

# COLONIAL GARDEN PLANTS

## I Flowers Before 1700

The following plants are listed according to the names most commonly used during the colonial period. The botanical name follows for accurate identification. The common name was listed first because many of the people using these lists will have access to or be familiar with that name rather than the botanical name.

The botanical names are according to Bailey's *Hortus Second* and *The Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture* (3, 4). They are not the botanical names used during the colonial period for many of them have changed drastically.

We have been very cautious concerning the interpretation of names to see that accuracy is maintained. By using several references spanning almost two hundred years (1, 3, 32, 35) we were able to interpret accurately the names of certain plants. For example, in the earliest works (32, 35), Lark's Heel is used for Larkspur, also Delphinium. Then in later works the name Larkspur appears with the former in parenthesis. Similarly, the name "Emanies" appears frequently in the earliest books. Finally, one of them (35) lists the name Anemones as a synonym.

Some of the names are amusing: "Issop" for Hyssop, "Pumpions" for Pumpkins, "Mushmillions" for Muskmellons, "Isquouterquashes" for Squashes, "Cowslips" for Primroses, "Daffadown dillies" for Daffodils.

Other names are confusing. Bachelors Button was the name used for *Gomphrena globosa*, not for *Centaurea cyanis* as we use it today. Similarly, in the earliest literature, "Marygold" was used for Calendula. Later we begin to see "Pot Marygold" and "Calendula" for Calendula, and "Marygold" is reserved for Marigolds. The name "Cowslips" for Primroses can be confusing for in some parts of the world that is the name used for "Marsh Marigolds", *Caltha palustris*.

"Winterberry" was a name commonly used for Chinese Lan-

terns (a modern common name), and "Alkekengi" was also used for this plant. But one must be careful in reviewing the literature because *Ilex verticillata* and *Ilex glabra* might also be called Winterberry. "Gilliflowers" is a name used for Dianthus and Stock, but there was also an apple by this name.

In parts of Virginia, the name "Ivy" is used in reference to Mountain Laurel, *Kalmia latifolia* (5). Jefferson used the name "Puckoon" to refer to Bloodroot, or *Sanguinaria canadensis* (5). In some parts of Connecticut, the name "Ox-eye Daisy" was and is used for Black-eyed Susan, *Rudbeckia hirta*, but in most places "Ox-eye Daisy" refers to *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. In a village within a town in Connecticut, Daylilies (*Emerocallis fulva*) are called Wash-House Lilies, not Daylilies.

Unfortunately these common names were used freely, perhaps more so than the botanical names, such as they were. For this reason, the "unraveling" of lists in old books and the compilation and documentation of new lists becomes necessary.

Wherever possible we have worked from primary sources. Where these were not available, we have used reliable secondary sources. The numbers in parentheses after each plant refer to the references in the bibliography from which they were derived.

These lists have not been presented as complete and final compilations. We consider that an entire lifetime could be devoted to documenting the plants of the colonial period and then the list would not be complete.

The reader should be aware that most of the early gardeners who kept notes or wrote books were either wealthy or experimenters in the field of horticulture. For this reason, many of the species that seem unusual today were probably unusual then and for that reason should be used with restraint. Also, other plants may not have been used freely. Barberry, which was once commonly grown, was outlawed in Massachusetts in 1754 because it was suspected as an alternate host for wheat rust (2). Furthermore, plants such as *Kalmia latifolia*, Mountain Laurel, were detested by farmers because they were poisonous to livestock (36).

Some readers will be disappointed that varieties of fruits and vegetables are not listed. This was not within the scope of this article. Such listings may be found in numerous books on garden and fruit culture, one early one being *McMahon's Garden Calendar* by Bernard McMahon, published in Philadelphia in 1806. For the period this book had a large printing and is available in most horticultural libraries. The Worcester County Horticultural Society also has a list of available varieties (44) from their experimental orchard.

Aconitum, Wolfsbane (21, 32, 35) *Aconitum napellus* L.  
 Native of Germany, France and Switzerland. Cultivated in England in 1596 by Gerarde. Cultivated for its showy blue-purple flowers and the medicinal properties of its poisonous roots.

Winter Aconite (32) *Eranthus hymalis* (L.) Salisb.  
 Native of Italy, Silesia, and Switzerland. Cultivated in England in 1596 by Gerarde. Desired for its yellow flowers in early spring.

Alkekengi, Winterberry (21, 32) *Physalis alkekengi* L.  
 Native from southern Europe to Japan, but now adventive or naturalized in many parts of the world. Cultivated in England at least by 1597. Originally grown for the fruits which were used medicinally. More recently the fruits with their inflated orange calyces have been used in winter bouquets.

Amaranthus, Flower Gentle, Joseph's Coat, Tricolor (32, 35) *Amaranthus tricolor* L.  
 Found throughout the tropics, probably native in Asia. Cultivated by Gerarde in 1596. "The chiefest beauty of this plant consisteth in the leaves and not in the flowers; for they are small tufts growing all along the stalk, . . . every leaf is to be seen parted into green, red, and yellow, very orient and fresh . . ." (31).

—Amaranthus, Great Flower Gentle, Love-Lies-Bleeding (32, 35) *Amaranthus caudatus* L.  
 Native in the tropics. Cultivated by James Sutherland in 1683. ". . . the flowers stand at the toppes of the stalke and branches more spread at the bottome into sundry parts, the middle being longest, and usually when it is in the perfection hanging down like a tassell . . . of a more excellent scarlet red colour . . ." (33).

Anemone, Windflower (32), Emanies (35) *Anemone coronaria* L.  
*Anemone hortensis* L.  
 Native of southern Europe and the Mediterranean region. Cultivated in England in 1596, according to Gerarde, for their showy flowers.

Armeria, Sweet John, Sweet William (32, 35) *Dianthus barbatus* L.  
 Native in Europe and Asia, south to the Pyrennees. Cultivated by Gerarde in 1596. ". . . the common Sweet William . . . has long been cultivated in the Gardens for Ornament, of which there are now great Varieties which differ in the Form and Colour of their Flowers, as also in the Size and Shape of their Leaves; those which have narrow Leaves were formerly titled Sweet Johns by the Gardeners, and those with broad Leaves were called Sweet Williams . . ." (30).

Asphodell (21, 32)

*Asphodelus albus* Miller  
*Asphodeline luteus* L.

Both are native of the Mediterranean region and were known to Parkinson in 1640 (33).

Aster, Starwort (32)

*Aster tradescantii* L.  
*Aster amellus* L.

*Aster tradescantii* L. is a North American plant cultivated by the younger Tradescant as early as 1656. *Aster amellus* L. is native in southern Europe and Asia. Cultivated by Gerarde in 1596.

Balsam (32, 35)

*Impatiens balsamina* L.

Native in Southeast Asia. Parkinson grew it by 1629 from seeds sent from Italy, and Gerarde had it in 1596. “. . . the Japanese use the juice prepared with alum, for dying their nails red . . .” (31). There is also a European species with small flowers which was early confused with our native *Impatiens capensis* Meurburgh.

Bachelor's Button (26).

*Gomphrena globosa* L.  
*Centaurea cyanus* L.

According to P. Miller this name was applied to *Gomphrena globosa*. “. . . by the Inhabitants of America . . .” (30). *Centaurea cyanus* “. . . is called Bachelor's Buttons in Yorkshire & Derbyshire, but this name is given to many other flowers . . .” (30) as, for example, double flowered forms of *Achillea ptarmica* L.

Bear's Ears (32) — See Primrose

Bellflower (21, 32, 35) the Great Steeple, or Chimney Bellflower. *Campanula pyramidalis* L.

Native of Southern Europe. Cultivated by Gerarde in 1596. “. . . This plant is cultivated to adorn Halls and to place before the Chimnies in the Summer . . .” (30).

—Peach-leaved Bellflower

*Campanula persicifolia* L.

Native of Eurasia. Cultivated by Gerarde in 1596. “. . . of this there are the following varieties, viz. the single blue, and white Flower, which have been long here; the double Flower of both Colours, which have not been more than twenty Years in England, but have been propagated in such Plenty, as to have almost banished those with single Flowers from the Gardens. . . .” (30).

—Great Bellflower, Great or Nettle-leaved Throatwort, Canterbury Bells.

*Campanula trachelium* L.

Native in Europe. “. . . The Varieties of this are, the deep and pale blue; the white with single Flowers, and the same Colours with double Flowers . . . those with single Flowers do not merit a Place in Gardens . . .” (30).

—Creeping Campanula *Campanula rapunculoides* L.

Native in Europe and Asia Minor. Resembling *C. trachelium*. Cultivated in 1683 by James Southerland. “. . . Sometimes grown in Gardens, where it speedily becomes a weed” (7).

Blew Bindweed, Convolvulus (32, 35) *Ipomoea nil* (L.) Roth

Native of the Old World Tropics, but now widely distributed. There are many forms in cultivation — such as cv. ‘Scarlet O’Hara’. “. . . It . . . was cultivated before 1596 by Gerarde, but perished before it ripened its seeds . . . This species is now rarely met with in our gardens . . .” (31).

Bloodroot (22) *Sanguinaria canadensis* L.

Native in eastern North America. “. . . Cultivated in England in 1680 by Mr. William Walker . . . in St. James Street not far from St. James Palace . . .” (31). “This strange Celandine hath a fleshie roote, full of a yellow juyce, smelling strong like the ordinary, from whence rise onely three large blewish greene leaves, cut in after the manner of Vine leaves, without any foote stalke under them, or with very short ones, from among which rise a short reddish foote stalke, with a white flower on the toppe of it like unto the flower of Sowbread. . . .” (33).

Calendula (22, 32, 35, 40) *Calendula officinalis* L.

Pot Marigold. “. . . Native of France, in the vineyards of Italy, in the corn fields of Silesia, in orchards, gardens, and fields; flowering most part of the summer. Parkinson informs us that he received the seed of the single Marigold from Spain, where it grows wild, ‘by Guillaum Boel, in his time a very curious and cunning searcher of simples.’ It was however cultivated by Gerarde in 1597, and probably much earlier. . . . It has . . . been cultivated time out of mind in kitchen gardens for the flowers, which were dried in order to be boiled in broth: from a fancy that they are comforters of the heart and spirits. . . . According to the observation of Linnaeus, the flowers are open from nine in the morning to three in the afternoon. This regular expansion and closing of the flowers attracted early notice, and hence this plant acquired the name of *Solsequia* and *Solis sponsa*. There is an allusion to this property in . . . Shakespeare —

‘The Marigold, that goes to bed wi’ th’ sun  
And with him rises weeping,’

. . . *Golds* or *Gouldes* is a name among the country people not only for this, but for *Chrysanthemum segatum*, any sort of Hawkweed, and in short for most yellow flowers of the syngenesia class. . . . The varieties are supposed to have been originally obtained from the seeds of the single sort, but most of these differences continue, if the seeds are properly saved; but the two childing [bearing additional small heads around the base of the main head] Marigolds, and the largest double, are subject to degenerate, where care is not taken in saving their



seeds. The best way to preserve the varieties, is to pull up all those plants, whose flowers are less double, as soon as they appear, and to save the seeds from the largest and most double flowers; the chiding sort should be sown by itself in a separate part of the garden, and the seeds saved from the large centre flowers only, . . ." (31).

Campanula — see Bellflower

Canterbury Bells (32, 35)

In the time of Parkinson (the 1600's) this referred to *Campanula trachelium* L. (see Bellflower). *C. medium* L. which we know as Canterbury Bells was at this time called Coventry Bells. "Doubles" at this time almost surely referred to the double-flowered forms of *C. trachelium*, since double-flowered forms of *C. medium* were not common even in 1800.

Candytuft, Purple Candytuft (21, 35) *Iberis umbellata* L.

Native of southern Europe. This seems to have been the commonly cultivated Candytuft of this period. It was grown by Gerarde in 1596, and was given nearly a page in Parkinson's *Paradisus* . . . (32).

Cardinal Flower (21, 32) *Lobelia cardinalis* L.

Parkinson grew it in 1629. ". . . grows naturally by the Side of Rivers and Ditches in great Part of *North America*, but has been many Years cultivated in the *European Gardens* for the great Beauty of its scarlet Flowers . . ." (29).

Centaury (21, 32, 35) *Centaurea centaurium* L.

Native in Spain and Italy. Cultivated by Gerarde in 1596. ". . . stands in the List of medicinal Plants of the College, but is very rarely used; the Root is reckoned to be binding, and good for all Kinds of Fluxes, and of great use to heal Wounds. . . ." (30).

Centaurea — See Centaury or Cornflower

Celandine Poppy, Common or Great Celandine (22) *Chelidonium majus* L.

Native in Europe and northern Asia. ". . . flowering from may to july, during which time it is in the greatest perfection for use. . . . The juice of every part of this plant is very acrimonious. It cures tetters [Herpes] and ringworms. Diluted with milk it consumes white opaque spots on the eyes. It destroys warts, and cures the itch. There is no doubt but a medicine of such activity will one day be converted to more important purposes . . ." (31).

Chequered Lily (32, 35) *Fritillaria meleagris* L.

Native in most of Europe. ". . . Gerarde calls it Turkey-hen or Guinea-hen flower, and Checkered Daffodill. The curious and painful herborist of Paris, John Robin, sent him many plants for his garden where they prospered (as he informs us) as in their

own native country. . . . Some call it, says Parkinson, *Narcissus Caparonius* from the first finder Noel Caparon, an Apothecary then dwelling at Orleans, but shortly after murdered in the massacre of France . . . The country people about Rislip call the flowers Snake-heads. . . ." (31).

Chinese Lantern — See Alkekengi

Clove-Gilliflower

*Dianthus caryophyllus* L.

(21, 26, 32, 34, 35, 40)

Native from southern Europe to India. ". . . grow like unto the Carnations, but not so thick set with joynts and leaves: . . . the flowers are smaller, yet very thick and double in most . . ." (32). Parkinson described 29 varieties.

Colchicum, Meadow Saffron

*Colchicum autumnale* L.

(21, 32, 33).

Native in Central and Southeastern Europe. ". . . Mr. Miller observed it in England in great plenty, in the meadows near Castle-Bromwich in Warwickshire, the beginning of September; and says that the country people call the flowers Naked Ladies, because they come up without any leaves (They give the same name to Hepatica, and indifferently to any plant, which has flowers on naked scapes, appearing at a different time from the leaves.) . . ." (31). Parkinson described a double flowered variety (32).

Columbine (21, 32)

*Aquilegia vulgaris* L.

Temperate Europe and Asia. "There are many sorts of Columbine as well differing in forme as colour of the flowers, and of them both single and double carefully nursed up in our Gardens, for the delight both of their forme and colours. . . ." (32).

". . . The root, the herb, the flowers, the seeds have been recommended to be used medicinally, on good authority; but this plant is of a suspicious tribe, and Linnaeus affirms as of his own knowledge, that children have lost their lives by an over dose of it. The virtues ascribed to a tincture of the flowers, as an anti-phlogistic, and for strengthening the gums, and detarging [cleansing] scorbutic ulcers in the mouth, appear to be better founded; the tincture being made with an addition of the vitriolic acid [sulphuric acid], and differing little from our official tincture of roses . . ." (31).

Cornflower, Blew Bottle,

*Centaurea cyanus* L.

Corn Centaury (21, 32, 35)

Native in most of Europe. ". . . It is a common weed among corn [grain], flowering from june to august, the wild flower is usually blue, but sometimes white or purple. . . . Dr. Stokes informs us, that it is called Bachelor's-buttons in Yorkshire and Derbyshire: but this is a name given to many other flowers. In Scotland it is called Blue Bonnetts. . . . The expressed juice of the neutral florets makes a good ink; it also stains linen of a beautiful blue, but the colour is not permanent in any mode



hitherto used. Mr. Boyle says that the juice of the central florets, with the addition of a very small quantity of alum, makes a lasting transparent blue, not inferior to ultramarine. . . ." (31).

Crocus (21, 32, 35, 40) *Crocus vernus* (L.) All.  
(*C. purpureus* Weston)

Native of the mountains of southern and central Europe. Parkinson listed some 29 garden varieties (32).

Crown Imperial (21, 32, 35) *Fritillaria imperialis* L.

Native from Iran to the Himalayas. ". . . This grows naturally in Persia, from whence it was first brought to *Constantinople*, and about the Year 1570, was introduced to these Parts of *Europe*, . . ." (30). ". . . Gerarde had great plenty of it in his garden in 1596, he calls it a rare and strange plant. Parkinson (in 1629) had not observed any variety in the colour of the flowers. Lobel, however, enumerated many varieties. . . ." (31). It is worth noting that by the time of Miller (1759) at least twelve garden forms had been recognized.

Daffodill (21, 26, 35), Daffadown Dillies, *Narcissus* sp.  
Trumpets, Poets, Doubles, Multiples

—Common Jonquil *Narcissus jonquilla* L.  
Cultivated by Gerarde in 1596. Native in southern Europe and Algeria.

—Curtis Primrose Peerless *Narcissus* × *biflorus* Curtis  
Narcissus. Pale Daffodil  
Probably a hybrid between *N. poeticus* and *N. tazetta*.

—Poetic, Poets, or White Narcissus, *Narcissus poeticus* L.  
Pheasant's Eye  
Native of southern Europe. Cultivated in England by 1570 according to L'Obel.

—Polyanthus Narcissus *Narcissus tazetta* L.  
Gerarde grew it in 1596. Native from the Canary Islands to Japan. ". . . Clusius observed it at the end of January 1565 in Spain and Portugal and at the beginning of February at Gibraltar . . ." (31).

—Rush-Leaved Daffodil, *Narcissus triandrus* L.  
Angels-Tears  
". . . Clusius says that a French herbarist, named Nicolas le Quelt or Quilt, who searched the Pyrenees and Spain every year, introduced it in 1599 . . ." (31).

—Sweet-scented Narcissus, *Narcissus odorus* L.  
Campernelle Jonquil (*N. Calathinus* L.)  
Native in France and Spain. ". . . Clusius first observed them in flower in April 1595, in the garden of Theodoric Clutius or Cluyts, prefect of the Academic Garden at Leyden . . ." (31).

— Wild or Common Daffodil *Narcissus pseudonarcissus* L.  
 Native in western Europe from Belgium to Portugal, naturalized in Scandinavia and central Europe. Parkinson (32) listed many varieties, several of them double. This is the common wild English Daffodil.

Daisy. Great Daisy *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* L.  
 (21, 26, 34), Common Oxe-Eye  
 Native throughout Europe. A common weed of fields. A double flowered form was known to Parkinson.

— Perennial or Common Daisy *Bellis perennis* L.  
 Native over much of Europe. “. . . the common Daisy, . . . grows naturally in Pasture Land in most Parts of Europe, and is often a troublesome Weed in the Grass of Gardens, so is never cultivated. . . . The Garden Daisy is generally supposed to be only a Variety of the wild Sort, which was first obtained by Culture. This may probably be true, but there has not been any Instance of late Years of the wild Sort, having been altered by Culture; for I have kept this wild Sort in the Garden upward of thirty Years, and have constantly parted the Roots, and raised many Plants from Seeds, but they have constantly remained the same; nor have I ever observed the Garden Daisy to degenerate to the wild Sort, where they have been some Years neglected, though they have altered greatly with regard to the Size and Beauty of their Flowers. . . .” (30).

Datura — See Thornapple

Daylily (40), *Hemerocallis lilio-asphodelus* L.  
 Yellow Asphodel Lily, emend. Hylander (*H. flava* L.)  
 Liriconfancie, Yellow Day Lily

— Red Asphodel Lily, *Hemerocallis fulva* L.  
 Orange Day Lily  
*Hemerocallis lilio-asphodelus* L. is a native of Eastern Asia, *H. fulva* is known only in cultivation. “. . . These Lilies, says Gerarde, do grow in my garden, and in the gardens of herbarists and lovers of fine and rare plants . . .” (12). Parkinson and Miller both note that while *H. fulva* sets no seed, and the flowers last for but a single day, *H. lilio-asphodelus* does set seed and the individual flowers last for more than one day. Miller further notes of the seeds of *H. lilio-asphodelus* that “. . . if sown in Autumn, the Plants will come up the following Spring, and these will flower in two Years; but if the Seeds are not sown till Spring, the plants will not come up till the year after. . . .” (30). We now know that *H. fulva* is a triploid, and hence sterile, and that it is not known in a wild condition — though allied diploids are found in China.

Dead Nettle (32), *Lamium purpureum* L.  
 Red or Purple Dead Nettle or Archangell.

—White Archangell *Lamium album* L.  
Native in Europe. In the time of Parkinson (1640) esteemed for medicinal uses.

Delphinium — See Lark's Spur

Dittany — See Fraxinella

Dianthus — See Clove-Gilliflower

Digitalis, Foxglove (21, 32) *Digitalis purpurea* L.  
Native in western Europe. Yields a powerful drug, poisonous in large doses. At this period used as a diuretic.

Dogtooth Violet (21, 32, 35) *Erythronium dens-canis* L.  
Native in central Europe. “. . . The sorts of Dens Caninus do grow in divers places; some in Italy on the *Euganean* Hills, others on the Apenine, and some about *Gratz*, the chiefe City of *Stiris*, and also about *Bayonne*, and in other places. We have had from *Virginia* a root sent unto us, that we might well judge, by the forme and colour thereof being dry, to be . . . the root of this, . . . which the naturall people hold not onely to be singular to procure lust, but hold it as a secret, loth to reveale it. . . .” (32).

Elecampane (22, 26) *Inula helenium* L.  
Probably native in Central Asia, but now widely naturalized in western Asia, Europe, North America and Japan. “. . . The root is esteemed a good pectoral, and a conserve of it is recommended in disorders of the breast and lungs, as good to promote expectoration. An infusion of it fresh, sweetened with honey, is said to be an excellent medicine in the whooping cough. A decoction of it, applied outwardly, is said to cure the itch. Bruised and macerated in urine, with balls of ashes and whortleberries [*Vaccinium* spp.], it dyes a blue colour. . . .” (31).

Emanies — See Anemone

English Daisy (32, 35) — See Daisy

Epimedium, Barrenwort (32) *Epimedium alpinum* L.  
Native in southern Europe. “. . . This rare and strange plant (says Gerarde) was sent me from the French King's herbarist, *Robinius*, dwelling in Paris, at the sign of the black head, in the street called *Du bout du Monde*. I planted it in my garden, but it was dried away with the extreme heat of the sun, which happened in the year 1590, since which time it bringeth seed to perfection. . . .” (31).  
“. . . The Roots if planted in a good Border, should be every Year reduced, so as to keep them within Bounds, otherwise it will spread its Roots and interfere with the neighboring Plants . . .” (30).

Feverfew (32, 35), *Chrysanthemum parthenium* (L.)  
 Fether-Few (26, 34) Bernh.

Native in Europe. “. . . It grows naturally in Lanes, and upon the Side of Banks, in many Parts of *England*, but is frequently cultivated in the Physic Gardens to supply the Markets, . . . the whole Plant has a strong unpleasant Odour. The Leaves and Flowers of this are used in Medicine, and are particularly appropriated to the female Sex, being of great Service in all cold flatulent Disorders of the Womb, and hysterick Affections, procuring the *Catamenia*, and expelling the Birth and Secundines. . . .” (30).

Four-o-clocks — See Marvel-of-Peru

Foxglove — See Digitalis

Fraxinella, Dittany (21, 32, 35) *Dictamnus albus* L.

Native from southern Europe to northern China. “. . . There are three Varieties of this Plant, one with a pale red Flower striped with purple, another with a white Flower, and one with shorter Spikes of Flowers; but as I have observed them to vary when propagated by Seeds, so I esteem them only seminal Varieties. . . . This is a very ornamental Plant for Gardens, and as it requires very little Culture, so deserves a Place in all good Gardens . . .” (30).

“. . . It is held to be profitable against the stings of Serpentes, against contagious and pestilent diseases, and to bring down the feminine courses, for the pains of the belly, and the stone, and in Epileptical diseases, and other cold pains of the brains: the root is the most effectual for all these, yet the seed is sometimes used. . . .” (32).

Fritillaria — See Chequered Lily and Crown Imperial

Geranium, Cranesbill (32) *Geranium sanguinum* L.

Native from southern Scandinavia to Portugal and Greece. “. . . Petals obcordate, very large, pale red, with deeper veins, hairy at the base. The whole plant frequently turns red or purple after flowering. . . . Flowering most parts of the Summer, and often introduced into gardens as an ornamental plant. . . .” (31).

—Long-Rooted Cranesbill *Geranium macrorrhizum* L.

Native from south-eastern France to Italy, Austria and the Balkans. “. . . The whole plant, when rubbed, emits an agreeable odour. . . . Cultivated in the Botanic Garden at Oxford in 1658 . . .” (31).

—Tuberous-rooted Cranesbill *Geranium tuberosum* L.

Native in southern Europe “. . . the root is tuberous and round like unto the root of the *Cyclamen* or ordinary sowerbread



almost, but smaller, and of a dark russet colour on the outside, and white within, which doth encrease underground, by certain strings running from the mother root into small round bulbes, like unto the roots of the earth chestnut . . ." (32).

—Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum* L.

Native throughout Europe and temperate Asia. Naturalized in the United States. ". . . the whole is beset with pellucid hairs. . . . It has a disagreeable rank smell when bruised . . . A decoction of Herb Robert has been known to give relief in calculous cases. It is considerably astringent, and is given to cattle when they make bloody water or have the bloody flux. . . ." (31).

Germander (16, 17) *Teucrium chamaedrys* L.

Native in southern and central Europe, the Near East, and Morocco. ". . . The Chamaedrys or Germander has been esteemed chiefly as a mild aperient and corroborant: and was recommended in uterine obstructions, intermitting fevers, rheumatism and gout. Of the last mentioned complaint the Emperor Charles the Fifth is said to have been cured, by a vinous decoction of it, with some other herbs, taken for sixty successive days. . . ." (31).

Gladiolus, Corn Flag (21, 32, 35) *Gladiolus* sp.

There are at least two "hardy" gladioli which have been cultivated since before the time of Gerarde (1596). They are native in southern and eastern Europe. They are probably not hardy in the United States north of Virginia.

—French Corne Flagge *Gladiolus communis* L.

In this the pedicels of the tubular flowers twist so that the florets form a single line of flowers one above the other.

—Italian Corne Flagge *Gladiolus communis* L.

This plant is similar, but the flowers flair open and are arranged in two ranks, one on each side of the rhachis.

—Corne Flagge of Constantinople *Gladiolus byzantinus* Miller

The flower has larger florets than the other two; brought into cultivation by 1629.

Globe Amaranth (32) *Gomphrena globosa* L.

Native in tropical Asia. ". . . It was cultivated in 1714 by the Dutchess of Beaufort; but was not common in the English gardens till 1725. It was raised first in Holland about 1670. ". . . The flowering heads are beautiful, and if gathered before they are too far advanced, will retain their beauty several years . . ." (31).

Grape Hyacinth, Faire Haird *Muscari comosus* (L.) Miller  
Iacinth (Gerarde), Great Purple Faire Haired  
Iacinth (Parkinson)

Native of western Europe and North Africa. “. . . The flower stalk rises about a foot (or eighteen inches) in height, round, upright, smooth, glaucous green. The lower half is naked, but the upper part has a loose raceme of flowers, frequently for a foot in length. The lower flowers are farther asunder, before they flower they are upright, but whilst they flower, and afterwards, they stand out horizontally, on pedicels half an inch in length; their colour is a yellowish green, with blue or purple at the end, these are fertile. The upper ones are smaller, barren, stand upright, form a corymb, and are blue or violet, as are also their long pedicels. . . . Gerarde, who cultivated it in 1596, calls it Faire haired Iacint; Parkinson, Great purple Faire haired Iacinth; . . . It is distinguished more by its singularity than its beauty, . . .” (31).

—Great Grape-flower *Muscari botryoides* (L.) Miller  
(Gerarde), Skie-Coloured Grape Flower (Parkinson)

Native in southern Europe. “. . . where it is once planted in a garden, it is not easily rooted out. . . . There are three varieties of this, one with blue, another with white, and a third with ash-coloured flowers . . . Parkinson enumerates three varieties the white, the blush-coloured and the branched: the first is frequently imported with other bulbs from Holland, the last seems to be a curious variety and was obtained, according to Clusius, from the white . . .” (31).

—Blew Grape Flower *Muscari racemosum* (L.) Miller

Native of the south of Europe, in corn fields. “. . . It was cultivated by Gerarde in 1596. He calls it Blew Grape-flower; and Parkinson, darke blew Grape-flower. . . . This is much more common in our gardens than the botryoides, and flowers in april and may. . . .” (31).

Ground Ivy, Ale-Hoof (22) *Nepeta hederacea* (L.) Trev.  
(*Glechoma hederacea*) (4)

Native from western Europe to Japan. Extensively naturalized in the eastern United States. “. . . It gradually expels plants which grow near it, and thus impoverishes pastures. The leaves were formerly thrown into the vat with ale to clarify it, and to give it a flavour. . . .” (31). “. . . Ground Ivie brused and put into the eares, taketh away the humming and noise of ringing sounds of the same, and is good for such as are harde of hearing. . . .” (27).

Hellebore, Black Helleborus or *Helleborus niger* L.  
Christmas Rose (1, 32, 35)

Called “the black flower at Christmas” by William Hughes in *The Flower Garden and Compleat Vineyard* (1683). Native in central and southern Europe. “. . . Most, if not all the Hellebores produce very powerful effects when used medicinally. . . . Although many writers consider this root as a perfectly innocent and safe medicine, yet we find several examples of its poisonous effects; it should, therefore be used with proper cau-

tion. It seems to have been principally from its purgative qualities that the ancients esteemed this root such a powerful remedy in maniacal disorders . . ." (31).

Hepatica, Liverwort (21, 32, 35) *Hepatica nobilis* Miller

Native in temperate Europe. ". . . These Plants are some of the greatest Beauties of the Spring; their Flowers are produced in February and March in great Plenty, before the green Leaves appear, and make a very beautiful Figure in the Borders of the Pleasure Garden, especially the double sorts, . . ." (30). ". . . The double kinde likewise hath been sent from Alphonsus Pantius out of Italy, as Clusius reporteth, and was also found in the Woods, near the Castle of Starnberg in Austria, the Lady Heusenstain's possession, as the same Clusius reporteth also . . ." (32).

Herb Robert — See Geranium

Hollyhock, Garden or *Althaea rosea* (L.) Cavanilles

French Mallow. (21, 22, 26, 32)

Native in China. ". . . The great tame Mallow which beareth the beyondsea or winter rose, hath great round rough leaves . . . The stalke is rounde, and groweth sixe or seven foote high or more: it beareth fayre great flowers of divers coloures, in figure lyke to the common Mallowe or Hocke: but a great deale bigger, sometimes single, sometimes double . . ." (27). ". . . The colours of their flowers being accidental, and the double flowers being only varieties which have risen from culture, I have not enumerated them here, but shall only mention the various colours which are commonly observed: these are white, pale, red, deep-red, blackish-red, purple, yellow and flesh colour. Besides these, I many years ago saw some plants with variegated flowers, in the garden of the late Lord Burlington in London, raised from seeds which came from China. . . ." (31).

Hyacinth, Jacinth, Blue- *Endymion nonscriptus* (L.) Garcke  
bell (21, 26, 35) (*Scilla nonscripta* (L.)

Common Hyacinth, Harebell Hoffmanssegg and Link)

Native in western Europe. ". . . It adorns our woods, coppices, and hedge-rows, with its flowers in the spring months . . ." (31).

—Garden Hyacinth

*Hyacinthus orientalis* L.

Native from Greece to Syria and Asia Minor. ". . . It is very abundant about Aleppo and Bagdat, where it flowers in February. Lepechin found it not only with purple, but with yellow flowers in Russia. With us it flowers in March and April; and was cultivated by Gerarde in 1596. Probably earlier, since neither he nor Parkinson speak of the Hyacinth as a flower then new in cultivation . . ." (31). ". . . the roots of Hyacinth boyled in wine and dronken, stoppeth the belly, provoketh urine, and helpeth much agaynst the venomous bitings of the field Spider . . ." (27).

- Iris (21, 34, 35, 40) Iris sp.
- Flag, "Blue and Varied" (35, 40) Iris *pumila* L.  
 Native from Central Europe to Asia Minor. Cultivated by Gerarde 1596. ". . . There are many varieties of this sort, with white, straw-coloured, pale blue, blush-coloured, yellow-variable. blue-variable, and other colours in the flowers, which are now in great measure neglected . . ." (31).
- Florentine Iris, Iris *germanica* L., var.  
 White Flower de Luce *florentina* (Ker.) Dykes  
 Cultivated by Gerarde in 1596. ". . . It resembles *I. germanica* very much, but differs in having the petals white and entire . . ." (31).
- Flower de Luce Iris *germanica* L.  
 "This Flower de luce . . . is most common in gardens . . ." (32).
- Great Turkie Flower de Luce, Iris *susiana* L.  
 Chalcedonian Iris, Mourning Iris  
 Probably native in Lebanon. ". . . It takes the name from Susa in Persia. Clusius informs us that this magnificent Iris was brought from Constantinople to Vienna and Holland in 1573. In 1596 it was cultivated by our Gerarde . . ." (31)
- Hungarian Iris Iris *sibirica* L.  
 The small variable Hungarian Iris of Clusius (32).
- Persian Iris Iris *persica* L.  
 Native in Asia Minor. ". . . Cultivated here in the time of Parkinson (1629), who remarks that it was then very rare, and seldome bore flowers . . . Like the Hyacinth and Narcissus it will blow within doors in a water-glass, but stronger in a small pot, of sand or sandy loam, and a few flowers will scent a whole apartment . . ." (31).
- Yellow Flag, Skeggs, Lugs Iris *pseudacorus* L.  
 Native in Europe, North Africa and Syria. "the root of this water Flagge is very astringent, cooling and drying thereby helping all Laskes and Fluxes, whether of Blood or Humors . . ." (33).
- Yellow Flower de Luce Iris *variegata* L.  
 Cultivated by Gerarde in 1596. Considered to be one of the parents of the *I. germanica* group. ". . . This yellow variable Flower de luce loseth his leaves in winter, contrary to all the former Flower de luces . . ." (32).
- Lark's Spur, Lark's heel, Delphinium *consolida* L.  
 Delphinium (21, 32, 35), Lark's Claw, Lark's Toes,  
 Wild or Corn Lark's Spur.  
 Native in Europe and western Asia. ". . . The expressed juice of the petals, with the addition of a little alum, makes a good blue ink . . ." (31).



—Upright or Garden Lark's Spur *Delphinium ajacis* L.  
 Native in Mediterranean region. “. . . The seed of the garden Larckes Spurre drunken is very good agaynst the stinging of Scorpions, and in deede his vertue is so great against their poysen, that the only herbe thrown before the Scorpions, doth cause them to be without force or power to do hurte, so that they may not move or sturre, until this herbe be taken from them . . .” (27).

Leucojum, Autumnal Snow-drop *Leucojum autumnale* L.  
 Native in the Mediterranean region.

—Summer Snow-drop, Great Late-flowering Bulbous Violet. *Leucojum aestivum* L.  
 Native in Central and Southern Europe.

Lily (26) *Lilium* sp.

—Common White Lily (32) *Lilium candidum* L.  
 Native from southern Europe to Southwest Asia. “. . . The water of the flowers distilled . . . is used . . . of divers women outwardly, for their faces, to cleanse the skin, and make it white and fresh . . .” (32).

—Martagon Imperiale (21, 32, 35) *Lilium martagon* L.  
 Native from southern Europe to Japan. Cultivated in 1596 by Gerarde as Martagon Imperiale.

—Spotted Martagon of Canada (32) *Lilium canadense* L.  
 Native from Quebec to Virginia. “. . . This, says Parkinson, was brought into France from Canada by the French colony [sic], and thence unto us, in 1629 . . . It is found in other parts of North America; for Catesby says it was sent to Mr. Collinson from Pennsylvania and flowered several years in his garden . . .” (31).

Lily-of-the-valley *Convallaria majalis* L.  
 Native through Europe and Asia. “. . . Camerarius setteth downe the manner of making an oyle of the flowers hereof, which he saith is very effectual to ease the paine of the Gout, and such like diseases, to be used outwardly, which is this; Having filled a glasse with the flowers and being well stopped, set it for a moneths space in an Ants hill, and after being dryaned clear, set it by to use . . .” (32).

Linaria — See Toad-flax

Lungwort (32), Cowslips of Jerusalem *Pulmonaria officinalis* L.

Native from Central and Northern Europe to the Caucasus. “. . . It is much commended of some, to be singular good for ulcered lungs, that are full of rotten matter . . .” (32).



Lupine (21, 32, 35) *Lupinus perennis* L.  
Native from Maine to Florida. “. . . It is native of Virginia and other parts of North America; and was cultivated in the botanic garden at Oxford in 1658 . . .” (31).

—White Lupine *Lupinus albus* L.  
Native in the Levant. “doth scoure and cleanse the skin from spots, morphew, blew marks, and other discolourings thereof, being used either in a decoction or ponther . . .” (32).

—Great Blue Lupine *Lupinus hirsutus* L.  
Cultivated by Parkinson in 1629. Native in southern Europe. “. . . The pods are large, almost an inch broad, and three inches long . . .” (31).

Mallow, French — See Hollyhock

Marigold (32, 35) Marygold, *Tagetes patula* L.  
French Marygold, *Flos Africanus*, *Flos Africanus Multiplex* (21, 35)

Native in Mexico. “Dodoneus . . . affirms that it grows spontaneously in Africa, and was first brought into Europe by the Emperor Charles V after his expedition against Tunis. But that was in the year 1535; and Fuchsius in 1542, figures the plant under the name of *Tagetes indica*: it has never been found in Africa. Hernandez mentions it in his history of Mexico; and the variety figured by Dillenius, which flowered in the Eltham garden in 1727, was produced from Mexican seeds . . . it was common with us in Gerarde’s time . . . 1597 . . .” (31).

—Aztec Marigold, African Marigold *Tagetes erecta* L.  
Native in Mexico. Cultivated by Gerarde in 1596. “. . . Parkinson remarks that the flower is of the very smell of new wax, or of an honie combe, and not of that poisonfull sent of the smaller kindes . . .” (31).

Marvel-of-Peru (21, 26, 32, 35) *Mirabilis jalapa* L.  
Native in tropical America. “. . . These . . . are very ornamental plants in the flower garden during the months of july, august, and september, . . . the flowers do not open till towards the evening whilst the weather continues warm, but in the moderate cool weather, when the sun is obscured, they continue open almost the whole day . . . It was cultivated here by Gerarde many years, as he says, before the publication of his Herbal in 1597 . . .” (31).

Meadow Rue, Feathered Columbine *Thalictrum flavum* L.  
(1, 32), Common Meadow Rue

Native in Europe and temperate Asia. “. . . A cataplasm made of the bruised leaves is a slight blister, and has been known to give relief in the Sciatica. The root dyes wool yellow; . . .” (31). The name “Feathered Columbine” is used now for the

*Thalictrum aquilegifolium* L., another European species. However it seems that this did not come into cultivation in England, at least, before 1731.

Monarda, Blue (40), *Monarda fistulosa* L.  
Purple Monarda, Wild Bergamot

Native from Quebec and Ontario to Florida and Texas.  
“. . . Cultivated in 1656 by Mr. John Tradescant, jun. . . .”  
(31).

Morning Glory — See Blew Bindweed

Mullein, Verbascum (21, 32, 35), *Verbascum thapsus* L.  
Great Mullein or Aaron's Rod

Native in most of Europe and western Asia, widely naturalized on dry soils, gravel banks, or pastures and the like in eastern North America. It was a common plant in fields around Boston by 1824. “. . . The leaves and whole herb are mucilaginous, and recommended as emollients both internally and externally. A pint of Cow's Milk with a handful of leaves, boiled in it to half a pint, sweetened with sugar, strained and taken at bed-time, is a pleasant emollient and nutritious medicine for allaying a cough, and more particularly for taking off the pain and irritation of the piles . . .” (31).

—Moth Mullein *Verbascum blattaria* L.  
Native in temperate Europe eastward to western and central Asia, also in North Africa.

Nasturtium, Indian Cress, Great Indian *Tropaeolum majus* L.  
Cress (21, 32, 35)

“. . . The flowers are frequently eaten in salads; they have a warm taste like the garden cress, and hence the plant has its common name of Nasturtium; they are likewise used for garnishing dishes. The seeds are pickled, and by some are preferred to most pickles for sauces under the false name of capers . . .”  
(31).

Nigella, Fennel Flower (21, 32, 35) *Nigella damascena* L.  
Native in southern Europe. “. . . It was cultivated here in 1570, as appears from Lobel . . .” (31).

Nonesuch — See Rose Campion

Pansy, Heart's Ease (3, 26, 32) *Viola tricolor* L.  
Native in northern and central Europe. “. . . Linnaeus remarks the black line which sometimes appear on the petals; and gave occasion to Milton's expression of 'Pansies streakt with jet' . . . It has ever been a favorite flower with the people . . .” (31).

Pelletory, Paritary (32, 35) *Parietaria officinalis* L.  
Native in eastern and central Europe. “. . . The dried herbe Paritary made up with honey into an electuarie, or the juice of

the herb, or the decoction thereof made up with Sugar or Hony, is a singular remedy for for any old continuall or dry cough. . . . (33).

Peony (21, 26, 32, 34), Male Peony *Paeonia mascula*  
Female Peony *P. officinalis* L. (L.) Miller

Native in southern Europe. "There are two principall kinds of Peonie, that is to say, the Male and the Female. Of the Male kind I have only known one sort, but of the Female a great many; . . . The Male his leaf is whole, without any particular division, notch or dent on the edge, . . . The Female of all sorts hath the leaves divided or cut on the edges . . ." (32).

Poppy, French Poppy, Field Poppy *Papaver rhoeas* L.  
(21, 26, 32, 35)

Native in Europe, Asia, and North Africa, occasionally found as an escape in eastern North America. ". . . There are several Varieties of this with double Flowers cultivated in Gardens; some of them have white Flowers, others have red Flowers bordered with white, and some have variegated Flowers; . . ." (30). The red double-flowered form was cultivated by Parkinson in 1629.

—White Poppy, Black Poppy, *Papaver somniferum* L.  
Opium Poppy

Native in Greece and sub-tropical Asia, occasionally escaped from cultivation in eastern North America. ". . . It is not unknown, I suppose to any, that Poppie procureth sleepe, for which cause it is wholly and only used, as I think: . . ." (32).

Primrose, Cowslip (21, 26), Bear's Ears *Primula vulgaris* Hudson  
(21, 32)

Native in Europe, Asia Minor, and North Africa. Flowering peduncle lacking or very short. ". . . I . . . call those only Primroses that carry but one flower on a stalk, be they single or double . . ." (32).

—Bear's Ears *Primula auricula* L.

Native in the Alps. ". . . From Gerarde's herbal it appears that the Auricula was cultivated in 1597 . . . to enumerate all the diversities of this plant would be almost endless; for every year produces vast quantities of new flowers . . ." (31).

—Cowslip, Paigle *Primula veris* L.

Native in Europe and temperate Asia. ". . . The fragrant flowers make a pleasant wine, approaching in flavour to the Muscadel wine of the South of France. . . ." (31).

Ranunculus (21, 32, 35), *Ranunculus asiaticus* L.  
Crowfoot (32, 35)

Native in southwestern Europe and southwestern Asia. ". . . Mr. Miller says it was originally brought from Persia; but

since it has been in Europe, many new varieties have been obtained from seeds . . ." (31). It was cultivated by Gerarde in 1696; Parkinson listed eight varieties in 1629.

—Grassy Crowfoot *Ranunculus gramineus* L.

“. . . Parkinson figures it with double flowers, but describes it with semi-double ones only . . . that with single flowers was cultivated by Gerarde in 1596 . . ." (31).

—Fair Maid of France, *Ranunculus aconitifolius* L.  
Aconite-leaved Crowfoot

Native in Central Europe, from Spain to Jugoslavia. “. . . The double-flowering variety has been obtained by seeds, and is preserved in many curious gardens for the beauty of its flowers. It is by some gardeners called Fair Maid of France . . . Gerarde in 1597 ‘it groweth in the gardens of Herbarists, and lovers of strange plants, whereof we have good plentie, . . .’” (31).

—Bulbous Crowfoot *Ranunculus bulbosus* L.

Native in Europe and Western Asia, naturalized throughout much of North America. “. . . The flowers are sometimes double . . . Like most Crowfoots it possesses the property of inflaming and blistering the skin; . . . According to Hoffmann, beggars make use of them to blister their skins with a view to exciting compassion . . .” (31).

—Yellow Batchelor's Buttons *Ranunculus acris* L.

The garden form is of apparently obscure origin. “. . . It is frequent in gardens with a double flower, among other herbaceous perennials, under the name of yellow Batchelor's Buttons . . .” (31).

Rocket, Dames Violet (32, 35) *Hesperis matronalis* L.

Native in Europe and in Western and Central Asia. “. . . The Garden Rocket with purple flowers was formerly in greater plenty in English gardens than at present, having been long neglected because the flowers were single, and made but little appearance: however, as they have a very grateful scent, the plant is worthy of a place in every good garden . . . Gerarde in 1597 speaks of it as being then sown in gardens for the beauty of the flowers. And Johnson adds (1633) that by the industry of some of our florists, within two or three years hath been brought unto our knowledge a very beautiful kind of these Dames Violets, having very fair double white flowers. . . .” (31).

Rose Campion, Maltese Cross *Lychnis chalconica* L.  
(21, 32, 35) Nonesuch, Flower of Constantinople,  
Flower of Bristow, Flower of Bristol.

Native in Russia. “. . . Cultivated in 1596 by Gerarde. In his time it was common in almost every garden; but he does not mention any of the varieties. Parkinson in 1629 and Johnson in 1633 have the varieties; but the latter says that ‘the white

and blush single and the double one are not to be found but in the gardens of our prime Florists' . . ." (31).

Scabiosa, Sweet Scabious (35) *Scabiosa atropurpurea* L.

Native in Southern Europe. ". . . The sorts of Scabious being many, yeeld not flowers of beauty or respect, fit to be cherished in our garden of delight; and therefore I leave them to the Fields and Woods, there to abide. I have only two or three strangers to bring to your acquaintance, which are worthy this place . . ." (32).

Sea Holly (32) *Eryngium maritimum* L.

Native on the coasts of Europe from the Baltic to the Black Sea. ". . . By old English writers it is called Sea Holly, Sea Holme, and Sea Hilver. . . ." (31).

Sensitive Plant (35) *Mimosa pudica* L.

Native in tropical America. ". . . Parkinson calls it Mimick, Mocking or Thorny Sensitive Plant or shrub, and says that he saw a living plant of it in a pot at Chelsey in Sir John Davers garden, where divers seeds being sown about the middle of May 1638 and 1639, some of them sprang up to be near half a foot high. . . ." (31).

Snapdragons (21, 32) *Antirrhinum majus* L.

Native in the Mediterranean region. ". . . There is some diversity in the Snapdragons, some being of a larger, and others of a lesser stature and bigness; and of the larger, some of one, and some of another colour . . ." (32).

Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L.  
Ornithogallum (32, 35)

Native in the Mediterranean region. Naturalized in eastern North America from Newfoundland to Nebraska southward to North Carolina and Mississippi. ". . . The ordinary Star of Bethlehem is so common, and well known in all countries and places, that it is almost needless to describe it. . . ." (32).

Stock-Gilliflower, Wall- *Matthiola incana* (L.) Robert Brown  
flower (21, 26, 34, 35)

Native in southern Europe, Asia Minor, and North Africa. ". . . The Stock-Gilliflower is of very long standing in the English Gardens. Johnson [1633] gives a figure of the double stock, which was not in Gerarde's original work, and observes that many and pretty varieties of it were kept in the garden of his kind friend Master Ralph Tuggey at Westminster: we may conclude, therefore that double Stocks [Brompton Stocks] were not known in Gerarde's time (1596) . . ." (31).

Strawflowers, Everlastings (32) *Helichrysum stoechas* (L.)  
DeCandolle

Native in southern Europe ". . . the whole Plant is very woolly, the Flowers terminate the Stalks, in a compound Corym-





bus; . . . If these are gathered before the Flowers are much opened, the Heads will continue in Beauty many years, especially if they are kept from the Air and Dust . . ." (30).

—American Everlasting, *Anaphalis margaritacea* (L.)  
Cudweed (31) Bentham

Native in North America. ". . . A decoction of the flowers and stalks is used in America, to foment the limbs, for pains and bruises . . ." (31).

Sunflower (21) *Helianthus annuus* L.

Native in Western North America. ". . . sometimes the heads of the Sun-flower are dressed, and eaten as Hartichokes are, and are accounted of some to be good meat, but they are too strong for my taste . . ." (32).

Sweet John — See Armeria

Sweet Peas, Perennial (35) *Lathyrus latifolius* L.

Native in southern Europe. ". . . It is a showy plant for shrubberies, wilderness quarters, arbours, and trellis work; but too large and rampant for the borders of the common flower garden . . ." (31).

Sweet William — See Armeria

Thornapple (32), Jimson Weed *Datura stramonium* L.

Native in tropical Asia, widely naturalized in North America. ". . . That it is a native of America . . . we have the most undoubted proofs, . . . Kalm says that it grows about the villages and that this and the Phytolacca are the worst there . . ." (31).

Toad Flax, Wild Flax (35) *Linaria vulgaris* Miller

Europe and western Asia, naturalized in the United States. ". . . In Worcestershire it is called Butter and Eggs. Gerarde names it Wild Flaxe, Tode Flaxe, and Flaxweede. . . . The juice mixed with milk, is a poison to flies . . ." (31).

Tomato (21, 32, 35) *Lycopersicum esculentum* Miller

Native in Peru and Ecuador ". . . In the hot countries where they naturally grow, they are much eaten of the people, to cool and quench the heat and thirst of their hot stomachs . . . we only have them for curiosity in our gardens, and for the amorous aspect or beauty of the fruit . . ." (32).

Tulips (21, 32, 35), *Tulipa gesneriana* L.  
"Doubles and Singles" *Tulipa clusiana* DeCandolle

Native in Asia Minor. ". . . Conrad Gesner first made the eastern Tulip known by a description and figures . . . he tells us that he first saw it in the beginning of april 1559 at Augsburg, in the garden of John Henry Harwart. . . . Balbinus asserts that Busbequius brought the first Tulip roots to Prague, whence they were spread all over Germany . . . the Tulip

was cultivated in England by Mr. James Garret, in 1577 . . .” (31). “Broken” types were commonly requested. These, it will be recalled, are the result of a virus infection.

Valerian (26, 19), Official or *Valeriana officinalis* L.  
Great Wild Valerian

Native in temperate Europe and Asia. “. . . It is well known that cats are much delighted with the roots. Dr. Stokes informs us that rats are equally fond of them, and that rat-catchers employ them to draw the rats together . . .” (31).

—Red Valerian *Kentranthus ruber* (L.) DeCandolle

Native in Central and Southern Europe, North Africa and Asia Minor. “Gerarde says it grew plentifully in his garden, being a great ornament to the same, and not common in England. Parkinson, that it grows in our gardens chiefly, for we know not the natural place of it . . .” (31).

Violets (17, 18), Sweet Violets *Viola odorata* L.

Native in most of Europe, Asia Minor and North Africa. “. . . The Garden Violets (for the wild I leave to their owne place) are so well known unto all, that either keep a garden, or have but once come into it, that I shall (I think) but lose labour and time to describe that which is so common . . .” (32). “. . . The flowers of violets, taken in the quantity of a dram or two, act as a mild laxative . . . The syrup is very useful in chemistry, to detect an acid or an alkali; the former changing the blue colour to a red, and the latter to a green . . .” (31).

Wallflowers (26, 35), Keiri *Cheiranthus cheiri* L.

Probably native in the Eastern Mediterranean region. “. . . the common Wall-flower . . . is common on old walls and buildings in many parts of England. It is one of the few flowers which have been cultivated for their fragrancy time immemorial, in our gardens . . .” (31).

Yarrow (39) *Achillea millefolium* L.

Native in Europe and Western Asia. Naturalized in North America. Common in fields and pastures around Boston by 1824. “. . . The inhabitants of Dalekarlia mix it with their ale, instead of hops, in order to increase the inebriating quality of the liquor . . . an ointment is made of it for the piles and it is reckoned good against the scab in sheep . . .” (31).

Yucca (32) *Yucca gloriosa* L.

Native along the coast from North Carolina to Florida. “. . . First cultivated in Europe by John Gerarde, who had it from the West Indies, ‘by a servant of a learned and skilful Apothecare of Excester, named Master Thomas Edwards’. Parkinson adds, that Gerarde kept it to his death, but that it perished with him who got it from his widow, intending to send it to his country house. Gerarde sent it to Robin at Paris, and Vespasian the son of old Robin sent it to Master John de Franqueville, which plant was flourishing in Parkinson’s Garden when he published his *Paradisus* in 1629 . . .” (31).



## II Herbs, Aromatic, Culinary, and Medicinal, before 1700

- Alkanet, Bugloss (32) *Anchusa sempervirens* L.  
Native in southern Europe. Cultivated in Britain for many years.
- Angelica (26, 32) *Angelica archangelica* L.  
Native in Europe and Asia. Cultivated in Britain in 1568.
- Anise (22, 26) *Pimpinella anisum* L.  
Native from Greece to Egypt. Cultivated in Britain in 1551.
- Basil (21, 32, 35) *Ocimum basilicum* L.  
Native in the Old World tropics. Cultivated in Britain in 1596.
- Balm, Baum (32) *Melissa officinalis* L.  
Native in the Mediterranean region. Cultivated in Britain by 1596.
- Bee-flower (32) *Ophrys apifera* Hudson  
Native in Britain. Collected, but probably not cultivated, as a source of Salep.
- Borage (26, 32) *Borago officinalis* L.  
Native in Europe and North Africa. Long cultivated in Britain.
- Burnett (22, 32) *Sanguisorba officinalis* L.  
Native in Europe and Asia. Both long used in Britain.
- Caraway (32) *Carum carvi* L.  
Native in Europe. Long cultivated.
- Catnip, Catmint (32) *Nepeta cataria* L.  
Native in Europe and west and central Asia. Long cultivated.
- Chamomile (26, 32) *Anthemis nobilis* L.  
Native in western Europe, North Africa and the Azores. Long cultivated.
- Chervil (22, 32) *Anthriscus cerefolium* (L.) Hoffman  
Native in eastern Europe, and southern and central Asia. Cultivated in Britain in 1597.
- Chives, Cives, Chibbals (26) *Allium schoenoprasium* L.  
Native in Europe and Asia. Cultivated in Britain in 1597.
- Clary (22, 26) *Salvia sclarea* L.  
Native in southern Europe. Cultivated in Britain in 1562.

- Comfrey (22) *Symphytum officinale* L.  
Native in Europe and Asia. Long cultivated.
- Coriander (22, 26, 34) *Coriandrum sativum* L.  
Probably native in the eastern Mediterranean region. Long cultivated.
- Castmary, Bibleleaf (32) *Chrysanthemum balsamita* L.  
Native in western Asia. Long cultivated.
- Cress (32) *Lepidium sativum* L.  
Native in western Asia. Long cultivated.
- Dill (26, 32) *Anethum graveolens* L.  
Native in Europe. Cultivated in Britain in 1597.
- Dock (32), Patience Dock, Rhubarb *Rumex patientia* L.  
Native in Europe, western Asia and North Africa. Cultivated in Britain in 1597.
- Fennel (26, 32) *Foeniculum vulgare* Miller  
Native in the Mediterranean region. Long cultivated.
- Flax (39) *Linum usitatissimum* L.  
Origin unknown. Long cultivated.
- Houseleek (4) Probably *Sempervivum tectorum* L.  
Origin unknown. Naturalized all over Europe. Long cultivated.
- Hyssop, Isop (32, 34, 35) *Hyssopus officinalis* L.  
Native in southern Europe and western Asia. Cultivated in Britain in 1596.
- Lavender (21, 22, 26, 32, 34, 35) *Lavandula officinalis* Chaix  
Native in the Mediterranean region. Cultivated in Britain in 1568.
- Lovage (26) *Levisticum officinale* K. Koch  
Native in southern Europe. Cultivated in Britain in 1596.
- Licorice, Liquorice (26, 32, 39) *Glycyrrhiza glabra* L.  
Native in the Mediterranean region. Cultivated in Britain in 1558.
- Madder (39) *Rubia tinctorum* L.  
Native in the Mediterranean region. Cultivated in Britain in 1597.
- Marjoram, Sweet (21, 32, 35, 39) *Majorana hortensis* Moench  
Native in Europe. Long cultivated.
- Mints, Garden Mints (26, 32, 38)  
Native in Europe. Long cultivated.

- — Corn Mint *Mentha arvensis* L.
- — Horse Mint *Mentha longifolia* Hudson  
(*M. sylvestris* L.)
- — Pennyroyal (22, 26, 32, 35, 39) *Mentha pulegium* L.
- — Peppermint *Mentha piperata* L.
- — Spearmint (22, 32) *Mentha spicata* L.  
(*M. viridis* L.)
- Mustard (32) *Brassica nigra* (L.) K. Koch  
Naturalized throughout south and central Europe. Long cultivated.
- Parsley (26, 32) *Petroselinum crispum* (Miller) Nymann  
var. *latifolium* (Miller) Airy-Shaw  
Native in southern Europe. Long cultivated.
- Purslane (22, 32, 34, 39) *Portulaca oleracea* L.  
A cosmopolitan weed of warm climate. Cultivated in Britain in 1562.
- Rhubarb (32) *Rheum rhaponticum* L.  
Native in Siberia. Cultivated in Britain in 1629.
- Rosemary (21, 22, 26, 32, 34, 35) *Rosmarinus officinalis* L.  
Native in southern Europe. Long cultivated.
- Rue (26, 32) *Ruta graveolens* L.  
Native in southern Europe. Long cultivated.
- Saffron (26, 39) *Crocus sativus* L.  
Probably native in Asia Minor. Long cultivated.
- Sage (21, 22, 26, 32, 34, 35) *Salvia officinalis* L.  
Native in the Mediterranean region. Cultivated in Britain in 1597.
- Santolina, Lavender Cotton (22, 32) *Santolina chamaecyparissus* L.  
Native in the Mediterranean region. Cultivated in Britain in 1596.
- Savory, Summer (26) *Satureja hortensis* L.
- — Savory, Winter *S. montana* L.  
Native of Europe. Cultivated in Britain in 1562.
- Skirret (26, 32) *Sium sisarum* L.  
Native in eastern Asia. Cultivated in Britain in 1597.

- Sorrel (22, 39) *Rumex acetosa* L.  
Native in the North Temperate Zone. Long used.
- Southernwood (21, 22, 26) *Artemisia abrotanum* L.  
Native in Europe. Cultivated in Britain in 1596.
- Sweet Cicely (26) *Myrrhis odorata* (L.)  
Scopoli  
Native in Europe. Cultivated in Britain in 1597.
- Tansy (22, 26, 32) *Tanacetum vulgare* L.  
Native in Europe and Asia. Long cultivated.
- Tarragon (32) *Artemisia dracunculus* L.  
Native in Europe. Cultivated in Britain in 1596.
- Thyme, Time (22, 26, 32) *Thymus serpyllum* L.  
Native in northern Europe. Long cultivated.
- Garden Thyme *Thymus vulgaris* L.  
Native in southern Europe. Cultivated in Britain in 1596.
- Tobacco (32) *Nicotiana tabacum* L.  
*N. rustica* L.  
Native in tropical America. Introduced to Britain by 1570.
- Woad (39) *Isatis tinctoria* L.  
Native in central and southern Europe. Cultivated since pre-historic time.
- Yarrow (39) *Achillea millefolium* L.  
Native in Europe and western Asia. Long cultivated.



### III Vegetables and Field Crops Before 1700

Artichoke (5, 26, 32, 34) *Cynaria scolymus* L.

“. . . In some parts it is eaten raw in its wild state, by the common people, and surely, must be a most wretched food. It is said to dye a good yellow: and the flowers are used instead of rennet to turn milk for cheese . . . We learn from Turner that the Artichoke was certainly cultivated in England in 1551. We probably had it sooner.” (31).

Artichoke, Jerusalem (32) *Helianthus tuberosus* L.

Cultivated in England at least by 1617. “. . . We in England, from some ignorant and idle head, have called them Artichokes of Jerusalem, only because the root, being boiled, is in taste like the bottom of an artichoke head; the Franks brought them first from Canada into these parts . . . [they] . . . are by reason of their great increasing, grown to be so common here with us at London, that even the most vulgar begin to despise them, where as when they were first received among us, they were dainties for a queen . . .” (32).

Asparagus, Sperage (22, 32, 39) *Asparagus officinalis* L.

“. . . The first shoots or heads of Asparagus are a Sallet of much esteem with all sorts of persons, as any other whatsoever, being boiled tender, and eaten with butter, vinegar, and pepper, oyl and vinegar, or as every ones manner doth please; and are almost wholly spent for the pleasure of the palate. It is specially good to provoke urine, and for those that are troubled with stone or gravel in the veins or kidneys, because it doth a little open and cleanse those end parts . . .” (32).

Barley (22, 39) *Hordeum vulgare* L.

“. . . The ancients fed their horses with barley, as we do with oats. It was eaten also in bread by the lower sort of people; and the Gladiators were called *Hordearei*, from their feeding on this grain . . .” (31).

Beans, French or Kidney Beans, *Phaseolus vulgaris* L.  
(5, 22, 23, 24, 34, 39)

Cultivated in England in the time of Gerarde 1596. “. . . The Garden Beans serve (as I said before) more for the use of the poor than of the rich. I shall therefore only shew you the order the poor take with them, . . . They are only boyled in fair water and a little salt, and afterwards stewed with some butter, a little vinegar and pepper being put into them, and so eaten . . . The Kidney Beans boyled in water, husk and all, onely the ends cut off, and the string taken away, and stewed with butter, are esteemed more savory meat to many mens palates, than the former, and are a dish more often times at rich mens Tables than at the poor.” (32).



## —Beans, Scarlet

*Phaseolus coccineus* L.

Cultivated in 1633 by John Tradescent. “. . . The Scarlet Beane riseth up with sundry branches twining about stakes that are set for it to runne thereon, still turning contrary to the Sunne, having three leaves on a foote stalke, . . . the flowers are for fashion like unto the rest, but are many more set together, and of a most orient scarlet color: the Beanes are larger than the ordinary kinde, and of a deepe purple turning to be blacke when is ripe and drie; . . .” (33).

## Beets (22, 32)

*Beta vulgaris* L.

“. . . The roots of the Roman red Beet being boyled, are eaten of divers while they are hot with a little oyle and vinegar, and is accounted a delicate sallet for the winter; and being cold they are so used and eaten likewise. . . .” (32).

## Buckwheat (23)

*Fagopyrum esculentum* Moench

“. . . it is now generally sowed in most of these Northerne Countries, where for the use and profit is made of it many fields are sowed there with, . . . and will not refuse to grow in an hungry ground, but is held generally to be as good as a dunging to the ground where on it is sowed, the straw thereof also being turned in thereto . . .” (33).

## Cabbage (5, 26, 32, 39)

*Brassica oleracea* L. var.*capitata* L.

“. . . They are most usually boyled in poudered beef broth until they be tender, and then eaten with much fat put among them . . . In the cold Countries of Russia and Muscovia, they powder up a number of Cabbages, which serve them, especially the poorer sort, for their most Ordinary food in winter; and although they stink most grievously, yet to them they are accounted good meat . . .” (32). “. . . The Savoy Cabbage, one is of a deeper green coloured-leaf, and curled when it is to be gathered . . .” (32).

## Carrot (5, 22, 32, 34, 39)

*Daucus carota* L.

“. . . The carrot hath many winged leaves . . . of a deep green colour, some where of in autumn will turn to be of a fine red or purple (the beauty whereof allureth many Gentlewomen oftentimes to gather the leaves, and stick them in their hats or heads, or pin them on their arms instead of feathers . . .)” (32).

## Cauliflower (34), Cole-flower

*Brassica oleracea* L. var.*botrytis* L.

“. . . The Cole-flower is a kind of Cole-wort, whose leaves are large, and like the cabbage leaves, but somewhat smaller, and indented about the edges, in the middle whereof, sometimes in the beginning of Autumn, and sometimes much sooner, there appeareth a hard head of whitish yellow tufts of flowers, closely thrust together, but never open, nor spreading much with us, which then is fittest to be used, . . . this hath a much

pleasanter taste than either the Cole-wort, or cabbage of any kind, and is therefore of the more regard and respect at good mens tables" (32).

Corn (5, 39) *Triticum* sp.

One of the most confusing common names in English is "corn". In Britain, and in colonial times in America, the name was a general term for Field grains, most generally wheat. *Zea maize* in the time of Parkinson was Indian or Turkie Wheat, or Maiz.

Cucumber, "Cowcumpers" *Cucumis sativus* L.  
(5, 21, 22, 32, 34, 39)

Cultivated in the time of Gerarde, 1566. ". . . Some used to cast a little salt on their sliced Cowcumpers, and let them stand half an hour or more in a dish, and then powr away the water that cometh from them by the salt, and after put vinegar, oyl, etc. thereon, as every one liketh . . ." (32).

Dandelion (22) *Taraxacum officinale* Weber

". . . There are four or five Species of this Genus, which grow naturally in the Fields, so are not cultivated in Gardens; but some People in the Spring gather the Roots out of the Fields, and blanch them in their Gardens for a Sallad Herb; however, as they are not cultivated, I shall forbear saying any Thing more of them, than that they are very bad Weeds both in Gardens and Fields, so should be rooted out before their Seeds are ripe, . . ." (30). ". . . Early in the spring, whilst the leaves are hardly unfolded, they are no bad ingredients in salads. The French eat the roots, and the leaves blanched, with bread and butter. Its diuretic effects have given it a vulgar name, not only in England, but other European nations. . . ." (31). ". . . it wonderfully openeth the uritoric parts, causing abundance of urine, not only in children whose meseraical veins are not sufficiently strong to containe the quantitie of urine drawne in the night, but that then without restraint or keeping it backe they water their beds, but in those of old age also upon the stopping or yeelding small quantitie of urine, . . ." (33).\*

Endive (5, 26, 32) *Cichorium endivia* L.

Cultivated in 1562. ". . . Endive being whited . . . usually being buried a while in sand, . . . is much used in winter as a sallat herb, with great delight; . . ." (32).

\* It is at least of interest to realize the bed-wetting was a problem in the time of the Pilgrims! It is also amusing to contemplate the reticence of botanical writers. I was curious about the "vulgar name", but found floras in English silent on the subject of other common names for Dandelion though Fernald does record the French-Canadian "Pissenlit". In a Dutch compendium of common names for plants in European languages I found that it was (or is) "Piss i' bed", or "Piss th' Bed". I was even more amused to find that our Horticultural Secretary, Mrs. Walsh, could confirm that her father, who was born in Scotland, had used this name when she was a child.

- Succory, Chicory (32). *Cichorium intybus* L.  
 “. . . Although Succorie be somewhat more bitter in taste than the Endives, yet it is often times, and of many eaten green, but more usually being buried a while in sand, that it may grow white, which causeth it to lose both some part of the bitterness, or also to the more tender in the eating; . . .” (32).
- Garlic (5, 32, 34) *Allium sativum* L.  
 “. . . It being well boyled in salt broth, is often eaten of them that have strong stomachs, but will not brook in a weak and tender stomach . . .” (32).
- Gourds (35) see also Melon, *Cucurbita lagenaria* L.  
 Pumpkin, and Squash *Lagenaria vulgaris* Ser.  
 “. . . fruit shaped like a bottle, with a large roundish belly and a neck, very smooth, when ripe of a pale yellow colour, some near six feet long, and eighteen inches round; the rind becomes hard, and being dried, contains water . . . The Arabians call the bottle Gourd *Charrah*. The poor people eat it boiled, with vinegar; or fill the shell with rice and meat, and thus making a kind of pudding of it. . . .” (31).
- Hemp (39) *Cannabis sativa* L.  
 “The Manured Hempe (which is of so great use, both for linnen cloath and cordage) is as I sayd of two sorts, male and female . . . to shew you the manner of steeping, drying, beating, and clensing hereof, to be made into cloth or cordage, is not my purpose or pertenant for this work; besides that, it would take up too much roome and time; it is familiarly known to every country housewife almost . . .” (33).
- Hops (34, 39) *Humulus lupulus* L.  
 “The young shoots are eaten early in the spring as asparagus, . . . The herb will dye wool yellow. From the stalks a strong cloth is made in Sweden . . .” (31). “. . . The ale which our forefathers were accustomed onely to drinke, being a kinde of thicker drinke than beere (caused a stranger to say of it . . . there is no drinke thicker that is drunke, there is no Urine cleerer that is made from it, it must needes be therefore that it leaveth much behind it in the belly) is now almost quite left off to be made, the use of Hoppes to be put therein, altering the quality thereof, to be much more healthfull, or rather physicall, to preserve the body from the repletion of grosse humors, which the Ale engendered . . .” (33).
- Indian or Turkie Corne, Maize (33). *Zea mays* L.  
 Cultivated in England in 1562. “. . . is cultivated in North America and Germany . . . The most common colour is a yellowish white, but there are some with deep yellow, others with purple, and some with blue grains; in Italy, Germany, and North America it is the food of the poor inhabitants. The Corn is ground to flour, and the poorest sort of people in America . . . make their bread of this flour; . . . this grain seldom



agrees with those who have not been accustomed to eat it; however, in times of scarcity of other grain, this would be a better substitute for the poor than Bean flour . . ." (31).

Leeks (26, 32, 35)

*Allium porrum* L.

Cultivated by Gerarde in 1596. ". . . The old world, as we find in Scripture, in the time of the children of *Israel's* being in Egypt, and no doubt long before, fed much upon Leeks, Onions and Garlick boyled with flesh; and the antiquity of the Gentiles relate the same manner of feeding on them, to be in all countries the like, which howsoever our dainty age now refuseth wholly in all sorts except the poorest; . . ." (32).

Lettuce (5, 21, 32, 34)

*Lactuca sativa* L.

Mentioned by Turner in 1562. ". . . All sorts of Lettice are spent in Sallets, with oyl and vinegar, or as everyone please, for the most part, while they are fresh and green, or whited, as is declared in some of the sortes before, to cause them to eat the more delicate and tender. They are also boyled, to serve for many sorts of dishes of meat, as the Cooks know best . . ." (32).

Melon (5, 24) Citrall or

*Citrullus lanatus*

Turkie Melon, Watermelon

(Thunberg) Mansfield

Cultivated in 1597 by Gerarde. ". . . This fruit should be eaten by Europeans with great caution; when taken in the heat of the day, whilst the body is warm, colics and other bad consequences often insue; and it is well known that persons are much troubled with worms, at the time this fruit is in season . . ." (31).

—Musk Melon (22, 32, 34, 39)

*Cucumis melo* L.

"They have been formerly only eaten by great personages, because the fruit was not only delicate but rare; and therefore divers were brought from *France*, and since were nursed up by the Kings or Noblemens Gardiners only, to serve for their Masters delight; but now divers others that have skill and conveniency of ground for them, do plant them and make them more common" (32).

Oats (22, 39)

*Avena sativa* L.

"The meal of this grain makes tolerable good bread, and is the common food of the country people in the north [of Britain]. In the south it is esteemed for pottage, and other messes, and in some places they make beer with it." (31).

Onion (5, 15, 26, 34, 39)

*Allium cepa* L.

". . . Onions are used many wayes, as sliced and put into pottage, or boyled and peeled and laid in dishes for sallets at supper, or sliced and put into water, for a sawce for Mutton or Oysters, or into meat roasted being stuffed with Parsley, and so many ways that I cannot recount them, . . ." (32).



Parsley (5, 22, 26, 32, 39) *Petroselinum crispum* (Miller)  
Nym.

"Parsley is much used in all sorts of meats, being boyled, roasted, fried, stewed, and being green, it serveth to lay upon sundry meats, as also to draw meat withall . . ." (32).

Parsnip (5, 22, 32, 34) *Pastinaca sativa* L.

"The Parsnep root is a great nourisher, and is much more used in this time of *Lent*, being boyled and stewed with butter, than in any other time of the year; yet it is very good all the winter long. . . ." (32).

Peas (5, 22, 32, 34, 39) *Pisum sativum* L.

"Pease of all or the most of these sorts, are either used when they are green, and be a dish of meat for the table of the rich as well as the poor, yet every one observing his time, and the kind: the fairest, sweetest, youngest, and earliest, for the better sort, the later and meaner kind for the meaner, who do not give the dearest price: or Being dry, they serve to boyl into a kind of broth or pottage, wherein many do put Tyme, Mints, Savory, or some other such hot herbs, to give it the better rellish, and is much used in Town and Country in the *Lent* time . . ." (32).

Pumpkins (5, 32, 39) Pumpions *Cucurbita pepo* L.

Cultivated before 1570 according to L'Obel. ". . . They use likewise to take out the inner watery substance with the seeds, and fill up the place with Pippins [apples], and having laid on the cover which they cut off from the top, to take out the pulp, they bake them together, and the poor of the City, as well as of the Country people, do eat thereof as of a dainty dish . . ." (32).

Potato (5, 32, 39) *Solanum tuberosum* L.

These and the sweet potato *Ipomoea batatas* are much confused in early accounts, however they seem to have been cultivated in Virginia in 1609. They are said to have been introduced into Ireland either in 1565 by Hawkins or 1584 by Sir Walter Raleigh. Gerarde had the potato in his garden in London in 1597. ". . . Potatoes are said to have been introduced into New England by a colony of Presbyterian Irish who settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1719, but cultivation did not become general for many years . . ." (20).

Radish (5, 22, 32, 34, 39) *Raphanus sativus* L.

"Raddishes do serve usually as a stimulum before meat, giving an appetite there unto; the poor eat them alone with bread and salt . . ." (32).

Rampion (32) *Campanula rapunculus* L.

Cultivated by Gerarde in 1596. Native in Europe from the Netherlands southwards. ". . . The fleshy roots are eatable, and are much cultivated in France for salads. Some years past it was cultivated in English gardens for the same purpose, but





is now generally neglected . . . The roots are eaten not only raw in salads, but boiled like Asparagus. They were boiled tender, and eaten cold with vinegar and pepper in the time of Parkinson . . ." (31).

Rye (22, 39) *Secale cereale* L.

"Rye is of a more clammy substance than Wheate, and neither is digested so quickly, nor nourished so well, yet is accounted to be next in goodnesse unto Wheate, especially if the corne [grain] be sweet and good, and the bread well fermented and baked, . . ." (33).

Spinach (5, 32) Spinage *Spinacia oleracea* L.

"Spinage is an herb fit for sallets, and for divers other purposes for the table only; for it is not known to be used physically at all. . . ." (32).

Squash (39), Summer Squash *Cucurbita pepo* L. var.  
*melopepa* (L.) Alef.

"The word "squash" seems to have been derived from the American aborigines and in particular from those tribes occupying the northeastern Atlantic Coast . . . The distinctions between the various forms of cucurbits seem to have been kept in mind by the vernacular writers, who did not use the words pompion [pumpkin] and gourd, as synonyms . . . The word "squash" in its early use, we may conclude, applied to those varieties of cucurbits which furnish a summer vegetable and was carefully distinguished from the pumpkin . . . At the present time, the word squash is used only in America, gourds, pumpkins, and marrows being the equivalent English names, and the American use of the word is so confusing that it can only be defined as applying to those varieties of cucurbits which are grown in gardens for table use; the word pumpkin applies to those varieties grown in fields for stock purposes; and the word gourd to those ornamental forms with a woody rind and bitter flesh, or to the Lagenaria . . ." (20).

Succory, See Endive

Turnip (22, 26, 32, 39) *Brassica rapa* L.

"Being boyled in salt broth, they all of them eat most kindly, and by reason of their sweetness are much esteemed, and often seen as a dish at good men's tables: but the greater quantity of them are spent at poor men's feasts. . . ." (32). Turnips are said to have been introduced into England from Holland in 1550. They were reported to be in cultivation in Massachusetts in 1629.

Wheat (22, 39) *Triticum aestivum* L.

Wheat was an unimportant grain in England as late as the reign of the first Elizabeth. It was ordered, from England, by the Plymouth Colony in 1629. By that time it seems to have been widely grown in England in many varieties.



## IV Shrubs, Trees and Vines Before 1700

Althea, Shrub Mallow (22, 35)

*Hibiscus syriacus* L.*Hibiscus mutabilis* L.

Parkinson illustrates (but does not discuss) an *Althea frutex* which seems to be *Hibiscus syriacus*. His *Althea arborescens Provincialis* seems to be *Hibiscus mutabilis* and his *Althea frutex flore albo vel purpureo* seems to be a mixture of the two species.

Arbor-Judae (35), Judas Tree (25, 43), Sallad Tree (23)

*Cercis siliquastrum* L.possibly also *Cercis canadensis* L.

“. . . The wood of the Tree is very beautifully veined with black and green, and takes a fine polish . . .” (30). Miller, in 1759, says of *C. siliquastrum*, “. . . The pods are gathered and used with other raw vegetables by the Greeks and Turks in salads, to which they give an agreeable odor and taste. The flowers are also made into fritters with batter and the flower-buds are pickled in vinegar” (20). Of *Cercis canadensis* Sturtevant says “. . . The French Canadians use the flowers in salads and pickles . . .”

Arborvitae (21, 23, 32, 35)

*Thuja occidentalis* L.

“Being reckoned the most durable wood in Canada, inclosures of all kinds are scarcely made with any other wood; especially the posts which are driven into the ground. The palisades round the forts are made of this wood . . . Clusius says that he first saw this tree in the Royal Garden at Fontainebleau, whither it was sent from Canada as a present to Francis the First . . .” (31).

Bayberry, Wax Myrtle (23, 43, 4)

*Myrica cerifera* L.*Myrica pensylvanica* Loisel.

Newfoundland to North Carolina. *Myrica cerifera* is found from Delaware to Florida and *M. pensylvanica* from Newfoundland to North Carolina. “. . . Candles of this kind do not easily bend or melt in summer, as common candles do; they burn better and slower, nor do they cause any smook . . . A soap is made in which has an agreeable scent, and is excellent for shaving . . .” (31).

Bladder-nut (35)

*Staphylea pinnata* L.

“. . . The Nuts are in loathsome and overturning their stomakes that eat them, although *Scaliger* commendeth them . . . , but wee will give him leave to please his palate, and stomacke with them, and will not envy the good he shall get by them, we never yet could learne that they were accepted among our people, except with some strong clownish stomacke, which can almost digest an horse naile . . .” (33).

Box, English (32, 34, 35)

*Buxus sempervirens* L.

"The Boxe tree . . . is found with us in many woods, and wood grounds among other sorts of trees, it is also planted in divers Orchards or house backe sides, where it never groweth high, but serveth as a bush to dry Linnen on . . ." (33).

"It was second to the Yew with us in former times for the purpose of being clipped into the shape of animals . . . The branches were in request among our ancestors for decking up houses; they are still seen among other evergreens in churches at Christmas, and in some countries they are borne by attendants at funerals . . ." (31).

". . . The low or dwarf Box is of excellent use to border up a knot or the long beds in a Garden, being a marvelous fine ornament thereunto, in regard it groweth low, is ever green, and by cutting may be kept in what manner every one please, . . ." (32).

Cherry, Wild or Choke (43)

*Prunus virginiana* L.

"Wood, in his New England Prospects, mentions choke cherries and says they are very austere and as yet "as wilde as Indians." . . . (20).

Cytissus, Spanish (21, 32), Spanish Broom *Spartium junceum*

". . . They groweth naturally in many places of France, Spain and Italy, we have it as an ornament in our Gardens, among other delightful plants, to please the senses of sight and smelling . . ." (32). ". . . It appears from Turner's Herbal that it was cultivated here in 1562 by Lord Cobham . . ." (31).

Dogwood, Flowering (43)

*Cornus florida* L.

Native in North America. ". . . There is a variety of it with a rose-coloured involucre, which was found wild in Virginia by Banister, and afterwards by Catesby . . ." (31). Introduced into England in 1739 by Philip Miller or perhaps earlier by Fairchild. Cultivated in Virginia between 1712 and 1719.

—Cornelian Cherry, Cornel (24, 25, 32, 40) *Cornus mas* L.

". . . by reason of the pleasantnesse in them when they are ripe, they are much desired . . . They are also preserved and eaten . . ." (32). ". . . Formerly it was cultivated for the fruit, which was used to make tarts, and a rob de Cornis was kept in the shops . . ." (31).

—Red Osier (43)

*Cornus stolonifera* Michx.

—Silky Dogwood (43)

*Cornus amomum* Miller

Both valued for the red winter color of the young shoots.

Fir (32, 35)

*Picea abies* L. Karsten

". . . The Firre tree groweth naturally higher than any other tree in these parts in Christendom where no Cedars grow, and even equalling or over-topping the Pine . . ."

Gelder or Guelder Rose (21, 32, 34) *Viburnum opulus* L. var.  
*roseum* L.

The sterile form “. . . is generally called *Sambucus rosea*:  
In English, The Elder Rose, and more commonly after the  
Dutch name, the Gelder Rose. . . .” (32).

Hackberry, Common (43) *Celtis occidentalis* L.

Hemlock (22) *Tsuga canadensis* L. Carr.

Honeysuckle, French, Red-satin Flowers (21, 32)  
*Lonicera periclymenum* L.  
*L. caprifolium* L.

—Honeysuckle, Coral (43) *Lonicera sempervirens* L.

Hypericum, St. John’s Wort (21) *Hypericum perforatum* L.

“The common people in France and Germany gather it with  
great ceremony on St. John’s day, and hang it in their windows,  
as a charm against storms, thunder, and evil spirits; mistaking  
the meaning of some medical writers, who have fancifully given  
this plant the name of *Fuga Daemonum*, from a supposition  
that it was good in maniacal and hypochondracal disorders  
. . . .” (31).

Jasmine *Jasminum officinale* L.

“. . . Gerard cultivated this shrub in 1597. He says it was  
then common in most parts of England, being used for arbors  
and to cover banqueting houses in gardens . . . .” (31).

—Jasmine, Carolina (40, 43) *Gelsemium sempervirens* L.  
Aiton fil.

“. . . groweth in Virginia as Master *Tradescant*, who saw it  
there doth affirme, and from him I have a plant risen of the  
seed. [It] was never mentioned by any before, and but that  
Master *Tradescant* is confident to call it a Jasmine, and there-  
fore I am content to put it with the rest to give him content,  
I would be further informed of it my selfe, before I would  
certainly give it my consent . . . .” (33).

Juniper, Savin — see Savin tree or bush

Juniper, Red Cedar (23, 24, 43) *Juniperus virginiana* L.

“. . . this tree is much used for wanescotting rooms, making  
escritoirs, cabinets, etc., cockroches and other insects disliking  
the smell of it . . . .” (31).

Laburnum (17, 19) *Laburnum anagyroides* Medic.

“. . . There is no use hereof in Physick with us, nor in the  
natural place of the growing, save only to provoke a vomit,  
which it will do very strongly . . . .” (32).

Lantana (26)

*Lantana camara* L.

Cultivated probably for summer bedding. It was cultivated in 1691 in the royal garden at Hampton Court. (31).

Larch (32, 35)

*Larix decidua*, Miller

“. . . The coles of the wood hereof (because it is so hard and durable as none more) is held to be of most force being fined, to cause the iron oare to melt, which none other would do so well . . .” (32).

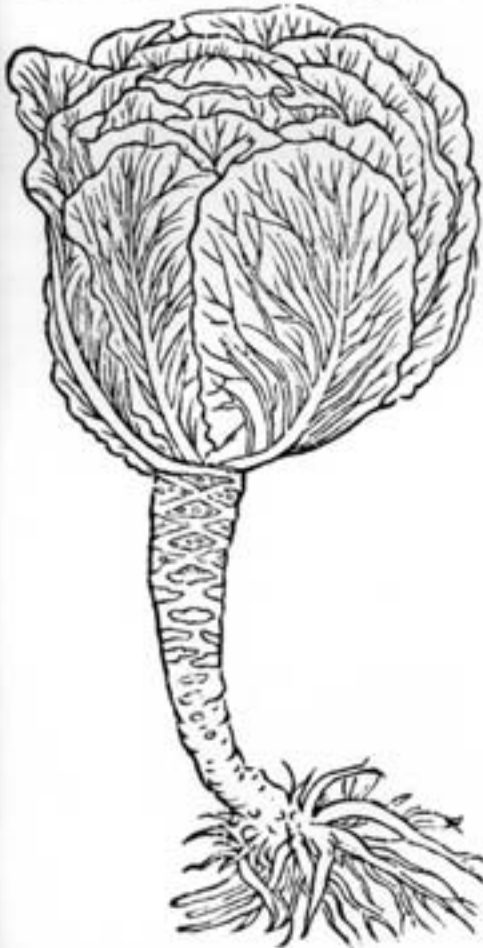
Lilac, Pipe tree — see *Syringa*

Linden, Lime (17)

*Tilia europaea* L.

Although a hybrid, it does produce some viable seed. Cultivated at least as early as 1562. “. . . The coles of the wood are the best to make gunpowder and being handled, and quenched in vinegar, are good to dissolve clotted blood in those that are bruised with a fall . . .” (32).

*Brassica Tritiana, siue Capitata.*



*Brassica Pompeiana, aut Cypria.*



. . . "The most elegant use to which it is applied is for carving. Many of Gibbons's beautiful works in Lime tree are dispersed about the kingdom in our churches and palaces; . . ." (31).

Locust (40, 43) *Robinia pseudo-acacia* L.

". . . Native of North America, where it grows to a very large size, and the wood is much valued for its duration. Most of the houses which were built at Boston in New England, on the first settling of the English, were constructed of this timber . . ." (31).

Magnolia, Sweetbay (23, 24, 43) *Magnolia virginiana* L.

". . . in American this tree is known by the names of *White Laurel*, *Swamp Sassafras*, and *Beaver Tree*. It has the last name, because the root is eaten as a great dainty by Beavers; and this animal is caught by means of it . . ." (31).

Maple, Red (43) *Acer rubrum* L.

". . . This sort was cultivated in 1656 by Mr. John Tradescant, jun. . . . It is propagated with us for the sake of the scarlet flowers, which come out early in the spring. In Pennsylvania, where it grows in the swamps, the natives use it for almost all sorts of wood-work; with the bark they dye a dark blue, and make a good black ink . . ." (31).

Mezereum (Chamelaea) (21, 23, 24, 32) *Daphne mezereum* L.

Gerarde cultivated it in 1596. ". . . The branches make a good yellow dye . . . The berries when swallowed prove a powerful poison . . . There are two principal varieties of the Mezereum; one with a white flower succeeded by yellow berries; the other with peach-coloured flowers and red fruit; the latter has sometimes flowers of a much deeper red. There is also a variety with variegated leaves . . ." (31).

Mock Orange *Philadelphus coronarius* L.

Lilacs, Mock Oranges, and some Jasmines were confused at this period. Mock Orange was *Syringa flore albo simplici* (*Syringa* with single white flowers), the single white pipe-tree. The double white pipe-tree or *Syringa Arabica flore albo duplici* (*Syringa* of Arabia with double flowers) is *Jasminum sambac* the Arabian Jasmine. The Lilacs were called *Lilac sive syringa* . . . Mock Orange was cultivated by Gerarde in 1596.

Oak, White (25) *Quercus alba* L.

". . . Acorns were dried and boiled for food by the Narragansetts. Oak acorns were mixed with their pottage by the Indians of Massachusetts. Baskets full of parched acorns, hid in the ground, were discovered by the Pilgrims December 7, 1620 . . ." (20).

It was not cultivated in England until 1724.

Oak, Red (23, 25) *Quercus borealis* Michx. fil.

". . . The red oak is of little value for fuel or for most pur-

poses as timber . . . But, like some individuals in a higher field in creation, it compensates in some measure for its comparative uselessness, by its great beauty . . ." Emerson, G. B., *Trees and Shrubs of Massachusetts*.

Oak, Scarlet (43) *Quercus coccinea* Muench.

Periploca (32) *Asclepias syriaca* L.

Virginia silk (17) Wisanck Milkweed, ". . . I know not of any in our Land hath made any tryall of the properties hereof. Captain John Smith in his book of the discovery and description of Virginia, saith, that the Virginians use the roots hereof . . . being bruised and applied to cure their hurts and diseases." (32).

Philadelphus — see Mock Orange

Pine (17) *Pinus* sp.

It is likely that individual trees of various species were allowed to persist around the homesteads and in pastures.

Pipe tree — See Syringa, Mock Orange, or Jasmine

Poplar (34) *Populus alba* or  
*P. nigra*

Both species were used at this period for timber.

Privet (25, 32) *Ligustrum vulgare* L. and  
var. *italicum* (Miller) Vahl

". . . In point of utility and ornament few shrubs exceed the common privet. Its chief use is to form such hedges as are required in dividing gardens for shelter or ornament, and for this the Italian or Evergreen Privet is usually preferred. It is one of the few plants that will thrive in the smoke of London . . ." (31).

Pyracantha (32, 35) *Pyracantha* sp.

Cultivated by Parkinson in 1629. ". . . it is preferred with divers as an ornament to a garden or orchard, by reason of his ever green leaves, and red berries among them . . ." (32).

Red-bud — see Arbor-Judae

Rose (32, 42) *Rosa* sp. & cvs.

Many roses were cultivated, too many to deal with here. The reader should refer to Rose of Sharon — see Althea.

Saint John's Wert — see Hypericum

Sassafras (25, 43) *Sassafras albidum* (Nutt.)  
Nees.

". . . A decoction of Sassafras with sugar was sold in coffee-houses at the end of the last century, under the name of Bochet . . ." (31).



- Savin Tree or Bush, Savine (32) *Juniperus sabina* L.  
Cultivated in 1562 according to Turner . . . "It is planted in out-yeards, bush-sides or void places of Orchards, as well, to cast cloaths thereon to dry, as for medicines both for men and horses: being made with an oyle, it is good to annoint children's bellies for to kill the worms . . ." (32).
- Service Tree or Sorbus (32, 35) *Sorbus torminalis* Crantz  
". . . the fruit of this tree is in some round like an apple, and in others a little longer like a pear, but of a more pleasant taste than the ordinary kind, when they are ripe and mellowed, as they used to do both with these kinds and with Medlars . . ." (32).
- Smoke Tree, Venice sumacke *Cotinus coggygria* Scopoli  
". . . The wood is yellowish, and serveth to give a yellow dye: but the leaves and young branches, doe Dye a blacke colour; and with the barke they Tanne leather . . ." (33).
- Spicebush (43) *Lindera Benzoin* Blume  
"Native of Virginia; whence it was sent by Banister to Compton Bishop of London, and cultivated in his garden at Fulham in 1688 . . ." (31).
- Spiraea (21, 35), Spiraea Frutex *Spiraea salicifolia* L.  
"It appears from Rea's Flora that the common Spiraea Frutex was cultivated here in 1665 . . ." (31).
- Sweet Gum (43) *Liquidambar styraciflua* L.  
Cultivated by Bishop Compton in 1688. ". . . from between the wood and the bark issues a fragrant gum, which trickles from the wounded trees, and by the heat of the sun congeals into transparent drops, which the Indians chew as a preservation to their teeth . . . The Bark is also of singular use to the Indians for covering their huts . . ." (31).
- Sycamore (43) *Platanus occidentalis* L.  
Cultivated in England in 1640 by John Tradescant junior. ". . . the English Americans call it Button-wood . . . or Water Beech . . . It grows mostly in low places. . . . It is easily transplanted to drier places, if the soil be good, . . . it is planted about houses and in gardens to afford a pleasant shade in the hot season . . ." (31).
- Syringa, Pipe Tree (see also *Philadelphus*)  
"Gerarde and Parkinson cultivated the blue and white Lilac under the name of Pipe Tree or Privets. The former says, 'I have them growing in my garden in great plenty' 1597 — Mattioli's figure [1598?] is engraved from a drawing which was taken from a plant brought over from Constantinople by Augerius de Busbeke, who during seven years was Ambassador to the Sultan Soliman from the Emperor Ferdinand I. . . ." (31).

Syringa, Persian (43)

*Syringa persica* L.

“It appears from the Catalogue of the Oxford garden that it was cultivated here in 1658 . . .” (31).

Trumpetcreeper (43)

*Campsis radicans* Seem.

Cultivated in England in 1640. “. . . This never bore flower with mee, nor any other that hath it in our country that I could heare of: but in the naturall place, as also beyond the sea, at Rome, and other warme countries it beareth a great tuft of flowers together . . .” (33).

Tulip tree (43)

*Liriodendron tulipifera* L.

Cultivated by Bishop Compton at Fulham in 1688.

Virginia creeper (26)

*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*

(L.) Planch.

Cultivated by Parkinson in 1629.

Witch-hazel (43)

*Hamamelis virginiana* L.

Native in Eastern North America. Introduced into England by Peter Collinson in 1736.

1 *Syringa alba*,  
White Pipe.



2 *Syringa carnica*,  
Blew Pipe.



## V Fruits and Nuts Before 1700

- Almond (32, 35) *Prunus dulcis* (P. Miller)  
D. A. Webb  
(*P. amygdalus* Batsch.)  
Native in western Asia. Phillip Miller knew 3 varieties in 1743, The Common, the Sweet with Tender Shells, and the Bitter.
- Apple (5, 8, 34, 35, 39, 42) Hybrid derivations from  
*Malus pumila* Miller.  
Native in Europe and western Asia. Apple seeds were introduced by the first Colonists, and gave rise to "American" cultivars. Although the art of grafting was known, apples were commonly propagated by seed for the next two hundred years. The Hon. Paul Dudley of Roxbury, who was Chief Justice of Massachusetts, published in 1734 a paper in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London entitled: "Some Observations on the Plants of New England . . ." in which he comments "Our apples are without doubt as good as those of England, and much fairer to look to; . . . A good apple tree with us will measure from six to ten foot in girth . . ." (13).
- Apricot (5, 32, 34, 35) Apricock, Abricot *Prunus armeniaca* L.  
Native in western Asia. As late as 1743 there were only about eight varieties of Apricot in cultivation in Great Britain.
- Barberry (32, 35) *Berberis vulgaris* L.  
Native in Europe. ". . . grows naturally in the hedges in many parts of England, but is also cultivated in gardens for its fruit, which is pickled and used for garnishing dishes . . ." (30). "The fruit is used for pickling and for preserving; a decoction of the berries sweetened is deemed useful as well as pleasant in fevers . . ." (30).
- Cherries (32, 34, 35, 38, 39) Sour Cherry *Prunus cerasus* L.  
Native in southeastern Europe and western Asia. ". . . Francis Higginson writing in 1629, after naming the several other fruits then under cultivation in Massachusetts, notes that the 'Red Kentish' is the only cherry cultivated. . . . As early as 1641, a nursery had been started in Massachusetts and was selling among other trees those of a cherry. . . . These early plantations of cherries in New England were undoubtedly grown from seed; . . . at least, the records make mention of seeds and not of trees . . ." (14).
- Currants (32, 35, 39) Ribes *Ribes sylvestre* Mert. et Koch  
Native in western Europe. "There is little of interest or of profit to the pomologist in the history of the currant in America. The earliest English settlers in Massachusetts, . . . brought

this fruit to the new country. Probably the sorts brought were the Red and White Dutch, and the fact that after those hundred years we still grow these varieties is significant, there have been few attempts to improve the currant in America . . ." (19).

Elderberry (34) Eldern *Sambucus canadensis* L.  
Native in eastern North America.

— — — *S. nigra* L.  
Native in Europe and western Asia. The berries were used for making wine and pies.

Fig (5, 32, 35, 40) *Ficus carica* L.  
Native in western Asia. ". . . in 1629 one Mistress Pearce, of Jamestown, an honest, industrious woman, had gathered from her garden in one year 'neere an hundred bushels of excellent Figgess' . . ." (19).

Filbert (32, 35, 39) Filbeards *Corylus avellana* L.  
Native in Europe. P. Miller in 1743 recognized five sorts growing in England. European forms have not done well in this country except in the Northwest.

Gooseberry (5, 32, 34, 35, 39, 42) *Ribes grossularia* L.  
Native in Europe eastward to the Caucasus. ". . . The Gooseberry of history is well grown only in the Old World. Early settlers in America from England and Holland tried its culture here but the hot dry American summers parched and withered both fruit and foliage. Moreover, it was subject to a native mildew which, before preventive and remedial sprays were introduced, made short work of European Gooseberries in America. A few of the several hundred varieties grown in Europe vicariously grow in favored gardens in northeastern United States and adjacent parts of Canada . . ." (19).

Grapes (34, 35, 39, 42) *Vitis vinifera* L.  
Probably native in the Caucasus. There were many attempts to grow foreign grapes in New England. John Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, had planted a vineyard in one of the islands, known as Governor's Garden, "in Boston Harbor before 1630. Vine-planters were sent to this colony in 1629. There were plantations at the mouth of the Piscataqua in Maine as early or before Winthrop's plantings were made . . . if grapes were grown, or wine made from the foreign grape, no great degree of success was attained. Wine was made in plenty from the wild grapes in all of the New England colonies so that it was not because of Puritanical prejudices against wine that the grapes were not grown . . ." (15).

Hazelnut, Hazel (5, 34) — See Filberts

Hawthorn, Oxycantha *Crataegus oxycanthoides* Thuill.  
*C. monogyna* Jacq.

Planted for hedges — a double-flowered cultivar was available for ornamental planting.

Medlar (32, 34, 35) *Mespilus germanica* L.

Native from southeastern Europe to Persia. "These fruits are permitted to remain upon the trees till *October*, when they will begin to fall; at which time they must be gathered when dry, and laid by in a dry place, until they become soft, and begin to decay, which is commonly about a Month after they are gathered, when they will be fit to be eaten; before which they are so very harsh, that it is almost impossible to eat them." Miller P., *Gardener's Dictionary* Ed. 4, 1743.

Mulberry (32, 35) *Morus nigra* L.

". . . is very common in most gardens, being raised for the Delicacy of its fruit . . . *Morus alba* L. is commonly cultivated for its leaves to feed silk-worms . . ." (30).

Nectarine (5, 32, 34, 35, 39) *Prunus persica* (L.)

Batsch. var.

*nectarina* (Aiton) Maxim.

". . . they have been with us not many years. . . . we at this day doe know five several sorts . . ." (32).

Orange, (32) Seville or Sour Orange *Citrus aurantium* L.

Native in southern Asia. First plantings in South Carolina made before 1577. It is well known that oranges in small quantities have been grown for many years in South Carolina and Georgia, particularly on certain islands adjacent to the coast. It is therefore interesting to know that Bartholomé Martínez in a letter to the King dated at Havana, February 17, 1577, stated: 'And what may be truthfully told to your Majesty is that in Santa Elena [Parris Island, South Carolina] I planted with my own hands grape vines, pomegranate trees, orange and fig trees; wheat, barley, onions, and garlic.' Martínez had lived in Santa Elena until 1576. His garden therefore was planted before 1577, the date of his statement.

It is clear from this evidence that citrus fruits were introduced into several sections of the southeastern United States in the latter part of the sixteenth century. (Webber, H. J. & Batchelor, L. D. *The Citrus Industry*).

Peach (8, 32, 34, 35, 39) *Prunus persica* L.

"Of peaches in the New England colonies, we need say but little. Except in favored parts of Connecticut and Massachusetts, this fruit was little grown in these northern colonies. It is not at all probable that New England Indians ever planted peaches and for a generation after the whites came the struggle for the necessities of life kept them from indulging in so great a luxury as a peach-orchard. Strong drink was commonly used by the Puritans as by the Churchmen in Virginia and peach-brandy would have been as acceptable but it was easier to produce cider, and rum from the West Indies could be had with little trouble. Still, peaches were sparingly grown in the New England colonies.

"The Massachusetts Company in 1629 sent peach-pits, along

with seeds of other fruits, to be planted by the colonists. Twelve years later George Fenwick, Saybrook, Connecticut, writes to Governor Winthrop that he is 'prettie well storred with chirrie & peach trees'. Justice Paul Dudley, who seems to have been the leading horticulturist in Massachusetts in his time, writes in 1726: 'Our Peaches do rather excel those of England, and then we have not the Trouble or Expencc of Walls for them; for our Peach Trees are all standards and I have had in my own Garden seven or eight Hundred fine Peaches of the Rare-ripes, growing at a Time on one Tree.' From another statement made by Justice Dudley we learn that peaches were still being grown from the stone and may assume that budding was not known, or so careful a horticulturist as our author would have mentioned it. He says: 'Our Peach Trees are large and fruitful, and bear commonly in three Years from the Stone. I have one in my Garden of twelve years growth, that measures two Foot and an Inch in Girt a Yard from the ground which, two Years ago, bore me near a Bushel of fine Peaches.' (16).

"In the voyages undertaken for exploration and commerce soon after the discovery of America by Columbus the peach was introduced in America by the Spanish, for soon after permanent settlement had been made in the South the settlers found this fruit in widespread cultivation by the Indians and its origin could only be traced to the Spaniards who early visited Florida and the Gulf region. William Penn wrote as early as 1683 that there were very good peaches in Pennsylvania; 'not an Indian plantation was without them.' The abundance of this fruit was noted by all the early travelers in the region from Pennsylvania southward and westward . . ." (18).

Pear (5, 8, 32, 34, 35, 39), Peare *Pyrus communis* L.

Native in Europe and western Asia. "He [Justice Dudley] says: An *Orange Pear Tree* grows the largest and yield the fairest Fruit. I know one of them near forty Foot high, that measures six Foot and six Inches in Girt, a Yard from the Ground, and has borne thirty Bushels at a Time: and this year I measured an *Orange Pear*, that grew in my own Orchard, of eleven Inches round the Bulge. I have a *Warden Pear Tree*, that measures five Foot six Inches round. One of my Neighbors has a *Bergamot Pear Tree* that was brought from England in a Box, about the Year 1643, that now measures six Foot about, and has borne twenty-two Bushels of fine Pears in one Year. About twenty years since, the Owner took a *Cyon*, and grafted it upon a common *Hedge Pear*; but the Fruit does not prove altogether so good, and the Rind or Skin, is thicker than that of the Original." (17).

Plum (5, 8, 32, 34, 35, 39, 42) *Prunus domestica* L.

Native in Europe and western Asia. "In Massachusetts some plums were planted by the Pilgrims, for Francis Higginson, writing in 1629, says: 'Our Governor hath already planted a vineyard with great hope of increase. Also mulberries, plums, raspberries, corrance, chestnuts, filberts, walnuts, smalnuts, hurtleberries.' The plums were *Damsons*, as a statement is made a little later that the 'Red Kentish is the only cherry and

the Damson the only plum cultivated.' A further reference to this plum is made by John Josselyn, when, writing of a voyage to New England in 1663, he says, "The Quinces, Cherries, Damsons, set the dames a work, marmalad and preserved Damsons is to be met with in every house." (18).

"In 1797 there is the following concise account of the plums cultivated in New England.

"The better sorts which are cultivated are the horse plum, a very pleasant tasted fruit, of large size; the peach plum, red toward the sun, with an agreeable tartness; the pear plum, so-called from its shape, which is sweet, and of an excellent taste; the wheat plum, extremely sweet, oval, and furrowed in the middle, not large; the green-gage plum, which is generally preferred before all the rest." . . ." (18).

Pomegranate (5, 39)

*Punica granatum* L.

Native from southeastern Europe to the Himalayas. Pomegranates do not survive outdoors north of Washington. The first greenhouse in New England seems to have been that of Andrew Faneuil in the early 1700's, so it is unlikely that any planting of pomegranate in this area before that was successful. However, two or three varieties were known in England, so it is likely that some colonists may have tried to raise plants from seed.

Quince (5, 10, 34, 35, 39)

*Cydonia oblonga* Miller

Native in central Asia. ". . . Our fruit-trees prosper abundantly, *Apple-trees*, *Pear-trees*, *Quince-trees*, *Cherry-trees*, *Plum-trees*, *Barberry-trees*. I have observed with admiration that the Kernels sown or succors planted produce as fair and good fruit without grafting as the Tree from whence they were taken . . ." (22).

Raspberries (32, 39)

*Rubus idaeus* L.

Native through much of the North Temperate Zone. ". . . The Raspis berries is of two sorts, white and red, not differing in the form either of bush, leafe or berry, but onely in the colour and taste of the fruit . . ." (32).

Strawberries (5, 26, 32, 39, 42)

*Fragaria virginiana*

Duchesne

The common native strawberry was mentioned by the early European explorers and pioneers on our Atlantic seaboard. (19).

*Fragaria chiloensis*, one of the parents of the modern cultivated strawberries did not arrive in Europe from Chile until 1712.

Walnuts (32)

*Juglans regia* L.

Native from southeastern Europe to China. ". . . as there do not perhaps exist . . . , south of the Hudson river, ten European Walnut trees . . ." *Juglans nigra* L. ". . . These nuts are sold in the Markets of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and served upon the tables." Hillhouse, S. L. (Trans.) Michaux, F. A. *The North American Sylva*. 3 vols. Paris. C. D'Hautel. 1819.

## VI Flowers, 1700 to 1776

- Aster, China (40) *Callistephus chinensis* (L.)  
Nees.  
Native in China and Japan. Sent by French missionaries to Paris, grown in England about 1731.
- Aster, Stokes (40) *Stokesia laevis* (Hill) Greene  
Native in North America from South Carolina to Louisiana. Introduced to England by James Gordon about 1766.
- Balsam, Double (5) *Impatiens balsamina* L.  
Double-flowered forms were not known in 1640 but were so common as not to be of exceptional note in 1759.
- Bearberry (24) *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* L.  
Native in the Northern Hemisphere. Discovered in Britain before 1700 and noted in America by Kalm in 1750.
- Bedstraw, Yellow (23) *Galium varum* L.  
Native throughout Europe. Cultivated in England in 1597.
- Bee Balm (23, 40) *Monarda didyma* L.  
Native from New York to Michigan, south to Georgia and Tennessee. Cultivated in England by Peter Collinson in 1755.
- Bent Grass (24) *Agrostis tenuis* Sibthorp  
(and perhaps other species)  
Native in Europe. Long cultivated in pastures.
- Black-eyed Susan (40) *Rudbeckia hirta* L.  
Native in North America from western Massachusetts to Illinois south to Georgia and Alabama. Cultivated in Britain in 1732 by James Sherard.
- Bouncing Bet, Soapwort (40) *Saponaria officinalis* L.  
Native in Europe. Long cultivated.
- Carnation, Clove Pink (5) *Dianthus caryophyllus* L.  
Native in southern Europe. Cultivated in England in 1597.
- Catchfly, Morning Campion, Red Campion (22) *Melandrium rubrum* (Weigel)  
Garcke (*Lychnis dioica* L.)  
Native in Europe, western Asia, and North Africa. Cultivated in Britain in 1633.
- Catchfly (23) *Viscaria vulgaris* Bernh.  
(*Lychnis viscaria* L.)  
Native in Europe and western Asia. Cultivated in Britain in 1644.



- Cat-tail (23, 46) *Typha latifolia* L.  
Widespread in the northern Hemisphere. Long used in rural crafts.
- Cockscomb (5, 40) *Celosia argentea* L. var. *cristata* (L.) Kuntz.  
Native in the Asiatic tropics. Cultivated in Britain in 1597.
- Columbine (40) *Aquilegia canadensis* L.  
Native in North America from Newfoundland to Wisconsin south to Georgia and Tennessee. Cultivated in England before 1640 by John Tradescant, Senior.
- Coreopsis, Tickseed (40) *Coreopsis lanceolata* L.  
Native in North America from Virginia to Wisconsin, south to Florida and New Mexico. Cultivated in Britain in 1725.
- Creeping Jenny, Creeping Charley, Moneywort (40) *Lysimachia nummularia* L.  
Native in Europe and western Asia. Cultivated in England in 1597.
- Evening Primrose (24) *Oenothera biennis* L.  
Native throughout the United States. Originally cultivated at Padua in 1619, and in England in 1629.
- Fall Daffodil (40) *Sternbergia lutea* (L.) J. A. and J. H. Schult.  
Native in southern Europe. Cultivated in England in 1597.
- Foamflower (40) *Tiarella cordifolia* L.  
Native from New Brunswick to Michigan, south to North Carolina and Tennessee. Cultivated in Britain in 1731.
- Galax (40) *Galax aphylla* L.  
Native from Virginia and West Virginia, south to Georgia and Alabama. Cultivated in Britain in 1751.
- Golden Ragwort (40) *Senecio aureus* L.  
Native from Maryland to Missouri, south to Florida and Arkansas. Cultivated in England in 1759.
- Hydrangea (40) *Hydrangea arborescens* L.  
Native from New York to Missouri, south to Georgia and Oklahoma. Cultivated in England in 1736 by Peter Collinson.
- Inkberry (40) *Ilex glabra* (L.) Gray  
Native from Nova Scotia to Florida and Louisiana. Cultivated in Britain in 1759.
- Iris, Dwarf (5) *Iris pumila* L.  
Native from central Europe to Asia Minor. Cultivated in Britain in 1596.

- Lizard's Tail (40) *Saururus cernuus* L.  
 Native from Rhode Island and Quebec to Kansas, south to Florida and Texas. Cultivated in England in 1759.
- Lunaria, Moonwort, Honesty *Lunaria annua* L.  
 Native in southeastern Europe. Cultivated in Britain in 1596.
- Maidenhair Fern (24) *Adiantum pedatum* L.  
 Native from Quebec and Minnesota, south to Georgia and Louisiana. Cultivated in England by John Tradescant the younger before 1640.
- Mallow, Rose (40) *Hibiscus moscheutos* L.  
 Native from Maryland to Indiana, south to Florida and Alabama. Introduced to the Jardin des Plantes in Paris in 1644.
- Meadow Rue (40) *Thalictrum aquilegifolium* L.  
 Native in Europe and Asia. Cultivated in England in 1731.
- Pea, Beach (23, 24) *Lathyrus japonicus* Willd.  
 var. *glaber* (Ser.) Fernald  
 (*Pisum maritimum* L. in part)  
 Native from Labrador to New Jersey, inland to the Great Lakes.
- Periwinkle (5, 41, 40) *Vinca minor* L.  
 Native in Europe. Long cultivated.
- Phlox (23, 24) *Phlox paniculata* L.  
 Native from New York to Iowa, south to Georgia and Arkansas. Cultivated in England in 1732 by James Sherard.
- *Phlox maculata* L.  
 Native from Quebec to Minnesota, south to Tennessee and Missouri. Cultivated in England in 1759.
- *Phlox carolina* L.  
 Native from Maryland to Indiana, south to North Carolina and Alabama. Cultivated in Britain before 1728.
- Pinks, Grass (40) *Dianthus plumarius* L.  
 Native in southeastern Europe. Cultivated in Britain in 1629.
- Poppy, Oriental (40) *Papaver orientale* L.  
 Native in the eastern Mediterranean region. Cultivated at Paris about 1700 and in England before 1714.
- Poppy, Prickly (5) *Argemone mexicana* L.  
 Native in the American tropics. Cultivated in Britain in 1592.
- Snowdrop *Galanthus nivalis* L.  
 Native in central, southern, and eastern Europe. Long cultivated.

Sweet Pea, Annual (5) *Lathyrus odoratus* L.  
Native in Italy. Cultivated in Britain in 1700.

Trollius (5) *Trollius europeus* L.  
Native of Europe. Cultivated in England in 1581.

Turtlehead *Chelone glabra* L.  
Native from Newfoundland to Minnesota, south to Georgia,  
Alabama and Missouri. Cultivated in Britain in 1730.

— — — *Chelone obliqua* L.  
Native from Maryland and Tennessee, south to Florida and  
Mississippi. Cultivated in Britain 1732.

Veronica (40) *Veronica maritima* L.  
Native in central Europe and northern Asia. Cultivated in  
England by Mr. Hugh Morgan in 1570.

Virginia Bluebells (5) *Mertensia virginica* (L.) Pers.  
Native from New York to Minnesota, south to South Carolina  
and Arkansas. Cultivated in England in 1699.

Whitlow Grass (23) *Draba verna* L.  
Native in Europe, Asia and North Africa. Long common as a  
garden weed.

**Malus Armeniaca. The Appetok tree.**



## VII Vegetables, 1700 to 1776

- Broccoli (5) *Brassica oleracea* L. var. *botrytis* L.  
 Native in Europe. Apparently originating in England (Europe?) sometime after 1680.
- Cayenne Pepper (5) *Capsicum frutescens* L.  
 var. *longum* Bailey  
 Probably native in tropical America. Cultivated in England in 1656 by John Tradescant, Junior.
- Celery (5) *Apium graveolens* L. var. *dulce* (Miller) Persoon  
 Native in Europe. Apparently celery was not developed until after 1640.
- Cotton (23) *Gossypium herbaceum* L.  
 Cultivated in Virginia as early as 1621, but not an important crop until much later.
- Lentils (5) *Lens culinarius* Medic.  
 Native in southern Europe.
- Okra (23) *Hibiscus esculentus* L.  
 Native in the Old World Tropics, known in cultivation in Britain in 1692.
- Peas, Black Eyed or Cow Peas (5) *Vigna sinensis* (L.) Savi  
 Probably native in the Old World Tropics. Introduced in 1776.
- Pepper, Guinea — See Cayenne Pepper (23)
- Pepper Grass, Garden Cress (5) *Lepidium sativum* L.  
 Native in western Asia. Long cultivated.
- Rape (5) *Brassica napus* L.  
 Known only in cultivation. Long cultivated.
- Scurvy Grass (5) *Cochlearia officinalis* L.  
 Native throughout the Arctic and boreal regions. Long known as an antiscorbutic.
- Sorrel, Garden (5) *Rumex acetosa* L.  
 Native in Europe and America. Long known as a salad herb.
- Vetch, Tares *Vicia sativa* L.  
 Native in Europe and Asia. Long cultivated as a stock food.
- Yams (23) *Dioscorea alata* L.  
 Native from India to Malaya. Long cultivated in the tropics.

## VIII Shrubs, Trees and Vines, 1700 to 1776

- Acacia, Egyptian (43) *Acacia farnesiana* (L.) Willd.  
Probably native in Mexico or the West Indies, but now extensively naturalized in tropical areas. First cultivated in the garden of Cardinal Alessandro Farnese (The Farnese Palace) in 1611.
- Alder (5) *Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn.  
Native in Eurasia.
- Amorpha, Bastard Indigo (5, 10) *Amorpha fruticosa* L.  
Native in eastern North America from southern Pennsylvania to Florida, west to Louisiana and Kansas. Sent to England by Mark Catesby in 1724.
- Andromeda (23) *Leucothoe racemosa* (L.) Gray  
Native in eastern North America from Massachusetts to Florida. Noted by Peter Kalm in 1750, but previously cultivated by Peter Collinson in England in 1736.
- Aralia or Devil's Walking Stick (43) *Aralia spinosa* L.  
Native in North America from New Jersey to Iowa, south to Florida and Texas. Sent by Rev. John Banister from Virginia to Bishop Compton in England and cultivated by him in 1688.
- Arrow-wood (43) *Viburnum dentatum* L.  
Native of North America from Massachusetts south to Florida and Texas. Cultivated in England by Peter Collinson in 1736.
- Ash, American or White (10) *Fraxinus americana* L.  
Native in North America from Quebec and Minnesota to Florida and Texas. Raised in England from seeds sent from New England in 1724 by Mr. Moore [? Robert More of Shrewsbury?].
- Ash, European (23) *Fraxinus excelsior* L.  
Native in Europe. Long cultivated in Britain for timber and fuel.
- Azalea, Flame (40, 43) *Rhododendron* sp.  
Azaleas of the section *Pentanthera* which are native in eastern North America seem to have been much confused at this period.  
*Rhododendron calendulaceum* (Michx.) Torr. was the most desired, with its deep red flowers, but *R. periclymenoides* (Michx.) Shinnars (*R. nudiflorum*), *R. prionophyllum* (Small) Millais, (*R. roseum*), *R. canescens* (Michx.) Sweet, and *R. atlanticum* (Ashe) Rehder seem all to have been cultivated. One or more was cultivated in England by Peter Collinson in 1734. *R. calendulaceum* was not surely known in cultivation before 1806.

- Azalea, Indica (43) *Rhododendron indicum* Sweet  
 Known, but not cultivated in England in 1759; not surely introduced to cultivation in England until 1808. Probably introduced to Charleston, S.C., by André Michaux between 1787 and 1796.
- Azaleas, Swamp White. (43) *Rhododendron viscosum*  
 (L.) Torrey  
 Native in eastern North America from Maine to Tennessee. Cultivated in England in 1734 by Peter Collinson.
- Beautyberry, American (43) *Callicarpa americana* L.  
 Native in North America from Maryland south to Florida and Texas. Sent by Mark Catesby from South Carolina to Phillip Miller in England in 1724.
- Beech, American (40, 43) *Fagus grandifolia* Ehrh.  
 Native in eastern North America from Prince Edward Island and Ontario to Florida and Texas. Introduced into cultivation in England in 1766 by the nursery firm of Kennedy and Lee.
- Beech, European. *Fagus sylvatica* L.  
 Native in Europe. Long used and cultivated for timber and food.
- Birch, Black (23, 24) *Betula lenta* L.  
 Native in eastern North America from Maine to Georgia. Cultivated in England by Phillip Miller in 1759.
- Birch, River (43) *Betula nigra* L.  
 Native in eastern North America from southern New England to Florida and Texas. Cultivated in England by Peter Collinson in 1736.
- Bittersweet, American (43) *Celastrus scandens* L.  
 Native in eastern North America from Quebec and Manitoba south to Georgia and Louisiana. Cultivated in England in 1736 by Peter Collinson.
- Black Gum, Tupelo, Black Tupelo, Sour Gum (10, 40, 43)  
*Nyssa sylvatica* Marshall  
 Native in eastern North America from Maine to Florida, Texas and Mexico. It was cultivated in Britain in 1750 by Archibald, Duke of Argyle.
- Broom, Scotch (40) *Cytisus scoparius* (L.)  
 Wimmer  
 Native in Europe, long known and cultivated for a variety of purposes.
- Buckeye, Sweet (10) *Aesculus octandra* Marshall  
 Native in eastern North America, from Pennsylvania and Iowa south to Georgia. Cultivated in England in 1764 by Mr. John Greening.

- Burning Bush (10) *Euonymus atropurpureus*, Jacq.  
Native in eastern North America from Ontario and Montana south to Alabama. Cultivated in England in 1756 by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy.
- Butchers Broom (43) *Ruscus aculeatus* L.  
Native in southern Europe.
- Butternut (23, 43) *Juglans cinerea* L.  
Native in eastern North America from New Brunswick to North Dakota and south to Georgia. Cultivated in England by John Tradescant, Junior, in 1656.
- Button Bush (43) *Cephalanthus occidentalis* L.  
Native in eastern North America from Nova Scotia to Florida and Mexico. Cultivated in England in 1735 by Peter Collinson.
- Carolina Allspice, Sweetshrub (10, 40, 43) *Calycanthus floridus* L.  
Native in eastern North America from Pennsylvania and Ohio to Florida and Mississippi. Introduced into cultivation in England by Mark Catesby in 1726.
- Cassine, Cassioberry, Yaupon (5, 10, 40, 43) *Ilex vomitoria* Aiton  
*Ilex cassine* L.  
Native of eastern North America, from southeastern Virginia south to Florida and Texas. Cultivated in England before 1700. Cassioberry is more properly a common name of *Ilex cassine* L. It is native on the coastal plains from North Carolina to Florida and Louisiana. Seed was sent to England in 1726 by Mark Catesby.
- Catalpa, Southern Catalpa (5, 10, 25, 40, 43) *Catalpa bignonioides* Walter  
Native from Georgia and Florida to Mississippi. Sent to England by Mark Catesby in 1726.
- Cedar, Atlantic White (23, 24, 43) *Chamaecyparis thyoides* (L.) BSP.  
Native in eastern North America from Maine to Florida and Mississippi. Cultivated in England by Peter Collinson about 1736.
- Chaste Tree (40) *Vitex agnus-castus* L.  
Native in southern Europe and Western Asia. Cultivated in England in 1570 and recorded in Virginia by 1762.
- Cherry Laurel (40) *Prunus caroliniana* (Miller) Aiton  
Native from South Carolina to Texas. Introduced into England about 1750 by Phillip Miller. Probably introduced to cultivation in Charleston by Mark Catesby about 1725.

γ *Paeonias.*  
Male Peonie.





## China-berry, Fruit of China, Bead Tree (10, 43)

*Melia azedarach* L.

Native in southern Asia. Cultivated in England in 1656. Said to have been introduced to Charleston, S.C., by André Michaux between 1787 and 1796.

## Chinquapin (5)

*Castanea pumila* (L.) Miller

Native in eastern North America from Massachusetts to Florida and Texas. Cultivated in England in 1699 by the Duchess of Beaufort.

## Chokeberry, Red (10, 40, 43)

*Aronia arbutifolia* (L.) Ell.

Native in eastern North America, from Nova Scotia to Texas. Mentioned by Josselyn in 1673 and cultivated in England by the Earl of Clarendon in 1700.

## Clematis, Virgin's Bower (40, 43)

*Clematis virginiana* L.

Native from the Gaspé Peninsula to Manitoba and south to Georgia and Louisiana. Cultivated in England in 1767 by James Gordon.

## Clethra, Sweet Pepper Bush (5, 25, 40, 43)

*Clethra alnifolia* L.

Native in eastern North America from Maine south to Florida and Texas. Introduced into cultivation in England about 1730.

## Coffee-bean, Kentucky or Kentucky Coffee Tree (10, 43)

*Gymnocladus dioica* (L.)

K. Koch

Native in North America from central New York to South Dakota, south to Tennessee and Oklahoma. First cultivated in Europe at Paris, cultivated in England by Archibald, Duke of Argyle in 1748.

## Coralberry (40)

*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*

Moench.

Native in North America from Pennsylvania to Colorado, south to Florida and Texas. Cultivated in England in 1730.

## Cornel, White (10)

*Cornus alba* L.

Native in northeastern Asia. Cultivated in England by Phillip Miller in 1759.

## Cowberry or Lingon (23, 24)

*Vaccinium vitis-idaea* L.

This is the common name of the plant which has probably never been cultivated in this country.

## —Cranberry (23)

*Vaccinium oxycoccus* L.

This fruit was much esteemed in the Philadelphia market at the time of Kalm's visit. Not cultivated, however, until about 1802.

- Crabapple, Wild Sweet Crabapple, Anchor Tree (10, 43)  
*Malus coronaria* (L.) Miller  
 Native in North America from New York to Wisconsin and south to Tennessee. Cultivated in England in 1724.
- Crape-myrtle, Common (10, 43, 45) *Lagerstroemia indica* L.  
 Native in China. First introduced into Europe in 1747. Cultivated in England in 1759 by Hugh, Duke of Northumberland. Introduced to Charleston by André Michaux between 1787 and 1796.
- Cross-vine (40, 43) *Bignonia capreolata* L.  
 Native in eastern north America from Maryland to Illinois south to Florida and Louisiana. Cultivated in England in 1730.
- Cypress, Bald or Deciduous (10) *Taxodium distichum* (L.) Richard  
 Native in North America from New Jersey to Illinois, south to Florida and Texas. Cultivated in England in 1640 by John Tradescant, Senior.
- Cyrilla, Swamp (43) *Cyrilla racemiflora* L.  
 Native in eastern North America from Virginia to Florida and Texas. Cultivated in England in 1765 by John Cree.
- Elder, American (5, 23, 43) *Sambucus canadensis* L.  
 Native in eastern North America from Cape Breton Island and Manitoba to Georgia and Louisiana. Cultivated in England in 1768.
- Elder, Box (43) *Acer negundo* L.  
 Native in North America from western New England and Minnesota south to Florida and Texas. Cultivated in England by Bishop Compton in 1688.
- Elm, American (23, 25, 43) *Ulmus americana* L.  
 Native in North America from the Gaspé to Saskatchewan, south to Florida and Texas. Introduced into cultivation in England in 1752.
- Elm, Winged (43) *Ulmus alata* Michx.  
 Native in North America from Virginia west to Illinois, southward to Florida and Texas. Possibly cultivated here, but not introduced to England until 1820.
- Emerus (5) *Coronilla emerus* L.  
 Native. Cultivated in England in the time of Gerarde 1596.
- Fringe Tree (10, 40, 43) *Chionanthus virginica* L.  
 Native in North America from New Jersey and Ohio south to Florida and Texas. Cultivated in England in 1736 by Peter Collinson.

- Fern, Sweet (43) *Comptonia peregrina* (L.)  
Coulter  
Native in North America from Cape Breton Island to Manitoba, south to Georgia and Tennessee. Cultivated in England in 1714 by the Duchess of Beaufort.
- Flowering Almond, Dwarf (25) *Prunus glandulosa* Thunberg.  
var. *sinensis* (Persoon)  
Koehe fil.  
Native in east Asia. Introduced into cultivation in England in 1687 according to Rehder.
- Fothergilla, Dwarf (43) *Fothergilla gardenii* Murr.  
Native from North Carolina to Florida and Alabama. Cultivated in England in 1765.
- Franklinia (10, 25, 43) *Franklinia alatamaha* Marshall  
Discovered in Georgia in 1765. It was grown by John Bartram in his botanical garden, but not used extensively in garden plantings at this period.
- Golden Rain Tree (43) *Koelreuteria paniculata*, Laxmann  
Native in China, Korea, and Japan. Cultivated in England in 1763.
- Grape, Muscadine, Scuppernong (43) *Vitis rotundifolia* Michx.  
Not surely cultivated before 1850 but the fruit likely collected from the wild throughout the period.
- Groundsel Tree (40) *Baccharus halimifolia* L.  
Native in North America from Massachusetts south to Florida, Texas, and Mexico. Cultivated in England in 1688 by Bishop Compton.
- Haw, Black, or Blackhaw Viburnum (5, 10, 43) *Viburnum prunifolium* L.  
Native in North America from Connecticut and Kansas, south to Florida and Texas. Cultivated in England in 1731.
- Hawthorn, Cock-spur or Haw (5, 23) *Crataegus crus-galli* L.  
Native in North America from southeastern Canada west to Minnesota, south to South Carolina and Texas. Cultivated in England in 1691 by the Honorable Charles Howard.
- Hawthorn, or May (10) *Crataegus oxycantha* L.  
Native in Europe and North Africa. Long cultivated.
- Hawthorn, Washington Thorn (10, 40, 43) *Crataegus phaenopyrum* (L.f.)  
Medic.  
Native in North America from Pennsylvania and Missouri to Florida. Cultivated in England in 1738.

Hickory, Scaly-bark *Carya ovata* (Miller) K. Koch  
 Native in North America from Maine to Nebraska south to Florida and Texas. Cultivated in 1629.

—Hickory, Shellbark (10) *Carya laciniosa* Loud.  
 Native from New York to Nebraska, south to Alabama and Louisiana. Not surely cultivated before 1804.

Holly, Evergreen *Ilex aquifolium* L.  
*Ilex opaca* Aiton

The European Holly was repeatedly imported to America but with little success. American Holly was cultivated in England by 1744.

—Holly, Swamp or Possum haw (40, 43) *Ilex decidua*  
 Walter  
 Native in North America from Maryland and Kansas south to Florida and Texas. Cultivated in Britain in 1760 by Archibald, Duke of Argyle.

Honey Locust (10, 23, 40, 43) *Gleditsia triacanthos* L.  
 Native in North America from New York and South Dakota to Florida and Texas. Cultivated in England in 1700 by Bishop Compton.

Honeysuckle, Tartarian (43) *Lonicera tartarica* L.  
 Native in Southern Russia. Cultivated in England in 1752.

—Honeysuckle, Wild or Pinxterbloom azalea — See Azalea, Flame.

Hornbeam, American (43) *Carpinus caroliniana* Walter  
 Native from Nova Scotia to Minnesota south to Florida and Texas. Not introduced into England until 1812.

Horse Chestnut (32, 35) *Aesculus hippocastanum* L.  
 “. . . The Horse-chestnut was brought from the northern part of Asia into Europe about the year 1550, and was sent to Vienna about the year 1558. [From Vienna it migrated into Italy and France: but it came to us from the Levant immediately. Gerard, in his herbal, speaks of it only as a foreign tree. In Johnson’s edition of the same work, it is said, ‘Horse-chestnut groweth in Italy, and in sundry dry places of the East Countries; it is now growing with Mr. Tradescant at South-Lambeth.’ Parkinson says ‘our Christian world had first the knowledge of it from Constantinople.’” (31). Introduced to Philadelphia by John Bartram in 1746.

—Horse Chestnut, Dwarf; Red Buckeye (10, 40, 43)  
*Aesculus pavia* L.  
 Native in North America from Virginia south to Florida and Louisiana. Cultivated in England in 1712.

- Hydrangea, Smooth (10, 43) *Hydrangea arborescens* L.  
Native in eastern North America from southwestern New York to Missouri, southward to Florida and Louisiana. Cultivated in England in 1736 by Peter Collinson.
- Inkberry (43) *Ilex glabra* (L.) Gray  
Native in eastern North America from Nova Scotia to Florida. Cultivated in England in 1759.
- Ironwood or Hop Tree (10) *Ostrya virginiana* (Miller)  
K. Koch  
Native from Nova Scotia to Manitoba, south to Georgia and Oklahoma. Cultivated in England in 1692.
- Ivy, English (23, 25, 40, 43) *Hedera helix* L.  
Native in Europe. Cultivated from ancient times. Reported in cultivation in North America by Kalm in 1750.
- Juniper (24) *Juniperus communis* L.  
Native in Eurasia and North America. Cultivated in England in 1560.
- Juniper, Chinese (45) *Juniperus chinensis* L.  
Native in China, Mongolia, and Japan. Cultivated in England by 1767.
- Laurel, or Ivy, or Mountain Laurel (5, 10, 23, 43) *Kalmia latifolia* L.  
Native from New Brunswick to Ohio, south to Florida and Louisiana. Introduced to England by Peter Collinson in 1734.
- — *Rhododendron maximum* L.  
Native from Nova Scotia to Ohio, south to Georgia and Alabama. Introduced to England in 1736 by Peter Collinson. It did not flower there until 1756.
- Leatherwood (23, 24) *Dirca palustris* L.  
Native from New Brunswick to Minnesota, south to France and Louisiana. Introduced in Britain by Archibald, Duke of Argyle, in 1750.
- Leucothoe (10) *Leucothoe axillaris* (Lam.)  
D. Don  
Native in eastern North America from Virginia to Florida and Mississippi. Cultivated in England in 1765 by John Cree.
- Linden, American (23, 24, 40, 43) *Tilia americana* L.  
Native from New Brunswick to Manitoba south to Alabama and Texas. Cultivated in England in 1752.
- Loblolly Pine (40, 43) *Pinus taeda* L.  
Native in eastern North America from New Jersey to Texas. Cultivated in England in 1736.
-

Locust, Pink or Rose Acacia Locust (40, 43) *Robinia hispida* L.  
Native from Virginia and Tennessee southward. Cultivated  
in England in 1758.

Magnolia, Southern or Carolina Laurel *Magnolia grandiflora* L.  
(5, 10, 40, 43)

Native in eastern North America from North Carolina to  
Texas. Sent to England before 1737 by Mark Catesby.

Maple, Norway (43, 45) *Acer platanoides* L.

Native in Europe. Not cultivated in England until 1724.  
Introduced by William Hamilton of Philadelphia after the  
Revolutionary War.

—Maple, Silver (10, 43) *Acer saccharinum* L.

Native in North America from New Brunswick to Minnesota  
southward. At this period much confused with Sugar Maple.  
Said to have been introduced in England in 1725.

Maple, Sugar (10, 43) *Acer saccharum* Marshall

Native in North America from the Gaspé to Manitoba, south  
to Georgia and Texas. Silver and Sugar Maple were distin-  
guished by Humphrey Marshall in 1785. Said to have been  
cultivated in England in 1735.

Mespilus, Snowy (10) *Amelanchier stolonifera*  
Weigand

Native in eastern North America from Newfoundland to  
Ontario south to Virginia. Based on the description of culti-  
vated plants this probably was the species cultivated in En-  
gland as early as 1746.

Mimosa (40) *Albizia julibrissin* Dur.

Native from Persia to China. Cultivated in England in 1745.

Nannyberry or Sheepberry (10, 43) *Viburnum lentago* L.

Native in North America from Quebec to Colorado south to  
Georgia. Cultivated in England in 1761.

Moosewood (10) *Acer pensylvanicum* L.

Native from Quebec to Manitoba south to Georgia and Ten-  
nessee. Cultivated in England in 1755.

New Jersey Tea (5) *Ceanothus americanus* L.

Native in eastern North America from Quebec and Mani-  
toba south to Florida and Alabama. Cultivated in England  
before 1713 by Bishop Compton.

Oak, Black (10, 43) *Quercus velutina* Lam.

Native from Maine to Nebraska, south to Florida and Texas.

—Oak, Blackjack (10, 43) *Quercus marilandica* Muench.

Native from Pennsylvania to Nebraska, south to Florida  
and Texas.

- Oak, Chestnut (10) *Quercus prinus* L.  
Native from Maine to Indiana, south to Georgia and Mississippi. Cultivated in England in 1730.
- Oak, Live (10, 40, 43) *Quercus virginiana* Miller  
Native from Virginia to Texas and Oklahoma. Cultivated in England in 1739.
- Oak, Southern Red (43) *Quercus falcata*, Michx.  
Native from New Jersey to Illinois, south to Florida and Texas. Cultivated in England in 1763.
- Oak, Water (10, 43) *Quercus nigra* L.  
Native from Delaware to Kentucky south to Florida and Texas. Cultivated in England in 1739.
- Oak, Willow (40, 43) *Quercus phellos* L.  
Native from Long Island to Missouri, south to Florida and Texas. Confused at this time with Live Oak.
- Olive, Russian, or Oleaster (43, 47) *Elaeagnus angustifolia* L.  
Native from Southern Europe to central Asia. Cultivated in England in 1633.
- Pagoda tree, Japanese (43) *Sophora japonica* L.  
Native in China and Korea. Cultivated in England in 1753.
- Paper Mulberry, Common (43) *Broussonetia papyrifera* (L.)  
Vent.  
Native in China and Japan. Cultivated in England in 1759, by Hugh, Duke of Northumberland. Female trees reported to be cultivated by 1768. Male trees said to have been introduced to New York by Andre Parmentier between 1824 and 1830.
- Pawpaw (10, 43) *Asimina triloba* (L.) Dunal  
Native from New Jersey to Nebraska, south to Florida and Texas. Cultivated in England by Peter Collinson in 1736.
- Pea-shrub, Siberian (43) *Caragana arborescens* Lam.  
Native in Siberia and Manchuria. Cultivated in England in 1756.
- Pecan, Mississippi Nut (10) *Carya illinoensis* K. Koch  
Native from Indiana to Iowa, south to Alabama, Texas and Mexico. Introduced into England about 1766. Cultivated by William Prince of New York in 1772.
- Persimmon (23, 40) *Diospyros virginiana* L.  
Native from New England to Kansas, south to Florida and Texas. Cultivated in England in the time of Parkinson (1633).
- Pine, Virginia Scrub (10, 40, 43) *Pinus virginiana* Miller  
Native from New Jersey and Ohio south to Georgia and Arkansas. Introduced into England before 1739.

- Pine, White, or Weymouth Pine (10, 40) *Pinus strobus* L.  
 Native from Newfoundland to Manitoba, south to Georgia and Tennessee. Cultivated in England by the Duchess of Beaufort in 1705.
- Plum, Cherry, or Myrobalan Plum (10, 43) *Prunus cerasifera* Ehrh.  
 Native in western Asia. Cultivated in England by 1600.
- Plum, Damson (10) *Prunus insititia* L.  
 Native in western Asia and Europe. Cultivated since prehistoric times.
- Poison Oak (5) *Rhus toxicodendron* L. or *Rhus radicans* L.  
 Native over most of eastern North America. Cultivated in England in 1640.
- Poplar, Eastern Cottonwood (43) *Populus deltoides* Marshall  
 Native from Quebec to Manitoba, south to Florida and Texas. Cultivated in England before 1750.
- Poplar, Lombardy (43) *Populus nigra* L. var. *italica*, Moench.  
 Native in Europe. Cultivated in France in 1749 and in England in 1758. Introduced by William Hamilton of Philadelphia in 1784.
- Potentilla (23) *Potentilla fruticosa* L.  
 Native throughout the northern hemisphere. Cultivated in England in 1700.
- Red Bay (40, 43) ————— *Persea borbonia* (L.) Sprengel  
 Native from Delaware south to Florida and Texas. Cultivated in England in 1739.
- Rose, Cherokee (40) *Rosa laevigata* Michx.  
 Native in China. Introduced to the United States before 1780.
- Rose, Scotch (40) *Rosa spinosissima* L.  
 Native in Europe and western Asia. Cultivated before 1600.
- Rose, Wild, or Swamp Rose (10, 43) *Rosa palustris* Marshall  
 Native from Nova Scotia to Minnesota, south to Florida and Arkansas. Cultivated in England in 1726.
- Shadblow, Service or Shad-bush (10, 40) *Amelanchier canadensis* (L.) Medic.  
 Native in North America from Maine to New York, south to Georgia. Quite possibly cultivated, but the plant carrying this



name in cultivation in Europe was probably *A. stolonifera* (see *Mespilus*, Snowy).

Silver bell, Carolina or Snowdrop Tree (10, 25, 40, 43)

*Halesia carolina* L.

Native from Virginia to Missouri, south to Florida and Texas. Cultivated in England by John Ellis in 1756 from seeds sent by Dr. Alexander Garden.

Sourwood (40) *Oxydendron arboreum* (L.) DC.

Native from Pennsylvania to Indiana south to Florida and Louisiana. Cultivated in England in 1752.

Spiraea, Hardhack (43) *Spiraea tomentosa* L.

Native from Prince Edward Island to Ontario, south to North Carolina. Cultivated in England in 1736 by Peter Collinson.

Stewartia (40, 43) *Stewartia malachodendron* L.

Native from Virginia to Arkansas, south to Florida and Louisiana. Cultivated in England in 1743.

—Stewartia, Mountain (43) *Stewartia ovata* (Cav.)

Weatherby

Native from Virginia and Kentucky, south to Georgia and Alabama. Cultivated in England in 1785.

Sumac, Fragrant, or Pole-cat Bush (40, 43) *Rhus aromatica*

Aiton

Native from Quebec to Kansas, south to Florida and Texas. Cultivated in England in 1772.

Sweet Gale (10, 23, 24) *Myrica gale* L.

Native to Eurasia and North America. It has many folk uses in Europe.

Thorn, Great-fruited or Large-berried (10)

*Crataegus punctatus* Jacq.

Native from eastern Canada to Iowa, south to Kentucky. Cultivated in Britain in 1746 by Archibald, Duke of Argyle.

Trefoil, or Hop-tree (10) *Ptelea trifoliata* L.

Native from Virginia south to Florida and Texas. Sent to England from Virginia by Rev. Banister in 1704.

Umbrella Magnolia (5, 25) *Magnolia tripetala* L.

Native from Pennsylvania to Missouri, south to Georgia and Arkansas. Cultivated in England in 1752.

Viburnum, Maple Leaf *Viburnum acerifolium* L.

Native from Quebec to Minnesota, south to Georgia and Tennessee. Cultivated in England in 1736 by Peter Collinson.

Willow, Virginia, or Sweet Spire (10, 43) *Itea virginica* L.

Native from Pennsylvania to Missouri, south to Florida and

Texas. Cultivated in Britain in 1744 by Archibald, Duke of Argyle.

Willow, Weeping (10, 40, 43) *Salix babylonica* L.

Native in China. Alleged to have been introduced to England by Alexander Pope about 1730.

—Willow, Yellow (10) *Salix alba* L. var. *vitellina* (L.) Stokes

Native in Europe. Long cultivated for basket-making.

Winterberry or Swamp Red-berry Bush *Ilex verticillata* (L.) Gray

Native from Newfoundland to Minnesota, south to Georgia and Tennessee. Cultivated in England in 1736 by Peter Collinson.

Wintersweet (43) *Chimonanthus praecox* (L.) Link.

Native of China. Introduced into England by Benjamin Torin in 1771, or perhaps a little earlier.

Wisteria, American (40, 43) *Wisteria frutescens* (L.) Poiret

Native from Virginia, south to Florida and Alabama. Introduced in England in 1724 by Mark Catesby.

Witherod (43) *Viburnum cassinoides* L.

Native from Newfoundland to Ontario, south to Alabama and Tennessee. Cultivated in England in 1761 by Mr. James Gordon.

Yew, English Yew (5, 10, 43) Probably *Taxus baccata* L.

Native in Europe and Western Asia. Cultivated since ancient times.



Gentlewomen if the ground be not too wet may doe themselves much good by kneeling upon a cushion and weeding. *The Art of Simpling*, by William Coles, London, 1656.

## IX Fruits and Nuts, 1700 to 1776

- Blackberry (23, 38) *Rubus* sp.  
Fruits of various species of *Rubus* were collected from plants growing spontaneously in hedge-rows. Blackberries were not cultivated until 1832.
- Chestnut (5) *Castanea dentata*  
(Marshall) Borkh.  
Native from Maine to Minnesota, south to Florida and Mississippi.
- Chestnut, French (5) *Castanea sativa* Miller  
Native in southern Europe, western Asia and North Africa. Cultivated by Thomas Jefferson in 1773.
- Crab Apple *Malus angustifolia* (Aiton) Michx.  
Native from Virginia to Florida and Mississippi. Introduced into cultivation in Britain in 1725.
- Cranberry (23) *Vaccinium macrocarpon* Aiton  
Newfoundland to Minnesota, south to North Carolina and Arkansas. Fruit collected in the wild from early colonial times, but not cultivated until about 1820.
- Currant, European Black (24) *Ribes nigrum* L.  
Native in Europe and northern and central Asia. Long cultivated.
- Mulberry, White (5, 41, 43) *Morus alba* L.  
Native of China and Japan. Cultivated in America about 1660.
- Mulberry, Red *Morus rubra* L.  
Native from Vermont to South Dakota, south to Florida and Texas. Cultivated in Britain in 1629.
- Olive (5) *Olea europaea* L.  
Native in the Mediterranean region. Cultivated in South Carolina in 1775.
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