
RHODODENDRON

SPECIES BOTANICAL GARDEN

SPRING NEWSLETTER

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Executive Director's Report by Steve Hootman

This past November, we welcomed two new employees to the RSBG! Kyra Matin was hired as the new Assistant Horticulturist to replace Jillian Demus who moved to Oakland, California. Kyra is a focused horticulturist and a hard worker and we are very happy to have her on the team. In addition, we were very lucky to find Emily Joseph as our new Visitor Center and Shop Coordinator. Emily has the added benefit of being a budding horticulturist! This gives us somebody with real knowledge of plants and gardening in the shop – a real bonus as the shop attendant is the person dealing with our visitors on a daily basis and is by default the go-to person for questions about plants in our sales area.

We are making great progress in the garden, including a new evergreen azalea viewing area – an “azalea bowl” as it were, under the massive big-leaf maple near the Rutherford Conservatory. This tucked away new garden spot features a couple of benches where visitors can sit in shaded seclusion, surrounded by blooming azaleas. In addition, we are close to finishing the long-planned connecting path between the back of the Blue Poppy Meadow (formerly a dead-end) and the Pond Garden. We finally finished clearing out this area, which has long been filled with salmon-berry and perennial weeds, and are in the process of adding raised beds where various new wild collections of *Rhododendron fortunei* ssp. *fortunei* will be planted out en masse. This new path and garden area will be called “Fortune’s Way”. Their fragrant pink flowers will arrive in late April and into May to coincide with the peak flowering of the blue poppies in the foreground. Along with the rhododendrons will be a mass companion planting of the rare *Enkianthus serrulatus*. This stunning species features pure white bells in March with bright red fall foliage, thus giving us two more peaks of color through the yearly cycle in this single small area.



Above: Path linking pond garden and Blue Poppy Meadow

Many thanks and great gratitude to all who have contributed to and supported the RSBG over this past very difficult year. Due to your generosity, we have been able to continue to maintain and even improve our beautiful garden and its very important collections. May you have an outstanding, healthy and floriferous spring!

Species Profile: *Rhododendron orbiculare* Decaisne (1877) by Kyra Matin



Above and below: *R. orbiculare*



Rhododendron orbiculare must be one of the most desirable rhododendrons for leaf shape and form. In an American Rhododendron Society Journal article from 1973, *R. orbiculare* was called “a large symmetrical pudding of a bush” by a prominent garden writer of the time (Brydon 1973). It is an elephantine, or scaleless *Rhododendron*. *R. orbiculare* is a member of subsection Fortunea, which is in section Pontica, and subgenus Hymenanthes. While *R. orbiculare* is joined in subsection Fortunea by other desirable and hardy garden plants like *R. fortunei*, *R. oreodoxa*, *R. hemsleyanum*, *R. decorum*, and so on, it is not closely related to any of the other species in the subsection (Cox 1997). In his description, H.H. Davidian calls *R. orbiculare* aberrant within Fortunea, stating that its leaf shape and texture align well with subsection Thomsonia, while its floral morphology resembles that of Fortunea.

R. orbiculare is a slow growing shrub or small tree to 3m tall. If grown in sun it has a more compact and rounded shape. As you may have guessed from its name, the key feature of *R. orbiculare* is its distinctly orbicular-shaped leaves, which also have auriculate bases that often overlap. The leaves of *R. orbiculare* are 7-9.5cm long, with a bright matte green upper surface and pale glaucous undersides. The inflorescences contain 7-10 loosely arranged flowers, the corollas of which are open-campanulate-shaped and 3.5-5cm long. The flowers are pink to rose to reddish-purple and lack markings. They have a very small glabrous calyx, 14 stamens and a stipitate-glandular ovary with a glabrous style. Cox suggests that *R. orbiculare* most closely resembles *Rhododendron williamsianum*, which he calls “smaller in all parts” compared to *R. orbiculare* (Cox 1997).

R. orbiculare has a fairly restricted range, being found only in southwestern Sichuan and near the border with Yunnan. It grows in woodlands, thickets, and on rocky slopes at elevations between 2000-4000m (Cox 1997; Davidian 1989). It was not until 1869 when the first westerner, Abbé Armand David, a French missionary and naturalist, encountered and recorded *R. orbiculare* growing on a mountain in Moupin (Trees and Shrubs; Davidian 1989). David was also the first westerner to make a scientific observation of the Dove Tree (*Davidia involucreata*), as well as the Giant panda (*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*); both of which are native to Sichuan (Global Plants 2013). I like to think he saw his first panda emerge from behind a beautifully mounded *R. orbiculare* laden in pink blossoms. This, however, is unlikely because the clearly defined vertical vegetation zones in the Sichuan region suggest pandas would be living down below ~600m where there is more bamboo, while *R. orbiculare* resides at higher altitudes (Hu 2017). Decaisne, another French botanist, officially described *R. orbiculare* in 1877. Wilson is credited with introducing the plant to cultivation in England in 1904 for the Veitch Nursery. It has been recollected many times from many different areas in its known range since that time.

In the ever-unfolding mystery that is subsection Fortunea, there has been some movement within the species *orbiculare*. In the 1982 revision of the genus *Rhododendron* a round leaved orbiculare-look-alike that had been observed and collected from Yao-shan (Daoyo-shan) in N.E Guangxi in 1929 was lumped in with *R. orbiculare* as a subspecies: *R. orbiculare* ssp. *cardiobasis* (Chamberlain 1982). *R. orbiculare* ssp. *cardiobasis* was reported to have slightly longer, more heart-shaped leaves than *R. orbiculare* ssp. *orbiculare*.



Species Profile continued...

Left: *Rhododendron orbiculare* near the meadow at the RSBG

It remained fairly unknown and there were no plants of wild known origin in cultivation in 1997 when Cox & Cox released their Encyclopedia, all of the plants in cultivation under this name at the time were obvious hybrids not of wild origin. Further confusion followed by eventual clarity has

come with increased access to some of the more remote parts of China, and with that more observations and collections of wild plants! Recently, there have been a few collections of seed on Maoer-shan in northeastern Guangxi of what were thought to be *ssp. cardiobasis*. However, after growing and flowering these plants at the RSBG, phenology and morphological characteristics have made it clear that these are in fact round leaved forms of the highly variable *R. fortunei* that, while appearing very similar in foliage to *orbiculare*, actually have nothing to do with *R. orbiculare*. In 2010 Steve Hootman collected another distinct round-leaved-rhododendron from Dayao-shan (Yao-shan), which is just south of Maoer-shan in northeastern Guangxi. Dayao-shan is the very mountain and type location where the original *R. cardiobasis* collection was made in 1929. That collection is now in cultivation and is showing itself to be the true *R. cardiobasis*, related but entirely distinct from *orbiculare*, *fortunei*, or the other relatively newly introduced Guangxi roundleaf species, *R. yuefengense* (which is endemic to the Maoer-shan!). So, with the cardiobasis of it all somewhat resolved, we are confident that the true and well-known *R. orbiculare* spp. *orbiculare* is related but totally independent of *R. cardiobasis*. It occurs only in Sichuan, to the northwest of where the Guangxi round leaved Fortunea rhododendrons are found. *R. orbiculare* ssp. *orbiculare* should be called simply *R. orbiculare*.

"...the malleability of nomenclature, coupled with our evolving understanding of how plants are related to one another, can have real world conservation impacts."

The Red List of Rhododendrons, published by Botanic Gardens Conservation International in 2011, makes no mention of subspecies but reports populations of *R. orbiculare* in western Sichuan and eastern Guangxi. They rank *R. orbiculare* as being vulnerable to extinction. This is a great example of how of the malleability of nomenclature, coupled with our evolving understanding of how plants are related to one another, can have real world conservation impacts. It also further highlights the importance of communication between the scientific and horticultural communities. The bodies that be must know what is out there and where it grows in order to make informed and effective conservation decisions.

R. orbiculare is hardy to zone 8. It thrives in Seattle where summer temperatures can creep into the 90s; it appreciates good drainage and water during dry spells. It can tolerate shade but requires bright light to maintain its characteristic mounded shape. A *R. orbiculare* clone with rose-pink flowers received an Award of Merit in 1922.

There is a *williamsianum* x *orbiculare* hybrid called 'Temple Belle' that is apparently common and easy to grow in the south of England (Nearing 1957). The A.R.S also notes a hybrid *williamsianum* x *orbiculare* called 'Mission Bells' and there are many others. (ARS, n.d.). The RSBG has specimens born of material from Royal Botanic Garden at Edinburgh, Bodnant, Exbury and Caerhays, plus one or two selections from local gardens, as well as plants grown from wild collected seed (Brydon 1973; RSBG database).



Above: *Rhododendron orbiculare*

ACCESSIONS IN THE COLLECTION OF THE RSF:

1965/262 Bodnant
 1965/350 Caerhays
 1966/542 RBG Edinburgh
 1967/702 Bodnant
 1973/205 Fred Robbins
 1974/043 Fred Robbins
 1975/164 Greig, M.
 1976/236 Brodick Castle
 1994/411 Cox#5015:Glendoick
 1999/023 JS#9010:Sinclair, J.
 1999/038 JS#9010:Sinclair, J.
 1999/054 JS#9010:Sinclair, J.
 2000/028 JS#9010:Sinclair, J.
 2000/043 JS#9010:Sinclair, J.
 2008/385 2003 ARS Seed Exchange2008/410 2003 ARS Seed Exchange
 2008/430 2003 ARS Seed Exchange
 2013/363 2003 ARS Seed Exchange
 2013/499 2003 ARS Seed Exchange
 2015/204 SEH#26030:Hootman, S.

SOURCES:

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Pop-Up Plant Vendor Weekends

Join us on special weekends throughout spring as the garden hosts boutique and wholesale nurseries for plant sale weekends. [Click here](#) for the schedule and more information.



Engraved Paver Program

Make your mark on garden history with a paver! The RSBG offers engraved paver stones with customized messages. Whether you're commemorating a loved one, celebrating a birthday, or making a special spot for your family to revisit, our engraved pavers are a meaningful and unique gift. Pavers cost as low as \$100 and are located in the Rutherford Conservatory or just outside of the conservatory on the Terrace. Space is limited - visit [our website](#) today to create one of your own.



Documentation in the Home Garden by Will Clausen

Documentation can be a fun and fulfilling way to connect more deeply to your garden while also providing you with useful tools for sustaining and improving your plantings. Though extensive and well-maintained documentation is a key component of most public botanical gardens, particularly those that maintain collections, you do not need to be a professional to practice the art of documentation in your own garden. Whether you just want to capture some basic information or gain a full understanding of the intricacies of your yard, there is no time like to the present to start keeping records. There are any number of things that you could keep records of in your garden. I will highlight a few of them.

PLANTING RECORDS

In most cases, the most important documentation you can do is to record the plants that you have in your garden. Even if you have a working knowledge of plant names, it is still worthwhile to do this to capture as much information as possible. Beyond knowing the full names of the plants, it's good to know where they came from, where they are in your garden, and when they were planted. It's never too late to start, and though it can be overwhelming to work backward trying to figure out the undocumented mystery plants that have seemingly always been there, that sort of puzzle can be fun as well.

Planting records can be kept in many ways. On the simple side, keeping the tags of plants in a bag or making a list on a pad of paper can be good enough for future reference. Computers come in handy for plants records and you can easily create a basic spreadsheet to record all the information. This is probably the best route for most home gardeners. Digital spreadsheets allow you to manipulate and sort through information in a way that you can't do with pen and paper. If you want to get really serious, you can create (or have someone else create) a database on Microsoft Access or programs like BG-Base or IrisBG. Those programs are used by botanical gardens, but if you have a private garden with an extensive collection of plants, they could be useful for you as well.

Along with plant records, a basic map is worth making especially if you have a larger garden or complex plantings. You can overlay a grid system on the map and then create sub-maps to show greater detail. This is something you can do digitally as well if you wish.

PHENOLOGY

Phenology is the study of seasonally repeated events in natural systems. When do the leaf buds begin to swell on my hydrangea? When does its flowering start and end? When do their leaves turn color, and when do they fall off? When do the rufous hummingbirds return? When do the autumn rainstorms start in earnest? When do the first and last frosts of winter occur? The possible iterations are endless. For the gardener, it's best to pick a handful of events that seem important or useful. Phenological records are a great tool for tracking changes in the local climate over time and finding trends that might be occurring too slowly to see but are happening fast enough to record in a lifetime. Of course, there is a slow turnaround time on this sort of data collection. You won't be able to identify trends for a long time, but I think it's still worthwhile and beneficial in the short term because you can get a better sense of the seasonal cycles and adapt your gardening practices.

WEATHER

Keeping consistent records of the weather is related to phenology and provides the same sort of long-term data that you can look at to see how things are changing locally. A garden thermometer and rain gauge are helpful, but even just checking the internet for the previous day's localized weather report will give you helpful information. Is spring weather reliably coming earlier than it did 20 years ago? Is annual precipitation increasing or decreasing notably? Is the rainy season expanding into different times of the year, or contracting into a shorter period? It can be a tool to help explain events in the garden. If you lose a few favored plants in the fall and can't figure out why, you can check the weather record to remind yourself if there were any extreme weather events that year or the year before, or if the general trend was out of the norm. If you lose some plants in the immediate aftermath of an extreme weather event, you could take the weather data and put it to future use by establishing just how much a plant can take. The next time you see the forecast calling for just such extreme weather, you could take drastic measures to protect a favorite plant and guide it through the day.



Above and Below: Steve Hootman's jungle/home garden in West Seattle

PHOTOGRAPHY

Photography and gardening go hand in hand. Some of my favorite plants, like bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*), only bloom one or two days each spring. Thanks to my camera, I can take a picture during the brief appearance of their flower and then look at it every day of the year, if I want. Photographing plants and gardens for their beauty is a great hobby, but photography is also a useful tool for documenting your garden. The key component to this, aside from taking the pictures, is to spend time developing and maintaining organized folders and sub-folders on your computer and naming the files so that the pictures are easy to find. This is not difficult, but just takes some thought and effort.



Once you have the photographs and an organized system for accessing them, you can put them to use. For instance, winter is a slow time of year and good for planning projects and plantings for the upcoming year, but it is also a hard time to plan because it can be difficult to visualize those plans when things are dormant, leafless, or shriveled. Having pictures helps immensely. Instead of straining to recall what a garden bed looks like from various angles at different times of year, you can simply look through the pictures you have taken from spring, summer, and fall.

For historical documentation, consider picking a few spots in the garden to take pictures regularly. Photos taken year after year from the same spot, in the same direction will show change over time in a flurry of images. I think that for any gardener lucky enough to tend a parcel of land over many decades and slowly eke out the landscape that they want, having a time lapse of your work would be incredibly gratifying.

You could go crazy documenting every minute aspect of your garden. Ultimately, home gardening should be enjoyable and stressing out about documenting every detail can derail that joy. But if you can figure out the level of documentation that works for you, I think you will find it will help you gain a little more insight into what is going on in your garden, which is generally a good thing.

ARS Convention



Take advantage of an exciting opportunity to learn about growing, breeding and gardening with rhododendrons. Due to the travel restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2021 American Rhododendron Society Convention will be offering all the presentations, garden tours and networking opportunities available on line, to anyone who can access the internet! For those who can travel to Nova Scotia ([see latest travel restrictions here](#)) there will also be in-person sessions and garden tours as well as a plant sale

Speakers include Ken Cox, famed Scottish *Rhododendron* breeder from Glendoick Nursery in Scotland; Joe Bruso, *Rhododendron* breeder from Massachusetts; and Todd Boland from Newfoundland's Memorial University Botanical Garden. The Convention will start with a lecture on "Introduction to Mi'kma'ki" by Gerald Gloade, a Mi'kmaw Naturalist and educator who will tell the stories of the first people that explain the natural history since the area was covered by ice.

Garden tours, both virtual and in-person, will include the Kentville Research Centre, Annapolis Valley Historic Gardens and Peggy's Cove barrens as well as private gardens. Networking opportunities will include the Breeder's Roundtable where you can hear about the latest trends in rhodo breeding, the ARS Next Gen Project which will show how to involve the next generation in your local ARS club, as well as social events that feature the seafood, cider and wine from our local producers.

Experience our unique blending of history, contemporary culture and natural beauty. Come to see our splendid rhodos and lush gardens, and we'll throw in dramatic seacoasts, a vibrant capital city, and the world's highest tides as extras. The American poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, called this the Land of Evangeline; to our Indigenous people it is Mi'kma'ki. By whatever name, Nova Scotia is a special place to visit.

Details on the [convention website](#).



Above: Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia



Spring Catalog Online

The [Spring Catalog](#) closes on April 28 and plants continue to sell out! Shop now to snag unique rhododendrons and companion plants. Buying from the catalog is easier than ever! Browse, add to cart, and pay for your plants and shipping [online](#). Left: *R. anthosphaerum*, Right: *R. ochraceum*



RSF Executive Committee and Board

Executive Committee:

President: Sean Rafferty
 1st Vice President: Ian Walker
 2nd Vice President: Charles Muller
 Treasurer: Robert Gust
 Secretary: Garratt Richardson
 Immediate Past President: Mike Stewart



EC Members-At-Large:

Anne Gross
 Jean Muir
 Paul Thompson

RSF Board of Directors:

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 Rollo Adams
 Chris Brickell
 Al Campbell
 David Chamberlain
 Ken Cox
 Susan Davies
 Harold Greer
 Anne Gross
 Robert Gust
 Don Hyatt
 Douglas Justice
 William Lindeman
 Stephen McCormick
 Jean Muir
 Charles Muller
 Peter Norris
 Tom Nosella
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 Garratt Richardson
 Joseph Ronsley
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 Hartwig Schepker

Don Smart
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 Mike Stewart
 Diane Thompson
 Paul Thompson
 Ian Walker
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 Garth Wedemire
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 Honore Hacanson
 Patricia McDowell
 June Sinclair
 Herbert Spady
 Philippe de Spoelberch
 George Weyerhaeuser

New Logo Merchandise!

Now available for purchase from our Visitor Center & Shop window.



Show your love of the RSBG by sporting our new garden merchandise. The soft cotton blend t-shirts feature the RSBG's detailed new logo in white on a backdrop of deep green. Shirts come in unisex sizes small-3XL. Embroidered beanies come in black and are fleece lined, perfect for those cold, blustery, wet days. Or if you're looking for something subtle, our enamel pins look great adorning a jacket, bag, or pinned up on a corkboard displaying your support for the garden. All garden merch is available for purchase at the Visitor Center window. Shirts and beanies retail for \$20 each and enamel pins for \$5. Keep your eyes out for additional garden apparel coming soon.



Endowment Gifts - 10/1/2020 - 12/31/2020

Richard Fairfield
Hall CLT
Marilyn Lamont

Extraordinary Gifts - 10/1/2020 - 12/31/2020

Margaret Hall

General Operations - 10/1/2020 - 12/31/2020

AmazonSmile Foundation
Ansdell, Arthur
Bunce, Michael
Campbell, Bonnie
Chapen, Carol F.
Clark, Thomas
Fingerut, Joyce
Flavell, Richard A.
Hasche-Kluender, Hans
Hertz, Clem
Hewitt, Ted
Hinchliff, Cody E.

Hyatt, Donald
Kendall, Peter
Koelsch, John
Lee, Robert
Matson, Shanon
Morel, David R.
Morrison, Carol
Okazaki, Eileen
Rogers, Stewart
Subramaniam, Bhuma
White, Kimberly

Restricted Contributions- 10/1/2020 - 12/31/2020

Hoop House Construction:

Adams, Rollo and Winnie
ARS Pilchuck Chapter
Bell, Dianne
Goetsch, Loretta A.
Maw, Keith W.
Parker, John
Rominger, Sandra A.
Smith, Beverly
Smith, Rex and Jeanine
Swenson, Karen
Thompson, Diane and Paul
Zech, Marcia and Klaus

Internship Program:

ARS Massachusetts Chapter
ARS Seattle (SRS)
ARS Valley Forge
ARS Willamette Chapter

Undesignated Gift:

Richardson, R. Garratt

Fall Fund Drive Supporters

Andrijeski, Maria
Bartlett, Robert A. Jr.
Berndt, Elizabeth
Bluhm, Wilbur
Browne, Gioia
Buhler, Joan
Camesano, Theodore E.
Candiotta, Patty
Clark, Bruce
Clark, Paula
Clark, Susan
Clayton, Anthony D.
Crosby, Matt
Crotchett, Deb
Derkach, Linda
Dunning, Robert A.
Dunstan, Dorothy
Ecklund, Earl
Eilbes, Sandra
Everding, Kenneth
Everett, James
Feagin, Jean
Goodstein, Emily
Graves, Shirley
Gray, Laura

Groppenberger, Jane
Gross, Kenneth W.
Henkins, Deena J.
Hinton, Ron & Barb
Hultin, Elizabeth
Keck, Ian
Larios, Josh
Larson, Charles
Love, Ralph
McLean, Katherine
Melrose, Peter P.
Muller, Chip
Olsen, Sue
Preble, Rosalie
Riley, Ann
Roth, Connie
Russell, Millie
Sale, Charles
Selcer, Donald
Smith, Canfield
Soule, Ramona
Soule, Ramona
Stout, H. Dean
Thompson, Diane and Paul
Williams, Tom

Legacy Circle

Anne Guelker
Deena Henkins
Donald King
Jean Muir

Peter Norris
Ian Walker
Keith White