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AN INTRODUCTION TO *HARDY PLANTS AND
PLANTINGS FOR REPTON AND LATE GEORGIAN
GARDENS (1780–1820)*
(LONDON: HISTORIC ENGLAND, 2018)

Responding to a Gardens Trust-led discussion among Humphry Repton experts about research sources and the status of our knowledge about planting style and planting schemes, Historic England commissioned a new report to collate this information and provide an introduction to the planting palette of late Georgian gardens. The report was published on the eve of the Repton 200 celebrations in March 2018. This paper introduces the report, which is intended to provide insights and a guide for owners, managers, professional advisers, garden teams and volunteers looking after or aspiring to re-create late Georgian garden planting schemes.

The Historic England report *Hardy Plants and Plantings for Repton and Late Georgian Gardens (1780–1820)* (2018) (Figure 1) draws not only on primary sources but also on decades of published and unpublished research on plants and planting schemes for late Georgian gardens as well as conservation projects.¹ It collates, synthesizes and summarizes key elements of this knowledge and practical horticultural experience. While the broad aim is to contribute to the celebrations and widely available information on Humphry Repton, it is difficult to offer specific Repton planting lists or detailed schemes. Later in his career he is renowned for reintroducing the concept of the flower garden and terraces around the house, instead of park lawns and livestock up to the windows, which became very influential in later nineteenth-century garden design. Repton was not, however a plantsman and generally avoided detailed specification of plants, preferring to concentrate on the broader effects he wished to achieve. Because of this, wider contextual sources, both primary and secondary, have been consulted for the period, the most useful of which are presented in the references section of the report.

STRUCTURE

The specific aims of the report are twofold: (1) sharing current research knowledge and sources both in a references list of key sources and a planting list synthesized from these; and (2) offering practical guidance and lessons learnt from recreating (and maintaining) period gardens. The key data are a plant list (see the Appendix below). This is presented as a starting point for researchers and those restoring gardens of this period, along with an overview of garden design, the planting palette and planting styles, notes on research resources, and examples of restored gardens. Sources include primary archive and historic sources, others' published research and books, grey literature, such as conservation management plans, and the experience of landscape architects and horticulturists



Historic England

Building and Landscape Conservation

Hardy Plants and Plantings for Repton and Late Georgian Gardens (1780–1820)

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Discovery, Innovation and Science in the Historic Environment



Research Report Series no. 20-2018

Figure 1. Sarah Rutherford, *Hardy Plants and Plantings for Repton and Late Georgian Gardens (1780–1820)*. Discovery, Innovation and Science in the Historic Environment, Research Report Series No. 20-2018 (London: Historic England, 2018), the front cover illustrated with a watercolour by George Sheppard (c.1770–1842) entitled *A Regency House (or View of a Country House and Conservatory)*, c.1820. Courtesy: Yale Centre for British Art, Paul Mellon Collection, Accession No. B1975.2.626, <http://collections.britishart.yale.edu/vufind/Record/3656342>

restoring and managing late Georgian flower gardens. The report uses various historic and current images including Repton's Red Book for Ashridge (1813), Hertfordshire, to illustrate planting effects and to link with the case studies in the final section.

FORM OF THE LIST

The list is divided by type of plant (bulbs, biennials, half hardy annuals, hardy annuals, perennials, climbers, shrubs, trees). Within each type the plants are presented

alphabetically by Latin name, with common names and notes. The list provides a basic palette that can be supplemented by other plants identified in wider resources including those in the references list supplied, site archives (if appropriate), and tailored to local availability and conditions. The presentation of the plant list assumes a basic knowledge of garden plants and their cultivation and should be used in conjunction with design advice of the period which is signposted in the guidance and in the references.

PLANT LIST SELECTION CRITERIA

- Ornamental plants readily available in Britain between 1780 and 1820 which were used outdoors. Plants of earlier periods continued to be used as popular subjects, as well as new introductions.
- The plants were typically used in a variety of planting schemes specific to the period.
- They are still relatively easy to cultivate, given geographical factors affecting cultivation.
- They are readily available in 2018.

SOURCES FOR THE PLANT LIST

The references list sets out key primary and secondary sources that indicate plants used in the period. Some also indicate how they were used and offer design guidance. If site-specific lists are not available, contextual sources must be used, and these include other site-specific plant lists, plant catalogues and guidance by garden designers such as Henry Phillips and Prince Hermann von Pückler-Muskau. Of secondary sources, material by the late John Harvey is published in scattered places but is always scholarly and worth consulting, and more recently Mark Laird's contribution is also seminal.

THE LEAP FROM PAPER TO REALITY – DESIGNS AND PLANT ASSOCIATIONS

It is all very well to offer a list and know which plant material should be used, but to recreate or evoke the period it is critical to adopt the correct practical application in the design. Plant associations are essential to understand but can be difficult to pin down. Contemporary writers are frustratingly vague in this matter, but a few offer very useful guidance, such as Nathaniel Swinden in *The Beauties of Flora Display'd ...* (London, 1778) (Figure 2) and Henry Phillips in *Sylva Florifera* (London, 1823).² Phillips codified the early move towards using swathes of the same type of plants in groups, and described the fashionable colour associations in bright gaudy tones such as yellow laburnum, white Guelder rose and mauve lilac.



Figure 2. Nathaniel Swinden's seed catalogue shows how a circular or oval island bed should be planted with annuals and perennials to achieve height in the centre; from Nathaniel Swinden, *The Beauties of Flora Display'd ...* (London, 1778), pl. 2



Figure 3. 16 New Street, St Helier, Jersey. A town garden recreated based on Regency period flowers. Courtesy: Annette Lowe/National Trust for Jersey



Figure 4. 'The Flower Garden'; from Humphry Repton, Red Book for Ashridge (1813), in which he based his design on a garden of gardens, including many varied types of garden, but detailed few types of plants to be used. © The J. Paul Getty Trust. All rights reserved

MODEL RESTORATION SCHEMES

During the compilation of the report it became evident that it would be helpful to offer examples of the application of such a planting palette in various types of restoration schemes. Three case studies in the report offer a variety of examples of the interpretation of contemporary planting and its presentation within a scheme of the period. Historic England has published separately three further case studies to coincide with the ‘Repton and Horticulture’ conference. All indicate how plants from the list can be used in particular ways to recreate particular effects and the potential horticultural issues that may be encountered. These, together with a summary list of restoration schemes, may provide useful ideas for other projects. Many provide useful images on the internet.

The first three case studies are included in the publication; the second three studies are available on the Historic England website, as detailed below:

- 16 New Street, St Helier, Jersey (a compact town garden) (Virginia Hinze) (Figure 3).
- The Flower Garden, Ashridge, Hertfordshire (Mick Thompson and Zora Tyrone) (Figure 4).
- Royal Pavilion, Brighton (Virginia Hinze).
- Swiss Garden, Old Warden, Bedfordshire (Corinne Price).
- Turner’s House, Twickenham, London (Ellen Bramhill).
- Pitzhanger Manor (Walpole Park), Ealing, London (Sarah Couch).

For PDFs of the report and the additional case studies, see <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/current/conservation-research/designed-landscapes/humphry-repton-landscapes/>.

APPENDIX: PLANT LIST

Latin name	Common name	Date introduced	Notes/appropriate colours
Bulbs etc.			
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	African lily	1679	
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Nodding onion	1800	
<i>Anemone coronaria</i>	Anemone		Red, white purple, blue, single and double
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Anemone (wood)	Native	
<i>Camassia cusickii</i>	Quamash		Sky blue
<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>	Autumn crocus		
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily of the valley	Native	
<i>Crocus vernus</i>	Dutch crocus	c.1350	
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	Autumn cyclamen		
<i>Fritillaria imperialis</i>	Crown imperial		Yellow, red
<i>Fritillaria meleagris</i>	Snakes head fritillary		Purple, white
<i>Fritillaria persica</i>	Persian fritillary		
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	Snowdrop	By 1500	Single and double
<i>Hedychium coccineum</i>	Scarlet gingerlily	1815	
<i>Iris xiphium</i>	Spanish iris		
<i>Leucojum aestivum</i>	Snowflake	Native	
<i>Lilium candidum</i>	Madonna lily		
<i>Lilium martagon</i>	Turk’s cap lily		

Latin name	Common name	Date introduced	Notes/appropriate colours
<i>Muscari comosum</i>	Grape hyacinth		Blue
<i>Narcissus odorus</i> 'Flore pleno'	Double jonquil	Native	Double white
<i>Narcissus poeticus</i> var. <i>recurvus</i>	Daffodil pheasant's eye		
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>	Wild daffodil	Native	
<i>Ornithogallum umbellatum</i>	Star of Bethlehem		Large white, small white, green
<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	Wake Robin, wood lily	1799	
<i>Tulipa</i> spp. and vars	Tulips		Including striped
Biennials			
<i>Campanula medium</i>	Canterbury bells		Dark blue, white
<i>Cheiranthus cheiri</i>	Wallflower	1066	Red, yellow, white
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Sweet William		Red and white, double
<i>Digitalis purpureus</i>	Foxglove	Native	Purple, white
<i>Lunaria annua</i>	Honesty		Purple, white
<i>Matthiola incana</i>	10 Week stocks		Dark purple, red, white
<i>Matthiola incana</i>	Brompton stocks		Mixed
<i>Myosotis alpestris</i>	Forget-me-not	Native	
<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	Evening primrose		
<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	Feverfew		
<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>	Moth mullein		Pale yellow
Half-hardy annuals			
<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i> , <i>atropurpureus</i> and <i>viridis</i>	Love-lies-bleeding		Red and green
<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>	China aster		
<i>Celosia cristata</i> and <i>argentea</i>	Cockscomb		Yellow, crimson
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Thorn apple	By 1778	Double white, purple
<i>Dianthus chinensis</i>	Indian pink	By 1778	
<i>Gaillardia</i> × <i>grandiflora</i>	Blanket flower		
<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	Purple globe amaranth	By 1778	
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	Morning glory		Deep purple
<i>Lotus berthelotii</i>	Parrot's beak	By 1778	Dark and light red
<i>Lycopersicon peruvianum</i>	Tomato, love apple		Yellow and red fruit
<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> (<i>longiflora</i>)	Marvel of Peru		Red, yellow and white, and striped
<i>Nicotiana alata</i>	Sweet tobacco	By 1778	Pale yellow, pale red
<i>Nolana paradoxa</i>	Chilean bell flower	By 1778	Blue and white
<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>	Chinese lantern		
<i>Quamoclit coccinea</i>	Star glory	16th century	
<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Aubergine		Purple and white
<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>	Capsicum		White
<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	African marigold	By 1778	Bright lemon, deep orange
<i>Tagetes patula</i>	French marigold	16th century	Orange and brown stripes; yellow and dark
<i>Zinnia elegans</i>	Zinnia		Red

Latin name	Common name	Date introduced	Notes/appropriate colours
Hardy annuals			
<i>Adonis annua</i> / <i>laestivalis</i>	Flos Adonis		Dark red
<i>Alyssum</i> / <i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet white alyssum	By 1778	White, yellow
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Snap dragon	By 1778	Red, white, purple and yellow
<i>Asperula orientalis</i>	Woodruff		Light blue
<i>Atriplex hortensis</i>	Orach	By 1778	Purple leaf
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Common daisy		
<i>Delphinium elatum</i>	Bee larkspur		
<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	Pot marigold	By 1778	Mixed and single colours
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Cornflower	By 1778	
<i>Centaurea moschatus</i>	Sweet sultan	By 1778	Bright yellow, white, purple
<i>Consolida ajacis</i>	Giant or crown larkspur	By 1778	Pink and white
<i>Convolvulus minor</i> / <i>tricolor</i>	Dwarf morning glory	By 1778	
<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	Cosmos	1799	
<i>Dracocephalum moldavica</i>	Dragon's head	By 1778	Purple, red
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Viper's bugloss, annual borage		
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Sunflower	By 1778	Dwarf double, tall double strong yellow
<i>Iberis umbellata</i>	Candytuft	By 1778	Purple, deep crimson and white
<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i>	Sweet pea	By 1778	White, 'Painted Lady' red and white, black, red/scarlet
<i>Lavatera trimestris</i>	Annual lavatera	By 1778	Pink and white
<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	Statice, sea lavender		
<i>Linaria triphylla</i>	Toadflax		
<i>Lupinus hartwegii</i> , <i>pubescens</i> hybrids	Annual lupin	By 1778	White, pink, tall
<i>Lupinus luteus</i>	Yellow lupin		Yellow
<i>Lupinus subcarinosus</i>	Texas bluebonnet, Dutch lupin		Blue
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common mallow	By 1778	Tall oriental purple
<i>Matthiola bicornis</i>	Night-scented stock	By 1778	
<i>Medicago scutellata</i>	Snail medic, hedgehogs		
<i>Nigella damascena</i>	Love-in-a-mist		White, blue, double
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Corn poppy	By 1778	
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Opium or carnation poppy	By 1778	Striped red and white, dark crimson, pink
<i>Phacelia campanularia</i>	Californian bluebell		
<i>Phaseolus coccineus</i>	Runner bean, scarlet bean	By 1778	
<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>	Fox and cubs, red hawkweed		
<i>Reseda odorata</i>	Mignonette	By 1778	
<i>Salvia horminum</i>	Clary	By 1778	Red, pink
<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>	Sweet scabious	1620	
<i>Silene armeria</i>	Sweet William, catchfly	By 1778	
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i> and <i>minus</i>	Nasturtium	1686	Dark and light orange

Latin name	Common name	Date introduced	Notes/appropriate colours
<i>Viola tricolour</i>	Wild pansy, heart's ease	By 1778	
<i>Xerochrysum bracteatum</i>	Strawflower		Formerly <i>Helichrysum bracteatum</i>
Perennials			
<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	Bear's breeches	1548	
<i>Acanthus spinosus</i>	Armed bear's breeches		
<i>Achillea filipendulina</i>	Yarrow	1803	
<i>Aconitum napellus</i>	Monkshood	1596	
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle	17th century	
<i>Anchusa azurea</i>	Bugloss, blue alkanet	1597	
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Columbine	Native	Double and striped, red, purple, white etc.
<i>Aster novae-belgii</i> and <i>novae-angliae</i>	Michaelmas daisy	1710	
<i>Astrantia major</i>	Greater masterwort	1597	
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady fern	Native	
<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i>	Elephant's ears	1779	
<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>	Fairy or peach-leaved bellflower	By 1598	
<i>Campanula pyramidalis</i>	Chimney bellflower	By 1597	
<i>Campanula trachelium</i>	Nettle-leaved bellflower	Native/naturalized	
<i>Dahlia coccinea</i>	Scarlet dahlia	1804	Tender
<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Carnation		
<i>Dianthus</i> 'Musgrave's pink'	Pink	1730	
<i>Dianthus plumarius</i>	Pink	?	
<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>	Bleeding heart	1810	
<i>Echinops ritro</i>	Globe thistle		
<i>Eryngium alpinum</i>	Alpine eryngo		
<i>Euphorbia palustris</i>	Marsh spurge		
<i>Euphorbia polychroma</i>	Cushion spurge	1805	
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadow sweet	Native	
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild strawberry	Native	
<i>Geranium macrorrhizum</i>	Cranesbill	1576	
<i>Geranium phaeum</i>	Mourning widow		
<i>Geranium pratense</i>	Meadow cranesbill	Native	Blue and white
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Bloody cranesbill		
<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow horned poppy		
<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	Sneezeweed	1729	
<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>	Stinking hellebore	Native	
<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>	Orange day lily	1570	
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Sweet rocket		Purple, white
<i>Iris confusa</i>	Bamboo iris		
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking iris	By 1000	
<i>Iris germanica</i>	Bearded iris	Naturalized	
<i>Iris pallida</i>	Sweet iris		
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious	By 1778	
<i>Leucanthemum</i> × <i>superbum</i>	Shasta daisy		
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Button snakewort	1731	

Latin name	Common name	Date introduced	Notes/appropriate colours
<i>Linum perenne</i>	Perennial flax		
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Lilyturf		
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal flower, rapuntium	By 1778	
<i>Lychnis chalcedonica</i>	Maltese cross	1593	
<i>Lychnis coronaria</i>	Rose campion	1596	
<i>Malva alcea</i>	Hollyhock	1255	Rosea, double pink, double yellow and variety sinensis
<i>Nepeta × faassenii</i>	Catmint	1784	
<i>Nepeta racemosa</i>	Catnip	1804	
<i>Paeonia lactiflora</i>	Woodland peony	1784	
<i>Paeonia officinalis</i> 'Rubra Plena'	Cottage peony	By 1500s	Double red
<i>Papaver bracteatum</i>	Oriental poppy	1817	Red
<i>Phlox maculata purpurea</i>	Garden phlox	1730	
<i>Phlox paniculata alba</i>	Garden phlox		
<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i>	Jacob's ladder	By 1778	Blue and white
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft shield fern	Native	
<i>Primula × polyanthus</i>	Polyanthus	By 1778	Various
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose	Native	
<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip	Native	
<i>Pulmonaria angustifolia</i> and <i>saccharata</i>	Lungwort		
<i>Scabiosa caucasica</i>	Caucasian scabious	1802	
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red catchfly		
<i>Sisyrinchium striatum</i>	Satin flower	1788	
<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Golden rod		
<i>Stachys byzantina</i>	Lamb's ears	1782	
<i>Symphytum caucasicum</i>	Comfrey		
<i>Thalictrum aquilegifolium</i>	French meadow rue		
<i>Verbascum phlomoides</i>	Woody mullein	1739	
<i>Verbascum phoenicium</i>	Purple mullein		Purple
<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Argentinian vervain	1737	
<i>Viola odorata</i>	Sweet violet	Native	Purple
Climbers			
<i>Clematis integrifolia</i>			
<i>Clematis recta</i> 'Purpurea'	Clematis	1772	
<i>Clematis viticella</i>	Vine clematis	1560s	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	Native	
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Hop		
<i>Jasminum humile</i>	Yellow jasmine	1656	
<i>Jasminum officinale</i>	White jasmine	16th century	
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Everlasting pea		Crimson/pink
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	Native	
<i>Lonicera tartarica</i>	Honeysuckle	1752	
<i>Passiflora caerulea</i>	Passion flower	1699	
<i>Rosa banksiae</i> 'Lutea'	Yellow Banksian rose	Early 1800s	
<i>Rosa banksiae</i>		1807	
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet briar	Native	

Latin name	Common name	Date introduced	Notes/appropriate colours
<i>Rosa</i> 'Blush Noisette'	Noisette rose		
<i>Rosa multiflora</i> 'Carnea'	Rambler rose	1804	
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> 'Black Hamburg'	Grape vine	1768	
Shrubs			
<i>Amelanchier lamarckii</i>	Amelanchier, snowy mespilus	1596	
<i>Aucuba japonica</i> and cvs	Japanese laurel, spotted laurel	1783	Variety of leaf forms and variegation
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Box	Native	
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Carolina allspice	1726	
<i>Camellia japonica</i> cvs	Japanese camellia	1739	
<i>Cistus laurifolius</i>	Rock rose	1731	
<i>Cistus</i> × <i>purpureus</i>	Purple rock rose		
<i>Chimonanthus praecox</i>	Yellow wintersweet	1766	
<i>Cornus alba</i>	Siberian dogwood	1741	
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering dogwood	1730	
<i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornelian cherry	Long before 1780	
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	Native	
<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	Smoke tree	1656	
<i>Cytisus praecox</i> 'Albus'	Broom	1806	
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Common broom	Native	
<i>Cytisus multiflorus</i>	White Spanish broom		
<i>Danae racemosa</i>	Alexandrian laurel	1713	
<i>Daphne mezereum</i>	Mezereon		
<i>Daphne odora</i>	Winter daphne	1771	
<i>Daphne pontica</i>	Twin-flowered daphne	1752	
<i>Erica arborea</i> and cvs	Tree heather	1658	
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle tree	Native	
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	Japanese spindle tree	1804	
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig	16th century or earlier	
<i>Fuchsia magellanica</i> and cvs	Lady's eardrops	1788	
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Rose mallow	15002	Red, purple, white
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>		1736	
<i>Hydrangea hortensis</i>	Mop head hydrangea	1789	
<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	Oak-leaved hydrangea	1773 or 1803	
<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>	Rose of Sharon, Saint John's wort	1676	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	Native	Including variegated varieties
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	Red sheep laurel	1736	
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Mountain laurel, calico bush	1734	
<i>Kerria japonica</i>	Batchelor's buttons	1804	
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Sweet bay	1562	
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	English lavender	Native	
<i>Lavandula stoechas</i>	French lavender	1550s	
<i>Lavatera olbia</i>	Tree mallow		
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Chinese privet	1794	
<i>Lupinus arboreus</i>	Tree lupin	1793	

Latin name	Common name	Date introduced	Notes/appropriate colours
<i>Magnolia denudata</i>	Lily tree, slender magnolia	1780	
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Evergreen magnolia	1734	
<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Common myrtle	16th century	
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Sacred bamboo	1804	
<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>	Moutan, tree peony	1787	
<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	Mock orange	By 1629	
<i>Phillyrea angustifolia</i>	Mock privet		
<i>Phillyrea latifolia</i>	Mock privet		
<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	New Zealand pittosporum	1804–06	
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry laurel	1576	
<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portugal laurel	1648	
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Firethorn	1629	
<i>Rhododendron luteum</i>	Yellow azalea	1793	
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron	1763	
<i>Rhus typhina</i> and cvs	Sumach	By 1629	
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Flowering currant	1817	
<i>Robinia hispida</i>	Rose acacia	1743	
<i>Rosa bracteata</i>	McCartney rose	1793	
<i>Rosa</i> 'Celeste'	Alba rose/celestial	Ancient	
<i>Rosa cinnamomea</i>	Cinnamon rose	1759	
<i>Rosa</i> 'de Meaux'	Centifolia rose	1789	
<i>Rosa</i> 'du Roi'	Portland rose	1815	
<i>Rosa</i> 'Duchess of Portland'	Portland rose		
<i>Rosa</i> 'La Belle Sultane'	Gallica rose		
<i>Rosa</i> 'Mundi'	Gallica rose	1100	
<i>Rosa</i> 'Maidens Blush'	Alba rose	1400	
<i>Rosa</i> 'Marie Louise'	Damask rose	1813	
<i>Rosa moschata</i>	Musk rose	1577	
<i>Rosa</i> × <i>odorata</i> 'Mutabilis'	China rose	Early 1800s	
<i>Rosa</i> 'Old Blush China' (Parson's Pink)	China rose	1789–93	
<i>Rosa</i> 'Petite Lisette'	Damask rose	1817	
<i>Rosa pimpinellifolia</i>	Burnet rose	Native	
<i>Rosa</i> 'Quatre Saisons'	Damask rose		
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet briar	Native	
<i>Rosa</i> 'Tuscany'	Gallica rose (red)	1596	
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary		
<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	Flowering raspberry	1770	
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butchers broom	16th century	
<i>Ruscus hypoglossum</i>	Spineless butcher's broom	Native	
<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	Sage	Native	
<i>Salvia verticillata</i>	Lilac sage; whorled clary	1594	
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom		
<i>Staphylea pinnata</i>	Bladdernut	By 1810	
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common lilac		Purple, lilac, white
<i>Syringa persica</i>	Persian lilac		
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	Native	
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder rose	Native	
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus	Late 1500s	

Latin name	Common name	Date introduced	Notes/appropriate colours
<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater periwinkle	By 1000	
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Lesser periwinkle	By 1000	
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Needle palm	1675	
<i>Yucca gloriosa</i>	Spanish dagger	1550	
Trees			
<i>Abies alba</i>	Silver fir	17th century	
<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Balm of Gilead		
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore		
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar maple	1725	
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse chestnut	1616	
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	Native	
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry tree		
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver birch	Native	
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam	Native	
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet chestnut		
<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	17th century	
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas tree	16th century	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Quick, hawthorn	Native	Single and double
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian cypress	17th century	
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> and 'Purpurea'	Beech; copper beech	Native	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	Native	
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	Manna ash	Pre-1700	
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey locust	1700	
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	North American walnut	1763	
<i>Juglans regia</i>	European walnut	By 16th century?	
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Juniper	Native	
<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	Savin		
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Pencil cedar		
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Pride of India	1763	
<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	Laburnum	16th century	
<i>Larix decidua</i>	Larch	17th century	
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet gum	17th century	
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	Cucumber tree	1736	
<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	16th century	
<i>Morus nigra</i>	Black mulberry	16th century	
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Tupelo	1750	
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	c.1500	
<i>Picea glauca</i>	White fir		
<i>Pinus nigra maritima</i>	Corsican pine	1759	
<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Cluster pine		
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone pine		
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Weymouth pine	Early 18th century	
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	Native	
<i>Platanus × hispanica</i>	London plane		
<i>Populus alba</i>	White poplar	Native	
<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	Balsam poplar		

Latin name	Common name	Date introduced	Notes/appropriate colours
<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'	Lombardy poplar	1758	
<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	Almond		
<i>Prunus padus</i>	Bird cherry	Native	
<i>Pyrus japonica</i>	Quince		
<i>Pyrus salicifolia</i>	Willow-leaved pear	1780	
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey oak	1735	
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Red oak	1691	
<i>Quercus</i> × <i>hispanica</i> 'Lucombeana'	Lucombe oak	c.1762	
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm oak	16th century	
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Oak	Native	
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red oak	1724	
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False acacia	c.1630	
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping willow	c.1730	
<i>Sophora japonica</i>	Pagoda tree	1753	
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan		
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Swamp cypress	1640	
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	Native	
<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	Arbor-vitae	1534	
<i>Tilia</i> × <i>europaea</i>	European lime		
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Eastern hemlock	1736	
<i>Zelkova carpinifolia</i>	Caucasian elm	1760	

REFERENCES

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² Nathaniel Swinden, *The Beauties of Flora Display'd: or, gentleman and lady's pocket companion to the flower and kitchen garden: on an entire new plan. With a catalogue of seeds ...* (London, 1778); Henry Phillips, *Sylva Florifera the Shrubbery Historically and Botanically Treated ...* (London, 1823).