978 was a new park on reclaimed land (financed through the Scottish Development Agency and Manpower Services Commission). In that year he also gained Intermediate level in I.P.R.A. and N.D.H., going on to study for N.D.H. finals.

Brian Dodds (1961) and David Tomlinson (1959) (q.v.) are now in partnership as Landscape Consultants with offices in Aurora, Toronto and Calgary, Alberta. "Dodds Tomlinson & Associates Inc." specialises in Landscape Architecture and Recreation, Resource and Environmental Planning.

A letter received in May 1978 from **John Douglas** (1934), a life member of the Guild who lives in Renfrew, indicated that, although sadly he lost the sight of his left eye three years ago, he still leads an active life, looking after his garden, having a game of bowls, playing the viola in an orchestra, visiting hospitals in the district and giving lectures.

John Dransfield (Herbarium) returned from Malaya with his wife, Soejatmi (see K.G. Journal 9,82 (1977): 607) on 2nd March, 1978, after completing an O.D.M. assignment working on Rattans. In November he visited Brussels to work in the Herbarium for a short time.

With deep regret we have to record the death of Dr. **Donald Dring** (Herbarium) in Kingston Hospital on 26th July, 1978 after a severe and sudden brain haemorrhage (see Obituary). Apart from his work as a mycologist, his involvement in plant quarantine and as a lecturer to the students made him particularly well known to staff in all Divisions of the Gardens, and he will be greatly missed.

Peter Edwards (Herbarium) left on 15th March, 1978 as a member of a Kew expedition to Mt Roraima, Guyana, led by John Warrington (q.v.).

John Elsley (1964), Curator of Hardy Plants at the Missouri Botanic Gardens, who retired from the Guild committee in 1976, visited the Kew Arboretum in October 1978 particularly to take photographs of the *lex* collection.

In May, 1978, Mr. **T. H. Everett** (1927) from the New York Botanic Garden and a former President of the Guild, visited Kew briefly to examine and photograph plants in the Alpine Department.

Dr. **Keith Ferguson** (Herbarium) left on 19th October for two weeks to attend and stage an exhibit at the 25th Annual Systematics Symposium on Palynology and Systematics at the Missouri Botanical Gardens. He also visited the University of Oklahoma to confer with Professor John Skvarla over their joint palynological research on *Papilionoideae* pollen.

At the turn of the year, on the first working day of January 1979, Miss **Sylvia Fitzgerald** took up her duty as the new Chief Librarian and Archivist in the Kew Library. She was formerly in charge of the M.A.F.F. library at Tolworth.

Helen Flint, who worked for a time in the Conservation Unit in the Herbarium, left Kew at the end of June 1978 for a visit to the U.S.A. before going to Durham University in the Autumn.

In May 1978, **F. Flippance** (1915), who is a life member and Past President of the Guild, sent kind regards to the President and members. He now lives in Haslemere, Surrey.

Since leaving Kew in 1967, **G. M. Gaskin**, after several moves has been working for four years as the Landscape Architect for the Wyre Forest District Council, an area covering the towns of Kidderminster, Stourport-on-Severn and Bewdley in Worcestershire.

Congratulations to Miss **I. Gilbert** (Jodrell Laboratory, Biochemistry) on obtaining an M.Sc. degree in 1978.

C. J. Giles, who left Kew in 1962 and now lives in Southsea, Hampshire, visited the Gardens in November 1978 to check over living plants he sent from Borneo in 1965.

An article by G. E. Talbot in the 1978 Spring number of *Pacific Horticulture* (20-22) is devoted to "**Albert Gould: Estate Gardener-**

Designer". At the age of 12 he was apprenticed as an estate-gardener-serving on estates such as Welbeck Abbey and Lady York's Estate at Netley, before training at Kew and leaving in 1910 when the British Government sent him to Africa to manage cocoa and rubber plantations. He then moved to San Francisco where he designed the prize-winning gardens at the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915, and continued to design and supervise estate and hotel gardens in California. Still in California, he now lives in Palo Alto and in his 90th year he is still active as a consultant and a speaker on gardening and horticulture.

Mr. **Peter Green** (Deputy Director and Keeper of the Herbarium), together with the Curator (q.v.), left on 4th May 1978 for a visit of several weeks to China at the invitation of Academia Sinica. During their visit he worked in the herbaria at Canton and Peking and visited a number of botanic gardens and field stations. For a short time he was on the island of Hainan and a few days were spent in Hong Kong before and after their stay in China.

In the Autumn of 1978, Miss **Mary Gregory** (Jodrell Laboratory), on a visit to Russia, gave a talk on the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew and the work of the Jodrell to the Department of Higher Plants at Moscow and Leningrad Universities.

Congratulations to **Chris Grey-Wilson** (Herbarium) and Christine Dent (q.v.) on the occasion of their wedding on 18th March 1978. In November they both travelled to Sri Lanka where for several weeks Chris studied and collected *Impatiens*.

In August 1978, **Christine Grey-Wilson** (née Dent) left the Director's Office to join the Conservation Unit in the Herbarium. In November she joined her husband, Chris (q.v.) on his visit to Sri Lanka.

Following the retirement in January, 1978, of Mr. Edwin Cherry (1938) (q.v. Kew Guild Journal 9,82 (1977): 606) another Kewite, **John Halhead** (1954), Mr. Cherry's former Deputy was appointed Parks Manager of the London Borough of Sutton.

Mrs. **Marion Harding** resigned from her post as Clerical Officer in the Library from 10th March 1978 and is now living abroad.

David Hardman (1977), who obtained the position of Assistant Horticultural Officer at Stockport late in 1977, is now in charge of three nurseries and a tree bank. He has been taking part in landscape planning to improve many of the parks in the area, and preparing plans for a new shrub nursery.

Dr. **Raymond Harley** (Herbarium) left for Brazil on 18th January 1978 to attend the 2nd Latin-American Botanical Congress in Brasilia, where he delivered a paper on *Hyptis* and related genera. Afterwards he spent 2 weeks collecting in Brazil. Later he attended the annual meeting of the "Easter" E.G.G. (Ecological Genetics Group) held in Sheffield from 20th to 22nd March.

Allan Hart (1958), who retired from the Guild Committee in 1975, has continued as a very active member of the Award Scheme

Sub-committee until September 1978. Allan has been in private practice as a consultant landscape architect since 1968 and has been involved in a variety of projects both in the U.K. and overseas. Current projects include the rebuilding and renovation of the 18th Century landscape around the Royal Naval Hospital, Gosport, and the development of a 100 hectare estate at Cobham, Surrey to conserve existing landscape and woodlands and to incorporate a multi-use recreation facility. He has also been concerned with the therapeutic value and effect to be obtained from plant material in the development of a rehabilitation centre in Egham, and he has been involved abroad in large-scale projects in Tehran, Baghdad and the island of Porto Santo, Madeira Archipelago. Allan is the author of two books on the use of plants in landscape design, entitled 'Use of Plant Material' and 'Water Plants'.

After 5 years at Hadlow College, Kent, **Colin Hart** (1966), moved to Derby in August to begin lecturing at the Derbyshire College of Agriculture.

Congratulations to **Andrew Henderson** (1977) on his marriage to Ruth Storr (Supervisor, Palm House) early in 1978. Towards the end of 1977, he spent some time collecting in Brazil with Dr. G. T. Prance of the New York Botanical Garden, under the auspices of the Thornton-Smith Travel Scholarship (K.G. Journal, 9,82 (1977): 609).

From 12th to 15th February 1978, **Nigel Hepper** (Herbarium and formerly Guild Secretary) visited the Paris Herbarium in connexion with the Flora of Tropical East Africa account of the *Scrophulariaceae*, and in March he attended the A.E.T.F.A.T. (African taxonomy) meetings in Las Palmas, before leaving Kew on 1st April for one month in the U.S.A., where he was able to examine the drawings made by James Bruce in Ethiopia between 1769-1772. Mr Hepper's visit was supported by a grant from the Paul Mellon Centre for Studies in British Art. In addition, on leave, he visited the Fairchild Botanical Garden and Marie Selby Botanical Garden, Florida, the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences and the New York Botanical Garden, as well as the Arnold Arboretum and the Gray Herbarium, Massachusetts. Later, in the summer, he travelled privately to Equador and the Galapagos Islands and then on 31st October he left for a botanical expedition in Kenya with Mr. Peter Jaeger of Birmingham University. During November they collected on Mt Kulal in the N.E. region between L. Rudolph and Marsabit, while in December Nigel Hepper attended the E. African Wildlife Conference on "Ecological Islands" before returning to Kew on 21st.

In a letter dated 20th February 1978, Professor **J. Heslop-Harrison** (formerly Director of Kew) expressed thanks and appreciation for the punchbowl which was part of his leaving gift. The bowl is engraved with many of the plants associated with his work and that of his wife Dr. Yolande Heslop-Harrison, and the delay in its presentation was partly due to their absence for several months in the U.S.A. and partly to the prolonged illness of the designer.

On 16th January, Professor **R. E. Holttum** left for Bangkok to attend the 9th World Orchid Conference, after which he travelled via Malaya

and Singapore to Bogor to work in the herbarium there. He returned to England on 16th March.

Congratulations to **Peter Hunt**, who in 1978 was promoted at the Thames Polytechnic to become Principal Lecturer and Deputy to the Head of the School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture. He is now working at the Polytechnic's newest campus at Wilmington, Dartford, Kent. In 1971 he left Kew after a period of years in the Orchid section of the Herbarium, and now lives in Frome, Somerset, still visiting Kew frequently in connection with his continuing study of the *Orchidaceae*. He served once on the Guild committee, retiring in 1963, and from 1960 until 1978 he was the lecturer to Kew Students in the subject of Plant Ecology.

Mrs. **Pat Ives**, for some time an Assistant Scientific Officer in the Flora Zambesiaca (Kew) Unit with Dr. Launert stationed at the British museum (Natural History), was promoted to Scientific Officer in succession to Mrs. Yvonne Spencer (q.v.), and began her duties in Aiton House in October.

In March 1978, **Charles Jeffrey** (Herbarium) attended the A.E.T.F.A.T. (African Taxonomy) meetings in Las Palmas.

Professor **Keith Jones** (Keeper of the Jodrell Laboratory and a past President of the Guild) returned in March 1978 from a visit to India where his main purpose was to attend a Symposium to mark the Silver Jubilee of the Botanic Gardens, Lucknow, at which he gave a paper entitled "Fundamental Science in a Taxonomic Environment". He also visited the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, giving a talk on the "work of the Jodrell Laboratory", and the University of Delhi where he spoke on "Chromosome Change in Evolution" at a Plant Genetics Symposium. Shortly after his return to Britain he attended the Ecological Genetics Group meeting in Sheffield.

On 19th August 1978, **Jim Keesing** (Higher Scientific Officer in the Technical Section, Living Collections Division) accompanied by Alan Cooke (q.v.), left for 4-5 weeks collecting in the Pindus Mts. of northern Greece driving through France and Italy. (See article—Ed.)

In April 1978, Miss **A. Kenton** (Jodrell Laboratory) gave a paper at the Ecological Genetics Group meeting in Sheffield. Later in the year she was awarded membership of the Institute of Biology.

Miss **Barbara Knox** joined the staff of the Library as Assistant Librarian on 30th May 1978, to work on the "Current Awareness Lists", the "Kew Record of Taxonomic Literature", and the annual list of staff publications.

Dr. **Edmond Launert**, (Herbarium, working at the British Museum (Natural History)) attended the A.E.T.F.A.T. (African taxonomy) meeting in Las Palmas in March 1978. Dr. Launert, who is a member of the Guild, has worked for many years on the "Flora Zambesiaca".

Sandra Leche (1977), awarded the Thornton-Smith Travel Scholarship after completing her years as a student, continued to work as a member of the team on the R.G.S. Gunung Mulu expedition in Sarawak (K.G.

Journal 9,82 (1977): 611). In late December 1977, based in Marudi, she visited an oil plantation and factory producing 7000 tons of palm oil each year, visited the Semengoh Forest Reserve,—and ate Python meat cooked in rice wine and herbs! After her return to Britain, by June she had begun work for Russells of Earls Court, carrying out a wide range of duties concerned with gardens maintenance.

Congratulations to **Otto Leistner** (1967), and his wife Marcette on the birth of a daughter, Elke, on 22nd February, 1978. Dr. Leistner was at one time S. African Liason Officer at Kew and is a member of the Guild.

In September 1978, **John Lonsdale** (Garden Supervisor, Wakehurst Place) with Melanie Wilmot-Dear and Steve Renvoize (both Herbarium) joined an expedition to northern Argentina led by Dr. David Cutler (Jodrell Laboratory) (q.v.). He returned to Wakehurst on 9th December after collecting propagating material of many plants sent back to Kew in a number of consignments.

In February the Deputy Keeper of the Herbarium, Mr. **Gren Lucas**, spent a week in Portugal with the Survival Service Commission of the I.U.C.N. and during March, with the Director and several members of the Herbarium staff, he attended the A.E.T.F.A.T. (African taxonomy) meetings in Las Palmas. Following a further week away in Istanbul to attend the Balkan Flora Symposium in July, he left on 23rd September for two weeks in Turkmenistan to attend the 14th General Assembly of the I.U.C.N. at Ashkhabad, before taking part with the Director and several members of staff in the R.H.S. conservation Conference in October.

Jim Mateer (Supervisor in the Arboretum, Living Collections Division) had his first radio play broadcast on Radio 4 during the afternoon of Wednesday 8th February 1978. The play was entitled "An Island Soldier", and was set in a Celtic monastery in Ireland during the sixth century.

Gerald Morgan (1973) now manages a glasshouse/propagation unit for an arable farm combine and in April 1978 was planning to take the final I.P.R.A. diploma.

A. T. Mullins (1934), following his retirement in September 1976, received a British Empire Medal in the 1977 New Year's Honours List for his 30 years as Propagator Gardener in Richmond Park. The letter read out when the Award was presented indicated that "... His specialised knowledge was invaluable and many of the plants and shrubs in Pembroke Lodge Gardens and the famous Isabella Plantation (which was visited in 1976 by Her Majesty the Queen) in Richmond Park have been raised by him. A dedicated gardener, he has given devoted service at all hours"

With regret, we have to record the death in June, 1977, of Mr. **C. A. S. Newman** (1924) a life member of the Guild and until his retirement in 1966, Superintendent of Parks in the former Borough of Heston and Isleworth. In a letter in 1978 T. Coventry, who also left Kew in 1924, indicated that Charles Newman joined the staff of the Manchester

Corporation Parks Department that year working at Alexandra Park. Late in 1925 he moved to the Brighton Parks Department and some time afterwards secured the appointment of Deputy to the late William Campbell at Heston and Isleworth where he remained, eventually taking over the senior position.

Congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Melica, on 15th September 1978 to Mrs. **Jenny Page** who retired from her post of Scientific Officer at Kew on 30th June, after a number of years working in the *Leguminosae* section of the Herbarium. Just before leaving, she contributed to the work of the section preparing for the Legume Conference organised by Dr. Roger Polhill (q.v.).

John Parkinson joined the Library staff as an Assistant Librarian on 23rd January, 1978, and is concerned with cataloguing and classification, loans and binding.

Regretfully, Mr. **Victor Parry** resigned from his post as Chief Librarian and Archivist at Kew in August 1978 to take up an appointment as the Librarian at the School of Oriental and African Studies. He is continuing his membership of the Guild.

Graham Pattison (Garden Supervisor, Tropical Section of the Gardens) took over in 1978 as the Kew representative of the Ministry's Horticultural Society.

Congratulations to Dr. **David Pegler** (Herbarium) who was promoted to Principle Scientific Officer at the beginning of 1978. Later, in September he represented Great Britain on the International Commission of the 7th Congress of European Mycologists in Budapest, Hungary.

In the Autumn from 22nd September to 15th October 1978, **Leo Pemberton** (Supervisor of Studies) made a tour of educational institutes and botanic gardens in the N.E. United States and Canada. During his tour he met four Kewites, T. Everett (1927), L. Laking (1941), P. A. Nutt (1953) and T. L. Smith (1953) and gave several talks and seminars.

Continuing his study of the *Scrophulariaceae* for the Flora of Trinidad and Tobago, **David Philcox** left on 7th April, 1978 for four weeks, to work in herbaria in Washington, Boston (Gray Herbarium) and at the New York Botanic Gardens. Later, in September, he worked in the Paris herbarium.

A letter from **Barry Phillips** (1972) and his wife Christine in Bermuda indicated that he is responsible for all landscaping on the islands, the biggest project being the creation of a 2½ mile "Palm Highway". He also acts as arboriculturist and teaches the student gardeners at least one day a week. He reported Bermuda to be an interesting place floristically with *Coffea* naturalized in wild area, and *Cocos nucifera* and *Spathodea* thriving next to *Camelia*, *Eleagnus* and *Quercus rubur*. At Christmas time, Christine brought several small plants of Bermudan endemics to Kew.

During 1978, Dr. **Roger Polhill** with the help of his wife, **Diana** (both Herbarium Division) devoted a considerable amount of time to

organising and preparing for an International Legume Conference held at Kew from 24th July to 4th August. The Conference, which was attended by about 350 delegates from 45 countries, during the first week dealt with broader aspects of classifying legumes and then in the second week considered their use in agriculture. The conference is more fully reported in this journal, and two volumes of proceedings will be published in due course.

Madelene Poole, who for a number of years has worked in the Palynology Laboratory of the herbarium, was promoted to Scientific Officer from 1st January 1978.

Paul Potter, who spent a year after his diploma course, as Garden Supervisor in charge of Tropical Plant Propagation and Display, left Kew in November 1978 and is now working in Harlow New Town.

In June **Alan Radcliffe-Smith** visited Paris to work in the Herbarium there for a time.

Steve Renvoize and Melanie Wilmot-Dear (both Herbarium) together with David Cutler (Jodrell) (q.v.) and John Lonsdale (Living Collections Division, Wakehurst) spent three months from September 1978 on an expedition to northern Argentina.

Mr. L. A. Logan Richardson (1931) has had to sell his Garden Craft Nursery at Osborne Park, Western Australia, for a road widening scheme. "The nursery can be remembered" he writes, "by two large *Araucaria excelsa*, *Agathis robusta*, an English Oak 30 years old, a Spanish Cork Oak and *Eucalyptus ficifolia* everytime I pass over this part of the road I have a twinge of pain.....It seems strange watching cars race over the once arboreal oasis which I knew and loved". He now lives at Joondanna, and is a member of the Guild Committee.

Regretfully we have to record the death on 10th November 1978, in his 93rd year, of **Sir Edward Salisbury**, who was Director from 1943 to 1956. He was a former President and a life member of the Guild.

John Sandham, following his course as a student, left Kew on 29th December 1978, to work in Julian Bream's private garden in Wiltshire.

Errol Scarr (1967) retiring as an overseas Guild committee member in 1978, wrote in May last year from Natal, South Africa, sending best wishes to all members attending the Annual Dinner. In October 1977, he had been deeply involved as Congress Manager of the World meeting of the International Federation of Park and Recreation Administration held in Durban, attended by over 100 overseas members. He has also been concerned with the provision of recreation facilities for the non-white community involving a cost of almost 1 million Rand.

Tony Schilling (Deputy Curator, Wakehurst Place), returned in the Autumn after a month spent in Australia, where he gave a paper at the International Horticultural Congress. He also visited Adelaide, giving a lecture to the staff of the Botanic Garden. Later, in October, he travelled on holiday to lead a party of walkers once again through the mountains of Nepal.

During 1978, it was learnt that **Frank Simmonds** (1937), whose address had been unknown for some time, had died in Colchester Hospital in the Spring of 1970. Before his death he had been Parks Superintendent in Clacton for many years, although for one year during his career he worked at the Berlin Botanic Gardens.

In May 1978, **John Simmons**, the Curator, travelled with Mr. Peter Green (Deputy Director) (q.v.) first to Hong Kong where they collected in the mountains for a few days before going into China by train and to Canton where the Botanic Garden has fine Orchid and Bamboo collections, the latter said to contain at least 60 species. Later they went to Hainan, the island off the south coast of China, where they visited the Research Institute of Tropical Forestry and Vegetation Reserve in the south west. John returned in the second week of June.

In October 1978, **James "Jock" Slater** retired after many years at Kew, working in the Australian House since it was constructed. This house and the collections it contains are fitting tribute to his contribution to Kew, and we wish him a long and happy retirement.

In 1978, after 5 years at Kew **Yvonne Spencer** (née **Aspland**) left her post as a Scientific Officer in the Records Office, Aiton House.

With regret we have to record the death on 15th January, 1978 of Mrs. **Manna Sprague** (1946) (see K.G. journal 9,82 (1977): 614), a member of the Guild and widow of a former Deputy Keeper of the Herbarium, Dr. T.A. Sprague. Under her maiden name of Miss M. L. Green, as a member of the Herbarium staff, she was active in the field of botanical nomenclature.

Janet Stephens transferred from the North Arboretum (Living Collections Division) to the Herbarium, taking up a post as an Assistant Scientific Officer in December, 1978.

In June 1978, Miss **Rebecca Stewart** left the Herbarium after three years working in the Conservation Unit.

In May 1978, Mr. **C. H. Stirton** took over as South African Liaison Botanist from Trevor Arnold (q.v.) and is working in the Herbarium on *Leguminosae* and the taxonomy of South African weeds.

From 19th December 1978 to 19th January 1979, an exhibition of Botanical Drawings by **Margaret Stones** was staged at Colnaghi's Gallery in London. Margaret is well-known for her work as a free-lance botanical artist and many of the drawings in the exhibition were of plants collected by members of the Kew staff. She has for many years prepared drawings for the Botanical Magazine.

Our congratulations to **Ruth Storr** (Supervisor, Palm House) on her marriage to Andrew Henderson (1977) (q.v.), early in 1978.

During most of October, 1978, **Peter Taylor** (Herbarium) worked in the Oakes Ames Orchid Herbarium (Botanical Museum), Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was photographing important type material, as well as drawings and records of Schlechter types destroyed in Berlin.

With regret we record the departure on transfer in early March, 1978, of **Eric Timbs** from the Administration Division after five loyal and hard-working years at Kew, and we wish him well in his new post in Management Services Division 1. Victory House. With his farewell gift from Kew, Eric bought a bass recorder, its "..... very beautiful mellow sound being a fitting memento of Kew."

David Tomlinson (1959) is now living in Canada and is in partnership with Brian Dodds (1961) (q.v.) as Landscape Consultants with offices in Aurora, Toronto and Calgary, Alberta.

Miss **Carol Town** joined the staff of the Conservation Unit at Kew at the beginning of July 1978.

In March 1978, **Cliff Townsend** (Herbarium) attended the A.E.T.F.A.T. (African taxonomy) meetings in Las Palmas.

In September 1978, **Harry Townsend** (Assistant Curator, Technical Section) was responsible for organising the very successful second Conservation Conference at Kew, entitled "Survival or Extinction", (see Article elsewhere) which was attended by approximately 150 delegates from all parts of the world. The Conference was held to consider the practical rôle of Botanic Gardens in the Conservation of rare and threatened plants, and after a full week of speakers, working parties and discussions, several important and useful resolutions were agreed.

Dr. **Bernard Verdcourt** (Herbarium) spent three months in Papua New Guinea leaving from Kew on 28th January 1978. This was the last period of his secondment to the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation to complete the Handbook of the *Leguminosae* of Papua New Guinea. On his way to Lae he visited Canberra and returned to Britain via East Africa and Europe.

J. Ward (1947), after serving for a period as Garden Superintendent in New Orleans, Louisiana, has returned to Gateshead and is now Superintendent of Parks Services with the Gateshead Metropolitan Borough Council.

Richard Ward (1963) (K. G. Journal Editor) had to resign his post as Assistant Manager (Technical) at the London Borough of Hammersmith Parks Dept. in early July, 1978, in order to spend three months travelling with eight other people in two landrovers via the Sahara and Zaire to Nairobi. The group were on a Round Table sponsored journey fund raising for a deaf-school project, Richard being the chairman of Richmond Round Table.

John Warrington (Assistant Curator, Tropical Section), left for Guyana on 15th March 1978, to lead an expedition to Mt. Roraima. He was accompanied by Peter Edwards, John Woodhams and Ken Burras (q.v.) and in Guyana they were joined by R. Persaud of the University there.

Greetings were conveyed in a letter in June 1978 from **H. F. Werner** who has been a life member of the Guild since he left Kew in 1943 and is Curator of the National Botanic Gardens, Kirstenbosch in South Africa.

Sadly we note the death on 14th December after a long illness, of Miss **Hilda White** who retired in 1975 after many years on the Library staff.

With regret we have to record the death of Miss **M. M. Whiting** on 25th February 1978 in her 97th year. Miss Whiting who was a member of the Guild, worked as a volunteer in the Herbarium for forty years or more.

In March, 1978, Dr. **Gerald Wickens** (Herbarium) attended the A.E.T.F.A.T. (African taxonomy) meetings in Las Palmas.

Philip Williamson (1974) wrote in April, 1978, to say he had been appointed Deputy Parks Manager of Wycombe District Council. In his spare time he keeps bees.

Melanie Wilmot-Dear (Herbarium) with Steve Renvoize (Herbarium), David Cutler (Jodrell Laboratory) (q.v.) and John Lonsdale (Living Collections Division, Wakehurst) left on 21st September, 1978 for a three month expedition to northern Argentina.

C. J. Wilmott (1949) who lives in Gateshead wrote in November recalling the training which he enjoyed at Kew in 1938-39. He returned to Kew after the war and remembers discussions "..... with V.S. Summerhayes (''Dicky'') on doubtful nomenclature of the *Orchidaceae* and the interesting side lines of Genetics with Dr. Turrill when he was his lecture clerk."

On 1st January 1978, **Jeff Wood** (Orchid Herbarium) was promoted to Scientific Officer. In March and April he revisited Crete, the Greek mainland, as well as southern and north-west Italy where he collected both herbarium, spirit and living material of *Orchidaceae*.

Regretfully we note the retirement in September 1978 of Miss **Marguerite Woods** who transferred to the Herbarium in November 1976 after seven years as Accessions Officer in the Gardens.

John Woodhams (Gardens Supervisor, Ferneries), joined an expedition to Mt. Roraima Guyana, with John Warrington (q.v.) and Peter Edwards from Kew and Ken Burras from Oxford. They left Britain for Guyana on 15th March, 1978.



MAMA MIA!

Members visiting Kew in the future will be pleased to know that Lena (Mama) and Andy Ferrari, previously of the Penguin Café, Kew Green, are now running 'Lena's Restaurant' just one door away from the Penguin — now an ice cream shop. Most past regulars are remembered by Lena, who is a walking library of information about past staff on RBG Kew; and who will give you a warm welcome.

COMMITTEE SPOTLIGHT.

RON RULE. Treasurer.



Ron Rule, a Kentish man, started his Horticultural career with a three year apprenticeship with Beckenham Parks Department. Afterwards he did Military Service with the R.A.S.C. and spent 17 months in Malaya. He attended a one year residential course at Swanley Institute of Horticulture, followed by 2 years studentship at Kew. This was followed by a years self-employed gardening before re-joining the staff at Kew in 1959, in the Orchid Dept. In 1961 he won the Bowles Memorial Scholarship, and spent 4 ½ months in Tenasserim, Lower Burma, plant collecting.

In 1965 he was promoted to Supervisor in the Palm House, in 1970 transferred to Supervisor of the Tree Gang; in 1972 Supervisor of the Arboretum South, and finally in 1974, to the position he holds today, Supervisor in the Temperate House. Ron's meticulous and painstaking work as Treasurer of the Kew Guild has been of great value and much appreciated.

* * *

'LOST KEWITES'

Why not check the 'addresses unknown' list at the back of the Journal. If you can help us trace someone call our Secretary, Margaret Stant, at Kew. Tel: 01-940 1171. Thanks.

KEW GUILD JOURNAL, BACK NUMBERS

| Year | No. | Year | No. | Year | No. | Year | No. |
|---------|------|---------|------|--------|------|------|-------|
| 1894 | — 11 | 1919 | — 10 | 1943 | — 9 | 1963 | — 32 |
| 1896 | — 10 | 1920 | — 11 | 1944 | — 16 | 1964 | — 10 |
| 1897 | — 7 | 1921 | — 10 | 1945 | — 14 | 1965 | — 27 |
| 1901 | — 9 | 1922 | — 8 | 1946-7 | — 9 | 1966 | — 94 |
| 1904 | — 10 | 1923 | — 7 | 1948 | — 13 | 1967 | — 133 |
| 1905 | — 11 | 1925 | — 1 | 1949 | — 11 | 1968 | — 75 |
| 1906 | — 9 | 1926 | — 9 | 1950 | — 10 | 1969 | — 95 |
| 1908 | — 9 | 1927 | — 12 | 1951 | — 13 | 1970 | — 83 |
| 1909-10 | — 4 | 1929 | — 20 | 1954 | — 12 | 1971 | — 91 |
| 1911-12 | — 7 | 1931 | — 8 | 1955 | — 13 | 1972 | — 162 |
| 1913 | — 11 | 1933 | — 14 | 1956 | — 13 | 1973 | — 135 |
| 1914 | — 10 | 1934 | — 1 | 1957 | — 11 | 1974 | — 179 |
| 1915 | — 10 | 1937 | — 2 | 1958 | — 14 | 1975 | — 15 |
| 1916 | — 11 | 1939-40 | — 13 | 1959 | — 17 | 1977 | — 167 |
| 1917 | — 11 | 1941 | — 12 | 1960 | — 26 | | |
| 1918 | — 10 | 1942 | — 12 | 1961 | — 27 | | |

The above is a list of back numbers of the Guild Journal, which are being sold to members at 10p per copy to clear stocks.

Any member wishing to purchase copies (to complete their sets) should either enclose an additional 18p for (UK) postage or make arrangements to collect them from the gardens. Copies may be reserved by contacting the Treasurer, Ron Rule and may also be collected at the A.G.M.

KEW GUILD JOURNAL 'ADVERTISING'.

Your Committee have considered at length the idea of allowing, or accepting, advertising in the Journal, as a means of off-setting printing costs. It was decided that the added burden on your Editor and others, coupled with fact that it costs approximately £12 per page to print and that Guild matters might have had to be sacrificed for 'ads', it was best to shelve the idea. However, your Committee decided to invite fully paid up members of the Guild to advertise their businesses, services or general information items on a trial two pages at the end of next years' Journal. These 'Small ads' should be sent direct to the Editor who will have sole discretion on printing! (Ed!) Maximum wording will be 50. There will be **NO** charge for this service, although your Committee invite you to donate a small amount towards the Award Scheme Fund—currently standing at over £2,550 and producing nearly £100 p.a. for Awards to members. Members will appreciate that this idea can help Kewites keep in touch, and is another way members may gain from membership of the Guild. Your Committee would be pleased to receive your comments and further ideas on this experiment.

JOURNAL NUMBERING.

In trying to make the Journal more readable I made the error last year of mis-numbering the front cover! Please note 'Events of 1977' Journal should have been marked 'Volume 9, No. 82'. The numbers of Journals per volume have varied between 8 and 10 in the past. It is likely that the current volume will end after 10 Journals with the 'Events of 1980' Journal. EDITOR.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

Your Committee met seven times in 1978. Amongst many items discussed were costs and format of your Journal; ideas for fundraising for the Award Scheme; Annual Dinner costs and details; publicity leaflet and newsheet for the Guild; proposed Presidential 'insignia'; means of contacting past Kew staff through Trade magazine publicity; to invite them to join the Association; advertising in the Journal. Your Secretary and other Committee members have corresponded with many members on many varied subjects over the year; their news is precied in 'News of Kewites' in this Journal.

"KEW GUILD JOURNAL 50 YEARS AGO".....

A brief look at the 1928 Journal reveals the following information:

"W. Nelmes gave a talk to the Mutual Improvement Society on 29.11.28 on 'Weeds' ".

There were 17 cricket matches played that year.

The Swimming Club 1 mile race from Brentford was won by M. C. Goldsmith in 17 minutes,; and was followed by a Flannel Dance in Kew Pavilion.

The Matilda Smith Prize was inaugurated with the help of £50 donated by her sister to the Guild".

It was further noted that in the first edition of the Journal, 85 years ago, editor W. Watson printed details of an application form for students. The pay was 18/- per week, extra for Sundays, and "prospective students should be aged between 20 and 25, be healthy, free from physical defect and not below average height. They should have had 5 years previously in a good private garden or nurseries".

'IGNORANT KEWITES'!

Many past staff and students forget about the Guild, its Dinner, AGM, Journal, Fellowship, old friends. Why not help them, and the Guild, by inviting them to join?

YOUR JOURNAL

Let the Editor know what you don't like about your Journal. Or what else you would like to be included. Write to Richard Ward, 8, Mortlake Road, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, U.K. Lets have some of your own news as well!

Obituaries

SIR EDWARD SALISBURY.

FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

Sir Edward Salisbury, C.B.E., F.R.S., Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, from 1943 to 1965, died on November 10 at the age of 92.

He had previously had a distinguished academic career, succeeding F. W. Oliver, as Quain Professor of Botany in the University of London in

1929, a chair which he had held until his appointment to Kew in 1943. He became Fellow of the Royal Society in 1933, was biological secretary of the society between 1945 and 1955, received a Royal Medal in 1945, and had been a vice-president for 12 years. He was also a Fellow of the Linnean Society from 1909, serving on the council from 1920 to 1924 and again from 1926 to 1930 and as vice-president from 1928 to 1929.

Edward James Salisbury was born on April 16, 1886, the younger son of J. Wright Salisbury, of Limbrick Hall, Harpenden, and was educated at University College School and University College London, graduating with honours and subsequently becoming Quain Student. He was a lecturer at East London College between 1914 and 1918, later returning to University College, at which he became a Reader in 1924. He was a Fellow of both University College and Queen Mary College.

His scientific reputation rested largely on his work in plant ecology. Long association with F. W. Oliver and his work at Blakeney had led him to recognize the possibility of following soil changes as shown in sand-dunes of different ages, and he was able to demonstrate in Britain the continual deterioration of dunesoils as a result of washing and leaching by rain. His earlier work on the oak-hornbeam woodlands of Hertfordshire marked an epoch in woodland ecology, directing attention to the extreme differences between the vegetation during the light and shade phases. His valuable and detailed studies of stomatal distribution and leaf anatomy were less widely recognised than his long-continued interest in the East Anglian flora and his mature work published in the book *The Reproductive Capacity of Plants* (1942), which is a major contribution to botany. His scientific interests were, however, much more diverse, including early work in palaeobotany (carboniferous seeds) as well as continued studies in the range of number variation in the parts of indefinite flowers like those of Ranunculaceae. He summarized his interest in dunes and in the chalk flora in his book *Downs and Dunes* (1952).

His approach to scientific problems was essentially a practical one and dealt rather with the facts than with hypotheses. This practical outlook, combined with his wide taxonomic knowledge of plants, was the basis of his success as Director at Kew. Perhaps the most notable event of his time there was the building of the important Australian House, opened in 1952, which was very largely inspired by the visit paid by Salisbury to Australia in 1949. He was induced, largely by official pressure, to devote much time to scientific, often government-sponsored, activities outside Kew, and this undoubtedly caused his total impact on the Royal Botanic Gardens to be less than it might otherwise have been.

For many years Salisbury made painstaking efforts and most meticulous observations on the weed flora of this country and his knowledge of the behaviour and control of these plants, based on his own studies and experiments, was certainly unique. On his retirement from Kew he continued his research and in 1961 produced the important work, *Weeds and Aliens*. His valued services to the Royal Horticultural Society were recognised by the award of the Veitch Gold Medal in 1935, the

V.M.H. in 1952, and in 1958 he was made honorary Professor of Botany of the society. In 1962, for the society's Masters Memorial Lecture, he chose as his subject, *The Biology of Garden Weeds*, and this matter was published in a very attractive illustrated booklet.

He was a member of the London University Senate for 10 years from 1934 to 1944, was a member of the University Grants Committee from 1944 to 1949 and of the Agricultural Research Council between 1940 and 1944. From 1917 he was for 15 years secretary of the British Ecological Society, where his practical gifts found full expression. He was president of the society in 1928 and president of Section K of the British Association in 1937. He was made C.B.E. in 1939 and knighted in 1946. He held an Honorary LL.D of Edinburgh and Glasgow and was Fullerton Professor of the Royal Institution from 1947 to 1952.

His interest in the British flora was evinced in a magnificent collection of photographs of native plants, mostly in their own habitat, which he gave to his old department. Many of these plants he also grew in his garden, for long one of the most attractive places in the southern counties, not only for the splendour of the plants which were growing there but for the variety and interest of those which were to be seen, side by side, often in the most unusual habitats. He was also a good botanical draughtsman, as was shown, for example, in his neat and lucid drawings of root systems in *Downs and Dunes*. His interest in gardening was shown in his book *The Living Garden*, published in 1935. He wrote many other books, mostly textbooks in collaboration with F. E. Fritsch, which have retained their interest and value to teachers. He had touched life at so many points that he was equally at home with men of all types and of the most varied interests.

Salisbury was not only a distinguished academic botanist, he was also an excellent field naturalist, with a good knowledge of many forms of life beyond those which had been his special study. He possessed the gift of clear and simple exposition, and on a country walk he was an admirable companion, full of acute and informative comment on things seen—though one could not help being amused at his habit of prefacing some particularly abstruse piece of knowledge with the words "As you know as well as I do ..."

He married in 1917 Mabel, daughter of J. Elwin Coles; she died in 1956.

FROM "THE TIMES".

MR. W. H. BARKER, M.C., N.D.H.

Mr. W. H. Barker, who was at Kew from 1921—1923, died in hospital in Wincanton, Somerset, on 14th January 1978.

He was born and grew up in the nursery business in County Clare, Ireland. His studies began early with his father, a well know fruit grower and nurseryman.

The 1914—18 war took him away from plants but he distinguished himself and gained the Military Cross in France.

Kew came next and following his two years he began his career as an educator. In 1924 he was Horticultural Instructor at the Ministry of Labour's training centre for ex-servicemen in Hampshire. In 1925 he became Horticultural Instructor to the Wimbledon Education Committee and Lecturer for the London County Council Evening Institutes.

From 1928—1930 he was Horticultural Superintendent at Swanley Horticultural College.



Then Mr. Barker moved into the national network spending nine years with the Markets Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture. This was before the formation of N.A.A.S. Mr. Barker was Education Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture in Lancashire when N.A.A.S. was formed. We owe much to these early pioneers. Since 1946 Mr. Barker was the Horticultural Advisory Officer for Cumberland and Westmorland—He is holding a stick in the foreground of the photograph.

His wife had passed away in 1977 but his daughter Miss M. P. Barker works in Rome. To her we offer our consolation.

At the December 1978 Committee meeting an offer to the Guild of Mr. Barker's extensive notes were gratefully accepted for the Guild archives. Thanks are extended to his sister, Mrs. Fuller. (Ed).

MR. DENNIS BROWN

Dennis Brown of Bronxville, New York died suddenly on January 21st, 1978 at home, he was 52 yrs of age.

He was born in Abergavenny, Wales on Sept 29th 1926. He grew up there and in Godalming where he attended the Central Boys' School.

Busbridge Hall was nearby and Dennis spent two years there prior to entering Kew as an Improver for a further two years. His Majesty's Forces then drew him away for over three years but he returned to Kew as a Student Gardener and successfully completed the course.

He chose the Parks Career and moved to Hove as a Foreman with the Parks Department, then to Beckenham as Technical Assistant and on to Pudsey, Yorkshire for his first Director's post. His second came when he

returned to the south as Director of Parks, London Borough of Haringey and the Urban District of Merton and Morden. He held the Institute of Park and Recreation Administration Diploma and was elected a Fellow of the Institute in 1959.

One might say his career had two parts. The above his British career, and later his work in the United States of America.

Dennis was former Commissioner of Horticulture and Forestry in the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Affairs Dept. of New York City. He was formerly Head of Horticulture at the New York Botanic Garden. The President of the N.Y.B.G. particularly mentions his work "Conceptualizing and Implementing the Cary Arboretum". Dennis wrote and lectured profusely and his recently completed book "Encyclopaedia Botanica" is to be published shortly.

Certainly a life full of enthusiastic endeavour and good humour. To his wife Rita and children Philip and Angela (still in the USA) and his mother Ellen and brothers Arthur and Cyrill in this country we offer our sincerest sympathy.

MR. HENRI (HARRY) BRUINS-LICH

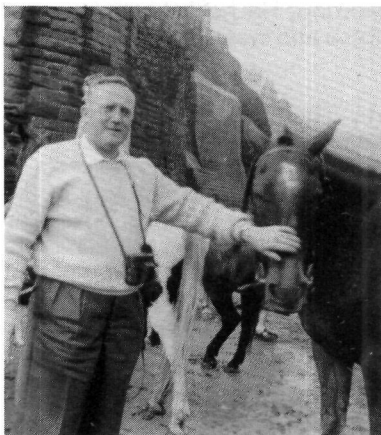
After 10 years of retirement Mr. Harry Bruins-Lich passed away on 8th April, 1977. Prior to his retirement he was Director of the Parks and Recreation Dept., Pretoria, South Africa. In 1919 he was Pretoria's first horticultural apprentice. He went on to train in Holland and Belgium eventually entering Kew as a student on 4th May, 1925. Whilst at Kew he went to La Mortola Gardens, Ventimiglia, Italy. He was very diligent in everything he did and was rewarded with six distinctions in the written subjects at Kew.

From 1928-1932 he was Horticultural Officer to the island of Helena, and from 1932-35 Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Port of Spain, Trinidad. In 1935 he returned to Pretoria where he was Head Gardener under F. J. Pettipher. When Mr. Pettipher retired Harry took his place (8.3.1938).

In 1942 he was appointed Director of the newly created Parks and Recreation Dept., a post he held until retirement. The Springbok Park, Magnolia Dell and Ian Cilliers Parks remain to record a fraction of his keen efforts. His inventiveness resulted in the fantastic and renowned displays at the Jacaranda Ball and the artificial waterfall in Wonderboom Poort.

To his three children and four grandchildren we extend our deepest sympathy.

MR. WILLIAM BURY



Bill Bury worked for Blackburn Parks Department and studied at Blackburn Technical College before he came to Kew. When he left Kew in 1949 he returned to the Parks world where he joined in the early efforts towards setting up and establishing the Apprenticeship Scheme which still continues.

In 1959 Mr. Bury left Grange where he was Parks Superintendent and joined Barrow Parks and Cemeteries Dept. as Deputy Director. In 1968 he became Director.

He made a particular point of finding out exactly what his public the amateurs, wanted. The regular displays put on by his staff contained plants capable of surviving without access to special facilities. He knew what was needed through contact with local societies.

Bill was President of the Barrow Horticultural Society and a renowned Judge.

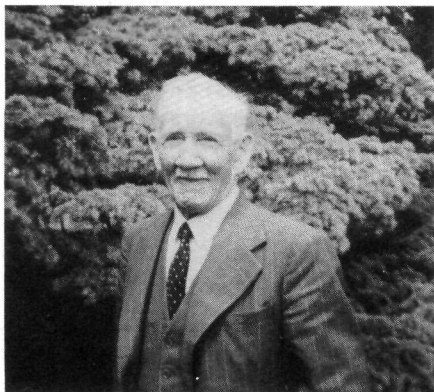
Bill died at the early age of 53 — on 24th August 1975 — but the results of his efforts are still enjoyed by those he served.

To his wife Margery and his two children we offer our deepest sympathy.

CHARLEY COATES.

Charley Coates died in January 1979 at the age of 98. His wife died two months previously.

Whilst he was not a member of the Guild, it is fitting that he should be accorded a mention in this Journal, as he spent 34 years at Kew. He spent 20 years as Foreman Propagator in the Arboretum Nursery, and was particularly interested and knowledgeable in hybridising of plants. One particular achievement that was mentioned in the write-up in the 1949 Journal on his retirement was his introduction of



Camellia saluensis x japonica var. quercifolia. The then Curator made mention of Charley's contribution to the Mutual Improvement Society and the Cricket team. A

close friend, John Ewins, who lives in Kew, writes that Charley settled in Catterick, near Richmond, Yorks, after his retirement on October 28th 1949. But he would come down every year to see the Chelsea Show and other places of Horticultural interest. Mr. Ewins recalls that on one occasion they visited Bedgebury Pinetum and Charley pointed to a tall Pine which he remembered planting years before. In a tribute to Charley, sent to Mr. Ewins, Lanning Roper, who had worked with Charley at Kew, mentions... "thus passes one of the finest men in the world of gardening. his integrity was unswerving, his knowledge enormous—and of this he gave generously to those who cared. He and his wife were fine examples of a generation—my parents'—who knew no compromise with right. Charley's love of plants, music, work, nature and friends was very real. He will be much missed ..."

A few years ago Charley was nominated by the BBC as the chorister who had sung in choirs continuously in this country for the longest number of years.

The Coates' had no children. To relatives we extend our sympathies.

ERIC COWARD

Eric Coward was born in Southbourne and spent most of his childhood in Bournemouth. He was however a man who could get up and go. The realisation that he was 'destined for the Ministry' prompted him to get up and go, so he ran away and became an apprentice with Pritchards, the Alpine Specialists of Christchurch. Bournemouth Art School ran a Latin course in the evenings, Eric attended it. He next moved to Birmingham City Parts Dept. where he worked as a journeyman in the Greenhouses. This added to his earlier practical training helped him to win a scholarship to Kew.



After Kew he chose to go to Italy where he first studied at the Botanical Gardens at La Mortola. Then on to Villa Taranto where he helped to lay out Italy's famous national garden.

He returned to England and Birmingham when the Gold Standard was dropped. Soon he was on the move again but this time only as far as the Isle of Man. In 1935 he went there to take up the post of Superintendent of the Douglas Corporation Parks Dept. He went to war in 1939-1945 and rose to the rank of Major. After that he returned to the world of plants. His experience was that of a man who knew his plants and contributed much. The R.H.S. recognised this in 1965 when he was awarded the Associate of Honour. He retired in 1973, and died on 23rd February 1977.

To his wife Mrs. Barbara Coward we extend our deepest sympathy and best wishes.

TED COWARD

Harry Butcher represented the Kew Guild at the funeral of Edgar F. Coward, who passed away on 30th July, 1978 at the age of 82.

Following service in the 1914-18 war Edgar joined the War Graves Commission in France and Belgium.

He came to Kew as a Student Gardener in 1921. Two years later he left to become Deputy Superintendent of Cardiff Cemeteries Department. Seven years later he moved back south to Fulham where he became Superintendent of Cemeteries to the Borough of Fulham.



His enormous knowledge, enthusiasm and experience was seated in Fulham but more widely disseminated through the Institute of Burial and Cremation of which he was President, an honour he appreciated.

In 1970-71 the Kew Guild recognised his contribution to the profession and the Fellowship of the Kew Guild by electing him Vice-President.

To his wife Jean, his two sons and his daughter we extend our deepest sympathy.

MRS. VIOLET MAY DANES

We regretfully record that Violet May Danes died in a nursing home at Sothorn near Lincoln; she was 85yrs old.

She was born in 1893 at Gilston, Harlow, Hertfordshire. Her father was a farm manager so there was an early connection with the land and work on it. Between this and her Horticultural training at Kew she began her formal studies at the Glynde Horticultural School for Ladies, an establishment run by Lord Wolseley's daughter.

(Violet is on the left on this 1914 Glynde photograph). Glynde obviously had a strong practical basis with mother earth and gardening tools in great evidence.

In 1915 Violet entered Kew. During the next few years she passed the early examinations in Physics; Chemistry; Systematic and Geographic Botany; General Botany and Economic Botany.

After the Kew training she joined an Architectural Practice belonging to Charles Holden at Harmer Green on the edge of the new Welwyn Garden City.

Her career was interrupted when her father became ill and she had to return to their 300 acre arable farm.



Her architectural and garden skills came together for her own bungalow. The area was reclaimed from scrub and weeds and she spent many hours there hard at work.

Her daughter Margaret continues her interest in flowers. To her, and to Violet's elder sister still living in Manchester, aged 91yrs, we offer our deepest consolation.

DONALD MALCOLM DRING

Donald Dring died suddenly and unexpectedly from a cerebral haemorrhage on 26 July 1978 aged 46. His passing is recorded with deep sadness by his many friends and associates throughout Kew and beyond.

He was born in Peterborough in 1932, and his mycological career commenced when he obtained a B.Sc. degree at Exeter University in 1953. An Andrew Simon Scholarship was immediately awarded which enabled him to carry out post-graduate research on **Mycosphaerella** disease of brassicas, for which he was granted a Ph.D. degree. This was followed by a period of five years as plant pathologist in West Africa. His initial post



was with the Government of Ghana at Aburi, where he was also given responsibility for running the botanic garden. Subsequently he became Agricultural Officer with the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation in West Africa, and was particularly involved with coconut diseases, spending some time in the Republic of Cameroun and also Togo.

Donald first entered the Kew Herbarium in 1962 as a Senior Research Fellow and was engaged for the next three years undertaking mycological investigations on the Gasteromycetes of West Africa. In 1965 he was appointed to the permanent staff as a Senior Scientific Officer. His mycological studies quickly produced accounts on the Gasteromycetes of East and Central Africa, and he will be especially remembered for his particular interest in the families Phallaceae and Clathraceae. However, his contribution to Kew extended far beyond the Herbarium. He was soon appointed Officer-in-charge of Quarantine, and it is through his enthusiasm and abilities alone that the quarantine service is now so well established.

Donald also enjoyed the rôle of lecturer and annually provided the student course in plant pathology. On one occasion he was invited to give a course of lectures on Gasteromycetes to students at Sao Paulo, Brazil. Colleagues and visitors alike will remember his recent, much admired Orangery exhibition, entitled 'Fungi—Friends or Foe'. He was a Fellow of the Linnean Society, and a prominent and active member of the British Mycological Society, of which he became senior editor of the *Transactions* (1968-71). He was also a Council Member of the Systematics Association.

Our sympathies are extended to his widow Vivienne and his two daughters.

CYRIL JONES

I received the news of the death of my old friend Cyril Jones (Joney) with a considerable sense of personal loss and this will apply to all those of the 1921-3 intake at Kew.

'Joney' started work in 1912 as an apprentice at Belvoir Castle under W. H. Drivers, who frequently used to call at Kew to see him and A. Birkenshaw, also an old Belvoir boy. In 1914 he went to Alnwick Castle, Northumberland, as a journeyman under Mr. J. Thompson, an old Kewite, and while there met his wife to be, Mima.

Cyril served in the Lincolnshire Regiment from 1917-19. After he left Kew in 1923 he worked under his father at Avon Tyrril, Hampshire where he was in charge of replanting and laying out war neglected gardens. In 1924 he was appointed Head Gardener at Broadlands, Nr. Romsey, and from there moved to Somerley, near Ringwood in 1926 as Head Gardener to the Earl of Normanton. He joined Carters Tested Seeds in 1930 as a representative and Horticultural Adviser to the Northern Home Counties and remained with them until 1943. In that year he was appointed Manager of Leicester Parks Department's Rotherby Nurseries,

on my recommendation as Deputy Superintendent, to G. H. Garside who was Superintendent. Cyril produced wonderful displays of decorative plants, as well as vegetables during the war. When Mr. Garside moved to Glasgow Parks, Cyril was persuaded to accept the post of Curator at Castlemilk Nurseries in 1947. A year after his retirement in 1967 his wife died, which was a sad blow to him, and he moved to Harrogate in 1967. He used to call and see me on his way to visit his brother in Basingstoke. After 50 years of acquaintance and correspondence I shall miss him very much. My vivid thoughts of 'Joney' at Kew was in No. 18 greenhouse of him having a 'smoke' at the back of the house. He also helped revive the annual cricket match on Kew Green. Cyril Jones was a Vice President of the Kew Guild in 1964-5.

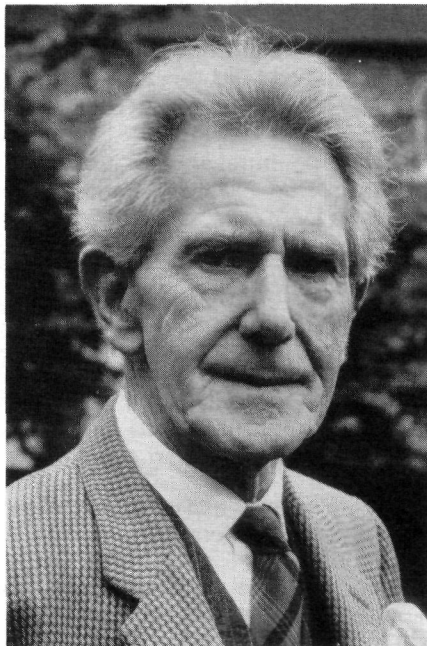
He will be sadly missed by his many friends and his daughter Doris, to whom we extend our very sincere sympathy.

From J. W. Watson (1923).

THOMAS DOUGLAS MAITLAND

Thomas D. Maitland died on 6th July, 1976, after a very long and full life. In the 91 years from his birth in 1885 he saw many changes in Africa and had a hand in some of them. From his home in South Wales he came to Kew where he spent almost a year. As one of the early pioneers he sailed in 1910 to a job as Curator of the Botanic Gardens at Calabar. In 1913 as District Agricultural Officer, Uganda, he carried out experimental work on economic crops. How significant his Bulletin "Coffee robusta in Uganda" turned out to be.

After a two year stint in Kenya as Chief of Economic Plants Division Department of Agriculture he returned to Uganda to take up the Colonial Office's newly created post of Economic Botanist.



His wife returned to England where she cared for his four sons. Thomas Maitland meanwhile surveyed more widely the flora of the African continent translating something of what he found into the Uganda Section of the British Empire Exhibition. He was sent home as Commissioner of the Uganda Council at this time when he received the M.B.E. (1925) and the Wembley Medal.

Wembley soon lay behind him as he once more travelled the African continent, the Wamba Pass on the Mountains of the Moon, Ruwenzori, into the Semliki Valley bordering the Congo. Many of his specimens were new to Science and the grasses *Melinis Maitlandii* and *Lasiuris Maitlandii* bear his name. In 1927 he became Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens at Victoria, Cameroon, West Africa.

In 1931, after 22 years of Colonial Service he retired and was elected an Associate of Honour of the Royal Horticultural Society.

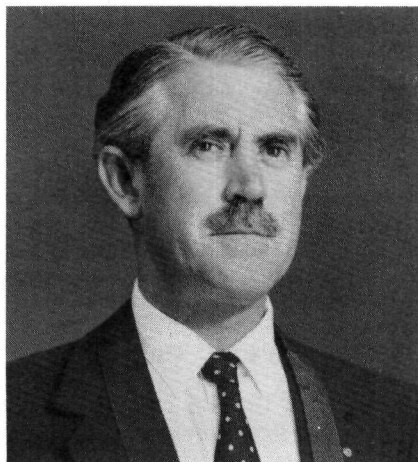
He never lost his interest in plants and Botanic Gardens and in 1954-55 the Kew Guild elected him President. He moved very much in the world of Kew and we regret his passing.

To his family we extend our deepest sympathy.

MR. CEDRIC VAN RYNEVELD

Getting suitable canvases is difficult enough, more so the organising of the palette of plant colours and plant forms. Cedrick van Reyneveld did this and went on to produce some of the finest landscapes in Durban.

His horticultural apprenticeship began in Port Elizabeth Parks & Gardens Dept. His achievements there led to the voyage to Kew. After leaving Kew in 1938 he returned to South Africa where he spent 18 months landscaping railway tracks with South African Railways. In 1948 he went to Durban as Deputy Director where he stayed until 1966. Then he made a major step and went into business as a private landscaping consultant.



His life's works still grow on towards maturity and they are all based on his "love of gardening". He worked on every scale, the magnificent Japanese Gardens; the Rose Garden in Jameson Park, in the public sector, and the Amanzimyama Garden at the headquarters of the Tongaar Group. He designed the La Lucia house of Mr. Harry Oppenheimer and many others. When you next put sugar in your tea or coffee think of the Sugar Mills and Administrative Complexes landscaped by this energetic Kewite.

His death on 11th October, 1977 was sudden and caused by the explosion of vapourised petrol he was carrying in cans in the back of his car. At 61 he had already achieved a lot and was still hard at work. He led

a distinguished career in H.M. forces rising to the rank of Major. The attached photograph shows him as President of Institute of Park and Recreation Administration for South Africa.

To his wife Patricia and his children Diana, Olivia and Mark we offer all our support and kindest wishes.

MISS MURIEL WHITING

We sadly record the death of Miss Marian Muriel Whiting on 25th February, 1978, aged 97 years.

Muriel Whiting was born during 1881 in Hong Kong where her father was building the Naval Dockyard. In 1914 she made her first journey round the world but returned to China on board a cargo steamer in 1919. She lived in troubled times and coped adequately with adventures which came her way. In Canton she supervised and partly designed the gardens at the new Kung Yee hospital. She came home in 1927 but again toured the world in 1935. The Linnean Society elected her a Fellow in 1940. Until she was about 85 she worked in an honorary capacity at the Kew Herbarium, classifying plants from India, China and Morocco. Her kind humour, wisdom and generosity endeared her to her many friends.



She supported the Associated Country Women of the World, the Women's Institute, the Congregational Council for World Mission, the Congregational Church here where she lived, and the Suffolk Naturalist's Trust.

Kew was represented by two official representatives at her funeral in Sutton.

A sad loss to Kew and the world of plants. We extend our best wishes and sympathy to her sisters and close friends.

R. W. YOUNGER

R. W. ('Bob') Younger, M.A., formerly Superintendent of the University Botanic Garden, Cambridge, died peacefully in his sleep at his home in Streatham, Cambridgeshire, on December 27, 1978. He was 71.

Born at Colwell in the heart of Northumberland, in 1907, the son of a forester, Bob Younger commenced work in horticulture at the age of thirteen, in the Gardens of Angerton Hall in that County. Here he remained for four years, during which time he received his basic training in horticulture, before moving to Levens Hall in Cumbria as a Journeyman.

In 1927, he went to the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens at Wisley as a Journeyman in charge of the Fruit House. Entering Kew as a student in 1929, he was posted to the Palm House under Mr. L. Stenning. In 1930 he was promoted to the Foremanship in that Department, which post he held until he contracted in 1933 to take over the position of Head Gardener at Estancia Maria Behety, Tierra del Fuego, Chile. This inhospitable part of Patagonia, is well named "The uttermost ends of the earth"! Severe winters, with gales most of the summer, were a challenge which had to be accepted and overcome.

In 1937, Mr. Younger returned to England as a Head Gardener at Gravetye Manor, under the Forestry Commission, a position he held until he returned to the R.H.S. Gardens at Wisley in 1939 as Floral Superintendent. At the outbreak of war he undertook the growing of lease-land vegetables on trial.

In 1943, he was appointed to the staff of the Canterbury Technical Institute as a teacher to build up a three-year pre-agricultural course for boys, and to advise clubs throughout East Kent on horticultural matters. Upon the retirement of Mr. F. G. Preston in 1947, he was appointed Superintendent of the University Botanic Garden at Cambridge. In 1955 he received the degree of M.A. in the University, and was made a member of Peterhouse.

He was a life-long member of the Royal Horticultural Society and served as a member of Floral Committees B. and C, for a number of years. In 1962 he was awarded the Associate of Honour by the Royal Horticultural Society for distinguished service to horticulture, in particular for his interests and skill in the teaching of young horticulturists. He was an examiner for the Royal Horticultural Society for a period of time. Throughout his career he was involved with the training of young horticulturalists and latterly of the Student Gardeners at the Botanic Garden at Cambridge. The gratitude of those who received advice and encouragement during their studentship was expressed in the numbers present at the dinner given to "Bob" at his retirement in 1974.

During his career at Cambridge, and particularly under the Directorship of John Gilmour, who succeeded Humphrey Gilbert-Carter in 1951, Mr. Younger had the satisfaction of being able to carry out extensive additions and improvements to the Garden which were made possible by the late Mr. Reginald Cory's munificent benefaction. The layout of the Eastern Half of the Garden from allotment plots into botanical and amenity features, and all the additional facilities for research, were carried out under his expert guidance, together with the Limestone and Sandstone

Rock Gardens by the lake which will be a lasting memorial to his constructional skills.

Many local people appreciate, and will continue to appreciate, Bob Younger's knowledge and expertise, often without knowing it. He advised University, College, and City authorities, and also many individuals, on horticultural design and planning, and general matters, but he often, with characteristic modesty, avoided the publicity he so richly deserved.

The Limestone Rock Garden at Cambridge will always be a memorial to Bob Younger, but to those who have been closest to him, he will be remembered with affection as a kindly, gracious and yet courageous man who made light of the illness and pain he suffered throughout his later life. It is fitting that in the end he should pass peacefully to rest.

He leaves a widow, twin daughters and six grandchildren.

P. ORRISS

The fact that there are more obituaries than usual does not mean that ex Kewites are dying more quickly. It means that members and friends have responded to Graham Burgess's invitation in the last Journal, p. 619, to let him have information on deaths of Kewites, together with some history, and send it to him at Longstock Park, Stockbridge, Hants. Tel: Stockbridge 540

Member are also reminded that a black/white, head & shoulder photograph would be welcomed by The Secretary, Kew Guild, for record, historical and archive purposes.

RULES OF THE KEW GUILD—Published every second year. Alternating with Staff List, and incorporating any changes.

Name of the Society.

- (1) The name of the Society shall be "The Kew Guild".

Objects.

- (2) The objects of the Guild shall be—

- (a) the advancement of knowledge of horticulture generally and in particular in connection with the work of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and among members of the Guild.
- (b) the encouragement of horticultural education at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, by the provision of prizes and grants for Student Gardeners and the administration of the educational funds of the Guild.
- (c) the provision of facilities for leisure time education and recreation in the interests of the social welfare of Student Gardeners and others having need of such facilities who are within the provisions of Section 1 of the Recreational Charities Act, 1958.
- (d) the administration of the charitable funds of the Guild and the assistance from such funds of members of the Guild who are in need.
- (e) the publication of a Journal in furtherance of the objects of the Guild or any of them.
- (f) generally to do all such acts as shall further the active and corporate life of the Guild and may be lawfully done by a body established only for the purposes recognised by the law of England as charitable.

Membership.

- (3) (a) Membership of the Guild shall be open to past and present Curators, Assistant Curators, Garden Supervisors, Student Gardeners, scientific, horticultural, professional and executive members of the staff of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew and Wakehurst Place; also International Trainees and Research and Liaison Scientists, provided they have worked continuously at Kew or Wakehurst Place for at least twelve months. The term "Kewites" where used herein or by the Guild in other publications shall mean a paid-up member of the Guild.
- (b) In addition, the Committee may admit to membership of the Guild any member of the Kew staff outside the categories set out in (3) (a) who is deemed worthy of membership of the Guild.
- (c) Honorary Membership may be awarded at the discretion of the Committee to a former officer (Hon. Editor, Secretary or Treasurer) who has rendered outstanding service.
- (4) Members of the Guild shall have the right to vote at meetings and to compete in competitions, and shall be eligible for election as officers of the Guild or to serve on the Committee.
- (5) Any member wishing to resign shall give notice to the Honorary Secretary or the Honorary Treasurer before the first day of December in the year of his or her intention to resign.
- (6) (a) The Committee may by resolution communicated to the member in writing and stating concisely the grounds for which it proposes to act call upon any individual to resign from the Guild and if the member does not so resign within forty-eight days after being so called upon the Committee may by resolution terminate his membership.
- (b) before coming to any decision the Committee shall give the member affected proper facilities for stating his case to them either orally or in writing as the Committee may determine.

Annual Subscriptions.

- (7) The Annual Subscription which shall be payable on January 1st of each year shall be such a sum as the Annual General Meeting shall from time to time determine and shall entitle members to all publications of the Guild. A member whose subscription is one year in arrears shall not receive further publications until his arrears be fully paid. The annual subscription is at present £2. (Student Gardeners £1.)
- (8) Any member whose subscriptions are fully paid may on the payment of a lump sum predetermined by the Annual General Meeting become a Life Member and be entitled to all the privileges of the Guild without further payment. A sum representing not less than one-half of each life subscription shall be invested in the name of the Trustees and the liabilities to Life Subscribers shall be clearly shown in the annual Statement of Accounts. The provisions of this Rule may be suspended by resolution of an Annual General Meeting for such period as the Annual General Meeting shall think fit. (This rule is at present suspended.)

Management of the Guild.

- (9) (a) The business of the Guild shall be conducted by a Committee composed of the officers and ordinary Committee members. The officers shall consist of the President, two Vice-Presidents, the immediate Past-President, the President-Elect, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Assistant Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, and Honorary Editor. The ordinary Committee members shall consist of four present Kewites, twelve Old Kewites and two Student Gardeners.
- (b) Nine members of the Committee shall form a quorum. The Committee shall meet from time to time as may be necessary. Nine members of the Committee may by signed written notice to the Honorary Secretary request him to call a meeting of the Committee and if such meeting be not called within thirty days of the despatch of such notice the said nine members may themselves call a meeting of the Committee by twenty-one days' notice in writing sent to all members thereof.
- (c) The Committee may regulate its own proceedings by standing order or otherwise as it may think fit. No act or proceedings of the Committee shall be invalidated by any vacancy on the Committee or any sub-committee thereof on the grounds that a member of the Committee or of a sub-committee thereof was not qualified at or had become disqualified after the date of his appointment. The Chairman of the Committee shall at Committee meetings have no second or casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.
- (d) At least seven days' written notice of a meeting of the Committee shall so far as practicable be given to every officer and other members of the Committee.
- (e) A Chairman of the Committee shall be elected by the Committee to take the Chair in the absence of the President, the immediate Past-President, the President-Elect and Vice-Presidents.
- (f) There shall be two Honorary Auditors chosen from among members of the Guild who are not members of the Committee.

Election of Officers, Committee, and Auditors.

- (10) (a) The President, the President-Elect, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Assistant Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, and Honorary Editor shall be elected annually at the Annual General Meeting. One Vice-President shall be elected annually at the Annual General Meeting and shall hold office for two years. Any vacancy among the officers shall be filled as soon as possible by co-option by the Committee, and any person so co-opted shall hold office until the conclusion of the following Annual General Meeting.

- (b) Four ordinary Committee Members (three of whom shall be Old Kewites) shall be elected each year and shall hold office for four years. They shall not be eligible for re-election for at least twelve months after the end of their term of office. Any casual vacancy on the Committee shall be filled at the next Annual General Meeting, the member elected completing the term of office of the member whom he has replaced. The Student Gardener representatives shall be elected annually by the Student Gardeners.
- (c) One Honorary Auditor shall be elected each year and shall hold office for two years.
- (d) Candidates for election as officers or ordinary Committee members or Auditors may be proposed by any member of the Guild provided that the names of candidates be sent in writing to the Honorary Secretary at least twenty-eight clear days' before the Annual General Meeting.

Meetings.

- (11) The Annual General Meeting shall be held at Kew on either the second or third Saturday in September. At the Annual General Meeting the Report of the Committee and a Statement of the Accounts shall be submitted and election of officers and Committee members and Auditors shall take place. Fourteen clear days before the Annual General Meeting the Honorary Secretary shall circulate to all members with an address in the United Kingdom a financial statement together with the agenda of the meeting which shall include a list of candidates for election as officers or ordinary Committee members or Auditors together with their proposers.
- (12) A Special General Meeting of the Guild may be called at any time by the Committee and shall be so called within fifty-six days of receipt by the Honorary Secretary of a requisition in writing signed by not less than thirty-five members stating the purpose for which such a meeting is desired and setting out any resolution which it is desired to propose thereat. Notice of the meeting with an agenda thereof shall be sent to all members with an address in the United Kingdom at least forty-two days before the date appointed for the meeting. Amendments to any resolutions set out in the agenda shall be sent to the Honorary Secretary at least twenty-eight clear days before the date of the meeting and shall be sent by him to all members with an address in the United Kingdom at least seven clear days before the date of the meeting. No business shall be transacted at such meeting other than that specified in the notice and no amendment of any substance to any resolution proposed at the meeting shall be allowed. The Chairman of the meeting shall be nominated by the Committee.
- (13) The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to or the non-receipt of notice of a meeting by any member shall not invalidate any proceedings or resolutions at any meeting of the Guild or any Committee thereof.
- (14) At a General Meeting each individual member whose subscription is fully paid up to the date of the meeting shall have one vote and no more except the Chairman who shall have a second or casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

Alterations to the Rules.

- (15) These rules may be altered by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting at an Annual or Special General Meeting. Any proposals for the alteration of Rules shall be sent to the Honorary Secretary in writing at least twenty-eight clear days before the date of the Annual or Special General Meeting and shall be sent by him to all members with an address in the United Kingdom at least seven clear days before the date of the Annual or Special General Meeting.

Dissolution of the Guild.

- (16) A motion to dissolve the Guild may only be made at a Special General Meeting and to effect a dissolution at least three-quarters of the members actually present and voting at the meeting shall vote in favour of the dissolution. If a motion to dissolve the Guild is carried by the said majority the Guild's surplus funds, property and assets (if any) shall be disposed of for charitable purposes in connection with education and research and particularly for such charitable purposes of education and research in connection with botany and horticulture as the members may at the said Special General Meeting decide, or failing any such decision to a charity connected with botany and horticulture to be nominated by the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, for the time being, to the intent that no member of the Guild shall receive any of the said funds, property and assets by virtue of his membership.

Property of the Guild and Trustees.

- (17) (a) The Guild may purchase or otherwise acquire and hold property of any nature and may sell lease mortgage or otherwise deal with the same. Any property belonging to the Guild may be invested in the names of not more than four and not less than two Trustees who may be appointed from time to time by the Committee and any vacancy amongst such Trustees shall be filled by the Committee. Such property may also be invested in the name of a limited company established by and under the control of the Guild for trust purposes.
- (b) Such investments may be in or upon such shares, stocks, funds, securities, investments, and property, real or personal, freehold or leasehold in any part of the world upon such terms and conditions (if any) as the Committee shall in their absolute discretion think fit and in all respects as if the Committee were the sole beneficial owners thereof. The Committee may from time to time direct the Trustees to sell vary and transfer such investments and property.
- (c) The Committee may deal with the said investments as if they were the sole beneficial owners thereof.
- (d) If legal proceedings of any kind are resorted to or defended by the Guild the Trustees shall on the instructions of the Committee but not otherwise prosecute or defend such proceedings either in the name of the Guild or in the name of the Trustees or otherwise on behalf of the Guild as may be necessary.
- (e) The Trustees shall in all respects act as required by the Committee and a copy of a minute of the Committee signed by the Honorary Secretary shall be conclusive evidence of its decision.
- (f) Any Trustee may be removed from office by a resolution passed at a meeting of the Committee by a vote of not less than three-quarters majority of the members of the Committee present and voting at the meeting. At least seven clear days' notice of a special meeting to remove a Trustee shall be given to all members of the Committee and the agenda for the meeting shall state concisely the reasons why the removal is considered necessary and the accused Trustee shall be permitted to make his defence orally or in writing.
- (g) The Trustees shall be effectively indemnified by the Committee from and against any liability costs expenses and payments whatsoever which may be properly incurred or made by them in relation to the trusts of the property and investments of the Guild or in relation to any legal proceedings or which otherwise relate directly or indirectly to the performance of the functions of a Trustee of the Guild.
- (h) Except where otherwise provided the Trustees may act by a simple majority of those present and voting at a meeting of the Trustees.
- (i) The Trustees shall from among their number appoint an Honorary Secretary.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

| 1977 £ | DEBIT | £ | 1978 £ |
|----------------|---|--------------|----------------|
| | To: | | |
| | Kew Guild Journal: | | |
| 1595.95 | Printing 1977 Journal inc. blocks | | 1033.80 |
| 42.00 | Prizes awarded by the Guild | | 42.00 |
| 30.15 | Hon. Officers Expenses | | 41.20 |
| 92.22 | Benevolent Payments & Wreaths | | 15.00 |
| 225.35 | General Printing Postage & Stationery Expenses | | 210.48 |
| | Guild Emblems | 109.03 | |
| | Less Purchase Value of Stock | <u>91.08</u> | |
| 18.70 | | | 17.95 |
| | Wakehurst Booklet | | |
| | Cost of Booklet | | — |
| 108.27 | Less Purchase value of stock | | |
| | Award Scheme Printing including | | 170.14 |
| 245.90 | Soirée Expenses & Prizes | | |
| — | | | 4.40 |
| | Guild Tea Deficit | | 1534.97 |
| 2358.54 | | | 1280.89 |
| 169.03 | Excess of Income over Expenditure | | <u>2815.86</u> |
| <u>2527.57</u> | | | |

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR

| 1977 £ | LIABILITIES | £ | 1978 £ |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------|----------------|
| | Capital Fund: | | |
| 7935.50 | As per attached statement of Assets | | 9221.46 |
| | Current Liabilities: | | |
| | Life Subscriptions | | |
| | 53 £1.00 Half Rate | 26.50 | |
| | 64 £2.00 Half Rate | 64.00 | |
| | 69 £3.15 Half Rate | 108.68 | |
| | 5 £5.25 | 26.25 | |
| | 13 No record | — | |
| 230.50 | | | 225.43 |
| <u>8166.00</u> | | | <u>9446.89</u> |

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1978

| 1977 £ | CREDIT | £ | 1978 £ |
|----------------|--|----------------|----------------|
| | By: | | |
| | Annual Subscriptions & Arrears | 753.58 | |
| | Donations | 239.61 | |
| | Award Scheme Donations | <u>794.07</u> | |
| 1324.26 | | | 1787.26 |
| | Dividends | | |
| 308.57 | Fund Charities Official Investment Fund | | 339.87 |
| | Interest from Barclays Bank | | |
| | General Deposit Account | 96.75 | |
| | Award Scheme Deposit | <u>93.20</u> | |
| 163.15 | | | 189.95 |
| | Annual Dinner | | |
| | Receipts from Sale of Tickets | | |
| 19.82 | Less cost of Dinner Gratuities | | 5.80 |
| | Wakehurst Booklet | | |
| 611.66 | Receipts from Sale of Booklets | | 239.60 |
| | Award Scheme Soirée | | |
| | Receipts from Sale of Tickets & Wine | | |
| 36.20 | Less Cost of Food & Drink | | 158.29 |
| 62.71 | Sale of Emblems | | 42.98 |
| — | Sale of Guild Journals | | 52.11 |
| | Kew Guild AGM | | |
| | Receipts from Sale of Tickets | | |
| 1.20 | Less cost of Gratuities etc. | | — |
| <u>2527.57</u> | | | <u>2815.86</u> |
| | Balance as at 1st January 1978 | 7935.50 | |
| | Reduction of Life Subscription Liabilities | 5.07 | |
| | Add Excess Income over Expenditure | <u>1280.89</u> | |
| | | 9221.46 | |

ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1978

| 1977 £ | ASSETS | £ | 1978 £ |
|----------------|------------------------------------|---------|----------------|
| | Invested Assets: | | |
| | Charities Official Investment Fund | | |
| | Shares at Cost. General Fund | 4000.00 | |
| | Award Scheme Fund | 2000.00 | |
| 3650.00 | | | 6000.00 |
| | Current Asses: | | |
| 217.30 | Journal Value of Stock | 182.90 | |
| 50.47 | Guild Emblems, Purchase Value | 111.14 | |
| 961.73 | Wakehurst Booklet, Purchase Value | 855.11 | |
| | | | 1149.15 |
| | Cash at Barclays Bank: | | |
| 1609.25 | On General Deposit account | 1631.76 | |
| 1511.87 | On Award Scheme Deposit Account | 557.43 | |
| 165.38 | In Current Account | 108.55 | |
| | | | <u>2297.74</u> |
| <u>8166.00</u> | | | <u>9446.89</u> |

Audited and found correct: Signed A. J. Hale
S. J. Owens

ADDRESS LIST OF OLD KEWITES—GUILD MEMBERS

(February 1979)

updated by Anne Chabert, Membership Treasurer

N.B.—Designations/Abbreviations are not shown, neither are Horticultural qualifications. However the editor will be pleased to show these when individuals request it in writing.

(The names of Past Presidents are preceded by a dagger, Life members by an asterisk. The year of leaving Kew is indicated. Members currently working at Kew are asterisked on the Staff List, published biennially. By agreement with the Department of Education and Science holders of the Kew Diploma may place Dip.Hort.(Kew) after their names: this is not indicated in the following list).

- 1973 Abrahams, M. R., Top Flat, 21 Craneswater Avenue, Southsea, Hants.
PO4 OPA.
- 1959 Adams, R., 63 Franks Avenue, New Malden, Surrey, KT3 5DD.
- 1938 *Addison, G. H., Lot 5, Owen Road, Darlington, W. Australia, 6070.
- 1957 Addison, P., 6 Walney Road, West Derby, Liverpool, L12 5EW.
- 1949 Ainslie, E., 32 Bakewell Road, Hazel Grove, Stockport, Cheshire.
- 1939 *Airey, J. E., Westmoor Gardens, Mansel Lacy, Hereford.
- 1945 *Albert, Mrs. H. (Miss H. J. Stent), 65 Summet Street, Oyster Bay, Long
N.Y., U.S.A.
- 1962 Aldous, J., Roebuck, Delly End, Witney, Oxon.
- 1961 Allen, J., Velmead, Winsford Park, Beaworthy, Devon.
- 1945 *Ambrose, Miss R. M. (See Mrs. J. Souster).
- 1926 *Anderson, A. W., C., 324 Church Street, Timara, New Zealand.
- 1965 Anderson, G. H., B.E.M., 29 Glenwood, Harmans Water, Bracknell, Berks.
- 1947 *Armstrong, C. E., Kesteven Farm Inst., Caythorpe Court, Nr. Grantham,
Lincs.
- 1970 Armstrong, G. D., Botanic Garden of Smith College, Northampton, Mass.,
01060, U.S.A.
- 1931 *Arnold, T. A., Box 90, Bedfordview, Transvaal, S.A.
- 1920 *Ash, Mrs. W. (E. M. Harper), 22 Palace Court, Hampstead, N.W.3.
- 1944 *Ashby, Mrs. D. (F. A. Sharps), 145 High Street, Harston, Cambridge.
- 1956 Ast, R., Huobhalde 12, 6330 Cham/Switzerland.
- 1954 Attenburrow, D. T., c/o Fisons, Levington Research Inst., Ipswich, Suffolk.
- 1950 Attwood, C. A., Atlast, East Lane End, Fairmoor, Morpeth, Northumberland.
- 1910 *Aubrey, A. E., 83 Newbridge Street, Wolverhampton, Staffs.
- 1939 *Aves, J. J., P.O. Box 1454, Parks Dept., Pretoria, S.A.
- 1972 Axton, Miss M. R., 41 Wilmot Way, Banstead, Surrey.
- 1920 *Baker, E., The Myrtyles, Bucknalls Lane, Garston Herts.
- 1939 *Balch, R. W., East Taieri, R.D.2, Mosgeil, Otago, New Zealand.
- 1971 Bamkole, C. B., Parks & Gardens Unit, Univ. of Ife, Ile-Ife, Nigeria.
- 1962 Baren, M. E., 4 Branwell Drive, Haworth, W. Yorks.
- 1958 Barker, L. P., 29 Somerville Square, Mossquit, Stafford, ST17 9JK.
- 1968 Barker, Mrs. D. (nee Miss P. Tietze), 41 Caxton Rd., Otley, W. Yorks,
LS21 3LL.
- 1966 Barnes, A. L., "Brandon," 35 Walton Avenue, Twyford, Adderbury, Banbury,
Oxon.
- 1960 Barnes, H. P., P.O. Box 42, Wigmore, Pennyhill Lane, West Bromwich.
- 1963 Barwani, M. R., 5 Natal Road, London, N.11.
- 1927 *Bassett, W. E., M.B.E., 6 Ravenswood Road, Croydon, CR0 4BL.
- 1930 *Bate, C.
- 1962 Bauman, R. C., M.Sc., Box 3924, Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A., 19807.
- 1954 Baverstock, E., 1 The Cottage, Sidcup Place, Sidcup, Kent.
- 1956 Bayliss, C., 236 Rochester Road, Gravesend, Kent.
- 1978 Beardmore, S., 48 Ladybrook Road, Bramhall Park, Bramhall, Cheshire.

LIST OF R.B.G. STAFF AND STUDENT MEMBERS OF THE KEW GUILD
(As at December 1978)

Staff

Airey-Shaw, H. K.
 Angel, Miss R. C. R.
 Bernard, D. J. W.
 Beyer, R. I. B.
 Brennan, Prof. J. P. M.
 Burkill, H. M.
 Chabert, Miss A. M.
 Cowley, Mrs E. J.
 Edwards, P. J.
 Erskine, C. M.
 Field, D. V.
 Fliegner, H. J.
 Gilbert, J. L.
 Green, P. S.
 Hale, A. J.
 Harwood, T. A.
 Henchie, S. J.
 Hepper, F. N.
 Hunt, D. R.
 Jarrett, Dr. F. M.
 Jones, Prof. K.
 Keesing, J.
 Lucas, G. LI.
 Meikle, R. D.
 Owen, D. R.
 Owens, Dr. S. J.
 Pattison, G. A.
 Pegler, Dr. D. N.
 Pemberton, L. A.
 Rule, R. H.
 Sands, M. J. S.
 Schilling, A. D.
 Scott, Mrs D. C.

Simmons, J. B. S.
 Smith, Miss E. H.
 Stant, Dr. M. Y.
 Taylor, P.
 Townsend, D. W. H.
 Warrington, J.
 Wickens, Dr. G. E.
 Wood, G. P.
 Woodhams, J. R.

Students

Astley, P. R.
 Beaumont, J. M.
 Bennett, C.
 Beverly, J. W.
 Blatt, J. L.
 Bristow, S. C.
 Casey, T. P.
 Compton, J. A.
 Crisp, J. P.
 Harrison, R. P.
 Hodgson, I. G.
 Jackson, G. P.
 Lord, W. A.
 McKenzie, P. J.
 McNamara, S.
 Morgan, J. S.
 Osi, J. L.
 Plummer J. G.
 Prodger, Miss A.
 Robinson, P. D.
 Tasker, Miss S. M.
 Tubosun S. A.
 Wisch L. P.