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Frederick Charles Bradford

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APPLE VARIETIES IN MAINE

A thesis

submitted to the faculty of the University of Maine
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE

by

FREDERICK CHARLES BRADFORD, B. S.

Orono, Maine.

June, 1911.

INTRODUCTION.

The following pages represent an effort to trace the causes of the changing procession of varieties of apples grown in Maine. To this end the history of fruit growing in Maine has been carefully studied, largely through the Agricultural Reports from 1850 to 1909 and the columns of the Maine Farmer from 1838 to 1875. The inquiry has been confined as rigidly as possible to this state, outside sources being referred to only for sake of comparison. Rather incidentally, soil influences, modifications due to climate, etc., have been considered.

Naturally, since the inquiry was limited to printed record, nothing new has been discovered in this study. Perhaps a somewhat new point of view has been achieved. And, since early Maine pomological literature has been rather neglected by our leading writers, some few forgotten facts have been exhumed. A small amount of information has been collected in regard to Honey Pink; a little has been added to the commonly known history of the High-top Sweet; notices of Winthrop Greening and of Hunt Russet prior to any recorded in standard literature have been found and authenticated histories of Hubbardston and of Tolman Sweet have been carried back a little further.

F. C. B.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

Apples have been grown in Maine probably since about 1650 for in the contemporary accounts of early settlements occasional references are made to apple orchards (M.P.S. 1873: III ff). These orchards were, undoubtedly, like those of Massachusetts Bay at that time, composed of trees grown from seed brought from Europe. There is, however, an occasional tradition of apple trees brought across the ocean in tubs and grown in what is now Maine.

Though settlements were made along the seacoast and the navigable rivers almost as early as were those of Massachusetts, it was not until the last of the eighteenth century that the interior received any number of immigrants. Following the Revolution, great numbers of farmers from New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut, with their families, cattle and household goods, made their way into Maine and took up farms. Many of these brought apple seeds with them and, in a few years, seedling orchards were common throughout the state.

There was, at this time, practically no market for apples, but there was a great demand for cider. The making of cider in Maine never attained the degree of fineness where special varieties were required, and, for this purpose, the seedling orchard served well enough. In the planting of numerous seeds the operation of the laws of chance

usually produced an occasional tree bearing apples suitable for kitchen or table use. After the apples for the house had been selected and enough cider had been made the surplus was fed to the live stock. Little or no attention was given to pruning or feeding the trees and grafting was an almost unknown art.

Our first record of named varieties in the state dates to about 1773 when Hightop Sweet was brought from the Old Colony in Massachusetts to Bristol (M.P.S. 1873: 10). The same variety, with Rhode Island Greening, was brought, probably in 1788, to Winthrop from the Old Colony (Ag. Me. 1853: 414). About the same time Dr. Vaughan, an English gentleman, settled in Hallowell and soon after made extensive importations of the favorite apples of England. Among the varieties thus introduced was Ribston (Horticulturist, June, 1851: 292). What was said to be the first importation of Baldwin was made in 1804 when Thomas Coolidge, son-in-law of Loami Baldwin, brought scions which were set in trees at Hallowell (M.F. Dec. 21, 1872). Between 1810 and 1814 Samuel Chamberlain, a settler in Foxcroft, grafted into seedlings on his farm scions received from his native place, Charlton, Massachusetts. Among the varieties thus introduced were Hubbardston, then unnamed but of local repute at Charlton, and Tolman Sweet (Ag. Me. 1883: 377).

At Buckstown, now Orrington, near Bangor, the first commercial nursery in the state was established, some time

between 1804 and 1812, by Ephraim Goodale. The trees were brought from Goodale's nursery at home, in Massachusetts. A reproduction of Goodale's catalog of apple and pear trees issued at this time is included in the proceedings of the Maine Pomological Society for 1873. Among the varieties here offered were Roxbury and Sops of Wine, under their respective synonyms, Warren Russet and Bell's Early.

As early as 1830 Prince's nurseries at Flushing, Long Island, N. Y., were sending trees to Maine. N. Foster of East Winthrop imported Green and Yellow Newtown Pippins from this source (M.F. March 18, 1846). Porter was introduced to Penobscot county in 1828 by Col. Little (Proc. 2nd Cong. Fruit Growers, N.Y., 1849: 28).

In general, however, there was little grafted fruit grown, its culture being confined mostly to gentlemen's gardens. But a few years later itinerant grafters began to travel through the country topworking trees on a large scale. Prominent among the men engaged in this work were Captain Salmon Holmes and Moses Sears of Winthrop and the latter's pupil, Calvin Chamberlain (M.P.S. 1894: 74).

Markets for apples were gradually developed as the local towns grew and roads and shipping facilities were improved. As early as 1822 we have a record of several thousand bushels of "New York Russets" being teamed from Livermore and Turner to Hallowell from which town they were sent by boat to New Orleans (N.E.F. Nov. 16, 1822).

Calvin Chamberlain, in a letter (M.P.S. 1894: 74), told of teaming apples from Foxcroft to Bangor about 1840. In 1850 we find apples quoted at from \$0.33 to \$1.25 per bushel in Waldo County (Pat. Off. Rept. 1850: 313). In 1856 one firm in Hallowell had shipped one thousand barrels by the first of November and was "still shipping by the wholesale". These were to meet the "foreign demand" (M.F. Nov. 6, 1856). Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Mobile and other southern ports also took large quantities (M.F. Apr. 22, 1852). About this time complaints appear against Maine apples in Boston markets because of "deaconing" (M.F. Feb. 25, 1858).

The fifties were years of great expansion in fruit growing in the state. Great quantities of trees were imported from the Connecticut and New York nurseries. The succession of severe winters preceding 1860, killing thousands of trees, and the Civil War, taking away a large part of the male population and closing the southern markets, followed by the westward emigration, combined to turn attention from fruit growing for a short period.

Interest soon revived, however, and resulted in the organization of the Maine Pomological Society in 1873. This society is the successor of an earlier one, formed at Augusta in 1847 and existing for some years, but never of state-wide influence. Two other horticultural societies

had existed for brief periods, the Bangor Horticultural Society, formed in 1849, living for a number of years and giving several exhibitions, and the Portland Horticultural Society, formed in 1859, with about one hundred and fifty members (M.F. Feb. 23, 1860). The work of these earlier societies was directed mainly to the testing of varieties and, indeed, this work seems to have engrossed a large part of the attention of the present society during its first few years.

In the history of the earlier days of fruit growing in Maine a few names stand out prominently. Perhaps the first name, chronologically, is that of Dr. Vaughan of Hallowell, for his importations from England. Ephraim Goodale, with his nursery near Bangor, exerted a long felt influence in Penobscot, Hancock and Lincoln counties. Ezekiel Holmes, friend of all agricultural effort, rendered efficient aid to fruit growing through the columns of the Maine Farmer, beginning in 1836, and was instrumental in forming the Maine Pomological Society in 1847. Moses Wood and Moses Sears of Winthrop were prominent as itinerant grafters and by virtue of their occupation exerted great influence on the composition of many Maine orchards. Nathan Foster of Winthrop and Gardiner, and the Tabers, - Daniel and S. N., - of Vassalboro', maintained rather extensive nurseries in the early forties. Calvin Chamberlain commenced itinerant grafting through

Piscataquis and Penobscot counties about 1840. He maintained for a time a nursery at Foxcroft - though its output was limited - , did much testing of varieties and was a frequent correspondent to the Maine Farmer. D. A. Fairbanks and J. Hartwell of Augusta, active members of the Maine Pomological Society, introduced new varieties and contributed to the agricultural press. Henry Little was long one of the most prominent fruit growers in Penobscot county and was connected with the Bangor Horticultural Society. S. L. Goodale of Saco, a nurseryman and secretary to the State Board of Agriculture, exerted a wide influence and aided materially in spreading information and disseminating scions and trees.

About 1875 came a marked change in the activities of the leaders in pomological work. Varieties had been pretty well tested - except the iron-clads - and the export trade began to assume large proportions. Attention was given in turn to sources of nursery stock and the marketing of apples. Since 1880 the work has been along three lines, viz., the testing of iron-clad varieties, combating insect and fungous pests and storage, packing and marketing of apples.

The iron-clad "craze" has passed, leaving Maine pomology, excepting perhaps that of Arcostock, little

the richer. It began in 1874 when agents first sold Tetofski and Pewaukee as Russian varieties (M.P.S. 1877: 64). Extensive sales were made at exorbitant prices. Crab apple trees were sold in great quantities for topworking to standard varieties. This movement lasted a few years, approximately until some of the iron-clads came into bearing and until the unfitness of crab apple stock was recognized. Later tests of Russian varieties by the Experiment Station brought forth little of value to regions where our familiar varieties can be grown.

The movements against orchard pests and for better fruit handling have received more and more attention and are the most important matters before the fruit growers today.

Fruit growing in Aroostook county has a history somewhat different from that of the rest of the state. The first requisite in a variety for this region is hardiness; everything else must be secondary. Munson assigns 1875, when Oldenburg was introduced from New Brunswick nurseries, as the date of the beginning of fruit culture in Aroostook (M.P.S. 1899: 35). Attempts had been made before that. Grafted trees were bearing in Hodgdon in 1849 (M.F. Nov. 15, 1849). Several "fine young nurseries of apple and plum trees" were growing near Fort Fairfield in 1847 (M.F. Oct. 7, 1847). One farmer, in the same year, in Belfast Academy Grant harvested five hundred bushels, probably of native fruit (M.F. Nov. 4, 1847). However,

it was not until the date assigned by Munson that fruit growing on a definite basis began. Oldenburg was followed by other varieties in rapid succession and two or three seedlings of more or less merit have been discovered. Apples are now occasionally shipped from Aroostook to outside markets (M.P.S. 1899: 35).

SOURCES.- In the foregoing brief outline of the history of fruit growing in Maine the most important sources from which varieties were imported have been indicated. Massachusetts and England were the earlier sources. Every variety listed by Thacher as grown in Massachusetts has been grown in Maine. From southern New England most of the important commercial varieties of Maine, namely Baldwin, Roxbury, Rhode Island Greening, Williams, Hubbardston, Westfield, etc., have come. Maine pomology early felt the influence of the New York nurseries and this influence has probably been the greatest of all. From Canada but little has come directly. New Hampshire and Vermont have contributed but little; what few Russian varieties that have been grown at all widely were imported from Massachusetts. In later years the sources have been a little more extended and Ben Davis has come from the south central states - but probably through the New York nurseries - and a few hardy varieties of more or less merit, such as Wealthy, have come from the northwest. Nothing of any importance has come from the Atlantic states south of New York and nothing from west of Wisconsin and

Minnesota. None of the varieties originating in Maine have achieved commercial importance. ✓

Perhaps because of this limited range of sources from which varieties have been drawn, the apples grown in Maine have shown but little difference from their behavior in their native regions. Baldwin, for instance, which is much different in Ohio from what it is in Massachusetts, shows little or no change in Maine, only a couple of hundred miles away. Before the days of cold storage, Maine apples in general were regarded as better keepers than the same varieties grown further south. Some apples appear to mature later in Maine than in Massachusetts. This same phenomenon may be observed within the limits of the state, as in the case of Dudley, which is a winter apple in Aroostook but only a fall apple even at Orono (Me. Exp. R. 1902: 91). Ben Davis is generally recognized as much inferior in Maine to its best attained with a less restricted growing season. Some apples are somewhat smaller when grown in Maine than when grown further south (Me. Exp. R. 1893: 131).

Along the northern limit of commercial fruit culture one or two interesting phenomena have been recorded. These are concerned with varying manifestations of lack of hardiness. Some varieties, as Tompkins, appear to be hardy on the tree but their fruit buds are killed every winter (M. P.S. 1886: 126). Other varieties, as Williams, are less tender in the bud than in the tree, producing fruit when

the tree lives, but frequently having the whole tree killed (M.P.S. 1886: 127). Yellow Bellflower at times exhibits the same peculiarity as Tompkins (Ag. Me. 1863: II, 197). Northern Spy trees occasionally live in Aroostook but never produce fruit (Ag.Me. 1885: 458). Baldwin, along this frontier line, shows tenderness in various ways. Sometimes the young shoots kill back, sometimes whole trees are killed, sometimes merely the fruit buds. In other instances a still different manifestation appears. There are some portions of Piscataquis county where, though fruit is produced, it is a hard sour apple, fit only for cooking; in some parts of Washington county it becomes a medium sized, greenish colored apple (Ag. Me. 1885: 416). In Springfield, Aroostook county, Baldwin scions have borne some fruit, but they appear never to ripen and are green and insipid (Ag. Me. 1885: 457).

This last phenomenon, a striking modification of the fruit, is of peculiar interest for it suggests that perhaps this same variation, exhibited by the Baldwin within a few miles, holds true with Ben Davis, but on a much larger scale. It is certain that Ben Davis in Maine is far from its optimum as is Baldwin along its northern limits in Maine. Might not careful investigation show the same belt of modification, wide with some, exceedingly narrow with others, for many varieties?

Soil influence appears to be relatively unimportant. Some varieties are particular, as Ribston, which requires

heavy soil. Yellow Bellflower gives its best results on soil where Baldwin will not grow. In general, however, it may be said that soil is less important than site.

THE SUCCESSION OF VARIETIES.- A comparison of the pomological literature of Maine in the earlier days with that of recent years shows some variation in the relative importance of varieties.

TABLE I.

Relative Rank.	1850	1863	1876	1910
1	Baldwin	Baldwin	Baldwin	Baldwin
2	R.I.Greening	R.I.Greening	R. I. G'g.	Nor.Spy
3	Roxbury	Hubbardston	Nor. Spy	R.I.G'g.
4	Ribston	Sops of Wine	Roxbury	Ben Davis
5	(Porter & Hubbardston)	Gravenstein (Ag.Me.1863: I, 192)	(Red Astra- (chan (M.P.S. 1876:120)	Stark (App.1910)

Table I was prepared to show the relative commercial importance of leading varieties at different eras. The sources of information for three of the periods are indicated; the list for 1850 was prepared by the writer after considerable study of contemporary literature. At this time there was a lively local demand and a growing market outside the state. Much of this early extra-state demand was for shipment to southern ports. The Civil War cut off this market and disturbed foreign commerce; as a result the list for 1863 probably shows only the varieties most in esteem for

local markets. Since 1870 Maine fruit growers have sought more and more for outside markets and this tendency is reflected in the lists for 1876 and 1910.

Thirteen varieties appear in the table. Of these some have disappeared for positive reasons, as Porter because of its season, Ribston because of its shy bearing and rather particular soil requirements. Others have dropped out for negative reasons. Roxbury gained admittance to the list chiefly, in fact almost solely, through its long keeping qualities. When the red cheeked Ben Davis and the era of cold storage came, the demand for Roxbury Russet lessened. Another noticeable tendency is that toward red apples. Rhode Island Greening has fallen off partly at least through its lack of the popular market color.

TABLE II.

Relative Rank.	1850.	1876.	1910.
1	Baldwin	Baldwin	Red Astrachan
2	R.I.Greening	Gravenstein	McIntosh
3	Porter	R.I.Greening	Baldwin
4	Sops of Wine	Yel. Bellflower	Fameuse
5	Yel.Bellflower	Tolman	Nodhead

Table II. is designed to indicate the changes in order of relative importance of varieties grown for home use. It is made up according to the best judgment of the writer. The preparation of lists of this kind of apples for home use is difficult because a greater number of varieties are recommended and there is much less unanimity of opinion. In general, however, the list of apples for home use shows a grow-

ing tendency to coincide with the commercial list with this qualification: that apples of good quality only are taken from the commercial list. Fruit growing is getting away from the "gentleman's garden" stage; city back lots are becoming too constricted and city pilferers too numerous for the small orchard; the farmer is inclined to lump his fruit growing in one class of apples - the market - and to select enough for home use from his crop before selling. It is probable that the future will see still less fruit grown distinctly for home consumption.

COMPETING VARIETIES.- The above tables fail to bring out a principle which becomes more and more apparent to the inquirer into the history of fruit growing, namely; there are certain groups of varieties more or less well defined which are none competing and that the competition between varieties is restricted within the limits of these particular groups. Obviously, fall apples have little competition from spring apples - each group has a distinct place - but Gravenstein has supplanted Porter and Ben Davis is supplanting Roxbury.

These non-competing groups are determined mainly by season but sometimes by other qualities, as taste and, for some places, hardness. Within these groups competition of varieties is often intense and the dominant variety for the group will be determined by other characters, as hardness, productiveness, appearance, quality, local conditions, etc.

These considerations open the field for much speculation. Would Tetofski have achieved more popularity had Red Astrachan never been introduced? Would Danvers have been more widely grown without Tolman as a competitor? And so on.

RETROGRESSIVE VARIETIES.- As an aftermath of the struggle for dominance, comes the query, what becomes of varieties overcome in the contest? There is a fairly respectable pomological cemetery in which we find a few once popular, now nearly obsolete, varieties, such as Garden Royal, Ribston, Kilham Hill. Garden Royal was once a popular apple in the Portland Markets but nurserymen found the tree costly to raise and discouraged its planting (Ag. Me. 1872: I, 412). Ribston, after years of eminence, fell rapidly into desuetude when orcharding, becoming more commercial, began to require productivity and wide adaptability to soil conditions. Kilham, at one time much grown along the coast, fell behind probably because it was not liked inland and because of the market tendency towards standardizing. One variety has a color not popular in the market, another has a large percentage of windfalls or defective fruit, a third shows the slightest bruise or will not stand shipping well; sometimes a variety without positive defects has a negative virtue; some varieties have virtues so outweighing their defects that they become dominant over other varieties

much superior in many respects. Or again, a variety may be superseded because one of its best attributes is vitiated by changing conditions; as has been pointed out, this was the case with Roxbury. Modern methods of growing and handling fruit are making changes in our pomology. Careful packing requires uniformity in the size and shape of fruit; as spraying becomes more common some varieties may be found to be too susceptible to spray injury. Cold storage and its effects deserve great attention from the Maine fruit growers at present. Early apples are now shipped in large quantities from the southern states. This is made possible by cold storage. But there is a still more important consideration. In the days of ordinary storage, Maine apples frequently brought a somewhat higher price than other apples because they were generally recognized as better keepers. Cold storage, besides permitting the shipping of western apples to eastern markets, permits apples from southern New England to compete in long keeping with Maine apples. With this former advantage diminished, if not wiped out, Maine fruit growers must give more attention to careful grading, packing and storage of their product.

THE FUTURE?— The past with its glories and its mistakes, its struggles and its victories, is written. We have seen fruit growing in Maine evolved from a mass of seedling trees through a hardly less chaotic period of testing and experiment to a stage where through

market demands, its catalog of varieties seems fairly well fixed. We have seen that it is the market, not the pomological societies, the apple buyer not the amateur tester nor the individual grower nor even the nurseryman, that determines the composition of our orchards. What of the future? Will the consumer at length refuse to take Ben Davis? Will Baldwin be supplanted? From our knowledge of the past we cannot say. But we can confidently expect a still further reduction in the number of varieties grown. Within each non-competing group one or two varieties will rise dominant over the others and our orchards will be composed of these few dominant varieties, one or two for each group. New varieties will be introduced to succeed or to fail but the list of apples extensively grown will be small.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS.

Ag. Me.	Agriculture of Maine (State Reports)
Ann. Hort.	Bailey: Annals of Horticulture, 1892.
A. P. S.	Proceedings of the American Pomological Society.
Baker.	Practical and Scientific Fruit Culture, 1866.
Ban. Comm.	Bangor Commercial.
Barry.	Barry's Fruit Garden, 1883.
Beach.	Apples of New York, 1905.
Cole.	American Fruit-Book, 1856.
Elliott.	Western Fruit Book, 1854.
Forsyth.	Treatise on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees, American Edition, 1803
Goodrich.	Northern Fruit Culturist, 1850.
Hort.	Horticulturist.
Kenrick.	New American Orchardist, 1835.
Lew. Jour.	Lewiston Journal.
Me. Exp. R.	Maine Experiment Station Report.
M. F.	Maine Farmer.
M. P. S.	Proceedings of the Maine Pomological Society.
Manning.	Book of Fruits, 1838.
Pat. Off. Repts.	Patent Office Reports.
Pom., U.S.D.A.	Report of the Pomologist, United States Department of Agriculture.
Proc. 2nd Cong. Fruit Growers.	Proceedings of the Second Congress of Fruit Growers, New York, 1849.

Ragan. United States Bureau of Plant
Industry, Bulletin 56, 1905.

Stark Yr. Bk. Stark Year Book.

Thacher. American Orchardist, 1825.

Thomas. American Fruit Culturist, 1908.

Warder. American Pomology, 1869.

Downing. Fruits and fruit trees of Ameri-
ca, 1867.

N.E.F. New England Farmer.

ACME.

References: (1) M. P. S. 1894: 18; (2) Ragan.

Synonyms: ?

Specimens of this variety were exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1894, from Jay. Beyond this, we know nothing of the variety. Ragan quotes Wickson's description of an apple named "Acme", but we are unable to identify that exhibited in Maine with the California Acme.

Aiken.

References: (1) M. P. S. 1904: 89; (2) Ragan.

Akin has been grown to a very limited extent in this state under the name "Aiken".

AKIN.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 69; (2) M. P. S. 1904: 89; (3) Ragan; (4) Beach; (5) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 148.

Synonyms: Aikin (3); Aiken (2).

This variety has been grown to a very limited extent at the orchard of the Experiment Station in Orono and elsewhere in the state.

Albemarle Pippin.

Reference: M.P. S. 1900: 44.

This synonym has been used for Yellow Newtown to a small extent, in this state.

ALDEN'S SWEET.

References: (1) M. F. Apr. 13, 1872; (2) M. P. S. 1878: 12.

Synonyms: ?

This variety has been grown to a limited extent in the vicinity of Greene. It was planted in that town by Mr. Benjamin Alden, one of the earliest settlers from Connecticut. It is an autumn sweet apple and is said to have been brought from Connecticut, but its identity cannot be established at the Maine Pomological Society meeting.

ALEXANDER.

References: (1) Kenrick: 81; (2) Elliott: 120; (3) Cole: 118; (4) M. F. Oct. 15, 1857; (5) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (6) M. F. Feb. 16, 1860; (7) Warder: 510; (8) Downing: 206; (9) M. F. Nov. 8, 1873; (10) Ag. Me. 1873-4: I, 211; (11) M. P. S. 1874: 128; (12) M. F. Oct. 26, 1877; (13) M. P. S. 1877: 171; (14) Ag. Me. 1879: II, 9; (15) Ag. Me. 1882: 416; (16) Ag. Me. 1883: 146; (17) Ag. Me. 1884: 377; (18) Ag. Me. 1885: 14, 420, 457, 458, 469, 476; (19) Ag. Me. 1888: II, 115; (20) Ag. Me. 1889: II, 156; (21) Ag. Me. 1890: II, 73; (22) M. P. S. 1899: 35; (23) M. P. S. 1900: 17; (24) M. P. S. 1902: 51; (25) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 83, 85, 86, 93; (26) Beach: II, 3; (27) Me. Exp. R. 1906: 78; (28) Ag. Me. 1907: 54; (29) M. P. S. 1908: 50; (30) A. P. S. Cat. 1909; (31) Ragan.

Synonyms: None in Maine.

This variety was introduced into England from Russia in 1817, and imported by Manning to Massachusetts about 1830 (25). It first appears in our records for Maine in 1857, when premiums were awarded by

the Maine State Agricultural Society upon exhibits of this variety from several places near Bangor (4). In 1860 it was recommended by the Board of Agriculture (5). It was listed and described in the Maine Pomological Society Catalog for 1874 (11) and was reported as one of the leading varieties in Waldo County (10). The Alexander was introduced into Aroostook County by 1875 (14). Since this time its culture has been gradually extended. It has never been regarded as anything but a cooking apple, but has brought good prices in local markets (25). Some merchants keep a small quantity on hand for show. It is said to be better in Aroostook than when grown near the coast. It is doubtful, however, if its culture is advisable in the central and southern parts of Maine (17). It is reported as perfectly hardy, even in the northern part of Aroostook County (16) (18). Severe injury from winter killing is occasionally reported, however, even in Somerset County (28). Its season is October and November (25). In Aroostook, the Alexander is at its best about the tenth of December (20). The chief objections to this variety are its short season and its extreme proneness to decay, even when very slightly injured (25). Furthermore, the quality is very poor (18). Extreme care is necessary in picking the fruit (27). Black rot seems to work with particular virulence on the Alexander (29).

The price received for this apple does not justify planting on a large scale (24). The good points of the variety are the extreme hardiness (11) and the good appearance of the fruit (17). At present it is not a favorite apple where anything else can be grown, either for market or for home use. For descriptions, see: (1),(2),(3),(7),(8),(26),(30).

Allen.

Reference: Ag. Me. 1885: 469.

This is probably a synonym of Golden Pippin. It is reported as grown very extensively in Washington County.

ALBERTON.

References: Ag. Me. 1885: 420; (2) Ib., 457.

Alberton is reported as a new variety, tried and proved good and hardy in Aroostook County (1). Mr. Merritt of Houlton classes it as among varieties not leading, but still good and hardy (2). The present writer is unable to find any further reference to this variety either in the literature of Maine pomology or general pomological literature.

American Beauty.

References: (1) M. P. S. 1892: 6; (2) Ragan.

This variety was exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago by a grower from East Wilton (1). Beyond

that, we have no record of it in the state. We cannot identify it, from this meager information, with the several possibilities presented by Ragan.

AMERICAN BLUSH.

References: (1) Ragan; (2) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 125.

The only reference to this variety is an indirect and obscure one, which, however, permits the inference that it has been grown to some extent around Buxton (2). Munson says, "Just which of several forms designated as 'American Blush' **** is uncertain. It certainly is quite different from the American Blush of Western New York, which is a synonym of Hubbardston".

American Golden Pippin.

References: (1) Goodrich: 63; (2) M. P. S. 1874: 110; (3) Ragan.

The Maine Pomological Society Catalog for 1874 says of the American Golden Pippin, "medium size; very good quality; season, winter. An old variety, never extensively tried in Maine" (2). Goodrich reports great confusion, in Vermont, in the nomenclature, many apples being known as Golden Pippin (1). However, the description given above roughly agrees with Beach's description of Golding, which is given by Ragan as the head name for which American Golden Pippin is a synonym. It seems

probable, therefore, that the Maine "American Golden Pippin" is really Golding, and it is further described under that name.

American Golden Russet.

The name "American Golden Russet" has probably been given to several varieties, viz., Bullock, Hunt and perhaps others.

AMERICAN PIPPIN.

References: (1) M. F. Feb. 1, 1866; (2) Beach: I, 45; (3) Elliott: 166.

Synonym: Grindstone (2).

This apple has been grown to a very limited extent in Chesterville under the name of Grindstone. It is said to have originated at South Hadley, Massachusetts (1). Beach does not consider this as identical to the American Pippin of Coxe. Beach says it is valued in Northern New York for its long keeping. Elliott gives its season as January to June.

American Russet.

Reference: M. F. Mar. 21, 1844.

Edward Fenno of Augusta, agent for Prince, of Flushing, L. I., advertised this variety for sale in the Maine Farmer. We are unable to establish its identity, though it may possibly have been the American Golden Russet.

American Summer Pearmain.

Reference: M. P. S. 1874: 122.

Summer Pearmain (q.v.) has been listed in the catalog of the Maine Pomological Society as American Summer Pearmain, following, probably, the nomenclature of Kenrick.

ANISIM.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 79; (2) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 83; (3) *Ib.*, 86; (4) *Ib.*, 95; (5) Ragan; (6) Beach: II, 5; (7) M. P. S. 1908: 73.

Synonym: Jonathan of the North.(3)

Anisim is one of the varieties of Russian fruit tested at Orono by the Maine Experiment Station. Munson (3) describes it as follows: "fruit small to medium, roundish conical, greenish yellow almost completely overlaid with rich, dark crimson; calyx small, in a medium basin; stem slender, in a rather deep cavity. Flesh white, crisp, juicy, sub-acid, good". It should be used by January first (4), as the flavor is badly impaired soon after that. It is particularly subject to pink rot (7).

Anthony.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 79; (2) Ragan.

Munson (1) refers to this as being placed in a trial orchard in Houlton. It is probably a synonym of Antonovka.

ANTONOVKA.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1890: 140; (2) Ragan; (3) Beach: II, 6.

Synonym: Anthony(2).

Antonovka is one of the Russian fruits tested by Munson (1).

Api.

Reference: M. F. Mar. 21, 1844.

Given by Edward Fenno, of Augusta, as synonym of Lady Apple, trees of which he advertised for sale.

APORT.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1890: 140; (2) Ib., 1896: 72; (3) Ib., 78; (4) Ib., 79; (5) Ib., 1902: 83; (6) Ragan.

Aport was tested by Munson, with many other Russian apples. He regarded it as one of the most profitable varieties under test (3). Concerning it, he wrote (2) , " similar to Alexander in tree and fruit; moderately productive". In 1902, he recommended it for general culture in northern Maine and described it as follows: "large; conical; green and red; flavor, acid; flesh, juicy; season, autumn" (5).

Aport Group.

References: Me. Exp. R. 1896: 72; (2) Beach: II, 6.

The term Aport is a generic term and covers a family of apples of which the Alexander is perhaps the best known member (1).

APOINT OURENT.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 72; (2) Ragan; (3) Beach.

This variety was tested by Munson. He does not mention it, however, as among the promising Russian varieties.

APOINT SEEDLING.

Reference: Me. Exp. R. 1896: 79.

Munson describes this as an early winter apple. It was tested by him but he mentions it only once. The present writer is unable to find any further references in pomological literature which will further identify the apple.

APOINT VIRENT.

Reference: Me. Exp. R. 1896: 79.

Munson reports this apple as of second quality; season, early winter.

ARABKA.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1890: 140; (2) Ib. 1896: 73; (3) Ib., 78; (4) Ib., 79; (5) Ib. 1902: 83; (6) Ragan.

Synonym: Arabskoe (2).

Arabka has been tested at Orono and at Houlton (4), but we find no record of its having been grown elsewhere in the state. It was one of the Russian apples imported by the United States Department of Agriculture (6)

Munson regarded it as one of the most promising varieties under trial (3). Munson describes it as follows: "fruit large, oblate conical, greenish, washed with purple and covered with dense bloom; calyx large, in a moderately deep, slightly corrugated basin; stem, medium, inserted in a deep cavity; flesh, greenish white, juicy but rather tough, sharp acid and lacking in richness. Season, January to April. A very handsome apple, somewhat resembling Blue Pearmain. Very hardy, productive and an excellent keeper for northern sections, but its quality is inferior" (5).

Arabskoe.

Synonym of Arabka.

ARCTIC.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 69; (2) Ib., 70; (3) Ib. 1899: 28; (4) Ib. 1902: 89; (5) Ib., 95; (6) M. P. S. 1902: 45; (7) Ib., 47; (8) Ib., 51; (9) Ib. 1903: 137; (10) Ragan; (11) M. P. S. 1905: 49; (12) Ib. 1907: 54; (13) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 148; (14) Beach: II, 7.

Synonyms: None.

The Arctic is a chance seedling, originating near Cape Vincent, New York, about 1862. It was not introduced, however, until about 1890 (14). In 1896, it was bearing fruit in New York, Massachusetts, Vermont and Maine (2). It was grown in a nursery at Orono for dissemination to parts of the state where fruit growing appeared to need encouragement.

The Arctic has been called a hardy Baldwin, though in Piscataquis County it has suffered to some extent from winter injury (12). Its season is said to extend to March or April (8). However, Beach says it does not keep as well as Hubbardston (14). Munson considered it a promising variety for commercial orchards in the northern part of the state (2). Munson (7) says of the Arctic, "It is vigorous, very hardy and a fairly good producer. Fruit has somewhat the appearance of a Baldwin; not as well colored, not as good quality, but where Baldwin cannot be grown, Arctic, I should suppose, would perhaps be the nearest variety to take its place".

Elsewhere (8), he says, "I do not regard it, and never did regard it, as one of the best apples, intrinsically". Beach (14) says that Arctic trees in Vermont and New York are being topworked to other varieties. In Maine, however, it seems to be gaining ground in the sections where the climate is rather rigorous (6) (9). It has hardly been well enough tested to pronounce a final verdict upon its merits (8).

AROOSTOOK.

References: (1) Rept. U. S. Dept. Agr. 1893: 285; (2) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 91; (3) Ragan; (4) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 118.

Synonym: Aroostook Sunset (1).

This variety originated about 1870, in Mapleton,

Aroostook County, from seeds of a "Greening" brought from Cumberland County (4). It was first described in the report of the Division of Pomology for 1893. In appearance, the fruit resembles Pomme Gris (1). Small, roundish conical, light golden russet; fine grained, sweet. Quality good; keeps till July 1st, in Aroostook County (4). Tree is vigorous, hardy and productive, even in northern Aroostook (4). "It has a good local reputation and is worthy of wider dissemination" (2).

AROOSTOOK BALDWIN.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1886: II, 89.

The only reference to this variety we find is in the report to the Maine Pomological Society of their committee on new fruits. Specimens were forwarded by E. W. Merritt, of Houlton. The report says (1), "Hardy, and no doubt useful for that locality, although wanting in qualities which would recommend it for other parts of the state". Ragan does not mention this variety.

Aroostook Sunset.

Synonym of Aroostook.

Atherton's Favorite.

Synonym of Atherton's Seedling.

ATHERTON'S SEEDLING.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1878: II, 51.

Synonym: Atherton's Favorite.

This name was given to a seedling found on a farm purchased by Mr. Atherton, near Hallowell (1). Beyond this, we have no record of it.

ARTHUR.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1892: 51; (2) Ib. 1896: 83; (3) Ib. 1899: 35; (4) Ib. 1902: 83; (5) Ragan; (6) Beach: I, 51.

The Arthur originated in northern Iowa and was introduced by Patten, of Charles City, Iowa. Its chief claim to favor appears to lie in its extreme hardiness, but it is not desirable for planting where other varieties can be grown (6). In Maine, it was tested in Perham, Aroostook County, and was regarded as one of the most promising of many hardy varieties under cultivation there (3). Munson classed it among the varieties specially recommended for general cultivation in northern Maine, and appears to have thought that it might be of some use further south (4). Season, October to January (6).

Astrachan.

Astrachan is a colloquial abbreviation for Red Astrachan.

AUGUST.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (2) Ragan; (3) Beach.

In Munson's catalog of fruits for Maine (1), August

is mentioned as under trial in northern Maine but not yet sufficiently tested to afford a basis for the formation of an opinion. There are two apples called "August" listed by Ragan; one of these he derives from Warder, the other, from the report of the New York Experiment Station for 1896. The former is an Ohio apple; the latter, a Minnesota apple, originating from seed of Wealthy. Inasmuch as Munson was at the time of writing testing particularly hardy apples, we are inclined to think that it was the Minnesota apple that he had under trial. This apple is described by Beach (3).

AUGUST GREENING.

References: (1) M. P. S. 1894: 18; (2) Ib. 1896: 34; (3) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 118.

We copy the following from Munson: "Originated in the garden of General Nowell, near Kenduskeag Bridge, Bangor, Maine, about 1850. Tree hardy, spreading, productive. Fruit large, roundish conical, dark green with reddish blotches; flesh rich, tender, juicy, sprightly acid. Good. August to September. Said to be specially valuable for pies, being ready for this purpose as early as July 20. The apple has been exhibited at state and local fairs, by F. E. Nowell, of Fairfield, for more than thirty years. Mr. Nowell claims to have sold twenty-five to thirty dollars' worth of fruit from a single tree in one year" (3). The other references cited above are merely

notices of exhibits of this apple by Mr. Nowell.
Beyond this, we have no further information.

August Sweet.

The name August Sweet appears to have been given to the Bough apple and it is further discussed under that name.

AUNT HANNAH.

References: (1) Cole: 129; (2) Ag. Me. 1863: 192; (3) Ib., 195; (4) M. F. Feb. 5, 1863; (5) Downing: 114; (6) Ragan.

Synonyms: None.

This apple originated in Topsfield, Massachusetts (2), but has never achieved any prominence and was rejected by the American Pomological Society (4). At a meeting of the Maine Board of Agriculture, in 1863, S. L. Goodale spoke of this apple and considered it worthy of cultivation. With him, the tree was very hardy, vigorous and prolific, and the quality of fruit, very high. From Naples it was reported as a fair bearer, but requiring good culture. Tree hardy, but fruit likely to crack on vigorous trees (4). In a census of fruit growers, conducted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, in 1863, this apple was recommended by one or two growers as a fall apple (2), though Downing lists it as a winter apple.

AUNT JUDITH.

Reference: (1) M. F. Nov. 2, 1872.

We quote the following: (1) "Some time since, Mr. Leander Trask, of Belgrade, left at our office specimens of the Aunt Judith apple, which originated in Mercer, Somerset County. It is an early fall apple, very smooth, oblong-ovate, of a dark, uniform red; flesh white, streaked with red, mild sub-acid, juicy, fine grained, and of very good quality. The variety is one we should much esteem, and regard it worthy of dissemination" (1).

AUNT MARY.

References: (1) M. P. S. 1886: 89; (2) Ib., 111.

This apple is a native of Foxcroft and was presented to the Maine Pomological Society by Calvin Chamberlain, of that town. The committee on new fruits recommended it as a dessert apple. Calvin Chamberlain said of it, "The tree was set about 1820 and propagated for a few years. Forty years ago it was preferred locally to Nod-head, Fameuse and others. It is of medium size, green in color, flesh fine, tender, juicy; a good keeper. The tree forms a round, thick head, rather drooping, requiring care in thinning. The branches are slender but are strongly set so as to carry safely the enormous crop which comes in alternate years" (2).

The variety is probably now obsolete.

AUTUMN.

Reference: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 132.

Munson's catalog of fruits for Maine mentions this variety as under trial in northern Maine but gives no description. We are unable to identify it.

AUTUMN BOUGH.

References: (1) M. F. Mar. 21, 1844; (2) Ag. Me. 1860: 40; (3) Downing: 71; (4) Warder: 712; (5) M. P. S. 1876: 120; (6) Ragan; (7) Beach: II, 10; (8) A. P. S. Cat. 1909.

Synonyms: Late Bough (2) (6); Sweet Bellflower (5) (6).

"This is regarded by many as one of the best sweet apples of its season for dessert use and is esteemed also for culinary purposes" (7). It first appears in Maine in 1844, when Edward Fenno, of Augusta, agent for Prince, of Flushing, Long Island, advertised trees of this variety for sale (1). It was recommended by a committee of the Board of Agriculture, in 1860 (2), was well spoken of by one or two growers, in 1876 (5), but has never been grown to any extent in Maine. So far as we are able to learn, it has never even been exhibited at the meetings of the Maine Pomological Society.

Autumn Pippin.

A synonym of Fall Pippin.

AUTUMN PEARMAIN.

References: (1) Downing: 114; (2) M. P. S. 1878: 12;

(3) Ragan; (4) Beach: II, 124.

Synonym: French Pearmain (2).

This name, considered by Beach a synonym of Long Island Pearmain, does not occur in the pomological literature of Maine. We find, however, that a variety known as the French Pearmain was exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society, from Garland (2). Beyond this one reference, the history of this variety in Maine is a blank.

Autumn Strawberry.

Synonym of Late Strawberry.

AUTUMN SWEET.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1854: 56; (2) Ragan; (3) Beach: II, 12.

Some apples exhibited from Phillips, at the North Franklin Agricultural Society, named Autumn Sweet, received first premium for fall apples (1). This name is rather an indeterminate one and might easily be applied to any apple fulfilling conditions as to season and flavor. With the meager information given above, we are unable to identify it precisely with either of the varieties grown under this name and described in Ragan.

AUTUMN SWEET SWAAR.

References: (1) Elliott: 121; (2) Downing: 115; (3) Ag. Me. 1882: 317; (4) Ragan; (5) Beach: II, 12.

Synonym: Sweet Golden Pippin (4).

At the meeting of the Maine Pomological Society in 1882, this apple was exhibited under its synonym, Sweet Golden Pippin. Beyond this we have no further record of it.

BACHELDER SWEET.

Reference: (1) M. F. Oct. 14, 1858.

F. Glazier, Jr., of Hallowell, presented this apple to the Maine Pomological Society in October of 1858. It is there described as "an apple which is deserving more extensive propagation; a native of Hallowell, an excellent sweet apple; fine for cooking and baking; good bearer, keeps good flavor till March" (1). This variety is not mentioned elsewhere and probably had nothing but a very limited local reputation.

BACK-DOOR SWEET.

Reference: (1) M. F. Apr. 19, 1855.

Calvin Chamberlain, of Foxcroft, writing for the Maine Farmer, said, regarding this variety, "Ripe at same time as Spurr Sweet. It came from Worcester, Massachusetts, where it is well known. One or two trees of each of these two varieties near the house would be very useful. These apples are much better when ripened on the tree and eaten when they fall. Will continue two months or more" (1). If this was an apple known under another

name to pomologists, we are unable to establish its identity.

BAILEY GOLDEN.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850: 323; (2) M. F. Apr. 18, 1850; (3) Ag. Me. 1853: 404; (4) M. F. Apr. 13, 1854; (5) M. F. Apr. 19, 1855; (6) Cole: 123; (7) M. F. May 16, 1861 (?); (8) M. F. Feb. 5, 1863; (9) Downing: 117; (10) M. F. May 8, 1869; (11) M. P. S. 1876: 120; (12) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211; (13) M. P. S. 1892: 6; (14) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (15) M.P.S. 1896: 35; (16) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 177; (17) Ragan; (18) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 118; (19) Ib., 139.

Synonyms: Bailey (?) (7); Bailey's Golden Sweet (1), (4), (18); Bailey Sweet (?) (14), (17); Bailey's Golden Winter (3), (5), (18); Bailey Sweeting (2); Bailey's Golden (5); Houtbois (8).

This apple was brought into notice at the first meeting of the Maine Pomological Society (1847...Ed.) (5). It originated as a seedling in the orchard of Paul Bailey, of Sidney, Kennebec County, Maine (3). It was first named Bailey's Golden Sweet but at maturity it was not a sweet apple, and the name was therefore changed (5) to Bailey's Golden Winter.

The Oxford Agricultural Society mentioned it favorably as a winter apple (1), in 1850. It appears to have been offered for sale by Gilbreth's nursery at Kendall's Mills, in 1861 (7).

From time to time apples have been exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society under the name of Bailey Sweet. These may have been the Bailey Golden or the Bailey Sweet of New York. Bailey Golden has never achieved any important position in Maine pomology. Munson, in 1907 (19), con-

sidered it either wholly, or practically, extinct. It was described by Calvin Chamberlain (5) as one of the hardiest apples at Foxcroft. There is considerable difference in descriptions of this variety, Cole giving its season as "November and nearly through winter"; Downing, as "January to March".

Moses Sears, of Winthrop (2), gave its season as February. At any rate, it appears to have been a winter apple. The tree is described as strong, vigorous, hardy and prolific (8). The description of the fruit, as given by the Maine Pomological Society (3), is as follows: "Size, large; color, yellow, russet spots; flesh, white, rather coarse, but of a sub-acid flavor; stem, short and stout in a deep cavity; flower pit, broad and shallow".

BAILEY SWEET.

References: (1) Elliott: 121; (2) Downing: 116; (3) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (4) M.P.S. 1894: 18; (5) M.P.S. 1896: 35; (6) Beach: I, 54;

It is a difficult matter to differentiate between the Bailey Sweet of New York described by Elliott, Downing and Beach, and Bailey's Golden, which appears to have been at times known as Bailey's Sweet.

Munson (3) probably described the Bailey Sweet of New York in his catalog of apples for Maine, and recommended it as a fairly desirable apple for southern Maine. Perhaps it has been exhibited at the various meetings of the Pomological Society (4)(5), but our data

is too meager to enable us to say with certainty.

BAKER SWEET.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850: 32; (2) Ib. 1850: 41; (3) Ib. 1856: 108; (4) M. F. Feb. 7, 1856; (5) M. F. Apr. 21, 1859; (6) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (7) Downing: 117; (8) M.P.S. 1891: 7; (9) Ragan; (10) Beach: II, 13.

Synonyms: Baker Apple (5); Baker's Sweet (1); Robert's Sweet (1).

This old Connecticut apple appears to have been rather a favorite in the years from 1850 to 1860. It was grown largely in York County (1), was one of the leading varieties in the town of Dayton (4), and was recommended by the Board of Agriculture, in 1860 (6). In Monroe, it was described (4) as hardy, productive and an annual bearer, selling well in the market.

It did well in a clayey loam where Baldwin did not flourish. The fruit was large and gave a rather large percentage of windfalls. Since 1860, the written history of this apple in Maine has been almost a blank. It is probably grown to a limited extent (8) in some of the older orchards but may safely be classed as obsolete.

BAKING SWEET.

References: (1) M. F. Nov. 21, 1844.

Baking Sweet was one in a list of about one hundred and fifty varieties in the catalog of D. Taber, a nurseryman at Vassalboro'. We are unable to find this name elsewhere and cannot identify it. It may possibly have

(116) Ib: II, 73; (117) Ib: II, 74; (118) Ib: 123; (119) Ib: 131; (120) Ib: 166; (121) Ib., 1887: II, 31; (122) Ib., 1888: II, 104; (123) Ib: 106; (124) Ib: 112; (125) Ib: 115; (126) Ib: 117; (127) Ib., 1890: II, 4.
(128) Ib: II, 66; (129) Ib: 117; (130) M.P.S. 1891: 93; (131) Ib., 1892: 48; (132) Ib., 1893: 35; (133) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (134) M.P.S. 1894: 82; (135) M.P.S. 1896: 102; (136) Ib: 110; (137) Ib., 1898: 42; (137-b) Me. Exp. R. 1899: 25; (138) Ag. Me. 1900: 190; (139) Ib: 230; (143) M. P.S. 1901: 74; (141) Ag. Me. 1902: I, 70; (142) M.P.S. 1902: 31; (142-b) M.P.S. 1902: 37; (143) Ib: 45; (144) Ib: 47; (145) Ib., 1903: 73; (146) Me. Exp. R. 1903: 24; (147) M.P. S. 1904: 71; (148) Ib: 94; (149) Ib: 103; (150) Ragan; (151) M.P.S. 1905: 79; (152) Beach: I, 58; (153) Me. Exp. R. 1906: 74; (153-b) M.P.S. 1907: 45; (154) M.P.S. 1907: 76; (155) Ib: 78; (156) Ib: 94; (157) Me. Exp. R. 1909: 16; (158) Ib: 17; (159) Proc. Am. Pom. Soc. 1909: 242; (160) Appendix 1910.

Synonyms: Baldwin Pippin (30), (150); Felch (27), (150); Late Baldwin (20), (49), (152); Massachusetts Baldwin (53); Pecker (42), (60), (73); True Massachusetts Baldwin (53).

Note: (Fall Baldwin is synonym of Red Nonsuch (37); Yellow Baldwin is synonym of Hubbardston Nonsuch...M.F. April 26, 1855.).

Baldwin has long been the leading apple of Maine.

Some accounts say that the Kennebec-grown Baldwins had already won a reputation at the time of the Revolution (156). As the Baldwin was not known in Massachusetts at that time, it is doubtful if this report be correct. In one of the first, if not the first, nursery catalog issued in Maine, that of Ephraim Goodale, of Orrington, about 1813, is advertised the "Pecker, sometimes called Baldwin" (73). W. P. Atherton, of Hallowell, in 1872, gave an account of the introduction of the Baldwin into Maine (71).

He said, in part, "Scions from the original Baldwin tree were brought into this state more than 60 years ago by

been a perversion of Baker Sweet, but this is mere
guess-work.

BALDWIN.

References: (1) N.E. F: Mar. 24, 1826; (2) N.E. F: Apr. 14, 1826; (3) Thacher: 125; (4) Kenrick: 64; (5) Manning: 59; (6) M.F. Dec. 18, 1838; (7) M.F. Mar. 30, 1839; (8) M.F. Nov. 16, 1839; (9) M.F. Mar. 21, 1844; (10) M.F. Oct. 17, 1844; (11) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (12) M.F. Feb. 6, 1845; (12-b) M.F. Mar. 4, 1847; (13) M.F. Apr. 8, 1847; (13-b) M.F. Sept. 16, 1847; (14) Hort. Mar. 1848: 46; (15) Proc. 2nd Cong. Fruit Growers, 1849: 91; (16) M.F. Mar. 28, 1850; (17) M.F. Apr. 18, 1850; (18) Oct. 31, 1850, M.F.; (19) Ag.Me. 1850: 32; (20) Ag. Me. 1850: 322; (21) Patent Off. Rept. 1850: 187; (22) Ib., 1850: 327; (23) M.F. Mar. 25, 1852; (24) M.F. Apr. 8, 1852; (25) M.F. Apr. 29, 1852; (26) Ag.Me. 1853: 152; (27) Ag. Me. 1853: 155; (28) Ib. 1850-3: 640; (29) Ib., 816; (30) Ib., 826; (31) Ib., 841; (32) M.F. Jan. 26, 1854; (33) Ag. Me. 1854: 137; (34) M.F. 3/12/1855; (35) M.F. 4/1/1855; (36) Hort. Mar. 1855: 106; (37) M. F. 4/19/1855; (38) M.F. 5/10/1855; (39) M.F. 10/4/1855; (40) M.F. 2/7/1856; (41) Ag.Me. 1856: 106; (42) Ag.Me. 1856: 107; (43) M.F. 9/3/1857; (44) Ag.Me. 1857: 41; (45) Ib., 160; (46) M.F. 1/28/1858; (47) M.F. 2/25/1858; (48) Ag.Me. 1858: II, 177; (49) Cole: 128.

(50) M.F. 1/26/1860; (51) M.F. 3/8/1860; (52) M.F. 5/16/1861; (53) M.F. 5/8/1862; (54) M.F. 2/5/1863; (55) M.F. 3/12/1863; (56) M.F. 12/5/1863; (57) Ag.Me. 1863: II, 21; (58) Ib., I, 192; (59) Ib., I, 195; (60) Ib. 1864: II, 20; (61) M.F. 2/1/1866; (62) Ag.Me. 1866: I, 51; (63) M.F. 1/31/1867; (64) M.F. 4/25/1867; (65) Ag.Me. 1867: I, 142; (66) Downing: 71; (67) M.F. 3/21/1868; (68) M.F. 12/5/1868; (68-b) M.F. 4/9/1870; (69) M.F. 10/7/1871; (70) M.F. Nov. 9, 1872; (71) Ib., 12/21/1872; (72) Ag. Me. 1872: I, 83; (73) M.F. Jan. 18, 1873; (74) Ib., 2/22/1873; (75) Ib., 6/14/1873; (76) Ib., 6/28/1873; (77) Ag.Me. 1874: I, 211; (78) M.P.S. 1876: 120; (79) Ib: 122; (80) Ib: 130; (81) Ag. Me. 1876: II, 50; (82) Ib., 1877: II, 44; (83) Ib: II, 128; (84) Ib: II, 130; (85) Ib., 1878: II, 48; (86) Ag. Me. 1881 96.

(87) Ib: 149; (88) Ib., 1882: I, 264; (89) Ib: 333; (90) Ib: 355; (91) Ib: 364; (92) Ib: 370; (93) Ib., 1883: 346; (94) Ib: 348; (95) Ib: 355; (96) Ib: 372 & 373; (97) Ib., 1884: 361; (98) Ib: 376; (99) Ib: 379; (100) Ib., 1885 416; (101) Ib: 418; (102) Ib: 439; (103) Ib: 457; (104) Ib: 458; (105) Ib: 459; (106) Ib: 460; (107) Ib: 462; (108) Ib: 463; (109) Ib: 464; (110) Ib: 465; (111) Ib: 466; (112) Ib: 467; (113) Ib: 469; (114) Ib: 470; (115) Ib., 1886: 61;

Captain Thomas Coolidge, a son-in-law of Mr. Baldwin.*

***** I am informed that these same scions were the first ever introduced into this state.***** The tree which had the honor to receive the first scions of the Baldwin in this state is now standing on the farm of Mr. M. A. Gilman, though of course very old and in a dilapidated condition".

The Baldwin was reported as suffering from winter killing at Winthrop, in 1838 (6). Scions were brought directly from Massachusetts about the same time and grafted in an orchard in the town of Hope (92), and the first grafting in Piscataquis County, soon after 1830, was largely to Baldwins (95). From Orrington the Baldwin was reported as unsatisfactory, in 1839 (7). Moses Taber, of Vassalboro', advertised for sale, in 1844, Baldwin trees brought from Massachusetts (10), (68-b).

In 1848, the Baldwin was probably fairly well known, as it was ranked as among the best three varieties by S. L. Goodale, of Saco, and recommended by growers in Bangor and Hampden (14). It was also grown at that time in Waldoboro' and Alexander (12-b), (13-b).

At the Bangor Horticultural Society Show, in 1850, Baldwin was exhibited by ten growers (30), was considered the leading variety in Cumberland County (21), in York County (19), in Lincoln County (28), and was considered as one of the five varieties of apples for export (31). In

1855, The Maine Pomological Society placed it on the list for general cultivation (39). By 1856, and perhaps before, it was being sold in Maine by the New York nurseries (67). About 1860, the Baldwin became the leading apple of Maine (51). A census of fruit growers, conducted by the Commissioner of Agriculture in 1863, showed the Baldwin to be by far the most popular apple in the state (58) and similar results were obtained by a census conducted by the Maine Pomological Society in 1876 (78).

With the beginning of a considerable export trade in apples, this variety became more and more the dominant apple (73). Of late years Ben Davis has supplanted Rhode Island Greening as leading rival to Baldwin. Perhaps less Baldwins are being set at present (159). However, replies to a circular letter sent out by the writer in 1910, show the Baldwin to be far ahead of any others as a market apple, though it is surpassed by Red Astrachan and McIntosh Red, in popular favor, for home use (160). Replies from regions where it is possible to grow the Baldwin at all have, with one exception, placed it at the head of the list for market apples.

The name Baldwin has been applied rather freely and also rather loosely. At one time it was said that there were several kinds of Baldwins. This was attributed to the difference in localities. The Baldwin had early

achieved considerable reputation and people, knowing it to be red, called almost any red apple a Baldwin (37). Esopus Spitzenberg and Red Nonsuch have been so called. A red apple, a seedling planted by a Josiah Pearce, of Baldwin, Maine, was at one time called the Baldwin (70). To distinguish the real Baldwin from the spurious varieties, the terms Massachusetts Baldwin and True Massachusetts Baldwin were sometimes used (59).

The tenderness of the Baldwin to cold was early recognized, winter injury being reported in Winthrop and Bangor (6). Yet other reports (17) make it hardy and vigorous and Foster, the nurseryman at Gardiner, in 1857, reported damage, in the famous cold winter of 1857, among Baldwins as less than three percent (43). S. L. Goodale, who was selling nursery stock in 1860, mentioned the Baldwin's tenderness and did not like to sell Baldwin trees, fearing that they would not give satisfaction (50). He reported better results when top-worked. Through the whole pomological history from that time to the present there has been much conflicting testimony, sometimes from the same town, as to the hardiness of the Baldwin; evidently as much depends upon site and culture as upon general location (79).

The Baldwin is generally recognized as hardier on high land (83). Northern slopes show up to much better advantage as sites for Baldwin orchards (93). The weight of evidence from the first has been that

the Baldwin is hardier when topworked. On two occasions, when unusually cold winters followed a big crop, widespread damage occurred (75),(153-b). In this last winter of extensive damage, nursery-grown Baldwins seem to have suffered no more than those topworked on seedling stock (153). The tenderness of the Baldwin seems to be in the wood rather than in the bud (131). If localities where Baldwin can be grown were to be plotted in detail on a map of the state, the Baldwin area would present the appearance of an archipelago on its northern side, for Baldwin flourishes at some points north of places reported as too rigorous for it. Probably much depends upon the site. Roughly, however, the limit of Baldwin culture may be said to extend to an irregular line drawn through the northern part of Oxford County, through Farmington (105), through Charleston, Dexter and Hampden (101), and in Washington County about to forty-five degrees (113).

Interesting modifications are shown along the northern limit. In Springfield, sixty-seven miles south of Houlton, Baldwin scions have borne but the fruit was insipid, did not turn red or ripen(104). In Piscataquis County, Baldwin is a hard, sour cooking apple. In some parts of Washington County, it is a medium sized, insipid and greenish colored apple (100).

It seems to vary more in form and color than in flavor (18). It reaches its optimum in Kennebec, Androscoggin, Cumberland and lower Franklin counties (100).

The Baldwin is adapted to more kinds of soil than any other winter apple (88),(98). It appears to do best on granite soil (94),(105). Good drainage seems an essential (121). It will not do well on clay land (76). One rule suggested is that wherever Yellow Birch, White Ash and Beech grow, Baldwin will succeed (86).

There is a preponderance of evidence that Baldwin should be set by topworking. Varieties that have been found suitable as stock for topworking to Baldwin are Red Astrachan, Tolman Sweet, Ben Davis, Haas, Northern Spy and Pewaukee (132),(137),(137-b). As has been mentioned above, the cold winter of 1906-7 did not seem to distinguish between topworked and root-grafted trees.

With proper fertilizing, the habit of alternate bearing may be overcome (86). The season of Baldwin on the market has been variously reported as April to June. In one instance, however, a lot carefully packed and not overripe when packed, gave 88 percent perfect fruit when opened for exhibition on July eleventh (140).

In relation to other varieties, it follows the Northern Spy on the market (155) and precedes Roxbury Russet and Ben Davis (81). Most of those who keep Baldwin until late in the season in ordinary storage, advocate keeping them in bulk rather than barrelled (96). Baldwin appears to have been used in Maine for all purposes for which apples are grown. It is, of course, the leading apple for markets and one of the leading apples for home use, being good for dessert and cooking. It is reported as a good apple to use for evaporating (142), one of the best for jelly making (135) and for canning (142-b). It outsells Ben Davis (141).

Objections to Baldwin: first, its tenderness, its habit of overbearing in alternate years (81), its susceptibility to scab (125), considerable dropping of the fruit from the tree (124), injury from body blight and sun scald (146), the weak union of limb and trunk (151), susceptibility to attacks of codling moth (126) and to the borer (68).

Its good points are its ready saleability, its good color, its good eating qualities, good cooking qualities, good shipping qualities, not bruising readily, its uniform size, adaptability to various soils, its late keeping, and the vigor and productiveness of the tree (88).

Though King ordinarily brings a higher price in the market, the greater productiveness of the Baldwin makes it the most profitable apple (130).

Another distinctive advantage of the Baldwin as a commercial variety is that a very large percentage of the crop obtained is marketable. If the Baldwin bears at all, it bears marketable fruit (63),(138).

Baldwin Pippin.

Synonym of Baldwin.

BALLISTER.

This apple was exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1896, by a grower in Waldoboro'. We are unable to establish its identity.

BANANA.

References: (1) Beach: I, 377; (2) Lewiston Journal, November, - 1910.

This is a new variety and is too little grown in the state to permit the formation of any judgment as to its merits.

Bare Limbed Greening.

Synonym of Naked Limbed Greening.

BARN APPLE.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1863, I, 192; (2) Ragan.
In answer to a circular letter sent out by the

Commissioner of Agriculture in 1863, to learn the leading varieties of apples, one grower recommended the Barn Apple. Goodale thought this a synonym of Early Harvest. Ragan mentions a Barn Apple but gives no description.

BARS.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 830; (2) Cole: 104; (3) Downing: 117; (4) M.F. Oct. 26, 1872;.

This apple, of Rhode Island origin, has been grown to a very limited extent in Maine. It was exhibited at Bangor Horticultural Society, from Orrington (1). Cole found it "perfectly hardy in Maine, very vigorous and great and constant bearer". It was favorably mentioned at the Farmers' Convention in 1872; since then it has received no notice.

BARTLETT SEEDLING.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1876: 120; (2) Ragan.

Bartlett Seedling was placed seventh in a list of ten, by one grower, in the Pomological Census of the Maine Pomological Society in 1876. This may be the Bartlett Seedling noted by Ragan as mentioned but not described in the Country Gentleman for 1859.

Beauty.

Synonym of Sutton.

Beauty of Kent.

Synonym of Kent Beauty.

BEAUTY OF THE WEST.

References: (1) Kenrick: 65; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 708; (3) Elliott:167; (4) Cole:111; (5) Downing: 118; (6) Warder: 712; (7) Beach: II, 89; (8) Ib., II, 239.

A nurseryman from West Waterville showed specimens of Beauty of the West at the exhibition of the Northern Kennebec Agricultural Society in 1852. It was described as "a very large and beautiful variety". We find no further mention of it in the state. This notice antedates any quoted by Beach for Gosh or Western Beauty, though Kenrick (1) briefly describes it and Elliott (3) described it in the list of varieties "unworthy of cultivation".

BEEFSTEAK.

References: (1) M.F. Apr. 25, 1850; (2) Ag. Me. 1850: 32; (3) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 842; (4) Downing: 118; (5) M.F. Oct. 26, 1872; (6) Ag. Me. 1872: 415; (7) Ag. Me. 1882: 317; (8) M.P.S. 1896: 35; (9) Ragan.

Synonyms: Garden Apple (4); Naked Limbed Greening (?), (5).

Ragan cites Hovey's description of Beefsteak in the Magazine of Horticulture in 1850 as the first mention of it. It appeared almost simultaneously in York (2) and Penobscot counties (3) in 1850 and 1851. Goodale, in 1872, spoke of it as follows:

"Several grown under that name. The one I have,

obtained at West Newbury, thirty years or more ago. Large size, red splashed on yellow ground; mild, good, sub-acid flavor; best September and October. Tree very vigorous, moderately hardy, enormously productive in alternate years. Principal fault as market fruit is that it comes in at same time with many other good apples. I am inclined to think mine is correctly named as it corresponds with the Beefsteak of Downing, which he says originated in Amesbury, Massachusetts, and has the habits of the Baldwin. In vigor and general form, my trees closely resemble Baldwin."(6).

It has been grown in various parts of the state at various times (7),(8), but has never been considered as of any importance. Beefsteak has been regarded by some as identical with the Naked Limbed Greening, grown along the Penobscot River (5). We are inclined to doubt this identity, however, as the Naked Limbed Greening was known in the state long before 1850.

BEEHIVE.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1875: 133.

Joseph Taylor, of Belgrade, exhibited at a meeting of the Maine Pomological Society, in 1876, specimens of a local variety called Beehive (1). Apparent-

ly it never passed the "local variety" stage for we find no further mention of it though the introducer exhibited fruit for many years.

BELKNAP SWEET.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 401.

An apple called Belknap Sweet was exhibited in 1852 at the meeting of the Oxford County Agricultural Society, by a grower in Greenwood. We are unable to establish its identity.

Bellefleur.

Synonym of Yellow Bellflower.

Bellflower.

Synonym of Yellow Bellflower.

BELL OF GLOUCESTER.

Reference: (1) M.F. Mar. 10, 1853.

The editor of the Maine Farmer acknowledged the receipt of "handsome apples of good size and flavor", of the above name, from William Burns of New Gloucester. It was said to be a new variety (probably local). Beyond this we find no mention of the apple.

Bell's Early.

Synonym of Sops of Wine.

BELL SWEETING.

Reference: (1) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844.

Daniel Taber, a nurseryman of Vassalboro', advertised this variety for sale in a list of one hundred and fifty. We have no record of its being grown in the state. The name may have been a synonym for some other variety but we are unable to identify it.

BEN DAVIS.

References: (1) M.F. Nov. 12, 1863; (2) Ag. Me. 1863: II, 196; (3) M.F. Feb. 4, 1864; (4) Downing: 119; (5) M.F. June 28, 1873; (6) M.P.S. 1877: 23; (7) Ag.Me. 1877: II, 130; (8) M.P.S. 1877: 130; (9) Ib., 1878:12; (10) Ag. Me. 1882: 334; (11) Ag.Me. 1882: 354-5; (12) Ib: 363; (13) Ib: 364; (14) Ib: 365; (15) Ib: 416; (16) Ib., 1885: 406; (17) Ib: 460; (18) Ib: 462; (19) Ib: 469; (20) M.P.S. 1887: 31; (21) Ib: 127; (22) Ib: 1888: 115; (23) Ib: 122; (24) Ib: 1890: 129; (25) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (26) M.P.S. 1891: 93; (27) Ib: 112; (28) Ag. Me. 1894: I, 52; (29) Ag. Me. 1894: I, 116; (30) Ib: I, 115; (31) M.P.S. 1894: 86; (32) Ag. Me. 1895: I, 234; (33) M.P.S. 1895: 4; (34) Ib: 17 & 25; (35) Ib., 1896: 102; (36) Ib., 1897: 66; (37) Ib., 1898: 42; (38) Me. Exp. R. 1899: 25; (39) M.P.S. 1899: 35; (40) Ag. Me. 1900: 190-193; (41) M.P.S. 1900: 39 & 40; (42) Ib: 41. (43) Ag. Me. 1902: I, 70; (44) M.P.S. 1902: 5; (45) Ib: 45; (46) Ib: 47; (47) Ib: 52; (48) Ib: 55; (49) Ib: 72; (50) Ib., 1903: 77; (51) Ib: 82; (52) Ib., 1904: 68; (53) Ib: 71; (54) Ib: 84; (55) Ib: 103; (56) Ib: 108; (57) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 178; (58) Ragan; (59) M.P.S. 1905: 48; (60) Ib: 79; (61) Ib: 87; (62) Beach: I, 68; (63) M.P.S. 1906: 5; (64) Ag.Me. 1906: 50; (65) Me. Exp. F. 1906: 78; (66) M.P.S. 1907: 80; (67) Ib: 99; (68) Ib: 173; (69) Ib: 280; (70) Ib., 1908: 126; (71) Ib., 1909: 68; (72) Ib: 70; (73) Ib: 115; (74) Ib: 118; (75) Me. Exp. R. 1909: 16; (76) Ib: 17; (77) A.P.S. 1909: 242.

The Ben Davis has had a rather spectacular history in Maine. It is a southern apple of uncertain origin,

known from Tennessee to Illinois before 1860. It is mentioned in Downing, 1857. In Maine, Goodale set scions of Ben Davis in 1856 and it immediately showed one of its good qualities. The winter of 1856-7 was long famous in Maine for its intense cold and these scions "wholly escaped injury, a circumstance true of very few sorts" (2).

At the exhibition of the Hebron & Minot Farmers' Club, October, 1863, an apple called Kentucky Red was exhibited (1). This was probably Ben Davis. In 1864 Goodale said that Ben Davis did not mature sufficiently in Maine (3). Fairly extensive plantings of Ben Davis were under way in Hancock County by 1873, but the locations selected were unfortunate (5). In 1876 Ben Davis was not on the catalog of the Maine Pomological Society but was exhibited from Bangor (6) and in 1878, from Monmouth and Auburn (9)

About 1880 Ben Davis came into popularity, being pushed extensively and trees sold at advanced prices, along with other "iron-clads"(13). Having secured an introduction through one quality - hardiness - Ben Davis rapidly gained esteem through other qualities, as late keeping and freedom from bruises.

By 1884 and 1885 it was already an important commercial variety, bringing better prices than Baldwin and Roxbury Russet in these years (16), and was listed among the leading varieties of several counties (17),

(18),(19). In 1887 it was called by some "the coming apple" (20),(21).

Though the subject of great controversy and the object of continuous criticism, the Ben Davis has steadily advanced, relatively and absolutely in the state. It appears to be filling the place formerly held by Roxbury Russet. Waugh, in 1902, stated that five per cent of the bearing trees in Maine were Ben Davis, but twenty-three per cent of the young trees were of this variety (48). In 1909 D. H. Knowlton reported that more Ben Davis are being set than of Baldwin (77). Answers to a circular letter sent out by the writer in 1910 place Ben Davis as fourth in importance among the market apples of Maine.

One of the best qualities of the Ben Davis is its hardiness. For this reason it is frequently recommended for planting by those who do not favor it as a market apple but consider it valuable as a stock for topworking to other varieties. It is slightly hardier than Northern Spy or Yellow Bellflower(10). However, it is by no means an "iron-clad". A cool summer makes Ben Davis apples small (44) and Maine Ben Davis are largely small and insipid as compared with those grown further south (54). It suffers also from winter injury, both through crotch injury (76) and from the common winter killing (75).

The range of the Ben Davis is very litte, if any, greater than that of the Baldwin; though it may withstand the winters in situations a little more rigorous, it is doubtful if apples grown in such localities will be profitable in the long run. It does not stand the winters of Aroostook (39) and we have no record of its having been grown further north than Charleston and Dexter, in which towns Baldwin is also grown. The tree does not grow to as large a size as Baldwin (37),(46), and limbs of the trees are said to have a tendency to droop (37). Topworking Ben Davis into other varieties appears to have given good results in most cases (46).

Downing gives the season of Ben Davis as December to March. American Pomological Society catalog gives it as February to August (23).

Very long keeping is the quality which has given Ben Davis its place among the leading apples of Maine, as it may be put on the market when all other apples are gone. Care must be exercised, however, in picking, as, if harvested too early, the apples will shrivel and become practically worthless before spring (65).

Ben Davis has little or no place in the home orchard. People setting Ben Davis trees largely have one of two prospective uses in view; first, to sell the apples for export, or, second, to use the young trees as a stock for topworking. Munson recommended Ben Davis as a stock for Baldwin (29). There is some complaint, however, of Ben

Davis trees being too slow in growth to make good stock for topworking (40). This is especially apparent when Baldwin is topworked into Ben Davis. Baldwin is a very vigorous grower, much more so than Ben Davis, and when topworked is likely to give too heavy a top for the trunk (46).

Objections to Ben Davis range from small size and poor color to general condemnation. Maine grown Ben Davis are said to be generally small as compared with those grown in the West or South (54). This small size is accentuated in a cool summer (44). In Farmington complaint is made that the color is usually dull, but elsewhere one of the good points claimed for the apple is its bright color (41). The great objection to Ben Davis is undoubtedly its poor quality. This has been recognized from the very first. Nowhere is its quality very good (54), and in Maine the quality is said to be even worse than the average (43). To this objection, the supporters of the apple reply that Ben Davis is sold on looks, and quality makes no difference (47). Some growers who are spraying report Ben Davis as unusually subject to spray injury. If this proves to be the case, it will be a very marked disadvantage.

Its good points are urged as follows: hardiness, (already discussed), vigorous growth (2), productiveness (2),(32), its habit of early bearing (32),(50), its un-

doubted shipping qualities (41),(21), its ready sale at good prices, its freedom from trybeta infestation (57) and its freedom from dropping from the tree.

Local descriptions vary but little from those of other regions, the main points of difference being that the size is a little less and the flavor a little more insipid (54).

As to the future of the Ben Davis in Maine, there is at present much controversy. Many of our fruit growers believe that the public will soon insist on a little better quality, that looks alone will not sell an apple year after year (64). There are some reports now of some buyers refusing to take the apple. The New England Fruit Show at Boston indicated that there is much feeling against Ben Davis. The Gregory Prize Contest debars this apple. At present, however, Ben Davis is usually making money for those who grow it.

BENNOCK.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 819.

Josiah Bennock of Orono exhibited a seedling of this name at the meeting of the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1850. We find no other mention of it.

BENONI.

References: (1) Kenrick: 56; (2) Manning: 49; (3) Ag. Me. 1850-2: 821; (4) Ib: 837; (5) Elliott: 122; (6) M.F. Sept. 27, 1855; (7) Ag.Me. 1856: 106; (8) Cole: 101; (9) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (10) Ag.Me. 1863: II, 196;

(11) M.F. Feb. 4, 1864; (12) M.F. Oct. 5, 1865; (13) Ag.Me. 1868: 68; (14) Downing: 120; (15) M.F. Oct. 26, 1872; (16) M.P.S. 1874:121; (17) Ib: 43; (18) M. P.S. 1876: 144; (19) Ag.Me. 1885: 470; (20) Ib: 476; (21) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 197; (22) Ib: 211; (23) Ib: 213; (24) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (25) Ib: 1904: 177; (26) Ragan; (27) Beach,- II, 16.

Synonym: Beroni (?) (3).

This apple originated in Dedham, Massachusetts, and was described by Kenrick and Manning. In 1850 it was grown near Bangor (3) and Freeport (12). In 1855 it was in a list of nine varieties recommended by the Maine Pomological Society as "of high promise and worthy extensive trial"(7). It was described by Goodale in 1863 (10) in a list of apples for Maine and in a symposium conducted by the Bangor Horticultural Society in the same year was recommended by a majority of growers (9).

Beroni has been grown to a small extent ever since and has been well distributed over a large area. The tree has been hardy (17). As to its productiveness, testimony differs (11). Kenrick gave the season as the last of July (1). The catalog of the Maine Pomological Society for 1874 (16) gives the season as the "last of August and well into September", following Sops of Wine (17).

This apple has been used to some extent for the local markets (17), though it is too small to be an important commercial variety (20). However, it has

been, and still is, well liked for home use on account of its excellent quality. It appears to have been more or less of a rival to Williams but though some consider it of better quality, the small size of Benoni gives Williams the advantage. It has been peculiarly susceptible to the attacks of trypana (22), (23), (24), and has probably lost much of its rating on that account.

Benton Red. .

References: (1) M.P.S. 1890: 24; (2) Ib., 1896: 35; (3) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 178.

Benton Red is a fairly well known name in the state but has received little attention in the pomological literature of the state. This name is probably a synonym of Pennock.

Beroni.

An unverified synonym of Benoni.

BETHEL.

References: (1) N.E.F. 1855, cited by 8; (2) Ag. Me. 1880: 112; (3) Ib., 1885: 457; (4) Me. Exp. R. 1891: 97; (5) Ib., 1896: 83; (6) Ib., 1902: 83; (7) Ib.: 95; (8) Beach: I, 73; (9) Ragan; (10) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonym: Bethel of Vermont (5), (9).

Dr. T. H. Hoskins of Newport, Vermont, described Bethel before the Maine Pomological Society in 1880 (2), and thought that, despite its uncertainty as a cropper, it would succeed in many places in Aroostook County.

Five years later it was reported as too tender for the winters in Houlton (3). In 1891 it was tried at Perham but the results were not recorded (5). Munson, in 1902, considered it as promising for northern Maine (6) and reported it as an excellent keeper, coming out of cellar storage March 22nd as good as when put in (7). It is well spoken of for rigorous climates by Beach (8), but has apparently been grown very little in Maine.

BETHEL BELLE.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1852: 401; (2) Ib: 402.

N. T. True of Bethel exhibited at the 1852 show of the Oxford County Agricultural Society specimens of a native fall fruit called Bethel Belle (1). It was said to be good for cooking (1) and recommended by the fruit committee as "worthy of propagation"(2). We find no further record of this variety.

BIETIGHEIMER.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 255; (2) M.P.S. 1890: 73; (3) M.P.S. 1891: 113; (4) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 35; (5) Ib: 69; (6) Ib: 133; (7) Ragan; (8) Beach: II, 17; (9) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonyms: Red Bietigheimer (3); Red Beitlgheimer (5).

First described by Downing in 1881, this apple was set in 1891 in the trial orchard of the Experiment Station at Orono (1). About the same time Nutting was testing it at Perham, in Aroostook County. It has been

grown to a limited extent elsewhere in the state (4) but has attracted little attention. When known at all it is known as Red Bietigheimer. Having little to recommend it but size and color, it is hardly to be recommended, for there are other apples of equal hardness and better quality, ripening at the same time as Bietigheimer.

Bishop's Pippin.

Synonym of Yellow Bellflower.

Black Apple.

The Black Apple of New Jersey, if it has been grown at all in this state, has been grown to a very limited extent. Where Black Apple is referred to it is apparently used as a synonym for Black Oxford.

BLACK BEN DAVIS.

References: (1) Beach: I, 76; (2) Stark Year Book: 1910: 34; (3) Ib: 40; (4) Ib., 1911: 48; (5) Ib: 50.

This apple is now being pushed by Stark nurseries as the apple to displace Ben Davis. It is really too new a variety to be well known anywhere, though it appears to be somewhat better in quality and color than Ben Davis. It has been grown to a very limited extent in Cumberland County (2) and in Hancock County (3). Those growing it represent it as of fine color, good size and apparently good keeping qualities. It fruited three years from setting. Stark Nursery Company are in-

clined to doubt if the Maine season is long enough to mature this apple (3). However, it would seem worthy of some further trial.

Black Detroit.

Synonym of Detroit Red.

BLACK GILLIFLOWER.

References: (1) M.F. Nov. 11, 1852; (2) Ag.Me. 1852: 401; (3) M.F. Jan 6, 1853; (4) Ag.Me. 1850-3: 640; (5) Ag.Me. 1850-3: 708; (6) M.F. Jan 26, 1854; (7) M.F. Apr. 12, 1855; (8) M.F. Nov. 3, 1859; (9) M.F. Dec. 1, 1859; (10) Cole: 126; (11) M.F. Nov. 12, 1863; (12) Downing: 208; (13) M.P.S.1874: 110; (14) Ib., 1875: 125; (15) Ib., 1878: 10; (16) Ib: 12; (17) Ag.Me. 1883: 407; (18) M.P.S. 1892: 8; (19) Ragan; (20) Beach: I, 77; (21) Ibid: 138.

Synonyms: Cornish Gilliflower (erroneously) (3); Gillyflower (6); Lady Finger (erroneously) (6); Sweet Gilliflower (?), (4).

Most of the history of this apple in Maine was closed many years ago. Around 1850 it was grown in Waterville, Winthrop, Bethel and in Lincoln County (2), (3), (5), (6), (9). Its limitations were early recognized. Calvin Chamberlain of Foxcroft wrote, in 1855, that the Black Gilliflower was a disappointment. It would keep, but soon lost its juices, became insipid and valueless for any purpose (7).

The Maine Pomological Society catalog for 1874 described it briefly thus: "medium size; quality good; use -----; winter; not recommended. Old variety, not popular" (13). The following year Z. A. Gilbert said, "Not propagated at the present time.*****"

Has not a high flavor and is dry". The general opinion is that it is poor (14). It is still grown to a limited extent in the state but is becoming obsolete.

BLACK OXFORD.

References: (1) M.F. Nov. 26, 1842; (2) M.F. Apr. 18, 1850; (3) M.F. Oct. 20, 1853; (4) Ag. Me. 1853: 90; (5) M.F. Jan. 26, 1854; (6) M.F. Apr. 13, 1854; (7) Ag. Me. 1854: 89; (8) Ib: 179; (9) M.F. Mar. 15, 1855; (10) M.F. Apr. 12, 1855; (11) M.F. July 24, 1856; (12) Ag. Me; 1856: II, 139; (13) M.F. Feb. 4, 1858; (14) M.F. Dec. 8, 1859; (15) Ag. Me. 1859: II, 128; (16) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863; (17) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (18) Ag. Me. 1863: II, 29; (19) M.F. Feb. 4, 1864; (20) Ag. Me. 1864: II, 20; (21) Ib: I, 40; (22) M. F. Oct. 19, 1865; (23) Baker: 245; (24) Ag. Me/ 1867: II, 6; (25) Downing: 208; (26) M.F. Apr. 18, 1868; (27) M.F. Nov. 7, 1868; (28) M.F. Nov. 28, 1868; (29) M.F. Oct. 7, 1871; (30) M.F. Oct. 26, 1872; (31) Ag. Me. 1872: 416; (32) M. F. Nov. 3, 1873; (33) M.P.S. 1874: 43; (34) Ib., 1876: 120; (35) Ib: 133; (36) Ib: 144; (37) Ib., 1877: 8; (38) Ib: 20; (39) Ib: 40; (40) Ib: 90; (41) Ib: 116-7; (42) Ib: 133; (43) Ib., 1878: 9; (44) Ag. Me. 1881: 95; (45) Ib., 1882: 389; (46) Ib., 1883: 308; (47) Ib: 373; (48) Ib., 1885: 461; (49) Ib: 465; (50) 468; (51) M.P.S. 1886: 110; (52) Ib., 1888: 11; (53) Ib., 1890: 129; (54) Ib: 130; (55) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (56) M.P.S. 1901: 76; (57) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 178; (58) Ragan; (59) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 118.

Synonyms: Black Apple (of Maine) (3); Gates (?) (1); Oxford Black (13); Oxford Pearmain (4).

Black Oxford originated as a seedling on the Valentine farm in Paris, Oxford County, about 1790 (26), (59). The original tree was standing in 1907. It was disseminated by itinerant grafters (27) and was well known in Kennebec and Androscoggin counties in 1853 (7), (8). With Baldwin and Blue Pearmain, Black Oxford was regarded as one of the standard market apples in Bethel and Winthrop (2), (5). The census of 1863 showed it to

be rather well thought of (17). In 1872 Goodale said, "I could never understand how that apple obtained so high an esteem as it had at one time", and Z. A. Gilbert said that it had been grafted extensively in Androscoggin County for a number of years but was then becoming unpopular (31). The fruit census of 1876 showed that Black Oxford had lost in the esteem of fruit growers (34). Its decline has continued since then, though Munson, in 1907, spoke rather hopefully of it and thought that "it may prove more valuable than those of the Ben Davis type" (59).

The tree is hardy (27),(36),(59). Its range has been wide in the state as it has been grown considerable in Franklin, Hancock, Piscataquis, Kennebec and Penobscot counties. We have records of its growing as far north as Sherman in Aroostook county and doing well there (29). Some reports place its optimum region as that about Monmouth (39). In the southern part of the state Black Oxford is reported as not so dark red as in sections farther north but as better flavored (28).

The season of this apple has been variously reported; some accounts limited it to the season for Rhode Island Greening (19). Others indicated that it will keep till June and July (31). Munson gave the season as February to May (59). It is regarded as a "tolerably good eating apple"(33). Experience has

differed as to its market worth. The catalog of the Maine Pomological Society for 1876 states that the apple is "not good for cooking, hence not popular in market" (36). In 1885 it was common in the local markets of Piscataquis county (50). We have already quoted an account placing it among the leading market apples.

A prominent Boston apple buyer said, in 1890, "Wipe the Black Oxfords from the face of the earth, if possible. We cannot sell a No. 1 Black Oxford today for as much as No. 2 Baldwins brought this week" (54).

The objections raised to Black Oxford are many. It is not a good cooking apple (36), it is inclined to overbear (36),(31); the fruit lacks character, is likely to be small, the leaves fall early, fruit good for nothing. The fruit never mellows but rots from the outside. The limbs are slender and likely to break (27), (31),(40). Munson in 1893 reported it as "tried and found wanting throughout the state" (55).

The good points urged in favor of the Black Oxford are that it is hardy and productive (5),(20),(36), that it is good looking (31), that it is a very late keeper (31), and in the last part of May brings high price (44); and that it is free from trypana (57).

Black Oxford was described in 1853 as "a very hard apple of medium size, dark pearmain color, bears well and keeps well" (4). Downing (25) described it as "below medium, roundish, oblate, slightly conic; skin yellow,

almost covered with red, and very dark on the exposed side; flesh whitish, compact, not very juicy but pleasant, mild, sub-acid". Munson (59) said of it, "It is a beautiful apple of good quality when in season, and highly prized by many as a late winter variety. Fruit medium, roundish oblate, or slightly conical, yellow, nearly covered with shades of deepest crimson and numerous small light colored dots. Flesh whitish, compact, rather dry, mild sub-acid, good". We cannot take Munson's hopeful view of its future.

This apple in its good and bad points is strikingly suggestive of Ben Davis. Probably had Ben Davis not been introduced into the state, Black Oxford would now be a prominent variety. As it is, it must be classed among the minor apples.

BLACK PEARMAIN.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1856: II, 139.

The only mention we find of this apple is the following, which we quote from the report of the Franklin County Agricultural Society for 1856: "A sample of apples, very fine, presented by N. Woods of Farmington as Black Oxford, but we incline to the opinion that they are the variety sometimes called Black Pearmain.

BLACK PIPPIN.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 840; (2) A.P.S.

1856; (3) M.P.S. 1873: 13; (4) Ragan.

In a catalog issued by Ephraim Goodale of Orrington, some time between 1804 and 1812, Black Pippin is advertised for sale (3). In 1851 this apple was exhibited from Orrington at the Bangor Horticultural Society exhibition. We are unable to say whether or no it was the Black Pippin mentioned by Ragan. It is quite possible that this is the Black Pippin mentioned by Forsyth as grown in England.

BLACK RUSSET.

References: (1) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (2) Ag. Me. 1858: II, 177; (3) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863.

Daniel Taber of Vassalboro' advertised Black Russet for sale from his nursery in 1844 (1). It was exhibited from Bloomfield at an Agricultural exhibition in Somerset county in 1858 (2). The name Black Russet has apparently been used around Topsham as a synonym for Roxbury Russet (3). However, the Black Russet advertised by Taber and exhibited from Bloomfield was evidently distinct from Roxbury Russet, as Taber advertised Roxbury Russet in the list above mentioned and Roxbury was exhibited in the same collection as the Black Russet from Bloomfield.

BLACKWOOD.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 79; (2) Ragan; (3) Thomas: 692.

Blackwood was tried by E. W. Merritt of Houlton; bore fruit in 1895 (1). Though Thomas reports this as

a winter apple (3), Merritt gives its season as fall. Its quality, as reported by Merritt, is third rate.

BLAINE.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1877: II, 23.

An apple called Blaine was exhibited at the 1876 meeting of the Maine Pomological Society, from Bangor. We are inclined to believe that this apple was a local variety, the more so since this was the time when James G. Blaine of Maine was rather prominent. It is certainly neither of the Blaines known to pomologists, as the Wisconsin apple of that name was known until about 1887 and the Oregon apple of the same name was first described in 1891.

BLAKE.

References: (1) Ragan; (2) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 117; (3) Thomas: 692.

Ragan cites Downing's description of the Blake apple. This description is as follows: "Origin, Maine; round, medium large, greenish yellow, firm, crisp, juicy, sub-acid, good; season, medium" (1). Thomas gives the season as October to January (3). Munson placed Blake in a list of apples more or less widely distributed fifty years ago but superseded by the varieties more commonly grown in the New York nurseries (2).

BLANCHARD.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1878: 12; (2) Ragan.

S. R. Sweetser of Cumberland Center exhibited this apple before the Maine Pomological Society in 1878. We are inclined to doubt if this is the apple mentioned by Ragan, and think that it probably was a local variety.

BLENHEIM.

References: (1) M.F. Nov. 19, 1870; (2) M.P.S. 1897: 8; (3) Ib., 1898: 48; (4) Ragan; (5) Beach: II, 21; (6) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Blenheim is referred to several times in the proceedings of the Maine Pomological Society as a rather prominent apple in Nova Scotia, and apparently has been grown to some extent in this state (2). Though long known in the United States, it has received little or no attention in this state.

BLOOM.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1885: 420; (2) Ib., 458; (3) M.P.S. 1890: 73; (4) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (5) Ragan; (6) Beach: II, 69.

This apple was reported as "tried and proved good and hardy in Aroostook county; a new variety" (1),(2). Munson listed Bloom in his catalog of fruits for Maine as a "new and promising variety for northern Maine" but gave no description (4). In 1890 James Nutting was testing this apple at Perham, in Aroostook county, and reported it as appearing hardy but not yet bearing fruit (3). Ragan considers that the Bloom mentioned by Munson may be the same as the Wisconsin apple of that name.

BLOOMFIELD.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1878: 12; (2) Ib., 1895: 18; (3) Ragan.

Bloomfield was exhibited at the meeting of the Maine Pomological Meeting in 1878 by E/ K. Whitney of Harrison (1); then follows a long blank space in which this apple is not mentioned, until appearing at the Maine Pomological Society in 1895, exhibited by S. H. Dawes, also of Harrison (2). We doubt if this is the same Bloomfield as that mentioned by Ragan since the latter was first described in 1894 as a Maryland apple.

BLUE PEARMAIN.

References: (1) Kenrick: 65; (2) M.F. Nov. 26, 1842; (3) M.F. Oct. 17, 1844; (4) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (5) M.F. Sept. 16, 1847; (6) Goodrich: 72; (7) Ag. Me. 1850: 32; (8) Ib: 321; (9) Ib., 1852: 402; (10) M.F. Sept. 29, 1853; (11) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 639; (12) Ib: 819; (13) Ib: 824-861; (14) Ib., 1853: 90; (15) Ib: 240; (16) M.F. Jan. 26, 1854; (17) Elliott: 122; (18) M.F. Mar. 15, 1855; (19) M.F. Apr. 12, 1855; (20) Ag. Me. 1856: II, 11; (21) M.F. Oct. 25, 1857; (22) Ag. Me. 1859: II, 209; (23) Cole: 120; (24) M.F. Feb. 23, 1860; (25) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (26) M.F. May 16, 1861; (27) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (28) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (29) M.F. Feb. 4, 1864; (30) Ag. Me. 1864: I, 39; (31) Downing: 219; (32) M. F. Dec. 19, 1868; (33) M.F. Nov. 8, 1873; (34) M.P.S. 1874: 43-4; (35) Ib., 1876: 120; (36) Ib: 144; (37) Ib., 1877: 112; (38) Ag. Me. 1885: 420; (39) Ib: 457; (40) Ib: 458; (41) Ib: 460; (42) Ib: 468; (43) Ib: 476; (44) M.P.S. 1890: 129; (45) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 32; (46) M.P.S. 1901: 75; (47) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 178; (48) Beach: I, 80; (49) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonyms: None.

Blue Pearmain has long been known in Maine. It was well known from Bangor to Oxford county before

1850 (2)(3)(4)(10)(12). It was for many years considered one of the most important apples in Maine and was by some ranked second only to Baldwin (32). By 1860, however, many of its limitations had become recognized and the census of 1863 indicated that it was far from being a leading apple (28). It still remained a rather profitable variety, however (32). Between 1875 and 1890 it received considerable attention in Aroostook county and was reported from there as reliable and profitable (39).

It is still found in local markets but has no place in large commercial orchards in the state. It has been grown from Houlton (39) to Cumberland county. Reports from Piscataquis county indicate that Blue Pearmain is a good bearer there; in Kennebec and Androscoggin, a light bearer (30); and reached its best in Oxford and Franklin counties (32).

Nowhere have we found any complaint of lack of hardiness in this apple. The general opinion has been that it succeeds best on high, rocky land (32). It has been a fair seller in the local markets (30)(32)(42). Complaints have been made against this apple because of its being a moderate grower and poor bearer (8)(10)(11)(22). Many have found it lacking in flavor (8).

The good points brought out are its hardiness and long keeping. Many growers consider it a good

bearer (30); many like its fruit (11)(19); and its appearance also is passable (32).

As to its season, there is much difference in testimony. Kenrick gave the season as October to January. The Maine Pomological Society catalog for 1876 gave the season as early winter; this was changed, in the catalog of 1885, to winter. S. C. Harlow of Bangor gave the season as late winter and spring (33).

In the Maine exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition in 1901, Blue Pearmain placed on the exhibition table May 18th kept nearly six weeks (46).

BLUSHED CALVILLE.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 73; (2) Ragan; (3) Beach: II, 22.

Blushed Calville was tested in the experimental orchard at Orono, but Munson questioned the identity of the trees set (1).

BOARDMAN.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1886: II, 176; (2) M.P.S. 1891: 7; (3) A.P.S. 1891: 135; (4) M.P.S. 1892: 7; (5) Ragan; (6) Thomas: 324.

The proceedings of the Maine Pomological Society quote from the report of the Division of Pomology, United States Department of Agriculture, for 1886, a description of this apple. It is a seedling of Dean, originated by E. H. Purington, West Farmington. It is described as follows: "Size, small to medium, two and one-half inches; shape, flat, conical, but not

pointed, regular; surface smooth, glossy bright mixed and splashed carmine almost entirely covering a red ground; dots not very numerous, gray, prominent; basin medium, abrupt, regular, slightly marked with russet or leather cracked; eye small, partially open; cavity deep, narrow, furrowed, but little russeted; stem long, slender; core small, closed; seeds broad, plump, sharply pointed, dark; flesh very white, tender, fine grained, juicy; flavor sub-acid, not rich; quality good; season December to spring, in Maine"(1).

This apple has apparently attracted little attention as the only further notice it receives in the proceedings of the Maine Pomological Society are reports of its being exhibited.

BOGDANOFF GLASS.

References: (1) Maine Exp. R. 1890: 140; (2) Ib., 1896: 76; (3) Ib., 1902: 84; (4) Ragan; (5) Beach: I, 81.

Synonyms: Bogdanoff (1)(5); Sklanka (2)(3).

Beach regards Sklanka as a synonym of Bogdanoff, which name he has, with good reason, changed to Bogdanoff Glass. In the list of trees set by Munson in 1890 (1), Bogdanoff appears. In a report on the condition of these trees in 1896 Munson does not mention Bogdanoff but for the first time mentions Sklanka.

In 1902 he did not mention Bogdanoff but commented

briefly on Sklanka. After a brief description, he said, "Drops badly; of poor quality".

BOIKEN.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 89; (2) Ib: 95; (3) Ragan; (4) Beach: I, 82; (5) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 149.

This is one of the Russian apples tried in the experimental orchard at Orono. Munson commented on it and considered it valuable, but not generally known (1). In 1908 he said of it, "Hardy and productive; not of high quality but a promising sort"(5). In ordinary cellar storage, when examined on March 22nd, specimens of this apple were as firm as when put into the cellar. It is described in the report of the Experiment Station for 1902.

BOOTHBY RUSSET.

References: (1) M.F. Jan. 6, 1853.

The only mention we have of Boothby Russet is the following:

"Native Russet from orchard of Ichabod Boothby of Livermore. Tree found by Boothby in forest; taken up and set out on farm. Medium size; form round, slightly conical, ground color russet, splashed with streaks of red around base; stem short, in a deep, narrow cavity; calyx small and close in a narrow, shoal cavity; flesh fine grained, white; pleasant sub-acid flavor. Rather dry, said to be great bearer; very long keeper.

We think it will be a valuable acquisition to our long keeping varieties, and propose for it the name of Boothby Russet"(1).

BORSDORF.

References: (1) M.F. Oct. 26, 1872; (2) M.F. Feb. 8, 1873; (3) Me. Exp. P. 1896: 73; (4) Me. Exp. P. 1902: 86; (5) Ib: 87; (6) Ib: 95; (7) Fagan; (8) Beach.

Synonym: Burstopher (?), (1)(2).

Munson, after testing Borsdorf at Orono, placed it among the more promising of the Russian varieties (5). Concerning its merits, he said, "But for its rather small size, this variety would be especially good for the colder sections of the state. Quality, good; season, January to April" (5). When stored at Orono it lost its flavor by the last of January and showed an inclination to shrivel (6).

In 1872 a Mrs. Cavely of Newport, Maine, wrote to the Maine Farmer concerning an apple called Burstopher, grown by her. She said that grafts of it were brought by her father from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, about 1825, and that it was of German origin. Borsdorf, or Borsdorffer, has been known in this country more than one hundred years (8), and, since we are unable to identify Burstopher, it seems probable that this name is a corruption of Borsdorf.

BORST.

Reference: (1) Me. Exp. P. 1892: 51.

Munson reports an apple of this name as among those sent to Perham in Aroostook county for trial. This is the only mention of the apple we find.

Boston Baldwin.

Reference: (1) M. P. S. 1892: 7.

An apple of this name was exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago, from Readfield. We regard this as a synonym of Baldwin.

BOTTLE GREENING.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1877: 9; (2) Ib: 23; (3) Ib., 1878: 12; (4) Ib., 1892: 27; (5) Ragan; (6) Beach: I, 85.

This Vermont apple has been grown to a limited extent around Biddeford and Saco. One of its growers said of it (4), "Not so well known in Maine as its merits entitle it to be. Trees hardy and thrifty; good bearers; a full crop one year and a smaller one the next. Stands well in our markets where it is now quite well known. Bark of the tree is quite as light colored as that of a common willow tree". We have no evidence that this apple has been grown elsewhere in the state.

BOUGH.

References: (1) Kenrick: 56; (2) Manning; (3) M.F. July 17, 1838; (4) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (5) Hort. Mar., 1848: 46; (6) Proc. 2nd Cong. Fruit Growers, 1849: 91; (7) M.F. Apr. 8, 1850; (8) M.F. Apr. 18, 1850; (9) Ag. Me. 1850: 32; (10) Goodrich: 56; (11) M.F. Apr. 15, 1852;

(12) M.F. Sept. 9, 1852; (13) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 824-861;
(14) Ag. Me. 1853: 152; (15) Ib: 155; (16) Elliott: 109;
(17) M.F. Sept. 27, 1855; (18) Hort., 1855: 106; (19)
M.F. Feb. 7, 1856; (20) Ag. Me. 1856: 106; (21) Ib: 107-
-110; (22) Cole: 97;
(23) M.F. May 16, 1861; (24) M.F. Mar. 27, 1862;
(25) Ag. Me. 1862: I, 22; (26) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (27)
Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (28) M.F. Feb. 4, 1864; (29) Bak-
er: 245; (30) Ag. Me. 1867: I, 147; (31) Downing: 86;
(32) Ag. Me. 1868: II, 68; (33) M.F. Feb. 17, 1872;
(34) Ag. Me. 1872: I, 83; (35) Ib: 411; (36) M.P.S. 1874:
119; (37) Ib., 1876: 120; (38) Ib: 130; (39) Ib: 146;
(40) Ib., 1877: 20; (41) Ib., 1878: 12; (42) Ib., 1883:
17; (43) Ag. Me. 1885: 470; (44) M.P.S. 1886: 127; (45)
Ib., 1888: 130; (46) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 212; (47) Ib.,
1893: 133; (48) M.P.S. 1894: 86; (49) Me. Exp. R. 1904:
177; (50) Pagan; (51) Beach: II, 216; (52) A.P.S. Cat.
1909; (53) Appendix, 1910.

Synonyms: August Sweet (?), (27); Early Bough (5);
Early Sweet Bough (14); Large Sweet Bough (23); Large
Yellow (?), (13); Large Yellow Bough (36); Sweet Bough
(9); Sweet Early Harvest (4); Yellow Bough (5); Yeoman's Bowl (?), (28).

This apple has been grown to greater or less extent under the various names listed above. Beach makes Bough a synonym of Sweet Bough but the American Pomological Society Catalog for 1909 gives the head name as Bough and we follow the nomenclature of the American Pomological Society.

In Maine, this apple has been grown mainly under the synonyms Sweet Bough, Large Sweet Bough and Large Yellow Bough. It is one of the first apples referred to in the literature of Maine pomology. It was sold in 1844 by Taber's nursery in Vassalboro' (4) and in 1848 received numerous recommendations from growers around Bangor (5). It was known about the same time in Oxford county, in York county (14) and in Lincoln count-

y (11). In the census of 1863 it stood third in the list of summer apples (27). Since that time it has been, and is still, grown to a limited extent throughout the state and is today recommended by many (53).

Though we find no direct statements as to hardiness, it may be presumed to be at least fairly hardy as it has been grown with good results in Bangor, Foxcroft and Franklin county and in Charlotte, Washington county.

The season of the Bough is variously stated. Some consider it best in August (8). In Franklin county it has been described as a fall apple (34); it is not the earliest (44). The Maine Pomological Society catalog for 1876 lists Bough as a market apple (39) but a rating as a market apple in this catalog does not imply great commercial importance as it has frequently been applied to apples sold only in the home market. The majority of recommendations for Bough have commended it as an apple for home use (30)(32).

The faults of the Bough apple include the habit of premature falling from the tree (36), being a thin bearer (43)(44), and a marked susceptibility to attacks of the trypan (46)(49). Its chief virtue consists in its being the best early sweet apple (17).

BOURASSA.

References: (1) No. Am. Pom. Cong. 1849: 83; (2)

M.F. May 16, 1861; (3) Downing: 122; (4) Ag. Me. 1882: 342.

The only mention we find of Bourassa in Maine is in the advertisement of Gilbreth's nursery, at Kendall's Mills, in 1861, and a description by Dr. Hoskins of Newport, Vermont, in 1882.

BOW BARK.

References: (1) M.F. Apr. 22, 1847; (2) Ragan.

Bow Bark was grown to some extent in Mercer in 1847 and is described as a "delicious, fall sweeting, of English origin, brought from Worcester, Massachusetts, to Mercer by Levi Gates". With this meager information, we are unable to identify it positively.

BOWNE'S SUPERIOR RUSSET.

References: (1) M.F. Feb. 11, 1847; (2) Ragan.

Ragan cites this apple as described in the catalog of the Linnaean Botanic Garden, in 1844. The Maine Farmer early in 1847 (1) mentioned this variety briefly as follows:

"Specimens of the growth of 1845 exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society, February, 1847, from the orchard, in Alna, of Dr. Ford of Gardiner. Father small and shriveled. Very much praised in some nursery catalogs but has not done well in the Doctor's orchard".

BRIGGS.

References: (1) M.F. Mar. 4, 1847; (2) M.F. Oct. 24, 1850; (3) M.F. Oct. 31, 1850; (4) Ag. Me. 1850: 318; (5) Ib: 320; (6) M.F. Sept. 16, 1852; (7) M.F. Jan. 6, 1853; (8) Ag. Me. 1853: 402; (9) M.F. Apr. 13, 1854; (10) Cole: 109; (11) Downing: 123; (12) M.F. Oct. 15, 1870; (13) M.P.S. 1874: 44; (14) Ib: 124; (15) Ib., 1876: 144; (16) Ag. Me. 1882: 314; (17) Ib., 1883: 308; (18) Ragan; (19) Me. Exp. Sta. Rep. 1907: 121.

Synonym: Briggs Auburn (1)(10).

This apple has been known generally as Briggs Auburn. The first mention we find of it is in the Maine Farmer in 1847 (1) telling of a native sweet apple of that name being exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society. It is again mentioned in the transactions of the Maine Pomological Society as received from John Briggs of Auburn, and is there described (8). Munson gives the following account of its origin (19):

"According to Mr. I. T. Waterman of East Auburn, this variety is a chance seedling, originating on the farm of Thomas Record of the town of Minot, then part of Auburn. The apple has a good local reputation and was freely grafted by neighboring farmers. Specimens were taken from Mr. Waterman's orchard to Dr. Ezekiel Holmes, secretary of the Maine Pomological Society, by Mr. John C. Briggs of Auburn, hence the name. Well known throughout western Maine. The mention in the Maine Farmer of 1847 says that this apple was exhibited by Joseph Briggs of Winthrop. This may point to another possible source of the name".

In 1874 the Maine Pomological Society catalog said that Briggs Auburn was not very extensively grown. It has never become of any importance, though it is still well known throughout western Maine (19). The tree is a vigorous grower and a good bearer (8). Briggs is a fall apple. The earlier descriptions gave its season as mid September to mid November (8) but specimens have been kept with care until March. The Maine Pomological Society recommended it for family use and for market --- probably local (14).

We append a description from the transactions of the Maine Pomological Society written about 1853:

"Large, flat, light straw color with slight blush on sunny side. Stem in a cavity, deep and broad - stem rising a little above shoulders; blossom pit or basin, broad and shallow, and slightly ridged around, as is also the stem pit; flesh white, fine, neither sweet nor sour but saccharine and acid well blended"(8).

Descriptions may also be found in Cole and Downing, derived presumably from the above report.

BRIGGS WINTER PIPPIN.

References: (1) M.F. Oct. 31, 1850; (2) Ag. Me. 1853: 405.

The Maine Farmer in 1850 records an apple sent in for examination and called the Briggs Apple. The editor said that it was different from any Briggs Apple he ever saw and was not the Briggs Auburn. This was probably

the Briggs Winter Pippin, which was described in the proceedings of the Maine Pomological Society as follows:

"Received from John C. Briggs of East Auburn. Good May 2nd, 1851. Large, oblate; stem pit narrow, moderate depth; calyx in a narrow, deep cavity; color red on sunny side, with obscure stripes of deeper red, on a greenish yellow ground; flesh yellowish, fine texture, juicy, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. Represented to be a good bearer"(2). By a comparison of the descriptions of this apple and the Briggs Auburn one will see that they are distinct.

BRITTON'S PIPPIN.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 685.

An apple bearing this name was exhibited at the Northern Kennebec Agricultural Society exhibition in 1851. We are unable to connect it with any known variety.

BROADWELL.

References: (1) Downing: 74; (2) Ag. Me. 1885: 32; (3) Ragan; (4) Thomas: 320; (5) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

This apple comes to our notice but once, when it was exhibited at a meeting of the York County Agricultural Society in 1885. It is probably the Broadwell of Ohio.

BROKE DOWN.

Reference: (1) M.F. Nov. 15, 1849.

"Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society meeting, November, 1849, by D. A. Fairbanks of Augusta. Handsome, well flavored, medium size, round, red on a yellowish ground. Flavor, pleasant sub-acid. A native of the old Robbin orchard in Winthrop; a very heavy bearer in alternate years" (1).

BROWNING.

Reference: (1) M.F. Sept. 16, 1847.

An apple of this name was mentioned in the Maine Farmer as grown in Alexander in 1847. Beyond this we have no information concerning it. It is probably not the Browning of Ragan.

BRYANT.

Reference: (1) M.F. Sept. 30, 1871.

"Received from Daniel Bryant of Bryant's Pond. A seedling from a tree in Mr. Bryant's orchard, called in that vicinity the Bryant apple. An excellent fall apple and worthy of dissemination" (1). This is clearly not the Bryant noted by Ragan, which came to notice in 1892 and is a native of Virginia. We have no other information concerning it.

BULLOCK.

References: (1) Thacher: 126; (2) Hort. March, 1848: 46; (3) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 840, cir; (4) Elliott: 71;

(5) M.F. Feb. 7, 1856; (6) M.F. Feb. 25, 1858; (7) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863; (8) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (9) M.F. Feb. 4, 1864; (10) Ag. Me. 1864: I, 39; (11) Downing: 103; (12) Warder: 521; (13) M.P.S. 1874: 42; (14) Ib., 1876: 144; (15) Ag. Me. 1882: 338; (16) Ib., 1883: 308; (17) Ib., 1888: II, 130; (18) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211; (19) M.P.S. 1892: 10; (20) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (21) M.P.S. 1894: 126; (22) Ib: 127; (23) Ragan; (24) Beach: I, 89; (25) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonyms: American Golden Russet (15); Bullock's Pippin (15); Golden Russet (13); Sheepsnose (16).

The name Bullock is hardly known to Maine fruit growers. When this variety has been grown in Maine it has been under its synonyms American Golden Russet or Golden Russet and it has apparently been discussed and disputed about more than it has been grown. Much of this confusion has been due to the errors in Downing.

The names American Golden Russet and Golden Russet have been applied freely to other varieties than the Bullock, such as the Hunt Russet and the Golden Russet of Western New York, and the whole literature of the russets is hopelessly tangled so that it is only here and there that we can find definite evidence of any of these varieties having been grown.

Nathan Foster of Gardiner exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society, January, 1856, specimens of the "genuine American Golden Russet of Downing". This is Bullock. He commented on it as follows; good for home use: " A good bearer and hardy but would not recommend it for extensive culture for market because of its tend-

er skin" (5). Elsewhere (7) Foster said, "Beautiful bearer; tree hardy but is not much grown in Maine; came from Winthrop and is supposed to have been introduced by Dr. Vaughan."

The catalog of the Maine Pomological Society for 1876 describes American Golden Russet as an early autumn apple and says further, "Several varieties erroneously grown under this name" (14). From the season as given here, we doubt if this is Bullock.

In the early nineties the question again came up and owing to the fact that other varieties were exhibited year after year under that name (American Golden Russet) premiums were withdrawn on that variety and in place, a premium offered on Golden Russet (21). At that time it was said, "The American Golden Russet is not grown to any extent in the state" (22).

BUMACIAN.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850 (cir.).

An apple of this name was exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1852 by one of the Goodales, then in Orrington. We are unable to identify it.

BUMPKIN.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1876: 120.

In the fruit census of 1876 (see Appendix) this apple was placed seventh on a list of ten by one grower. This is all we know of it.

Bumpus.

Synonym of Nutting.

Burstopher.

Probably a perversion of Borsdorffer.

CALEF.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850 cir; (2) Ib., 1863: II, 200; (3) A.P.S. 1881: 115; (4) M.P.S. 1891: 7; (5) Ib., 1894: 18; (6) Ib., 1896: 35; (7) Ragan.

Synonyms: Calef's Sweet (2); Caleph Sweet (5); Calif Sweet (4); Magoon's Winter Sweet (1).

This apple was exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1851, under the name Magoon's Winter Sweet, closely following its first known mention in the New England Farmer for 1850. It was described as follows, by Goodale: "Originated on the farm of Robert Calef, Kingston, New Hampshire. Large, yellow, roundish, flattened; with some gray dots and crimson specks; flesh white, very rich and sweet, of peculiarly fine, delicate texture; November to January" (2).

It was described at some length in the proceedings of the American Pomological Society for 1881 and has been grown, probably to a very limited extent, in the vicinity of Jay (5)(6).

CALIFORNIA GREENING.

Reference: (1) M.F. Dec. 9, 1858.

An apple of this name was mentioned in the Maine Farmer as received from A. Cummings of Augusta. It

was thirteen inches in circumference. The flavor was described as good, though not equal to that of Rhode Island Greening. Further information if lacking.

CANADA BALDWIN.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1885: 420; (2) Ib: 458; (3) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211; (4) Ib., 1893: 132; (5) M.P.S. 1896: 35; (6) Ragan; (7) Beach: I, 92.

In 1885 Canada Baldwin appears in the list of varieties tried and proved hardy in Aroostook county (1). Munson, in his catalog of fruits for Maine, mentions it as "worthy of cultivation though not superior" (4). It has apparently been grown to a limited extent elsewhere in the state (3)(5).

Canada Red.

Synonym of Red Canada.

Canada Remaet.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850 cir.

In 1852 Jefferson Stubbs, then a prominent fruit grower in Hampden, exhibited specimens of an apple to which this name was given. We are unable to find it mentioned elsewhere and believe it to be a perversion of Canada Reinette.

CANADA REINETTE.

References: (1) Hort., Mar., 1848: 46; (2) M.F. Oct. 24, 1850; (3) Elliott: 72; (4) Cole: 134; (5) Downing: 99; (6) M.P.S. 1876: 144; (7) Ragan; (8) Beach I, 93.

Synonyms: None.

This variety was given in a list of the best three apples at Dexter, Maine, in 1848 (1) and was exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1850 by the Tabers of Vassalboro' (2). The catalog of the Maine Pomological Society in 1876 mentioned it as follows:

"Large, very good; market; winter. For northern Maine, highly recommended; for central and southern Maine, unknown. Hardy, succeeds well where tried in Aroostook county" (6).

Beyond this reference, we have no mention of the apple in Maine.

CANADA RUSSET.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 255; (2) Ragan.

Trees of this variety were set in the orchard of the Experiment Station at Orono in 1889 (1) but we do not find the results recorded. This may be the Canada Russet mentioned by Ragan as known in Montreal in 1839.

CARLTON.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1854: 89; (2) Ib., 1867: I, 145; (3) M.F. May 8, 1869; (4) Ag. Me. 1882: 317.

Synonym: Carleton (3).

Carlton was recommended for cultivation in Androscoggin county by a committee of the local Agricultural Society in 1854 (1). A little later (2), it was men-

tioned as a native of Kennebec county and was said to be a choice variety on the original stock but did not transmit qualities when grafted. It was grown in Greene as late as 1882 but is now probably obsolete.

CARVER.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1892: 7; (2) Ragan.

This apple was grown in Readfield in the early nineties and formed part of the Maine exhibit at Chicago, at the Columbian Exposition. We are unable to identify it as two apples of that name are listed by Ragan and we have no further information.

CATHEAD.

References: (1) Thacher: 126; (2) M.F. Mar. 21, 1844; (3) M.F. Feb. 6, 1845; (4) M.F. Oct. 24, 1850; (5) Ag.Me. 1850: 32; (6) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 824-861; (7) M.F. Oct. 29, 1857; (8) Ag. Me. 1863: II, 200; (9) M.F. Oct. 19, 1865; (10) M.F. Sept. 14, 1872; (11) M.P.S. 1876: 20; (12) Me. Exp. Sta. R. 1889: 211; (13) Ragan; (14) Beach: I, 29.

This apple presents considerable difficulty in identification. This name has been given to at least a dozen different varieties; some sweet and some sour (10). An apple called Cathead, or Yarmouth Cathead, was grown to considerable extent around Portland. It is described under Yarmouth Cathead. Apples bearing the name of Cathead have been exhibited at various places since 1845, but the Cathead of the pomologists has apparently been less known in the state than the Yarmouth Cathead.

Cayuga Red Streak.

Synonym of Twenty Ounce.

CHAMBERLAIN SWEETING.

References: (1) M.F. Sept. 30, 1843; (2) M.F. Apr. 19, 1855.

This apple was described, accompanied by a cut, in the Maine Farmer in 1843, as follows: "Raised from seed by Mr. Chamberlain of Foxcroft, Maine. Medium size. Color, whitish yellow on sunny side, slight blush; stem slender, about eight tenths of an inch long. Blossom and stem end slightly depressed. Skin thin, pulp tender, white and of a rich, pleasant sweet taste. Excellent apple for baking and for pies or sauce. In its prime during the last of September" (1).

In 1855 Calvin Chamberlain himself spoke of it as the earliest ripe of any apple he knew. He said it was of a fine delicate texture and very sweet (2). Apparently it never passed beyond the local variety stage, for we find no further reference to it.

Champion.

References: (1) Ragan; (2) Stark Year Book, 1910: 39; (3) Stark Yr. Bk. 1911: 50.

Champion is one of the newer varieties. How much it is being grown in the state we cannot say. In the Stark Year Book for 1911 it is mentioned by a grower in Penobscot county as "all right; a long keep-

er and a splendid apple late in the season".

CHANDLER'S SWEET PIPPIN.

Reference: (1) M.F. Apr. 22, 1847.

Our only information concerning this apple is an indirect one, another apple grown in Monmouth being compared to Chandler's Sweet Pippin and said to exceed it in bearing. This may possibly be the Winthrop Orange grown by Enos Chandler of Winthrop or it may be the Never-Equalled, a seedling exhibited at the Kennebec Agricultural Society in 1838 by Alfred Chandler of Winthrop.

CHAPMAN.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850 cir.; (2) Ragan; (3) Cole: 111.

An apple of this name was exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1852. This may have been a local variety named after a rather prominent local grower of that time, or it may have been Chapman's Orange, a Michigan apple mentioned in Cole.

Charles' Apple.

Synonym of Mela Carla.

CHASE.

References: (1) Downing (?) (cited by 2); (2) Ragan; (3) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 117.

Synonym: Chase's Seedling (2).

Ragan describes this apple as follows: "Origin,

Maine. Form, roundish; size, medium; color, yellowish red; flesh texture, tough, juicy; flesh color, white; flavor, sub-acid; quality, good; season, medium early" (2).

Munson (3) placed this among the list of local varieties "more or less widely distributed about fifty years ago and superseded by sorts more commonly grown in the New York nurseries".

CHASE GOLDEN.

References:(1) Ag. Me. 1882: 354; (2) Ragan.

Synonym: Chase's Golden (2).

H. L. Leland of Bangerville mentioned Chase's Golden as one of the varieties extensively sold in the days of the "iron-clad" craze. Apparently it has made little impression for we do not find it mentioned elsewhere.

CHENANGO.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1876: 120; (2) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 312; (3) Ib: 255; (4) Ib., 1893: 132; (5) M.P.S. 1894: 19; (6) Ib., 1896: 26; (7) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 69; (8) M.P.S. 1901: 76; (9) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 177; (10) Ragan; (11) Beach: II, 33; (12) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 149; (13) Appendix, 1910.

Synonyms: Chenango Strawberry (5); Chenango Strawberries (6); Sherwood's Favorite (1).

In the fruit census of 1876, Sherwood's Favorite was eighth on the list of one grower. It has appeared at various times in the exhibitions of the Maine Pomological Society and was given a fair recommendation by

Munson for southern Maine (4). It has been rather badly infested by trypana (2)(9). Tested at Orono, it did not survive the hard winter of 1906-7 (12). It is doubtful if this apple is needed in Maine.

CHERRYFIELD.

References: (2) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 121; (1) M.P.S. 1905: 49.

Synonym: Collins.

We quote the following from Munson (2): "A chance seedling on the farm of the late Wyman B. Collins, Cherryfield, Maine, about fifty years ago. Original tree still standing; tree vigorous, hardy, spreading and productive. Fruit large, roundish conical, yellowish green, washed and splashed on the sunny side with crimson; stem medium, stout, inserted in a moderately deep, flaring, regular cavity; basin small, irregular; calyx closed; flesh greenish white, crisp, tender, fine grained, mild acid. Good. Season, November to February. Mr. David W. Campbell of Cherryfield, Maine, who sends this apple, writes that it has been extensively grafted into all kinds of apple trees in the vicinity of Cherryfield and that it proves hardy, a good bearer and of excellent quality.

It is a favorite variety in that locality. Under ordinary conditions it keeps through January and

has been kept in good condition until April. The variety is known locally as Collins because of its original home. The name, however, is already in use for a variety originating in Arkansas; hence the change indicated. Promising".

Chestnut.

References: (1) M.F. Nov. 11, 1871; (2) Ragan.

An apple of the above name was exhibited at the Denmark Town Fair in 1871 (1). We are unable to say whether this is the Chestnut quoted by Ragan in the Magazine of Horticulture for 1835, as a synonym of Chatinque.

CHILDS.

References:-(1) Downing's Appendix (cited by 3); (2) M.P.S. 1877: 117; (3) Ragan; (4) Me. Exp. B. 1907: 117.

Ragan describes this apple as follows: "Origin, Maine. Form, roundish oblate; size, large; color, yellow with red stripes; flavor, sweet; use, dessert; season, medium" (3).

It was exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1877 by Joseph Taylor of Belgrade (2). Munson mentioned it among the varieties now obsolete.

CLUSTER GREENING.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1883: 377.

Concerning this apple, Calvin Chamberlain of Foxcroft wrote as follows: "Grafted (some time between

1810 and 1814) in the nursery of Samuel Chamberlain of Foxcroft. Scions brought from his native place, Charlton, Massachusetts. The name was derived from its habit of giving several apples to each set of blossoms. A nice winter fruit but it was not continued beyond the first few grafted trees".

COGSWELL.

References: (1) M.F. June 28, 1849; (2) Baker: 245; (3) Ragan; (4) Downing: 75; (5) Beach: I, 98.

Synonym: Cogswell (2).

This apple was briefly described in the Maine Farmer in 1845 and was recommended by Baker for Maine in 1866. We have no direct evidence of its being grown in the state.

COLE QUINCE.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850: 319; (2) M.F. Oct. 13, 1854; (3) M.F. Sept. 13, 1855; (4) M.F. Oct. 4, 1855; (5) Cole: 99; (6) Downing: 130; (7) M.F. Oct. 26, 1872; (8) Ag. Me. 1872: I, 412; (9) M.P.S. 1874: 120; (10) Ib., 1876: 120; (11) Ib: 144; (12) Ib., 1879: 9; (13) Ag. Me. 1882: 314; (14) Ag. Me. 1883: 308; (15) Ib., 1885: 476; (16) M.P.S. 1889: 137; (17) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (18) Ragan; (19) Beach; (20) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 130; (21) A.P.S. Cat. 1909; (22) Appendix, 1910.

Synonyms: Cole's Quince (5); Cole (18); Turn-off Lane (?), (18).

Two varieties have been grown under that name (15). The name has been given locally in Franklin county to the Russell, another native apple. The two are, however, distinct (16). The true Cole's Quince

is one of the four apples originating in Maine now listed in the catalog of the American Pomological Society (21). The earliest information we have is in the proceedings of the Oxford County Agricultural Society (1) when it is mentioned as follows:

"Native of Cornish. Large, juicy, pleasant, sub-acid, and first rate for cooking. Good grower and constant bearer. Requires strong soil. Good July to September".

It is described in the Maine Farmer of 1855 as a quick and strong grower and a profuse bearer in alternate years; a good apple for cooking, as it cooks quickly and easily but is rather tart. It ripens in September (3). "It has never been widely disseminated in this state, yet where grown is popular for its high quality and for its hardiness"(9).

It appears in our record occasionally from scattered points, ranging from Orono to Cumberland (13) (14). Munson listed it in his catalog of fruits for Maine as a good apple for southern Maine, but did not place it among the leaders (17). It is still grown sporadically in the state (22). We append Munson's account of this apple, which he lists as Quince, following Beach's nomenclature:-

"Origin, Cornish, Maine, on farm of Captain Henry Cole, about sixty years ago. Tree vigorous, spreading, hardy, productive and comes into bearing early. Fruit

large, oblate conical, ribbed, bright yellow or occasionally brownish in the sun; stem short, in a narrow, deep basin; flesh white, tender, juicy, aromatic, pleasant sub-acid. Very good. August and September. A very good variety for home use. Not extensively grown for commercial purposes because of its season of maturity" (20).

It is well spoken of by Beach (19) and is grown to a limited extent in New York. It is also described by Cole (5) and Downing (6). Elliott confused it with the Coxe Quince.

Collins.

Synonym of Cherryfield.

We have no record of the Arkansas Collins having been grown in the state.

COLTON.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (2) Ragan; (3) Beach: I, 37; (4) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

In Munson's catalog he classed Colton as a new and promising variety for northern Maine (1). We have no direct evidence of its having been grown in the state, however.

COLUMBUS.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1876: 21; (2) Ragan.

A native fruit, originating in Belgrade, described as large and red. We have no further information con-

cerning it. It may or may not be the Columbus Red of Ragan.

COLVERT.

References: (1) M.F. Mar. 27, 1862; (2) M.P.S. 1878: 12; (3) Ib., 1879: 12; (4) Ag. Me. 1884: 377; (5) Ib., 1885: 469; (6) Ib., 1886: II, 72; (7) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211; (8) M.P.S. 1894: 18; (9) Ragan; (10) Beach: II, 38;

Colvert was advertised in 1862 by Gilbreth's nursery at Kendall's Mills (1) and it has been exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society occasionally since 1878. It has not brought as good prices as other apples (4), and has never achieved much prominence. It is described as flourishing in Washington county (5). It was tried and discarded in Hallowell (6).

CONGRESS.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1874: 110; (2) Ib: 127; (3) Ragan; (4) Thomas: 696; (5) A.P.S. Cat: 1909.

This apple was described in the catalog of the Maine Pomological Society for 1874 and recommended for central Maine. Elsewhere in the proceedings of the Society for the same year we find the following terse comment: "An apple very similar to President in form, color, quality and season. Where one is grown the other is not needed" (2). Further than this we have no reference to this variety in the state.

Connecticut.

Synonym of Golden Ball.

CONY.

Reference: (1) M.F. Apr. 12, 1855.

Apparently a lost variety. We quote the following, by Calvin Chamberlain of Foxcroft: "A good winter apple. I cut scions from a tree on the Brooks farm in Medford, Massachusetts. An old and well known variety in that vicinity. Tree a rapid and hardy grower. So far as tested here, it promises well" (1). We find no other mention of this variety in Maine.

COOKING RED.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1883: 311; (2) Ragan.

R. H. Gardiner of Gardiner exhibited an apple of this name at the Maine Pomological Society meeting in 1883. This may possibly be identical with the Cook Red of Ragan, a South Carolina apple, or it may be a local variety.

COOPER MARKET.

References: (2) M.F. July 22, 1871; (1) Downing: 130; (3) M.P.S. 1877: 87; (4) Ag. Me. 1884: 369; (5) M.P.S. 1886: 82; (6) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (7) M.P.S. 1896: 35; (8) Ragan; (9) Beach: I, 100.

Synonym: Cooper's Market (3).

We have a record of this apple being set in 1866 in Hallowell (2). Later, the same grower, in weeding out unprofitable apples, discarded this one (5). It has been grown elsewhere to a limited extent (3)(7). In

1884 the committee of the Maine Pomological Society on new fruits commented on it briefly as follows:

"Late keeper and good for cooking. Cannot be recommended as we already have enough of that class" (4).

Munson gave it a limited recommendation (6). It appears to be now practically obsolete.

Coreless.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1876: 133.

Rolfe has been grown in Penobscot county under the name of Coreless.

CORN APPLE.

Reference: (1) M.F. Feb. 6, 1845.

The only reference to this apple is one indicating that it was grown to a limited extent by David Longfellow of Winthrop in the forties.

CORNISH GILLIFLOWER.

Reference: (1) M.F. Jan. 6, 1853.

We have no evidence that this apple has been grown in Maine. The name appears to have been given to Black Gilliflower.

Court of Wyck.

Synonym of Wick.

CRAFTS' APPLE.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1852: 401.

An unidentified apple was exhibited at the Oxford County Agricultural Society in 1852. It was grown in Paris at that time.

CRACKER.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1878: 12; (2) Downing: 132.

Cracker was exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society by H. True of South Turner in 1878. This may be the Cracking Apple of Downing.

CRANBERRY.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1873: 115; (2) Ragan; (3) Beach: II, 43.

An apple called Cranberry, described as very pretty, bright red, rather small, pleasant flavor, hardy and prolific, was exhibited at the meeting of the Maine Pomological Society in 1873 by R. Stuart of Palmyra. This may have been the Cranberry Pippin of Beach. Ragan lists a Cranberry apple, a native of Georgia; we doubt if they are identical.

CRIMSON BEAUTY.

References: (1) Ragan; (2) Beach: II, 196; (3) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 149.

Scions of this variety received from George L. McCabe of North Bangor in 1904 were topworked on a Russian variety in the experimental orchard at Orono (3). They bore fruit in 1907. Munson wrote of this variety as follows:

"A promising, early, hardy sort, largely grown in Aroostook county and in New Brunswick. Of good quality and high color; early as Yellow Transparent". This appears to be the Scarlet Pippin of Beach.

CROSS.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 73; (2) Ib., 1902: 87; (3) Ib: 95; (4) Ragan; (5) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

A tree bearing this name was tested in the experimental orchard at Orono with the Russian apples. There is some doubt as to whether it is correctly named.

CROWNINSHIELD.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850, cir; (2) Ragan.

Synonyms: Crowninshield Sweet (2); Crowingshield's Sweet (?), (1).

A fruit grower of Bangor exhibited, at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1852, specimens of an apple called Crowningshield's Sweet. This was probably the Crowninshield which Ragan cites from the Magazine of Horticulture for 1841.

CUMBERLAND.

References: M.P.S. 1878: 12; (2) Ragan.

Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society meeting in 1878 by J. Wilson, Cumberland, Maine. Elliott lists a Cumberland apple from Pennsylvania but we are inclined to think from the identity of name of apple and

place that this was a local variety.

CUMMINGS APPLE.

References: (1) M.F. Jan. 3, 1850; (2) M.F. Jan. 1, 1852; (3) M.F. Feb. 9, 1854.

An apple grown in Mercer about 60 years ago and described as "large, whitish, conical, slightly ribbed; pleasant sub-acid taste; bears every year, and hardy" (2). It was said to resemble Gravenstein but to keep through the winter (3). The name was given as a temporary name but we are unable to identify this apple with any other.

DAISY.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1892: 51; (2) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 73; (3) Ragan.

This variety was tried at Orono and at Perham in A-roostock county but we find no record of its behavior.

DANVERS.

References: (1) Manning: 60; (2) Kenrick: 66; (3) M.F. Mar. 21, 1844; (4) M.F. Nov. 11, 1847; (5) Hort. March, 1848: 46; (6) Proc. 2nd Cong. Fruit Growers, 1849: 91; (7) Goodrich: 68; (8) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 840, cir; (9) Ib., 1853: 155; (10) Elliott: 74; (11) Hort., 1855: Mar., 106; (12) M.F. Apr. 12, 1855; (13) Ag. Me. 1856: 106; (14) Cole: 125; (15) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (16) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863; (17) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (18) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (19) Downing: 133; (20) M.F. Nov. 8, 1873; (21) M.P.S. 1874: 44; (22) Ib., 1876: 120; (23) Ib.: 144; (24) Ib., 1879: 9; (25) Ag. Me. 1882: 412; (26) Ib., 1884: 380; (27) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (28) Ragan; (29) Beach: I, 103; (30) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonyms: Danvers Winter Sweet (21); Danvers Sweet (19). Epsey Sweeting (4).

This apple originated in Danvers, Massachusetts, and was introduced by Manning about 1830 (2). It was exhibited

before the Maine Pomological Society in 1847 by the Messrs. Taber, nurserymen of Vassalboro' (4). This variety was pretty well known in Bangor and Dexter about the same time (5)(6)(8) and was being planted in York county (9). In 1856 it was one of eleven varieties recommended for general use by the Maine Pomological Society (13). About that time it was being grown in Foxcroft (12).

In 1863 a census of fruit growers showed that next to Tolman, Danvers was the favorite winter sweet apple (18). In 1876 the catalog of the Maine Pomological Society remarked concerning Danvers: "Not very popular; superseded by other varieties" (23). It is still grown more or less throughout the state from Bangor south but is not of commercial importance.

Danvers was frequently mentioned as hardy and thrifty (16)(26), and has been said by some to give best results in strong, rich loam (19). It has been recommended by some for baking (21) and as a dessert and market apple (27). Some have found difficulty in keeping the apple (26) but the season generally lasts until March (21).

Though the apple maggot is usually confined to early fruit, it infests Danvers, probably because of the sweetness (25). The good things to be said about the apple are that the tree is hardy, a good grower, uniformly productive and abundant bearer; that the fruit is good (for a sweet apple) and keeps well (16).

DAVENPORT'S PEARMAIN.

Reference: M.F. Apr. 22, 1847.

Originated by C. Davenport, one of the pioneers in Monmouth (?). Its fruit is sour and in the fall quite tart - keeps well - is good for all culinary purposes and excellent for a table fruit in winter when mellow" (1).

DAY (OF MAINE).

References: (1) Gurney's Northwestern Pomology, 1894; (2) Ragan.

Gurney mentions an apple received from R. N. Day and said to be "extensively grown in Maine" (1). Ragan's description of the Day apple is as follows: "Obconical, medium large, greenish yellow, tough, sub-acid, very good, medium season" (2). We know nothing concerning this apple though its name is strikingly similar to Dayton, another Maine apple; but the descriptions do not tally exactly.

DAYTON.

References: (1) M.F. May 18, 1872; (2) Rural New Yorker, 1872 (cited by 8); (3) M.F. Oct. 5, 1872; (4) M.F. Oct. 10, 1872; (5) Ag. Me. 1883: 345; (6) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211; (7) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 117; (8) Ragan.

Synonyms: Hailey (3); Haley (8);.

This apple originated in the orchard of Mr. Peletiah Hailey of Topsham, as early as 1847 (1)(3). It is described as follows: "Tree very thrifty and hardy and

an abundant yielder of fruit annually. Scions will yield fruit one year after insertion in limbs of fruit bearing trees and flourish well in young or old trees.* * * * * Hailey yields the most abundantly of any variety in my orchard; it is a fall apple and its flavor is the best about the first of October " (3). It was grown to a limited extent around Brunswick (1)(3)(4).

This apple was still known as late as 1889 around Brunswick (6). The flavor was described as pleasant tart (5). The descriptions given in the Rural New Yorker and in Downing do not exactly correspond in regard to the season to those above mentioned but all probably concern the same apple. It was listed by Munson among the obsolete varieties (7).

DEACON.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1890: II, 14.

Two exhibitors showed fruit of this variety at the 1890 exhibition of the Maine Pomological Society. We are unable to identify it.

DEANE.

References: (1) M.F. Feb. 4, 1858; (2) M.F. Dec. 8, 1859; (3) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863; (4) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (5) M.F. June 19, 1869; (6) M.F. Feb. 17, 1872; (7) M.F. Apr. 13, 1872; (8) Ag. Me. 1872: I, 83; (9) Ib: 414; (10) M.P.S. 1874: 44; (11) Ib: 110; (12) Ib: 125; (13) M.P.S. 1875: 126; (14) Ib., 1876: 63; (15) Ib: 120; (16) Ib., 1877: 133; (17) Ib., 1879: 9; (18) Ag. Me. 1884: 379; (19) Ib., 1885: 476; (20) M.P.S. 1887: 15; (21) Ib., 1888: 115; (22) Ib: 130; (23) Ib., 1900: 17; (24) Ragan; (25) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 177; (26) Ib., 1907: 121; (27) Thomas: 697; (28) Appendix, 1910.

In 1874 the Maine Pomological Society catalog said that Briggs Auburn was not very extensively grown. It has never become of any importance, though it is still well known throughout western Maine (19). The tree is a vigorous grower and a good bearer (8). Briggs is a fall apple. The earlier descriptions gave its season as mid September to mid November (8) but specimens have been kept with care until March. The Maine Pomological Society recommended it for family use and for market --- probably local (14).

We append a description from the transactions of the Maine Pomological Society written about 1853:

"Large, flat, light straw color with slight blush on sunny side. Stem in a cavity, deep and broad - stem rising a little above shoulders; blossom pit or basin, broad and shallow, and slightly ridged around, as is also the stem pit; flesh white, fine, neither sweet nor sour but saccharine and acid well blended"(8).

Descriptions may also be found in Cole and Downing, derived presumably from the above report.

BRIGGS WINTER PIPPIN.

References: (1) M.F. Oct. 31, 1850; (2) Ag. Me. 1853: 405.

The Maine Farmer in 1850 records an apple sent in for examination and called the Briggs Apple. The editor said that it was different from any Briggs Apple he ever saw and was not the Briggs Auburn. This was probably

the Briggs Winter Pippin, which was described in the proceedings of the Maine Pomological Society as follows:

"Received from John C. Briggs of East Auburn. Good May 2nd, 1851. Large, oblate; stem pit narrow, moderate depth; calyx in a narrow, deep cavity; color red on sunny side, with obscure stripes of deeper red, on a greenish yellow ground; flesh yellowish, fine texture, juicy, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. Represented to be a good bearer"(2). By a comparison of the descriptions of this apple and the Briggs Auburn one will see that they are distinct.

BRITTON'S PIPPIN.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 685.

An apple bearing this name was exhibited at the Northern Kennebec Agricultural Society exhibition in 1851. We are unable to connect it with any known variety.

BROADWELL.

References: (1) Downing: 74; (2) Ag. Me. 1885: 32; (3) Ragan; (4) Thomas: 320; (5) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

This apple comes to our notice but once, when it was exhibited at a meeting of the York County Agricultural Society in 1885. It is probably the Broadwell of Ohio.

BROKE DOWN.

Reference: (1) M.F. Nov. 15, 1849.

"Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society meeting, November, 1849, by D. A. Fairbanks of Augusta. Handsome, well flavored, medium size, round, red on a yellowish ground. Flavor, pleasant sub-acid. A native of the old Robbin orchard in Winthrop; a very heavy bearer in alternate years" (1).

BROWNING.

Reference: (1) M.F. Sept. 16, 1847.

An apple of this name was mentioned in the Maine Farmer as grown in Alexander in 1847. Beyond this we have no information concerning it. It is probably not the Browning of Ragan.

BRYANT.

Reference: (1) M.F. Sept. 30, 1871.

"Received from Daniel Bryant of Bryant's Pond. A seedling from a tree in Mr. Bryant's orchard, called in that vicinity the Bryant apple. An excellent fall apple and worthy of dissemination" (1). This is clearly not the Bryant noted by Ragan, which came to notice in 1892 and is a native of Virginia. We have no other information concerning it.

BULLOCK.

References: (1) Thacher: 126; (2) Hort. March, 1848: 46; (3) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 840, cir; (4) Elliott: 71;

(5) M.F. Feb. 7, 1856; (6) M.F. Feb. 25, 1858; (7) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863; (8) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (9) M.F. Feb. 4, 1864; (10) Ag. Me. 1864: I, 39; (11) Downing: 103; (12) Warder: 521; (13) M.P.S. 1874: 42; (14) Ib., 1876: 144; (15) Ag. Me. 1882: 338; (16) Ib., 1883: 308; (17) Ib., 1888: II, 130; (18) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211; (19) M.P.S. 1892: 10; (20) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (21) M.P.S. 1894: 126; (22) Ib: 127; (23) Ragan; (24) Beach: I, 89; (25) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonyms: American Golden Russet (15); Bullock's Pippin (15); Golden Russet (13); Sheepsnose (16).

The name Bullock is hardly known to Maine fruit growers. When this variety has been grown in Maine it has been under its synonyms American Golden Russet or Golden Russet and it has apparently been discussed and disputed about more than it has been grown. Much of this confusion has been due to the errors in Downing.

The names American Golden Russet and Golden Russet have been applied freely to other varieties than the Bullock, such as the Hunt Russet and the Golden Russet of Western New York, and the whole literature of the russets is hopelessly tangled so that it is only here and there that we can find definite evidence of any of these varieties having been grown.

Nathan Foster of Gardiner exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society, January, 1856, specimens of the "genuine American Golden Russet of Downing". This is Bullock. He commented on it as follows; good for home use: " A good bearer and hardy but would not recommend it for extensive culture for market because of its tend-

er skin" (5). Elsewhere (7) Foster said, "Beautiful bearer; tree hardy but is not much grown in Maine; came from Winthrop and is supposed to have been introduced by Dr. Vaughan."

The catalog of the Maine Pomological Society for 1876 describes American Golden Russet as an early autumn apple and says further, "Several varieties erroneously grown under this name" (14). From the season as given here, we doubt if this is Bullock.

In the early nineties the question again came up and owing to the fact that other varieties were exhibited year after year under that name (American Golden Russet) premiums were withdrawn on that variety and in place, a premium offered on Golden Russet (21). At that time it was said, "The American Golden Russet is not grown to any extent in the state" (22).

BUMACIAN.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me., 1850-3: 850 (cir.).

An apple of this name was exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1852 by one of the Goodales, then in Orrington. We are unable to identify it.

BUMPKIN.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1876: 120.

In the fruit census of 1876 (see Appendix) this apple was placed seventh on a list of ten by one grower. This is all we know of it.

Bumpus.

Synonym of Nutting.

Burstopher.

Probably a perversion of Borsdorffer.

CALEF.

References: (1) Ag. Mo. 1850-3: 850 cir; (2) Ib., 1863: II, 200; (3) A.P.S. 1881: 115; (4) M.P.S. 1891: 7; (5) Ib., 1894: 18; (6) Ib., 1896: 35; (7) Ragan.

Synonyms: Calef's Sweet (2); Caleph Sweet (5); Calif Sweet (4); Magoon's Winter Sweet (1).

This apple was exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1851, under the name Magoon's Winter Sweet, closely following its first known mention in the New England Farmer for 1850. It was described as follows, by Goodale: "Originated on the farm of Robert Calef, Kingston, New Hampshire. Large, yellow, roundish, flattened; with some gray dots and crimson specks; flesh white, very rich and sweet, of peculiarly fine, delicate texture; November to January" (2).

It was described at some length in the proceedings of the American Pomological Society for 1881 and has been grown, probably to a very limited extent, in the vicinity of Jay (5)(6).

CALIFORNIA GREENING.

Reference: (1) M.F. Dec. 9, 1858.

An apple of this name was mentioned in the Maine Farmer as received from A. Cummings of Augusta. It

was thirteen inches in circumference. The flavor was described as good, though not equal to that of Rhode Island Greening. Further information if lacking.

CANADA BALDWIN.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1885: 420; (2) Ib: 458; (3) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211; (4) Ib., 1893: 132; (5) M.P.S. 1896: 35; (6) Ragan; (7) Beach: I, 92.

In 1885 Canada Baldwin appears in the list of varieties tried and proved hardy in Aroostook county (1). Munson, in his catalog of fruits for Maine, mentions it as "worthy of cultivation though not superior" (4). It has apparently been grown to a limited extent elsewhere in the state (3)(5).

Canada Red.

Synonym of Red Canada.

Canada Remaet.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850 cir.

In 1852 Jefferson Stubbs, then a prominent fruit grower in Hampden, exhibited specimens of an apple to which this name was given. We are unable to find it mentioned elsewhere and believe it to be a perversion of Canada Reinette.

CANADA REINETTE.

References: (1) Hort., Mar., 1848: 46; (2) M.F. Oct. 24, 1850; (3) Elliott: 72; (4) Cole: 134; (5) Downing: 99; (6) M.P.S. 1876: 144; (7) Ragan; (8) Beach I, 93.

Synonyms: None.

This variety was given in a list of the best three apples at Dexter, Maine, in 1848 (1) and was exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1850 by the Tabers of Vassalboro' (2). The catalog of the Maine Pomological Society in 1876 mentioned it as follows:

"Large, very good; market; winter. For northern Maine, highly recommended; for central and southern Maine, unknown. Hardy, succeeds well where tried in Aroostook county" (6).

Beyond this reference, we have no mention of the apple in Maine.

CANADA RUSSET.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 255; (2) Ragan.

Trees of this variety were set in the orchard of the Experiment Station at Orono in 1889 (1) but we do not find the results recorded. This may be the Canada Russet mentioned by Ragan as known in Montreal in 1839.

CARLTON.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1854: 89; (2) Ib., 1867: I, 145; (3) M.F. May 8, 1869; (4) Ag. Me. 1882: 317.

Synonym: Carleton (3).

Carlton was recommended for cultivation in Androscoggin county by a committee of the local Agricultural Society in 1854 (1). A little later (2), it was men-

tioned as a native of Kennebec county and was said to be a choice variety on the original stock but did not transmit qualities when grafted. It was grown in Greene as late as 1882 but is now probably obsolete.

CARVER.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1892: 7; (2) Ragan.

This apple was grown in Readfield in the early nineties and formed part of the Maine exhibit at Chicago, at the Columbian Exposition. We are unable to identify it as two apples of that name are listed by Ragan and we have no further information.

CATHEAD.

References: (1) Thacher: 126; (2) M.F. Mar. 21, 1844; (3) M.F. Feb. 6, 1845; (4) M.F. Oct. 24, 1850; (5) Ag.Me. 1850: 32; (6) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 824-861; (7) M.F. Oct. 29, 1857; (8) Ag. Me. 1863: II, 200; (9) M.F. Oct. 19, 1865; (10) M.F. Sept. 14, 1872; (11) M.P.S. 1876: 20; (12) Me. Exp. Sta. R. 1889: 211; (13) Ragan; (14) Beach: I, 29.

This apple presents considerable difficulty in identification. This name has been given to at least a dozen different varieties; some sweet and some sour (10). An apple called Cathead, or Yarmouth Cathead, was grown to considerable extent around Portland. It is described under Yarmouth Cathead. Apples bearing the name of Cathead have been exhibited at various places since 1845, but the Cathead of the pomologists has apparently been less known in the state than the Yarmouth Cathead.

Cayuga Red Streak.

Synonym of Twenty Ounce.

CHAMBERLAIN SWEETING.

References: (1) M.F. Sept. 30, 1843; (2) M.F. Apr. 19, 1855.

This apple was described, accompanied by a cut, in the Maine Farmer in 1843, as follows: "Raised from seed by Mr. Chamberlain of Foxcroft, Maine. Medium size. Color, whitish yellow on sunny side, slight blush; stem slender, about eight tenths of an inch long. Blossom and stem end slightly depressed. Skin thin, pulp tender, white and of a rich, pleasant sweet taste. Excellent apple for baking and for pies or sauce. In its prime during the last of September" (1).

In 1855 Calvin Chamberlain himself spoke of it as the earliest ripe of any apple he knew. He said it was of a fine delicate texture and very sweet (2). Apparently it never passed beyond the local variety stage, for we find no further reference to it.

Champion.

References: (1) Ragan; (2) Stark Year Book, 1910: 39; (3) Stark Yr. Bk. 1911: 50.

Champion is one of the newer varieties. How much it is being grown in the state we cannot say. In the Stark Year Book for 1911 it is mentioned by a grower in Penobscot county as "all right; a long keep-

er and a splendid apple late in the season".

CHANDLER'S SWEET PIPPIN.

Reference: (1) M.F. Apr. 22, 1847.

Our only information concerning this apple is an indirect one, another apple grown in Monmouth being compared to Chandler's Sweet Pippin and said to exceed it in bearing. This may possibly be the Winthrop Orange grown by Enos Chandler of Winthrop or it may be the Never-Equalled, a seedling exhibited at the Kennebec Agricultural Society in 1838 by Alfred Chandler of Winthrop.

CHAPMAN.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850 cir.; (2) Ragan; (3) Cole: 111.

An apple of this name was exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1852. This may have been a local variety named after a rather prominent local grower of that time, or it may have been Chapman's Orange, a Michigan apple mentioned in Cole.

Charles' Apple.

Synonym of Mela Carla.

CHASE.

References: (1) Downing (?) (cited by 2); (2) Ragan; (3) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 117.

Synonym: Chase's Seedling (2).

Ragan describes this apple as follows: "Origin,

Maine. Form, roundish; size, medium; color, yellowish red; flesh texture, tough, juicy; flesh color, white; flavor, sub-acid; quality, good; season, medium early" (2).

Munson (3) placed this among the list of local varieties "more or less widely distributed about fifty years ago and superseded by sorts more commonly grown in the New York nurseries".

CHASE GOLDEN.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1882: 354; (2) Ragan.

Synonym: Chase's Golden (2).

H. L. Leland of Bangerville mentioned Chase's Golden as one of the varieties extensively sold in the days of the "iron-clad" craze. Apparently it has made little impression for we do not find it mentioned elsewhere.

CHENANGO.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1876: 120; (2) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 212; (3) Ib: 255; (4) Ib., 1893: 132; (5) M.P.S. 1894: 19; (6) Ib., 1896: 26; (7) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 69; (8) M.P.S. 1901: 76; (9) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 177; (10) Ragan; (11) Beach: II, 33; (12) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 149; (13) Appendix, 1910.

Synonyms: Chenango Strawberry (5); Chenango Strawberries (6); Sherwood's Favorite (1).

In the fruit census of 1876, Sherwood's Favorite was eighth on the list of one grower. It has appeared at various times in the exhibitions of the Maine Pomological Society and was given a fair recommendation by

Munson for southern Maine (4). It has been rather badly infested by trypan (2)(9). Tested at Orono, it did not survive the hard winter of 1906-7 (12). It is doubtful if this apple is needed in Maine.

CHERRYFIELD.

References: (2) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 121; (1) M.P.S. 1905: 49.

Synonym: Collins.

We quote the following from Munson (2): "A chance seedling on the farm of the late Wyman B. Collins, Cherryfield, Maine, about fifty years ago. Original tree still standing; tree vigorous, hardy, spreading and productive. Fruit large, roundish conical, yellowish green, washed and splashed on the sunny side with crimson; stem medium, stout, inserted in a moderately deep, flaring, regular cavity; basin small, irregular; calyx closed; flesh greenish white, crisp, tender, fine grained, mild acid. Good. Season, November to February. Mr. David W. Campbell of Cherryfield, Maine, who sends this apple, writes that it has been extensively grafted into all kinds of apple trees in the vicinity of Cherryfield and that it proves hardy, a good bearer and of excellent quality.

It is a favorite variety in that locality. Under ordinary conditions it keeps through January and

has been kept in good condition until April. The variety is known locally as Collins because of its original home. The name, however, is already in use for a variety originating in Arkansas; hence the change indicated. Promising".

Chestnut.

References:(1) M.F. Nov. 11, 1871; (2) Ragan.

An apple of the above name was exhibited at the Denmark Town Fair in 1871 (1). We are unable to say whether this is the Chestnut quoted by Ragan in the Magazine of Horticulture for 1835, as a synonym of Chatinque.

CHILDS.

References:- (1) Downing's Appendix (cited by 3); (2) M.P.S. 1877: 117; (3) Ragan; (4) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 117.

Ragan describes this apple as follows: "Origin, Maine. Form, roundish oblate; size, large; color, yellow with red stripes; flavor, sweet; use, dessert; season, medium" (3).

It was exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1877 by Joseph Taylor of Belgrade (2). Munson mentioned it among the varieties now obsolete.

CLUSTER GREENING.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1883: 377.

Concerning this apple, Calvin Chamberlain of Foxcroft wrote as follows: "Grafted (some time between

1810 and 1814) in the nursery of Samuel Chamberlain of Foxcroft. Scions brought from his native place, Charlton, Massachusetts. The name was derived from its habit of giving several apples to each set of blossoms. A nice winter fruit but it was not continued beyond the first few grafted trees".

COGSWELL.

References: (1) M.F. June 28, 1849; (2) Baker: 245; (3) Ragan; (4) Downing: 75; (5) Beach: I, 98.

Synonym: Cogswell (2).

This apple was briefly described in the Maine Farmer in 1845 and was recommended by Baker for Maine in 1866. We have no direct evidence of its being grown in the state.

COLE QUINCE.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850: 319; (2) M.F. Oct. 13, 1854; (3) M.F. Sept. 13, 1855; (4) M.F. Oct. 4, 1855; (5) Cole: 99; (6) Downing: 130; (7) M.F. Oct. 26, 1872; (8) Ag. Me. 1872: I, 412; (9) M.P.S. 1874: 120; (10) Ib., 1876: 120; (11) Ib.: 144; (12) Ib., 1879: 9; (13) Ag. Me. 1882: 314; (14) Ag. Me. 1883: 308; (15) Ib., 1885: 476; (16) M.P.S. 1889: 137; (17) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (18) Ragan; (19) Beach; (20) Me. Exp. p. 1907: 130; (21) A.P.S. Cat. 1909; (22) Appendix, 1910.

Synonyms: Cole's Quince (5); Cole (18); Turn-off Lane (?), (18).

Two varieties have been grown under that name (15). The name has been given locally in Franklin county to the Russell, another native apple. The two are, however, distinct (16). The true Cole's Quince

is one of the four apples originating in Maine now listed in the catalog of the American Pomological Society (21). The earliest information we have is in the proceedings of the Oxford County Agricultural Society (1) when it is mentioned as follows:

"Native of Cornish. Large, juicy, pleasant, sub-acid, and first rate for cooking. Good grower and constant bearer. Requires strong soil. Good July to September".

It is described in the Maine Farmer of 1855 as a quick and strong grower and a profuse bearer in alternate years; a good apple for cooking, as it cooks quickly and easily but is rather tart. It ripens in September (3). "It has never been widely disseminated in this state, yet where grown is popular for its high quality and for its hardiness"(9).

It appears in our record occasionally from scattered points, ranging from Orono to Cumberland (13) (14). Munson listed it in his catalog of fruits for Maine as a good apple for southern Maine, but did not place it among the leaders (17). It is still grown sporadically in the state (22). We append Munson's account of this apple, which he lists as Quince, following Beach's nomenclature:-

"Origin, Cornish, Maine, on farm of Captain Henry Cole, about sixty years ago. Tree vigorous, spreading, hardy, productive and comes into bearing early. Fruit

large, oblate conical, ribbed, bright yellow or occasionally brownish in the sun; stem short, in a narrow, deep basin; flesh white, tender, juicy, aromatic, pleasant sub-acid. Very good. August and September. A very good variety for home use. Not extensively grown for commercial purposes because of its season of maturity" (20).

It is well spoken of by Beach (19) and is grown to a limited extent in New York. It is also described by Cole (5) and Downing (6). Elliott confused it with the Coxe Quince.

Collins.

Synonym of Cherryfield.

We have no record of the Arkansas Collins having been grown in the state.

COLTON.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (2) Ragan; (3) Beach: I, 37; (4) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

In Munson's catalog he classed Colton as a new and promising variety for northern Maine (1). We have no direct evidence of its having been grown in the state, however.

COLUMBUS.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1876: 21; (2) Ragan.

A native fruit, originating in Belgrade, described as large and red. We have no further information con-

cerning it. It may or may not be the Columbus Red of Ragan.

COLVERT.

References: (1) M.F. Mar. 27, 1862; (2) M.P.S. 1878: 12; (3) Ib., 1879: 12; (4) Ag. Me. 1884: 377; (5) Ib., 1885: 469; (6) Ib., 1886: II, 72; (7) Me. Exp. F. 1889: 211; (8) M.P.S. 1894: 18; (9) Ragan; (10) Beach: II, 38;

Colvert was advertised in 1862 by Gilbreth's nursery at Kendall's Mills (1) and it has been exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society occasionally since 1878. It has not brought as good prices as other apples (4), and has never achieved much prominence. It is described as flourishing in Washington county (5). It was tried and discarded in Hallowell (6).

CONGRESS.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1874: 110; (2) Ib: 127; (3) Ragan; (4) Thomas: 696; (5) A.P.S. Cat: 1909.

This apple was described in the catalog of the Maine Pomological Society for 1874 and recommended for central Maine. Elsewhere in the proceedings of the Society for the same year we find the following terse comment: "An apple very similar to President in form, color, quality and season. Where one is grown the other is not needed" (2). Further than this we have no reference to this variety in the state.

Connecticut.

Synonym of Golden Ball.

CONY.

Reference: (1) M.F. Apr. 12, 1855.

Apparently a lost variety. We quote the following, by Calvin Chamberlain of Foxcroft: "A good winter apple. I cut scions from a tree on the Brooks farm in Medford, Massachusetts. An old and well known variety in that vicinity. Tree a rapid and hardy grower. So far as tested here, it promises well" (1). We find no other mention of this variety in Maine.

COOKING RED.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1883: 311; (2) Ragan.

R. H. Gardiner of Gardiner exhibited an apple of this name at the Maine Pomological Society meeting in 1883. This may possibly be identical with the Cook Red of Ragan, a South Carolina apple, or it may be a local variety.

COOPER MARKET.

References: (2) M.F. July 22, 1871; (1) Downing: 130; (3) M.P.S. 1877: 87; (4) Ag. Me. 1884: 369; (5) M.P.S. 1886: 82; (6) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (7) M.P.S. 1896: 35; (8) Ragan; (9) Beach: I, 100.

Synonym: Cooper's Market (3).

We have a record of this apple being set in 1866 in Hallowell (2). Later, the same grower, in weeding out unprofitable apples, discarded this one (5). It has been grown elsewhere to a limited extent (3)(7). In

1884 the committee of the Maine Pomological Society on new fruits commented on it briefly as follows:

"Late keeper and good for cooking. Cannot be recommended as we already have enough of that class" (4).

Munson gave it a limited recommendation (6). It appears to be now practically obsolete.

Coreless.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1876: 133.

Rolfe has been grown in Penobscot county under the name of Coreless.

CORN APPLE.

Reference: (1) M.F. Feb. 6, 1845.

The only reference to this apple is one indicating that it was grown to a limited extent by David Longfellow of Winthrop in the forties.

CORNISH GILLIFLOWER.

Reference: (1) M.F. Jan. 6, 1853.

We have no evidence that this apple has been grown in Maine. The name appears to have been given to Black Gilliflower.

Court of Wyck.

Synonym of Wick.

CRAFTS' APPLE.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1853: 401.

An unidentified apple was exhibited at the Oxford County Agricultural Society in 1852. It was grown in Paris at that time.

CRACKER.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1878: 12; (2) Downing: 132.

Cracker was exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society by H. True of South Turner in 1878. This may be the Cracking Apple of Downing.

CRANBERRY.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1873: 115; (2) Pagan; (3) Beach: II, 43.

An apple called Cranberry, described as very pretty, bright red, rather small, pleasant flavor, hardy and prolific, was exhibited at the meeting of the Maine Pomological Society in 1873 by R. Stuart of Palmyra. This may have been the Cranberry Pippin of Beach. Pagan lists a Cranberry apple, a native of Georgia; we doubt if they are identical.

CRIMSON BEAUTY.

References: (1) Pagan; (2) Beach: II, 196; (3) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 149.

Scions of this variety received from George L. McCabe of North Bangor in 1904 were topworked on a Russian variety in the experimental orchard at Orono (3). They bore fruit in 1907. Munson wrote of this variety as follows:

"A promising, early, hardy sort, largely grown in Aroostook county and in New Brunswick. Of good quality and high color; early as Yellow Transparent". This appears to be the Scarlet Pippin of Beach.

CROSS.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 73; (2) Ib., 1902: 87; (3) Ib: 95; (4) Ragan; (5) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

A tree bearing this name was tested in the experimental orchard at Orono with the Russian apples. There is some doubt as to whether it is correctly named.

CROWNINSHIELD.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850, cir; (2) Ragan.

Synonyms: Crowninshield Sweet (2); Crowingshield's Sweet (?), (1).

A fruit grower of Bangor exhibited, at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1852, specimens of an apple called Crowningshield's Sweet. This was probably the Crowninshield which Ragan cites from the Magazine of Horticulture for 1841.

CUMBERLAND.

References: M.P.S. 1878: 12; (2) Ragan.

Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society meeting in 1878 by J. Wilson, Cumberland, Maine. Elliott lists a Cumberland apple from Pennsylvania but we are inclined to think from the identity of name of apple and

place that this was a local variety.

CUMMINGS APPLE.

References: (1) M.F. Jan. 3, 1850; (2) M.F. Jan. 1, 1852; (3) M.F. Feb. 9, 1854.

An apple grown in Mercer about 60 years ago and described as "large, whitish, conical, slightly ribbed; pleasant sub-acid taste; bears every year, and hardy" (2). It was said to resemble Gravenstein but to keep through the winter (3). The name was given as a temporary name but we are unable to identify this apple with any other.

DAISY.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1892: 51; (2) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 73; (3) Ragan.

This variety was tried at Orono and at Perham in Aroostook county but we find no record of its behavior.

DANVERS.

References: (1) Manning: 60; (2) Kenrick: 66; (3) M.F. Mar. 21, 1844; (4) M.F. Nov. 11, 1847; (5) Hort. March, 1848: 46; (6) Proc. 2nd Cong. Fruit Growers, 1849: 91; (7) Goodrich: 68; (8) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 840, cir; (9) Ib., 1853: 155; (10) Elliott: 74; (11) Hort., 1855: Mar., 106; (12) M.F. Apr. 12, 1855; (13) Ag. Me. 1856: 106; (14) Cole: 125; (15) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (16) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863; (17) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (18) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (19) Downing: 133; (20) M.F. Nov. 8, 1873; (21) M.P.S. 1874: 44; (22) Ib., 1876: 120; (23) Ib.: 144; (24) Ib., 1879: 9; (25) Ag. Me. 1882: 412; (26) Ib., 1884: 380; (27) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (28) Ragan; (29) Beach: I, 103; (30) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonyms: Danvers Winter Sweet (21); Danvers Sweet (9). Epsy Sweeting (4).

This apple originated in Danvers, Massachusetts, and was introduced by Manning about 1830 (2). It was exhibited

before the Maine Pomological Society in 1847 by the Messrs. Taber, nurserymen of Vassalboro' (4). This variety was pretty well known in Bangor and Dexter about the same time (5)(6)(8) and was being planted in York county (9). In 1856 it was one of eleven varieties recommended for general use by the Maine Pomological Society (13). About that time it was being grown in Foxcroft (12).

In 1863 a census of fruit growers showed that next to Tolman, Danvers was the favorite winter sweet apple (18). In 1876 the catalog of the Maine Pomological Society remarked concerning Danvers: "Not very popular; superseded by other varieties" (23). It is still grown more or less throughout the state from Bangor south but is not of commercial importance.

Danvers was frequently mentioned as hardy and thrifty (16)(26), and has been said by some to give best results in strong, rich loam (19). It has been recommended by some for baking (21) and as a dessert and market apple (27). Some have found difficulty in keeping the apple (26) but the season generally lasts until March (21).

Though the apple maggot is usually confined to early fruit, it infests Danvers, probably because of the sweetness (25). The good things to be said about the apple are that the tree is hardy, a good grower, uniformly productive and abundant bearer; that the fruit is good (for a sweet apple) and keeps well (16).

DAVENPORT'S PEARMAIN.

Reference: M.F. Apr. 22, 1847.

Originated by C. Davenport, one of the pioneers in Monmouth (?). Its fruit is sour and in the fall quite tart - keeps well - is good for all culinary purposes and excellent for a table fruit in winter when mellow" (1).

DAY (OF MAINE).

References: (1) Gurney's Northwestern Pomology, 1894; (2) Ragan.

Gurney mentions an apple received from R. N. Day and said to be "extensively grown in Maine" (1). Ragan's description of the Day apple is as follows: "Obconical, medium large, greenish yellow, tough, sub-acid, very good, medium season" (2). We know nothing concerning this apple though its name is strikingly similar to Dayton, another Maine apple; but the descriptions do not tally exactly.

DAYTON.

References: (1) M.F. May 18, 1872; (2) Rural New Yorker, 1872 (cited by 8); (3) M.F. Oct. 5, 1872; (4) M.F. Oct. 10, 1872; (5) Ag. Me. 1883: 345; (6) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211; (7) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 117; (8) Ragan.

Synonyms: Hailey (3); Haley (8);.

This apple originated in the orchard of Mr. Peletiah Hailey of Topsham, as early as 1847 (1)(3). It is described as follows: "Tree very thrifty and hardy and

an abundant yielder of fruit annually. Scions will yield fruit one year after insertion in limbs of fruit bearing trees and flourish well in young or old trees.* * * * *

Hailey yields the most abundantly of any variety in my orchard; it is a fall apple and its flavor is the best about the first of October " (3). It was grown to a limited extent around Brunswick (1)(3)(4).

This apple was still known as late as 1889 around Brunswick (6). The flavor was described as pleasant tart (5). The descriptions given in the Rural New Yorker and in Downing do not exactly correspond in regard to the season to those above mentioned but all probably concern the same apple. It was listed by Munson among the obsolete varieties (7).

DEACON.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1890: II, 14.

Two exhibitors showed fruit of this variety at the 1890 exhibition of the Maine Pomological Society. We are unable to identify it.

DEANE.

References: (1) M.F. Feb. 4, 1858; (2) M.F. Dec. 8, 1859; (3) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863; (4) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (5) M.F. June 19, 1869; (6) M.F. Feb. 17, 1872; (7) M.F. Apr. 13, 1872; (8) Ag. Me. 1872: I, 83; (9) Ib: 414; (10) M.P.S. 1874: 44; (11) Ib: 110; (12) Ib: 125; (13) M.P.S. 1875: 126; (14) Ib., 1876: 63; (15) Ib: 120; (16) Ib., 1877: 133; (17) Ib., 1879: 9; (18) Ag. Me. 1884: 379; (19) Ib., 1885: 476; (20) M.P.S. 1887: 15; (21) Ib., 1888: 115; (22) Ib: 130; (23) Ib., 1900: 17; (24) Ragan; (25) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 177; (26) Ib., 1907: 121; (27) Thomas: 697; (28) Appendix, 1910.

Synonym: Nine Ounce (3).

Deane was first brought to notice by a member of the Board of Agriculture from Franklin county, who exhibited it at a meeting of the Board in 1858 (1) under the name of Nine Ounce. A year later it was exhibited under the name of Deane at the Franklin County Agricultural Society (2). In 1863, it was presented at the Board of Agriculture by a member from Phillips, and briefly described as follows: "Origin, Farmington; fall fruit, very delicious; tree hardy, very prolific and a great bearer; sometimes called Nine Ounce Apple" (3).

Ascribing the origin of this apple to Farmington is not borne out by later testimony. Z. A. Gilbert, in 1874, gave its origin as on the farm of Cyrus Deane, in Temple. In 1874 the catalog of the Maine Pomological Society spoke of it as popular in Franklin county and "proving well in other sections of the state". Some fine samples grown at Orono and Bath, proving that it can accommodate itself to a wide latitude. A valuable acquisition to our list of native apples (12).

At the same time it was classed as one of the leading varieties in Piscataquis county (16) and it received recommendations from a number of growers in the fruit census of 1876 (15). It has remained popular, because of its fine quality, to the present day, being recommended by some in a small census conducted by the writer in 1910. It has been grown over a large section of the state, from Orono

and Dexter southward, and is recommended as hardy (3) (5). Furthermore, testimony seems to agree that it is productive (3) (19). It has been of considerable importance as an apple for the local market (12)(13)(26).

Its season has been variously reported, the Maine Pomological Society catalog for 1874 limiting it to September and October, with the qualification that it keeps well into winter when grown in the northern part of the state (12). Two years later the Society's catalog gave the season as November (14). Still others report that it will keep till February (5). Munson gave the season as September and October (26), which is probably the ordinary limit. "Like other varieties of this season, however, it is subject to the ravages of the trype-ta" (26).

The good points of this apple are that it handles well in packing, is well shaped, has good size and a good general appearance (18) and it is of the best quality (22). The tree is of a low, spreading habit, regular and a good bearer (9)(26).

Munson thus describes the fruit: "Medium, oblate or roundish conical, sometimes a little angular and flattened at the base; skin whitish shaded and obscurely splashed and mottled with red, with numerous yellowish dots; stem short, small, inserted in a rather large, greenish cavity; calyx closed; basin medium, slightly corrugated; flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy, with a sprightly vinous or sub-acid flavor; September

and October" (26).

DEARBORN GREENING.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1854: 228.

Exhibited in 1854 at the Fair of the South Kennebec Agricultural Society, from Gardiner. Some weighed over a pound each (1). We cannot identify this apple.

Delaware Red Winter.

Synonym of Lawver.

DELICIOUS.

References: (1) Ragan; (2) A.P.S. Cat. 1909; (3) Stark Yr. Bk., 1910: 40; (4) Ib., 1911: 45; (5) Ib: 50.

This is one of the newer varieties introduced by the Stark Brothers, a nursery firm. It is being grown here and there in the state and is reported as hardy in Hancock county and in Cumberland county (4) and is recommended by the Stark Brothers for Maine in preference to some of their other leading varieties (5). It has been grown in the state hardly long enough or extensively enough to justify any predictions as to its future here.

DERBY PIPPIN.

Reference: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211.

An apple reported by the Maine Experiment Station as sparingly infested by the trybeta. It is described as a sub-acid, winter apple. This may be the Derby or Derby Seeknofurther of Vermont mentioned by Ragan.

DETROIT RED.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 818, cir; (2) Cole: 115; (3) Downing: 134; (4) M.P.S. 1874: 112; (5) Ib., 1875: 128; (6) Ib., 1896: 35; (7) Ragan; (8) Beach: II, 46;.

Synonym: Grand Sachem(5).

This apple has been grown to a limited extent under the name Grand Sachem. It was fairly well known around Bangor in 1850 (1). It has not borne out its good reputation elsewhere. The Maine Pomological Society catalog for 1874 remarks of it, "Large, poor. Showy, but quality not good enough to be propagated (4). Grown more in Lincoln county than elsewhere" (5).

There is some doubt regarding the identity of Black Detroit and Red Detroit but we have followed Beach, who considers Red Detroit as a very variable apple, thus giving rise to a supposition of two varieties. Detroit Red was grown to a limited extent as late as 1896 (6) but could be struck from the list and not missed.

DIANA.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 201; (2) Ib., 211;

Specimens of this apple were sent to the Experiment Station by C. S. Pope of Manchester (1). They were described as sparingly infested by trypana. Sub-acid, autumn (2). This apple is not listed in Ragan and we find no further mention of it elsewhere.

DOCTOR.

References: (1) Thacher: 124; (2) Kenrick: 59; (3)

Ag. Me. 1850-3: 830, cir; (4) Downing: 211; (5) M.P.S. 1877: 23; (6) Ib., 1901: 76; (7) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 89; (8) Ib: 95; (9) Ragan; (10) Beach: I, 107; (11) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 149; (12) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonym: Newby (7)(9).

This Pennsylvania apple has been grown to a limited extent in Maine. It appeared first at the Bangor Horticultural Society exhibition in 1851 and 1852, when it was shown from Orrington and Glenburn. It has been grown sporadically (5)(6). It was tested at Orono and was well thought of by Munson who considered it a promising variety (7). In some experiments on storage of apples, Doctor kept well until the close of the test in the latter part of March (8).

DOCTOR BROOKS'.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1852: 401.

Exhibited before the Oxford County Agricultural Society in 1852 from Paris. No further record.

Doctor Noyes.

Synonym of Noyes.

DOMINIE.

References: (1) Cole: 131; (2) Downing: 135; (3) M.P.S. 1878: 12; (4) Ragan; (5) Beach: I, 109; (6) A. P. S. Cat. 1909.

Exhibited at the 1878 meeting of the Maine Pomological Society, by W. P. Atherton, Hallowell. No further record.

DOWNING.

References: (1) Downing: 136; (2) M.F. Apr. 22, 1871; (3) Pagan.

A writer in the Maine Farmer reports that an apple of this name stands the winters at Caribou and "lives to the very terminal bud" (2). We are unable to identify this apple positively.

Downs' Somerset.

Synonym of Somerset.

DRAP D' OR. (OF FRANCE).

References: (1) Manning: 48; (2) Kenrick: 60; (3) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 830, cir; (4) Ib., 1852: 401; (5) M.F. Apr. 19, 1855; (6) Pagan.

We have record of this apple being grown in Greenwood, Oxford county (4), in Foxcroft (5) and in Bangor (3), but these instances were all before 1860. Since that time we have no record of its being grown.

Duchess.

Synonym of Oldenburg.

Duchess of Oldenburg.

Synonym of Oldenburg.

DUCHESS SEEDLINGS NOS. 4 AND 8.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1892: 51; (2) Ib, 1896: 83; (3) Ib., 1902: 83.

These seedlings of Oldenburg were tried at Perham. Munson, in 1902, spoke of them as promising but not fully tried.

DUDLEY.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1888: 111; (2) Ib: 115; (3) Ib., 1889: 156; (4) Ib., 1890: 14; (5) Ib: 73; (6) Ib: 128; (7) Me. Exp. R. 1891: 97; (8) A.P.S. 1891: 135; (9) Rept. Pomologist, U.S. D.A. 1891; (10) M.P.S. 1892: 7; (11) Ib: 10; (12) Ib: 184; (13) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (14) M.P.S. 1894: 84; (15) Ib., 1895: 25; (16) Ib: 75; (17) A.P.S. 1895: 34; (18) M.P.S. 1899: 35; (19) Ib., 1901: 76; (20) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 83; (21) Ib: 91; (22) Ib: 95; (23) M.P.S. 1902: 128; (24) Ragan; (25) Beach: II, 48; (26) M.P.S. 1906: 40; (27) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 122; (28) Transactions Wisconsin State Hort. Soc. 1908: XI; (29) Ib: 109; (30) A.P.S. Cat. 1909; (31) Appendix, 1910.

Synonyms: Dudley Winter (13); Dudley's Winter (10); North Star (erroneously), (14).

Dudley originated as a seedling of Duchess of Oldenburg, planted about 1877 on the farm of J. W. Dudley, Castle Hill, Aroostook county (1).

It was first mentioned in the report of the committee on new fruits to the Maine Pomological Society in 1888 (1) and received a gratuity from that Society in September, 1889 (3). Specimens of the fruit were sent to Chase Brothers' nursery in 1888 and in 1890 the variety began to be widely distributed (7). It was sold by nurserymen under the name of North Star (21). The name was subsequently withdrawn, however, in favor of another variety to which the name had been earlier applied and the apple is now known as Dudley or Dudley Winter.

This variety is being extensively grown in Aroostook county (18) (31). It is also rather prominent in Wisconsin, being recommended for planting in commercial orchards in the state (28), and is usually found on exhibi-

tion at the Northern Wisconsin State Fair (29). It is being propagated by nurserymen in Wisconsin.

As above indicated, the Dudley is being grown over a wide range of territory. In hardiness, it equals Oldenburg (5). It is highly recommended for growing in cold regions but becomes a fall apple, even at Orono (27), and therefore of little use.

Munson gave its season as "prime in January and February, but may be kept until first of April" (14). It is the longest keeping of all apples grown in Aroostook, and is, therefore, valuable for that region (5). For the reason just given, and furthermore because the tree is sturdier than Oldenburg and does not split (1), and still further, because it at least equals Oldenburg in hardiness, early bearing and size (5), it will probably become one of the standard varieties in the colder regions, not only in Maine but elsewhere. We append Munson's description (27):

"Tree very vigorous, spreading, hardy and productive, with large, luxuriant foliage. Fruit large, roundish oblong, greenish yellow, washed and splashed with crimson; stem medium, inserted in a deep cavity; calyx partly open, basin large; flesh yellowish, crisp, breaking, rather coarse, prisk sub-acid; good to very good. September to January - later in Aroostook county." Beach gives a more detailed description (25).

DUMELOW.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850, cir; (2) Ragan; (3) Beach: I, 112.

Synonym: Wellington (2).

An apple named Wellington was exhibited before the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1852, by a fruit grower at Bangor. This was probably Dumelow. We find no further mention of it.

Dutchess.

Synonym of Oldenburg.

DYER.

References: (1) Kenrick: 60; (2) Elliott: 67; (3) M.P.S. 1876: 63; (4) Ib: 148; (5) Ib., 1886: 10; (6) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (7) M.P.S. 1900: 16; (8) Ragan; (9) Beach: II, 49; (10) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonym: Pomme Royal (3).

This Rhode Island apple is listed in the catalog of the Maine Pomological Society in 1876 as Pomme Royal, with Dyer as synonym. It was recommended at that time as follows: "When well grown, has few equals. Very tender, crisp and juicy, with remarkably rich, aromatic flavor. Requires high cultivation and thrives best in a warm, sheltered situation. Should be well ripened on tree. Quality poor, unless well grown. October (3) and recommended for amateurs" (4). It was recommended by Munson in his catalog of fruits for Maine (6) as among the "good but not best" apples. Premiums have been awarded on this apple with considerable regularity by the Maine Pomological Society; but in eleven years of awards,

the premiums have gone to two men. It is doubtful if this apple would be today written into a list of apples for Maine.

Early Astrachan.

Reference: (1) M.F. Feb. 17, 1872.

This name was given to an apple recommended in Franklin county. We consider it in all probability a synonym of Red Astrachan.

Early Bough.

Synonym of Bough.

Early Flushing.

Reference: (1) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844.

Advertised in the catalog of D. Taber, nurseryman of Vassalboro'. We consider it a lost synonym but of what variety we are unable to say.

EARLY HARVEST.

References: (1) Thacher: 132; (2) Manning: 45; (3) Kenrick: 57; (4) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (5) M.F. Mar. 19, 1846; (6) M.F. Sept. 9, 1847; (7) Hort., Mar. 1848: 46; (8) Ag. Me. 1850: 319; (9) Goodrich: 55; (10) M.F. Apr. 8, 1852; (11) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 819; (12) M.F. Apr. 13, 1854; (13) Elliott: 84; (14) M.F. Mar. 15, 1855; (15) M.F. Apr. 12, 1855; (16) Cole: 97; (17) M.F. May 16, 1861; (18) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (19) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (20) Baker: 245; (21) Ag. Me. 1867: I, 147; (22) Downing: 74; (23) Ag. Me. 1872: I, 83; (24) M.P.S. 1874: 118; (25) Ag. Me. 1874: I, 211; (26) M.P.S. 1876: 63; (27) Ib: 65; (28) Ib: 120; (29) Ib: 130; (30) Ib: 144; (31) Ib., 1877: 130; (32) Ag. Me. 1885: 462; (33) Ib: 476; (34) M.P.S. 1888: 115; (35) Ib: 130; (36) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211; (37) Ib., 1893: 132; (38) Ragan; (39) Beach: II, 50; (40) A.P.S. Cat. 1909; (41) Appendix, 1910.

Synonyms: Barn Apple (?), (19); Early Harvey (10); Prince Early Harvest (14); Yellow Harvest (10).

"Early Harvest has been known in cultivation for more than one hundred years. Its origin is unknown, but it is supposed to have originated in America".

This variety was introduced into Maine as early as 1830 by a nurseryman of East Winthrop, under the name of Yellow Harvest (5), was advertised under its true name in 1844 by nurserymen in Vassalboro' and Augusta (4), was classed among the twelve best varieties by Ephraim Goodale of Orrington in 1848, and was also recommended at the same time by growers in Bangor, Dexter and Hampden (7).

In the fruit census of 1863 this was ranked fifth in the list of summer apples (19). It is still grown to some extent for home use but is of no real importance in commercial fruit growing today. It has been grown for various purposes. In Oxford county in 1850 its chief recommendation, seemingly, was its good cooking quality (8). The Maine Pomological Society in 1874 recommended it for home and market (24). About that time it occasionally brought \$1.50 per bushel (27).

Kenrick gave the season for Massachusetts as the last of July (3). The Maine Pomological Society catalog gave the season as the "end of July and August" (24). It is reported as requiring high cultivation, without which the fruit is inferior (24); and it has not been considered a very vigorous grower in Maine (24).

Sometimes this variety suffers severely from apple scab (5)(24).

Its season makes it peculiarly liable to the attack of trypana (36). To recommend it, it has the following good qualities: varied uses, good quality and the fact that it is the earliest apple worthy of cultivation (2), (15).

Early Harvey.

Synonym of Early Harvest.

EARLY JOE.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 857, cir; (2) W.F. Sept. 27, 1855; (3) M.F. May 16, 1861; (4) Downing: 76; (5) Ragan; (6) Beach: II, 52.

This apple is of interest chiefly because it originated on the ^{same} farm as Northern Spy (6). It has not had the success of that variety, however. It was grown around Bangor in a small way, in 1852, six years after its first recorded description (1)(5). It was advertised by Gilbreth's nursery, Kendall's Mills, Maine, in 1861 (3). With that, its recorded history in this state comes to a close.

EARLY ORANGE.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1877: 20.

Exhibited at the meeting of the Maine Pomological Society in 1876 from East Poland. "Origin Poland. Better for cooking than Porter, because the flavor is more distinct. It does not lose its taste in cooking. It is

hardy and a good bearer".

EARLY PENNOCK.

References: (1) Elliott: 131; (2) Cole: 104; (3) Downing: 137; (4) M.P.S. 1874: 44; (5) Ib: 126; M.P.S. 1876: 120; (7) Ib: 144; (8) Ragan; (9) Beach: II, 53.

Early Pennock has been very little grown in this state, though it has been liked when it has been grown (4). It has been grown more in Aroostock county than elsewhere in the state (5). Downing places the season as the last of August and September. The Maine Pomological Society catalog gives the season as middle of September and continuing a month (5). It adds the following commendation, "Holds to tree till ripe. * * * * One of the best dessert apples grown. Tree a good grower and a great bearer. In every way desirable. One of the most popular in the market where known" (5) (7).

Early Pippin.

Reference: (1) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844.

One of about one hundred and fifty varieties in the nursery catalog of D. Taber, Vassalboro'. We are unable to identify this apple but think it might possibly have been a synonym of Summer Pippin.

Early Red.

Synonym of Margaret.

Early Red Margaret.

Synonym of Margaret.

Early Red Streak.

Synonym of Harvest Red Streak.

EARLY RUSSET.

References: (1) M.F. Feb. 11, 1847; (2) M.F. Nov. 15, 1849.

Exhibited in November, 1849, at a meeting of the Maine Pomological Society by J. H. Hartwell, Augusta. We quote the following: "Of good size but not generally known or cultivated in this neighborhood. In season from November to January and bears well in alternate years. Is probably the Golden Russet of some catalogs. Is not the variety known by that name here" (2). This was certainly not the Hunt Russet, as Hartwell was growing that two years earlier and knew it as Hunt Russet (2).

Early Russian.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1890: 73; (2) Ib., 1899: 35; (3) Ragan.

An apple of this name was tried and discarded by James Nutting of Perham, Aroostook county. We have no record of its source.

EARLY SCARLET.

References: (1) A.P.S. 1885: 130 (?); (2) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (3) Ib., 1902: 83; (4) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

This apple, favorably known in New Brunswick about 1885, was listed by Munson in 1893 as a new and promis-

ing variety for northern Maine (2). In 1902 Munson commented on it as follows: "Especially recommended for general cultivation in northern Maine. Of Astrachan type. Good" (3).

EARLY STRAWBERRY.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1856: 108; (2) Cole: 101; (3) M.F. May 16, 1861; (4) M.P.S. 1874: 121; (5) M.P.S. 1876: 144; (6) M.P.S. 1879: 9; (7) Ag. Me. 1887: II, 15; (8) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; .

Early Strawberry has been grown over a rather wide range in the state. It first appeared in our record in the vicinity of Lagrange where it was one of the leading varieties in 1856 (1). The Maine Pomological Society catalog for 1874 said of it: "Fruit rather small for market but is a most excellent dessert fruit. Goodale says it is too tender for Maine, yet it is well recommended by others who are fruiting it in central and southern parts of the state. It cannot be recommended for the extreme northern section" (4). The name has been used for other apples to some extent and though premiums were offered on this variety for a considerable time by the Maine Pomological Society, they were rarely awarded. Munson gave the variety a qualified recommendation for southern Maine.

EARLY STRIPE.

Reference: (1) M.F. Apr. 8, 1852.

An unidentified apple recommended by N. Foster of

Gardiner, as a fall fruit for home use.

EARLY SWEET.

I.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850, cir; (2) Ragan.

An apple called Early Sweet was exhibited from Hampden at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1852. We are inclined to think that this was the Hightop Sweet, although the name is so lacking in character that it might be applied to countless varieties.

II.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 73; (2) Ib., 1902: 83; (3) Ragan.

A Russian variety tested at Orono. In 1902 Munson commented on it: "Not sufficiently tried".

Early Sweeting.

Reference: M.F. Nov. 21, 1844.

This name appears in the catalog of Taber's nursery at Vassalboro' in 1844. Probably a synonym of Hightop Sweet.

Early Sweet Bough.

Synonym of Bough.

EARLY SWEET QUINCING.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 845, cir.

Exhibited from Glenburn at the Bangor Horticultural

Society in 1851 and 1852. We are unable to identify this apple but think it may be the same as Sweet Quincing.

Early Transparent.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1889: 46; (2) Appendix, 1910.

This apple was discussed by Dr. Hoskins of Newport, Vermont, among other iron-clad apples (1). It is recommended as first in the list for home use by one grower in Mechanics Falls. We incline to the belief that this is a synonym of Yellow Transparent.

EARLY WINTER.

Reference: (1) M.F. Apr. 8, 1852.

Recommended by N. Foster of Gardiner as a fall fruit for home use (1). With this meager information, we are unable to identify it.

EATON.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (2) M.F. Nov. 7, 1868; (3) M.P.S. 1896: 35.

Synonym: Eaton's Seedling (1).

An apple called Eaton's Seedling received some recommendation as a fall apple in the fruit census of 1863 (1). It was exhibited at the State Agricultural Society in 1868 by J. Carrier of Waldoboro' and described as a "native of Lincoln county. Very delicate texture and rich flavor. Tree hardy, thrifty and productive" (2). At the Maine Pomological Society exhibition in 1896 an ap-

ple called Eaton was exhibited, again from Waldoboro' (3). We are inclined to consider these two names as referring to the same apple and have chosen the simpler name as the head name.

EMERY.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1853: 403; (2) M.F. Aug. 16, 1855; (3) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 122.

Synonyms: (1) Emery Sweet (1); Emery Winter Sweet (2).

A sweet apple, received by the Maine Pomological Society, May 4th, 1849. "Size medium, globular; stem pit narrow and of medium depth; stem slender; calyx shallow; color a russet ground streaked with red and a blush on one side; flesh white, fine grained and of a rich, sweet taste; keeps till May. We are not certain what the true name of this apple is. Judge Emery obtained the grafts from the late Stephen Chase of Fryeburg. It may be an old acquaintance to some but is not known in this section. An excellent winter sweet" (1).

This name was given as a temporary one, pending possible identification (2), which seems, however, never to have been accomplished.

English Dominie.

A local synonym of Rambo.

English Golden Russet.

Synonym of Golden Russet of Western New York.

ENGLISH GREENING.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1858: II, 177.

Appeared at the Somerset Central Agricultural Society in 1858, from Bloomfield. We cannot identify it.

ENGLISH JENITON.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 820.

An apple of this name was exhibited in 1850 at the Bangor Horticultural Society from Orrington, Hampden and Bangor. This may be a perversion of English Juneating.

English Nonsuch.

Synonym of Red Canada.

English Pippin.

Synonym of Golden Reinette.

ENGLISH QUINCE.

References: (1) M.F. Feb. 16, 1860; (2) Forsyth: 51.

A grower from Norridgewock, at the Maine Pomological Society, told of grafting with this variety and getting ten bushels in the fourth year. In the sixth year he got twenty-five bushels, which he sold at fifty per cent higher than Baldwins. Though we are unable to identify this apple positively, we think it quite possible that this is the Quince apple of Forsyth.

ENGLISH RUSSET.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 860, cir; (2) Ib.,

1856: 108, cir; (3) M.F. Feb. 16, 1860; (4) M.F. Feb. 23, 1860; (5) Ag. Me. 1864: 20; (6) M.P.S. 1874: 44; (7) Ib: 47; (8) Ib., 1876: 120; (9) Ib: 130; (10) Ib: 146; (11) Ib., 1877: 130; (12) Ib., 1879: 9; (13) Ag. Me. 1882: 341; (14) Ib., 1885: 462; (15) Ib: 465; (16) Ib: 468; (17) M.P. S. 1886: 82; (18) Ib., 1890: 129; (19) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (20) M.P.S. 1894: 130; (21) Ib., 1896: 37; (22) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 178; (23) Ragan; (24) Beach: I, 118.

Synonyms: Poughkeepsie Russet (10); Golden Russet (7).

The history of this apple is so confused with that of the other russets that we do not attempt to separate it. It has been grown in many sections under the name of Golden Russet (7). The catalog of the Maine Pomological Society in 1876 describes two English Russets, one the Poughkeepsie Russet, the other "not the English Russet of the books". This latter is not as long a keeper as the Poughkeepsie Russet. The English Russet under its true name appears in our record in 1852 when it was exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society (1). Apples called English Russet have been grown over the whole central and southern portions of the state since that time and well recommended for productiveness (2).

English Summer Pearmain.

Synonym of Summer Pearmain.

ENGLISH CODLING.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 819; (2) Downing: 177; (3) Ragan.

Synonym: English Codlin (1).

This apple appears in our record but once, when it

was exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1850, from South Orrington.

English Sweet.

Synonym of Ramsdell.

Epsley Sweeting.

Synonym of Danvers.

ESOPUS.

References: (1) Thacher: 142; (2) M.F. July 17, 1838; (3) M.F. Oct. 16, 1838; (4) M.F. Mar. 21, 1844; (5) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (6) M.F. Feb. 11, 1847; (7) M.F. Aug. 12, 1847; (8) M.F. Sept. 16, 1847; (9) M.F. Apr. 18, 1850; (10) Ag. Me. 1850: 32; (11) Goodrich: 70; (12) M.F. Apr. 8, 1852; (13) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 830, cir; (14) M.F. Apr. 19, 1855; (15) M.F. May 31, 1855; (16) M. F. Feb. 14, 1856; (17) Ag. Me. 1857: 160; (18) M.F. Dec. 8, 1859; (19) Ag. Me. 1859: II, 128; (20) Cole: 129; (21) M.F. May 16, 1861; (22) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863; (23) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (24) Ag. Me. 1868: II, 68; (25) Downing: 105; (26) M.F. Apr. 13, 1872; (27) M.F. Oct. 26, 1872; (28) Ag. Me. 1872; 418; (29) M.F. June 14, 1873; (30) M.P.S. 1876: 144; (31) Ag. Me. 1882: 370; (32) Ag. Me. 1884: 370; (33) Ib., 1885: 465; (34) M.P.S. 1888: 115; (35) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211; (36) Ib., 1893: 132; (37) M.P.S. 1900: 17; (38) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 177; (39) Ragan; (40) Beach: I, 21; (41) Lewiston Journal, Nov., 1910; (42) Appendix, 1910.

Synonym: Spitzenburg (2).

Spitzenburg is said to have preceded Baldwin in Maine (14). It was exhibited at the Kennebec County Agricultural Society in 1838 and won the premium for winter apples. It was grafted extensively in Oxford county about 1842 by itinerant grafters who brought scions with them from New York (28). In 1844, it was advertised for sale by Taber's nursery (5) and by local

agents for Prince (4). In 1847 considerable trouble from fungous diseases, apparently scab and canker, was reported (8). At that time Esopus was ranked among the four leaders in the state (7); because of the propensity of growers at that time to call any winter^{red} apple a Baldwin, Esopus was frequently grown under that name (14).

The fruit census of the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1863 recommended this variety, through a few growers (23), and in 1872 it was being more or less planted (26). It was on the list of apples not recommended by the Maine Pomological Society and spoken of as follows, "Excellent but not productive enough to be recommended. Extensively tried yet not popular when profit is the test" (30). Esopus is grown more or less throughout the state at present but is hardly to be recommended as a commercial variety.

There has been some complaint as to lack of hardiness in this apple (29), some complaint as to lack of productiveness (30) and some complaint of susceptibility to trypteta (35). The chief objection, however, appears to come from the fact that Spitzenburg, as grown in Maine, is no better in quality than Baldwin, and in other respects not as good (24)(31); it fails utterly in many localities (22).

EUSTIS.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 819 ff.

Exhibited in 1850 and 1852 at the Bangor Horticul-

tural Society, from South Orrington. This is probably the Eustis cited by Pagan, a Massachusetts apple.

EVEPLASTING.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1853: 401; (2) M.F. Mar. 6, 1856.

"A native or seedling apple, which originated in the Pobbins orchard, now owned by Col. J. Fairbanks of Winthrop. A good bearer and a long keeper. Large, oblate, yellowish; stem pit broad, medium depth; calyx small, in a shallow pit; flesh white, rather dry, of a pleasant sub-acid taste. Has been kept two years. Received November, 1849" - - - From Proceedings of Maine Pomological Society (1).

EWART.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1892: 7.

An apple of this name from Farmington formed part of the Maine exhibit at Chicago in 1892. We are unable to identify it.

EXCELSIOR.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1890: 140; (2) Ib., 1896: 73; (3) Ib: 78; (4) Ib., 1902: 83; (5) Pagan; (6) Beach: II, 254.

One of Gideon's crab seedlings, tested at Orono. Munson said of it, "Very productive and good for cooking but not especially baluable save in colder parts of the state" (3). Elsewhere, he says, "Scabs badly" (4).

EXTRA LARGE GREENING.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 840, cir.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society, from South Orrington. Described as "very fine". This may refer to Rhode Island Greening.

FAIRBANKS.

References: (1) M.F. July 16, 1838; (2) M.F. Nov. 15, 1849; (3) M. F. Dec. 13, 1849; (4) Ag. Me. 1850: 320; (5) Ib., 1853: 90; (6) Ib: 398; (7) M.F. Apr. 13, 1854; (8) M.F. Mar. 22, 1855; (9) M.F. Apr. 19, 1855; (10) Cole: 108; (11) Ag. Me. 1867: I, 145; (12) Downing: 141; (13) M.P.S. 1877: 68; (14) Ib., 1878: 42; (15) Ag. Me. 1883: 311; (16) Pagan; (17) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 122; (18) Ib: 139; (19) Thomas: 309.

Fairbanks originated in Winthrop, Maine, on the farm of Elijah Fairbanks, one of the first settlers in that town. The tree was set out on the day Castine was taken by the English, during the Revolutionary War (6). It was exhibited at the Kennebec County Agricultural Society in 1838 and won the premium for best seedling apples (1).

In the early part of the nineteenth century, Fairbanks was a favorite apple in the Gardiner markets and brought \$1.00 per bushel, a high price at that time (3). By 1850 it was well known through southern Kennebec county (7). In 1853 it was voted worthy of cultivation, by the fruit committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society (5).

Specimens of the Fairbanks have been exhibited at the meetings of the state Pomological Society from time to

time but the apple may be considered obsolete today. It has never been grown to any extent outside of the region lying between Augusta, Monmouth and Winthrop. When tested in Newport, Vermont, it winter killed (14). In Kennebec county, however, it was considered hardy (6).

This apple was used for dessert and cooking, as well as for local markets (3). Its season was given variously, one account limiting it to September and October (3), another account giving the season as "September to December, but is best about November first" (6). We append Munson's description:

"Tree vigorous, hardy, upright, productive. Fruit medium, light yellow, obscurely striped with patches of russet; stem medium; cavity broad, moderately deep; flesh yellow, fine grained, juicy, sub-acid. Good" (17).

FALL.

References: (1) M.F. Apr. 8, 1852; (2) Ag. Me. 1852: 40.

An unidentified variety, or varieties, recommended for home use by N. Foster of Gardiner (1) and exhibited at the Oxford County Agricultural Society, from Greenwood, in 1852 (2).

FALLAWATER.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1878: 12; (2) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (3) M.P.S. 1896: 24; (4) Ib: 33; (5) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 69; (6) M.P.S. 1900: 40; (7) M.P.S. 1903: 71; (8) Ib., 1908: 149; (9) Appendix, 1910.

Fallowater came to Maine in the days of the "iron-

clad craze", along with Pewaukee, Gano and Mann. It was first exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1878. Its next appearance is in 1890, since which time it has been exhibited constantly. It has been reported as a fairly profitable apple (7). Though the apple has appeared frequently, it has been very little discussed. We have little or no data concerning its characteristics in this state. It is grown to some extent for commercial purposes (9).

Fall Baldwin.

References: (1) M.F. Apr. 19, 1855; (2) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192.

A local synonym of Red Nonsuch (1) and of Kilham Hill (2).

Fall Greening.

References: (1) M.F. Dec. 18, 1855; (2) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863; (3) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (4) M.P.S. 1896: 35; (5) Ragan.

Fall Greening was the name by which Fall Harvey was first known in Maine (2). Apples called Fall Greening have been exhibited from time to time at various Agricultural Fairs but we find no evidence that they were the varieties cited by Ragan.

FALL HARVEY.

References: (1) Manning: 48; (2) M.F. Sept. 9, 1847; (3) M.F. Oct. 11, 1849; (4) M.F. Nov. 15, 1849; (5) Ag. Me. 1850: 32; (6) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 708; (7) Ib: 840, cir; (8) Ib., 1853: 90; (9) Ib., 1854: 157; (10) Cole: 112; (11) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863; (12) Ag. Me. 1868: II, 68; (13)

Downing: 142; (14) M.P.S. 1874: 131; (15) Ib., 1876: 51; (16) Ib: 120; (17) Ib: 146; (18) Ib., 1886: 10; (19) Ib., 1888: 115; (20) M.P.S. 1888: 130; (21) Me. Exp. P. 1893: 132; (22) Ag. Me. 1894: I, 52; (23) M.P. S. 1900: 129; (24) M.P.S. 1902: 5; (25) Ragan; (26) Beach: II, 58; (27) M.P.S. 1905: 72; (28) Ib: 103; (29) A.P.S. Cat. 1909; (30) Appendix, 1910.

Synonyms: Fall Greening (11); Harvey (14); Harvey Greening (14).

Fall Harvey is better known in Maine under its synonym, Harvey. Our first record of the apple in this state dates from 1847, when it was exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society by J. H. Hartwell of Augusta (2). The scions had been brought by Hartwell from his boyhood home in Lincoln, Massachusetts. It appears to have been fairly well known about Augusta at that time (4). Fall Harvey was known in Bangor in 1850. It received a favorable mention in the catalog of the Maine Pomological Society in 1874 and stood high in the fruit census of 1876 (14)(16). It is today a well known apple, both for home use and for market (27) and probably ranks among the ten leading apples for commercial use.

Fall Harvey is generally considered hardy (11)(15). It has been grown as far north as Dexter and Orono and perhaps further. It seems to reach its optimum in Oxford and Franklin counties. Further south in the state, it is not so popular and not so common (14). It has been grown in the state for about all the uses to which apples may be put. It has been recommended for dessert and cooking (14), as a profitable shipping apple (15), has been found good for evaporating and canning (24), and, consid-

ering its season, is a good apple for fall markets in Boston. The catalog of the Maine Pomological Society gives its season as "last of October and later" (14). It is liked for its habit of annual bearing (15) and for the good, clear appearance of the fruit (11). Fall Harvey has been, and is, of greater relative importance in Maine than in most other sections of apple growing regions.

FALL JENNETING.

References: (1) M.F. May 16, 1861; (2) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (3) Downing: 213; (4) M.P.S. 1874: 112; (5) Ib: 126; (6) M.P.S. 1875: 126; (7) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211; (8) Ib., 1893: 132; (9) Ragan; (10) Beach: II, 59; (11) A. P. S. Cat. 1909.

Fall Jenneting was recommended by a few in the fruit census of the Bangor Horticultural Society for 1863. The Maine Pomological Society catalog for 1874 said that it was introduced with the early importation of New York trees (5). It was grown quite extensively about Lewiston (6) but though the tree was vigorous and productive, the quality of fruit was "only good" (5). It ripens about the first of October and there are better apples for that season. It has been grown to a limited extent since that time; was recommended for trial in northern Maine by Munson (8); but is little known at present.

FALL ORANGE.

References: (1) Downing: 143; (2) M.P.S. 1894: 18; (3) Ib., 1895: 18; (4) Ragan; (5) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonym: Holden Pippin (3)(4).

Fall Orange has been grown only of late years and to a very limited extent.

FALL PIPPIN.

References: (1) Thatcher: 125; (2) Kenrick: 60; (3) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (4) Ag. Me. 1852: 401; (5) Cole: 117; (6) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 184; (7) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (8) Downing: 77; (9) M.P.S. 1874: 110; (10) Ib., 1875: 126; (11) Ib., 1876: 130; (12) Ib: 146; (13) Ib., 1878: 12; (14) Ag. Me. 1885: 462; (15) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211; (16) Ib., 1893: 132; (17) M.P.S. 1896: 26; (18) Ib: 35; (19) Ragan; (20) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonyms: Philadelphia Pippin and Pound Sour, listed as synonyms of Fall Pippin, evidently denoted other varieties in Maine; see discussions under those heads. Fall Pippin has also been used erroneously as a synonym for Porter.

Fall Pippin first appears in our record in a nursery advertisement of D. Taber (3). In 1860 it was one of the most common apples in Somerset county (6). It appears sporadically in our record since that time. The catalog of the Maine Pomological Society for 1875 says of it, "Not extensively grown in the state but highly recommended by all who have grown it as an early winter apple. Further south, a fall apple; hence, the name" (10). We doubt if it is much grown at present. It has been grown over a wide range, from Bangor (7) southward. It was listed in the catalog of the Maine Pomological Society as a market apple but we doubt if it has ever been of any importance.

Fall Queen.

Synonym of Haas.

FALL SEEK-NO-FURTHER.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1877: 9; (2) Ragan.

An apple of this name was exhibited at the Maine Pomclogical Society in 1876. Beyond this we have no reference to it.

FALL SWEETING.

References: (1) M.F. Oct. 16, 1838; (2) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (3) M.F. Feb. 11, 1847; (4) Ragan.

An apple called Fall Sweeting described as "unusually large and of good flavor" was exhibited at the Fair of the Kennebec Agricultural Society in 1838 (1), and was listed in the catalog of Taber's nursery (2). Its growth has evidently been confined to Kennebec county and if it was a distinct variety it is now probably obsolete.

FALL WINE.

References: (1) Cole: 109; (2) M.F. May 16, 1861; (3) Downing: 78; (4) Ragan; (5) Beach: II, 63.

This apple was advertised for sale by Gilbreth's nursery, at Kendall's Mills. Evidently it has been little grown as we find no further reference to it (2).

FAMEUSE.

References: (1) Manning: 55; (2) Kenrick: 60; (3) Horticulturist, Mar., 1848: 46; (4) Proc. 2nd Cong. Fruit Growers, 1849: 41; (5) Goodrich: 61; (6) M.F. Apr. 15, 1852; (7) Hort., Mar., 1855: 106; (8) M.F. Sept. 13, 1855; (9) Ag. Me. 1856: 106; (10) M.F. Jan. 26, 1860; (11) M.F. Feb. 23, 1860; (12) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (13) M.F. May 16, 1861; (14) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863; (15) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (16) M.F. Feb. 4, 1864; (17) Ag. Me. 1864: I, 39;

(18) Ag. Me. 1867: I, 145; (19) M.F. Mar. 9, 1872;
 (20) M.F. Oct. 26, 1872; (21) Ag. Me. 1872: I, 86;
 (22) M.F. Jan. 25, 1873; (23) M.P.S. 1876: 51; (24)
 Ib: 120; (25) Ib: 146; (26) Ib., 1877: 9; (27) Ib: 23.
 (28) Ag. Me. 1880: 110; (29) Ib., 1881: 94 & 95;
 (30) Ib., 1882: 338; (31) Ib., 1883: 146; (32) Ib.,
 1884: 336; (33) Ib., 1885: 420; (34) Ib: 458; (35) Ib:
 459; (36) Ib: 460; (37) Ib: 462; (38) Ib: 465; (39) Ib:
 468; (40) Ib: 469; (41) Ib: 470; (42) Ib: 476; (43) M.
 P. S. 1888: 42; (44) Ib: 115; (45) Ib: 138; (46) M.P.S.
 1889: 156; (47) Ib: 165; (48) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 212;
 (49) M.P.S. 1890: 73; (50) Ib: 128; (51) M.P.S. 1891:
 79; (52) A.P.S. 1891:135; (53) M.P.S. 1892: 184; (54)
 Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (55) M.P.S. 1894: 86; (56) M.P.
 S. 1895: 234; (57) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 69; (58) M.P.S.
 1899: 35; (59) M.P.S. 1902: 46; (60) Ib: 128.
 (61) M.P.S. 1904: 31; (62) Ib: 107; (63) Me. Exp.
 R. 1904: 177; (64) Fagan; (65) Beach: II, 65; (66) Me.
 Exp. R. 1908: 149; (67) A. P.S. Cat. 1909; (68) Lew-
 iston Journal, Nov., 1910; (69) Appendix, 1910.

Synonym: Snow (37).

Fameuse has long been favorably known by Maine fruit growers and today probably seven out of ten orchards have at least a sprinkling of Fameuse. As is the case elsewhere, there seems to be distinct strains of Fameuse. Near Farmington a variety known as Winter Fameuse "keeps later by at least two months than the ordinary Fameuse. The stock came from the nurseries as Fameuse; other than this, no one has been able to give the history of this apple" (43). Winter Fameuse is more fully described under that name.

What seems to have been the common type of Fameuse was well known in Maine in 1848 (3)(4). It was one of the nine varieties recommended in 1856 by the Maine Pomological Society "as of high promise and worthy extensive trial" (9).

When the Board of Agriculture attempted some sort of standardization of apples for Maine, this apple received high commendation (10)(12). As early as 1864 it was reported as doing very well and bearing every year at Fort Fairfield (16). This is of passing interest because the Duchess of Oldenburg was supposed to have been the first apple introduced into Aroostook, this about 1872. In 1876 this variety was bearing at Castle Hill, Aroostook county (27).

In 1885 Fameuse was listed among the leading varieties of Aroostook, Franklin, Hancock, Lincoln, Piscataquis and Washington counties (33--40). At present this apple is well known throughout the state. Replies to a circular letter sent by the writer in 1910 to fruit growers from various portions of the state place this apple eleventh in rank as a market apple and for home use, fourth (69).

Goodale regarded Fameuse as equal to any apple in hardiness (17). Dr. Hoskins considered it not as hardy as McIntosh (30). Of late years varying reports have come from Aroostook county concerning the behavior of Fameuse in that region. Some growers condemn it (50), others speak highly of it (46). Fameuse is not a cooking apple (67); it is, however, an excellent dessert apple and, when well grown, one of the best apples for market (42). It is on the market mostly in October and November but occasional lots are offered at Christmas.

The general experience, however, gives its season as November and the first part of December (14)(16).

The conspicuous faults of Fameuse as grown in Maine are its susceptibility to scab (49)(59)(66) and the smallness of the fruit unless the trees are unusually well fed (28)(34)(45). We have conflicting accounts as to its relative susceptibility to trypana. Many growers would find it much more desirable, did it keep a little longer (14).

In favor of Fameuse, are cited its well known excellent quality, its uniform size (16), its handsome appearance (28)(62) and the ready market it finds. The tree is hardy, thrifty and comes into bearing early(29). It is, furthermore, a good bearer (45) and is less inclined than many other apples to production in alternate years (16). Perhaps the tendency at present among growers is to set fewer Fameuse and more McIntosh, but Fameuse has at the present day a rather important position in Maine pomology.

THE FAMEUSE FAMILY.

The Fameuse group as outlined by Beach contains the following varieties:- Fameuse, Canada Baldwin, Princess Louise, McIntosh, Scarlet Pippin and Shawassee. All of these have been grown, to a greater or less extent, in Maine.

FAMEUSE SUCRE.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1892:7; (2) Beach: II, 69.

We know of this apple being grown in Farmington. This may be the Winter Fameuse mentioned by D. H. Knowlton and discussed under that head.

Farrington Sweeting.

Synonym of Haskell Sweet.

Felch.

Synonym of Baldwin.

Flanders.

Synonym of Garland.

FLAT SWEETING.

References: (1) Thacher: 129; (2) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844.

We have no record of this apple in Maine other than the fact that it was grown in the Taber nursery in Vassalboro'.

FLETCHER SWEET.

References: (1) M.F. Feb. 22, 1873; (2) Ag. Me. 1882: 415; (3) M.P.S. 1892: 7.

Synonym: Fletcher Sweeting (1).

This apple originated on the farm of Jonathan Fletcher, one of the first settlers of Lincolnville (1). As the name implies, it is a sweet apple; season, late fall or early winter (1)(2).

FLUSHING.

References: (1) M.F. Oct. 14, 1852; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850, cir; (3) Downing: 190; (4) Beach: I, 132.

Synonym: Flushing Spitzenberg.

This apple appears only twice in our record; once from Augusta, once from Hampden. Both of these appearances date before 1860.

FOSTER.

References: (1) M.F. Mar. 4, 1847; (2) Ag.Me. 1867: I, 145;.

We quote the following from the Maine Farmer (1):- "Another native sweet. Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society, March, 1847, by N. Foster of Winthrop". This is distinct from other varieties of the same name, cited by Ragan.

FOSTER'S RUSSET.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1867: I, 145; (2) M.F. May 8, 1869.

Our only reference to this apple gives us the meagre information that it was a native of Kennebec county. The name suggests origin with N. Foster of Winthrop.

FOUNDLING.

References: (1) Cole: 100; (2) M.F. Oct. 11, 1866; (3) Downing: 144; (4) Ag. Me. 1872: I, 413; (5) M.P.S. 1874: 112; (6) Ib: 126; (7) Ib., 1875: 126; (8) Ib., 1876: 120; (9) Ib: 130; (10) Ag. Me. 1885: 462; (11) Ib: 470; (12) Ib: 478; (13) M.P.S. 1886: 126; (14) Me. Exp. P. 1893: 132; (15) Ib., 1904: 177; (16) Ragan; (17) A.P.S. Cat. 1909; (18) Appendix, 1910.

The catalog of the Maine Pomological Society for 1874 says, concerning this variety:- "One of the best of its season, which is from the last of September to October. Grown in this state for twenty years or more,

but not so well known or widely cultivated as it deserves". A year later, Foundling was reported as disappointing, the quality not higher than good. "It ripens early, but other varieties are preferred" (7). Goodale commended it highly and wrote concerning it:- "So far as I can judge from twenty years' experience and some observation of it in other parts of the state, it is an apple which has few, if any, superiors in August and through September. It is fair in quality, productiveness and hardiness. After I had disseminated it as a known variety recently obtained, I found it in an orchard in Cumberland county, where it had been grown many years previously" (4). It has been grown along the seacoast more than elsewhere and is still grown to some extent in home orchards (18).

FRANKLIN SWEET.

References: (1) M.F. Oct. 16, 1838; (2) M.F. Oct. 22, 1842; (3) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (4) M.F. Apr. 18, 1850; (5) M.F. 9/29/1853; (6) Ag. Me. 1854: 89; (7) M.F. Feb. 16, 1860; (8) M.F. Feb. 23, 1860; (9) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (10) Ib., 1867: I, 147; (11) M.F. Nov. 9, 1872; (12) M.P.S. 1874: 126; (13) Ib., 1876: 146; (14) A.P.S. 1877, cited by 18; (15) M.P.S. 1889: 44; (16) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211; (17) M.P.S. 1894: 18; (18) Ragan; (19) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 177; (20) Ib., 1907: 122;.

Synonym: Franklin Sweeting (3).

This apple, generally considered a Maine variety, was exhibited at the Kennebec Agricultural Society, in 1838, by Alfred Chandler of Winthrop, under the name Franklin Sweeting (1). It was again exhibited in 1842 when the fruit committee discussing it, said of it:- "An old variety and a well known favorite" (2).

Taber's nursery advertised it for sale two years later (3). The Androscoggin Agricultural Society recommended it for cultivation in 1854 (6) and it was recommended in the year 1860 by the fruit committee of the Board of Agriculture (8). Its cultivation has evidently been confined mostly to the central part of the state, through Monmouth, Winthrop, Greene and Belgrade, though we have record of it in Cumberland Centre, Vassalboro' and Chesterville. It is still found to a limited extent in the older orchards but may be considered obsolete.

This variety was reported as hardy during the worst winters in Oxford county (7). The tree is vigorous, spreading and productive (20). It was listed in the catalog of the Maine Pomological Society for 1876 as a fruit for family use (13) and elsewhere mentioned as "excellent for baking and dessert" (12). Its season is the last of September and the first of October (12) and it becomes mealy when over-ripe.

Considerable trouble has been experienced from its habit of dropping from the tree before fully ripe (12), perhaps due to its peculiar susceptibility to the attack of the apple maggot (15)(16). Descriptions, as given by the Maine Pomological Society in 1874, and by Munson, vary more or less. That of the Maine Pomological Society is as follows:-

"Fruit large, somewhat oblate, tapering towards the calyx; skin oily when fully ripe; yellow ground nearly

covered with splashes of red; stem short and thick; leaves large; terminal twigs stout; flesh yellow, juicy, crisp, very sweet and rich" (12). Munson's description of this variety follows:

"Fruit large, roundish conical, regular, whitish yellow overlaid with crimson, with stripes and splashes of deeper crimson; stem medium, three quarters of an inch in length, inserted in a medium, slightly russetted cavity; basin medium, regular; calyx closed. Flesh white, tender, sweet, rather dry; core small. Good" (20).

FRENCH.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1876: 120.

This apple was ninth in a list of ten recommended by one grower in the fruit census of 1876.

French Pearmain.

Synonym of Autumn Pearmain.

FRENCH PIPPIN.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1854: 137; (2) Ragan.

An apple of this name was exhibited from Farmington at the meeting of the Franklin County Agricultural Society in 1854 and was described as "a very large, fair and heavy fruit, and should it be a good bearer, it might be cultivated with profit". We are unable to identify this with any one of the numerous possibilities listed by Ragan.

FRENCH RUSSET.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1853: 240; (2) M.P.S. 1876: 130; (3) Ragan; (4) Beach: I, 264; (5) Appendix, 1910.

Synonym: Kavanagh (1).

The growth of this apple has apparently been confined to the seacoast near Waldoboro' and Wiscasset. In 1876 it was listed as one of thirteen leading varieties of winter apples grown near Waldoboro' and is still grown to some extent (5) but is of little or no importance.

FRENCH SWEET.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1852: 401; (2) Ragan.

Exhibited at the Oxford County Agricultural Society in 1852 by J. G. Robinson of Greenwood. Probably the Massachusetts apple of that name.

FURBUSH SWEET.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1892: 7.

A seedling apple exhibited at the Columbian Exposition in 1892, by A. W. Furbush of East Wilton.

GANO.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1894: 17; (2) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 178; (3) Ragan; (4) Beach: I, 135; ~~(4)-Beach~~ (5) M.P.S. 1905: 48; (6) Lewiston Journal, November, 1910; (7) Appendix, 1910; (8) Stark Year Book, 1911: 33.

Without entering into the discussion as to whether or no Gano is a distinct variety, we note its first appearance in 1894 at North Fairfield. It was grown here and there in the state. Concerning its behavior, we have

no data. It is worthy of note, however, that Stark Brothers have ceased to propagate it.

GARDEN APPLE.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1864: II, 4; (2) M.F. Oct. 26, 1872; (3) M.P.S. 1878: 12; (4) Ragan.

Our information concerning this apple, or these apples, is very meagre. The name was evidently applied to a seedling originating in Androscoggin county (1). There is some indication that it was also used as a synonym of Beefsteak (2).

Some of the other Garden apples mentioned by Ragan may have been grown in Maine but we lack sufficient information to identify them.

GARDEN BEAUTY.

References: (1) A.P.S. 1871, cited by 3; (2) M.P.S. 1894: 18; (3) Ragan.

This apple was exhibited from South Paris at the meeting of the Maine Pomological Society in 1894. We find no further mention of it.

GARDEN ROYAL.

References: (1) Cole: 106; (2) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (3) M.F. Feb. 4, 1864; (4) Downing: 79; (5) Ag. Me. 1868: II, 68; (6) M.F. Oct. 26, 1872; (7) Ag. Me. 1872: I, 83; (8) Ib: 412; (9) M.P.S. 1874: 128; (10) Ib., 1876: 120; (11) Ib: 146; (12) Ag. Me. 1885: 470; (13) M.P.S. 1888: 130; (14) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211; (15) Ib., 1893: 132; (16) M.P.S. 1900: 42; (17) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 177; (18) Ragan; (19) Beach: II, 72; (20) M.P.S. 1905: 102.

This is an apple which, on account of its excellent quality, was, about forty or fifty years ago, a great favorite in local markets and is still grown in

home orchards. Goodale, in 1864, called it a slow grower. "Fruit superior, highly flavored, rather tender, usually grown as a garden variety. Within a few years it has appeared extensively in the Portland market" (3).

In 1872 he said of it, "The tree, especially when young, is a slow grower. It is not much sold by nurserymen as few buyers will pay the cost of growing the trees to the usual size. I was much surprised, some years ago, to find this fruit for sale in considerable quantity in Portland. It was well liked and brought a high price. Hardy and productive" (8).

In the following years, this apple appeared in various places in the state, and it has been grown as far north as Orono. In 1900 Z. A. Gilbert, speaking of this variety, said, "What was it, years ago, that built up the demand in Portland for the old Garden Royal, the variety so long neglected as to be almost forgotten, even by our gray haired veterans, and which, among the later growers, in their scramble after fruit for the shipping trade, is entirely unknown? It was high quality" (16). Perhaps another reason for the decline of this variety is its susceptibility to the attack of the apple maggot (14)(17).

GARDEN SWEET.

References: (1) M.F. Feb. 6, 1845; (2) Hort., March, 1848: 46; (3) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 819; (4) M.P.S. 1877: 130; (5) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (6) M.P.S. 1896: 35; (7) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 177; (8) Ragan; (9) Thomas: 700.

Garden Sweet appears occasionally in our record from 1844, when it was being grown in Winthrop, to a limited extent (1), down to very recent times. It never received any real recognition, however, almost the only recommendation we find being that of Ephraim Goodale, in Orrington (2).

In 1893 Munsen in his catalog of fruits for Maine recommended this apple for southern Maine, as "worthy of cultivation though not superior" (5). In some regions it has been badly infested by trypan (7).

GARLAND.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 840, cir; (2) N. E. F. 1862, cited by 6; (3) M.F. Nov. 8, 1873; (4) M. P.S. 1876: 21; (5) Pomologist U.S.D.A. 1895: 23; (6) Pagan.

Synonyms: Flander (3); Flanders (5).

Though the nomenclature of the Pomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture is accepted here, we believe this variety should be listed as Flanders, with Garland as a synonym. Wherever we find record of this apple being grown in the state, it has been grown as Flanders and the name Garland appears to be an acquisition from the fact that this apple is well known in the neighborhood of Garland, Maine.

It is said to have been brought from New Hampshire by a Mr. Gordon about 1804 (5) and was exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society by two growers (1). In 1873 it was recommended by Joseph Taylor of Belgrade, one

of the most prominent growers of the time (3). In 1876 it was exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society from Dexter and described as a pleasant, sour, fall apple (4). At that time it was regarded as a local apple. The tree was reported as a vigorous grower, never suffering from winter killing in the neighborhood of Garland, Maine. Season, September(5) and is fully described in the report of the Pomologist for 1895.

GATES.

References: (1) M.F. Nov. 26, 1842; (2) Ragan.

We quote the following:- "Gates (or Black Apple) exhibited at the Oxford County Cattle Show by David Noyes, Norway. Received the premium as best winter apple" (1). Evidently this is not the Gates which was a synonym of Belmont, cited by Ragan, as a yellow apple would not, in the ordinary course of events, be given the name of Black Apple. It may possibly have been the Black Apple of New Jersey, but we consider it more likely that it was a synonym of Black Oxford. This seems more probable because of the locality in which it was grown, Oxford county at that time being well sprinkled with Black Oxford. Furthermore, this apple was a winter apple.

GENEVA PIPPIN.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1894: 17; (2) Ragan; (3) Beach: I, 136.

This apple was grown in 1894 in North Fairfield. Further information concerning it is lacking.

GEORGIANA.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1852: 401.

An apple bearing this name was exhibited in 1852 at a meeting of the Oxford County Agricultural Society, from Greenwood. Further information wanting.

GERMAN.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1853: 240; (2) Ragan.

Exhibited at the Lincoln County Agricultural Society in 1853, from Waldoboro'. This may have been Borsdorffer or German Bough.

GERMAN BOUGH.

Reference: (1) M.F. Mar. 27, 1862.

Advertised in the nursery catalog of J. H. Gilbreth, Kendall's Mills. No further information.

GIANT JENITON.

References: (1) Stark Year Book, 1910: 40; (2) Ib., 1911: 50.

This variety, one of the later introductions, is reported as hardy in Hancock county and recommended for planting (2). Stark Brothers, in their catalog, express doubt as to whether the length of the Maine season is sufficient for the maturity of Giant Jeniton.

GIDEON.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1885: 421; (2) Ib: 458; (3) Ib., 1889: II, 14; (4) M.P.S. 1890: 73; (5) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (6) Ib., 1902: 83; (7) Ib., 1908: 149; (8) Ragan.

In all cases where Gideon appears in our record it appears to be the Minnesota apple. In 1885 it was reported as hardy in Aroostook county (1),- with the reservation that it does not thrive on a deep or sandy soil (2). It was exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1889, from Linneus, Aroostook county (3). In 1890, James Nutting of Perham reported having tried it, and considered it worthless (4). In 1893, Munson reported it as tried and found wanting in the whole state (5). Later he added that it rots at the core (6), and later still he says, "Tree vigorous, hardy and productive; fruit beautiful in appearance but drops badly and is of no special value" (7).

Gilliflower.

We believe that Gilliflower is used in this state as a synonym of Black Gilliflower.

GILPIN.

References: (1) M.F. Apr. 12, 1855; (2) Downing: 226; (3) Ragan; (4) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

This apple which has been extensively grown along the Mississippi and in Virginia, appears in our record but once. It was then mentioned by Calvin Chamberlain of Foxcroft as hardy in that town and as

"really valuable for retaining its flavor in perfection until spring and summer. A most prodigious bearer".

GIVENS' APPLE.

Reference: (1) M.F. Nov. 15, 1849.

Not the Givens' apple of Ragan. "Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in November, 1849, by J. Sanford of Topsham. A new and beautiful seedling. Mr. Sanford says that it originated in the orchard of Mr. Samuel Given of Topsham, from which he obtained the grafts. Form of Williams' Favorite; quite as handsome and some think equal in flavor. Flesh fine, white, juicy; flavor highly sprightly sub-acid. In season October and November. Of the habits of the tree we are not informed. Well worth propagating" (1).

GLORIA MUNDI.

References: (1) Kenrick: 69; (2) M.F. Mar. 21, 1844; (3) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (4) M.F. Mar. 19, 1846; (5) Oct. 18, 1849; (6) M.F. Apr. 18, 1850; (7) Ag. Me. 1852: 401; (8) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 819; (9) Ib: 840, cir; (10) Ag. Me. 1854: 89; (11) Cole: 122; (12) M. F. Nov. 12, 1863; (13) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (14) Ib., 1864: II, 4; (15) Downing: 214; (16) M.P.S. 1874: 112; (17) Ib: 124; (18) M.P. S. 1875: 127; (19) Ib., 1876: 120; (20) Ib: 146; (21) M. P. S. 1888: 130; (22) Ragan; (23) Beach: II, 76.

Synonyms: Mammoth (?), (6); Monstrous Pippin (3); Pound (9).

At least two apples have been grown in Maine under the name of Gloria Mundi (20); one, the orthodox Gloria Mundi; and the other evidently a seedling from Androscoggin county (14). The orthodox Gloria Mundi was im-

ported as early as 1830 by N. Foster of East Winthrop from the Prince nurseries on Long Island, under the name of Monstrous Pippin (4). It was known under that name in Oxford county and generally through Kennebec county (3)(5)(7)(9).

It first appears under the name Gloria Mundi about 1850, when it was exhibited from several sources at the meetings of the Bangor Horticultural Society (9). In the fruit census of 1863 it obtained some commendation. The Gloria Mundi described in the catalog of the Maine Pomological Society in 1874 is "not the Gloria Mundi of the books". This local Gloria Mundi is described as follows: "Fruit large, flat, bright yellow, blush in sun; flesh yellow, fine texture, crisp, very juicy; flavor much like Briggs Auburn save that it is more sprightly. Season, last of September and first of October. Good grower and great bearer. One of best for family and dessert and popular in the Lewiston market, where it is best known. It is extensively grown in Androscoggin county where it gives universal satisfaction. Fruit ^{remarkably} free from defects and large. In every way desirable" (17). However, in the fruit census two years later it received scant recognition (19) and the catalog of the Maine Pomological Society for 1888 recommended it for trial (21).

We doubt if it is grown to any extent today.

GOLDEN.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1890: 129; (2) Ragan.

An apple of this name is mentioned as being grown in Linneus, Aroostook county. We are unable to identify it.

GOLDEN AUGUST.

Reference: (1) M. F. May 18, 1872.

Set about 1850 in seedling trees near Brunswick and said to have done well. Probably an unrecorded synonym of some standard variety.

GOLDEN BALL.

References: (1) Manning, cited by 22; (3) M.F. Dec. 30, 1843; (2) Mag. of Hort. 1842: 50, cited by 22; (4) M.F. Mar. 21, 1844; (5) M. F. Nov. 21, 1844; (6) Hort. March, 1848: 46; (7) Ag. Me. 1852: 401; (8) Ib., 1853: 240; (9) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 819; (10) M.F. Oct. 4, 1855; (11) Cole: 116; (12) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863; (13) Downing: 146; (14) M.F. Nov. 8, 1873; (15) M.P.S. 1874: 45; (16) Ib: 127; (17) Ib., 1875: 127; (18) Ib., 1876: 146; (19) Me. Exp. P. 1889: 211; (20) M.P.S. 1895: 18; (21) Ib., 1896: 35; (22) Ragan.

Synonym: Connecticut(12).

This apple is usually considered to be of Connecticut origin. The Magazine of Horticulture for 1842, cited by Ragan, set this apple down as originating in Maine. This is corroborated by a statement in the Maine Farmer, ascribing its origin to the town of Norway in Oxford county (3). The catalog of the Maine Pomological Society for 1876 recognized the existence of two varieties in the state under that name but described only the Golden Ball of Downing.

Golden Ball has been known in the state since before 1850 (7)(8)(9). It has never been recommended, however (16).

Goodale spoke of it as a handsome apple but unprofitable (12).

GOLDEN PEARMAIN RUSSET.

References: (1) M.F. Mar. 4, 1847; (2) M.P.S. 1896: 35.

An apple of this name appears in our record twice; on the first occasion, it was exhibited before the Maine Pomological Society in 1847 by Col. Simmons of Waldoboro' (1). Almost fifty years later it was again exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society, by H. J. A. Simmons of Waldoboro' (2). Fagan does not list a Golden Pearmain Russet. This may possibly have been the Clark Pearmain, which, as described by Downing, has russet dots.

GOLDEN PIPPIN.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 467; (2) M.F. Apr. 19, 1855; (3) M.F. Feb. 14, 1856; (4) M.F. Nov. 3, 1859; (5) M.F. Oct. 26, 1872; (6) M.P.S. 1873: 13; (7) (6-b) Ib., 1874: 110; (8) M.P.S. 1875: 135; (9) Ag. Me. 1885: 421; (10) Ib: 458; (11) Ib: 469; (12) Ragan; (13) Beach: I, 141; (13) Ib: II, 78.

Synonyms: Allen (?), (10); American Golden Pippin (?), (6-b); Pound Sour (2).

Golden Pippin presents some difficulties in separating the distinct varieties which have been grown under that name. In the catalog ~~ef~~ issued by Ephraim Goodale of Orrington some time between 1804 and 1812, Golden Pippin is advertised for sale (6). This was probably the English Golden Pippin. The English Golden Pippin was also introduced into Maine directly from

England by Dr. Vaughan of Hallowell, about the same time, and was being grown and propagated in Hallowell about 1860 (4). Another Golden Pippin, Downing's, of New England, was brought by Calvin Chamberlain of Foxcroft from Oneida county, New York, in 1849 (2), under the name of Pound Sour. This is probably the Golden Pippin reported as hardy in Aroostook county (8). Apparently none of these varieties have been grown to any extent.

GOLDEN REINETTE.

References: (1) Thacher: 129; (2) M.F. Nov..21, 1844; (3) Me. Exp. R. 1890: 140; (4) Ib., 1896: 74; (5) Ib: 78; (6) Ib: 79; (7)

Two Golden Reinettes have been grown to a limited extent in Maine.

I.

The Golden ReINETTE of Thacker was advertised under the name of English Pippin in the nursery catalog of Daniel Taber of Vassalboro' (2) but apparently has been but little grown.

II.

A Russian apple of this name was tested at Orono and regarded as one of the most promising of Russian apples under test there.

GOLDEN RUSSET.

References: (1) M. F. Mar. 30, 1839; (2) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (3) M.F. Sept. 16, 1847; (4) M.F. Nov. 18, 1847; (5) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 824, ff; (6) M.F. Feb. 16, 1860; (7) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (8) M.F. May 16, 1861; (9) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (10) M.P.S. 1876: 130; (11) Ag. Me. 1882: 337; (12) Ib: 338; (13) Ib: 341; (14) Ib: 342; (15) Ib: 368; (16) Ib: 389; (17) Ib: 415; (18) Ag. Me. 1885: 460;

(19) Ib: 462; (20) Ib: 470; (21) M.P.S. 1886: 82;
(22) Ib., 1888: 115; (23) Ib., 1890: 129; (24) Me.
Exp. R. 1893: 132; (25) M.P.S. 1894: 129; (26) Ib.,
1896: 79; (27) Ib: 81; (28) Ib: 82; (29) Ib: 83; (30)
Me. Exp. R. 1902: 95; (31) Pagan; (32) Beach: I, 144;
(33) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 150; (34) Appendix, 1910.

Synonyms: This variety is probably used as a synonym for Bullock, Hunt Russet and Golden Russet of Western New York.

The name Golden Russet has been used with such freedom that it is now impossible to separate the various varieties that have been grown under that name and to give an authentic account of each.

The American Golden Russet, or Bullock, has been grown under that name; the Hunt Russet, we have reason to believe, has been, also; the Kennebec Russet, the Winn Russet and the Golden Russet of Western New York, have all, at one time or another, been grown as Golden Russet.

The first reference to any Golden Russet in this state dates to 1839, when a golden russet was reported as flourishing in Orrington, Maine (1). This was probably the American Golden Russet, or Bullock, discussed elsewhere. Z. A. Gilbert (28) was of the opinion that Bullock had been but very little grown in this state and that the Golden Russet of Western New York was often exhibited under that name. It is probable that the Golden Russet mentioned in the earlier history of Maine fruit growing was the Bullock and that this gradually was displaced by the Golden Russet of Western New York as the influence of the New York nurseries

extended itself over Maine fruit growing. Just when this substitution occurred we are unable to say. It was probably a gradual process, but the Golden Russet of Western New York must have come in, to some extent at least, as early as 1860. This is probably the Golden Russet that is found in Lincoln and Hancock counties and was common there about 1875 (10). It has been described as hardy but a rather poor keeper on account of its habit of shrivelling (13).

Hunt Russet probably has been grown to a small extent under this name but we incline to the belief that most of the history of the Golden Russet in Maine since 1875 is a history of the Golden Russet of Western New York.

None of the golden russets appears to have gained any great prominence in Maine fruit growing, in spite of the good things said about them. They have all been overshadowed by the Roxbury Russet and though grown in a small way at present (34) are relatively unimportant.

GOLDEN RUSSET OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

Discussed under Golden Russet.

GOLDEN SWEET.

References: (1) M.F. Mar. 21, 1844; (2) M.F. Apr. 22, 1847; (3) Hort. March, 1848: 46; (4) Proc. 2nd Cong. Fruit Growers, 1849: 91; (5) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 826, cir; (6) Hort. March, 1855: 106; (7) M.F. March 27, 1862; (8) Downing: 1869, cited by 17; (9) M.P.S. 1877: 258 (10) Ag. Me. 1882: 412; (11) Ag. Me. 1885: 470; (12) M.P.S. 1888: 130; (13) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211; (14) Ib., 1893: 131; (15) Ib., 132; (16) Ragan; (17) Beach: II, 81.

We have record of two distinct varieties being grown in this state under the name of Golden Sweet.

I.

Synonyms: Orange Sweet (2); Orr Sweet (3).

A native winter apple (sweet) was being grown in 1847 by Foster of Monmouth (2). W. Goodale, South Orrington, in recommending this apple, said, "Golden Sweet is probably a local variety, as known here" (3). This is apparently the same apple that was recommended by Henry Little and S. L. Goodale at the Second Congress of Fruit Growers in 1849 (4). Beach quotes Downing, 1869, in describing an Orange Sweet grown in Maine:

"Medium, roundish ovate, bright yellow with blush; flesh yellowish, tender, sweet, rich. September and October" (17). This is probably the same as Golden Sweet. There is also a possibility that Bailey's Golden Sweet has been abbreviated in some cases to Golden Sweet.

II.

Synonym: Yellow Sweet (5).

The Connecticut Golden Sweet has also been grown in Maine to some extent. This was probably the Golden Sweet advertised by Fenno, the local agent for Prince's nursery (1). Exhibited as Yellow Sweet at the Bangor Horticultural Society (5); advertised by Gilbreth's nursery (7) and grown sporadically since then. It is also, evidently, the apple described in Munson's cata-

log of fruits for Maine and reported as particularly susceptible to apple maggot (10)(15).

GOLDEN WHITE.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 79; (2) Ragan; (3) Beach: I, 82.

Tested at Houlton; hardy but poor quality; Russian.

GOLDING.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1852: 401; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 820; (3) M.F. Nov. 19, 1863; (4) Ragan.

The name Golding does not occur in our record but we have occasional references to the New York Greening, which we are inclined to believe was used here as a synonym for Golding.

GORDEN'S SWEET.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 840, cir.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1852, from Bangor; no further information concerning it.

GRANDMOTHER.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 74; (2) Ragan; (3) Beach: I, 83.

A Russian apple tested by Munson. "Resembles Duchess; season, winter" (1).

Grand Sachem.

Synonym of Detroit Red.

GRANITE.

References: (1) M.F. Dec. 20, 1866; (2) M.F. Oct.

26, 1872; (3) M.F. June 28, 1873; (4) M.P.S. 1874:45; (5) Ib., 1875: 128; (6) Ib., 1876: 71; (7) Ib: 146; (8) Ag. Me. 1885: 462; (9) M.P.S. 1888: 115; (10) Ib: 130; (11) Ib., 1890: 129; (12) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (13) M.P.S. 1895: 17; (14) Ib: 25; (15) Me. Exp. R. 1904 177; (16) Fagan; (17) Beach: I, 145.

Synonym: Granite Beauty (1).

Taber, in 1866, wrote concerning Granite, "Fruit of good size, trees hardy and fair bearers". In 1872 Granite was spoken of at the Farmers' Convention as "a New Hampshire variety but little known; fruit large; tree hardy" (2). In 1874 Z. A. Gilbert spoke of it as being grown to some extent in Lincoln county (4). The catalog of the Maine Pomological Society for 1875 described it as "hardy, early and annual bearer, but of slow and irregular growth in the nursery, hence is better grafted in tops of vigorous trees than by budding or grafting at the crown. Quality good. Winter, but keeps well into spring" (5). Granite is grown to some extent in Aroostook county (14); has proved hardy, and is fairly well known throughout the state.

GRAVENSTEIN.

References: (1) Manning: 53; (2) Kenrick: 61; (3) Hort. March, 1848: 46; (4) Proc. 2nd Cong. Fruit Growers, 1849: 91; (5) Goodrich: 60; (6) Ag. Me. 1850: 32; (7) Ib: 320; (8) M.F. Sept. 16, 1852; (9) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 841; (10) M.F. Sept. 29, 1853; (11) M.F. Dec. 1, 1853; (12) Ag. Me. 1853: 155; (13) M. F. Apr. 19, 1855; (14) Hort. Mar. 1855: 106; (15) Ag. Me. 1856: 106; (16) Cole: 110; (17) Ag. Me. 1862: I, 22; (18) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (19) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 193; (20) M.F. Feb. 4, 1864; (21) Ag. Me. 1864: II, 20; (22) Downing: 80; (23) Ag. Me. 1872: I, 83; (24) Ib: 411; (25) M.F. June 28, 1873; (26) M.F. Aug. 16, 1873; (27) M.P.S. 1874: 129; (28) Ib., 1875 128; (29) Ib., 1876: 63; (30) Ib: 67; (31) Ib: 120; (32) Ib: 133; (33) Ib: 146; (34) M.P.S. 1877: 67.

(35) Ag. Me. 1882: 355; (36) Ib: 412; (37) Ib: 415; (38) Ag. Me. 1884: 336; (39) Ag. Me. 1885: 458; (40) Ib: 460; (41) Ib: 462; (42) Ib: 464; (43) Ib: 470; (44) Ib: 478; (45) M.P.S. 1888: 115; (46) Ib: 130; (47) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211; (48) Ib., 1893: 132; (49) M.P.S. 1895: 234; (50) Ib., 1900: 42; (51) Me. Exp. R. 1903: 7; (52) M.P.S. 1904: 91; (53) Ragan; (54) Beach: II, 86; (55) Me. Exp. R. 1905: 24; (56) Ib., 1906: 74; (57) M.P.S. 1906: 5; (58) M.P.S. 1907: 35; (59) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 125; (60) Lewiston Journal, Nov., 1910; (61) Appendix, 1910.

Gravenstein was well known among the more advanced fruit growers of the state in 1848 as we find it recommended from Orrington, Saco, Bangor and Dexter (3). It was one of the apples most frequently exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society and was listed among the five "export apples" (9).

It was said at that time to bring a good price in England. About the same time it was grown in Kennebec, Oxford and Lincoln counties and was being planted in Foxcroft (13). It was everywhere well thought of and in 1856 was one of the nine varieties recommended by the Maine Pomological Society as of high promise and worthy extensive trial (15). It was, however, second in popular esteem to the Porter among fall apples but far ahead of Winthrop Greening, its nearest rival (19).

By 1875 Gravenstein was well spread throughout the state. A few trees at least were to be found in every town (30). About this time it probably passed Porter as the favorite fall fruit for from 1880 it has been recognized as the leading fall apple; in the rather limited census of fruit growers, conducted by the writer in 1910, this apple was ranked seventh as a market apple and eighth

as an apple for home use. Gravenstein has been grown as far north as Golden Ridge in Aroostook county (27) but will not stand the winters at Houlton (39). It is considered hardier than Baldwin (28). Along the seacoast it is reported as rather tender, at Charlotte.

Though Gravenstein is recommended as a cooking apple and as a dessert apple (44), it has won its place in Maine through its market value. In spite of its season, this variety has been shipped from the state in large quantities and is one of the half dozen varieties that have brought the most money to the fruit growers (52).

Its exact season in this state is hard to determine. Goodale, whose experience was largely perhaps in the southern part of the state, gave its season as September and October (27) but the catalog of the Maine Pomological Society stated that in the central part of the state it does not ripen till October and further north will keep till winter (27). There has been a little complaint from the fruit growing regions as to want of hardiness in Gravenstein (56)(59). Goodale reported that the tree was liable to canker of the trunk but suggested that this might be confined to poorly drained localities (20)(27).

It is reported as a rather shy bearer in Piscataquis county (33) and nowhere in the state, some say, does the apple equal the same variety grown in Nova Scotia (30). Some of the objections above cited have been contradicted by the experience of other growers who have found Gravenstein trees hardy, vigorous, free from canker; and the

fruit very desirable because of the excellent quality and color. It is worthy of note as one of the few profitable fall apples.

GREENE.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1878: 12.

An unidentified variety exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society, 1878.

GREEN AND RED STRIPE.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 844, cir.

Exhibited in 1851 at the Bangor Horticultural Society from Howland.

GREEN CRIMEAN.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 74; (2) Ib., 1902: 83; (3) Ib: 87; (4) Ib: 95; (5) Ragan.

A Russian apple tested by Munson, who considered it a good fall variety for cooking purposes (3).

Greening.

A colloquial abbreviation, used, we believe, entirely to designate Rhode Island Greening.

GREEN NEWTOWN PIPPIN.

Discussed under Newtown Pippin.

Green Pippin.

A synonym of Winthrop Greening.

GREEN SWEET.

References: (1) Manning: 63; (2) M.F. Nov. 11, 1847;

(3) M.F. May 16, 1861; (4) M.F. Mar. 27, 1862; (5) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 74;.

I.

Synonyms: Green Sweeting (3); Green Winter Sweet (2); Honey Greening (4).

This Massachusetts apple has been but little grown in Maine. It was exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1847, under the name Green Winter Sweeting, by the Tabers of Vassalboro', and advertised for sale by Gilbreth's nursery at Kendall's Mills (4), but we have no other indication that it has been grown in the state.

II.

A Russian apple tested by Munson and said by him to be of no value (5).

GREENUP.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850, cir.

Synonym: Greenups (1).

"Greenups" was exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1852 from Bangor. This was, in all probability, cited by Ragan from Hogg.

Green Winter Sweeting.

Synonym of Green Sweet.

GREYHOUSE.

References: (1) Thacher: 138; (2) M.F. Mar. 19, 1846; (3) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 820; (4) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (5) Ragan; (6) Beach: I, 153.

Synonym: Red Everlasting (1).

This apple was grown to a limited extent about fifty

years ago, under its synonym, Red Everlasting. It was imported from the nursery of Prince and Son, Long Island, about 1830, by N. Foster of E. Winthrop, who described it as "rough, coarse apple, some few of them attaining a good size but most of them very small; on the whole so inferior an apple that I have cut over the tree and grafted with other fruit" (1). It was recommended by a few in the census of the Bangor Horticultural Society for winter and spring (4) and then passes from our record.

GREY REINETTE.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3, 845, cir; (2) Ragan.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1851 by two growers.

GRIMES.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1878: 12; (2) Ib., 1886: 82; (3) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211; (4) Ib., 1893: 132; (5) M.P.S. 1896: 35; (6) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 178; (7) Ragan; (8) Beach: I, 153; (9) Appendix, 1910.

Synonyms: Grimes Golden (1); Grime's Golden Pippin (3).

Grimes Golden is one of the newer varieties. It appears in our record first in 1878. Beyond notices of exhibitions we have little information concerning the apple in this state. One grower reported having tried it and discarded it (2). Munson listed it as a fairly desirable apple for southern Maine (14). It is grown to a limited extent at present (9) but has no points of superiority over other more prominent apples.

Grindstone.

Synonym of American Pippin.

HAAS.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1877: 68; (2) Ib: 71; (3) Ag. Me. 1882: 354; (4) Ib: 364; (5) Ib: 368; (6) Ib., 1885: 420; (7) M.P.S. 1886: 130; (8) Ib., 1890: 73; (9) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (10) M.P.S. 1894: 116; (11) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 69; (12) Ib: 71; (13) Ib., 1902: 95; (14) Ragan; (15) Beach: II, 91.

Synonym: Fall Queen.

Haas was introduced to Maine in the days of the iron-clad craze, as a Russian apple (2). It has not been well received in the state, however, being almost universally condemned by those who grow it (5). It is grown to some extent in Aroostook county (6). In general, throughout the state, it is considered vigorous, hardy and prolific but the fruit is not well liked. A fall fruit, to gain any popularity, must have some unusual merits. This apple has not. It has been used to some extent as a stock for topworking to better varieties (10).

Hailey.

Synonym of Dayton.

Haley.

Synonym of Dayton.

HARLOW SWEETING.

Reference: (1) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844.

Advertised in the catalog of Taber's nursery, Vassalboro', in 1844. Probably a local variety named after a prominent fruit grower of Bangor.

HARMON.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 125; (2)

"Originated with J. H. Harmon, Buxton, Maine, about 20 years ago. Tree 'hardy as a maple and very productive'; fruit medium, oblate, washed and overlaid with red, with splashes of deep crimson and numerous large, greyish dots; cavity medium, wide; stem medium, $\frac{1}{2}$ " long; basin wide, shallow, slightly irregular; calyx small, closed; flesh yellowish, crisp, tender, rather rich but sharp acid. Good. December to February. From appearance the fruit may be a possible seedling of St. Lawrence but it lacks the fine, white flesh of that variety. An attractive appearing apple, now being studied at the Station" (1).

HARRIS SWEET.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1896: 35.

Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1896 by S. H. Dawes of Harrison.

HARRY KAUMP.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1891: 97; (2) Ib., 1902: 83; (3) Ib., 1902: 95; (4) Ragan.

A Wisconsin apple, according to Ragan; European, according to Munson. Large, according to Ragan; small, according to Munson. Tested at Perham (1). An excellent keeper but loses flavor by March first (3).

HARTWELL.

Reference: (1) M.F. Sept. 16, 1852.

A seedling originating with J. H. Hartwell, Augusta. Named by the editor of the Maine Farmer. Not described.

HARVEST REDSTREAK.

References: (1) M.F. Mar. 27, 1862; (2) Downing: 214; (3) Ragan; (4) Beach: II, 93.

Synonym: Early Red Streak (1).

Advertised under its synonym, above cited, in the nursery catalog of J. H. Gilbreth, Kendall's Mills. We find no further mention of it.

Harvey.

Synonym of Fall Harvey.

Harvey Greening.

Synonym of Fall Harvey.

Harvey's Summer.

Synonym of Summer Harvey.

Harvey Sweet.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1885: 469.

In the list of leading varieties in Washington county. "Probably this is what is described in the books as Sweet Harvey" (1). Sweet Harvey, as given by Downing, is a synonym of Sweet Vandevere.

HASKELL.

References: (1) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (2) Ib., Nov. 11, 1847; (3) Ib., Oct. 24, 1850; (4) Ag. Me. 1852: 401; (5) Cole: 108; (6) Downing: 82; (7) M.F. May 18, 1872; (8) Ragan.

Synonyms: Farrington Sweeting (1)(local); Haskell Sweeting (3); Haskell Sweet (7); Ipswich Sweeting (3); Sassafras Sweet (4); Sassafras Sweeting (3).

S. Allen of Vassalboro' exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1850 a "very fair, beautiful, sweet apple raised in Vassalboro'. Known there as Ipswich, or Farrington, Sweeting" (3). Farrington Sweeting had already been advertised in 1844 by the Tabers of Vassalboro' (1) and in 1847 they exhibited Ipswich Sweeting (2). This apple was grown in Paris in 1852 under the name of Sassafras Sweet (4) and grown in Brunswick in 1872 as Haskell Sweet. We have no further record of this apple.

HAWLEY.

References: (1) M.F. May 16, 1861; (2) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (3) Downing: 82; (4) M.P.S. 1896: 36; (5) Ragan; (6) Beach: II, 94; (7) Ib: 96.

Synonym: Dowse (1).

Hawley has been grown in a very small way since 1861 when it was advertised for sale by Gilbreth's nursery (1). Beyond securing recommendation by one grower in the fruit census of the Bangor Horticultural Society for 1863, it has called forth no comment. Beach gives Hawley as a synonym of Hawthornden, but the Hawley as grown in Maine is probably the distinct variety.

HAWTHORNDEN.

References: (1) Manning: 48; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3:

824, ff; (3) Ag. Me. 1854: 296; (4) M.F. Oct. 26, 1865.

Synonym: Maiden's Blush (?) (erroneously).

I.

Hawthornden has frequently been confused with Maiden's Blush. Maine fruit growers have probably not escaped this error. We doubt if the real Hawthornden has been grown to any extent in Maine.

HAYFORD.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 129; (2) Ib: 132; (3) A.P.S. 1895: 34; (4) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 83; (5) Ib: 93; (6) Ragan; (7) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 125.

Synonym: Hayford Sweet (1).

This apple was described by Munson under the name Hayford Sweet but the name was changed by Ragan. It originated on the farm of C. Hayford, Maysville, Aroostook county, about 1870 (7). It was first described by Munson in 1893 and received high recommendation from him as the best sweet apple for northern Maine (4). However, he did not regard it as of value where Tolman and Munson Sweet thrive (7). We append Munson's description:

"Tree hardy, vigorous, spreading; fruit small to medium, oblate conical, washed, splashed and, on sunny side, deeply overlaid with crimson. Stem medium, short, inserted in a rather deep, narrow cavity; calyx small, open, in a deep, abrupt, slightly plaited basin; core small; flesh fine grained, rich, sweet but rather dry. Good. October to January and in Aroostook county until March. Although small and not very juicy, this variety

is prized in northern Maine where there are very few winter apples which will withstand the climate (7).

HAYNES.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 71; (2) Ragan; (3) Me. Exp. R.: 1907: 125.

Synonym: Haynes' Sweet (1).

This apple was described by Munson under the name of Haynes' Sweet (1) but the name was simplified by Ragan. We quote the following:

"Origin, Swanville, Waldo county, Maine, on the farm of a Mr. Haynes, adjoining the Searsport line, about seventy years ago. Tree vigorous, spreading, hardy. Fruit large, oblong, yellow, washed and splashed with scarlet; stem short, stout, inserted in a broad, shallow, slightly russet cavity; calyx open; basin shallow, slightly irregular; core large; flesh yellowish, coarse grained, sweet. Good. September to January. This variety * * * * * is perfectly hardy and vigorous as far north as Caribou. Its color is not bright enough to make it a valuable market sort, however" (3).

HEALD'S BEARER.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1859: II, 192.

In a collection of four varieties, awarded first premium at the Penobscot and Aroostook Union Society's Cattle Show, 1859. We are unable to identify it.

HEATH.

References: (1) N.E.F. Aug. 6, 1834; (2) M.F. Nov. 2, 1872; (3) M.F. Nov. 9, 1872; (4) Ragan.

Synonym: Heath Sweeting (3).

This apple was grown about 1830 by Mr. Paine Wingate of Hallowell. It was said to be a native of New Hampshire. It was described as large, sweet, good for baking, a good bearer; and was thought to be valuable because at that time there were few late keeping, sweet apples (1). It has apparently been confused a little with the Sweet Bellflower (2). We doubt if this is the Heath noted by Ragan, as it would not be classed as an early apple.

HERRICK RUSSET.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3, 850, cir.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1851 and 1852 by Jefferson Stubbs of Hampden. We are unable to identify it.

HIBERNAL.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 74; (2) Ib: 78; (3) Ib: 79; (4) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 83; (5) Ib: 87; (6) Ragan.

Tested at Orono and Perham by Munson who regarded it as one of the most promising of the Russian apples. Not a dessert apple but valuable for cooking. Very hardy and productive (5).

HIGHTOP SWEET.

References: (1) Thacher: 132; (1-b) M.F. Apr. 19, 1842; (1-c) M.F. May 21, 1842; (1-d) M.F. June 18, 1842; (2) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (3) M.F. Sept. 9, 1847; (4) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 830, cir; (5) Ib., 1853: 414; (6) M.F. Mar. 1, 1855; (7) M.F. Apr. 12, 1855; (8) Ag. Me. 1856: II, 231; (9) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (10) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (11) Downing: 151; (12) Ag. Me. 1872: I, 83; (13) M.P.S. 1873: 10; (14) Ib., 1874: 45; (15) Ib: 122; (16) Ib: 123.

(17) Ib: 1876: 120; (18) Ib: 130; (18-b) Ib: 146; (19) Ag. Me. 1882: 412; (20) Ib., 1883: 377; (21) Ib., 1885: 460; (22) Ib: 465; (23) Ib: 478; (24) M.P.S. 1886: 127; (25) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211; (26) Ib., 1893: 132; (27) Ag. Me. 1894: I, 115; (28) M.P.S. 1895: 86; (29) Ragan; (30) Beach: II, 98; (31) Appendix, 1910.

Synonyms: August Sweet (?) (10); Early Sweet (2); Hightop (20); Hightopped Summer Sweeting (5); Hightopped Sweeting (25); Hightop Sweeting (2); Old Colony High Top Sweeting (14); Quincing (4); Summer Sweeting (1-d); Sweet June (26); Old Hightop Sweeting (1-d).

Hightop Sweet is of interest as one of the first named varieties grown in Maine. Here again we find some looseness in nomenclature, the name being applied sometimes to King Sweeting, a local apple. However, we can trace with reasonable certainty a rather long history of this apple in Maine.

It was introduced independently on several occasions. One importation from Hanover, Massachusetts, to Bristol, Maine, was made about 1773 by new settlers (13). With Rhode Island Greening, this variety was the first named in Winthrop, being brought thither about 1788 from the Old Colony in Massachusetts (5).

It is interesting to note that Thacher, in 1825, regarded this apple as confined to Plymouth county, Massachusetts. It must have been grown elsewhere in Massachusetts, however, before this time, as Samuel Chamberlain, between 1810 and 1814, brought to his place in Foxcroft scions of this variety from Charlton, Massachusetts, far from Plymouth Colony (20). It is but fair to say, however, that we are not certain that this Hightop Sweet was the Plymouth apple. The confusion in nom-

enclature dates from as early as 1842 (1-b). In 1844 Taber's nursery at Vassalboro' advertised a Hightop Sweeting, and also an Old Colony Hightop Sweet (2). The Old Colony apple was well spread over the state about this time and in 1850 was exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society by five different growers. It was being extensively planted in Hancock county (21). From that time to the present it appears frequently and is now rather well liked as an apple for home use. The tree in Maine is vigorous, hardy and long lived (16). Owing to its habit of erect growth, it needs considerable pruning (1-d). It has succeeded well along the northern boundary of the Baldwin region (8)(12)(19)(22). It has been used to small extent as a local market apple (17-b). It is rather small besides being too early to be a market apple, and ripens unevenly (16).

The use of Hightop Sweet is best described as "family" rather than dessert (16). Its season, given by Thacher and Downing as August, is stated in the catalog of the Maine Pomological Society (16) to be the month of September.

Objections to this apple are based on its small size, its susceptibility to apple maggot infestation (19)(25), and its poor bearing in some localities (1-d). Its good points are its hardiness and its good quality, but there are better apples of its season.

HODGES PIPPIN.

Reference: (1) M. F. Nov. 11, 1847

"Seedling sent in (to Maine Pomological Society) by Barnum Hodges of Winslow. From seed sown sixteen years ago, he has received bountiful crops for several years. Sent in for examination and name. Name proposed and adopted."

Holden Pippin.

Synonym of Fall Orange.

HOLLAND.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 819; (2) M.F. Mar. 27, 1862; (3) Ragan; (4) Beach: II, 62; (5) Beach: II, 101.

Synonym: Holland Pippin (1).

Holland, apparently, was grown around Bangor to a limited extent under the name of Holland Pippin, about 1850 (1). It was also sold, under the same name, by Gilbreth's nursery in 1862, but we find no indication of its being grown any more.

HOLMAN RUSSET.

References: (1) Pom., U.S.D.A. 1894, cited by 2; (2) Ragan.

Ragan cites a description of this apple which we are unable to verify, in the report of the Pomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1894. Ragan's description is as follows: "Origin, Maine. Ob-conical; small, russet, tough, juicy; flesh yellow, medium sub-acid; very good to best, dessert, late, resembles Pomme Gris."

HOLMES SWEET.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1867: I, 145; (2) Ragan; (3) Beach: I, 161.

In a list of apples recommended for Kennebec county by N. Foster of Gardiner.

Honey Greening.

Synonym of Green Sweet.

HONEY PINK.

References: (1) Hort., March, 1848: 46; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 840, cir; (3) Ag. Me. 1856: II, 11; (4) A.P.S. 1881: 113; (5) M.P.S. 1896: 136; (6) Ragan.

A local variety grown in the vicinity of Hampden and Bangor about 1850 (1)(2). It appeared from Dixmont in 1856. In 1881 it was reported as thriving in the northern part of New Brunswick (4). It is still grown to a limited extent in Penobscot county (5).

HONEY SWEET.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850: 32; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 824, ff; (3) M.F. Apr. 13, 1872; (4) M.P.S. 1873: 9; (5) Ag. Me. 1883: 311; (6) Ragan; (7) Beach: I, 380.

A tree of this name was reported as attaining a diameter of three feet at Newcastle, Maine, in 1840. The date of planting was estimated at from 1660 to 1676 (4). Apples of this name have appeared occasionally from the same vicinity and from Bangor, and from York county (1). We are inclined to think that those from the vicinity of Newcastle at least are from this old tree. Those from York county may have been of this variety or one of several cited by Ragan.

HOOKER.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1875: 133.

Synonyms: Hooker Apple; Hooker of Maine.

"A Maine seedling; origin, Gardiner" (1).

Houtbois.

Synonym of Bailey Golden.

Howe.

According to Cole, a synonym of Winthrop Greening.

We do not find it recognized in Maine.

HOYT SWEET.

References: (1) M.F. Mar. 30, 1839; (2) M.F. Nov. 3, 1872; (3) M.F. Nov. 9, 1872; (4) M.P.S. 1876: 64; (5) Ib: 146; (6) A.P.S. 1877: 100; (7) M.P.S. 1895: 18; (8) Ragan.

Synonym: Hoyt Sweeting (1).

"Originated in Franklin county, Maine, by a Mr.

Hoyt, town not known. * * * * * Tree vigorous, upright grower, limbs somewhat slender and drooping. Fruit medium size, conical or roundish conical, color greenish brown, or one side greenish, the other russety brown with numerous small black and red dots; flesh greenish yellow, moderately firm, juicy and rich in flavor. * * * Introduced at this place (Hallowell) by Dr. Weld. * * * A Late fall apple and a good bearer but grows small unless manured highly " (3).

This apple was grown in Hallowell as early as 1839. On the east side of Cobbossee Lake it was said to come to great perfection but to be greatly inferior when grown on the west side. It was briefly described in the catalog of

the Maine Pomological Society for 1876 as follows: "Medium, very sweet. Ripe in December but will keep till March. Quality best. Tender and crisp. Recommended for amateurs" (4). This apple has been grown in a very small way up to very recent years (7).

HUBBARD SEEDLING.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1895: 109.

"From Arcostook. A Seedling of Oldenburg, bearing seven or eight years from seed. Tree very hardy, standing Arcostook winters without killing a bud. Vigorous grower".

HUBBARDSTON.

References: (1) Manning: 62; (2) Kenrick: 68; (3) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (4) Ag. Me. 1850: 32; (5) Goodrich: 64; (6) M.F. Apr. 15, 1852; (7) M.F. Apr. 29, 1852; (8) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 640; (9) Ib: 824, ff; (10) Ag. Me. 1854: 89; (11) Hort., March, 1848 1855; (12) M.F. Apr. 26, 1855; (13) Ag. Me. 1856: 106; (14) M.F. Jan. 28, 1858; (15) Cole: 113; (16) M.F. Feb. 16, 1860; (17) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (18) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863; (19) M.F. Feb. 19, 1863; (20) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (21) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (22) M.F. Feb. 4, 1864; (23) M.F. Jan. 31, 1867; (24) Downing: 82; (25) M.F. Oct. 7, 1871. (26) Ag. Me. 1872: I, 83; (27) M.P.S. 1875: 63; (28) Ib., 1876: 120; (29) Ib: 123; (30) Ib: 146; (31) Ag. Me. 1882: 415; (32) Ib., 1883: 373; (33) Ib: 376; (34) Ib: 380; (35) Ib., 1885: 462; (36) Ib: 465; (37) Ib: 468; (38) Ib: 469; (39) Ib: 470; (40) Ib: 478; (41) M.P.S. 1886: 75; (42) Ib., 1888: 106; (43) Ib: 115; (44) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 131; (45) M.P.S. 1894: 52; (46) Ib: 83; (47) M.P.S. 1895: 84; (48) Ib: 233; (49) M.P.S. 1902: 42; (50* Fagan; (51) Beach: I, 161; (52) Appendix, 1910.

Synonyms: Red Luxury (12); Yellow Baldwin (12).

Though this apple was not described till 1835, when Kenrick brought it to notice, it was grown in Maine as early as 1814. Samuel Chamberlain of Foxcroft brought

scions from his native place, Charlton, Massachusetts, and grafted them into seedlings in his new home, some time before 1810 and 1814. The fruit from one of these grafts was afterwards identified, not only by Calvin Chamberlain but also by S. W. Cole, as Hubbardston. Mr. Chamberlain doubted the claim of origin in Hubbardston.

When these scions were taken in 1810 this apple was common thirty miles south of Hubbardston, in Charlton and Southbridge, Massachusetts, and Thompson, Connecticut, under the name of Red Luxury. Calvin Chamberlain claimed to have obtained a well authenticated history of the apple as far back as 1730, it being a well known apple many years before the settlement of the town of Hubbardston. It was, of course, not known as Hubbardston when brought into Maine. The younger Chamberlain was ignorant of the identity of his apple with the Hubbardston for some time and propagated it as Yellow Baldwin (12).

It was not until about 1845 that the Hubbardston, as such, was known in Maine. It was advertised for sale by Taber's nursery at Vassalboro' (3) and was disseminated by Chamberlain, who did itinerant grafting all over Piscataquis county and part of Penobscot county. At the Bangor Horticultural Society exhibitions around 1850 Hubbardston was shown by five growers (9). At the other extremity of the state in York county it was being grown about the same time (4) as well as in Lincoln county and Androscoggin. In 1856 it was one of the eleven varieties

recommended for general use by the Maine Pomological Society (13). By 1865 Hubbardston had taken its place as third best in the list of winter apples in popular esteem in the state (21). In 1867 it was recognized as one of the leading varieties for commercial purposes (23)(25).

Hubbardston seems to have reached its point of greatest relative popularity about 1885 and seems to have been gradually losing ground since then. It is today one of the most important apples grown in the state but is not relatively so important as it was thirty years ago.

Hubbardston has shown itself to be adapted to a wide range of territory, from Franklin and Piscataquis counties down. It is almost universally described as hardy (19). It is said to give best results in this as well as in other respects in a rather dryish soil (7). Though ordinarily described as large, a typical Maine Hubbardston is inclined to be of only medium size (18)(44).

Hubbardston, in spite of its early season, has proved to be a profitable apple for most growers (31). Being a purely dessert apple, considerable care in packing and grading is necessary (42). We find the season of Hubbardston in Maine variously stated, some considering it a fall apple (35) while others report having kept it through the winter (48).

There is probably a tendency for the fruit to keep a little later when grown in the northern part of the state and much of the variation in experience as regards this apple's season may be ascribed to different seasons of picking and different storage conditions. In general, however, we may say that the experience of the more reliable growers leads them to call it an early winter apple, which should be marketed before January (27).

Hubbardston, along with other varieties, seems to have had the habit of alternate bearing (27). On land that has been highly manured it is said to be subjected to water coring (14) and there has been some complaint of difficulty in shipping the tree (18).

Hubbardston has many good points. Many consider it superior to Baldwin in size, appearance, flavor, juiciness; and inferior only in productiveness (8). The tree comes into bearing at an early age. Many have found it sufficiently prolific to be profitable (48). The fruit is of good and even size (48) and its quality as a dessert apple is excellent indeed (19).

HUBBARDSTON PIPPIN.

References: (1) Downing: 154; (2) Ag. Me. 1882: 317; (3) M.P.S. 1896: 36; (4) Ragan.

Grown to a limited extent near Bangor.

HUBBARDSTON SWEETING.

Reference: (1) M.F. Nov. 24, 1859.

Exhibited at the meeting of the Lincoln County Agricultural Society in 1859 from Union.

HUNT RUSSET.

References: (1) M.F. Feb. 11, 1847; (2) NEF. 1853, cited by 1; (3) M.F. May 24, 1855; (4) Downing-155; (5) Ag. Me. 1882: 340; (6) Ag. Me. 1885: 460; (7) Ib: 462; (8) M.P.S. 1888: 115; (9) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (10) M.P.S. 1896: 83; (11) Ragan; (12) Beach: I, 164.

Synonyms: Golden Russet (erroneously); Golden Russet of Massachusetts (5).

The first mention of this apple noted by Ragan was in the New England Farmer for 1853. It was, however, exhibited as Hunt's Russet at the Maine Pomological Society, February, 1847, by J. H. Hartwell of Augusta. Hartwell got the scions from his father's orchard in Lincoln, Massachusetts (1). Before long, however, its individuality was lost except for occasional clear glimpses in the general misnaming of the russets. Growers in this state seem to have had a fondness for calling this the Golden Russet. We doubt if it is grown to any extent today.

HURLBUT.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850, cir; (2) Ag. Me. 1856: 107; (3) Cole: 118; (4) M.F. Feb. 16, 1860; (5) M.F. Feb. 23, 1860; (6) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (7) M.F. Jan. 29, 1863; (8) Ag. Me. 1867: I, 147; (9) Downing: 155; (10) M.P.S. 1874: 45; (11) Ib., 1875: 71; (12) Ib: 128; (13) M.P.S. 1876: 120; (14) Ib: 122; (15) Ib: 134; (16) Ib: 146; (17) Ag. Me. 1885: 462; (18) Ib: 465; (19) M.P.S. 1889: 137; (20) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211; (21) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (22) M.P.S. 1894: 83; (23) Ib: 86; (24) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 69; (25) M.P.S. 1902: 45; (26) Ib: 46; (27) Ib: 89; (28) Ib: 95; (29) Ragan; (30) Beach: II, 104.

Synonym: Hurlburt (12).

Hurlbut was known in a small way around Bangor about 1850. It was recommended by the fruit committee of the Board of Agriculture in 1860 (5). The catalog of the Maine Pomological Society for 1875 says, concerning this variety, "Some recommend highly as good bearer and for good quality, others don't like it at all; probably two varieties introduced under that name" (12).

Perhaps one of the varieties grown here as Hurlbut, as above hinted, is Ramsdell's Sweet for which Beach gives Hurlbut as a synonym. It has not brought a very good price in the market (14). Munson says, concerning Hurlbut, "Though an old variety, this apple is not as well known as its merits deserve. Hardy, productive, of excellent quality and keeps till late in the spring. On March 1st not one of the specimens placed in the cellar had begun to decay" (27).

This is probably not being set to any extent at present (26). Hurlbut appears to be fully up to the average in hardiness as it is grown along the northern limits of the Baldwin territory. It seems to have been grown more along the seacoast and in Piscataquis county than elsewhere. Though Munson reports keeping Hurlbut in ordinary cellar storage till March first (27), it is generally considered an early winter apple, though some consider it as merely a late fall apple (5). Hurlbut has been found very productive and therefore, by some growers, very profitable (14). Its fruit has generally been considered second rate (14). There seems to be no

good reason why Hurlbut should be continued in our commercial orchards. We have varieties as good in every respect, and better in some, that ripen along with Hurlbut.

HUTCHINSON SWEETING.

References: (1) M.F. Nov. 11, 1852.

A native presented by J. G. Hutchinson of Winslow at the meeting of the Northern Kennebec Agricultural Society, with a request to have it named. Name Hutchinson Sweeting recommended. Resembles in flavor, and in some of its marks, the Hightop Sweet.

Injestue.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3; 845, cir.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1851 by one grower. This may be a perversion of White Ingestrie.

IOWA BLUSH.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1891: 97; (2) Ragan; (3) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 84.

Tested at Perham; results not recorded.

Ipswich Sweeting.

Synonym of Haskell.

Irish Golden Russet.

Synonym of Young.

IRISH PEACH.

References: (1) Downing: 215; (2) Me. Exp. R.

1889: 211; (3) Pagan.

This apple has been grown to a limited extent in the state. It has attracted very little attention.

JEFFERIS.

References: (1) Downing: 83; (2) M.F. Apr. 26, 1872; (3) Ag. Me. 1872: I, ~~44~~ 413; (4) M.P.S. 1874: 127; (5) Ib., 1875: 129; (6) Ib., 1876: 146; (7) Pagan; (8) Beach: II, 108.

This apple was recommended by Goodale in 1872 for home use. It was said to be in eating soon after Garden Royal (3). The catalog of the Maine Pomological Society for 1875 says, "Not extensively grown in Maine. Those who have tried it say it is excellent in quality" (5). Elsewhere the catalog says, "One of the best of its season; not a grower in the nursery, hence never found in nursery stock" (4). Since the seventies we find no comment concerning this apple in Maine.

Jenneting.

Synonym of White Juneating.

Jeniton.

Synonym of Ralls.

JERRY BROWN.

References: (1) M.F. Apr. 22, 1842; (2) M.P.S. 1878: 12.

A seedling originated in Winthrop by Jerry Brown and exhibited at the Kennebec Agricultural Society's Cattle Show in 1842. "Fall apple, large, oval, russet brown". After a lapse of thirty-six years, we find

this apple appearing again at the Maine Pomological Society, sent in from North Monmouth (2).

Jersey Greening.

References: (1) M.F. Apr. 18, 1850; (2) M.F. Apr. 19, 1855; (3) M.F. May 31, 1855; (4) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (5) M.P.S. 1876: 133; (6) Ib., 1894: 86.

Jersey Greening is ordinarily thought of as a synonym for Rhode Island Greening. In Maine, however, we believe it to have been used, almost always if not all the time, to refer to Ortley. It received recommendation from M. B. Sears of Winthrop (1). Sears, however, in the same list recommended Rhode Island Greening (1). Calvin Chamberlain, in 1855, said, "I have not recognized it as being generally disseminated throughout the state" (2). He would not have said this of Rhode Island Greening.

Jersey Greening was mentioned by N. Foster of Gardiner in a list of apples which included Rhode Island Greening, thus implying that they are distinct varieties (3). Foster appears to have been well acquainted with Rhode Island Greening for he had grafted it in 1830. In 1894 Jersey Greening was in a list of varieties recommended by J. F. Norris of Foxcroft (6); in this same list Norris recommends also Rhode Island Greening.

JERSEY SWEET.

References: (1) Cole: 110; (2) M.F. May 16, 1861;

(3) Downing: 156; (4) M.F. June 28, 1873; (5) M.P.S. 1896: 36; (6) Ragan; (7) Beach: II, 110.

Advertised at Gilbreth's nursery in 1861. It has been grown to a limited extent. From 1878 to 1896 it was exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society on five occasions by two growers. We have no information concerning the behavior, merits or demerits of this variety in Maine.

JEWETT'S FAVORITE.

References: (1) M.F. Dec. 30, 1843; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 819 ff.

Synonym: Jewett's Apple.

This apple originated in the orchard of a Mr. Jewett, Cornish, York county. It was exhibited in 1850 and in 1852 at the Bangor Horticultural Society from South Orrington. Beyond this we have no record of the apple.

JEWETT RED.

References: (1) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 708; (2-b) Ib: 819 ff; (2-c) Ib., 1853: 240; (3) M.F. Feb. 1, 1855; (4) M.F. Apr. 5, 1855; (5) M. F. Apr. 19, 1855; (6) Ag. Me. 1856: 106; (7) Ib., II, 11; (8) Cole: 112; (9) M.F. Feb. 16, 1860; (10) M.F. Feb. 23, 1860; (11) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (11-b) Ib., 1862: I, 22; (12) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863; (13) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (14) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (14-b) Ib: II, 2; (15) M.F. Feb. 4, 1864; (16) M.F. Jan. 3, 1867; (17) Ag. Me. 1870: I, 375; (18) M.F. Sept. 14, 1872; (19) Ag. Me. 1872: 411; (20) M.F. Nov. 8, 1873; (21) M.P.S. 1876: 120; (20-b) M.P.S. 1874: 131; (22) M.P.S. 1876: 130; (22-b) Ib: 144; (23) Ag. Me. 1883: 345; (24) Ib: 376; (25) Ib: 379; (26) Ag. Me. 1885: 452; (27) Ib: 460; (27-b) Ib: 462; (28) Ib: 465; (28-b) Ib: 468; (28-c) Ib: 478; (29) Ag. Me. 1888: 130; (30) Ib., 1888: II, 115; (31) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 212; (32) Ib., 1893: 133;

(33) M.P.S. 1894: 83; (34) Ib., 1898: 41; (34-b) Ib., 1900: 42; (35) Ag. Me. 1903: I, 62; (36) M.P.S. 1904: 104; (37) Ib.: 106; (38) Me. Exp. F. 1904: 177; (39) Ragan; (39-b) Beach: I, 170; (40) Appendix, 1910.

Synonyms: Nodhead (20-b); Pearmain (erroneously) (18); Jewett's Fine Red (20-b).

Jewett Red is better known in Maine under its synonym, Nodhead. It appears about 1850 in our record at Bangor and at Foxcroft (2-b) (25) and at Northern Kennebec (2). It was one of the nine varieties recommended in 1856 by the Maine Pomological Society as of high promise and worthy of extensive trial (6). In the fruit census of 1863 it was fourth in the list of fall apples and fourth in the list of winter apples (14). In the fruit census of 1876 it was one of the leading varieties (21). With the coming of Ben Davis and the general tendency toward the growth of fewer varieties, Jewett Red seems to have lost ground. It is still, however, one of the more important apples of the state (34-b)(40).

This apple is better in Maine and in New Hampshire than in other regions (39-b). In Maine it seems to have met with better success along the northern limits of the fruit growing regions (20-b). Experience has demonstrated that the tree is hardy (9)(15) and that it is a good grower (12). It is, however, rather fastidious in its soil requirements, needing a deep rich soil (28) and requiring high cultivation (20-b).

Jewett Red has sold well in the local markets from early times (3)(36). Outside of the state, in some markets it sells well; in others it is little known (36).

We find more than the usual amount of variation in the reports regarding the season of this apple. We find it on record as a winter apple in southern Maine (15) and as a fall apple in northern Maine (5). In addition, there are scattered accounts of the fruit keeping till April or later (15). In general, however, it appears that the trend is toward a later keeping apple in the northern part of the state.

This apple is open to some rather serious objections. Without high cultivation the fruit is small (20-b). It is frequently misshapen (15) and the percentage of culls is rather large (2). The skin is tender and much subject to insect depredations (12). To recommend the fruit, some good qualities may be cited. As grown in Maine it shows good color (39-b). The tree is hardy, a good bearer (20-b), and the quality is excellent (34-b).

JINE SWEET.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1852: 402.

Exhibited at the Oxford County Agricultural Society in 1852 from Bethel. Medium size, red. We have no further information concerning it.

JOB.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1876: 23; (2) Ragan.

Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1876, from Bangor.

JOHNAN.

References: (1) Hort. March 1848: 46; (2) Ragan.

Synonym: Johnan Sweeting (1).

This apple appears in a list of twelve varieties selected by Ephraim Goodale of Orrington (1). We are inclined to think that this was a local variety.

JONATHAN.

References: (1) Hort. March 1848: 46; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 818 ff; (3) M.F. Feb. 4, 1864; (4) M.F. Oct. 26, 1872; (5) Ag. Me. 1872: 417; (6) M.P.S. 1876: 146; (7) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 150.

Jonathan was on a list of twelve varieties recommended by a grower in Dexter in 1848 (1). In 1850 it was known to several growers around Bangor (2). It has never been much grown in the state. The fruit is rather small (5) but keeps till late in the spring. Young trees grow rather slowly (5) and the young shoots are apt to be tender (3). Jonathan has been grown more as an apple for home use in Maine than for market.

JUDY.

References: (1) M.F. Nov. 8, 1873; (2) M.P.S. 1876: 21.

A local variety originating in Rome. It has been described as a handsome, sweet apple of fine quality (2). Season, autumn (1).

Juneating.

Synonym of White Juneating.

Kavanagh.

Local synonym of French Russet.

Kellum Hills.

A local perversion of Kilham.

KENNEBEC.

References: (1) Downing, cited by 4; (2) M.P.S. 1874: 464; (3) Ib., 1896: 85; (4) Ragan; (5) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 117.

Synonym: Kennebec Russet.

An apple originating in Kennebec county (2). It was unknown to Z. A. Gilbert (3) and was classed by Munson among the obsolete varieties (5). Joseph Taylor of Belgrade grew it but did not recommend it. Gilbert thought that this apple may have appeared at the Pomological exhibitions as one of the many varieties exhibited as Golden Russet.

Kennebec Seedling.

Listed by Downing as a synonym of Winthrop Greening. We find no record of this synonym being used in the state.

KENNEBEC SWEETING.

References: (1) A.P.S. 1881: 113; (2) Ragan.

An apple mentioned as flourishing in northern New Brunswick (1). This may have been a lost Maine seedling.

KENT BEAUTY.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1856: II, 11; (2) Cole: 114; (3) M.F. Nov. 8, 1873; (4) M.P.S. 1874: 110; (5) Ib., 1875: 125; (6) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 132; (7) Ib., 1904: 178; (8) Ragan; (9) Beach: II, 15; (10) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonym: Beauty of Kent (1).

Kent Beauty has been grown in Maine under its synonym, Beauty of Kent. It appeared first in our record in 1856 when it was being grown in Dixmont. It was described in the catalog of the Maine Pomological Society as a showy apple of low quality (5). Its growth seems to have been confined to the central and southern portions of the state and nowhere to have been very extensive.

KENRICK.

References: (1) Kenrick: 61; (2) M.F. Mar. 21, 1844; (3) Downing: 215; (4) Pagan.

Synonym: Kenrick's Red Autumn (2).

Kenrick was advertised for sale by a nursery agent in Augusta in 1844 (2). This is its only appearance in our record.

Kentucky Red.

Synonym of Ben Davis; rarely used in Maine.

KESWICK.

References: (1) M.F. Jan. 31, 1867; (2) Downing: 158; (3) M.F. June 28, 1873; (4) M.P.S. 1896: 26; (5) Ib: 35; (6) Ragan; (7) Beach: II, 116.

Synonym: Keswick Codlin (1).

This apple, though long known in the state, has been little grown here. It has been recommended as an early cooking apple and as a prolific bearer (1).

KILHAM.

References: (1) N.E.F. May 19, 1826; (3) Kenrick: 61; (2) Manning: 51; (4) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (5) Hort. March 1848: 46; (6) M.F. Apr. 8, 1852; (7) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 819 ff; (8) Ag. Me. 1856: 108, cir; (9) M.F. Feb. 16, 1860; (10) M.F. Feb. 23, 1860; (11) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (12) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (13) M. F. Nov. 1, 1866; (14) Downing: 216; (15) Ag. Me. 1873-4: I, 211; (16) M.P.S. 1874: 49; (17) Ib: 112; (18) Ib., 1875: 129; (19) Ib., 1876: 135; (20) Ag. Me. 1885: 460; (21) M.P.S. 1896: 102; (22) Ragan.

Synonyms: Kellum Hills (13); Khillham (4); Killam Hill (3)(11); Killman Hill (7); Killum Hill (9); Kilamhill (6).

Kilham was advertised in the nursery catalog of the Tabers in Vassalboro' in 1844 (4), was recommended by a few in the census of the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1863 (12) and in 1874 was placed in the Maine Pomological Society's list of apples not recommended (17).

Along the seacoast, especially in Waldo county, it was for some years one of the leading varieties (15). It was to be found in almost every orchard in that county and was there considered a good fruit and profitable (19). In its place of origin, Essex county, Massachusetts, another seacoast county, it was well liked (1). In Massachusetts it was a fall apple; in Maine, a winter apple (16)

King.

A common synonym of Tompkins King.

KING OF ENGLAND ?.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1883: 308.

This apple was named doubtfully in a collection recommended by H. J. A. Simmons of Waldoboro' for

home use (1). This may possibly have been King George The Third, a synonym of Borsdorffer.

KING DAVID.

Reference: (1) Stark Year Book, 1910: 40.

King David is one of the most recent introductions. It is being grown to a limited extent in the state but we cannot as yet form any conclusive opinion as to its merits or demerits. It is reported as hardy in Hancock county (1). Stark Brothers recommend King David in preference to Giant Jeniton and Champion.

KING OF PIPPINS.

References: (1) Ag.Me. 1850-3: 824,ff; (2) Downing: 216; (3) Pagan.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1851 and 1852 from Glenburn and Bangor. We have no further record of this apple in Maine.

KING SWEET.

References: (1) M.F. Sept. 16, 1847 (?); (2) Ag. Me. 1856: 108 cir, (?); (3) Ib., 1863: I, 192; (4) Ib., 1867: I, 145; (5) Downing's App., cited by 23; (6) M.P.S. 1874: 45; (7) Ib: 48; (8) Ib: 122; (9) Ib., 1875: 129; (10) Ib., 1876: 66; (11) Ib: 120; (12) Ib: 146; (13) A.P.S. 1877: 100; (14) Ag. Me. 1882: 416; (15) Ag. Me. 1885: 417; (16) Ib: 464; (17) Ib: 469; (18) M.P. S. 1886: 127; (19) Ib., 1888: 115; (20) Ib: 130; (21) M. P.S. 1889: 111; (22) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211; (23) Pagan; (24) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 126.

Synonyms: Hightop Sweet (erroneously) (6); King Sweeting (7); King's Sweeting (6); King of Sweets (7); Sidney Sweeting (7); Sidney Sweet (4); Summer Sweet (1) (23); Thomas Sweet (23).

A native of the town of Sidney, originated by Ichabod Thomas. First scion taken in 1809, by one Taylor.

It was then called King of Sweetings (7). By 1874 it had been pretty well disseminated throughout the state and was especially common in Sidney, Belgrade and the contiguous portion of Kennebec county (7)(8). It has been grown as far north as Castle Hill and has been frequently grown in the northern part of Penobscot. In spite of its apparent success at Castle Hill in Aroostook county, we have continued reports from Charlotte, in Washington county, that this variety is tender or only half hardy there (15)(17). The fruit was too small to bring a high price in the market except in a small way, where the good qualities of the apple for baking and dessert are known (8). It is emphatically a family apple. It is in season during the last of August and September, ripening gradually (10) though it sometimes keeps into winter. Some have objected to this apple, saying that it is a bit coarse (10) and, like other summer sweet apples, it is badly infested by the apple maggot. In fact, it was one of the first apples on which the trypteta was found in Maine (21).

Munson described this fruit as follows: "Tree hardy, vigorous, upright, compact; very productive on alternate years. Fruit small to medium, roundish, conical or frequently oblong conical and nearly truncate. Apple, yellow with a delicate blush on sunny side. Stem short, small, inserted in a medium cavity; calyx closed, basin rather deep; flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy, rich, very sweet; core small. Very good. September and October" (24).

King Sweet has frequently been grown under the name of Hightop Sweet (8). This confusion is doubtless due to the similarity in the quality and use of the two apples. The real Hightop Sweet ripens two or three weeks earlier than King Sweet (24). "Wherever known, this variety is highly prized" (24).

King of Tompkins County.

Synonym of Tompkins King.

KING'S GRAFT.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 177.

An apple of this name was reported as badly infested by trypteta in Lincoln county in 1904. We have no further information concerning it.

KING'S POCKET.

References: (1) M.F. Mar. 4, 1847; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 824,ff; (3) Ib., 1854: 137; (4) M.F. Feb. 4, 1858; (5) Ag. Me. 1872: 414; (6) Pagan.

An apple of this name was grown about 1850 in Franklin county, in the vicinity of Waldoboro' and around Bangor. Z. A. Gilbert said that the apple known as Lincoln Pippin was imported by Dr. Vaughan in the early part of the last century under the name of King's Pocket. Lincoln Pippin is a synonym of Winthrop Greening, which is pretty clearly established to have been a Maine seedling. Whether or not the apple grown as King's Pocket was really Winthrop Greening, we are unable to say. It was described as "a very large, sound apple of excellent flavor and inferior to none in appearance" (3).

KIRKBRIDGE.

References: (1) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (2) Downing: 160; (3) Ragan; (4) Beach: II, 118;.

Synonym: Kirkbridge White (1).

Daniel Taber advertised this variety for sale from his nursery in Vassalboro' (1). We have no further record of it in this state.

KOURSK.

Reference: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 79.

A Russian variety set in 1890 in the experimental orchard at Houlton. Late winter. This may have been Kursk Anis.

KURSK ANIS.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1892: 51; (2) Ib., 1896: 74; (3) Ib: 83; (4) Ragan.

Synonyms: Korsk Annis (1); Korsk Anis (3); Koursk Anis (2).

A Russian apple tested at Perham. Results not recorded.

KURSK REINETTE.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 74; (2) Ib: 79; (3) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 84; (4) Ib: 95; (5) Ragan.

Synonym: Koursk Reinette (1).

A Russian variety tested at Houlton. Regarded by Munson as a promising variety. As stored at Orono it was an autumn variety (4). Munson regarded it as good for cooking (3).

LADIES' BLACK.

Reference: (1) M.F. Feb. 16, 1860.

Exhibited before the Board of Agriculture in 1860 by J. Sinclair of Levant. We are unable to identify it.

LADY APPLE.

References: (1) Thacher: 134; (2) Manning: 59; (3) M.F. Mar. 21, 1844; (4) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 840 cir; (5) M. P. S. 1890: 24; (6) Ragan; (7) Beach: I, 180.

Synonym: Api (3).

Lady apple has been grown only in a very limited way. We have record of its being grown in Lewiston and in Bangor but information concerning its behavior in the state is lacking.

Lady Finger.

Reference: (1) M.F. Jan. 6, 1853.

Lady Finger has sometimes been erroneously used in Maine as a synonym of Black Gilliflower. We find no record of the true Lady Finger being grown in this state.

LADY MALEY.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1876: 130.

A fall apple. Grown rather extensively near Waldoboro' about thirty-five years ago. This may have been Lady Healy of Ragan and Downing.

LADY SWEET.

References: (1) Hort. March 1848: 46; (2) Ag. Me. 1850: 322; (3) M.F. May 6, 1852; (4) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850 cir; (5) Ib., 1853: 155; (6) M.F. Apr. 12, 1855; (7) Ag. Me. 1856: II, 231; (8) Cole: 132; (9) M.F. Feb.

23, 1860; (10) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (11) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863; (12) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (13) Downing: 106; (14) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211; (15) Ib., 1904: 177p (16) Pa- gan; (17) Beach: I, 184.

Synonyms: Ladies' Sweet (2); Ladies' Sweeting (9); Lady's Sweet (14).

Lady Sweet appeared in Maine soon after being disseminated by the Downings. It was recommended in a list of the best three apples by a grower in Dexter in 1848 (1). About the same time it was being grown in Oxford county (2), in York county (5) and in the vicinity of Bangor (4). It has been grown to a small extent since that time, for the most part, in late years, in Oxford county. It has been pretty generally superseded by Tolman and Danvers. Downing gave the season as May; Goodale reported it as February (11). Other accounts have limited its season to early winter (9). Taber believed that this apple should be rejected in Maine on account of tenderness to cold (3).

Lambard.

Reference: (1) M.F. July 16, 1838.

Exhibited at the Kennebec County Agricultural Society Cattle Show in 1838, from Winthrop. Described as "fair". We think this was probably the Lambert mentioned by Munson.

LAMBERT.

Reference: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 117.

Mentioned by Munson as an apple originating in Maine, grown more or less fifty years ago but now obso-

lete. This was probably the Lambard mentioned on the preceding page.

LANCASTER RUSSET.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1856: II, 264.

"A seedling apple presented to the Maine Pomological Society, January, 1857, by Daniel Lancaster, Farmingdale. Very superior quality and worthy of general cultivation. Medium size, somewhat flattened at stem, which is short and set in a shallow cavity. Calyx small and set in a rather narrow and shallow basin. In color it resembles the Golden Russet though more inclined to green, and the russet on the sunny side is underlaid with a dark red inclining to a purple hue. Flesh white, fine grained, compact, with a very small core, mild acid, crisp and juicy, with a rich aroma".

LANE SWEET.

References: (1) M.F. Feb. 7, 1856; (2) M.P.S. 1896: 36; (3) Ragan.

Synonym: Lane Sweeting (2).

"Sweet. Liked by many in Upper Gloucester and bears pretty well"(1). Lane Sweet appears twice in our record with an interval of forty years. In both cases it was grown in New Gloucester.

LARGE ANIS.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 74; (2) Ib., 1902: 95; (3) Ragan; (4) Thomas: 329.

A Russian apple tested at Orono. "Retains form and color but is mostly soft and worthless after January fifteenth" (2).

Large Green.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 860 cir.

A synonym of Gros Vert. Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1852 by two growers.

Large Red and Green Sweeting.

Synonym of Red and Green Sweeting.

Large Sweet Bough.

Synonym of Bough.

Large Yellow.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 840, cir.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1851. This may have been Large Yellow Bough, the synonym of Bough, or Large Yellow Newton Pippin.

Large Yellow Bough.

A rather common synonym in Maine of Bough.

LARGE YELLOW NEWTON PIPPIN.

Discussed under Newton Pippin.

Late Baldwin.

References: (1) M.F. Jan. 26, 1854; (2) Cole: 128; (3) M.P.S. 1876: 130; (4) Ragan.

Late Baldwin is reported as common around Bethel in 1854 (1) and as one of the leading varieties of winter apples grown near Waldoboro' in 1876 (3).

Cole lists Late Baldwin as a synonym of Baldwin, with the qualification that it is a "modification of this fruit" (2). This may perhaps be the Dark Baldwin mentioned by Beach, which is said to be a better keeper than the ordinary Baldwin. There is one other possible explanation. In the earlier days of the fruit growing in Maine almost any red apple was likely to be called a Baldwin. Thus the Red Canada was known as Fall Baldwin.--Hubbardston, as Yellow Baldwin. Late Baldwin, perhaps, may refer to the real Baldwin.

Late Bough.

Synonym of Autumn Bough.

LATE STRAWBERRY.

References: (1) Cole: 111; (2) M.F. Feb. 23, 1860; (3) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 195; (4) M.F. Oct. 26, 1872; (5) Ag. Me. 1872: 416; (6) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (7) Ragan; (8) Beach: II, 120; (9) Appendix, 1910.

Synonym: Autumn Strawberry (3).

This apple was fairly well known in 1860. Though it has been very little grown, it has been well recommended. The tree is described as very hardy, a good grower in the nursery and in the orchard, but is said never to attain any great size(3). Season, end of September and October (3). Often keeps till winter (4). It was listed in Munson's catalog for Maine (6) and is still grown to a limited extent for home use (9).

LAWVER.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1904: 89; (2) Beach: I, 189.

Some apples grown in Mercer and forwarded to the United States Department of Agriculture for identification, were declared by Taylor to be Lawver. This is the only indication we have that this apple has been grown in Maine.

LEAD APPLE.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 75; (2) Ib: 76; (3) Ib: 78; (4) Ib: 79; (5) Ib., 1902: 84; (6) Ib: 95; (7) Ragan; (8) Beach: II, 121.

Synonym: Swinsovka (2).

Two varieties of Russian apples have been tested by Munson under the name of Lead Apple.

LEE.

Reference: (1) M.F. Oct. 22, 1863.

Exhibited at the Gorham Farmers' Club, October, 1863.

LEGACE.

Reference: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 126.

"Seedling raised by Jules Legacé, Van Buren, Aroostook county. Parentage uncertain; apparently Oldenburg. Tree vigorous, spreading, very productive. Fruit medium, roundish oblate, washed with red and with splashes of deeper crimson; stem one inch, inserted in a rather deep, somewhat russeted cavity; basin wide, rather shallow, slightly corrugated; calyx closed; flesh white, tender, juicy, pleasant sub-acid. Good, September and October; later at the north. For southern Maine, possesses no superior merit; apparently good for northern localities".

LEICESTER.

References: (1) M.F. Apr. 26, 1847; (2) Cole: 130; (3) Downing: 164; (4) Ragan.

Synonym: Potter Sweet(1).

"A winter variety introduced into this country from England more than a century ago and brought from Worcester, Massachusetts, to Mercer, by Mr. Levi Gates" (1). The above was written concerning an apple called the Potter Sweet, which was listed by Downing as a synonym of Leicester. The above account of the origin of the apple does not agree with Ragan's, but the season is apparently the same.

LEIGHTON.

Reference: (1) M.F. Oct. 27, 1864.

A native seedling propagated to a limited extent by Judge Titcomb of Augusta about 1854. "Large, red; pleasant sub-acid. An excellent fall apple".

LELAND.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 819; (2) Cole: 110; (3) Downing: 163; (4) Ag. Me. 1885: 460; (5) M.P.S. 1886: 89.

I.

The committee on nomenclature, at a meeting of the Maine Pomological Society in 1866, recommended that a seedling apple exhibited by S. E. Leland of Farmington be called Leland (5). We find no further mention of this apple.

II.

The Leland of Cole has, we believe, been grown in Maine under the name Leland's Golden Pippin. It was grown in Bangor about 1850 (1) and in 1885 was rather common in the older orchards near Bucksport (4).

LELAND'S SWEET PIPPIN.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 824 ff.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1850 and 1851 from Orrington. Inasmuch as the same exhibitor showed Leland's Golden Pippin at the same time, we doubt if these are identical. We have no further information concerning the above apple.

LEONARD SWEET.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1890: 129.

Grown by P.P. Burleigh at Linneus, Aroostook county. No further information.

LIMBERTWIG GREENING.

References: (1) N.E.F. 1830, cited by 5; (2) Kenrick: 77; (3) M.F. Sept. 14, 1872; (4) Ag. Me. 1883: 377; (5) Ragan; (6) Beach: I, 193.

Samuel Chamberlain brought scions of an apple called Limbertwig Greening from his native place, Charlton, Massachusetts, to Foxcroft, and grafted them into seedling trees, some time between 1810 and 1814 (4). We are unable to connect this with any of the apples of similar name cited by Ragan. It was sometimes used as a synonym of Naked Limbed Greening (3). Whether these two varieties are identical, we are unable to say.

Lincoln.

References: (1) Mag. of Hort. 1846, cited by 2; (2) Ragan.

Ragan describes an apple called Lincoln, of Maine origin. Roundish oblate, yellow with blush; quality very good; season medium. We are inclined to believe that this was Lincoln Pippin, a synonym of Winthrop Greening.

Lincoln Pippin.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192.

Synonym, rather common in Kennebec county some years ago, for Winthrop Greening (1).

Liscomb.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1894: 19.

Probably a perversion of Lyscom.

LITCHFIELD PIPPIN.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1853: 406; (2) Ragan; (3) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 126.

"A large, handsome apple; a seedling raised by William Hutchins of Litchfield and sent in by Dr. Ford. Size large, form oval; color, ground straw yellow, with a deep, clear red on one side; stem pit narrow, shallow; stem short, even with the blossom pit, broader and deeper than stem pit and ribbed. Flesh white, slightly acid, blended with saccharine. Nothing further known". From transactions Maine Pomological Society (1). Munson classed this among obsolete varieties (3).

LONGFIELD.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1891: 97; (2) Ib., 1893: 133; (3) Ib., 1896: 75; (4) Ib: 78; (5) Ib: 79; (5-b) M.P.S. 1899: 35; (6) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 84; (7) Ib: 85; (8) Ib: 87; (9) Ib: 95; (10) Ragan; (11) Beach: II, 122; (12) Thomas: 341.

Regarded by Munson as one of the most promising of the Russian varieties under test at Orono (4). Good for cooking and dessert. Season, September to January (3). Regarded by Nutting as one of the most promising varieties on trial in his orchard at Perham (5-b). Like most Russian apples, "it drops badly and must be harvested early, but on account of its good quality, its hardiness and productiveness, it is one of the best of its class. Unless fruit is thinned it is liable to be undersized" (8).

LONGFELLOW'S CATHEAD.

References: (1) M.F. Nov. 11, 1847; (2) M.F. Oct. 25, 1849; (3) M.F. Feb. 1, 1855.

There was a tendency in the forties and fifties to call any particularly large apple a Cathead. The Longfellow Cathead was introduced into Winthrop by a David Longfellow under the name of Cathead. To distinguish it from another large, green apple, also called Cathead in the vicinity, it was known as Longfellow's Cathead. A large, striped apple, excellent for cooking. The large size of the fruit, however, made a large percentage of windfalls. The tree was said to be a good bearer (3).

London Pippin.

Synonym of Loudon Pippin.

LONG GRAFT.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850: 32.

Exhibited at the York County Agricultural Society's Cattle Show in 1850. This may have been Long Island Graft, a synonym of Fall Orange.

LONG JOHN.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1873: 9.

A tree of this variety was mentioned as old about 1840 in Newcastle, Maine, and was thought to have been planted before 1700 (1). This was evidently distinct from any apples of the same name listed by Pagan.

Long Stem.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1853: 240.

An early winter apple grown in Lincoln county in 1853. This may have been Naked Limbed Greening or the Long Stem of Cole, a Massachusetts apple, or the Long Stem of Downing, a Connecticut apple.

LORD RUSSET.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1888: 112; (2) Ib., 1891: 7; (3) Ib., 1892: 8.

"A chance seedling originating on the farm of Mr. Ephraim R. Lord of Farmington. Mr. Lord says of this apple:- 'The tree seems perfectly hardy. It is an upright grower, very thrifty and a great bearer. Has been

in bearing about ten years and bears very heavily every year so that I have had to prop the limbs every fall. They keep well with me until May. They are very thin skinned and require careful handling but do not drop from the tree as badly as Baldwins. * * * * A trifle larger than American Golden Pippin. It is of excellent quality. Your committee recommend that it be called the Lord Russet' * (1). From report of the committee on new fruits at the Maine Pomological Society.

LOSOVKA.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 75; (2) Ib., 1902: 84; (3) Ragan.

Synonym: Losouka.

A Russian apple tested by Munson at Orono.

LOUDON PIPPIN.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1874: 112; (2) Ib., 1875: 129; (3) Ib., 1876: 146; (4) Ib., 1877: 10; (5) Ragan.

Synonym: London Pippin (4).

This variety was inserted in the catalog of the Maine Pomological Society by the request of Henry McLaughlin of Bangor, who considered it a valuable apple (2). It was reported at that time as not fully tested in northern Maine (1). We find no indication that it has been grown except by McLaughlin.

LOUISE.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1894: 17; (2) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 169; (3) Ragan; (4) Beach: II, 127; (5) Me. Exp. R.

1908: 151;.

Synonym: Princess Louise(1).

Grown to a very limited extent at South Livermore (1) and in the experimental orchard at Orono. At Orono the tree "was on poor soil and was always black heart-ed and feeble. Killed by the winter of 1906-7" (5).

LOWELDER.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 467; (2) Ag.Me. 1856: II, 231.

Synonym: Low Elder (2).

An apple grown in the vicinity of Mercer and in Piscataquis county about sixty years ago. We are un-able to identify it.

LOWELL'S EARLY.

References: (1) Ag.Me. 1850-3: 824, ff; (2) Ragan. Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1852 from Glenburn. This may have been Lowell.

Lyman's Pumpkin Sweet.

Synonym of Pumpkin Sweet.

LYSCOM.

References: (1) Manning: 51; (2) Kenrick: 62; (3) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 819 ff; (4) M.F. Apr. 19, 1855; (5) M.F. Nov. 24, 1859; (6) Ag. Me. 1885: 460; (7) M. P.S. 1894: 19; (8) Ragan; (9) Beach: II, 130.

Synonyms: Mathew (6); Martha Stripe (6); Martha's Stripe (5); Liscomb (7).

We have record of this variety in Maine since 1850. It has never been grown to any extent at any one time,

but appears occasionally at various times up to the present.

Macomber.

Synonym of Rolfe.

MAGOG.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1880: 107; (2) Ib: 111; (3) Ib., 1882: 337; (4) Ib: 416; (5) Ib., 1885: 421; (6) Ib: 458; (7) Ib: 469; (8) M.P.S. 1890: 129; (9) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (10) Ragan; (11) Beach: II, 138; (12) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonym: Magog Red Streak (7).

One of Hoskins' hardy seedlings from northern Vermont. It was recommended by Dr. Hoskins when he was on Institute work in the state in 1880. Five years later it was reported as "tried and proven good and hardy in Aroostook" (5) and as flourishing in Washington county (7). Munson recommended it for northern Maine (9). We doubt if it is much grown even in those regions where hardy winter apples are scarce.

Magoon's Winter Sweet.

Synonym of Galef.

MAIDEN BLUSH.

References: (1) Thacher: 135; (2) Kenrick: 57; (3) M.F. Mar. 30, 1839; (4) Horticulturist, March, 1848: 46; (5) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 818 ff; (6) Cole: 113; (7) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (8) Downing: 167; (9) M.P.S. 1873: 13; (10) Ib., 1874: 127; (11) Ib., 1876: 146; (12) Ag. Me. 1885: 478; (13) M.P.S. 1891: 79; (14) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (15) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 178; (16) Ragan; (17) Beach: II, 137.

Maiden Blush was one of the first known varieties

grown in the state. It was advertised for sale in the first nursery catalog issued in Maine, some time between 1810 and 1814 (9). In 1839 it was reported as flourishing in Orrington (3). This was followed by a similar report from the same place in 1848 (4).

There has been considerable confusion among fruit growers, some considering this identical with Hawthornden, especially at about that time. It has never been extensively grown in Maine. The catalog of the Maine Pomological Society for 1874 described it as a very beautiful apple with nothing but its beauty to recommend it (10). "It has not been extensively disseminated in this state and cannot be recommended for further trial" (10). It is especially liable to scab (13) and is an autumn apple (15).

MALA CARLE.

References: (1) Manning: 61; (2) M.F. Mar. 4, 1847; (3) Ragan; (4) Beach: I, 199.

Synonym: Mela Carla (2).

Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1847 by Col. Simmons, Waldoboro'. Described as "a fine apple, somewhat resembling Ribstone Pippin; bears well and keeps well" (2). We doubt if the Maine climate is mild enough for the success of this apple.

MALINDA.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1892: 51; (2) Ib., 1902: 84.

Received from Charles Patten of Iowa. Sent for trial to Perham, in Aroostook county. It was described by Munson in his catalog of fruits for Maine in 1903.

MALLETT.

References: (1) Maine Exp. R. 1890: 140; (2) Ib., 1896: 75; (3) Ib., 1902: 84; (4) Ragan; (5) Thomas: 329.

A Russian apple tested by Munson at Orono.

Mammoth.

Synonym of Golden Pippin.

MAMMOTH GREENING.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1853: 240.

Exhibited at the Cattle Show of the Lincoln County Agricultural Society in 1853, from Wiscasset. Not the Mammoth Greening of Ragan.

Mammoth Green Pippin.

Reference: (1) Horticulturist, Mar. 1848: 46.

In a list of twelve varieties recommended by J. Herrick of Hampden is the "Swaar, or Mammoth Green Pippin; probably not the true Swaar". We are unable to identify this apple.

Mammoth Pippin.

Probably used as a synonym of Gloria Mundi.

MANN.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1882: 338; (2) Ib: 354; (3) Ib., 1884: 369; (4) M.P.S. 1890: 73; (5) M.P.S. 1892: 52; (6) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (7) Me. Exp. R.

1896: 69; (8) Ib., 1902: 95; (9) Ib., 1904:178; (10) Ragan; (11) Beach: I, 201; (12) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 150; (13) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Mann was introduced in the days of the iron-clad craze, along with Haas and Chase's Golden. It has been tried more in the northern part of the state where hardiness is a valuable asset. We have record of its being grown in Somerset, Penobscot and Aroostook counties but nowhere has it made very good impression. In spite of its being pushed so vigorously by the nurserymen, it has never been planted to any extent. The committee on new fruits of the Maine Pomological Society in 1884 reported that the "fruit was coarse in texture, inferior in quality, not to be recommended" (3). This name has been mistakenly given to several other varieties (5).

MARGARET.

References(1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 824 ff; (2) M.F. April 12, 1855; (3) Cole: 98; (4) Downing ;139; (5) Ragan; (6) Beach: I, 141.

Synonyms: Early Red (1); Early Red Margaret (2).

Margaret has been grown to a very limited extent under the synonyms cited above. Its growth appears to have been confined to the northern part of the state.

MARLBORO.

Reference: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 126.

"Origin, farm of S. H. Remick, Marlboro, Maine. Fruit medium oblate spherical. Yellowish green overlaid with rich crimson on the sunny side, with numerous small dark dots. Cavity medium, flaring, regular,

slightly russetted; stem slender, one half to three fourths inch; basin very wide, shallow, plaited; calyx partly closed; flesh white, crisp, juicy, fine grained, very firm, pleasant sub-acid; core small. Good. January to May. In March specimens of this variety were received from Mr. Remick and they were in prime condition with a rich aroma".

MARSTON.

References: Cole: 125; (2) Downing: 169; (3) M.P.S. 1896: 36; (4) Ragan.

Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society, September, 1896, from Turner, under its synonym Marston Red Winter.

Martha's Stripe.

Synonym of Lyscom.

Martin Sweet.

Synonym of McLellan.

MARY.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1892: 10; (2) Ragan.

In a collection of Maine apples exhibited at Chicago in 1892. We are unable to say which of the two apples known as Mary this particular one was.

Massachusetts Baldwin.

Synonym of Baldwin.

MASSACHUSETTS EXCELSIOR.

Reference: (1) M.F. Nov. 8, 1860.

A barrel of apples of this name was exhibited at the East Washington Agricultural Society in 1860 from Charlotte. They were described as excellent. We are unable to identify the variety.

MASSACHUSETTS PUMPKIN SWEET.

Discussed under Pumpkin Sweet.

Mathew.

Synonym of Lyscom, used in Hancock county.

MAXIM SEEDLING.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1852: 401; (2) Ibid: 402; (3) M.P.S. 1894: 18.

A native of Paris, Maine. Exhibited at the Oxford County Agricultural Society in 1852. Described as "large, fair, greenish, sub-acid; fine for dessert and cooking, worthy of propagation; a good bearer" (2). Forty-two years later this apple was exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society from South Paris. These are the only references to this variety that we find.

MCINTIRE SWEET.

Reference: (1) Maine Experiment Report: 1902: 93.

"Hardy, local seedling. More or less extensively planted in northern Maine."

MCINTOSH.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1880: 111; (2) Ib., 1881: 97; (3) Ib., 1882: 338; (4) Ib: 361; (5) Ib., 1884: 369; (6) Ib: 378; (7) Ib., 1885: 420; (8) M.P.S. 1888: 109;

(9) Ib: 121; (10) Ib: 130; (11) Ib., 1890: 73; (12) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (13) Me. Pom. Soc. 1903: 71; (14) M. P.S. 1904: 31; (15) Ib: 71; (16) Ib: 104; (17) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 177; (18) Ragan; (19) Beach: II, 132; (20) Ag. Me. 1907: 281; (21) Appendix, 1910.

Synonym: McIntosh Red (19).

McIntosh was introduced into Maine between 1875 and 1880. At first it was not well liked on account of its susceptibility to scab. Gradually, however, it became planted more and more. In 1885 it was proven good and hardy in Aroostook county (7). It has proved to be a good market apple and is today being set in increasing numbers (15). In a tabulation of replies to a circular letter sent out by the writer in 1910 to innumerable fruit growers throughout the state, McIntosh ranked sixth as a market apple and second as an apple for home use. It is hardier than Fameuse though, according to some, less hardy than Wealthy (1).

In the severe winter of 1906-7 in localities where "all other trees were killed in Kennebec county, McIntosh Red, scattered everywhere through orchards, lived" (20). Many growers in the state believe that McIntosh does better on low lands where few other varieties will do well, and that on high land it is more susceptible to scab. The tree is a rather slender grower and bears fruit rather close to the larger limbs instead of on the little twigs, thus giving the fruit some protection from the winds. It is only comparatively lately that the worth of McIntosh as a market apple was appreciated. It was first considered wholly an apple for home use (6).

However, in spite of its poor handling qualities, its excellent quality and high color make it a successful market apple (14). The season is given by Beach as October to December (19). In Maine there is a tendency to place the season later, carrying it from December to February (8).

McIntosh, like Fameuse, is peculiarly susceptible to apple scab (6)(11); however, it does not scab as badly as Fameuse (8), and older trees seem to be less affected than the younger ones (15). Others deny this last statement, saying that the age of the tree makes no difference and that spraying must be relied upon to give marketable fruit (16). Other objections are the thick, tough skin, the soft flesh, the ready showing of bruises and generally poor handling qualities (6). Experience differs as to susceptibility to infestation by apple maggot (17). In spite of these defects, however, the hardiness and good bearing qualities of the trees and the excellent quality and good color of the fruit make McIntosh a profitable apple today.

MCLELLAN.

References: (1) M.F. Apr. 18, 1850; (2) M.F. Oct. 20, 1853; (3) Ag. Me. 1885: --; (4) Ib: 463; (5) Ragan; (6) Beach: II, 134; (7) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 150.

Synonym: Martin Sweet (1).

McLellan has been grown in a desultory way for fifty years or more. Its growth has been confined for the most part to Oxford and Kennebec counties. It

has had one or two enthusiastic supporters who report it as hardier than Baldwin (3); good grower, good bearers of smooth, sizable, handsome apples free from fungus diseases (4). It is doubtful if McLellan is being grown to any extent today.

MCMAHON.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1891: 97; (2) M.P.S. 1892: 59; (3) M.P.S. 1899: 35; (4) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 84; (5) M.P.S. 1904: 34; (6) Ragan; (7) Beach: II, 136.

This Wisconsin apple was regarded by Munson as one of the most promising varieties under test in the experimental orchard at Perham (3). It has been grown to a limited extent outside of the experimental orchards in the state (5) but is of little or no importance in Maine.

Mela Carla.

Synonym of Mala Carle.

MELON.

References: (1) Downing: 87; (2) M.F. Nov. 7, 1868; (3) Ag. Me. 1884: 369; (4) Ragan; (5) Beach: I, 204; (6) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonym: Norton's Melon (2).

Melon has been grown in a small way in the vicinity of Gardiner under its synonym Norton's Melon. In 1868 it was described as "usually of difficult culture in Maine" (2). The committee on new fruits at the Maine Pomological Society in 1884, reporting on some Melon apples, exhibited by W. R. Wharff of Gardiner, said, "Quality good,

not best. Lacks firmness of flesh" (3),

MEXICO.

References: (1) Cole: 105; (2) M.F. Feb. 16, 1860; (3) M.F. Feb. 23, 1860; (4) Downing: 171; (5) M.F. Oct. 26, 1872; (6) Ag. Me. 1872: 415; (7) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211; (8) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (9) Ragan.

This apple was recommended by the fruit committee of the Board of Agriculture in 1860 as an early fruit (3). At the Farmers' Convention in 1872 it was said to be a slow grower and not to be recommended for culture in Maine (5). Goodale said that the growth in the nursery was so slow that it should be topworked. He considered it worthy of more extensive cultivation and gave the season as September and October (6). It is still to be found in small lots but is of no importance even in the home orchard.

MILDEN.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1872: 418; (2) M.F. Apr. 19, 1873; (3) M.F. May 10, 1873; (4) M.P.S. 1874: 112; (5) Ib., 1875: 130; (6) Ib., 1876: 120; (7) Ib: 146; (8) Ib., 1888: 115; (9) Ib: 122; (10) M.P.S. 1889: 125; (11) Ib., 1894: 83; (12) Ib: 86; (13) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 69; (14) Ib; 71; (15) M.P.S. 1902: 45; (16) Ib: 46; (17) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 46; (18) Ib: 89; (19) Ib: 95; (20) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 177; (21) Ragan; (22) Beach: I, 209; (23) Appendix, 1910.

Synonyms: Milding (1); Winter Gravenstein (16).

All available information indicates that Milden was introduced to Maine through J. Copp, a nurseryman of Wakefield, New Hampshire. It had long been grown as a local variety in Farmington, New Hampshire, and was first propagated as a nursery tree by him. He exhibited specimens

of Milden at the meeting of the Maine Board of Agriculture in 1872 and mentioned receiving several inquiries from Maine regarding it (2). There was also a direct importation to Exeter from Farmington. Scions were brought in in this case about 1863 and gave good results (3). In the catalog of the Maine Pomological Society for 1874 Milden is mentioned as tested but not fully proved and as promising well (4). Since that time, though not a leading variety, Milden has had a recognized place among Maine apples and is grown fairly extensively today (23). This variety is more common in Piscataquis county than elsewhere (14)(15).

It is considered by some of the leading growers there to take the place of Baldwin in regions where Baldwin cannot be grown to advantage (11). It is hardier than Baldwin (10) and is frequently recommended from localities in Penobscot county where Baldwin cannot be grown (3)(18). The tree is a strong, rugged grower (1), forming a large, round head (9). It is a fairly saleable apple in the local markets (4) and is a famous apple for making pies (11). It does not keep quite as long as Baldwin (1), though Munson reports keeping it in excellent condition with ordinary cellar storage till March (19).

MILLER APPLE.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1873: 9.

A tree reported as old in 1840, in Newcastle, Maine, and probably planted before 1700. The name was given be-

cause of the mealy appearance of the skin. Probably a seedling.

MINISTER.

References: (1) Manning: 62; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 840 cir; (3) Ib., 1853: 155; (4) Ib., 1856: 106; (5) Cole: 124; (6) M.F. Feb. 16, 1860; (7) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (8) Ib., 1861: II, 37; (9) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863; (10) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (11) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (13) Downing: 173; (14) M.P.S. 1874: 112; (15) M.P.S. 1875: 129; (16) Ib., 1876: 120; (17) Ib.: 130; (18) Ag. Me. 1882: 406; (19) Ib., 1885: 478; (20) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (21) Ragan; (22) Beach: I, 212; (23) Thomas: 330; (24) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

This is an apple that was grown fairly extensively about thirty years ago but at present receives little recognition. It was planted as early as 1848 in York county (3) and was fairly well known around Bangor in 1852 (2). It was one of nine varieties recommended by the Maine Pomological Society for extensive cultivation in 1856 (4). Minister was recommended by the fruit committee of the Board of Agriculture in 1860 (7). It has appeared from time to time at the exhibitions of the Maine Pomological Society but we find no discussions of it, - since about 1870. It was recommended by the Maine Pomological Society for central and southern Maine (14) and has been reported as hardy as far north as Bangor (12). It is an early, great and continuous bearer (14), dwarfish in habit, with a tendency to bearing in alternate years (15). The Maine Pomological Society recommends Minister for dessert and market (14), and it is said to be a good, cheap cooking apple (18) Manning gives the season of Minister as November to February but in Maine it frequently keeps till April (8)

(12) in good condition. Its growing was formerly urged because it was in season when there were few good apples (12). This recommendation would not apply today.

MINISTER BLACK.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1852: 401.

Exhibited at the meeting of the Oxford County Agricultural Society in 1852 from Paris.

MONMOUTH.

References: (1) M.F. May 16, 1861; (2) Downing: 88; (3) Ragan; (4) Beach: I, 216; (5) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonym: Monmouth Pippin (1) .

We find no evidence of this apple being grown in Maine beyond the advertisement of Gilbreth's nursery (1), under its synonym, Monmouth Pippin.

Monmouth Pippin.

Synonym of Monmouth.

MONROE SWEET.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (2) Ib., 1902: 93; (3) Ragan; (4) Beach: I, 24; (5) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 129; (6) Appendix, 1910.

Monroe Sweet was listed in Munson's catalog of apples for Maine in 1893 as a new and promising variety for northern Maine (1) . In 1902 he reported it as a "hardy, local seedling, more or less extensively planted in northern Maine" (2). We append his description:

"Origin, Aroostock county. Fruit Medium, roundish conical, greenish yellow, washed and splashed with crim-

son; stem long, slender, inserted in a deep, narrow, slightly russeted cavity; calyx large, partly closed, in a shallow, slightly irregular basin; flesh greenish white, rather dry, sweet. Season] in northern Maine, October to December. Good. Frequently met in Aroostook county. It possesses no especial merit, however"(5). Monroe Sweet is being planted extensively at present in Aroostook county (6).

Monstrous Pippin.

Synonym of Gloria Mundi.

MONSTROUS RUSSET.

Reference: (1) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844.

Among about one hundred and fifty varieties in the nursery catalog of Daniel Taber, Vassalboro' (1). We are unable to identify this apple with any degree of sureness.

Montreal Peach.

Synonym of Peach (Montreal).

MOODY.

References: (1) M.F. Feb. 6, 1847; (2) M.F. Oct. 26, 1872; (3) M.P.S. 1874: 46; (4) Ag. Me. 1884: 379; (5) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 177; (6) Ragan.

A rather obscure variety said to have originated in Newburyport, Mass. (3). It was grown in Winthrop in 1844 (1), was recommended at the Farmers' Convention in 1872 as a highly flavored apple and as a tree adapted to many soils (2). Moody has been sometimes confused with

Strawberry (4). It is still grown to some extent in Androscoggin county (5).

MORGAN.

References: (1) M.F. Feb. 11, 1847; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 685; (3) Ragan.

Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1847 from Alna. The tree was said to be a great bearer in alternate years and very vigorous (1) and it was also grown about the same time in Albion (2). It is now probably obsolete in Maine.

MOSES WOOD.

References: (1) Mag. of Hort. 1846: cited by 15; (2) M.F. Sept. 9, 1847; (3) Ag. Me. 1850: 318; (4) M. F. Sept. 16, 1852; (5) M.F. Apr. 13, 1854; (6) M.F. Mar. 15, 1855; (7) Cole: 109; (8) Ag. M.e. 1863: I, 192; (9) Ag. Me. 1867: I, 145; (10) Downing: 174; (11) Ag. Me. 1872: I, 412; (12) M.P.S. 1874: 122; (13) M.P.S. 1876: 69; (14) Ib: 148; (15) Ragan; (16) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 129; (17) Thomas: 710.

This apple, a native of Winthrop, appears first in our record in 1847 when it was exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society by J. H. Hartwell of Augusta (2). Goodale liked it but evidently thought there were better apples of its season (9). The Maine Pomological Society catalog for 1874 said that this variety was pretty well distributed through the central part of the state and succeeds well wherever tried (12). It was, however, rejected by the Society in 1876 (13). It required a rather strong loam (5) and in some places in Kennebec county was a poor grower (13). It was used for cooking and dessert. Its season, last of August and middle of September (12).

Moses Wood decays quickly after ripening (13) and is rather prone to fall from the tree (11). Munson described the fruit as follows: "medium, roundish & light yellow striped with red; cavity and basin shallow; flesh white, tender, juicy, pleasant sub-acid. Good. September to October. Still found in old orchards in central Maine but not now planted. Like most apples of its class, it is badly attacked by the apple maggot" (16).

MOTHER.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850: 320; (2) M.F. Apr. 12, 1852; (3) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 835, cir; (4) Ag. Me. 1856: 107 ff; (5) Cole: 115; (6) M.F. Feb. 16, 1860; (7) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (8) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (9) Downing: 87; (10) Ag. Me. 1872: 418; (11) M.P.S. 1874: 112; (12) M.P.S. 1875: 130; (13) Ib., 1876: 64; (14) Ib: 120; (15) Ib: 148; (16) Ag. Me. 1882: 406; (17) Ib., 1883: 332; (18) Ib., 1885: 470; (19) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211; (20) Ib., 1893: 129; (21) Ib: 133; (22) Ag. Me. 1894: I, 115; (23) Ragan; (24) Beach: II, 144; (25) A.P.S. Cat. 1909; (26) Appendix, 1910.

This apple appears in our record from various parts of the state shortly after 1850. It has not at any time entered into commercial fruit growing but has been favored as an apple for home use (20). The tree has been considered a little tender in Maine and needs high cultivation to bear well (11)(12). Unless planted on good soil, many of the apples are small and tasteless (13). It was classed as an early winter apple (1). The tree is a rather slow grower (6) and very susceptible to the attacks of apple maggot (19).

MOUNTAIN BEET.

References: M.P.S. 1896: 36; (2) Ragan.

A Canadian apple exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1896 from Harrison.

MOUNTAIN SWEET.

References: (1) M.F. Feb. 4, 1858; (2) M.F. Feb. 8, 1873; (3) M.P.S. 1874: 112; (4) Ag. Me. 1880: 113; (5) Ib., 1885: 478.

Two varieties have been grown under this name in Maine. A fruit grower from Franklin county presented an apple of this name at a meeting of the Board of Agriculture in 1858 (1). What must have been another apple was brought to notice by Z. A. Gilbert in 1873. This apple was a seedling originating in Greene and named by Gilbert (2). Dr. Hoskins of Newport, Vermont, reported receiving scions of this apple from Wisconsin (4) and described it as hardy at Newport, Vermont. We append Gilbert's description: "Medium to large, regular in form, a little flattish. Color, pale yellow, a little dotted with red; stem three-fourths inch long, small, in a broad, deep cavity. Calyx small in a regular shallow, basin. Flesh tender, soft, juicy, with a lively, sweet flavor. Tree good grower, productive; fruit exceedingly fair and free from imperfections. January to March" (2). This is not the Mountain Sweet of Ragan or Beach.

MOUNT VERNON RED.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1892: 8.

Shown at Chicago in the Maine exhibit in 1892, from Readfield. We are unable to identify this apple but the name suggests a local origin.

MUNSON.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1885: 405; (2) Ib: 478; (3) M.P.S. 1888: 123; (4) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211; (5) Ib., 1890: 140; (6) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (7) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 71; (8) Ib., 1902: 89; (9) Ib: 95; (10) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 177; (11) Ragan; (12) Beach: II, 146.

Synonyms: Munson Sweet (1); Orange Sweet (6).

Munson appears to have been grown in this state at first under its synonym Orange Sweet. The first recognition of it as Munson Sweet was in 1885 when the Maine Pomological Society recommended it for the home orchard (1).

Munson has been grown fairly extensively since that time. The tree is vigorous, productive and hardy as far north as Perham, Aroostook county (8). Stored at Orono, it kept well until the close of the test, near the end of March (9). It was reported as badly infested by trypteta in Lincoln county and Cumberland county in 1904 (10). It is still fairly well known through the state.

MUSKMELON SWEETS.

Reference: (1) M.F. Mar. 18, 1847.

A local variety in Norridgewock. The flavor was said to have suggested muskmelon. Kept well into winter. Six to nine inches in circumference and shaped "like the hub of a cartwheel".

Naked Limbed Greening.

References: (1) M.F. August 31, 1872; (2) M.F. Sept.

14, 1872; (3) M.F. Oct. 26, 1872; (4) M.F. Feb. 8, 1873; (5) M.F. Mar. 29, 1873; (6) M.P.S. 1873: 116; (7) Ag. Me. 1873-4: I, 211; (8) M.P.S. 1874: 47; (9) Ib: 112; (10) Ib., 1875: 130; (11) Ag. Me. 1875-6: I, 19; (12) M.P.S. 1876: 133; (13) Ib: 134; (14) Ag. Me. 1885: 480; (15) M. P.S. 1896: 36.

Synonyms: Bare Limbed Greening (2); Beefsteak (?) (3); Limbertwig Greening (2); New York Pippin (2); New York Greening (erroneously) (5).

An apple much grown and much liked in Waldo county a few years ago. It is probably a variety introduced from some ^{source s} outside the state but its identity cannot definitely be established (6). One account gives the source as Goodale's nursery at Orrington. This account stated that the apple had been generally considered a New York variety and had been called New York Greening, or sometimes Limbertwig Greening.

Specimens of this apple were sent to pomologists of New Hampshire and Massachusetts and to some in New York. None of them were able to identify it. This account places the introduction of the apple into Waldo county at about 1830 (2). From another source (4) we are informed that the apple was brought to Frankfort from Rhode Island by a Rev. Joshua Hall, who gave it the name of Naked Limbed Greening. This introduction was said to have dated to about 1790. This account was contradicted in a subsequent issue of the Maine Farmer by a writer who declared that the Rev. Mr. Hall knew this apple only as Rhode Island Greening and that Rhode Island Greening was a common name in Searsport for the apple (5).

At the Farmers' Convention in 1872 it was said to be the same as the Beefsteak apple (3). The name Naked Limbed Greening is derived from its habit of growth, the tree seeming forming long slender limbs with smooth places a foot or more in length (4).

The fruit was described as "large or very large, flattish, round, rather long; slim stem; color pale green in the fall but turns to a beautiful golden yellow in the winter. Some specimens have a red cheek in the sun and now and then one with a russet cheek; flavor sub-acid, very crisp and juicy, fine grained, and small core; splendid for eating or cooking; is what might be classed as an early winter apple in this state, but with favorable conditions will sometimes keep till April"(2).

Assembling the various comments, we have the following possible solutions: Rhode Island Greening, New York Greening, synonym of Newtown Pippin, Beefsteak and the Limbertwig Greening of Downing and Beach. The description as given does not tally in color or season with that of Beefsteak. Had it been Rhode Island Greening it would have been identified at the meetings of the State Pomological Society. Z. A. Gilbert appears ^{not} to have ~~known~~ known it by any other name (8). S. N. Taber writes a description of an orchard of Naked Limbed Greening and asks for information concerning it (1). The Tabers had grown Newtown Pippin since 1844, and had it been Newtown Pippin it would have been identified. Furthermore, the

habit of growth of the tree is not like that of Newtown Pippin. One other possibility is suggested by the name New York Greening; viz., that this apple may have been Golding. However, the tree seems not to have had the same characteristic growth and the season is different; hence, by elimination of all possibilities that present themselves, we incline to the conclusion that Naked Limbed Greening must have been a synonym of Limbertwig Greening. It is still grown to some extent along the Penobscot River.

NARRAGANSETT.

Reference: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 129.

We quote the following: "Originated on the farm of Jacob H. Harmon, Buxton, Maine, in 1873. The tree is reported as a free grower and very hardy but rather a shy bearer. Fruit medium to large, conical, pale yellow, washed and splashed with crimson and heavily overlaid with a deeper shade of crimson on the sunny side with numerous small, white dots; cavity deep, flaring; stem short, stout; basin medium, slightly corrugated; calyx small, closed; flesh white, tender, rather dry, mild sub-acid; core small. Good. November and December. This apple has a strong resemblance to Mother in size, form and general color, but a darker crimson - almost as dark as Black Oxford in some cases - and the flavor is not as good as that of Mother".

NASON.

Reference: M.F. Nov. 12, 1863.

Exhibited at the Hebron and Minot Farmers' Club,
October, 1863.

NELSON.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1867: I, 145; (2) M.F. May 8, 1869; (3) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 129; (4) Ib: 139.

Synonym: Nelson's Favorite (?) (1)(2).

We quote the following from Munson: "Seedling from the farm of Mr. Elihu Wood, Winthrop, Maine. Fruit medium, oblong conical, pale yellow, with numerous small, gray dots; stem short, inserted in a moderately deep, narrow cavity; basin medium, regular; calyx small, open; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid. Good. September. Little known outside of its original, immediate locality; subject to trypetta attack" (3). Munson lists this among the obsolete varieties (4). We regard this as probably the same as the Nelson's Favorite mentioned earlier (1) (2), as a seedling first grown by Ichabod Howe of Winthrop.

NEVER-EQUALED.

Reference: (1) M.F. July 16, 1838.

A seedling, large and of fine flavor; exhibited at the Kennebec Agricultural Society in 1838 by Alfred Chandler of Winthrop.

NEWARK PIPPIN.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1854: 137.

We have no direct evidence of this apple being grown in Maine. However, an apple called French Pippin was exhibited in 1854 at the Franklin Agricultural Society from Farmington and was well spoken of. This may have been Newark Pippin.

NEWARK KING.

References: (1) Thacher: 135; (2) Kenrick: 62; (3) Ag. Me. 1853: 240; (4) Downing: 176; (5) Ragan.

Exhibited at the Lincoln county Agricultural Society in 1853 from Waldoboro'.

NEW BRUNSWICKER.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1874: 46; (2) Ag. Me. 1882: 361; (3) Ib., 1885: 420; (4) Ib: 458; (5) M.P.S. 1890: 73; (6) M.P.S. 1899: 35.

There ^{has} ~~have~~ been more or less disputes about the claims of this apple to be recognized as a distinct variety. Munson regarded it as a synonym of Oldenburg (6). It was introduced to Maine from New Brunswick nurseries. If distinct it is so nearly like Oldenburg that it is difficult to tell the difference (1). The general tendency in Aroostook county seems to be to regard them as distinct varieties. E. N. Merritt of Houlton gives New Brunswicker favorable recognition and mentions it separately from Oldenburg (4).

J. P. Nutting of Perham, however, regarded them as identical (5).

NEW BRUNSWICK GREENING.

Reference: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133.

Listed in Munson's catalog of apples for Maine as a new and promising variety for northern Maine. Not described.

NEWBURY SWEET.

References: (1) M.F. Nov. 9, 1872; (2) Ag. Me. 1884: 358; (3) Ragan.

Synonym: Newburg (1).

Grown by W. P. Atherton, Hallowell. He regarded it as one of the best winter sweet apples. Tree a good grower, upright, spreading and when fully mature the limbs slightly drooping. Apple large and flattish round, greenish in color but brown in the sun with red dots. It was said to bring a good price in the market (1).

Newby.

Synonym of Doctor.

NEW ENGLAND BEAUTY.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1896: 36.

Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1896 from Hebron and from Dexter.

New Jersey Pippin.

Reference: (1) M.F. Nov. 26, 1842.

Exhibited at the Oxford County Cattle Show in 1842 from Paris. This may have been Newark Pippin.

GREEN AND YELLOW NEWTOWN PIPPINS.

References: (1) Thacher: 130; (2) M.F. Nov. 21,

1844; (3) M.F. Mar. 18, 1846; (4) Ag. Me. 1850: 323; (5) Goodrich: 72; (6) M.F. Apr. 15, 1852; (7) Ag. Me. 1852: 401; (8) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 60 cir; (9) M.F. Nov. 24, 1859; (10) Cole: 133; (11) M.F. Jan. 26, 1860; (12) Downing: 88; (13) M.F. Sept. 14, 1872; (14) M.P.S. 1874: 116; (15) Ib., 1875: 132; (16) Ag. Me. 1882: 330; (17) Ib: 369; (18) Ib., 1885: 482; (19) M.P.S. 1889: 135; (20) Ib: 167; (21) M.P.S. 1896: 36; (22) Ib., 1904: 84; (23) Ib: 87; (24) Ib: 91; (25) Ragan; (26) Beach: I, 146.

The history of Green and Yellow Newtown Pippins is so interwoven that we discuss them both under the composite head. Both apples were introduced from Prince's nursery, Long Island, by N. Foster of E. Winthrop, about 1830. Neither of them, however, found favor with him (2).

Though appearing occasionally, neither the Green nor the Yellow have been well received in Maine. The trees do not bear well (15); the fruit does not ripen well, the quality is often poor (18); the fruit is small and subject to fungous disease and is coarse and lacking in flavor (3).

New York Greening.

A rather indefinite name, evidently used as a synonym for several varieties, as American Golden Pippin, Golden Pippin (of Westchester County), Yellow Newtown Pippin and Golding.

NEW YORK PEARMAIN.

Reference: (1) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844.

In the catalog of the Taber nursery, Vassalboro', 1844. We are unable to identify it.

New York Pippin.

References: (1) M. F. Nov. 26, 1842; (2) M.F. Dec. 3, 1846; (3) M.P.S. 1876: 130; (4) Ib., 1894: 18; (5) Ib., 1901: 96; (6) Ragan.

This name occurs from time to time. Apples bearing this name were exhibited grown in Kennebec and Oxford counties before 1850 and appear from various portions of the state since that time.

Ragan recognizes only two varieties of which this is a synonym; viz., Ben Davis and Yellow Newtown. We are inclined to think that other apples were known in Maine as New York Pippin.

New York Russet.

References: (1) N.E.F. Nov. 16, 1822; (2) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (3) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 685; (4) Ib: 820; (5) Ag. Me. 1856: II, 146; (6) M.F. Nov. 11, 1871; (7) Ag. Me. 1882: 330; (8) Ib., 1884: 382.

We find no means of identifying this apple with any degree of the standard varieties. It is of interest as being the first apple for which we have records of shipments made outside the state. In 1822 several thousand bushels of these apples were transported from Livermore and Turner to Hallowell and from there carried by boat to New Orleans (1). Before 1860 New York Russet appears again from Northern Kennebec, from Penobscot and from Eastern Somerset (3)(4)(5). It was listed in the catalog of Taber's nursery, Vassalboro' (2). Since 1860 we have record of its growth in Poland, Lewiston and Gardiner. These later appearances may have been Gold-

en Russet of Western New York with this as a synonym, but this is hardly likely as the identity would have been discovered.

NEW YORK STRIPE.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1878: 12; (2) Ag. Me. 1882: 317.

Apples of this name were exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society from Poland and West Gloucester. We are unable to establish its identity.

NEW YORK SWEET.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 840, cir; (2) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211; (3) Ib: 220; (4) Ragan; (5) Appendix, 1910.

Synonyms: New York Sweeting (3); New York Sweets (3); New York Summer Sweet (3).

Not much grown in Maine. Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1852 from Newburg (1). Received by the Maine Experiment Station in 1889 for examination for trypana, from New Gloucester, from Lincoln county and from Kennebec county (3). Badly infested. Grown to some extent now (5).

Nine Ounce.

Synonym of Deane.

NO CORE.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1873: 115.

An apple from New Hampshire, presented to the Maine Pomological Society by R. Stuart of Palmyra, who liked it very well. "Great producer; rich flavor, hardy,

small amount of waste. Less than medium size; long from calyx to stem; green ground color splashed with dull red. Flesh tender, juicy and crisp. Nearly solid in core. Pleasant, mild acid flavor. General appearance not attractive".

Nodhead.

Synonym of Jewett Red.

Nonsuch.

Synonym of Red Canada.

NOOSEHEAD.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1877: 251.

Last in a list of eleven varieties given in the order of preference in a census of the fruit growers of Hancock county.

NORTHERN SPY.

References: (1) M.F. Apr. 18, 1850; (2) Ag. Me. 1850: 323; (3) Goodrich: 66; (4) M.F. Apr. 8, 1852; (5) M.F. May 6, 1852; (6) M.F. Mar. 31, 1853; (7) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 840, cir; (8) Ag. Me. 1853: 155; (9) M.F. Mar. 9, 1854; (10) M.F. Apr. 13, 1854; (11) Ag. Me. 1854: 296; (12) Elliott: 94; (13) M.F. Mar. 1, 1855; (14) M.F. Mar. 19, 1855; (15) Cole: 129; (16) M.F. Jan. 26, 1860; (17) M.F. Feb. 16, 1860; (18) M.F. Feb. 23, 1860; (19) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (20) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863; (21) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (22) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (23) M.F. Feb. 4, 1864; (24) Ag. Me. 1864: I, 39; (25) Downing: 90. (26) Ag. Me. 1868: II, 68; (27) M.F. Feb. 17, 1872; (28) M.F. May 18, 1872; (29) M.F. Oct. 26, 1872; (30) Ag. Me. 1872: I, 63; (31) Ag. Me. 1872: 416; (32) M.F. June 14, 1873; (33) M.P.S. 1873: 55; (34) Ib., 1875: 50; (35) Ib: 51; (36) Ib: 54; (37) Ib: 57; (38) Ib: 58; (39) Ib., 1876: 64; (40) Ib: 120; (41) Ib: 130; (42) Ib: 148; (43) Ag. Me. 1882: 264; (44) Ib: 333; (45) Ib: 376; (46) Ib: 415; (47) Ag. Me. 1885: 458; (48) Ib: 451; (49) Ib: 460 ff; (50) Ib: 462.

(51) Ib: 464; (52) Ib: 465; (53) Ib: 468; (54) Ib: 469; (55) Ib: 480; (56) Ib: 542; (57) M.P.S. 1886: 74; (58) Ib: 123; (59) Ib., 1887: 154; (60) Ib., 1888: 104; (61) Ib: 115; (62) Ib: 139; (63) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 212; (64) M.P.S. 1890: 45; (65) Ib., 1891: 93; (66) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (67) Ag. Me. 1894: I, 119; (68) M.P.S. 1894: 83; (69) Ag. Me. 1895: I, 233; (70) M.P.S. 1896: 109 (71) Ib., 1898: 41; (72) Me. Exp. R. 1899: 25; (73) Ib: 35; (74) Ag. Me. 1900: 190; (75) Ib: 193.

(76) M.P.S. 1902: 45; (77) Ib: 46; (78) Ib: 49; (79) Ib: 50; (80) M.P.S. 1902: 65; (81) Ib., 1903: 77; (82) Ib: 82; (83) Ib., 1904: 69; (84) Ib: 109; (85) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 177; (86) Ragan; (87) Beach: I, 229; (88) M.P.S. 1905: 66; (89) Ib: 67; (90) Ib: 68; (91) Ib: 78; (92) Ib: 79; (93) Ag. Me. 1906: 50; (94) Ib., 1907: 280; (95) M.P.S. 1907: 78; (96) Ib: 99; (97) Me. Exp. R. 1909: 16; (98) A.P.S. 1909: 242; (99) Appendix, 1910;

Synonym: Spy (76).

Northern Spy was one of the three leading commercial apples in Maine. It was first introduced to Maine in 1841 by S. L. Goodale (23). Taber received scions at Vassalboro' shortly after this (28) and we have record of its being planted in York county in 1848 (7). Specimens of the fruit were exhibited from Bangor at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1851. These were grown on Paradise stock (7). In 1851 it was topworked by Calvin Chamberlain at Foxcroft (20). Maine growers were conservative in recommending Northern Spy in spite of its good reputation in New York State, having doubtless in mind the unhappy experience with Newtown Pippin.

N. Foster and S. N. Taber, two of the leading growers of the time, acknowledged its hardiness and desirable qualities but considered it in 1852 as not yet sufficiently tested to enable them to decide upon its merits (4)(5). Even at this time, however, Northern Spy was

recognized as a good market apple (9). It was recommended by the fruit committee of the Board of Agriculture in 1860 (19). In 1863 it was recommended by a majority of the growers in the fruit census of the Bangor Horticultural Society (21) and was recommended by some in the general fruit census of the state as the best winter apple (22).

With the great increase of commercial orcharding in Maine in the late seventies and early eighties, Northern Spy came rapidly to the front. From a subordinate place in the list of Maine apples, it has won its way to an undisputed position among the first three commercial varieties. The symposium conducted by the writer in 1910 indicated that Northern Spy stands second to Baldwin only. Northern Spy is well known to be a hardy apple and is generally recognized as hardier than Baldwin (5)(10)(43)(44)(93)(97). It is hardier than Ben Davis and about equal in this respect to Rhode Island Greening (97).

Northern Spy can be grown a little further north than Baldwin. It has been grown occasionally in Aroostook county but the fruit buds winter kill and rarely does the tree even blossom (47). It is said to be less highly flavored in Hancock county than in Kennebec (49). Some growers have had good success with it in the vicinity of Bangor (24). Northern Spy does well in Piscataquis, Washington and Somerset counties (52)(53)(58).

Spy is well liked for home use (99) because of its

vigorous growth and its hardiness,- it is an excellent stock on which to topwork other varieties (20) (72)(74) . The testimony as to its season in this state varies greatly, perhaps changing with the place and method of storing. Goodale considered it at its best in February, though he admitted that it would keep longer (23). Solon Chase said that it would keep easily till strawberries come into market (80). Z. A. Gilbert said it would keep till August (24). The best season, however, for Northern Spy, seems to be January and February. Not only does the apple keep well without shrivelling, but it holds its flavor to the last (20) (24)(31)(39). The tree is a vigorous, upright grower (9)(13)(34) and needs much pruning (13)(20)(21)(31)(64). It gives best results in a rather deep, rich soil and responds readily to cultivation and fertilizers (10)(17) (20)(23)(24)(31)(37)(52)(68)(81). It blossoms later than most other varieties (6) and the fruit should remain on the tree as late as possible (39)(70).

As to choice of location as between high land and bottom land, we have conflict of opinion (57)(58). The skin is rather tender to bruises and the fruit requires careful treatment in packing (60).

Objections to Northern Spy are that the tree grows slowly (36), is slow in coming into bearing (23)(55)(62) (78), that it requires more than its share of pruning (64), that it is a moderate or even shy bearer (9)(21) and that it is often badly infested by the apple maggot (63)(71) (78)(85). All of these objections can be overcome, at

least in part, by careful following of modern methods, and furthermore, others report that the tree, as grown by them, is free from these very defects above mentioned (11) (36). It certainly has been a very profitable apple of late years. If it is not as prolific as Baldwin (6), it is hardier and is more inclined to bear every year.

These qualities, added to its good appearance, good eating qualities and good keeping qualities, make it one of the most profitable apples for the commercial orchardist in Maine.

NORTHERN SWEET.

References: (1) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863; (2) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (3) M.P.S. 1878: 12; (4) Ragan; (5) Beach: II, 147.

A Vermont apple, grown to a limited extent near Bangor. Said to be productive and very good for baking (1).

NORTH STAR.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 83; (2) Ib: 1902: 84; (3) Ragan.

This name has been erroneously applied to Dudley. The true North Star, an Iowa apple, was tried in Perham; results not recorded.

NORTHWESTERN.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1892: 60; (2) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 69; (3) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 84; (4) Ib: 90; (5) Ib: 95; (6) Ragan; (7) M.P.S. 1905: 49; (8) Beach: I, 233; (9) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 151; (10) Thomas: 343; (11) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonym: Northwestern Greening (1).

A Wisconsin apple, brought to the attention of Maine fruit growers by W. A. Taylor of the United States Department of Agriculture in 1892 (1). It was tested by Munson at Orono and well recommended by him. It has been rather widely disseminated in Aroostook and Penobscot counties (7). It is a good keeper (5). "Vigorous, hardy, productive. Not of high quality. Especially promising as a stock for topworking" (9).

Norton's Melon.

Synonym of Melon.

NOYES.

References: (1) M.F. Feb. 4, 1864; (2) A.P.S. 1871: cited by 6; (3) M.P.S. 1876: 20; (4) M.P.S. 1876: 120; (5) *Ib.*, 1877: 10; (6) Ragan.

Synonym: Doctor Noyes (6).

A native of Minot, Maine, originating on the farm of O. H. Brown. Tree vigorous and bears well. Season, December and January. This apple was grown to some extent in the vicinity of Poland about thirty-five years ago. It was reported as a good market apple, juicy and crisp (3). Ragan describes it as roundish oblate, of medium size, yellow, with red, tough, juicy, medium sub-acid; very good; suitable for dessert, cooking and market; season, medium late (6).

NUTTING.

Reference: (1) *Me. Exp. R.* 1907: 130.

Synonym: Bumpus.

We quote the following from Munson: "A seedling of Oldenburg, originating with the late James Nutting of Perham, Aroostook county. Tree hardy, vigorous, very productive, highly prized by the originator. Fruit large, smooth, regular, uniform, roundish conical, yellowish green, with faint washing or pencilling of dull red on sunny side; stem long, slender, inserted in a deep, regular cavity; basin medium, rather large, closed; flesh greenish white, tender, juicy, mild acid. Good. September to December. In general appearance and quality this apple somewhat resembles Northwestern Greening, except for the blush. It is a much earlier apple, however. It is iron-clad and therein lies its principal value."

OCTOBER.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1890: 140; (2) Ib., 1896: 75; (3) Ib: 78; (4) Ib., 1902: 84; (5) Ragan.

One of Gideon's crab seedlings tested by Munson. Considered by him very productive and good for cooking but not especially valuable except in the colder parts of the state (3).

OKABENA.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1892: 51; (2) Ib., 1896: 83; (3) Ib., 1899: 35; (4) Ib., 1902: 84; (5) Ragan; (6) Beach: II, 150; (7) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

synonym: Okobena (1).

Regarded as one of the seven most promising varieties sent to the Experimental orchard at Perham for trial.

Old Colony Hightop Sweeting.

Reference: (1) M.F. Sept. 9, 1847.

A name frequently employed some years ago to distinguish the Hightop Sweeting of Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, from other varieties $\&$ grown in Maine as Hightop Sweeting.

OLDENBURG.

References: (1) Manning: 52; (2) Proc. 2nd Cong. Fruit Growers 1849: 91; (3) M.F. Apr. 15, 1852; (4) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 818; (5) Ag. Me. 1856: 106; (6) Cole: 102; (7) M.F. Jan. 26, 1860; (8) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (9) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863; (10) M.F. Feb. 23, 1863; (11) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (12) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (13) M.F. Feb. 4, 1864; (14) Downing: 136; (15) M.F. Apr. 22, 1871; (16) M.F. Oct. 7, 1871; (17) M.F. Nov. 4, 1871; (18) M.F. Mar. 9, 1872; (19) M.F. Sept. 26, 1872; (20) Ag. Me. 1872: I, 86; (21) Ag. Me. 1872: I, 413; (22) M.F. Jan. 25, 1873; (23) M.F. Mar. 28, 1873; (24) M.F. June 28, 1873; (25) M.F. Nov. 1, 1873. (26) M.P.S. 1874: 124; (27) Ib., 1875: 59; (28) Ib., 1876: 120; (29) Ib: 134; (30) Ib: 144; (31) Ag. Me. 1880: 106; (32) Ib: 108; (33) Ib., 1883: 146; (34) Ib., 1884: 377; (35) Ib., 1885: 14; (36) Ib: 420; (37) Ib: 458; (38) Ib: 460; (39) Ib: 462; (40) Ib: 464; (41) Ib: 465; (42) Ib: 468; (43) Ib: 469; (44) Ib: 470; (45) Ib., 1886: 130; (46) M.P.S. 1888: 115; (47) Ib: 130; (48) M.P.S. 1889: 126; (49) Ib: 156; (50) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211. (51) M.P.S. 1890: 71; (52) Ib: 73; (53) Ib: 128; (54) M.P.S. 1891: 52; (55) Me. Exp. R. 1891: 96; (56) Ag. Me. 1892: 184; (57) Ib., 1894: I, 115; (58) M.P. S. 1896: 102; (59) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 69; (60) M.P.S. 1899: 35; (61) Ib., 1902: 31; (62) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 84; (63) Ib: 93; (64) Ragan; (65) Beach: II, 150; (66) M.P.S. 1909: 106; (67) Appendix, 1910.

Synonyms: Duchess (36); Duchess of Oldenburg (2); Dutchess (17); New Brunswicker (?) (36).

Note: Oldenburg has been frequently confused with Gravenstein (54).

Oldenburg was recommended for Maine by Little of Bangor and Goodale of Saco in 1849. At the exhibitions of the Bangor Horticultural Society from 1850 to 1852

this apple was exhibited by nine different growers (4). It was one of the nine varieties listed by the Maine Pomological Society in 1856 as "of high promise and worthy extensive trial" (5). By 1863 it was pretty well known (9)(11)(12). By 1871 its hardiness was recognized at Caribou and Sherman in Aroostook county (15)(16). Its planting rapidly extended in Aroostook county where it is today one of the best known apples.

Oldenburg is grown everywhere in the state further south but is not relatively so important. It is probably the hardiest apple grown in Maine, being harder even than Alexander and Red Astrachan (35). In the southern part of the state there has been some trouble from premature falling of the fruit (26) but the further north it is grown the better the quality, the longer the season and the more it is liked (26) (48)(49).

Oldenburg is not a dessert apple (53) but it is one of the best for cooking and evaporating. One orchard that we know of was set in Winthrop to furnish apples for evaporating. The market demand, however, for the green apples was such that these were sold at \$4.00 per barrell (51). Every year great quantities quantities of Oldenburg rot on the ground for want of market, yet really choice Oldenburgs are in good demand if the proper markets are sought (63). The tree is rather small (20)(26).

The objections to Oldenburg are based on its poor quality, its sour taste and its toughness (19).

Its good points are its well known hardiness, its early bearing (27), its comparative immunity from many insect pests (50), its prolificacy (23) and the showiness of the fruit (65).

Old Nonsuch.

Synonym of Red Canada.

OLIVE.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1892: 8.

Distinct from any of the varieties of this name listed by Ragan. A Seedling exhibited at Chicago in 1892 by E. W. Furbush of Farmington.

OLIVER.

References: Ragan; (2) Lewiston Journal, Nov. 1910.

Synonym: Senator (2).

This variety, one of the most recent introductions, is grown to a limited extent in Maine. Specimens were exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society Show in 1910 from Brooks.

ONTARIO.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1882: 317; (2) Ib., 1884: 369; (3) Ib: 380; (4) A.P.S. 1895: 78; (5) Ragan; (6) Beach: I, 240; (7) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

This hybrid of Northern Spy and Wagener has been grown to a limited extent in Maine. Scions were sent to G. B. Sawyer of Wiscasset by D. W. Beadle, Secretary of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and speci-

mens of the fruit were exhibited by Sawyer at the Maine Pomological Society in 1882 (1)(3). It was also grown at Manchester about the same time. It was not considered as good as either parent here (3). It appears hardy at Orono.

ORANGE.

References: (1) Ag.Me. 1850-3: 850 cir; (2) Ag. Me. 1852: 401; (3) M.P.S. 1874: 27; (4) M.P.S. 1878: 12; (5) Ragan.

I.

A seedling of this name was exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1874 by Z. A. Gilbert of East Turner. This may have been the Maine apple known as Orange Sweet.

II.

An "Orange Apple" was exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1852 from Hampden (1) and, in the same year, at the Oxford Society from Greenwood (2). These were probably either Fall Orange or Munson.

ORANGE PEARMAIN.

Reference: (1) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844.

In the catalog of Taber's nursery, Vassalboro'. We are unable to establish its identity.

ORANGE PIPPIN.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1896: 36; (2) Ragan; (3) Beach: II, 154.

An apple of this name was exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1896 from South Union. This was probably the Orange Pippin of New Jersey.

ORANGE SPECK.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1895: 19; (2) App., 1910.

Synonym: Orange Spec (1).

An apple called Orange Speck is being grown at Hebron and is recommended for home use. We are unable to establish its identity.

ORANGE SWEET.

References: (1) Kenrick: 62; (2) M.F. Mar. 30, 1839; (3) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (4) M.F. Apr. 22, 1847; (5) Ag. Me. 1850: 32; (6) Ib., 1850-3: 819; (7) Ib., 1856: 107 ff; (8) Ib: II, 231; (9) M.F. Oct. 15, 1857; (10) M.F. Dec. 24, 1857; (11) M.P.S. 1874: 27; (12) Ib: 47; (13) Ib: 126; (14) M.P.S. 1876: 133; (15) Ib: 148; (16) M.P.S. 1878: 12; (17) Ag. Me. 1885: 462; (18) M.P.S. 1888: 115; (19) Me. Exp. R. 1894: 177; (20) Ragan; (21) Beach: II, 154.

Numerous varieties have been grown in Maine under this name. A native apple is mentioned by Downing (21) and described as "roundish ovate; medium size; yellow with blush, Flesh tender and yellowish. Sweet and rich. Season, September and October".

This name has also been used as a synonym of Munson the Orange Sweet probably of Massachusetts introduced through New York (12). An Orange Sweeting, perhaps the Connecticut apple mentioned by Kenrick, was reported as flourishing in Orrington in 1839 (2). A native apple, called Orange or Golden Sweeting, was being grown in Monmouth in 1847. This may have been the one described by Downing (4).

OREL No. 7.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 75; (2) Ib: 79; (3) Ragan.

A Russian variety tested by Munson at Orono.

ORNE.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 820; (2) Elliott: 149; (3) Ragan.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1850 from Glenburn.

ORNE ROYAL PEARMAIN.

Reference: (1) Ag.Me. 1850-3: 850 cir.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1852 from Glenburn. Evidently not Orne, as Orne was exhibited by the same grower at the same time.

Orr Sweet.

Reference: (1) Hort., March 1848: 46.

Synonym of Golden Sweet.

ORTLEY.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 820; (2) M.F. Apr. 13, 1854; (3) M.F. Apr. 19, 1855; (4) M.F. May 31, 1855; (5) M.F. Feb. 14, 1856; (6) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (7) M.P.S. 1876: 133; (8) Ag.Me. 1882: 360; (9) M.P.S. 1890: 129; (10) Ib., 1894: 86; (11) Ragan; (12) Beach: I, 244.

Synonyms: Jersey Greening (3)(4); White Bellflower (1).

Ortley is hardly known under its true name in this state. It has been fairly tested extensively grown under its synonyms Jersey Greening and White Bellflower. Under its former synonym it was known to Calvin Chamberlain, of Foxcroft, where it was grown as early as 1840 (3). It was an early winter fruit with him, used for cooking, trees with broad and heavy tops,

branches numerous and well set. It is/^{not}grown to any extent at present.

OSTRAKOFF.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1892: 51; (2) Ib., 1896: 73; (3) Ib: 75; (4) Ib: 79; (5) M.P.S. 1899: 35; (6) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 84; (7) Ragan; (8) Beach: II, 155.

Regarded as one of the most promising Russian varieties under trial at Perham.

OXFORD.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1892: 8; (2) Ragan.

Exhibited at Chicago in 1892 from Readfield. Possibly Black Oxford.

Oxford Black.

Reference: (1) M.F. Feb. 4, 1858;

Synonym of Black Oxford.

Oxford Pearmain.

Reference: (1) M.F. Oct. 20, 1853.

A name suggested for Black Oxford by the fruit committee of the Kennebec Agricultural Society in 1853 on account of the similarity of Black Oxford to other apples of the Pearmain group.

OXFORD PIPPIN.

References: (1) Ag.Me. 1852: 401; (2) Ib: 402.

Not Black Oxford. A Native of Greenwood, Oxford county, presented at a meeting of the Oxford County Agricultural Society in 1852 by one Robinson. Described

as " large, fair, yellow, rather flat, and of good flavor. Tree an excellent bearer. Fall. Worthy of propagation!

OXFORD RUSSET.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1885: 469.

An apple reported as flourishing in Washington county. We are unable to establish its identity.

PAGE.

References: (1) Proc. 2nd Cong. Fruit Growers, N. Y., 1849; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 820; ~~(3)~~

Synonym: Page Honey (?)(2).

An apple exhibited at the second Congress of fruit growers in 1849 by H. Little of Bangor (1) and at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1850 by several growers.

Page Honey.

Synonym of Page.

PALOUSE.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1892: 51; (2) Ragan; (3) Beach: II, 156.

Scions of this variety were received from George Reudy of Colfax, Washington, and sent for trial to the test orchard at Perham. Results not recorded.

PARADISE.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 818.

Synonym: French Dwarf.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1850.

Paradise Sweet.

Synonym of Winter Sweet Paradise.

PARKER SWEET.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1894: 18.

Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1894 from Jay. This may possibly have been Parks Sweeting.

PARKS SWEETING.

Reference: (1) M.F. Sept. 16, 1852.

Received by the editor of the Maine Farmer from W. S. Parks of Skowhegan. "Very excellent sweet apples. Original tree was found in a decaying and neglected state on his farm by Mr. Parks's father, but renovated and recruited, the fruit was preserved and its merits first made known by the above named. We suggest the name of Parks Sweeting for the same. Well worth propagating as an early, autumn, sweet apple".

PARLIN.

References: (1) Rept. of Pom.U.S.D.A. 1894, cited by 2; (2) Ragan; (3) Beach: I, 248.

Synonym: Parlin's Beauty (2).

We quote from Beach: "An attractive red apple of pretty good quality for dessert, but being mildly sweet in flavor is less suitable for culinary uses. * * * * * In 1894 the original tree, over fifty years old, was still standing at Norridgewock, Maine, still vigorous, healthy and productive. The variety has as yet been but little disseminated in New York".

This variety has evidently been grown to some extent in New York, Illinois and in Canada (3). A more detailed description may be found in Beach.

Parlin's Beauty.

Synonym of Parlin.

PATTEN.

References: (1) M.F. Sept. 21, 1854; (2) M.P.S. 1892: 61; (3) Me. Exp. R. 1892: 51; (4) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 83; (5) Ib., 1899: 35; (6) Ib., 1902: 84; (7) Ragan; (8) Beach: II, 158; (9) M.P.S. 1908: 73; (10) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Two apples have been grown to a limited extent in this state under the name Patten.

I.

A seedling originating about 1836 on the farm of Wesley Patten, Bowdoinham, bore for the first time in 1848. "Size medium, form somewhat oblong; stem pit shallow and narrow; stem slender and about an inch in length. Calyx small and closed in a shallow, narrow basin; color light straw yellow; flesh white, fine grained, juicy and of a pleasant sub-acid flavor. Skin a little dull; ripe in September". This variety is now probably obsolete.

II.

Synonym: Patten Greening (2).

The Iowa apple of this name has been tested at Perham in Aroostook county and was regarded by Munson as one of the most promising varieties grown there.

PAWPAW.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1892: 9; (2) Ib., 1895: 19;

(3) Ragan; (4) Beach: I, 250.

Synonym: Rubicon (1).

This apple has been grown to a very limited extent under its synonym Rubicon. We have no information concerning its behavior in this state.

PEABODY.

References: (1) A.P.S. 1881: 113; (2) M.P.S. 1890: 73; (3) Me. Exp.R. 1893: 133; (4) Ragan.

Synonym: Peabody Greening (2).

An apple reported as doing well in northern New Brunswick (1). However, it is considered worthless in Aroostook county (2).

PEACH.

References: (1) M.F. Apr. 18, 1850; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850,cir; (3) M.F. Apr. 26, 1855; (4) Ag. Me. 1880: 106; (5) Ib: 109; (6) Ib., 1882: 336; (7) M.P.S. 1888: 130; (8) Ib., 1889: 156; (9) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 255; (10) M.P.S. 1890: 17; (11) Ib: 73; (12) Me. Exp. R. 1891: 97; (13) Ib., 1893: 133; (14) M.P.S. 1899: 35; (15) Ragan; (16) Beach: II, 159; (17) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonyms: Montreal Peach (7); Peach of Montreal (6); Irish Peach (?) (3).

There is some doubt as to the identity of the Peach apple grown in this state about 1860. An apple of this name was exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1852 (2). Scions of the Peach apple, ripe in October, were offered for sale by Moses Sears of Winthrop in 1850 (1). Calvin Chamberlain, in 1855, wrote, "Some years ago I obtained a few scions of the Peach apple from Sturbridge, Massachusetts. A new variety and much sought for. A splendid long keeper" (3).

These items probably refer to the Irish Peach. The Peach apple of Montreal was introduced into Arcostook between 1882 and 1890 (14). It keeps there until early winter (11). It has been grown to a limited extent elsewhere in the state.

PEACHBLOW.

References: (1) Downing's Appendix, cited by 2; (2) Ragan; (3) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 117.

Ragan cites Downing's description of an apple of this name originating in Maine and described as large, roundish obconical, yellow with blush, tough, rather juicy, sub-acid. Good quality. Cooking and market. Season, medium". Munson listed this among the obsolete varieties (3).

Pear Apple.

References: (1) M.F. Nov. 24, 1859; (2) Beach: II, 174.

Exhibited from Waldoboro' at Lincoln County Agricultural Society in 1859 (1). Probably a synonym of Coxe's Quince.

PEARMAIN.

Reference: (1) M.F. Sept. 14, 1872.

This word has formed part of the name of many varieties grown in Maine. It is used by itself colloquially, referring to Blue Pearmain. It has been used in Waldo county as a synonym of Jewett Red (1).

Pearmain Russet.

Synonym of Russet Pearmain .

Pear Russet.

Reference: (1) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844.

In the nursery catalog of Daniel Taber of Vassalboro' . Possibly Russet Pearmain.

Pecker.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1856: 107 ff; (2) Ag. Me. 1864: II, 20;

In a list of the leading varieties grown in Lagrange in 1856. We find both Pecker and Baldwin mentioned. However, we find no other variety of which Pecker could be a synonym than Baldwin.

PECK.

References: (1) N.E. F. Mar. 30, 1827; (2) Kenrick: 70; (2-b) M.F. Mar. 21, 1844; (3) Elliott: 97; (4) Cole: 125; (5) Downing: 91; (6) Ag.Me. 1870: I, 375; (7) M.F. Aug. 19, 1871; (8) M.P.S. 1874: 114; (9) Ib., 1875: 130; (10) Ib., 1876: 64; (11) Ib: 148; (12) Ag. Me. 1882: 370; (13) Ib., 1885: 458; (14) Ib: 480; (15) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (16) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 67; (17) Ragan; (18) Beach: I, 253; (19) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonym: Peck's Pleasant (6).

Though this apple was advertised for sale by a Mass. nursery as early as 1827, its first appearance in our record is in 1870 when it was listed as one of the leading varieties in Oxford county (6). About the same time it was being grown in Belfast (7). In 1874 it was listed by the Maine Pomological Society as a variety under trial (8). It has been grown since that time to a limited extent and is well known throughout the southern part of the state. It will not stand winters in the northern

part (13). It is a good apple for home use but not profitable as a market variety (12). Peck is an annual bearer and with some is likely to overbear, rendering the fruit small (12). It needs high cultivation ~~(19)~~ (9).

Penaukee.

Reference: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 212.

Probably a ~~perversien~~ misprint for Pewaukee.

PENNOCK.

References: (1) Thacher: 136; (2) Manning: 58; (3) M.F. July 17, 1838; (4) Ag.Me. 1850-3: 820 ff; (5) M.P.S. 1890: 24; (6) M.P.S. 1895: 19; ~~(7)~~

Synonyms: Pennock's Red (4); Pennock's Red Winter (4); Pennock Red Winter (6); Benton Red (5).

This apple has been grown in the state probably since 1835 (3). It was fairly well known around Bangor in 1850 and has been grown to a limited extent since that time. Growers have been rather silent as to its merits or demerits. Benton Red appears to be a local synonym of this apple.

PENOBSCOT.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850, cir.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society from Glenburn in 1852. Probably a local apple.

PETER.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1890: 140; (2) Ib., 1896: 75; (3) Ib: 78; (4) Ib., 1902: 84; (5) Ib: 95; (6) Ragan; (7) Beach: II, 163.

One of Gideon's seedlings originating in Maine. Munson considered it productive and good for cooking but not especially valuable except in the colder parts of the state (3).

PEWAUKEE.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1877: 64; (2) Ib: 71; (3) Ag. Me. 1882: 338; (4) Ib., 1885: 458; (5) M.P.S. 1890: 73; (6) Ib: 129; (7) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (8) Ag.Me. 1894: I, 116; (9) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 69; (10) Ib: 71; (11) M.P.S. 1900: 40; (12) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 95; (13) Ib., 1903: 24; (14) Ragan; (15) Beach:I, 258; (16)Me. Exp. R. 1908: 151.

This apple was introduced into the state about 1874 by nursery agents selling it as a Russian apple and an iron-clad. About this time there was a great demand for iron-clad apples and Pewaukee was fairly well scattered through the state. It is not hardy, enough, however, to stand the winters in Aroostook county (4)(5). At Orono its growth was hardy and vigorous (9). It is being grown in some parts of Maine as a stock for topworking to Baldwin (16). As stored at Orono, it begins to shrivel in February. Retains flavor well (12).

Philadelphia Pippin.

Reference: (1) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844.

In the nursery catalog of Daniel Taber of Vassalboro'. Possibly a synonym of White Spanish Reinette. Taber advertised Fall Pippin in the same list, which fact would seem to preclude the possibility of this being a synonym of Fall Pippin.

PHOENIX.

References: (1) M.F. Feb. 12, 1857; (2) Ag. Me. 1857: II, 264; (3)

"A seedling presented to the Maine Pomological Society, January, 1857, by W. H. Parlin of Winthrop.

Above medium size, roundish and considerably flattened; stock long and quite slender and set in a broad, deep cavity; calyx large and set in a broad, shallow basin. A green apple, flesh white, rather spongy and juicy, sub-acid, and of very good flavor. Worthy of consideration and more extended trial".

PIE APPLE.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850: 32.

Exhibited at the York County Agricultural Society in 1850. This may have been Holland Pippin or Sops of Wine.

PIGEONETTE.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 824 ff; (2) Ragan.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1851 and 1852 by two growers from Bangor. No further record.

PINK ANIS.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 84; (2) Ib: 87; (3) Ragan.

One of the Russian apples tested by Munson. September to December. Fruit drops rather badly. Was received under the name of Golden Reinette and described under that name in earlier reports (2).

PIPER.

References: (1) M.F. Dec. 1, 1853; (2) Ragan.

Originated on the Piper farm in Stratham, New Hampshire. Evidently grown by J. W. Adams of Portland in

1853. Mr. Adams says that it flourishes best on clayey soil. Medium size, flattish round; bright straw color with beautiful blush on one side; short stem in a narrow but somewhat deep cavity; calyx small in a narrow moderately deep cavity; flesh tender, fine grained; pleasant, sprightly, sub-acid flavor. October to January. We think this well worth propagating" (1).

PLEASANT BLUSH.

Reference: (1) M.F. Feb. 4, 1858.

Presented at a meeting of the Board of Agriculture in 1858 by a member from Franklin county.

PLUMB CIDER.

References: (1) Ag.Me. 1880: 106; (2) Ib: 110; (3) M.P.S, 1886: 82; (4) Ragan; (5) Beach: II, 164;

Synonym: Plumb's Cider (1).

Tried by Atherton of Hallowell as a late autumn variety. Long ago discarded (3).

PLYMOUTH SWEETING.

Reference: M.F. Sept. 10, 1846.

Mentioned in the Maine Farmer, September, 1846, as grown by J. R. Taylor of Mt. Vernon. Large, golden, a good eating apple. We are unable to identify this apple positively. This may have been the Old Colony Hightop Sweet, or the Golden Sweet of Connecticut, of which Plymouth Greening is a synonym.

POMME GRISE.

References: (1) Goodrich: 69; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 819 ff; (3) Elliott: 99; (4) Cole: 129; (5) M.F. May 16, 1861;

(6) M.F. Feb. 4, 1864; (7) Downing: 180; (8) M.P.S. 1878: 12; (9) Ib., 1894: 17; (10) Ib., 1900: 43; (11) Ragan; (12) Beach: I, 264.

This small Russian apple has been grown in the state since as early as 1850 (2). It has been widely disseminated but not extensively planted in any one place. Its only merits are its hardiness (6) and its extremely high quality (10).

Pomme Royal.

Synonym of Dyer.

PORSON'S APPLE.

Reference: (1) M.F. Feb. 7, 1856.

Said to be a native of Norway. A good and sure bearer. Summer. A cooking apple.

PORTER.

References: (1) Manning: 51; (2) Kenrick: 57; (3) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (4) Hort. March 1848; (5) M.F. Oct. 11, 1849; (6) Proc. 2nd Cong. Fruit Growers, N.Y. 1849: 28; (7) M.F. Apr. 18, 1850; (8) Ag. Me. 1850:32; (9) Ib: 391; (10) Ag. Me. 1852: 401; (11) Ib., 1850-3: 819 ff; (12) M.F. Sept. 29, 1853; (13) Ag. Me. 1853: 152; (14) M.F. Mar. 15, 1855; (15) Hort. March 1855; (16) Ag. Me. 1856: 106; (17) Ib: 107 ff; (18) M.F. Feb. 16, 1860; (19) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (20) Ag. Me. 1861: II, 37; (21) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (22) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (23) Ib., 1864: II, 20; (24) M.F. Jan. 31, 1867; (25) Downing: 95; (26) M.F. Apr. 9, 1870; (27) Ag. Me. 1870: I, 375; (28) Ib., 1872: I, 77; (29) Ib., 1872: I, 411; (30) M.P.S. 1874: 126. (31) M.P.S. 1876: 120; (32) Ib: 130; (33) Ib: 148; (34) Ag. Me. 1882: 412; (35) Ib., 1883: 332; (36) Ib: 333; (37) Ib: 345; (38) Ib., 1885: 417; (39) Ib: 462; (40) Ib: 464; (41) Ib: 469; (42) Ib: 470; (43) M.P.S. 1886: 127; (44) Ib., 1888: 115; (45) Ib: 130; (46) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 212; (47) Ib., 1893: 131; (48) Ib: 133; (49) M.P.S. 1894: 83; (50) Ib: 86; (51) M.P.S. 1896: 102; (52) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 95; (53) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 177; (54) Ragan; (55) Beach: I, 166; (56) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 151; (57) Appendix, 1910.

Synonym: Fall Pippin (26).

Porter was introduced to Penobscot county by Col. Little in 1828 (6). It was advertised in Taber's nursery catalog in 1844 (3). By 1850 the variety was well known throughout the state (6); it was already used to some extent as a market apple (4). It was rather extensively ~~grown~~ planted in York county about this time (13) and was found in almost all lists of apples recommended for the state (14). In 1856, Porter was one of the eleven varieties recommended for general planting in the state by the Pomological Society (16).

In the fruit census of 1863 it was the leading autumn variety with Gravenstein second (22). Shortly after this time it passed its height of favor and is now of much less importance than it was thirty years ago, though it is still well known and recommended by many for home use (57). As grown in Maine, Porter is a fall apple (33)(35). Stored at Orono, it kept until January, when it began to lose flavor though it retained form and texture remarkably well (52). It is usually described as large, but as grown in Maine it is of only medium size (47).

Porter has been grown rather widely in Penobscot county north of Bangor (40), and grows well at East Sangerville (49); at Charlotte, in Washington county, it is considered tender (38)(43). It stands the winters well in Oxford county (18). Porter is not a commercial variety. It has had some success in local markets (35) and is one of the best apples for jelly making (51). There has been some considerable trouble with apple maggot in Porter,

though perhaps it is not so common here as in the sweet fall fruit (34)(37)(53).

PORTER SHOP.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850 cir.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1852 from Orrington. This may have been a misprint, combining as one Porter and Shop, both of which were grown around Bangor about that time.

POREER'S WINTER

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 835, cir.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1851 from Orrington. We are unable to identify this apple.

PORTUGAL QUINCE.

Reference: (1) M.F. Oct. 24, 1850.

Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1850 by the Messrs. Taber of Vassalboro'. This may possibly have been Portugal, a synonym of Canada Reinette.

Potter Sweet.

Synonym of Leicester.

Poughkeepsie Russet.

Synonym of English Russet.

Pound.

Reference: (1) Maine Pom. Soc. 1896: 26.

Synonym of Gloria Mundi. Probably used as a synonym of another variety, possibly Fallwater, as an apple called Pound has been shown at the Pomological Society by a grower who exhibited Gloria Mundi at the same time (1).

Pound Pippin.

Reference: (1) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844.

In the nursery catalog of Daniel Taber of Vassalboro' in 1844. Evidently not here used as a synonym of Fall Pippin because Taber advertised Fall Pippin in the same list.

POUND RED.

References: (1) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (2) M.P.S. 1896: 37; (3) Ragan.

Synonym: Pound Redstreak (1).

Advertised under its synonym by Taber's nursery at Vassalboro' in 1844. Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1896 by H. J. A. Simmons of Waldoboro'.

Pound Sour.

Synonym of Golden Pippin.

Pound Sweet.

References: (1) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (2) M.F. Nov. 8, 1873; (3) Ag. Me. 1883: 377; (4) M.P.S. 1888: II, 115; (5) Beach: I, 266; (6) Appendix, 1910.

Scions of an apple called Pound Sweet were brought by Samuel Chamberlain from Charlton, Massachusetts, to his farm in Foxcroft, between 1810 and 1814 (3). An apple,

or apples, bearing this name has been grown since that time rather extensively and is still well liked in this state (6).

We are unable to establish positively the identity of this Pound Sweet. Perhaps several varieties have been grown under this name. We are inclined to believe, however, that it is the Lyman Pumpkin Sweet of Connecticut.

PRESIDENT.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850, cir; (2) Downing: 221; (3) M.F. Oct. 26, 1872; (4) Ag. Me. 1872: 415; (5) M.P.S. 1874: 114; (6) Ib: 127; (7) M.P.S. 1875: 130; (8) Ag.Me. 1885: 480; (9) M.P.S. 1888: 115; (10) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (11) Ib., 1904: 177; (12) Ragan; (13) Bangor Commercial Sept. 29, 1910.

President has been grown in Maine since 1850 (1). It was grown about 1875 quite extensively in Androscoggin county. Although only second or third rate in quality, it was saleable owing to its large size and fine, uniform appearance (4).

The tree was thrifty, hardy and productive. Season, October (6). The trees are somewhat inclined to drop their fruit (7). We have no record of its being grown north of Bangor.

PRIESTLY.

References: (1) Ag. Me/ 1850-3: 850, cir; (2) Downing: 221; (3) Beach: I, 267.

This apple appears in our record but once when it was exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1852 from Orrington.

PRIMATE.

References: (1) Elliott: 153; (2) M.F. May 16, 1861; (3) Downing: 93; (4) Ag.Me. 1872: I, 411; (5) M.P.S. 1874: 114; (6) Ib: 120; (7) Ib., 1875: 130; (8) Ib., 1876: 66; (9) Ib: 67; (10) Ib: 120; (11) Ib: 148; (12) Ag. Me. 1882: 345; (13) Ib., 1885: 469; (14) M.P.S. 1886: 127; (15) M. Exp. R. 1889: 212; (16) Ib., 1893: 133; (17) Ib., 1904: 177; (18) Ragan; (19) Beach: II, 167; (20) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 151; (21) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Primate was known in the state as early as 1861 (2). Joseph Taylor of Belgrade grew it from scions obtained from Weston, New York, and exhibited specimens at the Maine Pomological Society in 1872 (4).

In 1874 it was widely disseminated but not extensively grown at any one time point (6). It has never been very widely grown, its place, perhaps, being taken by Early Harvest though its season is a little later (8). It is rather tender in Washington county (13) but hardy at North Vassalboro' (7). Season, last of August, continuing well into September (6). Use, cooking and dessert (8). It has been well liked by all who have grown it. An abundant bearer (11), but inclined to be watery (9), and is rather badly attacked by trypteta (12)(17).

Prince Early Harvest.

Reference: (1) M.F. Mar. 15, 1855.

Synonym of Early Harvest.

Princess Louise.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1894: 17; (2) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 69.

Synonym of Louise.

PROLIFIC SWEETING.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1880: 107; (2) Ib: 112; (3) Me. Exp. R. 1891: 97; (4) Ib., 1893: 133; (5) Ib., 1896: 71; (6) M.P.S. 1899: 35; (7) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 84; (8) Ib: 88; (9) Ragan; (10) Beach: II, 169.

One of the importations from Russia, made in 1870. Recommended by Dr. Hoskins of Newport, Vermont (1). Scions from Dr. Hoskins were sent to James Nutting of Perham for trial (3). Munson considered it as among the most promising varieties on trial at Perham (6), and as the best, sweet, Russian apple (7).

PROSPECT GREEN.

Reference: (1) Bangor Commercial, Sept. 29, 1910.

Exhibited, 1910, at the North Penobscot Agricultural Society. Probably a Russian variety.

PUMPKIN SWEET.

References: (1) Kenrick: 57; (2) M.F. Nov. 26, 1842; (3) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (4) M.F. Jan. 3, 1850; (5) M.F. Oct. 31, 1850; (6) M.F. Jan. 31, 1852; (7) M.F. Nov. 11, 1852; (8) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 816; (9) M. F. Jan. 26, 1854; (10) Ag. Me. 1854: 61; (11) Elliott: 152; (12) Cole: 115; (13) M.F. Feb. 16, 1860; (14) M.F. Feb. 23, 1860; (15) Downing: 166; (16) Ib: 221; (17) M.F. Nov. 8, 1873; (18) M.P.S. 1873: 7; (19) Ib: 13; (20) Ib., 1874: 130; (21) Ib., 1876: 120; (22) Ib: 148; (23) Ag. Me. 1883: 377; (24) M.P.S. 1888: 115; (25) Ib: 130; (26) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 212; (27) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (28) M.P.S. 1898: 41; (29) Ragan; (30) Beach: II, 171; (31) Lewiston Journal, Nov., 1910; (32) Appendix, 1910.

Synonyms: Lyman's Pumpkin Sweet (8); Pound Sweet (8); Pumpkin Sweeting (8).

In the nursery catalog issued by Ephraim Goodale of Orrington between 1804 and 1812, Pumpkin Sweeting trees are offered for sale (19). A tree of this variety, old

in 1805 but still fruitful, stood on the eastern bank of the Sheepscot river about 1830. There is no record of its planting, even in tradition. The fruit is elongated and of fair size (18). These were probably English apples. Several apples called Pumpkin Sweet, or Sweeting, have been grown in Maine. The Lyman's Pumpkin Sweet has been grown to a limited extent (20).

The apple more commonly grown as Pumpkin Sweet seems to be that described by Kenrick (1)(20), largely grown in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Fruit large, roundish oblate; rich yellow, with blush in sun, generally with considerable russet; core very small. October; sometimes keeping until winter (20). It has been generally described as productive but is rather subject to the attacks of *trypetta* (26).

PURPLE DROPS.

Reference: (1) M.F. Nov. 11, 1847;.

A seedling exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society November 2nd, 1847, by Dr. Holmes.

QUEEN VIC.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1876: 22.

A showy apple exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1876 from Bangor. This may have been Victoria.

Queening.

References: (1) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (2) M.F. Nov. 11, 1847; (3) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850, cir; (4) Ib., 1867: I, 147.

An apple grown and recommended at various times by the Tabers of Vassalboro' and exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1852 from Orrington, was probably Queen, a synonym of Summer Queen. Apparently this was not Williams' Favorite as Taber mentioned Williams' Favorite in the same list of apples recommended (4).

QUEEN'S POCKET.

References: (1) M.F. Sept. 16, 1847; (2) Hort., Mar. 1848: 46; (3) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 818 ff; (4) Ib: 400 cir; (5) Ib., 1885: 460.

This apple was in a list of the best six varieties recommended by W. Goodale of South Orrington (2). It was grown in Alexander in 1847 (1) and in Hallowell in 1851 (4). In 1885 it was still found in the older orchards in Hancock county near Bucksport (5). A winter apple (5). We are unable to establish its identity.

Quince.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 824 cir; (2) M.P.S. 1873: 13; (3) Ragan; (4) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 130.

Several varieties are known to have been grown in this state as the Quince apple, viz., Cox's Quince, Cole's Quince, an English Quince (2), and Hightop Sweeting (1).

RALLS.

References: (1) Kenrick: 77; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 819 ff; (3) Cole: 136; (4) Downing: 99; (5) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 95; (6) Ragan; (7) Beach: I, 270; (8) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 151.

Synonyms: Jeniton (2); Rall's Janet (5).

Grown in Bangor and Orono about 1850 under its synonym, Jeniton (2). This is the only record we have of this apple besides its being grown in the experimental orchard at Orono. At Orono it produced freely and well for some years but was killed in the winter of 1906-7 after a full crop of fruit in 1906 (8). Stored at Orono, it was one of the best keepers but its color not attractive (5).

RAMBO.

References: (1) Thacher: 138; (2) Kenrick: 62; (3) Downing: 96; (4) M.F. June 28, 1873; (5) M.P.S. 1874: 114; (6) Ib., 1875: 130; (7) Ag. Me. 1885: 458; (8) Ib: 480 cir; (9) Ragan; (10) Beach: I, 273; (11) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonym: English Dominie (8).

Rambo has been introduced to some extent in most parts of the state but has never been much grown anywhere (6). It was reported as doing well along the Kennebec but too tender for Aroostook (7). It is a good bearer but too small for profit (8).

RAMSDELL.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 816 ff; (2) M.F. May 6, 1852; (3) Downing: 190; (4) M.P.S. 1876: 144; (5) M.P.S. 1878: 12; (6) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 212; (7) Ib., 1893: 133; (8) M.P.S. 1901: 76; (9) Ragan; (10) Beach: II, 175; (11) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonyms: English Sweet (4); Ramsdell Pumpkin Sweet (1); Ramsdell's Red Sweet (4); Ramsdell's Red (5); Ramsdell's Sweet (6).

Ramsdell has been known mostly in Maine as Ramsdell's Red Sweet, although it is catalogued by the Maine Pom-

logical Society as English Sweet (4). It is not extensively tested in Maine but is recommended by those who have grown it (4). It is said to be a good grower (2), somewhat subject to trypteta infestation (6). Season, early winter (4).

RED AND GREEN SWEET.

References: (1) Kenrick: 63; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 816 ff; (3) Downing: 221; (4) Elliott: 176; (5) Ragan; (6) Beach: II, 177.

Synonyms: Large Red and Green Sweeting (2); Red and Green Sweeting (2).

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society from 1850 to 1853 from Brewer and South Orrington. We have no record of its further growth in Maine.

RED ASTRACHAN.

References: (1) Manning: 50; (2) Kenrick: 58; (3) Hort., March, 1848: 46; (4) Proc. 2nd Cong. Fruit Growers, 1849: 91; (5) Ag. Me. 1850: 319; (6) Goodrich: 56; (7) M.F. April 15, 1852; (8) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 820; (9) Hort. March 1855: 106; (10) M.F. Sept. 13, 1855; (11) M.F. Sept. 27, 1855; (12) M.F. Dec. 6, 1855; (13) Ag. Me. 1856: 106; (14) Ag. Me. 1857: 21; (15) Cole: 98; (16) M.F. Feb. 16, 1860; (17) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (18) M.F. May 16, 1861; (19) Ag. Me. 1862: I, 22; (20) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (21) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (22) M.F. Feb. 4, 1864; (23) Ag. Me. 1864: II, 20.
(24) Ib., 1867: I, 145; (25) Downing: 98; (26) Ag. Me. 1870: I, 375; (27) M.F. Apr. 22, 1871; (28) M.F. Feb. 17, 1872; (29) Ag. Me. 1872: I, 83; (30) Ib: 411; (31) M. F. June 28, 1873; (32) M.F. Aug. 30, 1873; (33) M.P.S. 1873: 55; (34) Ib., 1874: 118; (35) Ib., 1876: 120; (36) Ib: 130; (37) Ib: 133; (38) Ib: 148; (39) Ib: 170; (40) Ag. Me. 1883: 332; (41) Ib., 1884: 330; (42) Ib: 382; (43) Ib., 1885: 14; (44) Ib: 420; (45) Ib: 460; (46) Ib: 462.
(47) Ib: 464; (48) Ib: 465; (49) Ib: 468; (50) Ib: 469; (51) Ib: 470; (52) Ib: 480; (53) Ag. Me. 1888: 115; (54) M.P.S. 1889: 126; (55) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 212; (56) M.P.S. 1890: 73; (57) Ib: 128; (58) Ib: 156; (59) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (60) M.P.S. 1894: 86; (61) M.P.S. 1896: 102; (62) Ag. Me. 1900: 193; (63) M.P.S. 1902: 31; (64) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 177; (65) Ragan; (66) Beach: II, 178; (67)

M.P.S. 1905: 78; (68) A.P.S. Cat. 1909; (69) Appendix, 1910.

Synonyms: Astrachan (colloquial); Early Astrachan (28).

Red Astrachan is one of the leading varieties grown for home use in Maine today. It was fairly well known to some of the more progressive growers in the northern part of the state in 1848 (3)(4). In 1855 it was reported as "not much cultivated" in the state (10) but in the following year it was one of nine varieties recommended by the Maine Pomological Society as "of high promise and worthy extensive trial" (13). In 1857 it was grown in Golden Ridge, Aroostook county and won first premium at the Agricultural Fair held there in October (14). In the fruit census conducted by the Commissioner of Agriculture in 1863, it was a close second ^{to} and Sops of Wine as the favorite summer apple and was sixth in the list of best single varieties (21).

In 1871 Red Astrachan was reported as hardy at Caribou (27). It was one of the ten varieties for which premiums were offered at the first meeting of the reorganized Maine Pomological Society in 1873 (32). Since that time it has gained in relative importance and though of not much use as a market apple it is one of the leading apples for home use (69).

This apple is one of the hardiest, ranking next to Oldenburg and Alexander (43). As above mentioned, it is grown more or less in Aroostook county. Some there consider it worthless (56) (57), while others consider it

one of the best varieties there (58). Because of its hardness it is one of the best stocks, and a great favorite, for topworking to other varieties of greater commercial importance, and is especially recommended as a stock for Baldwin (62)(67).

It is adapted to various soils (5) and does better than the average apple on a heavy, clay loam (41). This variety is not of the highest quality as a dessert apple (34) but is an excellent cooking apple. Its attractive appearance and fair quality make it rather popular in the local markets but its production can easily be overdone. It is an excellent apple for jelly making (61) and is considered the best apple for evaporation (63). It is a summer apple, ripening through August (34), a little later than Early Harvest. In Aroostook county its season is somewhat later (14).

Red Astrachan is often badly attacked by trypan (40)(55). The chief fault of this variety is that it is an early apple. Its good points are its beauty, its hardness, its habit of free growth (34), of early and abundant bearing (34) and its tendency toward annual bearing (22).

RED BELLEFLEUR.

Reference: M.F. Feb. 16, 1860.

Synonym: Red Bellflower (1).

Evidently grown by Goodale. Said by him to require high culture. No further record of it in this state.

Red Bietigheimer.

Reference: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 255.

Synonym of Bietigheimer.

RED CANADA.

References: (1) M.F. Apr. 18, 1850; (2) Hort., April, 1852: 192; (3) Elliott: 175; (4) M.F. Mar. 15, 1855; (5) M.F. Apr. 12, 1855; (6) M.F. Apr. 19, 1855; (7) Ag. Me. 1856: 107 ff; (8) Cole: 127; (9) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863; (10) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (11) M.F. Feb. 4, 1864; (12) Ag. Me. 1864: I, 39; (13) M.F. Oct. 19, 1865; (14) Ag. Me. 1868: II, 68; (15) Downing: 97;

(16) M.P.S. 1875: 51; (17) M.P.S. 1876: 44; (18) Ib: 64; (19) Ib: 130; (20) Ib: 148; (21) Ag. Me. 1882: 370; (22) Ib., 1885: 468; (23) M.P.S. 1890: 129; (24) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (25) M.P.S. 1894: 74; (26) Ib., 1901: 75; (27) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 178; (28) Ragan; (29) Beach: I, 275; (30) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonyms: Canada Red (14); English Nonsuch (13); Nonsuch (10); Old Nonsuch (5); Red Nonsuch (4).

Red Canada was brought from New Hampshire to Foxcroft soon after 1820 (25). In 1855 it was being grown in Foxcroft (5) and Augusta (4). It was also known in Winthrop and Dayton (1)(7). In the fruit census of 1863 it was recommended by a few (10). This variety has been rather common in the local markets near Waldoboro' (19) and in Piscataquis county (22). It has never achieved a place in real commercial orcharding, though it has been occasionally shipped abroad (16).

Red Canada is now grown to some extent. In Piscataquis county the tree is hardy (12) and in some parts of Penobscot county the soil and climate seem to suit it (12). In the western part of the state it has not been as popular as it has been in the eastern (12). Though

hardy, it is not an iron-clad (21). The Maine Pomological Society recommended Red Canada for amateurs (20). It has frequently appeared in the local markets (22) but has not generally been considered a profitable apple (12)(20).

The season of this variety, as given in the catalog of the Maine Pomological Society, is January to March (18). It has been kept in good condition until July (11)(26). In some localities it does well in a heavy soil (13). It is a shy bearer and a slow grower (13) and is frequently attacked by fungous diseases (12).

Red Everlasting.

Reference: (1) M.F. Mar. 19, 1846.

Synonym of Greyhouse.

Red Fameuse.

Reference: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 151.

A very highly colored type of Fameuse grown freely in Franklin county.

RED JUNE.

References: (1) Downing: 127; (2) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 255; (3) Ragan; (4) Beach: II, 181; (5) A.P.S. Cat. 1909; (6) Appendix, 1910.

Grown to a very limited extent in the state. Somewhat liked as a home apple.

Red Luxury.

Reference: (1) M.F. Apr. 26, 1855.

Synonym of Hubbardston.

Red Nonsuch.

Synonym of Red Canada.

Red Oxford.

Reference: (1) M.F. Nov. 8, 1873.

Exhibited at the North Penobscot Agricultural Society in 1873; probably Black Oxford.

Red Parris.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850: 319; (2) Ib., 1852: 319.

Synonym of Sops of Wine. Synonym acquired through introduction of this apple to Oxford county by Governor Parris.

Red Pearmain.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1856: 107 ff; (2) Ib., 1863: I, 192;

This apple was recommended as a fall fruit by one or two growers in the fruit census of 1863 and was grown about Limington. It cannot have been Blue Pearmain as Blue Pearmain appeared in the same list of apples grown at Limington. It may possibly have been Westfield.

Red Queen.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1892: 51; (2) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 75; (3) Ragan.

Synonym of Red Reinette of Gibb. Scions received from Patten of Iowa and tested at Perham. Munson questioned whether the trees under test were true to name.

RED RAMBO.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1890: 24; (2) Ragan.

Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1891.

RED RUSSET.

References: (1) M.F. Dec. 10, 1857; (2) Cole: 131; (3) M.F. Feb. 16, 1860; (4) M.F. Feb. 23, 1860; (5) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (6) Downing: 97; (7) M.P.S. 1876: 117; (8) Ib: 120; (9) Ib., 1887: 90; (10) Ib: 98; (11) Ib: 100; (12) Me. Exp. R. 1890: 140; (13) Ib., 1904: 178; (14) Ragan; (15) Beach: I, 278.

This apple was known in Maine as early as 1857 (1), probably earlier, as it was one of the varieties recommended by the fruit committee of the Board of Agriculture in 1860.

Maine growers have reported varying experiences with this apple (9), some condemning it on account of the apples cracking open, others recommending it on account of hardness, later keeping than Baldwin, of better quality and the wood firmer.

Fruit exhibits a considerable amount of variation, sometimes being taken by good judges to be Baldwin; other specimens from the same tree passing as Roxbury Russet (10). It is a good shipping apple and is frequently sold as Baldwin (10).

RED STREAK.

References: (1) Ag.Me. 1850-3: 240; (2) M.F. Nov. 2, 1872; (3) Ragan.

Grown to a limited extent in Lincoln county. This may have been the English Redstreak or Cayuga Red Streak.

RED STRIPE.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1878: 12; (2) Ragan.

Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1878 from Poland. We are unable to identify it positively with any of the apples of this name mentioned by Ragan.

RED SWEETING.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850 cir; (2) Ragan.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1852 from Dixmont. Probably the Red Sweet of New Jersey.

Red Winter Pearmain.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1878: 12.

Probably a synonym of Buncomb.

Reinnette of Canada.

Reference: (1) M.F. Nov. 11, 1847.

Synonym of Canada Reinette.

REPKA.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1892: 51; (2) Ib., 1896: 75; (3) Ragan; (4) Beach: II, 183.

Tested at Perham. Results not recorded.

REPKA APORT.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 75; (2) Ib., 1902: 84; (3) Ragan; (4) Beach: II, 6.

A Russian apple tested at Orono. Fruit resembles Alexander.

REVEL BORSDORFER.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 82; (2) Ragan.

A Russian apple tested at Castle Hill. Late autumn and early winter. Good. Very promising.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING.

References: (1) Thacher: 139; (2) Manning: 56; (3) Kenrick: 72; (4) M.F. Oct. 22, 1842; (5) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (6) M. F. Feb. 6, 1845; (7) M.F. Aug. 12, 1847; (8) M.F. Sept. 16, 1847; (9) Hort., Mar., 1848: 46; (10) Proc. 2nd Cong. Fruit Growers, N.Y., : 91; (11) M.F. Apr. 18, 1850; (12) Ag. Me. 1850: 32; (13) Ib: 321; (14) Goodrich: 65; (15) M.F. Feb. 16, 1851; (16) M.F. May 20, 1852; (17) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 816 ff; (18) Ag. Me. 1853: 90; (19) Ib: 414; (20) M.F. Mar. 16, 1854; (21) M.F. Apr. 13, 1854; (22) Ag. Me. 1850: 189; (23) Elliott: 104; (24) Hort., Mar., 1855: 106.

(25) M.F. Jan. 17, 1856; (26) Ag. Me. 1856: 106; (27) Ib: 107 ff; (28) Ag. Me. 1857: 21; (29) Cole: 123; (30) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (31) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 184; (32) M. F/ May 16, 1861; (33) Ag. Me 1862: I, 22; (34) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863; (35) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (36) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (37) M.F. Oct. 19, 1865; (38) M.F. Feb. 1, 1866; (39) Ag. Me. 1866: I, 51; (40) Ib., 1867: I, 142; (41) Downing: 100; (42) Baker: 245; (43) M.F. Apr. 9, 1870; (44) M.F. Oct. 7, 1871; (45) M.F. Mar. 30, 1872; (46) Ag. Me. 1872: I, 63; (47) Ib: 70; (48) Ib: 83;

(49) Ib: 411; (50) M.F. June 28, 1873; (51) M.F. Aug. 16, 1873; (52) Ag. Me. 1873: I, 211; (53) M.P.S. 1875: 50; (54) Ib: 130; (55) Ib., 1876: 40; (56) Ib: 120; (57) Ib: 128; (58) Ib: 1876: 134; (59) Ib: 148; (60) Ag. Me. 1881: 149; (61) Ib., 1882: 264; (62) Ib: 333; (63) Ib: 364; (64) Ib., 1883: 372; (65) Ib., 1885: 458; (66) Ib: 459; (67) Ib: 462; (68) Ib: 465; (69) Ib: 476; (70) M.P.S. 1886: 44; (71) Ib., 1888: 139; (72) Ib: 139.

(73) Ib., 1890: 127; (74) Ib., 1891: 93; (75) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (76) Ag. Me. 1894: I, 119; (77) M.P.S. 1894: 83; (78) Ag. Me. 1895: I, 233; (79) M.P.S. 1896: 109; (80) Ib., 1900: 42; (81) Ib., 1902: 31; (82) Ib: 37; (83) Ib: 45; (84) Ib., 1903: 82; (85) M.P.S. 1904: 91; (86) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 177; (87) Ragan; (88) M.P.S. 1905: 87; (89) Beach: I, 282; (90) Ag. Me. 1906: 50; (91) M.P.S. 1907: 78; (92) Ib: 80; (93) Ag. Me. 1907: 280; (94) A.P.S. 1909: 242; (95) A.P.S. Cat. 1909; (96) Appendix, 1910.

Synonyms: Greening (8); Jersey Greening (doubtful) (11).

Rhode Island Greening was one of the first named varieties grown in Maine. It was brought, about 1788, to Winthrop from the Old Colony in Massachusetts (19). As much of the central part of Maine was settled by farmers coming from eastern Massachusetts where the Rhode Island Greening was then well known, it is probable that many inde-

pendent importations were made.

About 1830 it was being set by itinerant grafters (11). Since grafted fruit began to supersede the old seedling orchards, Rhode Island Greening has been one of the leading apples and has always stood high on the list. In practically every list of apples recommended for Maine, whoever the author, from the forties to the present time, Rhode Island Greening has stood usually second or third. As early as 1856 its shipping qualities were appreciated (27) and, with the growth of commercial orcharding, its place has been still more firmly established. At present, in spite of its green color, a defect from the market standpoint, it ranks probably third among the commercial varieties of the state (96).

Rhode Island Greening is generally considered a little hardier than Baldwin and a little less hardy than Northern Spy (50)(62). Its limit geographically would not overlap that of Baldwin very much. However, it does passably well as far north as Bangor (34). It is generally considered as adapted to more kinds of soils than almost any other variety (54) and does well on a rather clayey soil (37)(72). The tree is long lived (34), needs more pruning than Baldwin (84) and is naturally high headed (76).

Some have considered it a better apple near the sea-coast than it is when grown inland (16)(21). Rhode Island Greening is adapted to a variety of uses. It has always been well liked for home use (80). It is an excellent cook-

ing apple and a pretty good apple for dessert (45). Its use as a money maker is well known. It is also recommended for jelly (79), for evaporation (81) and for canning (82). It is a winter apple but not one of the late winter apples (59). It sometimes keeps until April (11), sometimes until May (16) and sometimes till June (20). It is somewhat inclined to scald in storage (70)(92). To prevent this many growers store in open bins (64). The fruit should be picked rather early. If allowed to remain on the tree as long as Baldwins, many of the apples drop (79).

Objections to Rhode Island Greening are that the fruit is inclined to fall from the tree, that it is not good for a market apple and it does not keep quite late enough (61). It is not quite as prolific and not quite as profitable as Baldwin (34)(40). Some have found the tree somewhat subject to decay (55). Others have found it a sufficiently abundant bearer (72), and, furthermore, an annual bearer of fruit relatively free from scab (83).

Its good cooking, eating and shipping qualities have made it close to Baldwin as a profitable apple (78).

RHODE ISLAND RUSSET.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me: 1857: 212.

Exhibited in 1857 at the Lincoln County Agricultural Society from Nobleboro'. No further information.

RIBSTON.

References: (1) Kenrick: 72; (2) Manning: 54; (3) M.F. Mar. 30, 1839; (4) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (5) M.F. Feb.

6, 1845; (6) M.F. Feb. 11, 1847; (7) M.F. Sept. 16, 1847; (8) M.F. Nov. 18, 1847; (9) Hort., March, 1848: 46; (10) M.F. Nov. 15, 1849; (11) Proc., 2nd Cong. Fruit Growers, N.Y., 1849: 91; (12) Hort., June, 1851: 292; (13) M.F. Apr. 15, 1852; (14) M.F. Apr. 29, 1852; (15) M.F. May 6, 1852; (16) M.F. May 20, 1852; (17) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 824 ff; (18) M.F. Apr. 13, 1854; (19) M.F. Sept. 28, 1854; (20) Elliott: 155; (21) M.F. Mar. 15, 1855; (22) M.F. Apr. 5, 1855; (23) M.F. Apr. 19, 1855; (24) M.F. Feb. 7, 1856; (25) M.F. Apr. 14, 1856; (26) Ag. Me. 1856: 106; (27) Ib: 107 ff; (28) M.F. Jan. 22, 1857.

(29) Cole: 126; (30) M.F. Jan. 26, 1860; (31) M.F. Feb. 16, 1860; (32) M.F. Feb. 23, 1860; (33) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (34) M.F. May 16, 1861; (35) Ag. Me. 1862: I, 22; (36) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863; (37) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (38) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (39) Ib., 1864: II, 20; (40) Downing: 184; (41) Baker, 245; (42) M.F. Apr. 13, 1872; (43) M.F. June 28, 1873; (44) M.P.S. 1874: 47; (45) Ib., 1876: 120; (46) Ib: 148; (47) Ag. Me. 1881: 96; (48) Barry: 353; (49) Ag. Me. 1885: 480; (50) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 212; (51) Ib., 1893: 133; (52) M.P.S. 1901: 97; (53) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 177; (54) Ragan; (55) Beach: II, 184; (56) A.P.S. Cat. 1909; (57) Lewiston Journal, November, 1910.

Synonyms: Ribbston Pippin (25); Ribstone Pippin (7); Ruscom Russet (?) (4) (6).

The history of Ribston in Maine presents a curious mass of contradictions, some growers finding it utterly worthless and others giving it great praise. It was introduced very early in the nineteenth century directly from England by Dr. Vaughan of Hallowell (36). From Dr. Vaughan's orchard it was spread widely through Kennebec county (25). It was grown by N. Foster of East Winthrop before 1817 (7) and at an early date by Ephraim Goodale of Orrington (12). Further introductions must have been made from Massachusetts and from the Long Island nurseries.

Ribston was grown in Belgrade and Monmouth before 1820 (44). In 1850 it was exhibited at the Bangor Hort-

icultural Society by fifteen growers and was one of the commonest varieties there(17). At the meeting of the Maine Pomological Society in 1857 premiums were offered for five varieties, of which Ribston Pippin was one (28). At this time Ribston was undoubtedly one of the leading apples of the state. It remained a favorite in Penobscot county for some years but its culture elsewhere gradually diminished so that in the fruit census of 1876 it was mentioned in two lists only (45). It was still being planted more or less(42).

It is found today in a few of the older orchards but is of no importance. Ribston is noted as a hardy apple (39); hardier than Baldwin (22)(44). There has been much difference in the results obtained with this variety in various sections of the state. It is reported as a poor bearer in western Kennebec (49) but appears to have given better results in Penobscot county than elsewhere.

In passing, it is well to notice that this apple has been repeatedly said to have done better in Maine than elsewhere in the United States (7)(13)(18). Probably much of the difference in results obtained is due to the soil, Ribston absolutely needing a heavy, clay loam (13)(36) and requiring a moist soil. The fruit sometimes ripens in October, is at its best in December, sometimes keeping till February in Kennebec county (23). Calvin Chamberlain of Foxcroft reports repeatedly keeping the fruit till summer (22). It does not, however, keep as

well as Baldwin or Rhode Island Greening (15). It has been grown mostly for home use though it has had some sale in local markets.

Objections to this variety are that the tree is a poor bearer (35)(44) and is not adapted to the soils ordinarily found in the apple growing regions and that the fruit drops badly (36), rots on the tree (44) and is likely to crack unless the tree is given very good culture (7) (36).

Its good points are its hardiness and its excellent quality (35)(36). These, however, are not sufficient to offset its lack of productiveness, and make it a commercial success.

RICHARD.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1853: 155; (2) Downing: 101; (3) Ag. Me. 1884: 379; (4) M.P.S. 1894: 19; (5) Ragan; (6) Beach: II, 186.

Synonyms: Richard's Graft (3); Strawberry (3); Strawberry Sweet (?)(4).

Mr. R. H. Gardiner of Gardiner mentioned a having had this variety on his place forty or fifty years. He described it as a very nice apple, ~~is~~ good for eating in November and December only, an annual bearer but market value doubtful. S. R. Sweetser thought this might be the Moody apple which was being sold in Portland markets at that time (3). We find no ~~report-of~~ support for this belief, however.

RIVER.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 824 ff; (2) M.F. Apr. 19, 1855; (3) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (4) Downing: 185; (5) Elliott: 177; (6) M.P.S. 1878: 12; (7) Ragan.

Synonyms: Vaughn Seedling (6).

Originated in Charlestown, Massachusetts, on the banks of the Charles River, about 1750. "Good size, delicious, mild acid, much admired in Gumberland county and proved slow to come into bearing here"--Calvin Chamberlain (2). This apple has been exhibited at sundry meetings of the Pomological Society from early times until comparatively lately. It is not of much importance, however.

Rock Apple.

Reference: (1) Ragan.

Synonym of Runnels.

ROCK SWEET.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850: 32; (2) Downing: 186; (3) M.P.S. 1876: 71; (4) Ragan; (5) Thomas: 716.

This apple has been grown in a small way in the western part of the state and has been recommended by some who have grown it but we have no specific information as to its behavior in Maine.

ROCKWOOD.

References: (1) M.F. Apr. 22, 1871; (2) Downing's Appendix, cited by 3; (3) Ragan; (4) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 117.

One of our little known but valuable native fruits, especially in regard to its hardiness in the colder parts of our state. Dr. Hoskins of Newport, Vermont, writes, "Three years ago I received trees and samples of fruit from

John Nelson of Hallowell. Trees have done admirably, growing thriftily and as yet apparently uninjured by the climate. If their hardiness can be well indorsed, I should be encouraged to propagate and plant them extensively. The fruit received from Mr. Nelson was, in my judgment, equal to the Baldwin and ran much larger" (1). From the silence of Dr. Hoskins regarding this variety when discussing hardy fruits in this state nine years later, we may infer that this variety was not a success with him. It was listed by Munson as among the obsolete varieties (3).

ROLFE.

References: (1) Downing: 167; (2) M.P.S. 1876: 9; (3) Ibid 133; (4) Ibid 148; (5) Ag. Me. 1882: 361; (6) Ibid 1884: 381; (7) Ib: 1885: 465; (8) M.P.S. 1888: 115; (9) Ibid 130; (10) Ibid 1889: 166; (11) A.P.S. 1891: 135; (12) Me. Exp. R. 1892: 51; (13) Ibid 1893: 129; (14) Ibid 133; (15) Ag. Me. 1894: I, 115; (16) M.P.S. 1894: 86; (17) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 69; (18) Ibid 71; (19) Ibid 81; (20) M. P.S. 1902: 45; (21) Ibid 46; (22) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 90; (23) Ibid 92; (24) Ibid 1904: 177; (25) Ragan; (26) Beach: II, 187; (27) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 130; (28) Ibid 1908: 152; (29) Thomas: 708; (30) A.P.S. Cat. 1909; (31) Appendix, 1910.

Synonyms: Macomber (4); Coreless (3).

Rolfe is one of the four apples originating in Maine now listed in the catalog of the American Pomological Society. According to Munson, this variety originated at Guilford about 1820 (27). Calvin Chamberlain said that it was a seedling planted by Mrs. Betsey Houston of Abbot on a farm sold to a Mr. Rolfe, who presented it to Mr. Benjamin Macomber. Mr. Macomber named it Rolfe (2). Munson's account differs slightly from the above but is substantially the same (27). It was not until about 1870 that it began

to attract attention. Since that time it has been planted more or less in all sections of the state and does well in protected localities in northern Aroostook (22).

Holfe is highly regarded wherever known (23). H. L. Leland had more than one hundred trees of this variety in his orchard and reported that it brought higher prices in the local markets than any apples and that it sold well as a shipping apple, though not much (23). It has suffered from fungus both in tree and fruit and the crop has been frequently damaged by trypan (21) and we doubt if it is now being planted very extensively. Munson's description follows:

"Fruit medium to large, oblate, often angular, yellowish, shaded and striped with red; stalk short, inserted in a large cavity; calyx large, closed, in a rather large, regular basin; flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy, sub-acid; core small. Good to very good. November to January".

ROMAN STEM.

References: (1) Thacher: 139; (2) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (3) Downing: 103.

Advertised by Taber's nursery. We find no record of its being grown in the state.

ROME.

References: (1) Downing: 102; (2) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 255; (3) Ibid 1893: 133; (4) M.P.S. 1896: 26; (5) Ibid 35; (6) Ragan; (7) Beach: I, 290.

Synonym: Rome Beauty.

Though an old variety, this apple does not appear in our record until a late date. It is grown to a limited extent but we have no data as to its behavior here. Not to be confused with a local variety called Rome.

ROME (OF MAINE).

References: (1) M.F. Nov. 8, 1873; (2) M.P.S. 1875: 133; ~~(3)~~

A local variety recommended by Joseph Taylor of Belgrade as a winter apple and exhibited by him in February, 1876, at the Maine Pomological Society (2).

ROMNA.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1890: 140; (2) Ragan; (3) Beach: I, 189.

A Russian variety planted in the experimental orchard in 1890. Results of test not recorded.

ROSEBUD.

References: (1) Ag.Me. 1850-3: 708; (2) M.F. Nov. 11, 1852.

An apple exhibited at the Cattle Show of the North Kennebec Agricultural Society in 1852. We doubt if this is the Rosebud cited by Ragan from Downing's Appendix. The Rosebud of Downing was not described till 1872 and was a Delaware apple.

ROXBURY.

References: (1) Thacher: 140; (2) Manning: 62; (3) Kenrick: 72; (4) M.F. June 11, 1842; (5) M.F. May 23, 1844; (6) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (7) M.F. Aug. 12, 1847; (8) M.F. Sept. 16, 1847; (9) Hort., March, 1848: 46; (10) M.F. Oct. 18, 1849; (11) Proc. 2nd Cong. Fruit Growers, N.Y., 1849: 91;

(12) M.F. Apr. 18, 1850; (13) Goodrich: 69; (14) Pat. Off. Rept. 1850: 187; (15) M.F. Apr. 22, 1852; (16) M.F. May 20, 1852; (17) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 824; (18) M.F. Mar. 16, 1854; (19) M.F. Apr. 13, 1854; (20) Elliott: 106; (21) M.F. Feb. 7, 1855; (22) M.F. Apr. 12, 1855; (23) M.F. May 10, 1855; (24) M.F. May 31, 1855; (25) M.F. Mar. 20, 1856; (26) Ag. Me. 1856: 106; (27) Ibid 107 ff; (28) Ag. Me. 1857: 21; (29) Ibid 137; (30) Cole: 135.

(31) M.F. Feb. 16, 1860; (32) M.F. Feb. 23, 1860; (33) M.F. Mar. 16, 1860; (34) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (35) Ibid 184; (36) M.F. May 16, 1861; (37) Ag. Me. 1862: I, 22; (38) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863; (39) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (40) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (41) M.F. Oct. 19, 1865; (42) Downing: 108; (43) Ag. Me. 1870: I, 375; (44) M.F. Mar. 30, 1872; (45) M.F. May 18, 1872; (46) Ag. Me. 1872: I, 83; (47) Ibid 411; (48) Ag. Me. 1873: 211; (49) M.P.S. 1873: 13; (50) Ibid 1874: 48; (51) Ibid 1875: 49; (52) Ibid 50; (53) Ibid 54; (54) Ibid 61; (55) Ibid 162; (56) M.P.S. 1876: 40; (57) Ibid 44 ff; (58) Ibid 122; (59) M.P.S. 1877: 62; (60) Ag. Me. 1881: 145; (61) Ibid 148; (62) Ag. Me. 1882: 264; (63) Ibid 330; (64) Ibid 333; (65) Ibid 341; (66) Ibid 364; (67) Ibid 376 ff; (68) Ag. Me. 1883: 349; (69) Ibid 1885: 15; (70) Ibid 460; (71) Ibid 464; (72) Ibid 470; (73) M.P.S. 1886: 44; (74) Ibid 75; (75) Ibid 1888: 139; (76) Ibid 1889: 165; (77) Ibid 1890: 68; (78) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (79) Ag. Me. 1895: I, 233; (80) M.P.S. 1896: 79; (81) Ibid 1902: 31-34; (82) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 178; (83) Ragan; (84) Beach: I, 293; (85) Ag. Me. 1906: 49; (86) Me. Exp. R. 1906: 78; (87) A. P.S. 1909: 242; (88) A.P.S. Cat. 1909; (89) Appendix, 1910.

Synonyms: Black Russet (38); Boston Russet (36); Nonpareil (erroneously)(80); Foxbury Russet (9); Roxbury Russeting (4).

There is a tradition of a Roxbury Russet tree planted in 1762 in Skowhegan (60). We do not vouch for the authenticity of this report, however. We have credible evidence that trees of this variety were planted in Hallowell as early as 1810 (60). From that time until 1848 the history of Roxbury in Maine is rather obscure. In 1848, however, it was a well known apple and was recommended by leading growers at opposite ends of the fruit growing regions of the state (9).

In 1850 it was one of the three leading market varieties (12)(14). In 1855 it brought as high as \$8.50 per

barrel in the orchard (23).

Roxbury was one of eleven varieties recommended for general use by the Maine Pomological Society in 1856 (26). In the fruit census of 1863 it won seventh place in the list of apples for profit (40) and in 1876, fourth place (58). Throughout its history, Roxbury has been in demand chiefly because of its long keeping qualities, and, since the advent of cold storage, which prolongs the season of other apples, and the introduction of Ben Davis, an apple of as ^{keeping} good/quality and of more attractive appearance, Roxbury has declined in relative importance. It is, of course, still very widely grown but we doubt if it would rank much better than tenth in the list of market apples and much lower in the list of apples for home use (89);-as with the other russets Roxbury has suffered from a confusion of nomenclature. Many apples have been sold as Roxbury which were not this variety. It has generally been considered a little hardier than Baldwin (64). It fails in northern Maine (58). There is one region in the state extending from Monmouth through Winthrop and Sydney to West Waterville where it does better than in any other part of the state. This region is characterized by a soil of pyritiferous slate. In this region Roxbury far excels Baldwin or any other variety and large orchards have been planted there consisting almost entirely of Roxbury. The boundaries of this region are well defined, a few hundred yards making a great difference (53) (56)(57).

Whether this is due to the physical condition of the soil and moisture, we are unable to say with certainty. Some have thought that the large amount of sulphate of iron in the soil of the region above described has brought the unusually good results with Roxbury (57). Others have thought that a deep and moist soil is the secret of success of this variety (45). It needs high cultivation (55).

As to its bearing, testimony differs with the location. However, most of the growers seem to have found it a more uniform bearer than Baldwin (40)(58) (77). Roxbury has been grown largely as a market apple. For this purpose it has been valuable because of its long keeping qualities. For home use it has been grown to some extent for the same reason. It is one of the best apples for evaporating (67).

Its commercial limit is May (23), at which time, until within a comparatively few years, it was almost the only apple on the market. Occasional cases of extremely long keeping, as till October of the year after picking, are cited (18). If picked too early it shrivels and becomes practically worthless before spring (86).

ROXBURY SWEET.

References: (1) Mag. of Hort. 1838 cited by 3; (2) Ag. Me. 1852: 401; (3) Ragan.

Exhibited from Greenwood at the Oxford County Agricultural Society in 1852. No further information.

ROYAL TABLE.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 82; (2) Ibid 1902: 84; (3) Ragan.

A Russian apple grown at Mapleton. Regarded by Munson as promising for Arcostock (2). Season, late autumn.

RUNNELS.

References: (1) Ag.Me. 1863: I, 192; (2) Ragan; (3) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 133; (4) Ibid 139.

Synonym: Rock Apple (2).

A seedling originating on the farm of John Runnels, Clinton, Maine (3). In the fruit census of 1863 this apple received scattered mention as a profitable variety. It has never been widely cultivated and is now obsolete (3). Tree hardy, very productive. " 'Fruit medium, roundish, deep green, mostly covered with purplish brown. Flesh firm. Good. April to June' ---- Downing" (3).

RUSSELL.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1888: 37; (2) Ibid 38; (3) Ibid 108; (4) Ibid 130; (5) Ibid 1889: 137; (6) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 212; (7) A.P.S. 1891: 135; (8) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 129; (9) Ibid 133; (10) M.P.S. 1896: 25; (11) Ibid 34; (12) Ragan; (13) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 133.

Synonym: Cole's Quince (erroneously)(5).

Originated before 1839 on the farm then owned by William Russell of Farmington. The seed from which this apple grew was said to have been brought by Capt. Russell from Massachusetts. The first scions were taken by Eliab Eaton and later by James Scales. About 1885 this apple

had a well established reputation in Franklin county where it was recognized as one of the best early autumn varieties. It has been erroneously called Cole's Quince and has been exhibited under that name (5).

Russell has been rather badly attacked by trypana (6) Munson's description of this apple follows:-

"Tree spreading, vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit large, roundish ovate, often flattened at the base; bright yellow, washed and obscurely striped with red on the sunny side; surface waxy; stem short, in a small, narrow cavity; basin small; calyx closed; core small; flesh yellow, fine grained, juicy, crisp mild sub-acid. Best. September.**** The apple is well known and highly prized in Franklin county where it is regarded as one of the best early autumn varieties" (13).

RUSSET.

Many russet apples have been grown in Maine, but where the word is used alone it is almost invariably a colloquial term for Roxbury.

RUSSIAN GRAVENSTEIN.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 76; (2) Ibid 78; (3) Ibid 81; (4) Ibid 82; (5) Ibid 1902: 84; (6) Ibid 88; (7) Ragan.

A Russian variety tested at Orono. Munson said of it, "It does well in northern Aroostook but will not supersede Oldenburg, which it somewhat resembles" (6). The description given by Munson does not tally with that given by Ragan. Beach, whose description agrees with Munson's,

makes this a synonym of Antonovka.

SAGE.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 819.

Exhibited in 1850 at the Bangor Horticultural Society by E. Goodale, Jr., of South Orrington. "A great bearer". No further information.

SAINT JOHNSBURY.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1880: 107; (2) Ibid 112; (3) Ibid 1885: 470; (4) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (5) Ragan; (6) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonym: St. Johnsbury Sweet (1).

This apple, a seedling originating with Dr. Hoskins of Newport, Vermont, has been grown to a limited extent in Maine under the synonym above cited. In Washington county it is reported as "not as good as Early Sweet Bough and a poor keeper".

SAINT LAWRENCE.

References: (1) Kenrick: 58; (2) Cole: 104; (3) M.F. May 16, 1861; (4) Downing: 158; (5) Ag.Me. 1880: 107; (6) Ibid 109; (7) Ibid 1882: 360; (8) Ibid 1885: 465; (9) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (10) Ragan; (11) Beach: II, 192; (12) A.P.S. Cat. 1909; (13) Appendix, 1910.

St. Lawrence was advertised by J. H. Gilbreth's nursery at Kendall's Mills in 1861. In 1885 it was one of three leading fall apples of Piscataquis county (8) and has been grown more or less throughout the state.

SALINA.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1892: 10.

A seedling from Aroostook exhibited at Chicago in 1892.

SALLY.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1890: 64; (2) Me. Exp. R. 1891: 97; (3) M.P.S. 1892: 9; (4) Ragan (?); (5) M.P.S. 1907: 133.

A seedling introduced to notice by A.M. Furbush of E. Wilton; grown from seed planted before 1810. "Large, handsome; yellow skin nearly covered with red; good flavor; keeps about the same as Baldwin" (1). This variety was tested in Arcostock (2) but the results were not recorded. Munson considered it distinct from another local variety of the same region known as Sarah (5).

SALMON SWEET.

References: (1) M.F. June 28, 1873.

A variety recommended by a grower in Hancock county as a stock for topworking. We are unable to identify this variety.

SANDY GLASS.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 76; (2) Ibid 1902: 84; (3) Ibid 95; (4) Ragan; (5) Beach: II, 195; (6) Thomas: 345.

A Russian variety tested by the Maine Experiment Station. Autumn. As stored at Orono, soft and worthless after January 1st (3). The fruit drops badly (2).

Sapsavine.

Reference: (1) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844.

Synonym of Sops of Wine.

Sapsen.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 819.

Synonym of Sops of Wine.

SARAH.

References: (1) M.F. Nov. 2, 1872; (2) Ag. Me. 1872: 414; (3) M.P.S. 1873: 75; (4) Ibid 1874: 130; (5) Ibid 1876: 148; (6) A.P.S. Cat. 1877; (7) M.P.S. 1892: 9; (8) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (9) Ragan; (10) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 133

Originated in Wilton about 1810. The original tree was living in 1873 (3). The tree is very productive and the fruit uniformly fair and perfect. Valuable only for cooking (4). "Though still grown locally, this variety has been superseded by Gravenstein. Tree very vigorous, spreading, productive. An annual bearer and comes into bearing early. Fruit large, oblate-conical, yellow, shaded and mottled with light red, with stripes and splashes of darker red and a few light dots; stock short, small, inserted in a broad, deep cavity; calyx nearly closed; basin medium, slightly corrugated; flesh whitish, coarse, tender, juicy, brisk, sub-acid; core medium. October. Downing" (10).

Sassafras Sweet.

Synonym of Haskell.

Saunkernaty.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 76; (2) Ibid 1902: 84; (3) Ragan.

Tested in the experimental orchard at Orono. Small, drops badly, poor quality. Yellowish red, autumn (2).

SAWYER SWEET.

References: (1) Kenrick: 63; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 685; (3) Ibid 708; (4) Ibid 1867: I, 147; (

Synonym: Sawyer Sweeting (2).

Grown to a limited extent in the northern part of Kennebec county. Recommended by H. Crowell of the West Waterville nursery and by S. N. Taber of Vassalboro' for the home orchard.

SCARLET PIPPIN.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 149; (2) Beach: II, 196.

We are inclined to think that this variety was one mentioned by Munson, grown rather largely in Aroostook county under its synonym, Crimson Beauty.

SCOTCH SWEET.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 824 ff; (2) Ibid 1852: 401.

An apple grown in Oxford and Penobscot counties about sixty years ago. We are unable to identify it.

SCOTT WINTER.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1880: 112; (2) Ibid 1882: 337; (3) Ibid 416; (4) Ibid 1885: 469; (5) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 255; (6) M.P.S. 1890: 73; (7) Ibid 129; (8) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (9) Ragan; (10) Beach: I, 301; (11) A.P.S. Cat. 1909/

A seedling introduced by Dr. Hoskins of Newport, Vermont(1). Said to be a good keeper and a long keeper. Dr. Hoskins had such faith in this variety that in 1880 he had already planted 350 trees of it in his orchard (1). It has been grown to some extent in Washington and Aroostook counties in Maine and is well liked as a spring apple in Washington and seems to be hardy in Aroostook (3).

SEARS.

References: (1) M.F. Oct. 7, 1871; (2) M.F. May 18, 1872.

A winter apple. A local variety which originated in Winthrop (1). Of very poor quality (2).

SEAVER.

References: (1) Ag.Me. 1850:322; (2) M.F. May 6, 1852; (3) Ragan; (4) Cole: 132.

Synonyms: Seaver Sweet (1); Seaver Sweeting (2).

This apple has apparently been grown to a limited extent in the state as we find it endorsed in Oxford county and in Vassalboro'.

SEBASTICOOK PEARMAIN.

Reference: (1) M.F. Nov. 11, 1847.

A seedling presented at a meeting of the Maine Pomological Society in 1847 by Mr. Barnum Hodges of Winslow from seed sown in 1831. In 1847 it had already produced bountiful crops for several years. Sent in for examination and name. Name proposed and adopted. We find no further reference to this apple.

SEEDLESS.

References: (1) M.F. Dec. 24, 1863; (2) M.F. Jan. 21, 1864.

Two trees producing seedless apples were being grown in West Waterville in 1864. They were then estimated to be over fifty years old. They put forth blossoms which appeared to be the same as those of other apple trees, except that they were somewhat smaller and whiter.

Fruit medium to small, possessing a pungent taste. The cells are perfectly formed and close. Examination shows a minute black speck in each, probably the aborted seeds. Quality not very good.

Seek no further.

Synonym of Westfield.

SEEKONK.

Reference: (1) M.F. Apr. 12, 1855.

"An apple in prime here during October and November. Origin, Seekonk, Massachusetts. Size medium; form nearly globular, slightly oblong; entirely covered with dark red; flesh firm, fine grained, yellow, much tinted with red. Flavor rich, aromatic, pleasant sub-acid. Core small, close; stem short, inserted in a regular, shallow cavity; eye set in a shallow basin. Tree good grower, hardy and a profuse and early bearer. In five years from grafting a moderate sized tree has borne me twelve bushels of apples. I have observed this fruit mostly in Worcester county, Mass., and have never seen it otherwise than fine and fair. Throws Porters into the shade and most other apples of the same season". Calvin Chamberlain, Foxcroft.

Senator.

Synonym of Oliver.

SEVERS.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1891: 97; (2) Ibid 1902:

Scions of this variety received from the United States Department of Agriculture were sent for trial to James Nutting, Perham (1), and in 1902 this variety, in Munson's catalog of hardy apples, was marked as "not yet sufficiently tested. Early autumn; of the Astrachan type" (2). This may be the Seevers of Ragan.

SHAPLEIGH.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850: 32; (2)

A native fruit exhibited by Charles Shapleigh of Acton at a meeting of the York County Agricultural Society in 1850.

SHEEPNAGE.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1852: 401.

Exhibited at the Oxford County Agricultural Society in 1852 from Paris. This may have been a perversion of Sheepsnose.

Sheepsnose.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1884: 308.

Synonym of American Golden Russet.

Sherwood's Favorite.

Synonym of Chenango.

SHIAWASSEE.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1872: 416; (2) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 255; (3) Ibid 1891: 97; (4) M.P.S. 1894: 17; (5) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 72; (6) Ibid 83; (7) Ibid 1899: 28; (8) Ibid 1902: 84; (9) Ibid 90; (10) Ibid 95; (11) Ragan; (12) Beach: II, 201; (13) M.P.S. 1908: 152.

Synonyms: Shiawassa (4); Shiawassee Beauty (2).

This Michigan apple has been grown to a limited extent in the state and has been tested as far north as Perham. It is a seedling of Fameuse but was regarded by Munson as "larger and altogether finer than its parent. It possesses more character and keeps longer than Fameuse. Tree vigorous, productive and perfectly hardy as far north as Perham" (9). In ordinary cellar storage at Orono, it began to lose flavor by February first (10). It was recommended by Munson for home use.

SHOP.

References: (1) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (2) Ragan.

Recommended by one grower in the fruit census of the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1853.

SIAMESE TWINS.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850 cir.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1852

SILKEN.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 76; (2) Ibid 79; (3) Ibid 1902: 84; (4) Ragan.

Synonym: Silken Leaf (1).

A Russian apple tested at Orono and perhaps elsewhere in the state. Good for cooking. Marked as "tried and not considered worthy" for the southern part of the state (3).

Sklanka.

Synonym of Bogdanoff Glass.

SKRUSCHAPFEL.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 76; (2) Ibid 1902: 84; (3) Ragan; (4) Thomas: 334.

Synonyms: Skruischapfel (1); Voronish List No. 42 (1).

A Russian apple tested at Orono. Fruit small, of poor quality and drops badly (1).

SLOCUM RUSSET.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1878: 12.

Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society by L. K. Litchfield of Winthrop. This may have been the same as Slocum Sweeting.

SLOCUM SWEETING.

Reference: (1) M.F. Apr. 18, 1850.

Recommended by Moses Sears of Winthrop in 1850.

Said to be ripe in April. This may have been identical with Slocum Russet.

SMITH CIDER.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1882: 317; (2) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 256; (3) M.P.S. 1896: 37; (4) Ragan; (5) Beach: I, 310.

Synonym: Smith's Cider (1).

This apple has been grown in a very small way on isolated trees scattered through the state. The tree is described as very rugged, thrifty and hardy (3). Concerning the merits of the fruit, we have no report.

SMITH FAVORITE.

References: (1) M.F. Dec. 2, 1871; (2) A.P.S. 1872:

cited by 4; (3) M.P.S. 1877: 99; (4) Ragan; (5) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 117.

Synonym: Smith's Favorite(1).

A native fruit originating from seed planted by the first settlers of Winthrop before 1800. The parent tree was vigorous and prolific. The fruit was spread to some extent in the neighborhood of its origin. Fruit large, oblong, a pale yellow striped with red, juicy, sub-acid; quality good. Late fall (1). Listed by Munson among the obsolete varieties.

SMITH'S SWEET.

References: (1) M.F. Mar. 4, 1847; (2) M.F. Apr. 8, 1852; (3) M.F. Nov. 9, 1872.

Synonym: Smith's Sweeting (1).

An apple of this name said to be a native was exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in March, 1847, by N. Foster of Winthrop (1). In 1852 it was recommended as a "sweet apple for stock and family use" by Foster of Gardiner (2). This appears to have been distinct from the Smith's Sweet mentioned by W. P. Atherton (3), which was said to be a native of Massachusetts.

SMITH'S WINTER.

References: (1) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (2) Ragan.

In the catalog of Taber's nursery in 1844. Evidently distinct from the Smith's Winter of Ragan which was first described in Missouri in 1873 (2).

Smokehouse.

Synonym of Vandevere.

Snout.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1873: 13.

Advertised for sale by Ephraim Goodale of Buckstown, (now Orrington), Maine, in a catalog issued between 1804 and 1812. This was probably a perversion of Sheep's Snout, a synonym of Bullock.

Snow.

Synonym of Fameuse.

SNOWBALL.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1878: 12.

Exhibited by A. B. Chipman of Poland at the Maine Pomological Society in 1878.

SOMERSET.

References: (1) M.F. Sept. 13, 1849; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 467; (3) M.F. Mar. 15, 1855; (4) M.F. Oct. 18, 1849; (5) Ag. Me. 1853: 408; (6) Ag. Me. 1856: II, 231; (7) Ag. Me. 1859: II, 128; (8) Ibid 1860: I, 184; (9) Ibid 1863: II, 221; (10) Ibid 1867: I, 145; (11) Ibid 147; (12) M.P.S. 1874: 48; (13) Ibid 125; (14) Ibid 1876: 148; (15) Ag. Me. 1885: 462; (16) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 212; (17) Ibid 1893: 133; (18) M.P.S. 1894: 83; (19) Ibid 86; (20) Ibid 1896: 25; (21) Ibid 34; (22) Ibid 1903: 69; (23) Ragan; (24) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 137.

Synonym: Downs' Somerset (4).

Somerset as grown in Maine is distinct from the Somerset apple commonly known in New York. It is a native of Maine, originating in Mercer. The catalog of the Maine Pomological Society for 1874 gives its origin as the farm of George Thompson of Mercer. Other accounts place its origin as on the farm of A. J. Downs (1)(24).

Our first record of this apple is in 1849 when speci-

mens of the fruit were sent to the editor of the Maine Farmer by A. J. Downs. It was then new to the editor (1). In the same year it was exhibited at the Kennebec Agricultural Society and described as an "excellent fall apple; large, resembling Porter in shape and Williams or Sopsavine in color but a much better and larger apple than either" (2). It received favorable notice from the leading growers of the state in the twenty years following and in 1874 was well distributed through the state (13).

Though a fall fruit, it is of some economic importance and is occasionally seen in the Boston markets (22). The tree is a strong grower, hardy and productive (9). It is a regular bearer. The fruit ripens gradually and several pickings are required (12). Some trouble has been experienced from the dropping of the fruit before ripening (14) and from attacks of trypan (24). We append Munson's description:

"Fruit large, roundish ovate, yellow, washed and striped with red; stem long; basin broad and shallow; calyx shallow; sprightly sub-acid. Very good. September, October" (24).

SOMERSET GREENING.

Reference: (1) M.F. Mar. 7, 1868.

Originated on the farm of A.W. Moore, Anson. A good winter and spring apple. Prolific; "pleasant, sprightly flavor". Grown to some extent as a local variety.

Sopsavine.

Synonym of Sops of Wine.

SOPS OF WINE.

References: (1) Kenrick: 58; (2) Horticulturist, Mar. 1848: 46; (1-b) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (3) Proc. 2nd Cong. Fruit Growers, 1849: 91; (4) M.F. Apr. 18, 1850; (5) Ag. Me. 1850: 319; (6) M.F. Apr. 15, 1852; (7) Ag. Me. 1852: 319; (8) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 819 ff; (9) Elliott: 157; (10) M. F. Apr. 12, 1855; (10-b) M.F. Sept. 20, 1855; (11) Ag. Me. 1856: 106; (12) Ibid 107 ff; (13) Ibid 1859: II, 192; (14) Cole: 103; (15) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (16) Ibid 1862: I, 22; (17) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (18) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (19) Ibid II, 197; (20) Ibid 1864: II, 20; (21) Ibid 1867: I, 147; (22) Ibid 1868: II, 68; (23) Downing: 189; (24) M.P.S. 1873: 13; (25) M.P.S. 1874: 43; (26) Ibid 119; (27) Ibid 1876: 120; (28) Ibid 130; (29) Ibid 133; (30) Ibid 148; (31) Ag. Me. 1885: 420; (32) Ibid 460; (33) Ibid 462; (34) Ibid 480; (35) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 212; (36) Ibid 1893: 133; (37) Ragan; (38) Beach: II, 203; (39) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonyms: Bell's Early (2); Red Parris (5); Sapsavine (1-b); Sapsen (8); Sapson (1-b); Sopsavine (10-b) Sopservine (7); Sopsovine (20).

Sops of Wine was one of the first named varieties # grown in the state. It was advertised for sale by Ephraim Goodale, a nurseryman of Buckstown, now Orrington, between 1804 and 1812 (24). By 1860 it was well known (15)(19). In the fruit census of 1863 it was the leading summer apple in popularity (18). In the period until 1870, it was known as much by its synonym, Bell's Early, as by its proper name. It is now known more commonly as Sops of Wine. It has been a popular apple around Bangor and is reported as good and hardy in some sections of Aroostock county (31).

Sops of Wine is common in small quantities all over the state today. Though grown mostly as a dessert apple for home use, it is rather popular in the local markets (26). Its season ranges from the last of August to the middle of September (26). The tree is hardy, a rapid grower and a good bearer (19) but not long lived.

The fruit is somewhat subject to trypetta attack (35) and the flesh is not quite crisp enough nor the flavor sufficiently sprightly to enable this apple to be classed among those of the highest quality.

Sour Bough.

Synonym of Champlain.

SPEAR SWEET.

Reference: (1) N.-E.-F.-M Ag. Me. 1852: 401.

Exhibited from Paris at a meeting of the Oxford County Agricultural Society in 1852.

SPICE SWEET.

References: (1) N.E.F. Mar. 30, 1827; (2) Thacher: 142; (3) Kenrick: 63 (?); (4) M.F. July 16, 1838; (5) M.F. Apr. 8, 1852; (6) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 90; (7) Ibid 819 ff; (8) M.F. Oct. 20, 1853; (9) M.F. Apr. 19, 1855; (10) Cole 102; (11) Downing: 222; (12) Ag. Me. 1883: 377; (13) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 177; (14) Ragan.

Synonyms: Spice Apple (7); Spice Sweeting (4); Spurr Sweet (9).

Spice Sweet has never been grown to any great extent in the state. Specimens of it were exhibited at a meeting of the Kennebec Agricultural Society in 1838 by David Longfellow of Winthrop and won the premium for the best fall apples (4). An apple called Spurr Sweet, probably the same as Spice Sweet, was grafted some time between 1810 and 1814 in the nursery of Samuel Chamberlain of Foxcroft, with scions brought from Charlton, Mass.(9).

In spite of frequent recommendations and no recorded criticisms, this apple has been grown but very little outside of Kennebec county and there is grown only in a

small way. Season, September and October. Sometimes cracks entirely around the center (9).

Spitzenburg.

Synonym of Esopus.

SPONGE RUSSET.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1852: 401; (2) M.F. Nov. 12, 1863; (3) Downing: 223; (4) Ragan.

Grown to a limited extent in Oxford county. Possibly the Sponge of Downing.

Spy.

A colloquial term, in common use, for Northern Spy.

SQUASH.

References: (1) Mag. of Hort. 1843: cited by 3; (2) Ag. Me. 1852: 401; (3) Ragan.

Exhibited at the Oxford County Agricultural Society in 1852 from Paris.

STANLEY.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1853: 407; (2) Downing (1872) 360; cited by 4; (3) Ragan; (4) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 133.

Synonyms: Stanley Winter (3); Stanley's Winter Sweeting (4).

A seedling originating in an orchard belonging to J. L. Stanley of Winthrop. "Size large; form flat or oblate; stem stout and rather short, in a broad, shallow cavity; calyx, in a broad, shoal cavity; color red, streaked and specked with purple, a bluish bloom on the top and around the stem; flesh white, juicy and sweet; keeps till

March * * * * * A good bearer and worth propagating as a winter, sweet apple" (1). Apparently unknown at the present time (4).

STARK.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1888: 115; (2) Ibid 1889: 125; (3) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (4) M.P.S. 1902: 45; (5) Ibid 46; (6) Ibid 47; (7) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 95; (8) Ibid 1903: 24; (9) Ibid 1904: 178; (10) Ragan; (11) Beach: I, 316; (12) Ag. Me. 1906: 51; (13) Ibid 1907: 280; (14) M.P.S. 1907: 1909; (15) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 152; (16) Ibid 1909: 17; (17) A.P.S. 1909: 242; (18) A.P.S. Cat. 1909; (19) Appendix, 1910.

There has been much confusion in the state as to the identity of Stark and Starkey. Tree agents sold Stark and represented it to be Starkey and both apples have been exhibited at the Pomological Society's meetings as identical. However, they are not (2).

Stark's introduction is very recent but since 1889 its popularity has grown so that it would today probably stand about fifth among the commercial apples of the state. Many trees of this variety are being planted and some consider it a future rival of Ben Davis (17). The quality is a little better than Ben Davis but it is not so good as that of some of the other leading varieties (12). It is recommended as a hardy stock on which to topwork (8).

STARKEY.

References: (1) M.F. Nov. 11, 1847; (2) M.F. Oct. 24, 1850; (3) Ag. Me. 1867: I, 147; (4) Ibid 1872: I, 413; (5) M.P.S. 1874: 129; (6) Ibid 1876: 120; (7) Ibid 148; (8) Ag. Me. 1884: 379; (9) Ibid 1885: 480; (10) M. P.S. 1888: 115; (11) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (12) M.P.S. 1904: 106; (13) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 178; (14) Ragan; (15) Beach: II, 205; (16) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 134; (17) A.P.S. Cat. 1909; (18) Appendix, 1910.

Synonyms: Starkie (1); Starkie Pippin (2).

Starkey is one of four apples native of Maine now listed in the catalog of the American Pomological Society. It originated in Vassalboro' on the farm of Moses Starkey before 1800 and was thought to be a seedling of Ribston (4)(16). In the earlier days of Maine fruit growing it attracted but little attention. It was exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society meetings in 1847 and 1850 (1)(2). In 1872 it had not been propagated sufficiently outside of of Kennebec county to any extent but was there in good repute, bringing higher prices in the local markets than almost any other apple (4). The original tree was destroyed by a storm in 1872 (5).

Starkey is still a rather popular apple. The tree is described as "hardy, a vigorous grower in the nursery, a moderate grower after coming into bearing; a bountiful bearer (better in its native locality than Baldwin or Rhode Island Greening); bears every year but most in the even years" (5). It is an early bearer (8). Because of its good dessert qualities, Starkey has been in considerable demand in the local markets (8). Rather large shipments have been sent to Liverpool with good results (16).

Its season is November to January (3)(4). Munson's description of this fruit is as follows:- "Medium, oblate, slightly conical, regular; skin pale yellow, shaded, striped and splashed with light and dark red, with numerous greyish dots; the $\frac{3}{4}$ " stalk is small, inserted in a medium cavi-

ty, which is sometimes slightly russeted; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid. Very good. October to January" (16). The fruit is not quite as large as Baldwin but the percentage of unmarketable fruit is very small. The wood of the tree is very white and firm (8).

Starkie Pippin.

Synonym of Starkey.

STEVENS GILLIFLOWER.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850: 325; (2) Ibid 1853: 404; (3) Ibid 412; (4) M.F. Apr. 13, 1854; (5) M.F. Sept. 16, 1855; (6) Cole, 123; (7) M.F. May 8, 1869; (8) Ragan; (9) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 134; (10) Ibid 139.

A seedling of Red Gilliflower planted about 1785 in Sweden, Maine (3). In 1850 this apple was favorably known in Oxford county as a winter fruit (1). "Fruit medium, roundish conical, somewhat irregular, whitish, striped with red, the stripes radiating from the stem, covered with a fine bloom; cavity and basin shallow; flesh white, tender, fine grained, juicy, pleasant sub-acid. November to February" (9). The tree was described as a good grower and a good bearer (5). The tendency of growers in the fifties was to regard this apple on trial. Though we find no objections recorded, it seems to have disappeared from notice. Munson in 1907 had never seen the apple (9).

STONE SWEET.

References: (1) Ag.Me. 1850-3: 817 ff; (2) M.P.S. 1873: 13; (3) Ag.Me. 1885: 460; (4) Ragan.

An apple of this name was advertised in the first nursery catalog issued in Maine, sometime between 1804 and 1812.

by E. Goodale of Orrington. It appeared from time to time at pomological exhibitions from the vicinity of Bangor and was found in the older orchards of Hancock county near Bucksport (3). A hardy, winter apple (3).

STONINGTON.

Reference: (1) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844.

In the catalog of Taber's nursery at Vassalboro'. This may have been Stonington Russet.

STONINGTON RUSSET.

Reference: (1) M.F. Apr. 18, 1849.

A variety apparently more or less known in the state before 1860. We have, however, no definite information concerning it.

STOWE.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1895: 25; (2) Ibid 107; (3) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 92; (4) Pagan; (5) Beach: I, 321; (6) Me. Exp;P. 1907: 137.

Originated in Perham, Aroostook county, about 1875. The seed was brought to Perham from Massachusetts by Francis Stowe about 1862. It was known locally for some years as Stowe's Winter (3). The tree is a good strong grower and is used more or less in Aroostook county for topworking(2). Its season is February to May in Aroostook (3) but much earlier at Orono (6). "Fruit medium, to large, roundish conical, greenish yellow with blush cheek and with many small, whitish dots; stem short, slender, inserted in a medium cavity. Calyx partly open; basin rather shallow. Flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid,

almost sweet. Core small. Good" (6).

STRIPED HARVEY.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1852: 401.

Exhibited from Greenwood at the Oxford County Agricultural Society in 1852.

STRIPED HUBBARDSTON.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 835 cir.

Exhibited from Glenburn at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1851. This may possibly have been Striped Nonsuch.

STRIPED NONSUCH.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850 cir.

Exhibited from Glenburn at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1852.

Striped Pearmain.

Exhibited from Glenburn, Dixmont and Bangor at the Bangor Horticultural Society Exhibitions in 1850, 1851 and 1852. This was probably the Kaighn Spitzenburg of Downing.

STRIPED QUINCING.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 819 ff.

Exhibited from various sources at the Bangor Horticultural Society exhibitions from 1850 to 1852.

STRIPED SWEET.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1852: 401; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850 cir.

Exhibited in Oxford county in 1852 from Paris (1) and at the Bangor Horticultural Society in the same year from Glenburn (2).

STRIPED WINTER.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1890: 140; (2) Ibid 1896: 76; (3) Ibid 1902: 84; (4) Ibid 95; (5) Ragan.

A Russian apple tested at Orono. Coarse, poor in quality, drops badly (3). Soft and worthless after January first (4).

STROAT.

References: (1) Kenrick: 63; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850 cir; (3) Downing 223; (4) Ragan; (5) Beach: II, 200.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1852 from Bangor.

STUART.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1876: 21.

A Russian local fall apple originating in Belgrade.

STUMP.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 256; (2) M.P.S. 1891: 113; (3) Ragan; (4) Beach: I, 209; (5) Thomas: 307; (6) Appendix, 1910;

This apple is grown to a limited extent and is liked by some as an apple for home use. We have no data concerning its behavior in this state.

SUBORD SWEET.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1896: 37.

Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in September, 1896, by C. H. Judkins of Chesterville. We are

unable to establish its identity.

SUGAR BALL.

References: (1) M.F. Nov. 11, 1852; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 708.

A seedling originated by Joseph Taylor of Belgrade. A sweet apple of fine flavor and a good bearer (2).

SUMMER HARVEY.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 818; (2) Ibid 1885: 420; (3) Ibid 458; (4) Ragan.

Synonym: Harvey's Summer (1).

We have record of the growth of this variety to a limited extent in the northern part of the state. It is said to be hardy in Aroostook county (2).

SUMMER PARADISE.

References: (1) Ag.Me. 1850-3: 835 cir; (2) M.F. Apr. 26, 1855; (3) M.P.S. 1874: 49; (4) Ibid 123; (5) Ibid 1876: 150; (6) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (7) Ragan.

Synonym: Summer Sweet Paradise (1).

Though grown here and there from as early as 1850, this apple has never been extensively disseminated in Maine. Occasional growers have considered it a good variety for family and market use. Though a summer apple in the middle of states, it is a late fall apple in Maine (3).

SUMMER PEARMAIN.

References: (1) Thacher: 143; (2) Manning: 47; (3) Kenrick: 56; (4) M.F. Mar. 21, 1844; (5) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 840 cir; (6) M.F. Sept. 13, 1855; (7) Ibid Sept 20, 1855; (8) M.F.Oct. 4, 1855; (9) Ag.Me. 1856: 106; (10) Cole: 103; (11) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (12) Ibid 1863: I,

195; (13) Ibid 1867: I, 145; (14) M.P.S. 1874: 122; (15) Ibid 1875: 124; (16) Ibid 1876: 63; (17) Ibid 67; (18) Ag. Me. 1885: 476; (19) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (20) Ibid 1904: 177; (21) Ragan; (22) Beach: II, 211.

Synonym: American Summer Pearmain (14).

Summer Pearmain has long been known in Maine but it has not been extensively grown in this state (14). The tree is a slow grower and not very hardy (14) (16). Productive. The fruit gives begins to ripens about the middle of September and lasts a month or more (12).

The flesh is very tender and crisp, so much so that it frequently breaks open when the apples fall from the tree and though valuable in amateur collections the fruit is too tender for transportation (14).

SUMMER PIPPIN.

References: (1) M.F. Sept. 28, 1854; (2) M.F. June 28, 1873; (3) M.F. Nov. 8, 1873; (4) Ragan.

Summer Pippin is mentioned two or three times in our record, but the information is very meager and we are unable to say which of these several known Summer Pippins is meant.

Summer Russet.

Synonym of Sweet Russet.

SUMMER QUEEN.

References: (1) Ag.Me. 1850-3: 850 cir; (2) Cole: 103; (3) M.F. Apr. 12, 1855; (4) Ag.Me. 1863: I, 192; (5) Downing: 194; (6) Ragan; (7) Beach: II, 212; (8) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Summer Queen was known to a few growers about 1860

and received recommendation from them. We doubt if it is grown in the state today.

SUMMER ROSE.

References: (1) Manning: 47; (2) Kenrick: 58; (3) Cole: 101; (4) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (5) Downing: 106; (6) Ragan; (7) Beach: II, 215; (8) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Summer Rose has been grown very little in Maine.

It was recommended by one grower in the fruit census of the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1863.

Summer Sweet Paradise.

Synonym of Summer Paradise.

SUPERB SWEET.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850: 319; (2) Cole: 107; (3) M.F. Feb. 16, 1860; (4) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (5) Downing: 196; (6) M.P.S. 1874: 127; (7) Ibid 1876: 148; (8) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 177; (9) Ragan.

At one time this apple was grown rather extensively in Turner and was well liked there. Elsewhere in the state it is not very well known (6). In Maine it is hardy and prolific, valuable for dessert and for local market (6). Season, last of September and first of October. It seems to be rather subject to attacks of trypan (8).

SUTTON.

References: (1) M.F. June 28, 1849; (2) M.F. Feb. 16, 1860; (3) M.F. Feb. 23, 1860; (4) Downing: 190; (5) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (6) M.P.S. 1894: 17; (7) Me. Exp. R. 1899: 28; (8) Ragan; (9) M.P.S. 1905: 48; (10) Beach: I, 324; (11) M.P.S. 1906: 69; (12) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 152; (13) A.P.S. Cat. 1909; (14) Appendix, 1910.

Synonyms: Beauty (2); Sutton Beauty (1).

This apple was grown in Oxford county in 1860 and was

there recognized as a very superior fruit and as hardy (2)(3). It was recommended by the fruit committee of the Board of Agriculture in 1860 (3). From that time until the late nineties it attracted but little attention in the state. "A vigorous and upright grower, hardy and healthy under high cultivation but will not stand neglect. It is very doubtful if this variety can ever supplant Baldwin as a popular favorite where the latter can be grown" (9). It needs thinning more than any other variety, unless Baldwin. It should be headed low (11). This variety suffered rather extensively from winter killing in the winter of 1906-7 (12). It is a rather common apple throughout the central and southern portions of the state and is rather well liked.

SWAAR.

References: (1) M.F. Nov. 11, 1847; (2) Horticulturist, March, 1848: 46; (4) M.F. Feb. 4, 1858; (3) M. F. Apr. 19, 1855; (5) Downing: 107; (6) M.P.S. 1874: 114; (7) Ibid 1875: 130; (8) Ibid 1888: 17 (?); (9) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (10) Ragan; (11) Beach: I, 326.

Synonym: Mammoth Green Pippin (?)(2).

Swaar has been known in the state since about 1850 but has never been grown to any great extent. It was listed in the catalog of the Maine Pomological Society for 1874 as tried but not yet proved in the northern and central parts of Maine (6). It is at present grown more or less throughout the state but is of no commercial importance.

SWEET BALDWIN.

References: (1) Elliott: 178; (2) M.P.S. 1891: 7;
(3) Ibid 1895: 19; (4) Ibid 25; (5) Ibid 1896: 100;
(6) Ragan.

Sweet Baldwin has been exhibited occasionally before the Maine Pomological Society but we have no data concerning its behavior in the state.

Sweet Bellflower.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1876: 120.

In the fruit census of 1876 one grower recommended Sweet Bellflower. Lacking any further information, we are unable to identify this apple with any one of the possibilities held out by Ragan.

Sweet Bough.

Synonym of Bough.

Sweet Early Harvest.

Synonym of Bough.

SWEET GILLIFLOWER.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 640.

Exhibited at the West Lincoln Agricultural Society in 1852. Very large and apparently a good keeper. We are inclined to think that this was the Black Gilliflower as its appearance in Maine antedates the first use of this name elsewhere.

Sweet Golden Pippin.

Synonym of Autumn Sweet Bough.

SWEET GOLDEN RUSSET.

References: (1) Hort., March, 1848: 46; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 835 cir; (3) Ragan.

The above name appears in a list of the twelve best varieties of apples recommended for northern Maine by J. Herrick of Hampden (1). It was exhibited before the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1851 (2). This may possibly be a synonym of some other variety.

SWEET GREENING.

References: (1) Thacher: 143; (2) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (3) Ag. Me. 1852: 401; (4) Ibid 1850-3: 708; (5) Ibid 1853: 240; (6) Ibid 1858: II, 177; (7) Ibid 1861: II, 37; (8) Ibid 1862: I, 22; (9) M.P.S. 1876: 21; (10) Ibid 1890: 129; (11) Ragan; (12) Beach: I, 331.

Sweet Greening was fairly well known in Plymouth County, Mass., in the early part of the last century. Scions of this variety were brought to Belgrade about 1800 (9). About 1850 it was being grown in Oxford, Lincoln, Kennebec and Somerset counties. In Lincoln county the tree is hardy (7) but too tender for Aroostook (10). A winter variety; fruit excellent for baking (7).

Sweet Harvey.

Synonym of Sweet Vandevere.

SWEET JANET.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 133; (2) Ragan.

Regarded by Munson as a promising variety for the southern part of the state. We have no evidence of its having been grown in the state, however.

Sweet Nonsuch.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1878: 12; (2) Ag. Me. 1882: 317; (3) Ragan.

Synonym of Sweet Romanite. Little grown in this state.

Sweet Pearmain.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850 cir; (2) Elliott: 109; (3) Ragan; (4) Beach: I, 333.

A Sweet Pearmain was exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1852. Its appearance was too early for it to have been Sweet Winesap, exhibited under a synonym. This may have been the Sweet Pearmain mentioned by Elliott.

SWEET PIPKA.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 76; (2) Ragan.

Synonym: Sweet Pippin (1).

A Russian apple tested at Orono.

SWEET PLEASANT.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850 cir.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1852 from Orrington.

SWEET PORTER.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1876: 130.

A winter apple. In 1876 one of the leading market apples grown near Waldoboro'. We have no further data concerning this apple but think that it is probably a synonym for some standard variety.

SWEET QUINLING.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850 cir; (2) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863.

A summer apple more or less grown around Bangor fifty years ago.

SWEET ROMANITE.

References: (1) Elliott: 112; (2) Downing: 192; (3) M.P.S. 1878: 12; (4) Ag. Me. 1882: 317; (5) Ragan.

This apple has been grown in a small way under its synonym Sweet Nonsuch.

SWEET RUSSET.

References: (1) M.F. Feb. 6, 1845; (2) M.F. Apr. 18, 1849; (3) M.F. May 10, 1849; (4) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 824 ff; (5) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (6) M.F. Nov. 12, 1863; (7) M.P.S. 1876: 130; (8) Ibid 148; (9) M.P.S. 1890: 129; (10) Ibid 1896: 37; (11) Ragan; (12) Beach: I, 333.

Synonyms: Summer Russet (9); Golden Russet (5).

Many varieties have been grown under this name so that any history of the sweet russet will invariably be more or less composite (8). A Sweet Russet was introduced to Mercer about 1835 from Massachusetts and in 1849 the same apple was being grown in Winthrop (3). This apple was said to be an abundant bearer, to keep well until May, to have a fine saccharine flavor and to be of good size and texture (2). This seems to be the same apple, except for season, described in the catalog of the Maine Pomological Society for 1876 (8). The Sweet Winter Russet grown about Bangor in 1850 may have been the same apple described here. This was probably the Massachusetts Sweet Russet described by Downing.

It is still to be found scattered over the central and southern portions of the state and has been rather extensively grown in Lincoln county (7).

SWEET AND SOUR.

References: (1) Downing: 223; (2) M.F. Nov. 28, 1867; (3) M.P.S. 1885: 480; (4) Ragan; (5) Beach: I, 329.

This apple was grown in Greene in 1867 and probably elsewhere in the state. It was described in the catalog of the Maine Pomological Society in 1885 (3) as "choice for dessert, grown chiefly as a curiosity".

SWEET SEEDLING.

Reference: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1891: 97.

"A seedling of promise received from D. H. Knowlton of Farmington. Scions sent to James Nutting of Perham"(1). Results of test not recorded.

SWEET VANDEVERE.

References: (1) Downing: 192; (2) M.P.S. 1875: 51; (3) Ag. Me. 1885: 469.

Synonym: Harvey Sweet (3).

Sweet Vandevere has been grown rather extensively in Washington county under its synonym, Harvey Sweet (3). It was described by Alfred Smith, a prominent fruit grower of Monmouth, as a hardy, annual bearer and a profitable apple for shipping.

Sweet Winter Russet.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850 cir.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society
in 1852 from Dixmont. Probably Sweet Russet.

SWINSOVKA.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 76; (2) Ragan.

A Russian apple tested at Orono.

SWITZER.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 79; (2) Ibid
1902: 85; (3) Ragan; (4) Beach: II, 218.

A Russian apple tested by the Maine Experiment
Station. Poor quality (2).

TABER SWEETING.

References: (1) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844.

Advertised by Taber's nursery at Vassalboro' in
1844. Distinct from Tabor.

TABLE.

I.

References: Me. Exp. R. 1896: 76; (2) Ibid 1902:
85.

A Russian apple tested by the Experiment Station.

II.

References: (1) Cole: 137; (2) M.F. Feb. 16, 1860;
(3) Downing: 224; (4) M.F. May 8, 1869; (5) Ragan; (6)
Me. Exp. R. 1907: 117.

Synonym: Table Greening (1).

This apple, originating in Cornish, has been known
commonly as Table Greening. Though described by Cole
and Downing, it has not been so widely grown as some
other native apples not brought to notice by these au-
thors.

Cole's description is as follows:- "Medial; roundish; dull green; juicy, mild pleasant. Spring and summer. We have had them fine in September the second year. Not well tested; disseminated widely for trial". The variety is now probably obsolete (6).

TABOR.

Reference: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 137.

A Seedling originated with S. W. Tabor, Washburn, Maine. "Fruit medium, oblate, yellowish green, washed and splashed with crimson. Stem slender, inserted in a medium, widely flaring cavity from which radiate five or six distinct furrows making well marked segments; calyx small, closed, in a medium, abrupt, slightly plaited basin; core rather large, flesh greenish white; fine grained, tender, rather dry, sweet. Good. October to January. If it does not occupy the same place as Hayford Sweet, it may prove an acquisition for northern Arcostock, where winter sweet apples are scarce".

TALLMAN'S JEWETT.

Reference: (1) Ag.Me. 1850-3: 850 cir.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1852 from Bangor.

TETOFSKI.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850 cir; (2) Elliott 111; (3) Downing: 197; (4) M.F. Nov. 4, 1871; (5) M.F. June 28, 1873; (6) M.F. Aug. 30, 1873; (7) M.P.S. 1874: 119; (8) Ibid 1875: 59; (9) Ibid 1877: 42; (10) Ibid 1877: 64; (11) Ibid 68; (12) Ag/Me/ 1880: 106; (13) Ibid 107; (14) Ibid 1885: 420; (15) Ibid 458; (16) Ibid 462;

(17) Ibid 480; (18) M.P.S. 1889: 156; (19) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 212; (20) M.P.S. 1890: 73; (21) Ibid 128; (22) M. P.S. 1892: 184; (23) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 134; (24) Ibid 1896: 77; (25) M.P.S. 1899: 35; (26) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 85; (27) Ragan; (28) Beach: II, 220; (29) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonym: Tetofsky (1).

Tetofski was imported with Oldenburg by Manning but has never approached Oldenburg in importance. Its first appearance in our record dates back to 1852 when it was exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society by a grower from Bangor (1). It was not much grown until the Russian apple craze, about 1874.

Tetofski was one of the first and most promising of these varieties placed on sale in the state. In 1876 Tetofski trees sold at \$1.00 apiece (10)(11). It was introduced to Aroostook shortly after 1880 (20) and soon became one of the leading varieties there (14). Though grown widely in small quantities, Tetofski has never been a really important apple. Its place is filled by Red Astrachan which is nearly as hardy and of much better quality.

Tetofski is one of the hardiest apples grown in the state and is listed in the Maine Pomological Society's catalog as "hardy everywhere" (17). In Aroostook it gives general satisfaction, though some growers there do not care for it (21). The tree is a slow, upright grower with strong rigid branches. Because of this slow growth the trees may be planted rather closely (13). Because of its hardiness it has been used as a stock for topworking to better varieties (5).

Its small size makes it rather inconvenient for use in cooking (4). Its season outside of Aroostook county is the last of August or about the same as Red Astrachan (7). In Aroostook it will keep till early winter (20) but even there it is one of the earlier apples (18).

Objections to Tetofski are its poor quality (26) and soft flesh, its small size and its susceptibility to trypetta (19).

The main points urged in its favor, besides its hardness, are that it bears early, profusely and annually (7).

Tetovka.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1891: 113.

Probably a perversion of Titovka.

THOMPSON.

References: (1) M.F. Apr. 22, 1847; (2) M.F. Sept. 18, 1853; (3) M.F. Sept. 28, 1854; (4) M.F. Feb. 16, 1860; (5) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 184; (6) M.P.S. 1874: 114; (7) Ibid 123; (8) Ibid 125; (9) Ibid 1885: 480; (10) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 85; (11) Ibid 96; (12) Ragan; (13) Beach: II, 222; (14) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 152.

Several apples have been grown in this state under this name.

I.

Thompson has frequently been used as the name of Williams', probably from the fact that it was introduced to Mercer by a man named Thompson (6).

II.

Thompson seedlings 24, 26, 29, 42 and 43 from the Jewell Nursery Company, Lake City, Minnesota, were tested by the Experiment Station. They are hardy, vigorous and productive but only moderately good quality and of no special value for New England (14).

III.

The Thompson apple originating in Mercer, Somerset county, has been considered by some to be identical with Somerset (3). The Maine Pomological Society catalog for 1874, however, lists them as distinct though originating on the same farm (8).

IV,

The true Thompson apple originated on the farm of John Thompson of Mercer from selected seed received from Barre, Mass., and planted about 1816. The original tree in 1854 was about 18" in diameter and remarkably vigorous and productive (3). Its season is September, though it keeps through October (1)(3). It follows Williams and is a little earlier than Somerset (3). The apple is very little known at present.

Thompson Favorite.

References: (1) N.E.F. 1850, cited by 2; (2) Ragan. Probably a synonym of Thompson.

THORNDIKE.

Reference: (1) Ag.Me. 1850-3: 819.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society from South Orrington.

TIESENHAUSEN.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 76; (2) Ibid 1902: 85; (3) Ragan.

A Russian apple tested by the Experiment Station.
Small and worthless.

TINMOUTH.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850 cir; (2) Downing: 197; (3) Ragan; (4) Beach: II, 222.

Synonym: Vermont Pippin.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1852 under its synonym, Vermont Pippin,.

TITOVKA.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1890: 140; (2) Ibid 1891: 97; (3) M.P.S. 1891: 113; (4) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 77; (5) Ibid 83; (6) Ibid 1902: 84; (7) Ibid 85; (8) Ragan; (9) Beach: II, 224 224; (10) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonyms: Titus (2); Titus Riga (1); Tetovka (3).

A Russian apple tested by the Experiment Station.
Fruit large and showy but coarse grained (4). Munson continually lists Titus separately from Titovka, though Ragan considers them identical/ Munson's descriptions of the two apples are much alike.

Titus.

Synonym of Titovka.

TOLMAN.

References: (1) Thacher 143; (2) M.F. July 17, 1838; (3) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (4) Proc. 2nd Cong. Fruit Growers, N.Y., 1849: 91; (5) M.F. Apr. 18, 1850; (6) Ag. Me. 1850: 322; (7) M.F. Apr. 8, 1852; (8) M.F. May 6, 1852; (9) M.F. Jan. 26, 1854; (10) Elliott 110; (11) M.F. Mar. 15, 1855;

(12) M.F. Apr. 12, 1855; (13) Cole 131; (14) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (15) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863; (16) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (17) M.F. Apr. 25, 1867; (18) M.F. Nov. 21, 1867; (19) Ag. Me. 1867: I, 142 cir; (20) M.F. May 9, 1868; (21) M.F. Nov. 19, 1870; (22) Ag. Me. 1870: I, 375; (23) M.F. Mar. 30, 1872; (24) Ag. Me. 1872: I, 83; (24-b) M.F. June 28, 1873; (25) M.P.S. 1875: 51; (26) Ibid 1876: 20; (27) Ibid 64; (28) Ibid 120; (29) Ibid 122; (30) Ibid 150; (31) Ibid 1877: 48; (32) Ibid 95.

(33) Ag. Me. 1882: 416; (34) Ibid 1883: 332; (35) Ibid 377; (36) Ibid 1884: 380; (37) Ibid 1885: 459; (38) Ibid 462; (39) Ibid 464; (40) Ibid 465; (41) Ibid 469; (42) Ibid 470; (43) M.P.S. 1886: 123; (44) Ibid 1888: 107; (45) Ibid 115; (46) Ibid 130; (47) Ibid 1889: 166; (48) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 212; (49) M.P.S. 1890: 73; (50) Me. Exp. R. 1891: 104; (51) Ibid 1893: 134; (52) Ag. Me. 1894: I, 115; (53) M.P.S. 1894: 86; (54) Ibid 1895: 84; (55) Ibid 1896: 100; (56) Ibid 1902: 45; (57) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 96; (58) Ibid 1904: 177; (59) Beach: I, 343; (60) Me. Exp. R. 1906: 78; (61) M.P.S. 1907: 148; (62) A.P.S. Cat. 1909; (63) Appendix, 1910.

Synonyms: Tallman's Jewett (?) (6); Tallman Sweet (10); Tallman's Sweet (31); Talman Sweet (36); Talman's Sweet (27); Talman's Sweeting (15); Tollman Sweeting (3).

Tolman was one of the first named varieties grown in Maine. We have record of plantings made as early as 1804 at Hallowell (31). Between 1810 and 1814 scions of this variety were grafted into seedlings on the farm of Samuel Chamberlain at Foxcroft (35). By 1850 it was well known in various sections of the state (4)(6). It has long been considered the best winter sweet apple and in the fruit census of 1863 was shown to be a great favorite over all other winter sweet apples (14). Indeed, in 1870, it was one of the leading varieties in the state (23).

In the catalog of the Maine Pomological Society in 1876 it was said to be "more extensively grown than any other winter sweet apple" (30). It continued to hold a leading place through the eighties (37-42 inc.) but with

the increasing shipment of apples outside of the state and the limited demand for sweet apples, it has lost much of its prominence and is today relatively an unimportant commercial variety, though still one of the favorites for home use. Tolmanⁿ will stand almost any degree of cold"(24-b), and has been shown at the Maine Maine Pomological Society from Castle Hill (31).

Tolman has been rather extensively grown around Bangor. It needs care in handling as it shows injuries very readily (44)(60). Because of its hardiness Tolman Sweet does well when grafted at the root, as a hardy trunk is thus ensured (17). Furthermore, it is sometimes used as a stock for topworking to other varieties. Although of rather poor texture and flavor, Tolman is a late keeper and a fine cooking apple (27). It makes good jelly (55) and is an excellent apple for baking (15). For dessert it is rather too dry and tough and somewhat insipid (23).

Its season as given in the catalog of the Maine Pomological Society is "winter" (30). In Piscataquis county it is considered a late winter and early spring apple (40). In ordinary cellar storage in Orono it began to shrivel in March (57). The fruit is often defective, one side being shrunken while the other is well developed (36). Furthermore, it is often small (15) and, as above mentioned, it is not a good dessert apple. Of late years it has suffered from the apple maggot (34)(50). The tree, though hardy, is a slow grower and a fair bearer (15) and is likely to overbear (12).

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TOMPKINS KING.

References: (1) Hort., Feb. 1848; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 850 cir; (3) M.F. May 16, 1861; (4) M.F. Mar. 27, 1862; (5) M.F. Apr. 27, 1865; (6) Ag. Me. 1867: II, 8; (7) Downing: 84; (8) M.F. Oct. 26, 1872; (9) Ag. Me. 1872: 419; (10) M.P.S. 1874: 46; (11) Ibid 112; (12) Ibid 1875: 129; (13) Ibid 1876: 120; (14) Ibid 146; (15) Ibid 1877: 87; (16) Ag. Me. 1882: 264; (17) Ibid 413; (18) Ibid 415; (19) Ibid 1884: 336; (20) Ibid 1885: 458; (21) Ibid 460; (22) Ibid 462; (23) Ibid 468; (24) Ibid 469; (25) Ibid 470; (26) Ibid 478; (27) M.P.S. 1886: 72; (28) Ibid 74; (29) Ibid 81; (30) Ibid 82. (31) Ibid 123; (32) Ibid 126; (33) M.P.S. 1888: 106; (34) Ibid 107; (35) Ibid 115; (36) Ibid 130; (37) Ibid 139; (38) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 211; (39) M.P.S. 1890: 68; (40) Ibid 1893: 36; (41) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 134; (42) Ag. Me. 1894: I, 119; (43) M.P.S. 1894: 84; (44) Ibid 122; (45) Ag. Me. 1895: I, 233; (46) M.P.S. 1896: 102; (47) Ibid 1899: 35; (48) Beach: I, 345; (49) M.P.S. 1900: 44; (50) Ibid 1904: 31; (51) Ibid 103; (52) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 177; (53) Ragan; (54) M.P.S. 1908: 126; (55) Appendix 1910.

Synonyms: King (21); King of Tompkins County (3); Tompkins Apple (2).

Tompkins is the apple commonly known to fruit growers as King. Our first record of it in this state dates from 1852 when it was exhibited at a meeting of the Bangor Horticultural Society (2). In 1874 it was described by Z. A. Gilbert as not giving satisfaction anywhere (10) and in 1876 it was listed in the catalog of the Maine Pomological Society as "not fully proved" (14). However, it was well known and well liked by some, as was shown in the fruit census of 1876 (13). In the fruit census of 1888 it was fifth in the list of the thirty-five most profitable apples (35). Since that time it has become even more important as a commercial variety. It is not regarded as a very hardy apple (10)(12). At Charlotte, in Washington county, the fruit buds winter killed (32) and at Chesterville the quality of the apple is regarded as poor (16).

The trees grow to a rather large size (40) and are naturally high headed (42). A considerable variation in results on adjoining farms, with the same care, seems to point to the conclusion that this variety may be rather susceptible to soil influences (30). At its best, Tompkins is only a moderate bearer. The general testimony is that it is a shy bearer (12)(37)(43)(45). Furthermore, it is late in coming into bearing (39). It should be marketed by the first of February (9). Occasional lots are kept until July but the commercial season will not run much after February 1st. Objections to this variety, other than its tenderness and shy bearing, already noted, are a marked tendency of the wood to rotting (9), the dropping of the fruit, due to its large size (28) and a tendency toward water core (54). However, when crops are secured, because of the large size, excellent appearance and fine quality, they bring good prices. But it is doubtful if the yield per tree, in money, is any greater than that of Baldwin.

TRIANGLE.

Reference: (1) Kenrick: 63.

"Received from Henry Little, Ellsworth, Maine!

Originated on the farm of his father in Salem, N. H."

For description see Kenrick.

TRUE APPLE.

References: (1) M.F. Mar. 10, 1853; (2) M.F. 2/7/1856.

A native of Upper Gloucester, originating shortly

before 1850. Large, red, very smooth and handsome. Flavor mild sub-acid. Excellent for cooking. One of the leading varieties in Upper Gloucester in 1856.

True Massachusetts Baldwin.

A term used to distinguish Baldwin from other red apples such as Red Nonsuch, erroneously called Baldwin.

Turnoff Lane.

References: (1) A.P.S. 1879: cited by 3; (2) Downing: 224; (3) Ragan.

Ragan cites this as a synonym of Cole Quince. We find no evidence of the term having been thus used in this state. Downing cites this as a distinct variety.

TWENTY OUNCE.

References: (1) Ag.Me. 1850-3: 708; (2) Ibid 1852: 401; (3) Ibid 1854: 177; (4) Elliott 126; (5) Cole 120; (6) M.F. May 16, 1861; (7) Downing 198; (8) M.P.S. 1874: 114; (9) Ibid 128; (10) Ag.Me. 1884: 377; (11) Ibid 1885: 458; (12) M.P.S. 1886: 82; (13) Ibid 1888: 115; (14) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 212; (15) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 134; (16) Ibid 1904: 177; (17) Ragan; (18) Beach: I, 193; (19) Ibid II, 226; (20) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonym: Cayuga Red Streak (1).

Twenty Ounce has been grown to a small extent since as early as 1850 but has never aroused much enthusiasm because of its poor qualities. Its large size and handsome appearance help to make it sell (9) but it never brings a high price (10). Its flesh is coarse and not very high flavored (9). Quality, poor (8). Season, late autumn. In spite of its being rather acid, it is badly infested by the apple maggot (14).

UKRAINE.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 77; (2) Ragan.

A Russian variety tested by the Experiment Station.
Large and Handsome. September. Good for cooking.

UTTER.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1892: 51; (2) Ragan;
(3) Beach: II, 229; (4) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Scions of this variety received from Minnesota were
sent for trial to Perham. Results not recorded.

VANDEVERE.

References: (1) Thacher 143; (2) Proc. 2nd Cong.
Fruit Growers, N.Y., 1849: 55; (3) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 820 ff;
(4) M.F. Sept. 28, 1854; (5) Elliott 113; (6) Hort., Mar.,
1848 1855: 106; (7) Cole 122; (8) M.F. May 16, 1861; (9)
M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (10) Downing 108; (11) Ibid 199; (12)
Ag. Me. 1872: 418; (13) M.P.S. 1873: 52; (14) Ibid 1876:
120; (15) Me. Exp. R. 1890: 140; (16) Ragan; (17) Beach: I,
225; (18) Ibid II, 231.

Synonym: Smokehouse (12).

This apple was grown in Bangor as early as 1829 (2).
It is possible that this variety has been confused by some
with Newtown Spitzenburg (17). However, we find occasion-
al references to Vandevere from 1850 to 1890. It was
recommended by the American Pomological Society's commit-
tee for Maine in a list of fourteen apples (6), was ad-
vertised for sale as a winter apple, by Gilbreth's nur-
sery (8), received occasional scattered mention in the
various fruit censuses (9)(14) and was planted experi-
mentally by the Experiment Station in 1890. Under its
synonym, Smokehouse, Goodale spoke of it as a regular and
abundant bearer, hardy, or very spreading habit; season,

Vermont.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 819 ff; (2) Ragan.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society by numerous growers. Probably the same as Champlain.

Vermont Pippin.

Synonym of Timmouth.

Victoria/

References: (1) M.F. Feb. 11, 1847; (2) M.F. 1/26/1854.

Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1847 by Daniel Taber of Vassalboro'. In the vicinity of Bethel it was said to be a fall apple of English origin, the identity of which had been lost and the name Victoria locally applied. Cultivated somewhat extensively near Bethel. A good bearer; an excellent dessert apple, but shows bruises easily (2).

VIRGIN.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 819.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society by the Goodales of Orrington. Probably the Virgin of Forsyth.

VORONESCH.

References: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 77; (2) Ibid 1902: 85; (3) Ibid 88; (4) Ragan.

Apparently a class name. Two distinct varieties of this Russian apple were tested by the Maine Experiment Station. Both were a little earlier than Oldenburg.

WAGENER.

References: (1) Elliott: 114; (2) Downing: 110; (3) M.F. Jan. 21, 1871; (4) M.P.S. 1876: 120; (5) Ibid 150; (6) Ag. Me. 1883: 374 ff; (7) Ibid 1885: 460; (8) Ibid 462; (9) Ibid 482; (10) M.P.S. 1888: 108; (11) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 212; (12) Ibid 1893: 134; (13) Ibid 1904: 178; (14) Ragan; (15) Beach: I, 354; (16) Appendix, 1910.

Synonym: Wagner (7).

The setting of Wagener began in the sixties (3) but it was not until the eighties that it attracted much attention (10). Fruit growers have not found it a very profitable apple and though it is still fairly abundant, it is not important. The trees bear early and are inclined to overbear, so much so that they never attain a large size ~~ab~~ and are short lived (6). Though used to some extent as a market apple and listed as such in the catalog of the Maine Pomological Society, the apple has not been found generally profitable. Its limit, in ordinary storage, is March or April. The fruit is likely to be small, needs careful handling, sometimes mildews (6) and is frequently infested by the apple maggot (11) (13). The trees frequently are black-hearted (10). The fruit needs much thinning (10).

WALBRIDGE.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1877: 71; (2) Ag. Me. 1884: 381; (3) Ibid 1885: 458; (4) M.P.S. 1886: 82; (5) Ibid 1888: 109; (6) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 134; (7) Ibid 1902: 96; (8) Ragan; (9) Beach: I, 356; (10) M.P.S. 1905: 78; (11) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 152; (12) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Walbridge is one of the varieties brought into the state as a Russian apple in the days of the iron-clad craze (1). The trees were sold at a price above that of

most varieties (5). Though introduced as hardy, it will not stand the winters in Aroostook (3). The fruit is of little or no value and the tree does not make a good stock for topworking (10).

WALDOWER.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1876: 117; (2) Ragan.

Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1876 by C. S. Pope of Manchester. This may have been Waldomer mentioned by Ragan.

Warren Russeting.

References: (1) N.E. F. Mar. 24, 1826; (2) M.P.S. 1873: 13.

Synonym of Roxbury Russet, which was advertised under this name in the catalog issued by Ephraim Goodale between 1804 and 1812.

WASHINGTON STRAWBERRY.

References: (1) A.P.S. 1877 Cat: XIV; (2) Downing: 1881, cited by 4; (3) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 134; (4) Ragan.

Synonym: Washington of Maine (2).

Given a limited endorsement for southern Maine in Munson's catalog.

WATSON FAVORITE.

References: (1) Ragan; (2) Thomas: 722.

An apple said to have originated in Maine. Roundish oblate, medium, yellow with red blush, juicy, pleasant sub-acid; very good.

WAUGH RUSSET.

Reference: (1) M.F. Mar. 4, 1847.

Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society, March, 1847, by N. Foster of Winthrop.

WEALTHY.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1880: 107; (2) Ibid 111; (3) Ibid 1881: 97; (4) Ibid 1882: 337; (5) Ibid 361; (6) Ibid 416; (7) Ibid 1883: 146; (8) Ibid 1884: 378; (9) Ibid 380; (10) Ibid 1885: 420; (11) Ibid 457; (12) Ibid 458; (13) Ibid 469 (14) M.P.S. 1886: 130; (15) Ibid 147; (16) Ibid 1887: 128; (17) Ibid 1888: 109; (18) Ibid 115; (19) Ibid 121; (20) Ibid 130; (21) Ibid 138; (22) Ibid 1889: 125; (23) Ibid 127; (24) Ibid 156; (25) Ibid 158; (26) M.P.S. 1890: 73; (27) Ibid 128. (28) Me. Exp. R. 1891: 96; (29) M.P.S. 1892: 184; (30) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 134; (31) M.P.S. 1895: 47; (32) Me. Exp. R. 1896: 77; (33) M.P.S. 1899: 35; (34) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 85; (35) Ibid 90; (36) Ibid 93; (37) Ibid 1904: 177 ff; (38) Ag. Me. 1904: I, 70; (39) M.P.S. 1904: 69; (40) Ragan; (41) Beach: II, 236; (42) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 152; (43) M.P.S. 1909: 106; (44) A.P.S. Cat. 1909; (45) Appendix, 1910.

Originated in Minnesota in 1864 from seed sent from Bangor. First fruited in 1871. It was not long in finding its way to Maine, for in 1881 it was being tested in several places (3) and in 1882 it was spoken of as "Becoming tolerably well known in Maine" (4). In 1883 it was being planted rather extensively in Aroostook county (7) and in 1885 was spoken of as "thoroughly tested and found perfectly hardy at Houlton" (12).

Wealthy is being planted to some extent at present (38) and is in some demand as a fall fruit for the English market (36). The inquiry conducted by the writer in 1910 showed this apple to rank within the first ten as a market variety, though as an apple for home use it

is not so well esteemed. It is extremely hardy, doing well at Perham in northern Aroostook county (26). At Houlton there is no apple hardier or more thrifty than Wealthy (11). It seems to be adapted to a great variety of soils (11) and does well on low land (8) . It is early in coming into bearing, requiring only five or six years under favorable conditions (39). Associated with this early bearing is a tendency to overbear, causing a breaking of the branches (42) and a considerable production of small fruit (35). Some growers have found it profitable when planted as a filler in orchards of slower growing varieties (38).

Wealthy is passable as an eating apple, is an excellent cooking apple (25) and is in some demand in the market as a fall apple for the export trade (36). In Aroostook county its season is longer (25) continuing well through the winter. The catalog of the Maine Pomological Society gives its season as October to February (19). It is rather too tart to make a first class dessert apple; the fruit often small (9) and drops badly (16)(17)(19).

In its favor, it has hardiness, abundant bearing and handsome appearance.

Wellington.

Synonym of Dumelow.

WESTFIELD.

References: (1) Thacher 141; (2) Kenrick 63; (3) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844; (4) Goodrich 67; (5) Ag. Me. 1850-3:

824; (6) Ibid 1856: 107; (7) Cole 127; (8) M.F. May 16, 1861; (9) Downing 110; (10) M.P.S. 1876: 120; (11) Ibid 1878: 12; (12) Ag. Me. 1884: 380; (13) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 212; (14) Ibid 1893: 134; (15) Ibid 1899: 128; (16) Ibid 1902: 90; (17) Ibid 91; (18) Ibid 96; (19) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 178; (20) Ragan; (21) Beach: I, 364; (22) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 153; (23) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonyms: Red Pearmain (?) (6); Red Winter Pearmain (2); (11); Seek no further (8).

This old variety has been better known in Maine under its synonym, Seek no further. It was grown in the state in 1850 and appears occasionally in our records from that time to the present. In 1902 Munson wrote that it was being more widely planted and better known as a valuable, hardy, winter apple. It was yielding well at Orono and proving hardy in Perham (17). Westfield has had a fairly good sale. It is an excellent keeper (12)(18). It is rather badly attacked by apple maggot(13).

WEST INDIA.

Reference: (1) M.F. Feb. 11, 1847.

Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1847 by Daniel Taber of Vassalboro'.

WHITE BELLFLOWER.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 820; (2) M.F. May 10, 1855; (3) M.F. Feb. 14, 1856.

I.

Perhaps used as a synonym of Ortley.

II.

A White Bellflower, said to have originated in France and to have been brought into this country by way of England, was grown to a limited extent in Maine.

It was described as "a large, white apple resembling Yellow Bellflower in shape but not in color or flavor, being much better than the Yellow. Good for eating or cooking". Hardy at Augusta (2).

White Graft.

Synonym of Fall Orange.

White Jenning.

Synonym of White Juneating.

WHITE JUNEATING.

References: (1) M.F. Mar. 21, 1844; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 819 ff; (3) Ibid 1852: 401; (4) Ibid 1882: 317; (5) Ibid 412; (6) Ragan; (7) Beach: II, 109; (8) Ibid 240.

Synonyms: Jenning (2); Jenning (5); Juneating (1); White Jenning.

This apple has been grown to a limited extent around Bangor and in Androscoggin and Oxford counties. We have no record of its behavior.

WHITE LOAF.

Reference: (1) M.F. Jan. 26, 1854.

Grown in Bethel in 1854. No further information.

White Nonsuch.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1854: 89.

Found special favor with the committee of the Androscoggin Agricultural Society, as well as worthy of cultivation. We are unable to identify this apple with certainty but suggest as possibilities English Nonsuch and

Old Nonsuch.

White Pippin.

Reference: (1) Me. Exp. R. 1890: 140.

Planted in the Experimental orchard in 1890.

Having no further information, we are unable to identify this apple. As Canada Reinette was planted the previous year in the same orchard, it is not likely that this was Canada Reinette.

WHITE RAMBO.

References: (1) Ag.Me. 1882: 317; (2) Ragan.

Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1882 from South Turner.

WHITNEY'S RED.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1896: 37; (2) Ragan.

Exhibited, September, 1896, from Harrison. This may have been an abbreviation for Whitney's Late Red, which in turn is a synonym of Whitney Late.

WICK.

References: (1) Hort., March, 1848, 46; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 819; (3) Downing: 132; (4) Ragan.

Synonym: Court of Wyck (1).

Under the name Court of Wyck this apple was recommended by a grower in Dexter in 1848 and was shown at the meetings of the Bangor Horticultural Society by Ephraim Goodale, Jr., of South Orrington.

WILBUR GREENING.

References: (1) M.F. Feb. 16, 1860; (2) M.F. Feb. 23, 1860.

Said to have been a seedling from Vermont. In 1860 it was reported as perfectly hardy during the previous severe winters in western Oxford county and was recommended by the fruit committee of the Board of Agriculture as an early winter fruit.

WILEY.

Reference: (1) M.F. Jan. 26, 1854.

A native apple raised by Dr. Wiley of Bethel. Small, but keeps the year round"and has all the freshness of a new apple when a year old".

WILLIAMS.

References: (1) Manning: 49; (2) Kenrick: 59; (3) M.F. Apr. 22, 1847; (4) Horticulturist, March, 1848: 46; (5) M.F. Sept. 13, 1849; (6) Proc. 2nd Cong. Fruit Growers, N.Y., 1849: 91; (7) M.F. Apr. 18, 1850; (8) Ag. Me. 1850: 319; (9) M.F. Apr. 29, 1852; (10) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 819 ff; (11) M.F. Sept. 28, 1854; (12) M.F. Oct. 5, 1854; (13) Elliott: 163; (14) M.F. Mar. 15, 1855; (15) M.F. Apr. 12, 1855; (16) M.F. Sept. 27, 1855; (17) Horticulturist, March 1855: 106; (18) Ag. Me. 1856: 106; (19) Cole 100; (20) M.F. Feb. 16, 1860; (21) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (22) Ibid 1863: I, 192; (23) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (24) Downing 111; (25) Ag. Me. 1868: II, 68. (26) Ibid 1872: I, 83; (27) Ibid 411; (28) M.F. Nov. 8, 1873; (29) M.P.S. 1873: 94; (30) Ibid 1874: 119; (31) Ibid 1876; (32) Ibid 130; (33) Ibid 150; (34) Ag. Me. 1885: 417; (35) Ibid 420; (36) Ibid 458; (37) Ibid 460; (38) Ibid 469; (39) Ibid 470; (40) Ibid 482; (41) M.P.S. 1886: 127; (42) Ibid 1888: 115; (43) Ibid 130; (44) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 212; (45) Ibid 1893: 134; (46) Ibid 1904: 177; (47) Ragan; (48) M.P.S. 1905: 73; (49) Beach: II, 242 (50) Ag. Me. 1906: 51; (51) M.P.S. 1907: 35; (52) Ibid 94; (53) A.P.S. Cat. 1909; (54) Appendix, 1910.

Synonyms: Thompson (erroneously) (11); Williams Favorite (5); Williams Favorite Red (16); Williams Early (51)

Williams is one of the most important of the early

apples grown in Maine. It was grown in the state before 1845, introduced probably by the settlers from Massachusetts (3).

In a symposium of five or six of the leading fruit growers of the state, in 1848, this variety took the leading rank (4). It was one of nine varieties recommended by the Maine Pomological Society in 1856 as of high promise and worthy extensive trial (18) and had already begun to receive mention among the leading varieties in various localities (18).

In the fruit census of 1863 it stood fifth in the list of profitable apples (22). In 1876 and 1888 it stood well in similar inquiries (31)(42). Munson listed it among the most desirable apples for which general cultivation in the southern half of the state (45). It is today extensively grown and shippers who take care in packing receive good results (48)(50).

Though generally hardy in the southern part of the state and in some places in Aroostook (35), it is considered tender at Charlotte (41); it is not to be recommended for northern Maine (45).

There is a general agreement among growers that this variety needs a strong, rich soil (12)(16)(23)(30) and that it will not succeed on a light soil. Though a poor grower in the nursery, it makes a large tree in the orchard (30). It has always brought a high price in the market (29)(30)(52). It is not very much used for cooking because

it is too valuable for other purposes. Its season is August and September, about the same time as Sops of Wine. It is badly infested by the apple maggot (44)(46).

WILLOW.

References: (1) Downing 204; (2) Ag. Me. 1883: 311; (3) Ragan; (4) Beach: I, 370; (5) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Synonym: Willow Twig (2).

This variety has been but little grown in the state. It has been exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society meetings from Temple.

WINE.

References: (1) Hort., March, 1848: 46; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 820 ff; (3) Cole 120; (4) M.F. March 12, 1863; (5) Downing 204; (6) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 134.

This apple has been grown sporadically in various sections of the state. It was recommended by Munson for southern Maine and has been grown to some extent about Bangor.

WINESAP.

References: (1) M.E.F. Mar. 9, 1827; (2) Thacher: 144; (3) Downing: 112; (4) M.P.S. 1888: 109; (5) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 134; (6) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 96; (7) M.P.S. 1904: 84; (8) Ragan; (9) Beach: I, 375; (10) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 153.

Synonym: Winesop (4).

Pushed rather extensively by tree agents, who sold trees at \$1.00 apiece (4). It has not given satisfaction in Maine. It does not develop the typical Winesap flavor and its quality is but little better than that of Ben

Davis (4)(10).

Stored at Orono, the fruit remained in prime condition up to April first (6).

WINFIELD SCOTT.

References: (1) M.F. Nov. 11, 1852; (2) Ragan.

Exhibited at the Northern Kennebec Agricultural Society in 1852 by Joseph Taylor of Belgrade. This may possibly have been the Winfield described by Warder.

WINN RUSSET.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1853: 406; (2) Ibid 412; (3) Cole 136; (4) M.F. Apr. 13, 1854; (5) Downing 204; (6) M.P.S. 1896: 86; (7) Ragan; (8) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 137; (9) Ibid 139.

Synonym: Winn's Russet (1).

A seedling "originating in Sweden, Oxford county, from seeds planted by John Winn, one of the first settlers of that town"(1). The seed was brought from Woburn, Mass., and was thought to have been Roxbury Russet (2). It was unknown to Z. A. Gilbert in 1896 (6) and is now probably obsolete. "Size large, stem pit broad, deep; calyx pit broad, shallow; color dark russet with indistinct stripes of red occasionally spotted evenly with small, dull, whitish spots; flesh, fine grained sub-acid; keeps till May. Tree a rather slow grower but hardy and a good bearer" (1).

WINSLOW BLUES.

Reference: (1) M.F. Nov. 11, 1847.

"Seedling sent in by Barnum Hodges of Winslow. From seed sown sixteen years ago he has received bountiful crops for several years. Sent in for examination and name. Name proposed and adopted". From Proceedings of Maine Pomological Society.

Winter Banana.

Synonym of Banana.

WINTER FAMEUSE.

Reference: M.P.S. 1888: 42.

A strain of Fameuse, grown in the vicinity of Farmington. Keeps longer than Fameuse by two months. This name may be a local name. The trees came from the nursery as Fameuse.

Winter Gravenstein.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1902: 46.

A synonym used in Piscataquis county for Mildens.

WINTER GREENING.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 820 ff; (2) M.F. Apr. 8, 1852; (3) Ag. Me. 1853: 240; (4) M.F. Nov. 12, 1863; (5) Downing: 148.

A variety grown about Bangor and in Lincoln county about 1850. Recommended as a fall fruit for home use by N. Foster of Gardiner (2). We doubt if this is the Winter Greening mentioned by Ragan as a synonym of Green Cheese. The Winter Greening of Downing keeps till April while this variety was recommended as a fall fruit.

WINTER ORANGE.

Reference: (1) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844.

Advertised by Taber's nursery, Vassalboro'.

WINTER PEARMAN.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1853: 240; (2) M.P.S. 1878: 12; (3) Ragan.

Grown in Lincoln county and in Gardiner. This may have been Long Island Pearmain.

WINTER RUSSET.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 467; (2) Bangor Commercial, Sept. 29, 1910.

Exhibited at the Kennebec Agricultural Society in 1851 from Hallowell (1), and at the North Penobscot Agricultural Society in 1910 (2). This name is characterless and may be a synonym for any one of very many apples.

Winter Seedling.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 824 cir.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1850 from Orrington. This may have been a synonym of Wealthy Favorite or it may have been a local variety.

WINTER STRIPE.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1883: 311.

Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society, September, 1883, by R. H. Gardiner of Gardiner. This could not have been the Russian variety of this name as the latter was not mentioned until 1886.

WINTER SWEET.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 820; (2) Ibid 1882: 317; (3) Ragan.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1850 by W. Goodale of South Orrington (1) and at the Maine Pomological Society in 1882 from South Turner. This is another characterless name which may refer to many varieties.

WINTER SWEET RUSSET.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1896: 37.

Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1896 from South Union.

WINTER PIPPIN.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1858: II, 177; (2) Ragan.

In a collection of nine varieties awarded the first premium at the Somerset Central Agricultural Society in 1858 from Bloomfield (1). We are unable to identify this positively.

WINTER SWEET PARADISE.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1874: 26; (2) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 212; (3) Ragan; (4) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 151; (5) Beach: I, 380.

Synonym: Paradise Sweet (1).

We follow Beach in the use of the above head name. This variety has been grown under the name of Paradise Sweet to a limited extent in Maine. It seems rather hardy (4) but is badly infested by trypetta (2).

WINTER WHITE.

References: (1) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863; (2) M.P.S. 1874: 116; (3) Ibid 1875: 131; (4) Ibid 1876: 120; (5) Ag. Me. 1885: 482.

A seedling originating on Dr. Vaughan's farm near

Cobbosseecontee Pond (1). Others think that it is an English variety imported by Dr. Vaughan (2). It was grown to some extent in Winthrop and Hallowell but little known elsewhere. Larger than Baldwin (5). A winter apple, of good quality, suitable for market. Not recommended for any section of Maine (2).

WINTHROP GREENING.

References: (1) M.F. Oct. 22, 1842; (2) M.F. Apr. 18, 1850; (3) Ag. Me. 1850: 318; (4) Ibid 319; (5) M.F. Oct. 20, 1853; (6) Ag. Me. 1853: 90; (7) Ibid 399; (8) Ibid 400; (9) M.F. Oct. 5, 1854; (10) M.F. Apr. 19, 1855; (11) M.F. May 17, 1855; (12) M.F. Oct. 4, 1855; (13) Cole 104; (14) M.F. Feb. 16, 1860; (15) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (16) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863; (17) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (18) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (19) M.F. Nov. 15, 1866; (20) Ag. Me. 1867: I, 145. (21) Downing 204; (22) Ag. Me. 1872: 414; (23) M.P.S. 1874: 127; (24) Ibid 1876: 63; (25) Ibid 69; (26) Ibid 70; (27) Ibid 130; (28) Ibid 150; (29) Ag. Me. 1884: 382; (30) Ibid 1885: 462; (31) Ibid 465; (32) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 212; (33) Ibid 220; (34) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 134; (35) Ag. Me. 1903: I, 59; (36) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 177; (37) Ragan; (38) Beach: II, 245; (39) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 138; (40) Lewiston Journal, November, 1910.

Synonyms: Green Pippin (local) (19); Howe (13); Kennebec Seedling (21); Lincoln Pippin (16); Yellow Flat (13).

A seedling originating in Winthrop on the farm of Ichabod Howe, who brought the scions from Ipswich, Mass., before 1800. First brought to notice through being marketed in Hallowell by Jacob Nelson in 1808 (11). In 1874 it was mentioned in the catalog of the state Pomological Society as one of the most popular apples in Kennebec county (23). In 1885 it was widely known in Lincoln and Piscataquis counties (30)(31). It is still common in the orchards through Kennebec county but is not being planted. Though it has not

had conclusive tests in the colder regions of the state, Winthrop Greening has been considered a hardy apple in the central portion of the state (16)(22). It has been grown as far north as Bangor but its range is limited (22). The tree is very large (7)(23).

As to productiveness, testimony differs, ranging from shy (25) through medium (22) to good (25). It does not appear to be fastidious in soil requirements (25) though it is said to do better on land that is peculiarly adapted to Roxbury Russet (22). It finds a ready market (25) and is excellent for dessert and for cooking (23). It is in season from September to November though occasional lots may be kept to January (23).

Objections to this variety are that the fruit is somewhat coarse, is subject to attacks of the apple maggot (32)(36) and that it is inclined to be watery at the core (25). In addition, the variety has a marked tendency for premature falling of the fruit (24)(25), necessitating picking before the fruit is fully ripe. "It has been dropped from the list of the American Pomological Society where it was first entered in 1854. In the absence of try-peta it is still a late fall and early winter apple" (39).

"Tree vigorous, spreading, hardy, productive. Fruit large, oblate-conical, greenish yellow, shaded with red on the sunny side, with small greyish dots; stem medium, set in a broad, deep cavity; calyx short, large, in a wide basin; flesh fine grained (?), crisp, juicy pleasant sub-

acid. Very good. October to December" (39).

WINTHROP ORANGE.

Reference: (1) M.F. Mar. 10, 1853.

"Originated in the orchard of the late Benjamin Fairbanks (Winthrop). Handsome, texture rather coarse but tender and juicy. Pleasant, slightly sub-acid flavor". This was not Winthrop Pearmain as both varieties are described concurrently.

WINTHROP PEARMAN.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1850: 320; (2) Ibid 1853: 401; (3) M.F. Apr. 13, 1854; (4) M.F. Sept. 27, 1855; (5) Cole 111; (6) Downing 204; (7) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 138; (9) Ibid 139.

Another native of Winthrop, originating there in the orchard of Col. John Fairbanks. It was never much disseminated and is now probably obsolete (9). We quote from the proceedings of the Maine Pomological Society (2):- "Large, ovate; ground color, straw, indistinctly striped with red, more especially around the base; sunny side, deeper blush, dotted with brown specks; shaded side straw color; stem pit, narrow, of a medium depth; stem, medium length, calyx set in a narrow, shallow basin. Flesh white, fine grained, juicy and pleasant acid, somewhat spicy; skin tough, a good and constant bearer. Keeps October till February. Received October 6th, 1848".

WOLF RIVER.

References: (1) Ag.Me. 1880: 110; (2) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 134; (3) M.P.S. 1902: 51; (4) Me. Exp. R. 1902:

85; (5) Ragan; (6) Beach: II, 245; (7) Ag. Me. 1908: 31; (8) Me. Exp. R. 1908: 153; (9) Lewiston Journal, Nov., 1910; (10) Appendix, 1910.

Wolf River is grown more or less as a commercial apple. Some have not found it profitable (3) while others recommend it (10). At Orono the tree is hardy, vigorous and productive and stood the winter of 1906-7 well (8). It is large, coarse but showy (4).

WOODMAN.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 840 cir.

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society in 1851 and 1852 from Orrington.

WOOD.

References: (1) Mag. of Hort. 1846: cited by 2; (2) Ragan.

An apple from Hallowell, Maine. Not described. This may have been the one we have listed as Glazier or it may have been Moses Wood.

WOOD SWEET.

References: (1) M. F. Feb. 16, 1860; (2) Ag. Me. 1860: I, 40; (3) Downing: 112; (4) M.P.S. 1876: 23; (5) Ragan.

Synonym: Woods' Sweet (1).

Reported as hardy in Oxford county in the severe winters preceding 1860. Recommended by the fruit committee of the Board of Agriculture in 1860 (2). A fall fruit (2).

Worcester Sweeting.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 820.

Exhibited in 1850 at the Bangor Horticultural Society

from Dixmont. A handsome apple. This was undoubtedly the same as Worcester Sweet Russet.

WORCESTER SWEET RUSSET.

Reference: (1) Ag. Me. 1856: II, 11.

In a collection from Dixmont, awarded first prize "for the best twelve varieties of twelve specimens each" at the Maine State Agricultural Society. Considered by the fruit committee to be worthy of cultivation. Inasmuch as this apple and Worcester Sweeting came from Dixmont at about the same time, we consider them identical.

YARMOUTH CAT HEAD.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1863: II, 200; (2) M.P.S. 1876: 20.

Synonym: Cathead (probably erroneously) (1).

"Cathead.- by this name is known a popular early autumn apple in the Portland market; introduced into the vicinity of northern Yarmouth many years ago from New Hampshire and quite unlike any described in the fruit books under this name. Rather large, oblong, narrowing to the eye, where it is slightly ribbed. Skin yellow, nearly covered with small dots of bright red, ~~inclined~~ intermingled with a few stripes and splashes of the same. Flesh yellowish sometimes stained with red, and of a pleasant flavor. The tree is vigorous, very hardy and productive. September" (1). This was probably the same apple as that grown in East Poland a few years later as Yarmouth Cat Head, and recommended as an early fall apple (2).

It may have been a standard variety whose identity was lost. At that time the term Cathead was freely given to large apples. From these facts the evolution of the name can be easily traced.

YEATON.

Reference: (1) M.F. Feb. 7, 1856.

A native of Minot. A large, sweet, fall apple. Tree a quick grower and very productive. In the fall of 1853 it sold in the Portland market at \$1.00 per bushel (1). Probably the same as Yeaton Sweet.

Yeaton Sweet.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1878: 12.

Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1878 by A. B. Chipman, Poland. Probably identical with Yeaton.

Yellow Baldwin.

Reference: (1) M.F. Apr. 26, 1855.

When Hubbardston Nonsuch was first grown in the vicinity of Foxcroft, its identity was unknown. In accordance with the tendency to call any apple having red color a Baldwin, it was known as Baldwin, a term which later was transformed to Yellow Baldwin. It was propagated for a time by Calvin Chamberlain of Foxcroft, under this synonym.

YELLOW BELLFLOWER.

References: (1) Manning 60; (2) Thacher 126; (3) Kenrick 65; (4) M.F. Oct. 17, 1844; (5) M.F. Nov. 21, 1844;

(6) M.F. Feb. 6, 1845; (7) Hort., March, 1848: 46; (8) M.F. Nov. 15, 1849; (9) M.F. Apr. 18, 1850; (10) M.F. Apr. 8, 1852; (11) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 819 ff; (12) Ibid 1853: 240; (13) Elliott 70; (14) M.F. Mar. 16, 1854; (15) Ibid Mar. 15, 1855; (16) M.F. Apr. 12, 1855; (17) Ag. Me. 1856: 106; (18) Ibid 1859: I, 209; (19) Cole 119; (20) M.F. Feb. 16, 1860.
 (21) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863; (22) M.F. Mar. 12, 1863; (23) Ag. Me. 1863: I, 192; (24) Ibid II, 197; (25) M.F. Feb. 4, 1864; (26) Ag. Me. 1864: I, 40; (27) Downing 72; (28) Ag. Me. 1872: I, 83; (29) M.F. Nov. 1, 1873; (30) M.P.S. 1874: 116; (31) Ibid 1875: 51; (32) Ibid 71; (33) Ibid 131; (34) Ibid 1876: 120; (35) Ibid 130; (36) Ibid 133; (37) Ibid 134; (38) Ibid 1877: 48; (39) Ag. Me. 1881: 96; (40) Ibid 149;
 (41) Ibid 1882: 264; (42) Ibid 330; (43) Ibid 334; (44) Ibid 364; (45) Ibid 365; (46) Ag. Me. 1883: 332; (47) Ibid 372; (48) Ibid 1884: 330; (49) Ibid 378; (50) Ibid 1885: 457; (51) Ibid 458; (52) Ibid 460; (53) Ibid 461; (54) Ibid 462; (55) Ibid 464; (56) Ibid 465; (57) Ibid 468; (58) Ibid 469; (59) M.P.S. 1886: 75; (60) Ibid 1888: 115.
 (61) Ibid 130; (62) Ibid 139; (63) Me. Exp. R. 1889: 212; (64) Ibid 1893: 134; (65) M.P.S. 1894: 86; (66) Ag. Me. 1895: I, 233; (67) M.P.S. 1895: 81; (68) Ag. Me. 1900: 193; (69) M.P.S. 1900: 42; (70) Ibid 1902: 128; (71) Ibid 1904: 91; (72) Ibid 104; (73) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 177; (74) Ragan; (75) Beach: I, 381; (76) M.P.S. 1905: 69; (77) Ibid 1907: 76; (78) A.P.S. Cat. 1909; (79) Appendix, 1910.

Synonyms: Bellflower (5); Bishop's Pippin (33); Bellefleur (14); Yellow Bellfleur (16).

Yellow Bellflower has been grown in Maine probably since as early as 1830. It was one of the eleven varieties recommended for general use by the Maine Pomological Society in 1856 (17). It appears frequently in the records of that period.

It held its position well through the earlier days of commercial fruit growing in the state but with the rise of export apples it has lost ground relatively. It is, however, still a rather important variety. The tree

is hardy, of vigorous growth and spreading habit. Near Houlton the tree lives but bears no fruit (24). It fails in Aroostook (50) and is only second rate at Foxcroft (16). It has been a rather general favorite about Bangor but as at its best in a limited region in the vicinity of Augusta (21). It does its best in a deep, heavy soil (33).

Yellow Bellflower is rather susceptible to soil conditions. On favorable soils it is an abundant bearer and the fruit is crisp, juicy and rich but on unfavorable soils it is deficient in quality and size (30). It does well, even gives its best results, in situations where the Baldwin would fail (37).

It bears early after topworking (18) and is an annual bearer (33). The tree, however, needs severe pruning on account of its tendency to produce too many limbs (25)(26) and the branches are liable to split (25). It has been, in the past, one of the most profitable market apples grown in Maine and still brings good prices (72), but it needs great care in packing (76). It is a good apple for home use, being valuable for cooking and dessert (20), and makes a good stock for topworking to other varieties as it gives quick growth (68).

The Maine Pomological Society catalog gives the season of Yellow Bellflower as winter. More specific limits are hard to establish on account of the diver-

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sity of experience. Some limit the season to February (9). A majority of the fruit growers seem to place the season as December to April, some qualifying it with the statement "if not bruised" (47). Occasionally considerable loss is experienced in storage, amounting to 50%, while Baldwin lost, in the same cellar, less than 10 % (39). The skin is very tender and shows bruises very readily (28). For this reason, besides the softness of the apple, it does not stand up well in shipping. Furthermore, the apples are rather uneven in size (41). The apple maggot is a rather serious pest in this variety (63) though Yellow Bellflower is perhaps not so susceptible to insect depredation as Baldwin (59).

Yellow Bough.

Synonym of Bough.

YELLOW FAVORITE.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1892: 9.

Exhibited from Union at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

Yellow Flat.

A synonym of Winthrop Greening, as given by Cole.

We have no record of its use in this state.

YELLOW GENITON.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1873: 13.

Advertised for sale by Goodale's nursery at Orring-

ton between 1804 and 1812.

Yellow Harvest.

Synonym of Early Harvest.

YELLOW INGESTRIE.

References: (1) Manning: 52; (2) Ag. Me. 1850-3: 820 ff; (3) Ragan.

Synonym: Yellow Injestrise (2).

Exhibited at the Bangor Horticultural Society from Glenburn.

YELLOW NEWTOWN PIPPIN.

Discussed under Newtown Pippin.

YELLOW NONESUCH.

Reference: (1) M.F. Nov. 12, 1863.

Exhibited at the Hebron and Minot Farmers' Club, October, 1863.

YELLOW RUSSET.

Reference: (1) M.F. Mar. 4, 1847.

Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society, March, 1847, from West Gardiner. Probably another variety whose identity had been lost.

Yellow Sweet.

Synonym of Golden Sweet.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.

References: (1) Ag. Me. 1880: 107; (2) Ibid 108;

(3) M.P.S. 1888: 108; (4) Ibid 121; (4-b) Ibid 1889: 130; (6) Ibid 1890: 73; (7) Ibid 128; (8) Ag. Me. 1892: I, 184; (9) Me. Exp. R. 1893: 134; (10) Ag. Me. 1894: I, 115; (11) M.P.S. 1894: 86; (12) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 85; (13) Ibid 88; (14) Me. Exp. R. 1904: 177; (15) Ragan; (17) A.P.S. Cat. 1909; (16) Beach: II, 247; (18) Appendix, 1910.

Synonym: Early Transparent (40b).

Munson considered this one of the three varieties of Russian apples from the entire list of Russian varieties under trial by the Maine Experiment Station worthy of recommendation for general culture in competition with the standard varieties (12). It was introduced to Maine in the eighties and by 1890 had established its position, especially in Aroostock county. In Aroostock it is considered as hardy as Oldenburg (7); it is one of the early apples in Aroostock county, ripening two weeks ahead of Tetofski which it greatly excels in quality (3). It is grown in all sections of the state as an early summer apple, season, August. The principal objections is the very delicate color, making the slightest bruise evident (13). It will probably be one of the most desirable apples for Aroostock county and, because of its earliness, will be of some use further south in the home orchard.

Yeoman's Bowl.

Reference: (1) M.F. Feb. 4, 1864.

Synonym of Bough.

YORK IMPERIAL.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1894: 18; (2) M.P.S. 1901: 96;

(3) Me. Exp. R. 1902: 91; (4) M.P.S. 1904: 88; (5) Ragan; (6) Beach: I, 385; (7) A.P.S. Cat. 1909.

Though long known further south, this apple has but recently been grown in Maine. In fact, it has not had a thorough trial. Scions topworked upon a Russian variety at Orono made a hardy, vigorous, upright tree. The fruit produced kept well and was of good quality but was lacking in color (3). It is doubtful if this variety would have any advantage over Baldwin in the markets, even if it could be grown as well as Baldwin.

York Pippin.

Reference: (1) M.P.S. 1896: 37.

Exhibited at the Maine Pomological Society in 1896 from Hebron. Probably either Fall Pippin or Golden Pippin.

York Russet.

References: (1) M.F. Oct. 22, 1842; (2) M.P.S. 1892: 9; (3) Beach: II, 33; (4) Ibid 170.

Probably a synonym of Pumpkin Russet.

YOUNG.

Reference: (1) M.F. Feb. 5, 1863.

Synonym: Irish Golden Russet.

Recommended at the Board of Agriculture meeting in 1863 by Foster of Gardiner who regarded it as one of the finest and best winter apples. A medium bearer.

ZACHARY.

References: (1) M.P.S. 1876: 21; (2) Ibid 1896: 37; (3) Me. Exp. R. 1907: 138; (4) Ibid 139; (5) Thomas 725.

Synonym: Zachary Pippin (1).

Originated in Belgrade, Maine, on the farm of John Burbank. Discovered and introduced by Joseph Taylor of Belgrade in 1852. "Tree vigorous, spreading, productive, but not an early bearer. Fruit large, oblate, angular; skin greenish yellow, striped, splashed and mottled with light and dark red; stalk short, rather small; cavity large, deep, slightly russet; calyx closed; basin medium, slightly corrugated; flesh whitish, rather coarse, tender, moderately juicy, sub-acid. November, December. Not planted at the present time though several trees are still standing in the orchard of the introducer " (3).

APPENDIX A.

Penobscot Fruit Trees

For Sale by Ephraim Goodale
of Buckstown (Orrington) Me. (1804-12).

(M. P. S. 1873: 13)

Bell's Early	Nonsuch, Snout
Maiden's Blush	Yellow Geniton
Quince, Quincing	Warren Russet
Black Pippin	Stone Sweet
Golden Pippin	Pumpkin Sweet
and others.	

APPENDIX B.

Varieties Recommended

by

the Maine Pomological Society in 1876.

(Ag. Me. 1856: 106)

For general use:-

Baldwin	Danvers Winter Sweet
Roxbury Russet	Winthrop Greening
Sopsavine	Ribstone
Porter	Rhode Island Greening
Early Sweet Bough	Hubbardston
Bellflower	

For extensive trial:-

American Summer Pearmain
Benoni
Oldenburg
Red Astrachan
Williams Favorite
Fameuse
Gravenstein
Minister
Nodhead

35

The lists given below are compiled from answers given in 1876 and 1910 by prominent fruit growers of the state to a request to name in order the ten best varieties of apples for general culture in commercial orchards. In tabulating the results, ten points are awarded to the variety listed first in any reply; nine for second, etc. The list for 1876 is based on thirty-five answers; that for 1910, on twenty-one. Only the fifteen leading varieties are here given.

APPENDIX C.

Leading Varieties in 1876.

(M. P. S. 1876: 120)

<u>Variety.</u>	<u>No. of times listed.</u>	<u>Total Points.</u>
Baldwin	25	197
Rhode Island Greening	25	189
Northern Spy	15	79
Roxbury	13	72
Red Astrachan	12	70
Tolman	15	69
Hubbardston	12	68
Porter	12	63
Gravenstein	10	48
King Sweeting	8	48
Harvey	6	44
Nodhead	8	42
Yellow Bellflower	7	39
Williams	7	35
Tompkins	6	32

APPENDIX D.

Leading Varieties in 1910.

Compiled by the writer.

For Market.

<u>Variety.</u>	<u>No. of times listed.</u>	<u>Total Points.</u>
Baldwin	20	199
Northern Spy	20	150
R. I. Greening	16	109
Ben Davis	15	104
Stark	15	91
McIntosh Red	15	65
Gravenstein	11	51
Wealthy	11	49
Tompkins	9	34
Roxbury	7	32
Fameuse	6	28
Hubbardston	4	27
Harvey	5	26
Rolfe	4	23
Yellow Bellflower	4	15

For Home.

Red Astrachan	12	95
McIntosh	13	71
Baldwin	11	69
Fameuse	10	63
Nodhead	9	55
Northern Spy	7	49
R. I. Greening	7	41
Gravenstein	6	30
Bellflower	5	28
Williams	4	28
Tompkins	7	27
Porter	4	23
Yellow Transparent	3	23
Tolman	4	22
Oldenburg	3	19

It is of interest to note that in 1876 fifty-four varieties were recommended; in 1910 thirty-two for market and forty-eight for home use.