A detailed botanical illustration of an apple branch. The branch is dark brown and textured, extending from the top right towards the center. It bears several large, ovate leaves with prominent veins and serrated margins, rendered in various shades of green. A single apple is attached to the branch, showing a gradient of colors from bright red to pale yellow-green. The background is a plain, light-colored surface.

# The Illustrated History of Apples in the United States and Canada



The Illustrated History of  
APPLES  
in the United States and Canada

Volume 1  
A – B

Apples Documented in Pomological Publications,  
Horticultural and Pomological Society Proceedings,  
Governmental and Experiment Station Bulletins, and  
Commercial Nursery Catalogs through the Year 2000

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Historic Watercolors from the Archives of the  
National Agricultural Library, Special Collections

Scanning of the USDA's Pomological Watercolor Collection  
made possible by a grant from the Ceres Trust

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KAW  
PRESS

The Illustrated History of  
APPLES  
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A

**Aaron** [Aaron Holt – pre-Ragan] (*Aaron Holt*) Originated in eastern Texas; distributed by Orchard Home Nurseries in 1894. Very good quality. Late in season. Tree is a vigorous, abundant bearer. Not otherwise described. (References: Ragan/1905, Coma/1895, Orch/1894, Calhoun/1995)

**Abbondanza** Originated in Italy, propagated by Mr. Sarti, Molinella, Italy, obtained from S. Pietro Capofiume; accessioned by the USDA as P.I.# 206542 when imported into the U.S. {This is the “Plant Introduction Number” used by USDA when varieties are being accessioned into the National Plant Germplasm System.} Medium to larger in size, oblate to roundish conic, slightly ribbed at eye. Very thick skin, smooth, tough, pale yellow green blushed orange and red striped; many dots, “attractive.” Cream to nearly white flesh, firm, fine textured, very strong vinous, slightly acid flavor. Fair quality. Medium in season {ENG/NAR: very late}. Tree is an early bearer. (References: USDA/SAC/1963, ENG/NAR/1971)

**Abbot** Originated in New Albany, Indiana; first disseminated by Isaac Fawcett, a nurseryman near New Albany in 1866, who received grafts of a seedling apple tree from the old Abbot place in that area. Very large in size, oblong. Greenish red skin, forming a semblance of blue haze or bloom; sweet flavor. Ripens August 1. Good for table and market use. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower and good bearer. (Reference: USDA/AHC)

**Abbot** [crab] {?} A cross of Elsa x Melba by Dr. C. F. Patterson, University of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada; selected in 1945, tested as A59-383, introduced in 1960. Up to 2¼" in diameter {Alderman listed the fruit as an apple, not as a crab}. Yellow skin with blush. Flesh is very mildly acid, good quality. (References: Vick/1991, Brooks/Olmo/17/1962, Alderman/1962)

**Abbott**<sub>(1)</sub> Connecticut origin; recorded in 1869. Medium in size, oblate, inclined to conic, obscurely ribbed. Greenish-yellow skin, shaded and striped with red with a few light and brown dots. Stem long. Cavity broad, slightly russeted. Calyx closed. Basin small, uneven. Crisp white flesh, tender, juicy, subacid. Very good quality; dessert variety. Late in season. (References: Ragan/1905, Downing/1869, Downing/Chas./notes)

**Abbott**<sub>(2)</sub> Noted as being from A. H. Abbott, Farmington, Maine; known prior to 1920. Large in size, form similar to Canada Reinette, but a little less regular in shape. Yellow skin with red cheek, splashed with red on the sun side. Short stem in a narrow, deep cavity. Calyx in a ribbed, slightly depressed basin. Small core. Yellowish flesh, pleasant acid to subacid. For dessert or kitchen use. Medium to early in season. (Reference: ME/HSR/1920)

**Abbott Lawn** [Abbott's Lawn – pre-Ragan] (*Abbott's Lawn, Lawn*) Noted as being from George Abbott, Mannington Township, New Jersey. The original tree stood in the front lawn of Mr. Abbott's house, who asked for this to be the name of the apple; exhibited at the joint meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and American Pomological Society in September 1869. Large in size, roundish oblate, slightly conical, more or less furrowed, irregular. Clear greenish-yellow skin with a scattering of small black or dark green dots. Calyx large, segments erect, half closed. Basin furrowed and deep. Stem short. Moderately fine textured flesh, juicy, mild subacid, not rich. For market or kitchen use, not good for dessert. Ripens end

of August through September. (References: Ragan/1905, RNY/1869\*)

**Abbott Seedling** Possibly originated in Connecticut; brought to notice by E. W. Bull, Hartford, Connecticut. Medium in size, roundish, slightly conic. Dull green skin tinged with red on sun side. Tender flesh, very juicy, subacid. Late season. [Ragan: “Possibly identical with Abbott<sub>(1)</sub>.”] (References: Ragan/1905, MH/1844, Hove/1844)

**Abbott Spice** [Abbott's Five-Sided Spice – pre-Van Deman] (*Abbott's Five-Sided Spice*) Origin unknown; Downing noted that he received specimens from New Jersey; recorded in 1869. Medium in size, roundish, oblate conic. Pale yellow skin, splashed with two shades of red, dots of light gray. Small core. White flesh, juicy, mild sub-acid. Described as a good quality mid to late season apple. Tree is a vigorous grower. (References: Ragan/1905, Van Deman, Downing/1869)

**Abbott Sweet** (*Abbot Sweeting, Abbott's Sweet*) New Hampshire origin; recorded in 1835. Above medium to large in size, roundish, conical. Yellow skin covered with red stripes and blotches, many white dots. Tender white flesh, pleasant, very sweet. Quality is good to very good. Season December to March. Tree is moderately vigorous, productive. (References: Ragan/1905, Thomas/1846, Warder/1867, Downing/Chas./notes)

**Abbott Yellow Seedling** Listed under this name by J. A. Holder & Co., Concord, Tennessee in 1916. Not described. (Reference: NewVar/1856-1918)

**Abbs** Wisconsin origin; seedling of Alexander recorded in 1892. Medium size, red striped skin; resembles Snow in color and quality. Season December-March. (References: Ragan/1905, Hewe/1892)

**Abel's Spitzenberg** Exhibited under this name at the 1862 Ohio State Fair by Charles Pease, Rockport, Ohio. Not described. (Reference: OH/BA/1862)

**Aberdeen** Origin unknown; planted under this name at the Illinois Experiment Station orchard in 1869. Large in size, roundish. Yellow skin. Subacid flavor. Early season. [Ragan: “Not Nickajack, of which Aberdeen is a synonym.”] (References: Ragan/1905, IL/ESB45/1896)

**Abernathy** Said to have originated in one of the first orchards planted in Union County, Indiana c. 1794. Medium to large in size, roundish-conical. Smooth skin though finely leather-cracked, greenish-yellow nearly covered with mixed and striped red; dots are brown with dark centers. Cavity medium, irregular, marked by green or slight russet. Moderately stout ½" stem, somewhat fleshy at the twig. Basin medium, regular. Calyx medium, open; segments short, narrow, slightly reflexed. Core large, partially open, meeting the eye. Yellowish-white flesh, tinged with red near the skin, fine-textured, very tender, juicy, subacid, sprightly. Medium in season. Very good quality for dessert use. Tree is an upright spreading grower, long-lived, hardy, biennial bearer. (References: Ragan/1905, USDA/PR/1894, PAPS/1897) [*PWC 101012*]

**Abington Cons** Exhibited at Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1842 by N. N. Dyer, Abington, Massachusetts. Fruit noted as keeping for two years. Not otherwise described. (References: MH/1842, NEF/1842)

**Abisinskoe** (*Abasinskoe, Red Socki*) Origin Sochi, Russia; accessioned by the USDA in 1933 as P.I.# 102097. Not described. (References: USDA/SAC/1963, USDA/PIL113/1934)

**Abondance** Origin thought to be France; noted in ENG/NAR as received in the National Fruit Trials Collection in Brogdale, England in 1947. Large in size, roundish conic to oblong conic, ribbed at eye and on body. Skin yellow with slight orange blush and stripes, russet and scarf-skin, rough, dry, tender. Flesh white, which soon discolors, firm, coarse, sweet to subacid flavor. Late to very late in season. (Reference: ENG/NAR/1971)

**Abraham**<sub>(1)</sub> [Father Abraham – pre-Lyon] (*Abram, Bullett, Father Abraham, Green Abraham, Green Abram, Red Abraham, Red Abram*) {There is much confusion concerning the nomenclature of this apple, whose synonyms include Abram, Abraham, Abraham's Apple, Abram's Pippin, Father Abram, Father Abraham, Father Abraham (of Illinois), Florentiner, Red



Abram, plus many others in both eastern and western European languages, and some are probably distinct varieties. The physical descriptions and originating dates for each are very similar, each variety's area of origin is generally the same, and variants of each are likely due to local growing conditions. Until recently this apple was generally considered in the U.S. to be from Virginia, where it was known before 1817, but evidence recently obtained by Tom Burford has now determined this variety to be a synonym of Danziger Kantapfel [Dantziger], which was first recorded in 1790; see its listing.} Reported to have originated in both Kentucky and Virginia; well known prior to 1904. Exhibited at the National Agricultural Congress in St. Louis, Missouri in May 1872 by Dr. J. A. Warder, Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio. Small to medium in size {NAC: medium}, roundish oblate, regular {some sources say uneven}. Skin thin and tender, yellow or greenish yellow with red stripes and dots or blotches. Sometimes the skin is russeted at the base and very greasy with an overall gray appearance. Stem long, inclined. Cavity acute, regular. Basin shallow, wide, corrugated. Calyx small, closed. Flesh white to greenish white to yellowish white tinged red next to the skin, fine textured, solid, subacid, rich, mildly aromatic, highly flavored. Good quality for dessert or kitchen use. Late in season; fruit keeps until April. {There is still some uncertainty as to identity, because the descriptions are quite similar to those of Abram and Father Abraham [Abraham<sup>(1)</sup>], so check those listings. Also see Danziger Kantapfel [Dantziger].} [Ragan: "Confusion as to identity."] (References: Ragan/1905, Hooper/1857, Warder/1867, MA/HSR/1871, Coxe/1817\*, IN/HSR/1872, Burford/1991, NAC/1872) [PWC 18708, illustrated as synonym *Father Abraham*]

**Abraham<sup>(2)</sup>** Origin unknown; grown under this name at the Illinois Experiment Station orchard in 1869. Yellow skin. Subacid flavor. Medium to early in season. Very good quality. (References: Ragan/1905, IL/ESB45/1896)

**Abram** (*Abram's Pippin, Father Abraham (of Illinois), Father Abram, Red Abram*) Origin believed to be Virginia {Lyon: South Carolina}, obtained from Edward Evans, York, Pennsylvania in 1863; recorded in 1852 and was listed commercially in the Midwest as of 1853. {Considered to be a synonym of Father Abraham [Abraham<sup>(1)</sup>], which has now been determined to be the old Polish/German variety Dantziger Kantapfel [Dantziger], according to Tom Burford.} (References: Ragan/1905, PAPS/1852, Downing/1869, H/1856, Warder/1867, GM1860, Lyon/catalog)

**Abranis Pippin** Recommended as a winter variety for the South (U.S.). Not described. {Most likely a misprint of Abram's Pippin, synonym of Abram.} (Reference: PAPS/1858)

**Acadian Queen** Distributed by Teltane Farm & Nursery, Monroe, Maine in 1992; possibly a seedling of Golden Delicious. Medium in size, yellow with pink and russet markings. Crisp, sweet, yellow flesh. Small to medium sized tree appears to be resistant to insects and diseases. Ripens in October. (Reference: Whealy/1993)

**Accokeek** Origin uncertain, although it may have come from or been named for Accokeek, Maryland. Medium in size, roundish oblong. Yellow skin with red stripes. Yellowish white flesh, sweet. Late season. (References: Ragan/1905, PA/ACR/1892)

**Accomack** [Accomack Pippin – pre-Ragan] (*Accomack, Accomack Pippin*) Originated in Accomack County, Virginia; known prior to 1899. Medium or larger in size, roundish, flattened on the ends. Light yellow skin, speckled with many russet dots; whitish flesh. Stem short, set in an acute, deep, russeted cavity. Basin wide, deep. Season August. (References: Ragan/1905, Lyon/catalog, Calhoun/1995) [PWC 17825, illustrated as synonym *Accomack*]

**Accordian** A local apple from the Vernon family of Rockingham County, North Carolina; propagated from root sprouts for over a hundred years (as of 1995). Named due to the lobes or ribs which run from top to bottom of the apples, giving the fruit a somewhat pleated appearance. Medium or larger in size, slightly oblate conical, lobed. Light yellowish green skin with a pinkish red blush mostly on the top of the apple; dots numerous, russet, sometimes with a red areole.

Stem short, set in a deep, russeted cavity. Calyx usually closed. Basin medium depth, corrugated. Flesh slightly yellowish, fine grained, juicy, crisp, subacid. August in season. (References: Calhoun/1995, Whealy/2001)

**Accubaefolia** [crab] Origin uncertain; said to have been imported to the U.S. at the same time as Tetofski. Noted as larger in size than Tetofski, and darker red skin. Described as a large crab of good appearance and quality; keeps well. {Probably identical with Aucubafolia [Aucuba].} (References: Ragan/1905, PAPS/1873, CG/1874)

**Acc Spur Delicious** A limb sport of Oregon Spur Delicious discovered in Quincy, Washington in 1970 by Carl Perleberg (U.S. Plant Patent 4587, Aug. 12, 1980, assigned to Columbia Basin Nursery, Quincy, Washington). Begins with an early stripe filling out to a solid, dark red blush. Exhibited early color and typical Delicious fruit with high quality flesh. Produces a second layer of red that covers moderate sunburn very well. Heavy producer. Easily pollinated. More vigor than Oregon Spur strains; easier to train. Ripens mid-October. (Reference: Brooks/Olmo/1997)

**Acey Mac** (*Buhr McIntosh*) Discovered prior to 1969 by Arthur Burrill at Peru, New York (Plant Patent assigned to Columbia Basin Nursery, Quincy, Washington). Fruit similar to McIntosh in appearance, flavor, shape, flesh color and texture, but larger, firmer, and less inclined to preharvest drop. Ripens five days after Rogers McIntosh. Tree is similar to McIntosh. (Reference: Brooks/Olmo/1997)

**Acheson** An open-pollinated seedling of Delicious from Mrs. J. A. Acheson, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; introduced commercially by the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta in 1941. Large in size {CAN/M/ACTB: small-medium}, ovate. Greenish yellow skin. Subacid flesh, fine textured; above medium quality. For processing use. Ripens mid to late August to September. Tree is hardy and productive. (References: USDA/SAC/1963, Vick/1991, Brooks/Olmo/5/1950, Alderman/1962, CAN/Man/ACTB/1989)

**Acid Repka** (*Gov. List No. 466, Reinette Reipka Kislaya, Reipka Kislaya, Repka Kislaya, Repka Kislaya, Repka Kislaya, Rieipka Kislaya, Sour Turnip*) Russia. Large in size, oblate. Light yellow skin, often blushed. Sweet, banana flavored brown flesh, turning mealy fairly quickly, good quality. Medium in season. Tree moderately fruitful, hardy, somewhat drought and blight resistant. As described by IA/HSR: "Tree a good grower with very dark foliage. A sweet apple that will be prized over the great northwest. Fruit of size and marking of Benoni, with bloom, and is more decidedly ridging. Basin and cavity irregular and correspond with ridging. Flesh tender, juicy, and very sweet. Season, September here [in Iowa], and late fall north. Evidently untrue to name" (IA/HSR, 1885, pg. 286). (References: Ragan/1905, IA/HSR/1885, IA/HSR/1895, IA/HSR/1911, Gibb/1884, USDA/SAC/1963)

**Acid Sweet** Distributed by this St. Clairsville, Ohio nursery in 1845. Green and red, round. Good quality. Moderately early in season. (Reference: Loyd/1845)

**Acker<sup>(1)</sup>** Wisconsin origin; sold by the F. K. Phoenix Nursery, Delavan, Wisconsin; considered a new variety in 1885. Rootgrafts of this variety were sent to the Colorado Experiment Station at Fort Collins in 1889. Not described. (References: Ragan/1905, PAPS/1885, CO/ESR/1889)

**Acker<sup>(2)</sup>** Wisconsin origin; a seedling of Oldenburg planted c. 1884, first fruited in 1890. Noted as a large, handsome apple that keeps until midwinter, although has a tendency to drop badly in October. Annual bearer. {Probably identical with Ackers Dutchess [Acker Dutchess]; see its description.} (Reference: CAN/CH/1894)

**Acker<sup>(3)</sup>** Originated in Nova Scotia; scions were received by the Division of Pomology in 1895. Medium in size, oblate, irregular. Yellow skin, striped and splashed with light and dark red and sprinkled with a few small light dots. Basin broad, deep. Cavity broad, deep, russeted. Stem medium. Flesh is tender, breaking, fine grained, juicy, light colored tinged with red and



yellow; mild subacid, pleasant flavor. Good quality. Season early September. (Reference: USDA/AHC) [PWC 22596]

**Acker Dutchess** [Acker's Dutchess – pre-Ragan] (*Acker's Dutchess, Ackers Dutchess*) Origin was not listed, however probably is the same as Acker<sup>(2)</sup> of Wisconsin; recorded in 1903. Medium to large in size, oblate, regular. Yellow skin, rather thinly striped and splashed with bright red; dots minute, white, obscure. Cavity regular, russeted. Stem short. Basin wide, deep, abrupt, somewhat furrowed. Calyx open. Core closed. Yellowish subacid flesh. Good quality. Medium in season. [Ragan: "Duchess is doubtless correct."] (References: Ragan/1905, SD/ESB76/1902)

**Ackerman** Raised by G. P. Peffer, Pewaukee, Wisconsin. Original tree was killed by lightning in 1875. Fruit resembles Green Newtown, except for its dots. Keeps late. (References: Ragan/1905, IA/HSR/1877, CAN/Ont/EFR/1882, WI/HSR/1870-1871)

**Acklam** [Acklam's Russet – pre-Ragan] (*Acklam Russet, Acklam's Russet, Aclamy Russet*) Originated in Acklam, England; recorded in 1768. Medium to small in size, roundish oblate. Pale yellowish-green skin covered with a very thin, smooth gray russet interspersed with numerous yellowish black specks. Short stem. Small calyx, sunk in a deep, circular depression. Flesh is whitish or greenish white, very firm, crisp, subacid, sweet, highly flavored. Good quality. Late season. (References: Ragan/1905, ENG/NAR/1971)

**Acme**<sup>(1)</sup> California origin; raised by O. N. Cadwell, Carpenteria, Santa Barbara; recorded in 1889. Very large in size, oblong conical. Dark red skin, "rather unhandsome." Flesh very tender, juicy; flavor "peculiar, but pleasant." Medium in season. [Ragan: "Described by Wickson, pg. 244."] (References: Ragan/1905, Wickson/1889)

**Acme**<sup>(2)</sup> This variety was exhibited at Maine State Pomological Society in 1895 by B. H. Ridley from the town of Jay, Franklin County, Maine. Not described. (Reference: ME/PSR/1894)

**Acorn** [Acorn Greening – pre-Lyon] (*Acorn Greening*) Origin uncertain; sold under this name in Washington, D.C. in the mid-1820s. Disseminated in the southern central U.S. states in the mid-1800s. Fall season. Considered extinct. Not otherwise described. (References: Ragan/1905, AH/1892, Bailey/1889)

**Acovel Sweet Winter** Noted as a winter variety planted in an orchard in Weston, Wisconsin c. 1900. Not otherwise described. (Reference: WI/HSR/1900)

**Acton Pumpkin Sweet** Exhibited under this name at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1846 by Robert Manning, Salem, Massachusetts. Not described. {This was listed with other "pumpkin sweet" apples and may be distinct.} (Reference: MA/HSR/1843-1846)

**Acton Spice** Exhibited under this name at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1846 by Robert Manning, Salem, Massachusetts. Not described. (Reference: MA/HSR/1843-1846)

**Acuba-Leaved Reinette** (*Acuba-Leaf Reinette, Reinette a Feuille d'Acuba, Reinette a Feuilles d'Acuba*) Origin unknown; recorded in 1846. Medium to large in size, oblate, inclined to conical. Yellow skin, largely mottled or splashed with dull red {NY/WNYHS (1876): brilliant crimson}. Yellowish white flesh, tender, breaking, mild subacid. Good to very good quality. Tree is vigorous, productive. October to January. [Ragan: "Acuba doubtless correct."] (References: Thomas/1846, Ragan/1905, NY/WNYHS/1876, NY/WNYHS/1896, CG/1877)

**Ada** Grown under this name at Mountain Grove, Missouri Experiment Station in 1937, where it blossoms on average on April 18. Not described. (Reference: MO/ESC25/1938)

**Ada Red** A seedling planted c. 1890 by A. G. Philpott near Springtown, Washington County, Arkansas; propagated commercially about 1898 or 1900. Named after Mr. Philpott's daughter, Ada. Thought to be a seedling of Red June. In 1906, Stark Bros. Nursery, Louisiana, Missouri sent specimens of this apple to the USDA under the name Seedling. Medium or larger

in size, roundish. Yellowish skin, nearly covered with red broken stripes of purplish crimson; dots indistinct, small. Tender whitish flesh, fine-textured, tender, mild subacid flavor. Good quality for kitchen use. August in season. Generally an annual bearer. Susceptible to fire blight. {This might be identical with Ada.} (References: USDA/B275/1913, PAPS/1921, USDA/SAC/1963, Calhoun/1995) [PWC 36463]

**Adair** A seedling of Delicious from Mrs. S. Adair, Outram, Saskatchewan, Canada; introduced in 1953. Greenish yellow skin. Medium in season. (References: Vick/1991, CAN/Man/1989)

**Adaline** Minnesota origin, raised by Jacob Klein, Hokah; received Second Premium at the Minnesota State Fair in 1898. Medium in size, roundish, very regular. Yellow skin mostly covered with fine dark red, mixed, striped and splashed nearly solid color on the sun side; dots white or russet, minute, few. Cavity rather deep, regular, acuminate, slightly russeted. Stem short to medium size. Basin smooth, regular, abrupt, somewhat cup-shaped. Core small, closed. Calyx open; tube funnel-shaped, long, open to core; calyx segments marginal. White flesh is fine-textured, mildly subacid, nearly sweet. Good quality. Late in season. (References: Ragan/1905, SD/ESB76/1902, MN/HSR/1899)

**Adam** Listed in 1916 by C. N. Fitts & Son, Dahlonga, Georgia. Not described. (Reference: NewVar/1856-1918)

**Adam** [crab] A seedling of Red Siberian Crab [Red crab] (*Malus baccata*) discovered in 1930 by W. J. Boughen, Boughen Nurseries, Valley River, Manitoba, Canada; recorded in 1934, introduced to the U.S. in 1935 (P.I.# 141867). Small to medium in size (3 cm in diameter). Pale yellow skin with bright red blush. White flesh, slightly dry, astringent. Excellent quality for kitchen use. Early in season. Tree is a biennial bearer; moderately susceptible to fire blight, very hardy. {Boughen Nurseries: "Earliest of all crabs."} (References: USDA/SAC/1963, Vick/1991, PAPS/1934, Brooks/Olmo/10/1955, CAN/Man/ACTB/1989)

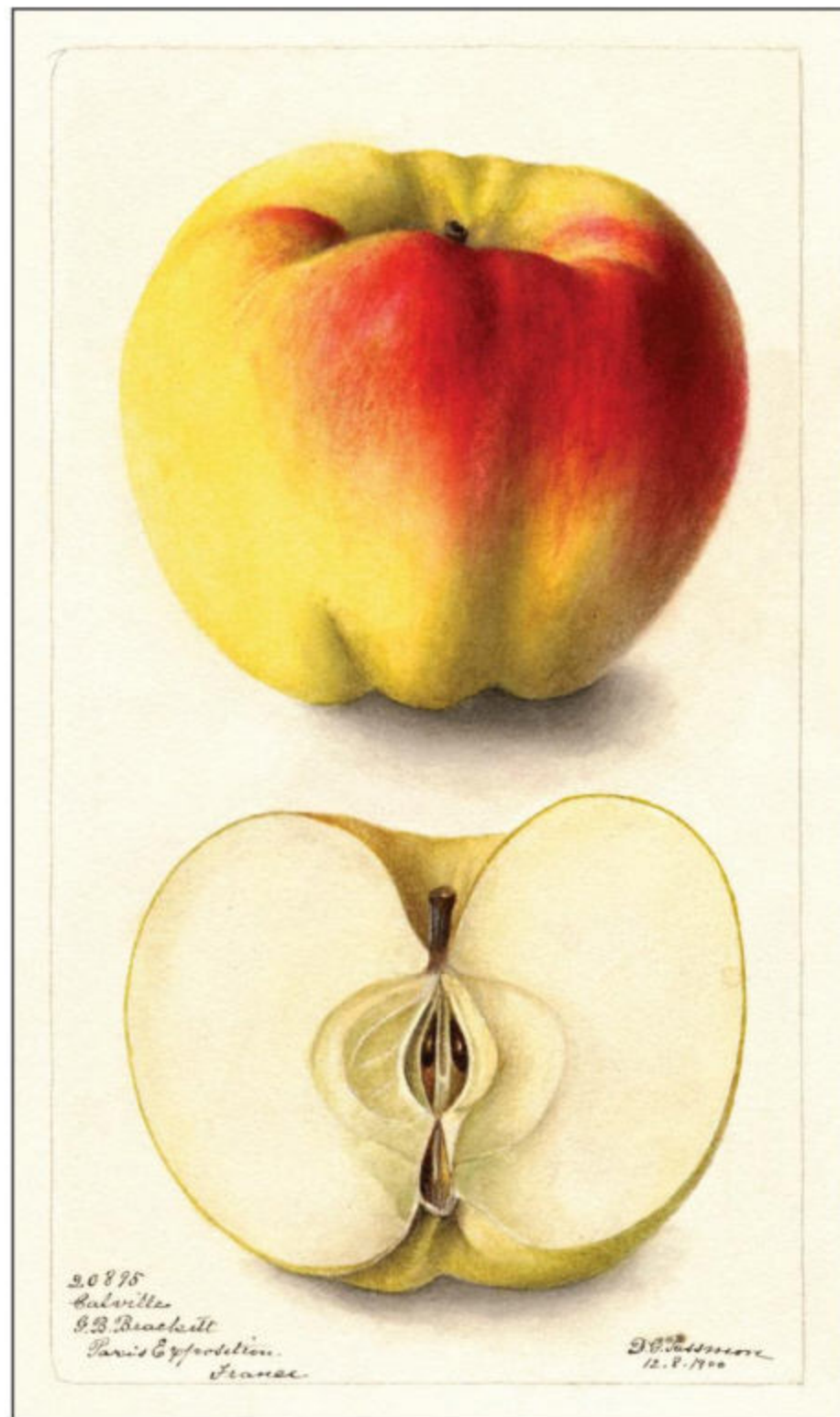
**Adam and Eve** Originated in Ontario. Medium in size. Yellow skin with red stripes. Yellowish white flesh, tender, juicy. Late in season. [Ragan: "Fruit often double."] (References: Ragan/1905, AG/1890\*)

**Adam Pearmain** [Adam's Pearmain – pre-Lyon] (*Adam's Pearmain, Adams Pearmain, Hanging Pearmain, Matchless, Norfolk Pippin*) Originated in Hereford, England; introduced by R. Adams; brought to notice in 1826. Medium to large in size {some sources list as medium to small}, roundish conical, inclining to oblong. Pale yellow skin, sun side deeper yellow and salmon, shaded, mottled and splashed with red; many light dots, covered with delicate brown or gray russet. Slender ¾" long stem, half projecting from the base. Calyx rather small, closed. Basin very narrow, regular, slightly plaited. Yellowish flesh, crisp, rich, fine-textured and juicy; brisk, subacid, slightly aromatic flavor. Very good quality. Dessert use. Season November to February. Tree is a free, healthy grower; regular and profuse bearer on slender shoots. (References: Ragan/1905, Elliott/1854, ENG/NAR/1971, Emmons/1851/IV, SFG/1976, Lindley/1846)

**Adam's Sweet** Listed, but not described, in each of these New England nursery catalogs. (References: High/1845, Down/1845, Saul/1845, Saul/1848)

**Adams** (*Big Rambo, Large Fall Rambo, Noll's No. 1*) Noted as being from James Adams, White Deer Township, Union County, Pennsylvania; recorded in 1853. Specimens were disseminated by H. R. Noll of Lewisburg, Union County, Pennsylvania under the name Noll's No. 1. Fruit appearance is said to be very similar to Western Beauty and Summer Rambo with flavor similar to Rambo. Large in size, roundish oblate, slightly oblique. Skin is yellow or greenish yellow, shaded and splashed with red and russet netting; dots moderately numerous, dark-colored. Slender ½" long stem. Cavity broad, acute, large, deep. Calyx rather large, generally open; segments long, reflexed. Basin large, abrupt, plaited. Flesh is greenish white to yellowish,





20895  
Calville  
G. B. Brackett  
Paris Exposition  
France

R. C. Passmore  
12.8.1900

**CALVILLE BLANC D'HIVER** [PWC 20895, illustrated as Calville]  
 Illustrated by Deborah Griscom Passmore, December 8, 1900.  
 Specimens exhibited at The Paris Exposition of 1900,  
 sent from Paris, France by G. B. Brackett of the USDA.



No. 87644.  
"Crow Egg"  
Agr. Exp. Sta.  
Geneva, N. Y.

R. C. Steadman  
2-14-16  
2-19-16

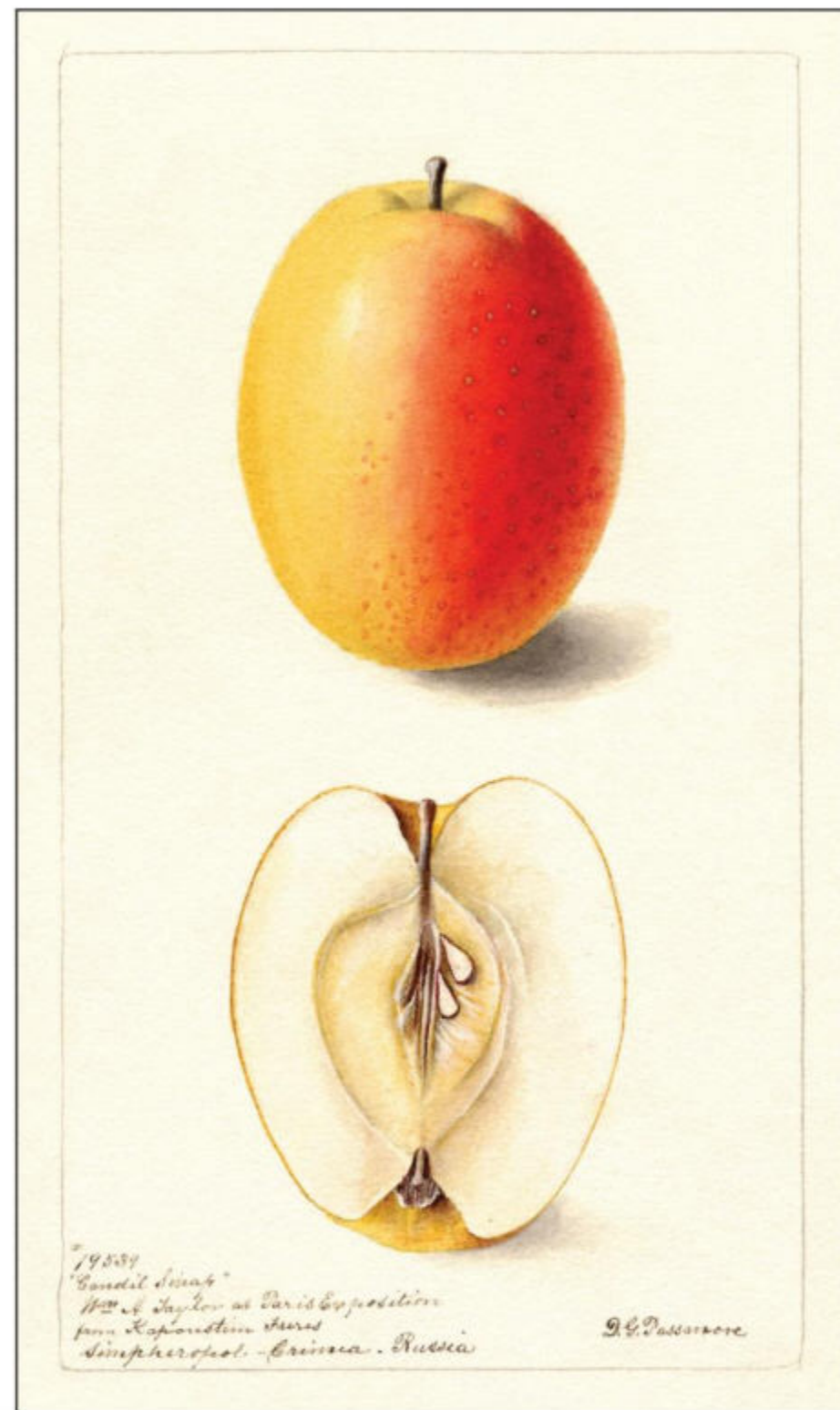
**CROWEGG** [PWC 87644, illustrated as synonym *Crow Egg*]  
 Illustrated by Royal Charles Steadman on February 19, 1916.  
 Received on February 14, 1916, sent by the Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station,  
 Geneva, Ontario County, New York.





**GANO [PWC 37586]**

Illustrated by Amanda Almira Newton on April 10, 1907.  
 Received on December 21, 1906, grown by W. Gano,  
 Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, sent by L. A. Goodman.



**KANDIL SINAP [PWC 19539, illustrated as synonym *Candil Sinap*]**

Illustrated by Deborah Griscom Passmore on June 12, 1900. Specimens from Kapoustim  
 Freres, Simpheropol, Crimea, Russia were sent by William A. Taylor from Simferopol,  
 Ukraine to The Paris Exposition of 1900, then sent from Paris by G. B. Brackett, USDA.



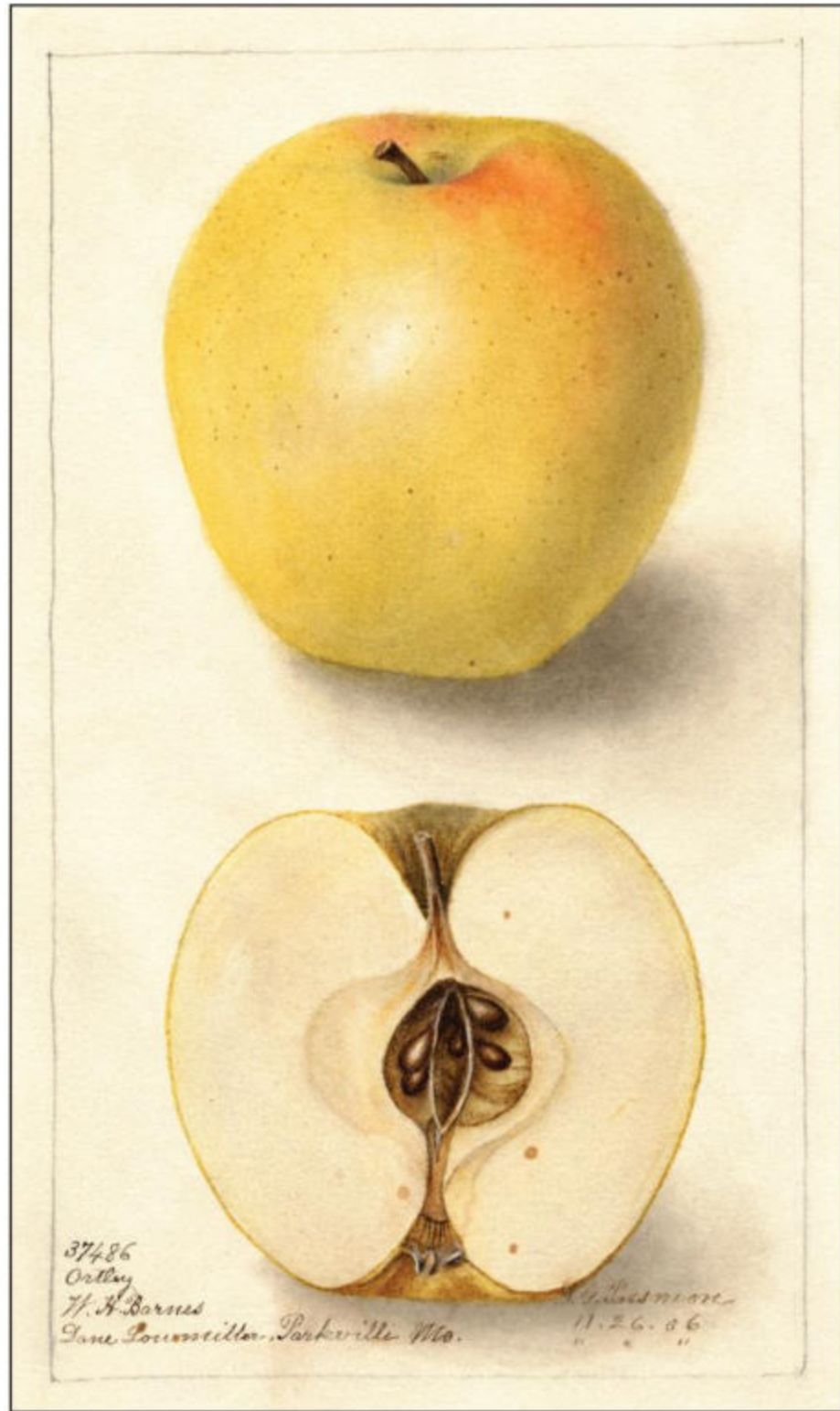


LOWLAND RASPBERRY [PWC 44504, as synonym *Liveland Raspberry*]  
 Illustrated by Ellen Isham Schutt on October 5, 1909.  
 Received on September 20, 1909, obtained from the Central Experimental Farm,  
 Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, sent by G. B. Brackett of the USDA.



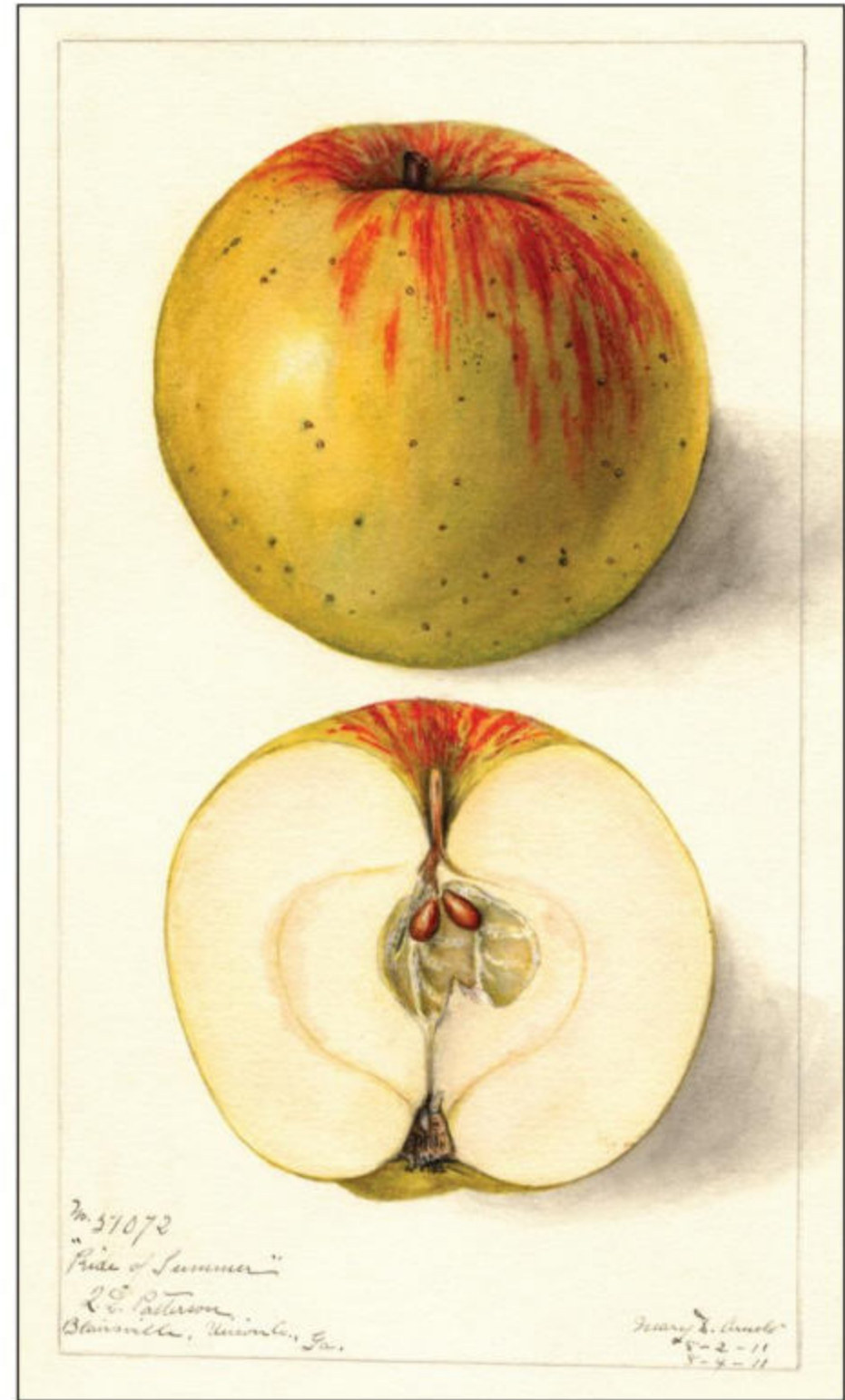
MAIDEN BLUSH [PWC 90799]  
 Illustrated by Royal Charles Steadman on October 12, 1916.  
 Received on October 7, 1916, sent by F. H. Sisson,  
 Worcester, Worcester County, Massachusetts.





**ORTLEY [PWC 37486]**

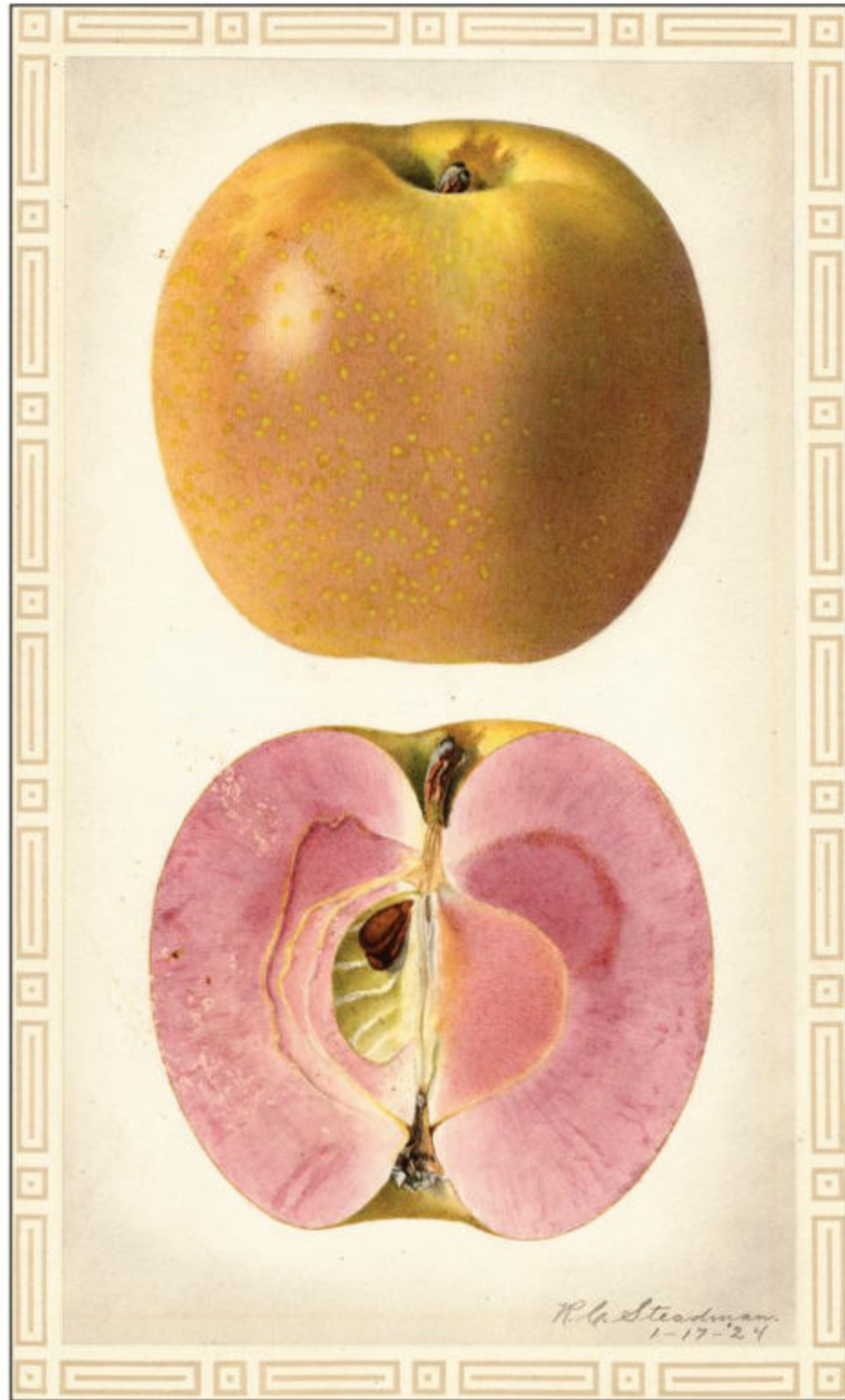
Illustrated by Deborah Griscom Passmore on November 26, 1906.  
 Received on November 26, 1906, grown by Dane Lowmiller, Parkville, Missouri,  
 sent by W. H. Barnes, Secretary of the Kansas Horticultural Society, Topeka, Kansas.



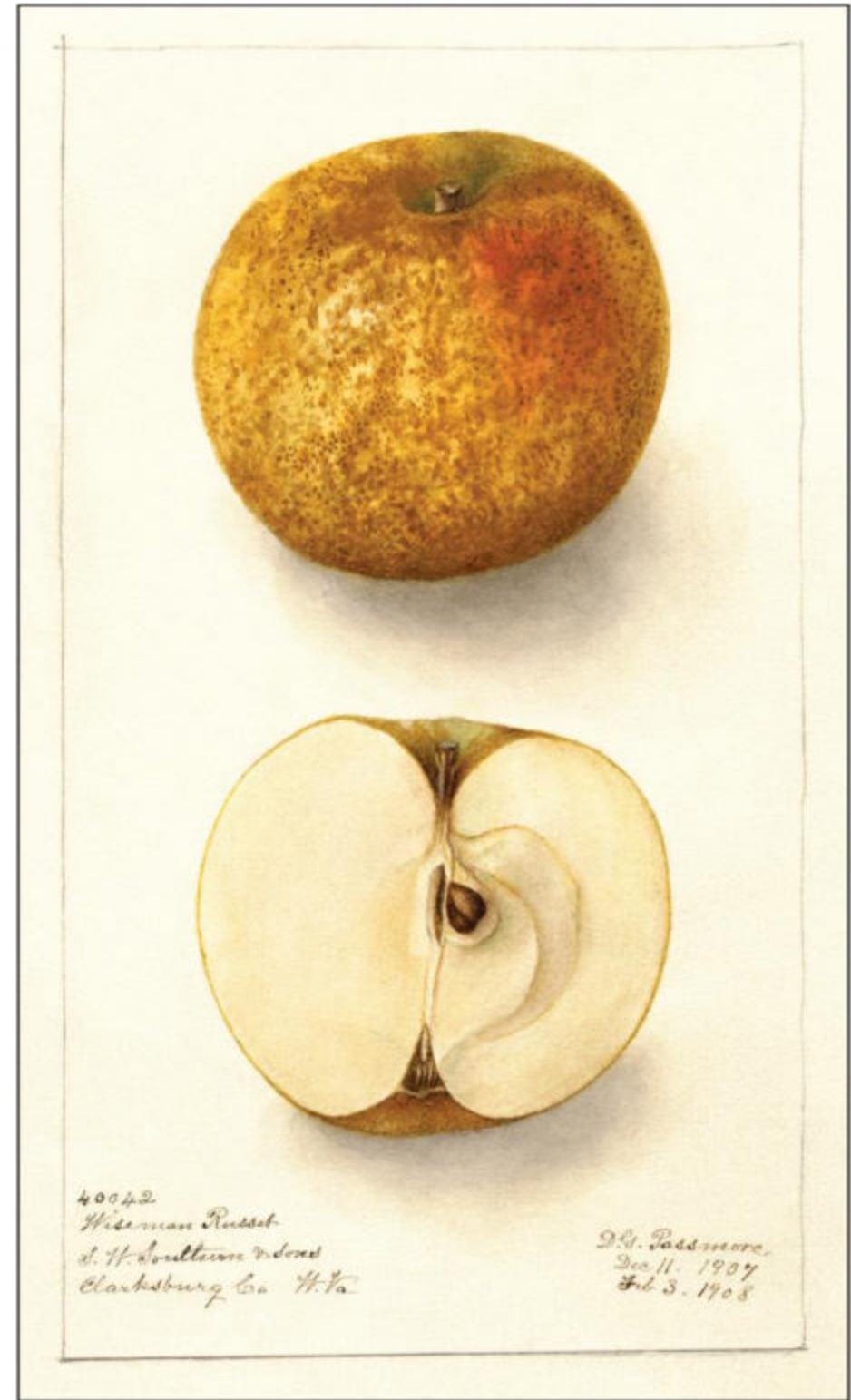
**PRIDE OF SUMMER [PWC 51072]**

Illustrated by Mary Daisy Arnold on August 4, 1911.  
 Received on August 2, 1911, sent by T. L. Patterson,  
 Blairsville, Union County, Georgia.





SEEDLING OF SURPRISE [PWC 104552]  
 Illustrated by Royal Charles Steadman on January 17, 1924.  
 Sent by Albert F. Etter, Ettersburg, Humboldt County, California.



40042  
 Wiseman Russet  
 S. W. Southern & Sons  
 Clarksburg Co. W. Va.  
 D. G. Passmore,  
 Dec. 11, 1907  
 Feb. 3, 1908

WISEMAN RUSSET [PWC 40042]  
 Illustrated by Deborah Griscom Passmore on February 3, 1908.  
 Received on December 11, 1907, sent by S. W. Southern & Sons,  
 Clarksburg, Harrison County, West Virginia.



## Historic Pomologists' Biographies

Researched by Lee Bellamy and Eli Halbreich

Compiled by Kent Whealy

### Patrick Barry

*Reprinted from:* Wilhelm Miller. "Horticulturists, North American; Barry, Patrick." Liberty Hyde Bailey, ed. *The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*, 3rd Ed. New York: The MacMillan Company, 1919. (Page 1564.)



Patrick Barry

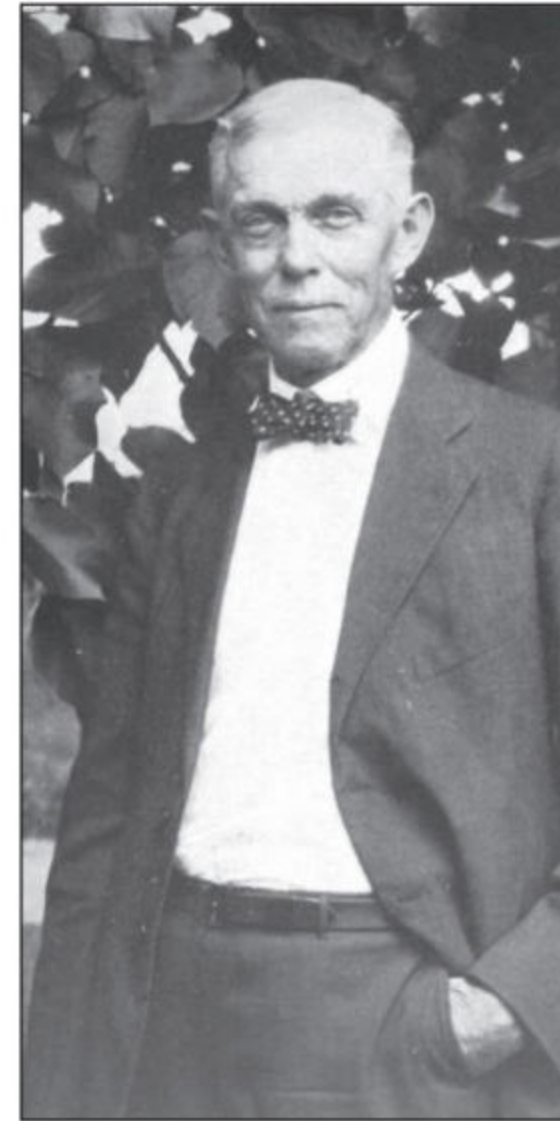
Portrait by William Charles Baker (1872-1958).  
Used by permission of the L. H. Bailey Hortorium,  
Department of Plant Biology, Cornell University  
(all rights reserved).

**Barry, Patrick**, nurseryman, editor and author, was born near Belfast, Ireland, in May, 1816, and died in Rochester, New York, June 23, 1890. He came to America at the age of twenty, and after four years of service with the Princes, at Flushing, on Long Island, he founded in 1840, with George Ellwanger, at Rochester, New York, the Mount Hope Nurseries. Ellwanger and Barry introduced fruit-growing into western New York at a time when there were no collections of fruits, no railroad or telegraphic facilities, nor any fast ocean steamers to bring over their importations from Europe. From 1844 to 1852, Barry edited "The Genesee Farmer," an excellent and influential paper – afterward merged in "The Cultivator and Country Gentleman." After the death of A. J. Downing, he succeeded to the editorship of "The Horticulturist," which he removed to Rochester, until June, 1855, after which this famous magazine had many vicissitudes until 1887, when it went to swell the number of periodicals now represented commercially by "American Gardening." In 1851 appeared his "Treatise on the Fruit-Garden," a new and thoroughly revised edition of which was issued in 1872, under the title of "Barry's Fruit-Garden." It is still one of the most popular books on pomology, and deservedly so. The catalogue of fruits which he compiled for the American Pomological Society is a monumental work. Mr. Barry did much to make Rochester a city of nurseries and western

New York a famous fruit-growing region. The Western New York Horticultural Society, of which he was president for more than thirty years, and until his death, has long exercised a more than sectional influence. The work of Barry was truly national, and essentially that of a pioneer. He must be considered in the front rank of pomological authors, with the Downings, Warder, and Thomas, whose combined weight gave a great impulse toward establishing orcharding on a large scale in America. For a fuller account, see "Annals of Horticulture," 1890, 287-290.

### Spencer Ambrose Beach

*Reprinted, by permission of the American Society of Horticultural Science, from:* Michael H. Chaplin. "Spencer Ambrose Beach (1860-1922)." *HortScience*, Vol. 28, No. 11, Nov. 1993. (Page 1079.)



Spencer Ambrose Beach

*Photograph published in:* L. H. Pammel.  
"Prominent Men I Have Met; Spencer Ambrose Beach,"  
Vol. 5, Ames, IA, 1928.

The legacy left by Spencer Ambrose Beach was assured by his prominence in the creation of ASHS; his classic two-volume work, *Apples of New York* (published in 1905); and his enthusiastic and tireless work toward furthering the knowledge of horticultural science through improved and winter-hardy plant cultivars. His scholarly contributions to horticultural development, research, and education created the field of modern horticultural science.

Born on 15 Sept. 1860 at Summerhill, N.Y., Beach's education began in the Cayuga County public schools. After grade school, he taught at a district school in Michigan before becoming a student at the Academy in Homer, N.Y. He attended high school in Ann Arbor, Mich., then taught in the public schools of southeastern Iowa. It was at this juncture that he met pioneering horticulturists George O. Van Houten and J. L. Budd, head of the Horticulture Dept. at Iowa State College. Beach entered the college in 1884 and, under the inspiring tutelage of Prof. Budd, selected horticulture as his life's work. After receiving his BS in 1887, Beach accepted a job with the Silas Wilson Nurseries in Atlantic, a small town in western Iowa. Over the next 3 years Beach sold nursery stock – often riding horseback or walking through many of the rural districts, where he learned firsthand about the farmer and his needs and challenges. He earned his MS in plant pathology from Iowa State College in 1892.

In 1891, after spending one year as head of the Horticulture Dept. at Texas A&M, Beach joined the New York Experiment Station at Geneva, where he remained for 14 years. He is credited with establishing the first fruit breeding program at the station in 1898. His cross of 'Ben Davis' apple with 'Macintosh' in 1915 resulted in the 'Cortland' apple, which is still one of the most widely grown apples in New York. Also during his tenure at Geneva,

Beach conducted the first field tests on bean, potato, celery, plum, cherry, apple, and pear. He is considered the first breeder to attempt cross pollination of grape.



In 1905 Beach returned to Iowa State College as head of its horticulture department and as vice dean of the College of Agriculture, positions he held until his death in 1922. Records indicate that his tenure was a truly remarkable and enlightened time for the college – the proverbial golden age of horticulture. His innovative administrative and teaching styles and achievements laid the foundation for modern horticulture curriculums and extension programs. He developed and enlarged the faculty, bringing in pioneering pomologists and fruit breeders; experts in vegetable crops, floriculture, and landscape architecture; and the first professor who was a trained forester. Under his guidance, the professional staff of the College of Agriculture was the largest and the departmental staff the third largest in the country, following only California and Cornell. The number of horticulture students increased greatly at this time also. Before Beach's tenure, only four BS and four MS degrees had been granted. In the 17 years that Beach headed the department, 74 BS and 26 MS degrees in horticulture were granted. Beach also developed and taught a basic course in plant breeding that later led to the addition of a Genetic Dept. in the College of Agriculture. He was instrumental in securing a new horticulture building, which still serves as an integral part of the current horticulture facility at Iowa State University. Beach had long been interested in the concept of using plant breeding to produce hardy cultivars for cold climates. While at Iowa, he introduced 11 winter-hardy apple cultivars between 1921 and 1922 for the upper Mississippi Valley and the Great Plains. Under his guidance, this region remained the major U.S. apple producer for more than 30 years, until the Armistice Day freeze of 1940, which killed the trees to the ground.

With his election as an honorary member of the Royal Horticultural Society of London in 1903, Beach became convinced that the United States needed an organization for professional horticulturists from the teachers and research scientists on staff at U.S. land-grant colleges and the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. He became the prime mover in the creation of ASHS in Boston in 1903. During the Society's early critical years, he served as secretary and later as president. He used his forum to urge his own state (Iowa) and the nation to resist "individualism" at the expense of success in horticultural pursuits through cooperation.

At the time of his death in 1922, Beach's reputation as an insightful teacher, administrator, and leader, and as the creator of great and lasting contributions to horticultural development, research, and education was assured. To his contemporaries, Beach was considered a true gentleman – enthusiastic and forceful, yet quiet in demeanor and speech – a humble, gracious individual; steadfast friend and trusted mentor; and a learned and inspiring teacher. A man of principle and high ideals, he believed the true purpose of his life was to serve others, and he did so untiringly within academia, the community, and the nation to make great and lasting contributions to the advancement of horticultural science and thus, to the quality of life of all people.

"What kind of a world would we have were it not for the dreamer, the seer, for him who sees visions and then goes to work to bring his visions to pass." – S. A. Beach

### Joseph Lancaster Budd

Reprinted from: N. E. Hanson. "Biographies; Budd, Joseph Lancaster." Liberty Hyde Bailey, ed. *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture, Vol. IV – Farm and Community*. New York: The MacMillan Company, 1909. (Pages 558-559.)

**Budd, Joseph Lancaster**, horticulturist, teacher, investigator, was born near Peekskill, N.Y., July 3, 1835. He died at Phoenix, Ariz., December 20, 1904. His early life was spent on the home farm and in preparation for college at the Monticello Normal Institute. When ready for the sophomore year at Union College he had to give up his course. In 1857, he went to Rockford, Ill. for two years as principal of the high school and tutor of mathematics in the academy for boys.

## Synonyms

### A

- A. 2*, syn. of **Alnarp 2**. (Brooks/Olmo/1997)  
*A. Lincoln*, syn. of **Red Astrachan**. (Ragan/1905, Buckman/1891)  
*Aargauer Jubilaums*, syn. of **Jubile' d'Argovie**. (USDA/SAC/1963)  
*Aaron Holt*, syn. of **Aaron**. (Coma/1895)  
*Aaron Holt*, syn. of **Aaron**; name changed by Ragan.  
*Abbot Sweeting*, syn. of **Abbott Sweet**. (NEF/1835, MH/1835)  
*Abbott?*, syn. of **Finley**. (Warder/1867)  
*Abbott's Five-Sided Spice*, syn. of **Abbott Spice**. (Downing/1869)  
*Abbott's Five-Sided Spice*, syn. of **Abbott Spice**; name changed by Van Deman.  
*Abbott's Lawn*, syn. of **Abbott Lawn**. (RNY/1869\*)  
*Abbott's Lawn*, syn. of **Abbott Lawn**; name changed by Ragan.  
*Abbott's Sweet*, syn. of **Abbott Sweet**. (Downing/Chas./notes)  
*Abe Lincoln*, syn. of **Red Astrachan**. (Downing/1845\*)  
*Aberdeen*, syn. of **Nickajack**. (Downing/1857)  
*Abram's Pippin*, syn. of **Abram**. (Evan/1863)  
*Accidental*, syn. of **Nickajack**. (Downing/1857)  
*Acker's Dutchess*, syn. of **Acker Dutchess**. (MN/ESR/1890)  
*Acker's Dutchess*, syn. of **Acker Dutchess**; name changed by Ragan.  
*Acklam's Russet*, syn. of **Acklam**. (Downing/A1/1872, Emmons/1851/TV, WFNC/1849, Lindley/1846)  
*Acklam's Russet*, syn. of **Acklam**; name changed by Ragan.  
*Aclam's Russet* is an [erroneous] syn. of **Syke House Russet**. (GF/1835)  
*Aclemy Russet*, syn. of **Acklam**. (Downing/A1/1872)  
*Accomack Pippin*, syn. of **Accomac**. (Lyon/catalog)  
*Accomack Pippin*, syn. of **Accomac**; name changed by Ragan.  
*Acorn Greening*, syn. of **Acorn**. (Bailey/1889, Calhoun/1995)  
*Acorn Greening*, syn. of **Acorn**; name changed by Lyon.  
*Adam's White*, syn. of **Settle**. (Downing/A2/1876)  
*Adam's Pearmain*, syn. of **Adam Pearmain**. (Elliott/1854)  
*Adam's Pearmain*, syn. of **Adam Pearmain**; name changed by Lyon.  
*Adams Pearmain*, syn. of **Adam Pearmain**. (Downing/1857, GF/1833)  
*Adersleber Kalvill*, syn. of **Adersleber Calville**. (USDA/SAC/1963)  
*Admirable de Kew*, syn. of **Kew Admirable**. (ENG/NAR/1971)  
*Adrienne*, syn. of **York Imperial**. (Vick/1991)  
*Aesopus Spitzenberg*, syn. of **Esopus Spitzenberg**. (Downing/1845)  
*Aesopus Spitzenberg*, syn. of **Esopus Spitzenberg**. (NEF/1826)  
*African Prince*, syn. of **African**. (MH/1839)  
*African Prince*, syn. of **African**; name changed by Ragan.  
*Agate d'Enckhyuysen*, syn. of **Agate**. (Downing/A3/1881)  
*Agate d'Enckhyuysen*, syn. of **Agate**; name changed by Lyon.  
*Agnes's*, syn. of **Agnes**. (Downing/1857)  
*Aiken*, syn. of **Akin**. (John/pre-1905)  
*Aiken Striped*, syn. of **Akin** [crab]. (Ragan/1905)  
*Aiken's Striped Winter*, syn. of **Akin** [crab]. (PAPS/1875, MN/HSR/1874)  
*Aikin*, syn. of **Akin**. (Carr/1898)  
*Aikin's Striped Winter*, syn. of **Akin** [crab]. (MN/HSR/1877)  
*Aikins Striped Winter*, syn. of **Aikin Striped**; name changed by Ragan.  
*Aken Seedling*, probably the same as **Akin**. (Lyon/catalog)  
*Akeson's Winter Sweet*, syn. of **Akeson**. (MH/1853)  
*Akeson's Winter Sweet*, syn. of **Akeson**; name changed by Lyon.  
*Aker's Green Winter*, syn. of **Green Aker**; name changed by Lyon.  
*Aker's Striped Winter*, syn. of **Striped Aker** [crab]. (Lyon/catalog)  
*Aker's Striped Winter*, syn. of **Striped Aker**; name changed by Lyon.  
*Akin Red*, syn. of **Akin**. (Knox/1893)  
*Akin Seedling*, syn. of **Akin**. (IL/HSR/1890)  
*Akin's Winter*, syn. of **Akin** [crab]. (Downing/1869, RNY/1869\*)  
*Akin's Winter*, syn. of **Akin** [crab]; name changed by Lyon.  
*Alabama Hybrid*, syn. of **Alabama** [crab]. (Lind/pre-1905)  
*Alabama Hybrid*, syn. of **Alabama** [crab]; name changed by Ragan.  
*Alabama Pearmain*, syn. of **Mangum**. (Downing/A1/1872)  
*Alabama Pearmain (of Peters)*, syn. of **Patton**. (Warder/1867)  
*Alabama Queen*, syn. of **Alabama**(1). (Buckman/1901)  
*Alabama Queen*, syn. of **Alabama**(1); name changed by Lyon.  
*Alabaster Weisser*, syn. of **Alabaster**. (Gibb/1884)  
*Alabaster White*, syn. of **Alabaster**. (IA/HSR/1896, SD/ESB/76/1902)  
*Alamance Beauty*, syn. of **Alamance**. (Lind/pre-1905, Calhoun/1995)  
*Alamance Beauty*, syn. of **Alamance**; name changed by Ragan.  
*Albemarle*, syn. of **Yellow Newtown**. (Ragan/1905, Warder/1867)  
*Albury Park Nonsuch*, syn. of **Albury**(1).



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