



Grand-Duché de  
**LUXEMBOURG**



BELGISCHE  
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**LTA, dept. horticole & Arboretum**  
L-9080 Ettelbruck  
Grand-Duché de Luxembourg

## Crataegus Study Day, Oct. 8, 2017

### Cultivars of European *Crataegus* – Past and Present

EIKE JABLONSKI

LTA, dept. horticole & Arboretum  
Ettelbruck, Luxembourg

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- 1 History of European Hawthorn Cultivars
- 2 Cultivars of *Crataegus laevigata*,  
*C. ×media* and *C. monogyna*
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# 1 History of Hawthorn Cultivars



Oxyacantha sine Spina  
Alba Flore Pleno.

*Crataegus ×media* 'Plena'

**MUNTING, A. (1696):**  
Naauwkeurige beschrijving  
der aardgewassen. I:185, t.  
46



# 1 History of Hawthorn Cultivars

## XXIII HOOFDSTUK.

### HAAGEDOORN.

Verscheyde naemea.

**B**Y een ieder wel bekend , en zeer ge-  
meen *Gewas*, werd alleen met deezen  
en geen anderen Naam in 't Neder-  
landsch genoemd: in 't Latijn *SPINA  
ACUTA*, *OXYACANTHA DIOSCORI-  
DIS*, en *SPINA ALBA*: in het Hoog-  
duytsch *HAGDORN*: In 't Fransch *AUBESPINE*, of  
*ESPINE BLANCHE*: In 't Italiaansch *OXIGANTA*.

Hier van zijn mij in haren aart bekend *twee bijzon-*  
*deren soorten*, namentlijk:

*SPINA ACUTA FLORE SIMPLICI ALBO*, of  
*HAAGEDOORN met een witte enkele Bloem*; en *SPINA  
ACUTA FLORE ALBO PLENO*, of *HAAGEDOORN met  
een witte dubbele Bloem*; van een zeer schoone aan-  
schouwing, en gevuld op de wijze der dubbele *Myr-*  
*tus-bloem*; doch veel aangenamer aan het oog, ver-  
mits'er zoo vele bij malkander zijn gevoegd. De  
eerstemaal zijn ze van zelfs voort en aan den dag  
gekomen bij *Fonker EIZO JARGENS op MEYMA*,  
*Gecommitteerde Raad der Hoog-Eedele Heeren van de  
OMMELANDEN* tusschen de *EEMS* en de *LAUWERS*.  
Beyde deeze Soorten zijn van dezelve *Bowing* en  
*Waarneeming*; doch verschillen een weynig in de *Aan-*  
*teeling*.

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## Oxyacantha sine Spina Alba Flore Pleno.

### *Crataegus ×media 'Plena'*

## MUNTING, A. (1696): Naauwkeurige beschrijving der aardgewassen. l:185, t. 46

„Haagedoorn met een witte  
dubbele Bloem; van een zeer  
schone aanschouwing, en  
gevuld op de wijze der dubbele  
*Myrtus-bloem*; doch veel  
angenamer an het oog,  
vermit's zoo veele bij  
malkander zijn gevoegd“

## 185 OLEANDERBOOM, HAAGEDOORN, PEERDOORN, BERBERISBOOM. 186

Men vind desebe zeer dienlig, om *Hagen* van te Gebruyden, tot bescherming van *Kruyd-hoven*, en andere dingen.

*Palliat.*  
*tib. t. de Re*  
*kugl.*

De *Houten der Myzzen* met dese Bladeren gefloten,  
doet haer *sterven*, alsze daar bij komen; gelijk *PAL-*  
*LADIUS RUTILIUS* getuygd.

## XXIII HOOFDSTUK.

### HAAGEDOORN.

Verscheyde naemea.

**B**Y een ieder wel bekend , en zeer ge-  
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DIS*, en *SPINA ALBA*: in het Hoog-  
duytsch *HAGDORN*: In 't Fransch *AUBESPINE*, of  
*ESPINE BLANCHE*: In 't Italiaansch *OXIGANTA*.

Tweederley foorten: een  
eene der zelve zeer schoon.

Hier van zijn mij in haren aart bekend *twee bijzon-*

*deren soorten*, namentlijk:

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mits'er zoo vele bij malkander zijn gevoegd. De  
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Beyde deeze Soorten zijn van dezelve *Bowing* en  
*Waarneeming*; doch verschillen een weynig in de *Aan-*

*teeling*.  
Zij beminnen een gemeene, zandige, kleyige, of  
steenge, ongemelte, doch liever een wel-gemelte  
aarde: een opene, vrye, luchtige, en geenzins don-  
kere plaat; vele, en ook matige vogticheyden. Gee-  
ven ieder jaar in de *May* niet alleen *bllemen*, maar ook  
in *Augustus* volkommen rijp *Zaad*. Verdragtelle *ken-*  
*de*, de grootste ongelegenheid des gantschen *Win-*  
*ters*, en werden zeer oud.

*De SPINA ACUTA FLORE PLENO ALBO*, of *Haag-*  
*dorn met witte dubbele Bloemen*, staande vol *Bladde-*  
*ren*, die gemeene niet oergelijk, of *Haagdorn* niet  
oergelijk, meer *wit* dan *groot*, en *groot* dan *klein*, ver-  
mits' er *zoo* veel *bloemen* neervallen, zonder dan iets na te  
laten.

Evenwel werd deze Soort voor *erf* aangewonnen  
door hare teeden een-jarige *Takjens*, of by de *Wortel*  
uylopende jonge *Loeten*; welke men voorzichtig met  
een *Pennemes* tot halven *infijn*, met *sarde* *anvuld*, en  
langs *zaam* *wortel* geschoft hebbende, met een af-  
gaande *Maan* van *Februarius* van de oude *afnijd*, en  
verplant.

Ten anderen werd ze vermeerderd door wijze van  
*Zyging*, of *Inlegging*; welk met een wassende *Maan*  
van *Februarius* van *Maart*, na gelegentheyd van de  
tijd, geschied op jonge, of tamelijk-dikke *Haag-*  
*dorni* *Stammen* met *enkele Bloemen*.

*De SPINA ACUTA FLORE SIMPLICI*, of *gemeene*  
*Haagedoorn*, *met enkele Bloemen*, werd alleen door  
zijne *Fruchi* op de volgende wijze aangewonnen.

Pluk af de *Zaad-dragende Fruchten*, alsze gantfich  
rijp zijn, bruyt-rood van verwe, met een volle *Maan*.  
Leg ze in een stoom of houte *Vat*: ze te daer mee in  
de grond, bedek ze met aarde, en lat die daer een ge-  
heel jaar daar in te meuk leggen. Neem ze daer na  
weer uyt, en zay ze in den *Herfst* met een afgaande  
*Maan*; zoo komien ze veel hechter en bequamer voort,  
als of ze, rijp zynde, terftond in de aarde waren ge-  
legt.

In deze Gewelen kunnen ze aangewonnen werden *Aanwi-*  
*ding* *two bijzondere wijzen*.

*Erf*, door hare *Takjens*, welke men *afnijd* met *door Tak-*  
*een volle Maan van Maart*: Dan op een donkere ja-  
plaet, ter lengte van eene vinger, in de arde sleekt,  
en dikaal met water begiet: dus vattenze cyndelyk  
*Wortel*. Doch *Pyracantha Virginiana* moet,

*M* 2

*om*

*men*

## 1 History of Hawthorn Cultivars

- First „cultivar“ mentioned and illustrated in 1696 (**MUNTING, A. (1696): Naauwkeurige beschrijving der aardgewassen. I:185, t. 46**)
  - *Oxyacantha sine Spina Alba Flore Pleno.*
- In 1755, **DU HAMEL DE MONCEAU** (in **Traité des arbres et arbustes qui se cultivent en France en pleine terre II: 17**) mentions 2 cultivars:
  - *Mespilus Oxyacantha flore pleno*
  - *Mespilus Oxyacantha floribus rubris*
- In 1795, 3 cultivars are listed in **Du Roi: Harbkesche Wilde Baumzucht I: 622-623:**
  - *Mespilus Oxyacantha flore rubro* [with red flowers]
  - *Mespilus Oxyacantha flore flava* [with yellow fruits (sic!)]
  - *Mespilus Oxyacantha flore pleno* [Tourn. Inst. et Du Hamel (1755). Arb. II, 18.; Munting, Tab. 46]

## 1 History of Hawthorn Cultivars

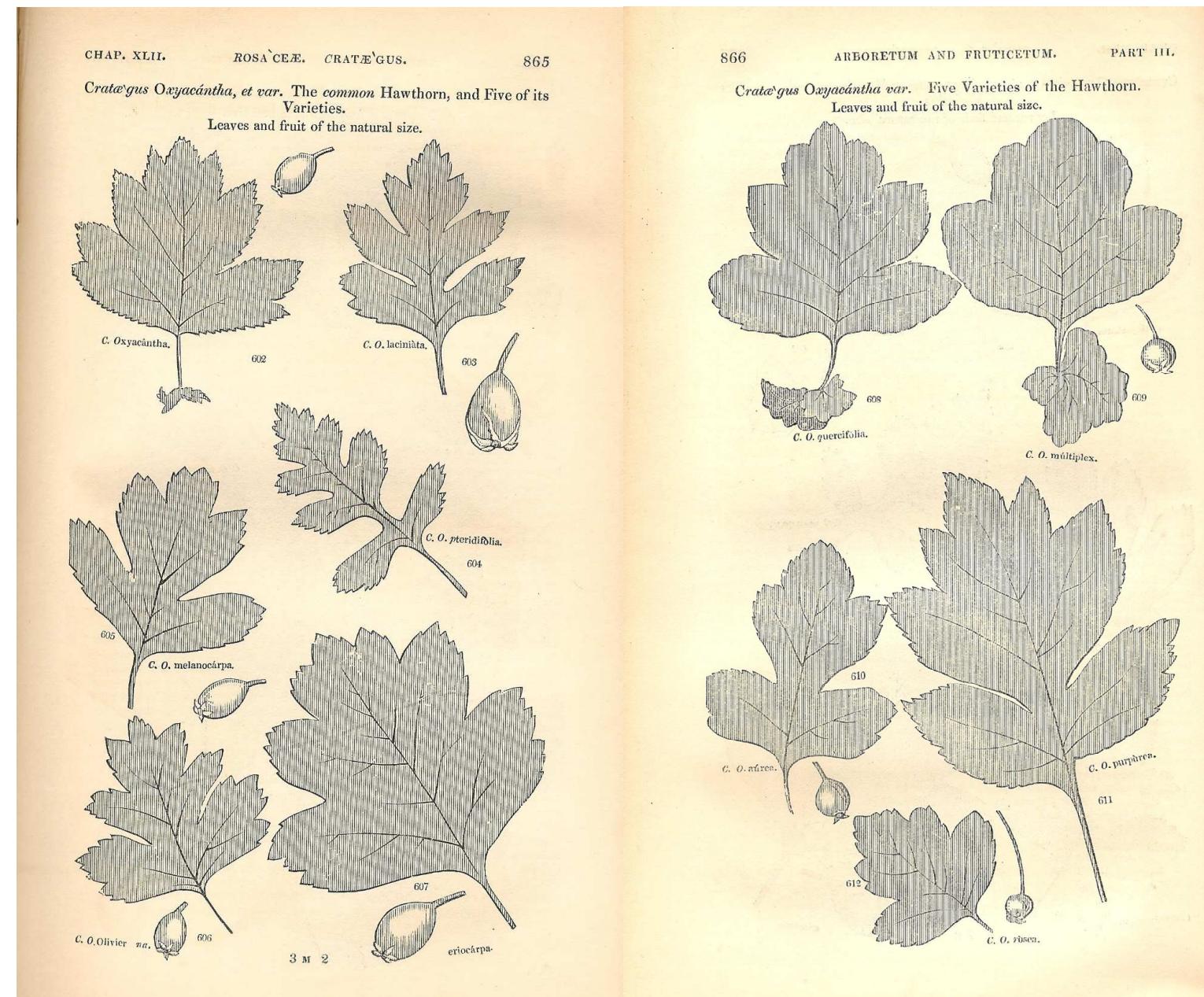
- Since 1696, more than 50 variations of *Crataegus laevigata*, *C. ×media* and *C. monogyna* have been named; not all of them fit the criteria as „cultivars“ in a modern sense.
- „*Varieties: These are numerous, and some of them very distinct. The reason why they are numerous in this species than in most others is, that the plant, for the last half century and upwards, has been very extensivly raised from seed, for making hedges; and curious nurserymen, when they have observed any plants indicating a striking peculiarity of foliage, or mode of growth, in their seed-beds, have marked them, kept them apart and propagated them by budding or grafting. [...] almost every variety of the species [is] now in cultivation in gardens.*“ (LOUDON 1844, Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum II: 830)

Loudon 1844, II: 865-866

Varieties of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*  
et var., forms of leaves.

Left clockwise: normal form, 'Laciniata',  
'Pteridifolia', 'Eriocarpa', 'Olivier',  
'Melanocarpa'

Right clockwise: 'Quercifolia',  
'Multiplex', 'Purpurea', 'Rosea', 'Aurea'



## 2      Cultivars of European *Crataegus*

### 2.1    A Note on Taxonomy

Cultivars of the European species *Crataegus laevigata* and *Crataegus monogyna* are sometimes incorrectly classified and may belong to their hybrid *Crataegus ×media*. They are not always easily identifiable (*vide* Peter A. Schmidt's presentation).

*"Some of the cultivars may belong to these intermediates, but to avoid complicating the nomenclature it seems best to retain them in the species they most resemble or under which they have customarily been placed. Those who regard the two as forms of a single species have much to support their view."*

BEAN, W., 1970: Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles II: 776.

**Selected cultivars of *Crataegus laevigata*, *C. x media* and *C. monogyna***

<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	<i>Crataegus ×media</i>	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
'Argenteo-Variegata'	'Candidoplena'	'Aurea'
'Aurantiaca'	'François Rigaud'	'Bicolor'
'Aurea'	'Giroudii'	'Biflora' („ <i>Praecox</i> “)
'Auriculata'	'Masekii'	'Bulsom Gold'
'Quercifolia'	'Mutabilis'	'Compacta'
'Rosea'	'Paul's Scarlet'	'Ferox' („ <i>Horrida</i> “)
	'Pink Corkscrew'	'Flexuosa' („ <i>Tortuosa</i> “)
	'Plena'	'Goldstein'
	'Princesse Sturdza'	'Inermis'
	'Punicea'	'Laciniata'
	'Rosea Flore Pleno'	'Lutescens'
	'Rubra Plena'	'Pendula'
	„ <i>Tortuosa Charlier</i> “ [nom. illeg.]	'Pendula Rosea'
		'Pteridifolia'
		'Reginae'
		'Rosea'
		'Semperflorens'
		'Stricta'
		'Variegata'
		'Xanthoclada'

## 2.2 Classification by characteristics: Growth



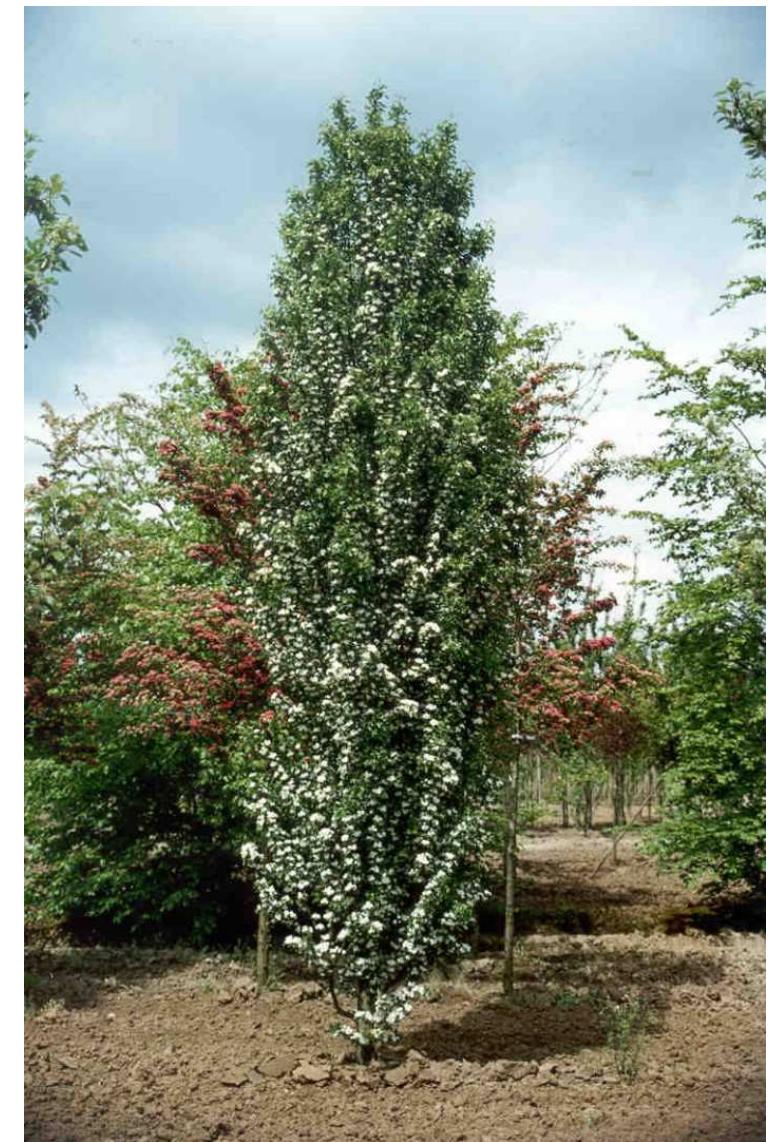
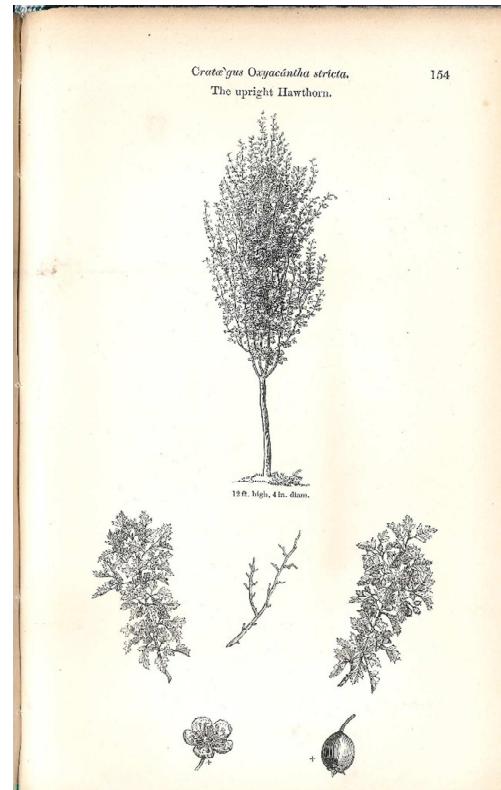
*Crataegus monogyna*

'Stricta'

(Syn. 'Fastigiata', 'Pyramidalis' )

LOUDON 1844: found ca.

1825 at Messrs. RONALD'S  
nursery – *Beltrees 91, CT 70*



## 2.2 Classification by characteristics: Growth



© Belmonte Arboretum  
Wageningen NL

*Crataegus monogyna*  
**'Pendula'**

LOUDON 1844: found ca. 1825 at Messrs.  
Ronald's nursery, Loddiges ca. 1835

Beltrees -, CT 56



*Crataegus monogyna*  
**'Pendula Rosea'**  
DIPPEL 1893

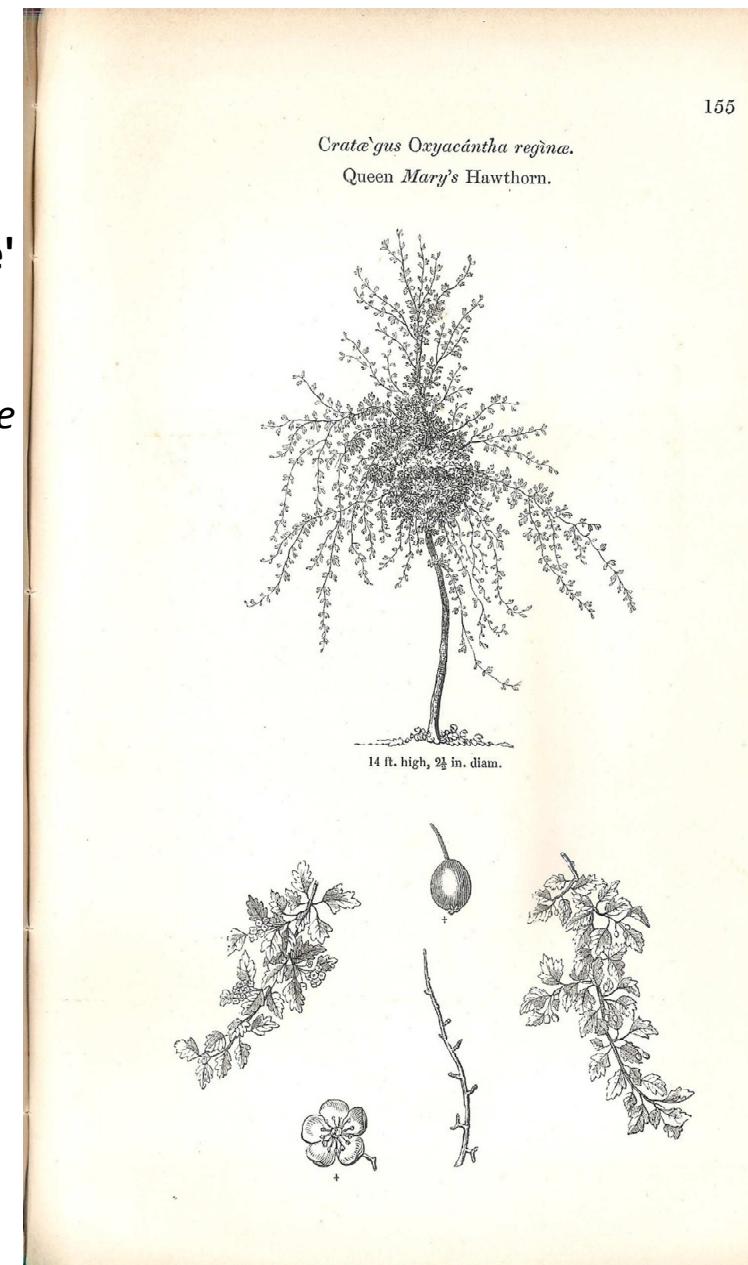


© Belmonte Arboretum  
Wageningen NL

## 2.2 Classification by characteristics: Growth

155

*Crataegus Oxyacantha reginæ.*  
Queen Mary's Hawthorn.



### ***Crataegus monogyna 'Reginae'***

LOUDON 1844: „[a tree of weeping habit] under which the unfortunate Queen is supposed to have spent many hours [...] if it be true that Queen Mary sat under it's shade, it must be nearly 300 yrs old.“

Lost from cultivation;  
later plants did not show a  
weeping habit – BEAN 1970: „only  
the ordinary *C. monogyna*“, also  
PETZOLD & KIRCHNER, 1864, say the  
same.



## 2.2 Classification by characteristics: Growth



© I. Gundel, Berggarten Hannover



***Crataegus monogyna 'Compacta'***

***Syn: 'Inermis Compacta'***, '

SPAETH nurseries, Berlin, 1907

*Beltrees - , CT 70*

## 2.2 Classification by characteristics: Growth

***Crataegus monogyna 'Flexuosa'***

Syn.: *Crataegus monogyna 'Tortuosa'*

LOUDON 1844: Smyth of Ayr, before 1838



©lesjardinsdely.fr



© Cotswold Gardens



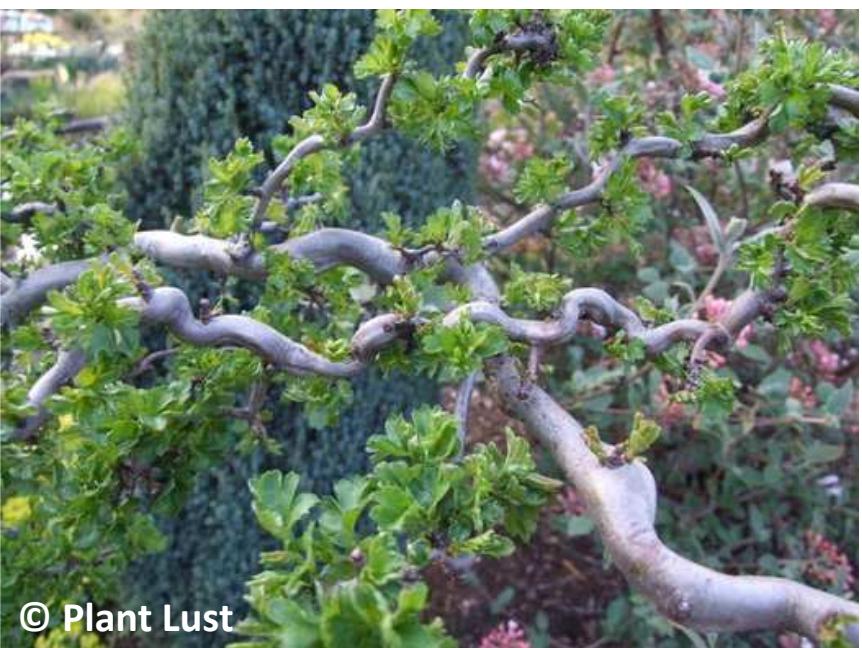
©Baumschule Eggert

*Crataegus ×media*  
**'Tortuosa Charlier'**  
[nomen illegit.]  
Slightly twisted, double red



© Kris Michielsen

*Crataegus ×media* 'Pink Corkscrew'  
Dwarf, twisted, double red



© Plant Lust



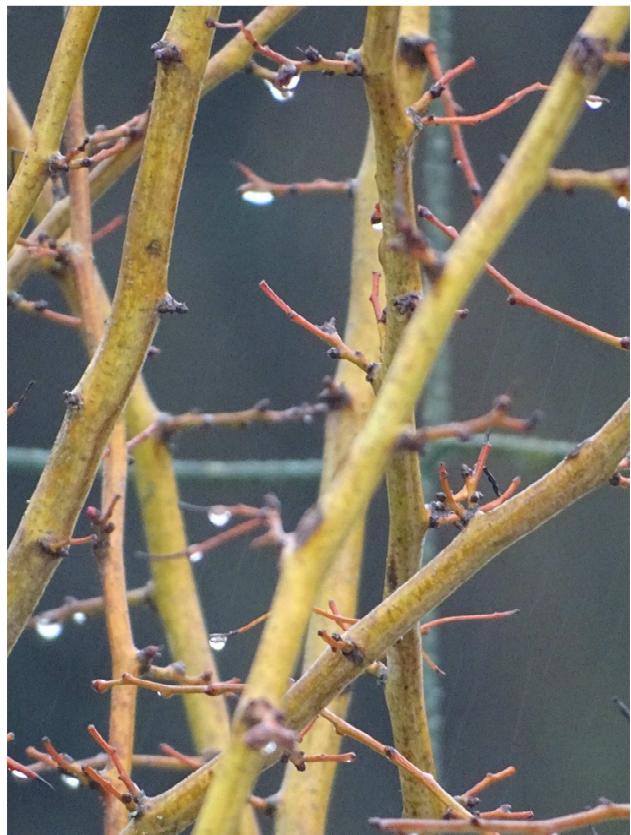
© Blue Bell Nursery



***Crataegus monogyna* 'Xanthoclada'**

SPAETH before 1908, possibly identical with

*Crataegus monogyna* 'Ramulis Aureis', SIMON-LOUIS FRERES before 1885



***Crataegus monogyna* 'Ferox'**

before 1859 in France

Syn.: *Crataegus monogyna* 'Horrida'

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE 1859, XIV:  
Flore des serres et des jardins de l'Europe



## 2.3 Classification by characteristics: Flower

*Crataegus ×media* 'Punicea'

LODDIGES 1827

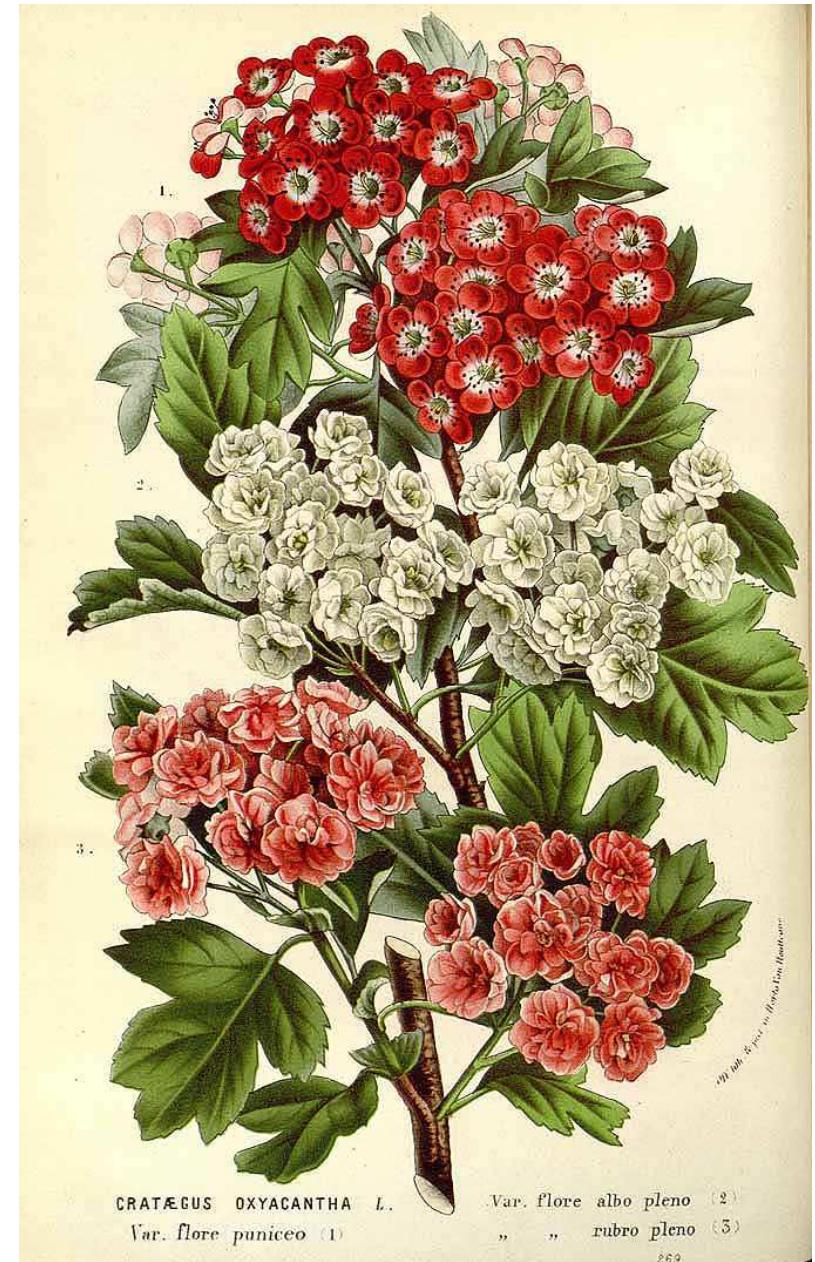
*Crataegus ×media* 'Plena'

MUNTING 1696

*Crataegus ×media* 'Rubra Plena'

LOUDON 1844

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE 1859, XIV:  
Flore des serres et des jardins de l'Europe



## 2.3 Classification by characteristics: Flower



*Crataegus ×media 'Plena'*

MUNTING 1696

Beltrees 135, CT 136

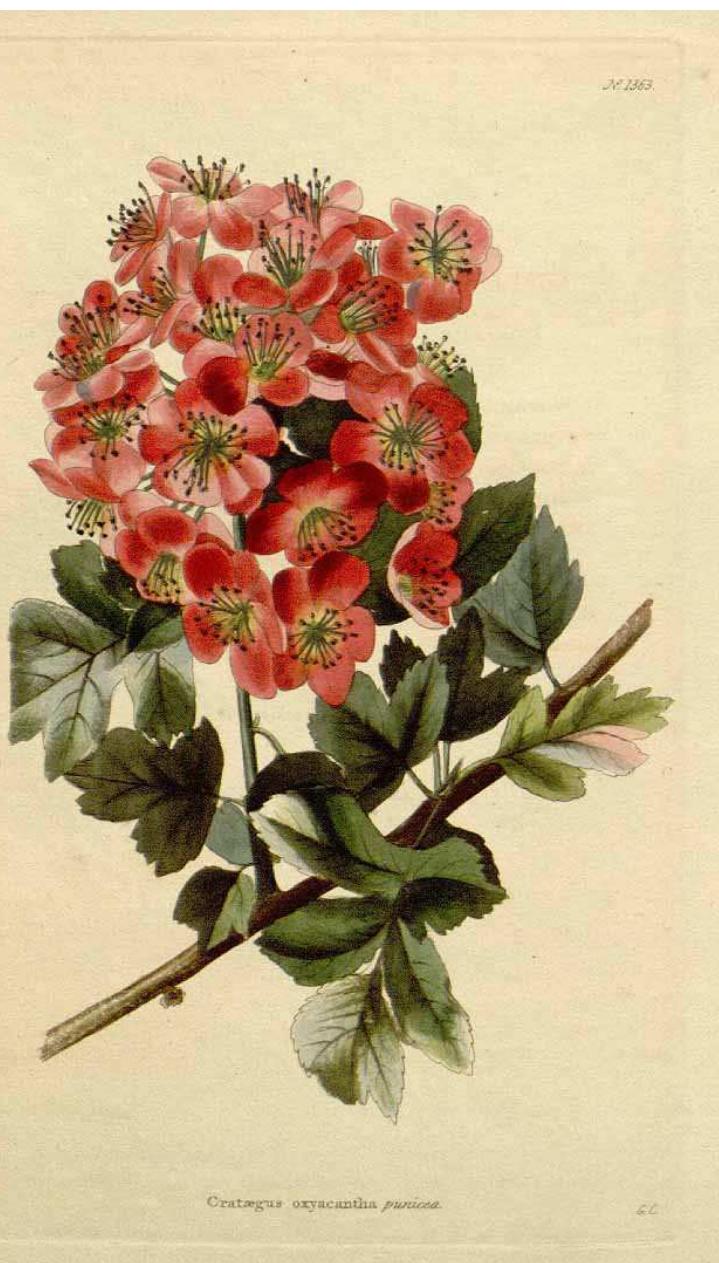


© Drzewa.com.pl

*Crataegus ×media 'Candidoplena'*

SPAETH 1911, before 1894





***Crataegus ×media*  
'Punicea'**

LODDIGES 1827

WITTE, H. 1868: Flora.  
Afbeeldingen en beschrijvingen  
van boomen, heesters,  
éénjarige planten, enz.,  
voorkomende in de  
Nederlandsche tuinen: 185, t.  
47 [depic. A.J. WENDEL]

C. LODDIGES 1827, XIV, t. 1363: The botanical  
cabinet, vol. 14 t. 1363; depic. G. COOKE

***Crataegus oxyacantha L. var. punica***



***Crataegus ×media* 'Punicea'**  
LODDIGES 1827

Beltrees 71, CT 151



© Kurt van Nieuwenhuyse

***Crataegus ×media* 'Crimson Cloud'**

PRINCETON NURSERIES 1911



© Kurt van Nieuwenhuyse



LOUIS VAN HOUTTE, 1862, XVI: Flore des serres et des jardins de l'Europe: t. 1651

***Crataegus monogyna 'Bicolor'***  
GUMPER ca. 1860

*Crataegus ×media* 'Princesse Sturdza'

France, ca. 2008



*Crataegus laevigata* fo. *rosea* known from wild collections, a grafted cultivar 'Rosea' before 1796 (KRÜSSMANN: light pink with white middle)  
*Beltrees 52, CT -*



©jardins en marche



*Crataegus  
xmedia  
'Mutabilis'*  
ENGLAND around  
1800  
*Beltrees 226, CT -*



*Beltrees 73, CT -*

*Crataegus xmedia 'Masekii'*  
SPAETH ca. 1899



***Crataegus ×media 'Paul's Scarlet'***

England ca. 1858, as sport on 'Rubra Plena', into cultivation by WILLIAM PAUL 1866.

Syn.: 'Kermesina Plena', Crat. monogyna 'Paulii'

*Beltrees 168, CT 160*

## 2.3 Classification by characteristics: Flowering time

Picture: PA



©The Telegraph

Sebastian Biddlecombe presents the annual gift of a  
Holy Thorn cutting from Glastonbury to Queen Elizabeth II  
(The Telegraph, January 12, 2002)

***Crataegus monogyna 'Biflora'***

England, before 1770

(Syn.: 'Praecox' )

The **GLASTONBURY THORN**, or **HOLY THORN**: said to be to flower in winter around Christmas



## 2.3 Classification by characteristics: Flowering time



The **GLASTONBURY THORN**, or **HOLY THORN**: said to be to flower in winter around Christmas

Joseph of Arimathea, after the crucifixion of Christ, came to England to found Christianity. He went to Glastonbury, where, his exhortations having but little influence on the inhabitants, he prayed that a miracle might be performed in order that they might be convinced of the divine nature of his mission. God granted his prayer, for his staff, on being thrust into the ground, immediately burst into leaf and flower, although it was then Christmas Day. The wonder was thereafter repeated on every anniversary of that day. (BEAN 1970)

British 12p Christmas postage stamps in 1986





©Daily Mail



### ***The Glastonbury Thorn***

Vandalised in December 2010



©Daily Mail



### The Glastonbury Holy Thorn lives on...

The Glastonbury Holy Thorn has been returned to its rightful place. The new tree has been grown from the severed branches of the iconic thorn that once stood on Wearyall Hill and is said to have sprung from the staff of Joseph of Arimathea, uncle of Jesus, more than 2,000 years ago when he came to Britain following the crucifixion. In 2010 the tree was brutally vandalised and reduced to a stump in the early hours of a December morning. The Pilgrim Reception Centre, set up in 2008 as an organisation to support all faiths and beliefs, arranged with the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew to collect cuttings from the severed branches. These were grafted onto common hawthorn rootstock and nurtured at Kew so that new trees could continue the lineage. The Glastonbury thorn is one of our iconic trees in the British Isles, with legends relating to the arrival of Christianity and traditions of sending flowering sprigs to the Queen on Christmas day and Easter, says **Tony Kirkham**, from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. With the new tree planted back in Glastonbury along with several others in different locations, we hope that the Glastonbury story will continue for the monarchy and many others to enjoy. (SomersetLife, April 15, 2013)

## 2.4 Classification by characteristics: Fruit



***Crataegus monogyna*  
'Goldstein'**  
LTA Luxembourg 2013



***Crataegus laevigata 'Aurea'***  
England, before 1844, not to be confused  
with *Crataegus ×media* 'Françoise Rigaud'  
which has yellow branchlets.



## 2.5 Classification by characteristics: Leaf

***Crataegus monogyna*  
'*Pteridifolia*'**

also laciniate leaves: '*Filicifolia*',  
'*Laciñata*'

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE 1859, XIV:  
Flore des serres et des jardins de l'Europe





*Crataegus laevigata*

'Gireoudii'

SPAETH 1899

Spring shoot normal,  
Lammas shoots variegated  
and mottled with pink



*Crataegus monogyna 'Variegata'*

SPAETH 1899

Beltrees 144, CT -



***Crataegus monogyna* 'Lutescens'**

SPAETH 1899



***Crataegus  
monogyna*  
'Bulsom Gold'**

KRIS MICHELSSEN 2015



© Kris Michielsen

***Crataegus  
laevigata*  
'Auriculata'**

SPAETH  
before 1910

Beltrees -, CT 44



### 3 Cultivars of hybrids with other species

*Crataegus ×media 'Paul's Scarlet' × C. succulenta:*

*C. ×mordenensis*

*Morden Experimental Farm, Manitoba, Canada*

***Crataegus ×mordenensis 'Toba'***

1935; Flowers Double white, fading to pink      *Beltrees 77, CT -*



***Crataegus ×mordenensis 'Snowbird'***

1967, a seedling of 'Toba'



*Bylands*

Photo Property of: Bylands Nurseries Ltd.

### 3 Cultivars of hybrids with other species

#### ***Crataegus 'Autumn Glory'***

*C. laevigata × C. mexicana (?)*

Possibly a hybrid of, but less hardy than, *C. laevigata*. According to Jacobson (1996) it is a seedling of *Crataegus mexicana* found in the 1940s in the San Francisco East Bay area and planted to a garden in Los Altos. First sold by a California nurseryman in 1944 as 'Crimson Glory', a reference to the red fruit.



©2017 Oregon State University



#### ***Crataegus ×macrocarpa „Rose Form“***

*C. laevigata × C. rhipidophylla*

Germany, 2015

## 4 Lost Cultivars (selection)

***Crataegus laevigata 'Apetala'*** , LOUDON 1844: *this remarkable species has flowers without petals*; ARB. MUSK. 1864: *Weird beauty and remarkable*

***Crataegus monogyna 'Aurea Variegata'*** Synonym: *C. oxyacantha 20 foliis aureis* LODD. CAT. (LOUDON 1844): *generally a ragged and diseased appearance when fully expanded*, ARB. MUSK. 1864: *yellow-variegated, not as beautiful as 'Variegata'*

***Crataegus laevigata 'Corallina'*** ARB. MUSK. 1864: *beautiful, big and pendulous, shiny fruits*

***Crataegus laevigata 'Leucocarpa'***, Synonym: *C. oxyacantha 14 leucocarpa* (LOUDON 1844): *with white haws [we have never seen it], according to Hanbury, it is but a paltry tree, an indifferent bearer, and the fruit is of a dirty white.*

***Crataegus laevigata 'Purpurea'*** , Synonym: *C. oxyacantha 9 purpurea* PENNY (LOUDON 1844): *large leaves, young shoots of dark purple colour, raised from seed by Epsom Nursery some years ago*

***Crataegus monogyna 'Crispa Pendula'***

Synonym: *C. oxyacantha* subsp. *monogyna* var. *crispa-pendula* G.NICHOLSON (1894), *C. monogyna 'Pendula Crispa'*.

***Crataegus monogyna 'Fissa'*** KRÜSSMANN 1972: *pendulous, leaves up to 7 cm wide, deeply cut to midrib*

***Crataegus monogyna 'Pendula Variegata'***

Synonym: *C. oxyacantha* subsp. *monogyna* var. *pendula-variegata* G.NICHOLSON (1902)

***Crataegus monogyna 'Pendula Xanthoclada'***

## 4 Lost Cultivars (selection)

**An obscure new *Crataegus* cultivar – but does it exist?**

Oct. 11, 1966 W. FLEMER III, Plant Pat. 2,679

HAWTHORN TREE Filed Aug. 50, 1965 United States Patent O 2,679 HAWTHORN TREE William Flemer III, Princeton, N.J., assignor to Princeton Nurserymen's Research Associates, Princeton, NJ, a partnership Filed Aug. 31 1965, Ser. No. 483,894 1 Claim. (Cl. Pit.51)

The present invention relates to a new and distinct variety of hawthorn tree (*Crataegus oxyacantha*) which was originated by me by crossing the hawthorn variety known as **Pauli** (unpatented) with the hawthorn variety known as **Charles X** (unpatented), the latter being the seed parent, and the former being the pollen parent.

As the result of this breeding, I have produced a new variety of hawthorn tree which is unique and is distinguished from its parents, as well as from all other varieties of which I am aware, as evidenced from the following combination of characteristics which are outstanding in the new variety:

- (1) A **shapely and upright habit of growth** which is unusual in a normally straggling and spreading species;
- (2) **Flowers which are larger than those of its parent varieties;**
- (3) A **distinctive and attractive clear bright red color of the flowers, with a white flower center;** and
- (4) The production of glossy red fruit.

## 5 Conclusions and Thoughts

- Cultivars of *Crataegus* are not in focus (except 1-2) – why? Are there too many problems with them? Are they anchored in the mind of landscape architects etc? Is there any promotion for this group of trees?
- *Crataegus* cultivars are part of the horticultural and cultural heritage
- Survival of many cultivars only in „Noah’s Plant Ark“ (specialized nurseries like those of Dirk Benoit, Kurt von Nieuwenhuyse or Kris Michielsen, reference collections, Lost Cultivar Project,...)
- They are part of the biodiversity (of ornamental plants): programs by EU
- Is there a need for new selections? (Healthiness; hybridization with robust species; matching modern criteria for landscaping and use as urban tree)





Thanks to Dirk  
Benoit, Kurt van  
Nieuwenheuyse  
and Kris  
Michielsen  
  
and to the  
audience for  
your patience  
and interest in  
*Crataegus*  
cultivars