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HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES GARDENS AND LANDSCAPES Volume I

DISSERTATION

Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree Doctor of Philosophy in the Graduate School of The Ohio State University

by

Denise Wiles Adams, B.S.

*****

The Ohio State University
1998

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ABSTRACT

This study traces and documents the commercial availability and landscape use of hardy herbaceous ornamental plants, perennial and biennial, in nineteenth-century gardens of the northeastern United States. Herbaceous plants are relatively ephemeral in the landscape, with some exceptions, for example, *Paeonia* and *Hemerocallis*, which have survived unchanged at many old homesteads. Documentation therefore must rely more on written records, utilizing period books, nursery catalogues, diaries, photographs, and business records and inventories. Nineteenth-century horticulture and garden design books, as well as 357 extant nursery and seed catalogues, representing 12 northeastern states and the District of Columbia, provided the data for this research. Additionally, period photographs and illustrations visually document some of the gardening practices.

Perennials were not plants of fashion in the early 1800s. As the century progressed, the literature demonstrates that hardy herbaceous plants slowly became both available and fashionable, due to the efforts of garden writers and designers and a developing nursery trade. In this study, plants were ranked in order of the most available to the least available, based on protocol established by Robert Harvey in 1989. The most available plant for the nineteenth-century northeastern United States was *Dianthus barbatus*, an old-fashioned favorite, which was also the subject of breeding innovations. Almost 2700 taxa of hardy herbaceous plants were available in the nineteenth-century nursery trade.

The state of Ohio provided a microcosm of the national trends. As the 1800s unfold, gardens were mainly practical in the developing state. Prominent citizens grew
hardy herbaceous plants, but they were not often seen in the vernacular garden until the second half of the century. Ninety catalogues, representing the years 1835-1899, have demonstrated that Ohio's nurseries and seed houses made hardy herbaceous plants available to the citizens of the state. The garden literature and also horticultural and civic organizations contributed to public interest in this group of plants.
For John, Heather, and Jonathan
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

My graduate committee could not have been better! They are all superb editors and, additionally, offered other diverse gifts. Thanks go, first of all, to my major adviser, mentor, and good friend, Dr. Steve Still. He provided the go-ahead on a topic that he knew was close to my heart and, throughout the years, offered unfailing encouragement, advice, and support. Dr. John Burnham provided historical insight, Dr. Pablo Jourdan, technical advice, and Dr. Ronald Stuckey, organizational and nomenclature expertise.

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The quest for nursery and seed catalogues took me to many important libraries in the eastern United States and the staffs were most accommodating and helpful. Thank you to Sherry Vance, Cornell University Bailey Hortorium; Judith Ho and Kurt Kuss, National Agriculture Library, Beltsville, Maryland; Marca Woodham, The Smithsonian Horticulture Library; Ingrid Eblen, Cleveland Medical Library Association/ Cleveland Health Sciences Library; Elva Griffith, The Ohio State University Libraries Rare Books.
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Rare book dealers, Karen Wickliff of Karen Wickliff Books, and Joanne Fucello and Brad Lyon of Elisabeth Woodburn Books, always kept me posted on new acquisitions. Richard Warnock and Stuart Hobbs of the Adena project at the Ohio Historical Society were both very generous with their archives. Jim Huber and Roger Whaley contributed catalogues to my research.

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FIELD OF STUDY

Major field: Horticulture and Crop Science
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CHAPTER 1

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS AND GARDEN HISTORY

This study traces and documents the commercial availability and landscape use of hardy herbaceous ornamental plants, perennial and biennial, in nineteenth-century gardens. Herbaceous plants, by their very nature, are relatively ephemeral in the landscape, with some exceptions such as specimens of \textit{Paeonia} and \textit{Hemerocallis}, which have survived unchanged at the site of many old homesteads. Documentation, therefore, must rely on written records, utilizing period books, nursery catalogues, diaries, photographs, and business records and inventories.

The use of hardy herbaceous plants as horticultural and landscape features is the result of social, cultural, and economic decisions, as it is for other components of the landscape. P. J. Jarvis identified five factors that influenced plant selection in 1550-1700 England as (1) social response to changing economic and political situations, (2) the link between horticulture and literature, (3) fashion and its influence on "landscape tastes," (4) the state of gardening knowledge and techniques, and (5) the availability of flora. Similarly, in the nineteenth-century United States, social response to changing economic patterns, the development of an American horticultural literary tradition, the allure of trends and fashionable standards for garden design, the development of the discipline of horticulture, and the increasing availability of plants all contributed to the aesthetics of garden design. This study will trace and document how hardy herbaceous plants came to be in the gardens and landscapes of nineteenth-century northeastern United States.
In reconstructing the process by which hardy herbaceous plants became a part of nineteenth-century northeastern United States gardens, it has become evident that the story involves much more than just a list of plants or particular design recommendations. Bringing these plants into cultivated situations was influenced by patterns of taste, standards of fashion, economic feasibility, social discourse, plant explorations, patterns of settlement and urbanization, and knowledge of gardening, propagation, and marketing techniques. Garden history is not only the history of garden design, but also involves the history of science and technology, the history of business, transportation, and economics, the history of American horticultural books and periodicals, demographic history, and the history of art and aesthetics.

We know that hardy herbaceous plants have been components of garden style since earliest times. In the United States, their use, particularly in fashionable gardens, was defined by the degree of development of the community. If we agree that the presence of commercial horticulture often defined the passing of the frontier, herbaceous perennials, then, were markers for the next stage of development in the nursery business that was synonymous with the increased stability of the surrounding community. The sale of fruit trees led to the sale of ornamental trees, which in turn preceded the interest in hardy herbaceous plants. The presence of ornamental plants, both woody and herbaceous, in American gardens indicated that the transition from utilitarian to aesthetic emphasis had progressed.

Hardy herbaceous plants symbolized ties with the Old World as well as the accessibility of the flora of the new country. Some species were handed down from generation to generation, while others were novel and exotic. Each found itself grown in a well-cultivated spot in the home landscape where the plant’s appearance and development would be observed and often cherished.
As the nineteenth century progressed, the commercial availability of hardy herbaceous plants withstood the vicissitudes of economic depression and even war. The use of natives versus exotics or foreign plants reflected the tension between national pride and the desire to be in step with the most fashionable novelties of the era and to demonstrate one's gardening skill by cultivating alien species. Perennials were not the main focus of "tasteful" garden design in the era of Andrew Jackson Downing's "Americanized" landscape gardens or when massed annuals in bedding schemes stole the show. They were, however, both the playthings of the prosperous and ubiquitous inhabitants of the vernacular garden. Which plants were fashionable and which were not for any particular period reflected both taste and tradition.

Contemporary Motives for Determining Plant Selections for Nineteenth-Century Gardens and Landscapes

The authentic restoration and/or re-creation of historic gardens and landscapes is a subject of increasing interest in the United States today. The growth of regional garden history societies in the South and New England, as well as a plethora of popular books and articles on the subject, are evidence of this trend.

Garden historians, landscape architects, educators, and nurserymen are challenged with the task of identifying and producing appropriate plant material for period landscaping, taking into account regional variations in the popularity and availability of particular plant species and cultivars for different eras. During the past few years among my own limited circle of acquaintances in Columbus, Ohio, at least eight garden designers have indicated to me their involvement in historic projects. Little has been documented on the development of ornamental gardening and the herbaceous perennial industry for specific states, particularly any west of the Alleghenies. By studying the development of nurseries,
their plant offerings, and design recommendations in the literature for specific regions and
individual states, better choices can be made concerning hardy plant selection and
incorporation into period gardens and landscapes.

The study of herbaceous perennials in American garden history has another modern
application. According to the proposal for The Ohio State University Plant Germplasm
Center, plant breeders improve crops through the genetic introduction of traits such as
flower color or disease resistance. The genetic base for ornamentals has narrowed greatly
in this century. Documentation and identification of historic plants and their incorporation
into the pool of genetic resources may be as significant as the collection of rainforest
germlasm. Both serve to enhance the future of commercial ornamental crops. As garden
historian David Stuart observed, “At a time when so much of the world’s native flora has
been discovered, the past is the new frontier.”
Objectives

1. To study the patterns and changes in the landscape use and commercial availability of hardy herbaceous plants in the nineteenth century particularly, in the midwestern United States.

2. To determine the position of hardy herbaceous plants in the fashions and trends of ornamental landscape gardening in the nineteenth-century northeastern United States as depicted in the literature of the period.

3. To compare those plants that were available with those recommended by the early garden writers to identify possible discrepancies between the ideal and the real.

4. To identify the entrepreneurs of the early perennial plant industry: their methods of propagation, marketing, and distribution.

5. To produce descriptive profiles and provide period illustrations of the most available plants for the nineteenth century, distinguishing between the popularity of “old-fashioned” favorites and new introductions.

6. To produce a master plant list based on the commercial availability of particular species and varieties in the nineteenth century by selected states: Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts; and by region: midwest (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio), middle-Atlantic (Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Washington, DC), and northeast (Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, Connecticut).
7. To construct a case study showing how hardy herbaceous perennials came to be in gardens in the state of Ohio: who operated the Ohio nurseries and seedhouses, how herbaceous perennials were utilized in the landscape as the region evolved from a pioneer to a settled state, how Ohio horticultural literature reflected the activity in garden-making in the state, which plants were popular, and how and if these plants differed from the popular species and cultivars in the eastern states for similar time periods.

Methods

1. Examine the American horticultural literature, both books and periodicals, of the nineteenth century for evidence of the popularity of herbaceous perennials in both fashionable garden styles and in vernacular gardens. Include also travel records, diaries, letters, photographs, and other visual records.

2. Compare the seed and nursery catalogues from nineteenth-century nurseries with sample representation from different regions for each decade of the nineteenth century. Construct databases for analysis with the following parameters:

   a. Nurseries of the nineteenth century, indicating proprietor(s), address, year of establishment, years of operation, greenhouse and/or nursery, types of commodities offered (trees, shrubs, roses, perennials, annuals, etc., plants and/or seeds.)

   b. Herbaceous perennial species and cultivars offered by different nurseries noting year and location. Using the statistical method developed by Harvey assign an index number to each species to rank local availability per decade and for the century as a whole. Only those herbaceous plants hardy from Zone 4-7, within the regional parameters previously established, will be included.
3. Analyze the evidence from the accumulated data and rank the herbaceous plants in order of commercial availability for the northeastern United States and for particular regions. Construct a separate listing for the state of Ohio to facilitate comparisons between this state and the more easterly states.

Most landscape historians agree that the nursery plant or seed catalogue is the best source for reliable information on nursery activities and plants available during a certain period, superseding information in the garden literature of the time. "Catalogue" refers to "plant material offered for sale in the form of printed or manuscript lists, broadsides, circulars, pamphlets, . . . [etc.]." These documents also often contained cultural notes, testimonials praising the products, and associated (and not so obviously allied) products ranging from poultry, to garden tools, to books, to lawn mowers, to pet birds.

Several biases are inherent in this type of documentation. Catalogues typically are representative of those nurseries or seed houses that were prosperous enough to issue them for distribution. For example, evidence exists that over 900 different nurseries existed in the state of Ohio at some point or another during the nineteenth century. Of these, only 36 firms are represented in the 90 nursery and seed catalogues located for this study. Obviously data based on just those catalogues is skewed toward a few representatives. Moreover, catalogues had to be of sufficient quality to survive for one hundred-plus years in often less-than-optimal conditions. And someone, somewhere, had to be motivated to save his or her catalogues. The Vick's Floral Guide of 1872 reported that it issued 200,000 copies for distribution. Only a handful of these have survived. Today rare book and paper dealers classify trade catalogues as "ephemera," a term that states the case succinctly. An additional concern is that, without sales records, it is impossible to determine the extent of the actual exchange of any particular plants or even to prove that the
listing insured availability. Still, catalogues remain the soundest means for studying horticultural tastes of a previous era.

Figure 1.1 is a summary of the nursery and seed catalogues used in this study. There were 357 catalogues representing 139 firms in northeastern United States.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>OH</th>
<th>IL</th>
<th>IN</th>
<th>MI</th>
<th>NY</th>
<th>PA</th>
<th>MA</th>
<th>VT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1810</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2(141)</td>
<td>2(155)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8(559)</td>
<td>3(263)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>1(77)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7(586)</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>10(456)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>5(162)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10(557)</td>
<td>2(187)</td>
<td>8(497)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>4(170)</td>
<td>7(190)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6(601)</td>
<td>4(164)</td>
<td>7(384)</td>
<td>4(115)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>10(166)</td>
<td>5(173)</td>
<td>3(19)</td>
<td></td>
<td>8(887)</td>
<td>9(244)</td>
<td>12(404)</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>13(127)</td>
<td>6(104)</td>
<td>4(90)</td>
<td>4(99)</td>
<td>17(732)</td>
<td>13(677)</td>
<td>12(382)</td>
<td>2(111)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>18(200)</td>
<td>7(165)</td>
<td>2(40)</td>
<td>2(63)</td>
<td>9(435)</td>
<td>13(254)</td>
<td>11(604)</td>
<td>1(67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>38(320)</td>
<td>6(90)</td>
<td>5(67)</td>
<td>2(43)</td>
<td>9(290)</td>
<td>15(411)</td>
<td>7(406)</td>
<td>2(81)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>90(628)</td>
<td>31(425)</td>
<td>14(142)</td>
<td>8(115)</td>
<td>76(1748)</td>
<td>62(1075)</td>
<td>67(1201)</td>
<td>9(236)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 357 firms 2693 different taxa

Figure 1.1: Distribution of extant catalogues by states and decade. x(y)= Number of catalogues in category (total number different taxa represented)

OH=Ohio; IL= Illinois; IN=Indiana; MI=Michigan; NY = New York; PA= Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Washington, DC, Maryland; MA= Massachusetts; VT= Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and Connecticut
Figure 1.2 shows regional categories that were established to facilitate regional comparisons:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Midwest (143 catalogues) 62 firms</th>
<th>Mid-Atlantic (138 catalogues) 50 firms</th>
<th>New England (76 catalogues) 27 firms</th>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois, 14</td>
<td>District of Columbia, 1</td>
<td>Connecticut, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana, 10</td>
<td>Maryland, 1</td>
<td>Maine, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan, 2</td>
<td>New Jersey, 3</td>
<td>Massachusetts, 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio, 36</td>
<td>New York, 26</td>
<td>New Hampshire, 1</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Pennsylvania, 19</td>
<td>Vermont, 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Figure 1.2 Distribution of regional horticultural firms.

Considerations of Nomenclature

Nurserymen in the nineteenth century appear to have been surprisingly consistent in their use of botanical names in their catalogues. At that time only an informal international scientific standard existed for naming plants, although many followed the binomial nomenclature established by Carl Linnaeus in *Species Plantarum* (1753). In 1867 Alphonse DeCandolle instituted the first attempt for standardization of plant names in Paris at the First International Botanical Congress. It was not until 1930, however, at the Fifth International Congress in Cambridge, England, that the first *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* was adopted.

Horticultural varieties have been distinguished since very ancient times. Marcus Procius Cato listed one hundred-twenty cultivated plants in his *De Agri Cultura* of 160 BC. "Cultivated plants" refers to "plants raised in cultivation which differ sufficiently from their wild ancestors or, if taken into cultivation from the wild, are worthy enough of distinction from wild populations for horticultural purposes to merit special names." International standards for horticultural nomenclature came later, in 1953, with *The International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants*, revised in 1957, 1961, 1969, and 1995.
In the nineteenth-century, with few exceptions, listings of hardy herbaceous plants used the Linnaean binomial system, sometimes accompanied by the common name. The common name was often indicated as a strict translation of the Latin, e.g., *Dracocephalum denticulatum* (denticulated dragon’s head) although many more creative or whimsical common names were utilized as well, e.g., whip-poor-will shoe (*Cypripedium acaule*). Seedling and horticultural varieties, called cultivars for “cultivated variety” in this century and indicated by the use of the single quote, e.g., *Phlox* ‘Miss Lingard’, also were listed. The naming of these varieties followed two forms: with Latin descriptive phrases as the variety, e.g., *Paeonia striata rosea alba*, and more commonly in the second half of the century, English “fancy” names, i.e. *Paeonia* ‘Mons. Jules Elie’. Some researchers have pointed to a chronological transition obvious in the nineteenth century for these two forms, but with herbaceous perennials the complete transformation to “fancy names” did not occur until the next century. Tilton’s *Journal* described the system:

> The botanist’s plants, should bear names coined from the Latin or Greek languages, expressive of some prominent feature; and the horticulturist’s plants, what we are used to regard as mere variations of species, should have applied to them popular names in our own language. The names of the good and great ones of our own time, and of all time, offer for this purpose a rich repertory, from which we might freely draw.  

The use of these fancy names invites present scrutiny, for no established system existed for their assignment or for registering such names, leading to many synonyms now impossible to sort out without lengthy descriptions. A case in point is in the genus *Phlox*. In the nineteenth-century New York nursery trade, 338 *Phlox* cultivars were listed with at least 135 pertaining to white-flowered plants of the genus. How many of these were actually different is left to speculation.

The plant names in the lists in this study were transcribed to the modern synonyms for the plants. [See Selected Bibliography for Nomenclature Verification.] This literature also provided several challenges. Some names were not listed in either period or modern floras, leading to speculation that they may have been the creation of the individual
nurseryman. Other names were so general as to invite several options. For example *Sedum roseum* (rose-colored stonecrop) might be the obvious modern equivalent, *Rhodiola rosea*, or perhaps it actually designated another sedum with rosy flowers, or maybe even leaves. Some early names appear to be typographical errors preserved and repeated over time. Examples include *Neuchera americana* (*Heuchera*) and *Brunella grandiflora* (*Prunella*). The final concern is that even if a plant name has been verified as authentic, no certainty exists that the plant it represented in a catalogue was accurately named!

**The Classification of Hardy Herbaceous Plants**

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*Figure 1.3: Plants that Bloom the Second Season*

Briggs and Company Catalogue. Rochester, New York, 1874
Flowering plants may be categorized as herbaceous or woody. They may be annual, biennial, or perennial. In the nineteenth century, plants were grouped under the perennial heading on the basis of flowering, propagation, or life cycle. The English agriculturist William Cobbett, visiting in America in 1821, wrote:

[Annuals] . . . first blow and die the year they are sown; [biennials] . . . blow the second year and then die; [perennials] . . . sometimes blow the first year and sometimes not, and die down to the ground annually, but spring up again every spring . . .

Louisa Johnson (1856) further differentiated between annuals, biennials, and perennials and cited the most convenient means of propagation for each:

Annuals are those flowers which are raised from seeds alone, in the spring, and die in the autumn. They are again divided into three classes: —the tender and more curious kinds; the less tender or hardier kinds; and the hardiest and common kinds . . .

Biennials are those flowers which are produced by seed, bloom the second year, and remain two years in perfection, after which they dwindle and gradually die away . . .

Perennials are flowers of many years’ duration; and they multiply themselves most abundantly by suckers, offsets, parting the roots, & c. . .

Perennials may be woody or herbaceous. The Woolson and Company nursery catalogue of 1879 elaborated on these differences:

The term hardy is sufficiently well-understood; perennial plants are those which live from year to year, and do not die off at the end of one year, like annuals, or at the end of two years, like biennials. But trees and shrubs are perennials, and to distinguish those plants of which the stem dies down every year, while the root remains alive for many years, they are called herbaceous perennials, as they have herb-like stems . . .

Many nurserymen listed their herbaceous plants by first or second-year bloom time from seed. James Vick’s 1874 catalogue description used this categorization:

Perennials or Plants That Bloom the Second Season:

In this section will be found those Biennials and Perennials that do not flower until the second season. The first summer the plants merely grow and gather a store of strength for next summer’s flowering, and a stock of material for next season’s flowers . . . This class of flowers do not usually keep in bloom a long time, and therefore are not suited for the lawn, where a continuous show of flowers
or pretty foliage is absolutely necessary. To many, however, the border of
Perennials is the most interesting part of the flower garden. Every day almost it
exhibits something new -- some flower in bloom that we did not expect to see, or
whose development we had been anxiously watching and awaiting. A pleasure or a
surprise, usually both, await us at almost every visit. What a number of old garden
flowers we find in the Perennial border. The Columbine, Pink, Canterbury Bell,
Hollyhock, Sweet William and a host of other friends all find a home in this
department."

The following study utilizes Vick's definition and includes all plants that bloom the second
season: biennials as well as perennials. Most horticulturists consider tender perennials, or
those perennials which are not winter-hardy in a designated geographical area, to be
annuals in the cultural sense. They are not included here.
Literature Review

Scholars in fields including geography, horticulture, landscape architecture, history, and biology have provided some historic studies of the introduction, diffusion, and utilization of ornamental plants. It is a subject, however, that traditionally, at least prior to the 1970s, was and has been largely neglected. Indeed, botanist Edgar Anderson remarked that even among biologists "there is a depressing lack of information" [for the documentation of plants in the cultivated landscape.] "The crop plants and domesticated animals have been somewhat studied, the ornamentals and weeds scarcely investigated."12 Schmid also commented that much more has been written on remote plant communities "than on everyday surroundings of most inhabitants of this highly urbanized nation . . . Many American floras exist . . . but ignore cultivated plants."13

Why do people cultivate particular plants? What motivates the transition from practical to ornamental? How are garden fashion and plant popularity determined? Important to this study, what specific plants were available to gardeners of the past? Several studies have provided some insight into the introduction, usage, and availability of certain groups of ornamental and practical plants during the nineteenth century. Scholars have established that the selection of particular trees and annual flowers were the results of widespread cultural and technological development and innovation. Daryl Watson (1978) demonstrated that some tree species are continual favorites while others represent fashionable trends.14 Likewise in her thesis on annuals for the period 1865-1915, Peggy Newcomb (1985) emphasized the interaction of fashion, marketing, breeding accomplishments, and the horticultural literature in determining popular varieties.15

Several studies of contemporary dooryard gardens also provided insight into interpreting the gardening practices of the past. Gene Wilhelm (1975) focused on the decision-making involved in gardening in the African-American community of Brushy,
Texas, in the 1970s. Garden style resulted from a family's perception of its own economic and cultural status. The plants defined "fields of space consistent with the habitual social and household activities of the inhabitants." An evolution was observed from practical to ornamental gardens. Similarly, Clarissa Kimber in her study of dooryard gardens in Puerto Rico identified consistent design types and floristic composition. Garden style was the result of vernacular and high fashion influences. E. N. Anderson detailed the factors involved in choosing particular species for a garden:

climate, expense, water requirements, ecological and economic factors, neatness and social acceptability, nostalgia for gardens known elsewhere, nurserymen's recommendations, trading of cuttings across back fences... one plant 'looks nice' while another 'looks weedy...' also certain categories of plants [are] 'objects of special interest' for example cacti or roses.

Similar influences may have been at work in the choice of species for nineteenth-century gardens.

General histories of horticultural development in the nineteenth century include U. P. Hedrick's *A History of Horticulture in American to 1860* and Hamilton Traub's 1924 dissertation, *The History of American Horticulture 1800-1850*. Both authors chronicled the development of plant cultivation from the earliest settlements to mid-nineteenth century. Fruit production was the primary enterprise in the early years, and ornamental gardening and the nursery production of shade trees, shrubs, and flowers gained momentum as the nation became more prosperous and settled. Hedrick cited isolation and the lack of effective means of transportation as stimuli for a local nursery trade in the developing West. By 1825 Cincinnati had developed into the horticultural headquarters of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. Hedrick and Traub also described how horticultural literature and organizations aided in the diffusion of gardening information.

Brenda Bullion (1990) examined the dichotomy of the art and science of horticulture in her dissertation, "The Science and Art of Plants and Gardens in the Development of an American Landscape Aesthetic." Bullion emphasized the changing
perception of the natural world in eighteenth-century America particularly as thinking
diverged from the perspective of the Enlightenment and its emphasis on theories of beauty
and taste. Conquering the wilderness, Bullion pointed out, delayed the American
development of a landscape aesthetic as contrasted with the European progress. Bullion
examined, as have other historians, the way in which scientific thoughts and ideals were
advanced through the establishment of almanacs, periodicals and newspapers, and
horticultural societies throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. She emphasized
the influence of European thought and opinion on the development of a landscape ideal in
northeastern America for the years 1620-1850.23

A collection of essays in British and American Gardens in the Eighteenth Century
also connects the English gardening perspective with the evolving American garden ideal.
Colonial American gardens followed English styles with a lag time of only a couple of
decades according to Peter Martin. The mid-Atlantic and Southern gardeners enjoyed a
better climate and greater affluence than their New England compatriots and so were more
motivated to construct elaborate ornamental gardens. By the end of the century the stage
was set for the development of a uniquely American style with statesmen such as Thomas
Jefferson and John Adams observing that the grand garden style of the British elite was
unsuitable for American notions of liberty and equality for all.24

Ann Leighton wrote three volumes on the subject of American garden history,
chronicling garden design and plant use from the seventeenth through the nineteenth
centuries.25 The earliest gardens were for “meate or medicine.” As the country developed,
gardens reflected the cultural, political, and economic changes that took place. Leighton’s
nineteenth-century plant list was based on a few prominent horticultural books, inviting
concern that those plants cited might not have been available or may have presented a view
biased to the inventories of a few author-nurserymen. Indeed Mark Leone criticized the
work of many garden historians because they typically do not distinguish between “what
was imagined, what was planned, and what was carried out... garden history tends to
deal with the ideal and its nearest realization.

Alice Lockwood, writing under the auspices of the Garden Club of America in the
1930s, described gardens of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries for 26 states and the
District of Columbia. The two factors that most influenced those gardens were "tradition,"
or the memories associated with previous residences, and the reading of the gardening
literature of the time. Lockwood pointed out that Philip Miller's *Gardener's Dictionary*,
published in 1735 and reissued in many subsequent editions, was the most used book of
the pre-Revolutionary era and that Miller's garden plan of 1735 was the colonial ideal.

Other regional studies include Alan Emmet's survey of New England gardens of the
nineteenth century and M. Christine Klim Doell's *Gardens of the Gilded Age*. Emmet
observed, as have others, that utility defined the pre-Revolutionary War gardens, with art
becoming important as more opportunities for leisure developed. Gardens were expressive
of the "degree of self-confidence" of their owners and their attitudes toward the landscape.
Some sought to dominate and manipulate the land, while others worked to magnify the
inherent attributes of the site. Plants "were the life of the garden," but the design was its
defining feature. Recognizing the transient nature of these early gardens, Doell searched
the archives of museums of the state of New York and published photographs of gardens
from the years 1870-1917. She revealed that the gardens were more than collections of
exotics and mass-produced ornaments but represented a longing for the agrarian life of the
past in the face of burgeoning urbanization.

In Virginia a select group of gentlemen-planter established gardens in the
eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries of a grander scale than any where else in the
colonies or new republic. Peter Martin examined those gardens and their creators and
defined their common elements:

A few of the more important were botanical searches and experimentation,
political rivalry, social pride and ambition, personal ego, feelings about local
attachment, a strong sense of place, appreciation of open landscape, ideas about civilized and cultured living, the interrelation of town and plantation gardening, family identity, literary allusion, the combination of the beautiful and the useful, the ferme ornee, dependence upon European gardening books and ideas, the search for variety, the opening up of prospects within garden layouts, and a growing sense of the native landscape as canvas upon which something of the new nation’s ideals and hopes can be traced.  

The vernacular garden has received limited emphasis in the literature. Records and documentation for these gardens are not as readily available as for the more elite or designer-inspired gardens. Hunt and Wolshke-Bulmahn described the vernacular garden as one that is “small scale” and designed and actually implemented by the owner without much attention to the aesthetics. The style of a vernacular garden is typically “peculiar to a particular country or locality.” They pointed out that the vernacular garden is a “process” reacting to periods of radical change. Jackson added that throughout time it has become “a place for family sociability, amateur experimentation, and the cultivation of high-quality fruits and vegetables—a place devoted to study small scale beauty and perfection.”

Landscape architect and garden historian Rudy Favretti wrote about gardening practices from the colonial period to the twentieth century. Favretti described the dooryard garden of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries: “Here the woman of the house planted roses, perennials, and possibly herbs, as well as fragrant annuals.” Botanist May Watts provided a rare look at a vernacular garden, rather than the type found on an estate, by exploring the evolution of one garden and how its plants changed over time (1856-1951) according to the dictates of fashion. Watts reported changes that might occur in a single ornamental garden with a succession of different owners.

As we have seen, while scholars and historians have written about gardening practices in the nineteenth century, little has been documented concerning bringing hardy herbaceous plants into the gardens and landscapes of the northeastern United States. While annuals and trees have received some attention from academic research, hardy herbaceous plants have not been the specific focus of any studies. Where this group of plants has been
included in observations about garden style, its documentation has typically been limited to a few eastern references, as demonstrated in the works of Leighton and Favretti, for example.

In order to understand completely the ingredients for garden-making in the nineteenth-century, more information is needed about these important plants. Their popularity in the 1990s implies an earlier popularity, which may or may not have been the case. This study will describe the position of hardy herbaceous perennials in nineteenth-century gardens and landscapes, with considerations of the possibility of variation in gardening practices from region to region in the northeastern United States.

**Hardy Herbaceous Plants in European Garden Design Before 1800**

Perennial flowers have delighted people since the beginning of recorded time. Records show that the ancient Chinese revered the peony and the chrysanthemum. In Rome, roses and lilies provided beauty and medicinal resources. Early Islamic gardens featured species of _Dianthus_, violets, and other fragrant plants. A Swiss medieval poem "Liber de cultura hortorum" by Walafrid Strabo (809-849) described _Lilium candidum_ and _Iris_ in a monastery garden. Albertus Magnus (1193-1280) stated in _De vegetabilibus_ (c.1260):

> the grass shall be so proportioned to allow behind it, in a rectangular area, all kinds of scented plants, such as rue, sage and basil to be planted, and flowers, such as violets, columbine, lilies, roses, iris and the like . . .

Researchers have documented other favorite perennials of the Middle Ages: hollyhocks, peonies, lavender, and wild flowers, heliotrope, mandrake, daffodils and acanthus, in addition to herbal flowers such as borage, cornflowers, foxgloves, and gentians.

For centuries, members of the general population in Western civilizations grew plants for practical reasons, and if an enjoyable image or a lovely fragrance existed, this
aspect was usually secondary. The early fashionable garden styles of Western Europe did not emphasize herbaceous perennial plants, although few exceptions were evident. In seventeenth-century France, near Versailles, a smaller garden of parterres belonged to Louis XIV called Trianon, which was also referred to as the Palace of Flora. Le Notre said of Trianon, “you never see a dead leaf, nor any plant which is not in flower.” Flowers were grown in pots, in 1694—2,000,000, and replaced in the beds as needed. A planting list from 1693 names tulips, narcissi, hyacinths, rocket, speedwell, sweet William, rose campion, campanula, gilly flowers [probably Dianthus], and heartsease.37

A much more extensive plant palette was known in seventeenth-century England, owing to introductions from newly-explored lands, but these plants were in the venue of the plantmen of the time, rather than significant parts of the formal gardening styles of the royalty and gentry. Many native North American plants were cultivated in English plantmen’s gardens probably well before gardeners on the other side of the Atlantic thought of domesticating them. John Tradescant and his son were responsible for introducing Lobelia cardinalis and Tradescantia virginiana among many other plant species. Exotics from other regions also created excitement. Tulips were an extreme case in point. The Tulpenwoede, or tulip fury, better known as tulipmania, took place from 1634 until 1637 when Dutch investors speculated in bizarre colorations of the bulb.38

Evidence is lacking that herbaceous perennials played any important function in the English landscape garden designs of the eighteenth century promoted by William Kent and Lancelot (Capability) Brown. These landscapes featured trees, shrubs, huge expanses of land to create vistas, lakes, classical structures, and sculpture, and even the incorporation of nearby villages to embellish the scene. Humphrey Repton, successor to Capability Brown, was primarily a “landskip” designer, but he is credited with bringing the flower garden in the vicinity of the house back to English landscape design in the latter years of the eighteenth century.
Scholars acknowledge that in England and elsewhere, many perennials persisted in the cottage gardens over the centuries, unaffected by fad or fashion. These gardens have been romanticized during the last century but actually represent an attempt by the poor laborers to add some beauty as well as practicality to the squalor of their lives. Cottage gardens were natural repositories for the many wildflowers of the English landscape. Probably new plant introductions were introduced into these gardens as the gardeners and other workers on the grand manors helped themselves to a cutting or two from the plush gardens of the wealthy. Some perennials that the cottagers have grown for centuries are *Aconitum napellus* (wolf's bane or monk's hood), *Anchusa italica* (bugloss), *Campanula persicifolia* (bellflower), *Galega officinalis* (goat's rue), *Geranium pratense* (cranes-bill), *Iris germanica* (flag iris), *Linum perenne* (perennial flax), *Lunaria annua* (honesty), *Lupinus polyphyllus* (lupine), *Myosotis palustris* (forget-me-not), *Nepeta cataria* (catnip), *Nigella damascena* (love-in-a-mist), *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* (bluebell), and *Viola odorata* (violet). Plants were also introduced from North America, among them *Solidago* (golden-rod), *Helenium, Aster*, and *Rudbeckia* (coneflower).39
Ornamental Gardening In America, 1600-1800

Students of garden history and the history of botany have assembled much evidence of early horticultural activity in America before 1800. Settlers arriving in the land that was to become the United States brought shoots and seeds with them from their homelands. Edgar Anderson observed that "As man moves about the earth, consciously and unconsciously he takes his own landscape with him." Garden writer Grace Tabor pointed out that

> it is equally obvious that until both wilderness and savage had been subdued to a considerable degree, little thought could be given to the cultivation of any plant that had no definite economic value. Here and there a single flower undoubtedly, brought across many leagues of sea, was watched and tended carefully by a homesick woman, not for its own loveliness perhaps... but for her homesickness, because it spake of home. Plants from home included... gilliflowers... carnations... sweet Williams... sweet Johns... hollyhocks... bulbs.

The emphasis in those early years was on practical plants for utility gardens but occasionally a plant was grown purely for its beauty or fragrance. Two ornamental plants were mentioned in a 1654 poem by Governor William Bradford of Plymouth, Massachusetts:

> All sorts of roots and herbes in gardens grow: Parsnips, carrots, turnips, or what you'Il sow; Onions, melons, cucumbers, radishes, Skirrets, beets, coleworts, and fair cabbages. Here grow fine flowers many, and, 'mongst those, The fair white lily and th' sweet, fragrant rose. [emphasis added]

Edward Johnson described Massachusetts in 1642:

> the Lord hath been pleased to turn all the wigwams, huts, and hovels the English dwelt in at their first coming, into orderly, fair and well-built homes, well-furnished many of them, together with Orchards filled with goodly fruit trees and gardens with variety of flowers... [emphasis added]

John Josselyn provided lists of plants that he saw being cultivated on his visits to New England in 1638 and 1663. He included copious lists of vegetables, herbs, and fruits,
with but a few flowers. Among the herbaceous ornamental plants he observed were Lavender Cotton, Hollyhocks, White Satten [Lunaria], Gilly Flowers, and Fetherfew [Feverfew]. “Lavender,” he added, “is not for the climate.”

In addition to those plants listed above, Alice G. B. Lockwood in *Gardens of Colony and State* reported that the following perennials were cultivated before 1700 in the New World: anemones, carnation or clove pink, columbine, crown imperial, daffodil, grape flower or Muscary, hollyhocks, hens-and-chicks, Martagon lilies, moonwort or “satin flower,” primrose, scarlet cross (*Lychnis chalcedonica*), “several sorts of sedum,” star of Bethlehem, tulips, “violets of three kinds,” and yellow day-lilies. Also bellflowers, flower de Luce, fraxinella, Jacob’s ladder, lily of the valley or May lilies, peonies white and red, southernwood, and *Tradescantia*.

Of North Carolina, John Lawson wrote in 1709:

> The flower-garden in Carolina is as yet arrived to a poor jejune perfection. We have only two sorts of Roses; the Clov-July-Flowers [*Dianthus* sp.], Violets, Prince Feather [*Amaranthus caudatus*] and Tres Colores [*Amaranthus tricolor*]. There has been nothing more cultivated in the flower-garden which at present occurs to my memory; but as for the wild spontaneous flowers of the country, nature has been so liberal that I cannot name one-tenth of the ones.

Settlers from Holland were renowned for the beauty of their gardens even in those early years. Adrian van der Donck, visiting New Netherland in 1655, reported several perennials in cultivation including: gillyflowers [*Dianthus*], jenoffelins, white lilies [*Lilium candidum*], the lily frutilaria [*Fritillaria*], anemones, baredames, and some flowers of native growth: red and yellow lilies [possibly *Lilium canadense* and *L. philadelphicum* or *L. superbium*], red, white, and yellow maritoffles [*Cypripedium*], and several species of bellflowers [*Campanula*].

Philadelphia was an important center for horticulture and garden-making in the colonies and then fledgling country. James Logan, son of James Logan, “America’s first botanist,” gardening at Stenton near Germantown in 1753, ordered from an English nurseryman: twelve double “Anemonic Roots,” twenty Persian iris, seeds of yellow
lupines, wall flowers, double carnations, dwarf and other stocks, double hollyhocks, and polyanthos. On the banks of the Schuykill River, John Bartram established a botanic garden by 1728 and advanced the course of horticulture through his expertise as a plant collector and botanist. Botanists like Bartram in the triad of roles of explorer, cultivator, and nurseryman were instrumental throughout the early years of this country and into the nineteenth century in helping to develop the discipline and industry of horticulture.

Bartram corresponded with the English merchant Peter Collinson and sent him many indigenous American seeds and plants. Although the plant exchange was fairly one-sided from Bartram’s perspective, Collinson did send plants to him, some of them European natives grown for the first time in North America in Bartram’s garden. In a 1740 letter to Bartram, Collinson remarked:

Inclosed is the Mate’s receipt for a box of bulbs, directed for thee. Make much of them; for they are such a collection as is rarely to be met with, all at once: for, all the sorts of bulbous roots being taken up this year, there is some of every sort. There is above twenty sorts of Crocus—as many of Narcissus—all our sorts of Martags and Lilies—with Gladiolus, Ornithogalums, Moleys and Irises, with many others I don’t now remember, which time will show thee.

Other flowering plants introduced through Bartram included snap-dragon and perennial oriental poppy. Later horticulturists would deride any contribution of Collinson to the American plant trade: “The Bartrams were supplying seeds of our native trees to England, and perhaps the continent of Europe, but they received little or nothing from abroad.”

Trees and shrubs were the focus of Bartram’s garden, but he did offer a few herbaceous plants, some ornamental and some medicinal, in an early catalogue. The catalogue, reproduced by Leighton, was not dated and bore some notes from William Bartram that placed it chronologically after John Bartram’s death in 1777. Included were Lythrum, Apios, Spiked Willow Herb, Ipecacuanha [Gillenia stipulata], False Spiknard, Grossularia Canadensis, Black Briony, Spiknard, and Spirea Aruncus [Aruncus dioicus].

Bartram is also acclaimed as one of the first American plant hybridizers. Writing to Colonel William Byrd in 1739, he noted:
I have made several successful experiments, of joining several species of the same genus, whereby I have obtained curious mixed colours in flowers, never known before; but this requires an accurate observation and judgment, to know the precise time. Bartram reportedly crossed a red and a white *Lychnis*, which resulted in a peach-colored specimen.

Humphry Marshall was John Bartram's cousin and lived in Chester County. In 1773 he installed a botanic garden at his homeplace, Marshallton. It soon became "the recipient of the most interesting trees and shrubs of our country, together with many curious exotics, as also a numerous collection of our native herbaceous plants." Marshall is best known for his book *Arbustum Americanum: the American Grove, or, an Alphabetical Catalogue of Forest Trees and Shrubs, natives of the American United States* (1785), believed to be "the first strictly American botanical work,—that is to say, the first treatise on American plants, written by a native American, and printed in this country."

Early Chesapeake Bay gardens were formal, both in the landscapes of the powerful and wealthy as well as the craftsmen. One such gardener described his garden in 1770 as a group of geometric beds including some planted with flowers. These included tuberoses, tulips, anemones, crown imperials, hyacinths, jonquils, snapdragons, India pinks (*Dianthus chinensis*), and other herbaceous plants.

The diaries of Lady Jean Skipwith provide yet another look at the perennials grown at the end of the eighteenth century in Virginia. Her lists are summarized below with Lady Skipwith's comments and parenthetical genera added by Alice Lockwood in *Gardens of Colony and State*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White Dittany (<em>Dictamnus</em>)</th>
<th>Candy Tufs (<em>Iberis</em>)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meadow Saffron (<em>Colchicum</em>)</td>
<td>Grape and Feathered Hyacinths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double blue, Blush Coloured Hyacinths</td>
<td>Double Single and Polyanthus Narcissus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>large Snowdrop (<em>Galanthus</em>)</td>
<td>Double Jonquil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lily of the Valley</td>
<td>Bulbous Iris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large White Lily</td>
<td>Anemony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persian Iris</td>
<td>Florentine White Iris and common blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow and Tawny Day Lilys (<em>Hemerocallis</em>)</td>
<td>Columbines (<em>Aquilegia</em>)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Blue and white sweet violets  
spotted Canada Martagon Lily  
Wallflower (*Erysimum*)  

**Wildflowers in the garden**

Dog’s Tooth Violet (*Erythronium*)
greater Celandine having no stalk
Monkshood (*Aconitum*)
Ladies Slipper, Moccasin Flower (*Cypripedium*)
Solomon’s Seal (*Polygonatum*)
Hound’s Tongue, 2 sorts (*Cynoglossum*)
Commelina
Asters of various kinds
Lychnidea or Bastard Lichnis (*Phlox*) “6 sorts”
Twayblade (*Ophrys*)” I have I suppose two sorts”
American Cowslip (*Dodecatheon*)
Canada Columbine (*Aquilegia*)
Cassia, or Wild Sennia (*Senna*)
Tulip
Snowdrops (*Galanthus*)
Dwarf Flag Iris
Double Rocket
Pinks of Various kinds (*Dianthus*)
Woods Pink
Trestle Flower [?] 
Yellow Lupines
Sweet Sultan (*Centaurea*)

English cowslips (*Primula*)
Sweet William (*Dianthus barbatus*)
Puccoon or Blood root (*Sanguinaria*)
Tuberose insipid Fumatory (*Corydalis*)
Claytonia
Wolf’sbane (*Aconitum*) vernal and autumnal
“Sissile [sic] Trillium”
Liverwort (*Hepatica*) single blue
Virginia Spiderwort (*Tradescantia*)
Cultivated violets (*Viola*)
Carolina Kidney-bean-tree (*Glycine*)

Although the above lists, descriptions, and verses refer to flowering plants grown for beauty and fragrance, colonial households directed most energy to raising plants for practical uses. Aesthetics was a side benefit. Many of the herbs and simples cultivated for medicinal and culinary uses were attractive in their own right. The peony, for example, was useful as a remedy for nightmares in earlier times. As the years progressed and medicinal preparations changed, the peony became so admired for its beauty that the earlier practical application was eventually forgotten.60

As the eighteenth century ended, ornamentals slowly were made available by the seed merchants who began to use printed forms and catalogues to advertise their wares.
A late eighteenth-century catalogue from the firm of Goldthwaite and Moore in Philadelphia listed seeds for the following perennials:

- **snake-dragon**
- *Lychnis coronaria* rose campion
- *Aurinia saxatile* golden alyssum
- *Anemone* windflower
- *Aquilegia*
- *Campanula medium* Canterbury bells
- *Campanula rapunculus* rampion
- *Catananche caerulea* blue catananche
- *Erysimum cheiri* garden wallflower
- *Dianthus barbatus* sweet William
- *Dianthus caryophyllus* clove pink
- *Dianthus discolor* superb pink
- *Dianthus fragrans* superb pink
- *Dianthus deltoides* mountain pink
- *Dianthus superbus* superb pink
- *Dictamnus albus* white fraxinella
- *Dictamnus albus* red-flowered fraxinella
- *Echinops ritro* small globe thistle
- *Glaucium flavum* yellow horned poppy
- *Hesperis matronalis* garden rocket
- *Hyssopus officinalis* hyssop
- *Lathyrus latifolius* everlasting pea
- *Lychnis chalcedonica* scarlet lychnis, London pride
- *Linum perenne* perennial flax
- *Thymus serpyllum* thyme
- *Viola tricolor* pansy

These plants as well as others were considered “old-fashioned” as the nineteenth century began.
Background: Cultural and Technological

The progress of ornamental gardening in the United States, and specifically the use of hardy herbaceous perennials, depended on widespread cultural and technological developments as well as the advancement of the discipline of horticulture as both art and science in the nineteenth century. In the early 1800s, general science was just beginning to develop disciplinary guidelines. Previously, amateurs or double careerists had engaged in scientific inquiry, but the scientist as a professional was unknown. The nineteenth century marked the beginning of the development of science as both a profession and as an organized activity. The professionalization of science led to the advanced development of disciplines allied to horticulture. Scientists in such areas as botany, entomology, meteorology, plant physiology, and chemistry contributed to the store of knowledge regarding plants and influenced the development of horticulture as a separate science.

Soils, their composition and fertility, was an early theme for discussion and speculation began to cease with the publication of Justus Liebig’s *Chemistry in Its Application to Agriculture and Physiology* (American Edition) in 1841. Another significant publication for the era was John Lindley’s *The Theory and Practice of Horticulture* published in England in 1852. This book was written for the amateur and professional to explain the processes of plant growth and development. Contributors to the horticultural periodicals of the time wrote of their observations on the use of soil amendments, including the exotic manure guano for different plant species.

In the nineteenth century, Darwin, Asa Gray, and others theorized about the origin of the species instigating an on-going scientific debate, and Gregor Mendel experimented with heredity patterns, although his discoveries were not publicized until the early years of the twentieth century. Nurserymen learned to make selections of improved varieties of fruits, vegetables, and flowers from seedling variants. Hybridization, the crossing of two
different species in a genus to obtain an improved plant, became an art, culminating by the end of the nineteenth century in the accomplishments of Luther Burbank in California, who revolutionized plant breeding with new vegetables and ornamentals.\textsuperscript{63}

The Morrill Act of 1862 established the land-grant college system and initiated federal funding to agricultural programs, many having been established in the 1850s. Horticulture as a separate field of study followed, with notable examples at Iowa Agricultural College and at the Michigan Agricultural College, now Michigan State University, where by 1885 Liberty Hyde Bailey had established the first comprehensive program in horticulture, including floriculture, pomology, landscape gardening, and vegetable gardening. The novelty of his teaching approach was that instruction was offered both in lectures and also in practical field studies.\textsuperscript{64}

The art of horticulture, in the form of landscape gardening and the cultivation of ornamentals, developed alongside the scientific aspect of horticulture. As issues of survival and subsistence lessened in intensity and the resources of time, labor, and currency became available to more and more people, ornamental gardening began to flourish. Prescribing form and function to the landscape within the newly developing discipline of landscape architecture were such prominent figures as Andrew Jackson Downing and Frederick Law Olmsted.

Some scholars have pointed out that in the nineteenth century, Romanticism encouraged a new appreciation for plants and their culture. Trees and flowers, as well as birds and butterflies, and other helpful and benign products of nature, represented an antithesis to progressing urbanization and industrialization, particularly as the century progressed.\textsuperscript{65} Horticulture exemplified the Romantic ideal of a world in which families spent their leisure time in gardens surrounded by green foliage and brightly colored flowers.
Figure 1.4 “Gardening,” frontispiece, Washburn & Co. catalogue, Boston, Massachusetts, 1870.
During this period people believed that gardening could cure many evils. The landscape was resplendent with symbolism for the processes of growth, renewal, and decay. The cultivation of the earth was viewed as a key characteristic distinguishing the civilized from the savage human. Many thinkers and moralists considered working with flowers to be beneficial for physical, mental, and spiritual well-being, especially for the poor, the elderly, women, and children. With increasing urbanization and industrialization, the landscape became a "repository of goodness linked with God's name."

The cultivation of plants was allied to virtuous living. Writers exhorted their readers to enrich their health by gardening:

> Of all recreations, perhaps the cultivation of flowers may be considered as the most enchanting. It is not only congenial to health but is calculated to attach a man to his home; and he who delights in his home, and feels disposed to embellish it, will be likely to hasten to it when he has done his business abroad, instead of wasting his time in the pursuit of transient and dissolute pleasures.

Gardening enhanced the lives of the elderly:

> The cultivation of flowers is an employment adapted to every grade, the high and the low, the rich and the poor; and especially to those who have retired from the busy scenes of active life. Man was never made to rust out in idleness. A degree of exercise is necessary for the preservation of health, both of body and mind, as food. And what exercise is more fit for him, who is in the decline of life, than that of superintending a well-ordered garden? What more enlivens a sinking mind? What more invigorates a feeble frame? What is more conducive to a long life?

Growing flowering plants was considered integral to the upbringing of children, particularly young women. Martin Doyle in 1835 explained:

> The cultivation of flowers is a delightful and engaging employment, adapted to almost every age and station... To young ladies it is peculiarly appropriate, teaching them to cultivate neatness and correctness of taste, and at the same time is one of the surest, safest, and most agreeable remedies for ennui, a malady so frequently met with in refined society.

The business of horticulture developed with previously unknown acceleration and purpose during the nineteenth century, influenced by major advances in transportation and the mail service. Between 1800 and 1820, turnpikes and steamboats on the Hudson, Ohio,
and Mississippi Rivers provided access between the major population centers. Over the next three decades, railroads and canals were constructed for additional ease and speed of transportation, particularly for western destinations. The mail service improved as a result of these changes in transportation. In 1851, the second-class rate of postage for publications was instituted, paving the way for cheaper subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals -- important for the dissemination of horticultural information as well as all other types of news and knowledge. The business of selling plants and seeds by mail was also to increase during this time.

Technological innovations enhanced the climate for horticultural pursuits. The first greenhouse in the United States reputedly was constructed by Andrew Faneuil near Boston in 1737. Refinement of plumbing and heating techniques and the manufacturing processes of glass and cast iron led to more availability and wide-spread use of these structures. Both nurserymen and hobbyists utilized greenhouses to extend the growing season and to protect tender plants.

Lawnmowers first appeared in England in the 1830s supplanting scythes and grazing animals for shortening grass. Advertisements for them adorned the pages of many nursery catalogues during the last quarter of the century. Lawns and their subsequent upkeep became an important aspect of the American landscape aesthetic, as they have remained to this day.

Initially, the trades of nurseryman, florist, and seedsman were by-occupations, carried out along with other work. From the earliest years of settlement, individuals grew fruit trees or collected fruit, vegetable, or flower seeds--some for their own use, some to sell. Others imported seed, bulbs, and plants from Europe. The earliest record of a commercial nursery in North America is that of Henry Wolcott in Connecticut, 1648-1653. He offered pear, quince, and apple seedlings. Most historians consider William Prince of Flushing, New York to be the (first) “pioneer nurseryman” with an established on-going
business. He instituted his nursery about 1730 and by 1771 had issued America's first nursery catalogue. Prince also was one of the first to advertise ornamentals. Nurseries, as noted above, began primarily in the field of pomology and diversified into ornamentals over time. David Landreth of Philadelphia began the first American seed house in 1784 although seeds had been marketed through the newspaper medium since the earliest years of that century. Around 1800, Grant Thorburn opened a seed and floral shop in New York and in Philadelphia, Bernard M'Mahon, famous for his involvement in the dissemination of seeds from the Lewis and Clark expedition, established his business. By the 1820s nurseries and seed houses began to proliferate in America. Researchers credit the Shaker religious sect in New England and the Midwest with introducing individual seed packets and they contributed to the seed industry, mainly in herbs and vegetables. By the 1850s, hundreds of firms contributed to the nineteenth-century phenomenon known as the "Golden Age of Horticulture."

Hardy herbaceous plants were little grown at the start of the nineteenth century. They were not practical, nor were they generally available to most of the population of the United States. During the course of the century, garden writers recommended the use of hardy herbaceous plants in garden design, initially to fill in the structure of the garden, and eventually, by the last quarter of the century, to provide the structure of the garden. As more and more nurseries and seed houses were established, these plants became available to more of the people. By the end of the 1800s, the emerging middle class had the knowledge, the leisure time, and the economic wherewithal to utilize these plants in their gardens. As the twentieth century emerged, hardy herbaceous plants were both fashionable and available.

In the following chapters, the process by which hardy herbaceous plants came to gardens in northeastern United States is traced and documented. Special attention is paid to the state of Ohio. Chapter 2 is a discussion of the prominent garden designers and writers
of the nineteenth century and their perspectives on hardy herbaceous plants. Pictures of vernacular gardens supplement the descriptions of the ideal gardens, as compared with the real. Chapter 3 begins with the economic background for the development of the nursery industry. The important early plant entrepreneurs are described along with the extent of availability of hardy herbaceous plants in their firms. The availability of exotic or foreign plants versus the commercial availability of native plants is documented. Ornamental gardens and the purveyors of horticultural products in Ohio are topics in Chapter 4. Ohio provides a case study for the development of the nursery industry with emphasis on ornamentals from the time of statehood in 1803 to the end of the nineteenth century. Chapter 5 contains a comparison of the plant palette available in Ohio compared with other northeastern states and areas. Ohio firms listed many of the same plants, but also had significant offerings of particular cultivars, not available elsewhere in the 357 nursery catalogues studies for this research. Finally, the most prominently available plants are both described and illustrated in Chapter 6. The plants are arranged by a priority ranking of genera, based on the availability formula by Harvey, that is explained in Chapter 5. Period catalogues, books and journals provide illustrations for many of the hardy herbaceous plants.
Endnotes


Use or for Delight” (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1976; reprint, Amherst, Massachusetts: University of Massachusetts Press, 1986); Ann Leighton, American Gardens of the Nineteenth Century “For Comfort and Affluence” (Amherst, Massachusetts: University of Massachusetts Press, 1986). The documentation of plants for the first two of these—for the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—is based on actual accounts of plants grown in American gardens. The more speculative plant lists for the nineteenth century are based on those plants recommended in the gardening literature of the century.


33. Rudy Favretti and Joy Favretti, For Every House a Garden (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1990), 23. [This book does not include a bibliography.] See also Rudy Favretti and Joy Putnam Favretti, Landscapes and Gardens for Historic Buildings (American Association for State and Local History: Nashville, 1978). It is not clear what sources are behind the plant lists in these books. Plants are described as “known to have been grown during the years indicated” and “popular” (p.82)—these terms are not necessarily synonymous.

34. May Watts, Reading the Landscape (Macmillan: New York, 1963), 197-220.


38. Peter Coats, *Flowers in History* (New York: The Viking Press, 1970), 197. Other writers, notably David Stuart in *Plants from the Past* (New York: Viking Penguin, 1987) have pointed out that the hysteria was not limited to Holland but took place in other countries to a lesser extent.


54. Darlington, 315.


56. Harshberger, 82.


61. This could be one of several plants: snap-dragon (*Antirrhinum majus*), a species of *Dracocephalum*, or possibly *Arum dracunculus* -- I’m guessing that it refers to snap-dragon since the list reflects common foreign plants rather than native plants.


72. Hedrick, 50.

73. Ibid., 31


CHAPTER 2

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS IN
NINETEENTH-CENTURY GARDEN DESIGN

Herbaceous perennials were not the major focus of nineteenth-century American garden style. Trees and shrubs were the foundation of the landscape gardening style promoted by the prominent American designer-writers such as Andrew Jackson Downing, G. M. Kern, and Robert Morris Copeland. Annuals and greenhouse-grown tropicales were the essence of the bedding schemes which rose in popularity during this time. Perhaps herbaceous perennials were taken for granted. Tradition tells us that they were grown in the vernacular gardens and passed over fences between neighbors and from grandmother to granddaughter since the beginning of this country. It is difficult to trace the actual extent of such usage when so much was unrecorded. Also popular gardening with perennials was often in the province of the female gardeners, while it was the male gardeners who primarily wrote about gardening customs. Thomas G. Fessenden in 1857, for example, wrote

yet such is the laudable taste of the fair daughters of America, at the present day, that there are but comparatively few, that do not take an interest in a flower garden.¹

Small wonder, then, that so few references can be found in the horticultural periodicals of the period. Still, some of the leading horticultural writers and designers of the era did advise the use of perennials in several different settings. I shall examine these early ideas in this chapter.
The "Ancient Style" of Garden Design

As the 1800s began, the "ancient style" of garden design, which utilized geometric beds arranged symmetrically, was still the rule.

Figure 2.1: "The Geometric Style, From an Old Print"
William Cobbett in 1821 described the flower gardens as he saw them during his visit to America:

As to the *spot* for flowers, the smaller kinds, and even the small shrubs, such as roses, dwarf honey-suckles, and the like, may be planted by the sides of the broad walks in the kitchen garden, or a little piece of ground may be set apart for the purpose.\(^2\)

Much of the evidence for the style and plantings of the very early American gardens comes from memoirs of “old-fashioned gardens.” Many of these were written in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century as this style was revived as a sentimental favorite. Peter Henderson, a prominent nurseryman-writer, reminisced about the “old-fashioned” gardens:

The old-fashioned mixed borders of four or six feet wide along the walks of the fruit or vegetable garden, were usually planted with hardy herbaceous plants, the tall growing at the back, with the lower growing sorts in front. These, when there was a good collection, gave a bloom of varied color throughout the entire growing season. But the more modern style of flower borders has quite displaced such collections, and they are now but little seen, unless in very old gardens, or in botanical collections.\(^3\)

Likewise Arthur Shurtleff, writing in 1899, praised the old gardens, “The old gardens now gone to decay, are filled with a kind of glory which is lacking in new gardens.”\(^4\) He described gardens that he had seen that existed relatively unchanged throughout the century except for the decaying process. One noteworthy garden embraced the “ancient style” for its beds:

Old fashioned flowers of all kinds flourish in it, and an arbor makes it a pleasant resting place even at high noon . . . It is worthy of notice that few of the modern flowers and extravagant forms are to be found among them . . . This garden may be called a type of the old-fashioned garden: the long narrow path, the central walk, the terraces, the presence of flowering fruit trees in the flower borders, the arbor and the seclusion of high border screens are to be found in nearly every example.\(^5\)
Figure 2.2: Plan for an old New England Garden
Arthur Shurtleff, "Some Old New England Flower Gardens"
Hardy Herbaceous Plants in Early Nineteenth-Century Gardens

As early as 1804, David Hepburn and John Gardiner referred to perennials for beds and borders. Their book, The American Gardener, was written in the calendar style popular during that time. Directions for the month of March were:

Fibrous rooted flowers: sow perennial and biennial flowers, viz. pinks, sweet williams, rose campion, catchfly, Canterbury bells, French honeysuckle, scabiouses, columbines, Greek valerian, stock July flowers, carnations, wall flowers, perennial asters, everlasting sunflowers, snapdragons, & c . . . Perennial flowers may this month be transplanted into beds or borders . . . rockets, campanulas, bachelors buttons, golden rod, double feverfew, monks hood,[and] fox gloves.®

Many of the nineteenth-century writers did not distinguish between hardy herbaceous plants and annuals, referring to "flowers" in general. At least one writer considered the cultivation of perennials a default activity for those who did not have the time or resources to raise annuals.®

Published rationale for the cultivation of perennials ranged from the practical:

[Perennials] are exceedingly useful for those who wish to have flowers with but little trouble, as most of them can remain for three to four years without requiring any other care than to keep them clear of weeds.®

to the traditional:

Herbaceous and other Hardy Plants . . . have been favorites from early gardening times, and still hold a place in popular favor—eminently the people's, or everybody's plants . . .

Why Hardy Herbaceous Plants Should be Cultivated
The first reason is for their beauty. They afford not only a great variety in habit of the plant, but much diversity and beauty of foliage, while the flowers present an interminable variety in form and color. In time of blooming, they range from the earliest spring to latest autumn, and by a proper selection a continuous bloom can be kept up the entire season.

Another reason is their permanence. When the foliage fades, or the frost ends their career, that is not the last of them, but we know that they will appear the following spring in new strength and beauty.

Another reason is that they pay good dividends. One can give away the increase, and still be as rich as he was before; at the same time he can do good to his
neighbors and friends by adding to their enjoyments. They are but little trouble, is a reason that will commend itself to many. When once planted, they may usually be left for three or four years, and in some cases much longer. They are generally abundant bloomers, and many are excellent for cut flowers.9

As the century progressed, gardeners faced many choices for garden design. There was the lure of the old-fashioned garden and the utility of the kitchen garden. English garden writers like John Claudius Loudon, Humphry Repton, and later William Robinson, influenced garden design from across the Atlantic.10 The sentiment was to break ties with England and develop an American style of gardening based on a more egalitarian economic system. Edward Sayers described the dilemma faced by garden designers of the age:

It is difficult to give a correct method for laying out flower gardens owing to the diversified opinions of different persons, which are much at variance with one another. Some say that nature should be copied, as much as possible, others that formal lines and geometrical figures, such as circles, ovals, & c. are best.

The principal object to be considered in laying out a flower garden, is the extent and location of the ground, and the taste of the owner . . . In laying out flower gardens, great care should always be taken, that there is a regular proportion of the beds and walks in the different departments; for it will have a bad effect if anything is cramped.11

Taste dictated the quality of a flower garden, all other considerations aside. Patrick Neill (an English writer whose gardening book was adapted for American audiences), echoing J. C. Loudon, put it succinctly, “As flower-gardens are objects of pleasure, the principle which must serve as a guide in laying them out must be taste.”12
Nineteenth Century Garden Writers and Stylists
Bernard M’Mahon (1775-1818)

As previously noted, the Philadelphia seedsman Bernard M’Mahon is credited with publishing in 1806 the first American book emphasizing ornamental gardening, *The American Gardener’s Calendar*. M’Mahon promoted the natural style of gardening, all too formal works being almost abolished, such as long straight walks, regular intersections, square grass-plats, corresponding parterres, quadrangular and angular spaces, and other uniformities, as in ancient designs; instead of which are now adopted, rural open spaces of grass-ground, of varied forms and dimensions, and winding walks, all bounded by plantations of trees, shrubs, and flowers, in various clumps; other compartments are exhibited in a variety of imitative rural forms; such as curves, projections, openings, and closings, in imitation of a natural assemblage; having all the various plantations and borders, open to the walks and lawns.

M’Mahon’s recommended pleasure-ground was enclosed by a fence, wall, or hedge, and ranged in size from one-quarter acre to 30 to 40 acres, depending on the size of the house. Flowers, both annual and perennial, were recommended for curvilinear beds combined with trees and shrubs in the front of the residence. In deference to the well-established ancient-style garden design, M’Mahon also advised that, for contrast, some straight walks and geometric flower borders could be incorporated into the landscape. Box, thrift, pinks, and sisyrinchiums provided edging material. Parterre-style flower gardens were also recommended by M’Mahon, appearing “more gay and sprightly.”

While the first edition of M’Mahon’s *American Gardener’s Calendar* included a listing of hundreds of herbaceous perennials, later editions contained none. It is not evident if this reflected his perception of decreased enthusiasm for these plants in the fashionable garden styles or the diminished availability of these plants from M’Mahon’s own business after his death in 1816.
Herman Bourne (1800-?)

The 1830s and 1840s provided several discourses on gardens including directions for the laying out of flower gardens. Herman Bourne in his *Flores Poetici* combined botanical observations with horticultural recommendations. Although his focus was the florists’ flowers, he included herbaceous perennials in his list of four ranks of ornamental plants, classified according to their respective heights. Most hardy herbaceous perennials, including pinks and other small flowering plants, occupied the first rank. Their landscape function was to occupy the borders and edges of walks and avenues. Bourne described the shrubbery of a border as


Bourne referred to the traditional perennial border, describing it as between three and six feet wide. He included lists of perennials in three different height ranges that were appropriate for this style of garden.

Robert Buist (1805-1880)


> It gives us much pleasure to meet with a work on horticulture like the present . . . Mr. Buist, (unlike some of our other gardening authors,) has given directions suited to our American climate, not borrowed from European works. In short he
has told us what he has seen and practiced, not what is current theory . . . This volume (we refer to the last edition, 1839,) is, on the whole, the most original one on American horticulture that has yet been published, and we are therefore gratified to see it obtaining so extensive a circulation.\textsuperscript{18}

Buist utilized the calendar format to prescribe cultural duties for the flower-garden and included some basic advice for its design. He did not subscribe to the idea of closely arranged parterres in the lawn as did some of the other nineteenth-century garden writers. He recommended that a large area be enclosed with serpentine walks "as would allow an agreeable view of the flowers when walking for exercise."\textsuperscript{19} Buist theorized that

the arrangement of a flower garden is rather a matter for the exercise of fancy, than one calling for the application of refined taste . . . a design should be kept in view that will tend to expand, improve, and beautify the situation . . .\textsuperscript{20}

As far as for the choice of plants, Buist called for a good selection of perennials:

They are lasting ornaments; and when judiciously selected, will give yearly gratification. In making a choice, a view should be to have those that flower abundantly, are of free growth, beauty, and continuation of bloom.\textsuperscript{21}

\textbf{Thomas Bridgeman (b?-1850)}

While Thomas Bridgeman's \textit{Florist's Guide} pertained mainly to the culture of annuals (although a fairly extensive "Catalogue of Perennial and Biennial Seeds" occupied pages 28-30), his observations on the maintenance of a flower-garden were pertinent for gardens of all sorts of herbaceous plants. Bridgeman advised as to the cultivation of the soil to make ready for an ornamental planting. Practicality should dictate the size of the beds; "[they] should in no part of them be broader than the cultivator can reach, without treading on them."\textsuperscript{22} The garden should be placed so as to be an extension of the house. Other maintenance chores included:

If there are lawns or grass walks, they should be frequently trimmed, and more frequently mowed and rolled, to prevent the grass from interfering with the flower-beds, and give the whole a neat, regular, carpet-like appearance. If there are gravel walks, they should be frequently cleaned, replenished with fresh gravel and rolled. Box, and other edgings, should be kept clear of weeds, and neatly trimmed every
Spring. Decayed plants should be removed, and replaced with vigorous ones from the nursery bed. Tall flowering plants must be supported by neat poles or rods; and all dead stalks and leaves from decayed flowers must be frequently removed.

In the summer season, all kinds of insects must be timely destroyed, and in the evenings of warm days, the flowers will require frequent watering.

**Joseph Breck (1794-1873)**

In his book, *The Flower Garden*, Breck deferred to individual taste for the layout of the flower bed. He recommended that a professional gardener be employed for the actual installation and maintenance of the garden. The form could be either a parterre or simply, oblong four-foot beds. Perennials and biennials were appropriate for the outer borders of a formal design.

Breck acknowledged that plant selection was a key feature of successful garden-making and admonished his readers to become knowledgeable about the habit, culture, and appearance of annuals, perennials, biennials, and shrubs. He recommended the use of native plants as a cost-cutting measure. "Many beautiful plants may be selected from the woods and fields by those who wish to ornament their grounds at the least expense."  

He also enjoined gardeners not to neglect the old-fashioned flowers, "among the many follies which the gardening world commits, none is more striking to the looker-on, than the eagerness with which old favorites are deserted for new ones."  

Breck provided a list of hardy herbaceous plants from which his readers could choose. Each of his listings included a description and directions for culture. Approximately 75% of the plants that Breck recommended were commercially available in the 357 catalogues surveyed for this report.
Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-1852)

Most garden historians agree that the most important spokesperson for landscape design in the nineteenth-century United States was Andrew Jackson Downing, although some also remind us that at mid-century, most Americans still cultivated practical gardens unaffected by any of Downing's plans or ideas. Downing's popular books described and illustrated the prevailing landscape fashion. The state of Ohio purchased 1000 copies of A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening (1841) for its libraries.

Downing's peers were also very complimentary about the Treatise:

Mr. Downing has given us an excellent volume, and, we might add, for a pioneer in the great art of landscape gardening, in this country, one which will be the means of placing the art at once upon a sure footing. Every country gentleman, or possessor of a cottage or villa residence, should read it, if he has the least taste or desire to embellish his ground.

Downing wrote both for the "gentry" and for the working-person. He was influenced by the English horticultural writer J. C. Loudon and interpreted some of Loudon's precepts for the American audience. In terms of general design considerations he advocated:

The beautiful in nature or art obeying the universal laws of perfect existence (i.e. Beauty), easily, freely, harmoniously, and without the display of power. The picturesque is nature or art obeying the same laws rudely, violently, irregularly, and often displaying power only.

Flower gardens came under the heading of "The Beautiful," "a great abundance of bright climbers and gay flowering shrubs and plants, will confer characters of elegance and gaiety." Flowers were not essential to landscape gardening, but rather provided a gracious aside.

Downing distinguished between several forms of the flower garden. It might be "a place exclusively devoted to the cultivation of flowers or... it may be an architectural flower-garden." The architectural flower-garden was a hybrid house-garden with features of the house architecture combined with verdant material. It was a
garden of architectural and floral beauty combined; it is as much an accessory of the building as portion of the grounds, and therefore it very properly exhibits much of regularity and symmetry of architectural forms and compositions. It contains plants, trees and shrubs . . . but the beauty of these is heightened, and rendered more brilliant, by the introduction of elegant vases, sculptured urns, or perhaps a few statues of floral deities, or busts of distinguished persons.\textsuperscript{33}

Downing considered his architectural plan superior because it effected a "harmonious union between the house and grounds."

He continued,

We have both the rich verdure and gay blossoms of the flowering plants, and the more permanent beauty of the sculptured forms; the latter heightening the effect of the former by contrast, as well as the relief they afford the eye in masses of light, amid surrounding verdure.\textsuperscript{34}

Downing also described the irregular flower-garden, the old French flower-garden, and the modern or English flower-garden. For each of these styles, the flower beds were either cut out of the turf or each bed was surrounded by a low hedging material such as box (\textit{Buxus sempervirens}) or by a hard material, for example, tiles or cut stone.
Figure 2.3: "arabesque border . . . devoted to a miscellaneous collection of perennial flowering plants."
The *irregular* flower-garden was a product of the European landscape style, yet hardly identifiable as an imitation of nature. The flower garden itself was surrounded by trees and ornamental shrubs arranged informally. The actual beds displayed a variety of irregular shapes and stood singly or grouped together in a haphazard arrangement. This style garden was located out in the grounds rather than immediately adjacent to the house.

The *French* flower-garden was "most fanciful" with very intricate planting beds or *parterres*. This took its inspiration from the gardens of LeNotre at Versailles and other highly maintained embroidery design gardens from the seventeenth century in Europe. French flower-gardens were bordered by either "low growing herbaceous plants or border flowers, perennials and annuals . . . such as will not exceed on an average, one or two feet in height".35

Montgomery Place on the Hudson River featured an excellent example of the parterre garden. Downing visited this garden and remarked,
Here all is gay and smiling. Bright parterres of brilliant flowers bask in the full daylight, and rich masses of color seem to revel in the sunshine. The beds are surrounded by low edging of turf or box, and the whole looks like some rich oriental pattern or carpet of embroidery. The whole garden is surrounded and shut out from the lawn, by a belt of shrubbery, and above and behind this the background of trees.

What is now considered to be the oldest parterre garden in New England dates from the time of Downing’s influence. Roseland was the estate of Henry Bowen of Woodstock, Connecticut. The old box edging for this garden, dating at least from 1850, has survived to the 1990s. Bulbs, perennials, and shrubs were all used in the installation of this garden. Alan Emmet reported that old sales receipts identify some of the perennials used in these elaborately designed gardens enclosed by a wooden fence. Obtained from the nurseryman Joseph Breck, the garden at Roseland featured old-fashioned varieties such as pheasant-eyed pink *Dianthus plumarius*, Canterbury bells *Campanula medium*, sweet William *Dianthus barbatus*, madonna lilies *Lilium candidum*, and Turk’s-cap and “wilding” lilies *Lilium superbun* and *L. canadense*.

Another parterre garden of the mid-nineteenth century of A. J. Downing was that of William Wheelwright, Newburyport, Massachusetts, described by Alice G. B. Lockwood. The layout of the gardens in 1840 consisted of a central design in the shape of a Maltese cross with small circles between its extensions and complete circles alternating with segments of circles in the outer perimeter. All was bordered with box. Perennial flowers that survived to the 1930s and were believed to be part of the original design included grape-hyacinth *Muscari*, daffodil *Narcissus*, tulip, iris, lemon lily *Hemerocallis* columbine *Aquilegia*, ratinella [possibly fraxinella *Dictamnus*], oriental poppy *Papaver*, peony, funkia *Hosta*, and yucca.

Downing’s third style was the English flower-garden. “In the English flower-garden, the beds are either in symmetrical forms or figures, or they are characterized by irregular curved outlines.” Each bed is planted with a single variety or possibly a combination of two. “Only the most striking and showy varieties are generally chosen, and
the effect, when the selection is judicious, is highly brilliant.” These were equivalent to bedding schemes or carpet bedding, although the English flower-garden did offer the greatest opportunity for the use of a variety of plant material. Bulbs started the display in the early spring, then herbaceous perennials were chosen for continued bloom or flowering annuals and green-house plants were used -- which Downing noted must be renewed every season. In the absence of greenhouses, he recommended that a combination of perennials and biennials with the” finer species of annuals” be utilized in the modern or English flower-garden. G. M. Kern, the Cincinnati designer, following Downing’s lead, described similar bed designs and singled out the flower-garden (English flower garden) as most appropriate for perennials. In the small landscape, Kern espoused placing flowers beneath windows where they could be admired. Flowers should not be mixed in a bed but rather grouped by color or family.

Throughout the century many other writers echoed Downing’s guidance for planning a three-season garden:

The desideratum, however, with most persons is, to have a continuous display in the flower-garden from the opening of the crocus and snowdrop in the spring, until the autumnal frosts cut off the last pale asters, or blacken the stems of the luxuriant dahlias in November. This may be done with a small catalogue of plants if they are properly selected: such as flower at different seasons, continue long time in bloom, and present fine masses of flowers.

Downing refers to the “mingled flower-garden” as the most common style of garden in America. The key to successful effect in this style lay in properly arranging the plants by height and in repeating showy plants throughout the garden, thus applying the principles of form, balance, and repetition to the garden.
Figure 2.5: "long borders [h] ... devoted to a miscellaneous collection of flowers."
Downing wrote a second book, *Cottage Residences* (1842), that included architectural drawings and landscape plans for a variety of dwellings. He also included a list of "the most ornamental varieties of border perennials, from which the reader may choose." The table below shows the common names and scientific names used by Downing with their modern equivalents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name used by Downing with Modern Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Double red Ragged Robin</td>
<td><em>Lynchis flos-cuculi</em> <em>Lychnis flos-cuculi</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Chelone</td>
<td><em>Chelone barbata</em> <em>Penstemon barbata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Pinks</td>
<td><em>Dianthus sinensis</em> <em>Dianthus chinensis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bee Larkspur</td>
<td><em>Delphinium elatum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Lily</td>
<td><em>Lilium candidum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan White Lily</td>
<td><em>Hemeroallis japonica</em> <em>Hosta plantaginea</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early White Phlox</td>
<td><em>Phlox suaveolens</em> <em>Phlox maculata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Purple Phlox</td>
<td><em>Phlox autumnalis</em> <em>Phlox paniculata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragrant Blue Violet</td>
<td><em>Viola odorata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Omphalodes</td>
<td><em>Omphalodes verna</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese White and Rose Paeonias</td>
<td><em>Paeonia whitejii</em> and fragrans <em>Paeonia lactiflora</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearts-ease or Pansy</td>
<td><em>Viola tricolor</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Visitors to Downing's own garden in 1841 did not observe much in the way of hardy herbaceous plants. They noted "arabesque beds on the lawn" for roses and greenhouse plants and circular beds for petunias and annual phlox. The flower-garden was described as:

A small space laid out in seven circular beds; the center one nearly twice as large as the outer ones; these were all filled with plants: a running rose in the center of the large bed, and the outer edge planted with fine phloxes, Bourbon roses, & c.: the other six beds were all filled with similar plants excepting the running rose, which would be of too vigorous growth for their smaller size.
General Design Considerations

Most writers agreed that the flower garden should be near to the main house so that it might be viewed from a favorite room window or within one quarter mile of the dwelling and accessible. Only one voice dissented from this simple rule of accessibility. Henry Winthrop Sargent, writing a supplement to Andrew Jackson Downing's sixth edition of the *Treatise*, said that flowering plants should never be used near a house except for a fragrant rose or honeysuckle beneath some windows. Even in the case of the architectural flower-garden, he stated that it should not be visible from the front of the house. Flowers, according to Sargent, detract from the sweeping views. That flowers can detract in the landscape was also to be the position of Frederick Law Olmsted in his philosophy of landscape feature placement and design.

Even the question of correct exposure was controversial. Usually an eastern or south-eastern exposure for the flower-garden was deemed most beneficial. A southern exposure would cause a glaring sun to "wither the flowers" and a northern exposure should also be avoided. On the other hand, Joseph Breck recommended that a well-drained plot be utilized which had a southern exposure. He said the garden should be "trenched two spades deep" and compost and rotten manure be added. Today we call this procedure "double-digging." Several recipes for compost that was particularly beneficial to flowers were published; an example: four parts good loam, four parts well-rotted cow manure, four parts road-wash or clean sand, two parts good surface loam, one part poudrette. Robert Copeland exhorted his readers to prepare for the next season by making into "convenient heaps old leaves, straw manure, wood mould, muck and clay, or sand. These mixed with lime and ashes will make excellent compost, ready for use when you want it." Sand was also an oft-mentioned single ingredient for soil conditioning, recommended in the proportion of a third part to the whole. Nineteenth-century gardeners also employed the unusual, and possibly ineffective, or even detrimental, amendments for their gardens:
From the experiments that I have tried with salt as a garden manure, I am fully prepared to bear testimony to its usefulness... the application of salt, and its utility as a manure, was yet imperfectly understood. It is a matter of uncertainty, whether it acts directly as a manure, or only as a kind of spice or seasoning, thereby rendering the soil a more palatable food for plants.  

The idea of arranging plants by height was the most consistent recommendation that nineteenth-century landscape gardeners made for improvement of the flower-garden.  

The larger flowers, such as hollyhocks, sunflowers, & c. look to the best advantage as a background, either planted in clumps, or arranged singly. Scarlet lychnis, campanula, or any second-sized flowers, may range themselves below, and so in graduated order, till the eye reposes upon a foreground of pansies, auriculas, polyanthuses, and innumerable humbler beauties. Thus all are seen in their order, and present a mass of superb color to the observer, none interfering with the other... Each flower is in this mode of planting distinctly seen, and each contributes its beauty and its scent, by receiving the beams of the sun in equal proportions.  

A less manicured look was attained by the use of tall plants for vertical emphasis spaced throughout the planting:  

The flower-plots should present a regular bank of foliage and blossom, rising gradually from the front; but as this might convey an idea of too great precision, a few staring plants, on the same principle as those employed in greenhouses, should be thinly scattered over the surface. These may be shrubs or any tall showy plants, such as Becconia cardata, Papaver bracteatum, Gladiolus Byzantinus, or Lilium candidum.  

Another design consideration was to arrange by season of bloom as described above by Downing. Plans for a winter or spring garden were also described in the literature. With the following table, Alexander Watson provided recommendations for plants in different categories that would bloom at the same time.
### LIST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TREES AND SHRUBS.</th>
<th>PERENNIALS AND BIENNIALS.</th>
<th>BULBS, TUBERS, &amp;c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Quince and Forsythia.</td>
<td>Columbines.</td>
<td>Crocus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolias.</td>
<td>Dielytra and Dwarf Iris.</td>
<td>Persian Iris, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron and May Apple Azalea.</td>
<td>Lily of the Valley.</td>
<td>Star of Bethlehem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weigela.</td>
<td>Large Iris.</td>
<td>Tulips.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syringa and Deutzia Scabra.</td>
<td>Baptisia.</td>
<td>White Lily, and early-sown Annual Flowers, in varieties to run to winter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurel.</td>
<td>China Pink.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roses in varieties running through to winter.</td>
<td>Canterbury Bells, Chinese and other Larkspurs, Sweet William, Double Feverfew, and Gallardia Picta.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2.6: "Table of trees, shrubs, perennials, and bulbs which bloom at the same time to assist in planning a garden with continuous bloom"

Perspectives on flower and foliage color were sometimes highlighted as well, but were not usually the main consideration as "the management of color is more difficult." The following excerpt on color probably was written specifically for carpet bedding schemes, but was also appropriate for the arrangement of perennials in flower beds:

Color Arrangements—A few simple rules in the arrangement of flower beds will materially enhance the effect produced. Among these are:

1. Avoid placing rose-colored next to scarlet, orange or violet.
2. Do not place orange next to yellow, or blue next to violet.
3. White relieves any color, but do not place it next to yellow.
4. Orange goes well with blue, and yellow with violet.
5. Rose color and purple always go well together.—Canada Farmer

Frank Scott (1828-1919)

Frank Scott wrote the first book aimed at persons, living in communities surrounding cities, now known as suburbanites. He considered flowers to be the finishing accessory to the landscape rather than a focal-point. He urged restraint in the quantity of selection of flower species. According to Scott, perennials, with annuals and bedding plants, could be found in three different modes:

First, in narrow beds bordering a straight walk to a main entrance, or skirting the main walk of a kitchen-garden. Second, in a variety of beds of more or less symmetrical patterns, grouped to form a flower garden or parterre, to be an object of interest independent of its surroundings. Third, as adjuncts and embellishments of a lawn, of groups of shrubs, of walks and window views, to be planted with reference to their effect in connection with other things.

Although Scott referred to "annuals, perennials, and bedding plants," his examples were primarily in the realm of annuals and bedding plants. The few perennials that he recommended for his bedding schemes included hollyhocks, Arundo donax and its variegated form, and miscellaneous bulbs.
Nineteenth-Century Garden Styles Using Hardy Herbaceous Plants

Cottage Gardens

Only an occasional writer recorded the effects of the “cottage garden.” (Here distinguished from the elite “cottage residences” of A. J. Downing.)

There is a pleasure and beauty in all styles, by which the man of money and leisure may amuse himself; but there is far more pleasure in the neatly laid out, the well stocked and well kept cottage garden, where everything is under the immediate care and observation of its owner.

The inhabitants of those modest gardens did not take pen in hand to describe their gardens, and they did not buy the expensive books that were available to inform them of garden fashion. What we know about these gardens comes from a variety of published references and nostalgic reminiscences. The farm press also contained some descriptions of these traditional gardens which were intermixtures of fruits, vegetables, herbs, and flowers.

Describing a farm garden in 1837, Edward Sayers wrote that in addition to the requisite beds of fruits and vegetables:

The southwest part of the garden was appropriated to a small flower garden neatly laid out which occupied the leisure hours of the female part of the family in an exercise that was at once pleasing to the mind and healthy to its constitution. The garden was well stocked with the best kinds of hardy shrubs and herbaceous plants.

One version of the old-fashioned vernacular garden was described in the 1886 Gardener’s Monthly:

The dear old-fashioned flower garden, which consisted of little more than a two or three feet border through or around a vegetable garden, is still one of the best places to pass a pleasant hour among outdoor flowers. Here are the Paeonias—“pineys” our mothers called them—Phloxes, Sweet Williams, Hollyhocks, old hundred-leaved Roses, and everything that is the sweetest and the best are gathered together.

In The Rescue of An Old Place, Mary Robbins wrote about a garden of yesteryear that she inherited in a house purchase. Flowers that persisted among the weeds in a shady nook and along the fence were hardy English violets, tulips, Star of Bethlehem. Crocus
endured along with “clumps of Tiger Lilies, and old fashioned small bluebells, and Sweet
Williams . . . Under the Box-arbor I found Spiderwort growing in great clusters.”  

For the most part, published advice was not given for these gardens. Here and
there, however, some direction was given by the garden designers of the era. Included in a
plan for a “Small Homestead,” F. L. Olmsted counseled that the pleasure grounds be near
the bedrooms of the house for practicality. All bed lines should be undulating. Shrubs
should be grown next to the fences and low growing shrubbery and herbaceous plants
were to be placed in front of taller material in a tiered effect. Goatsbeard Spiraea (Aruncus
dioicus) was suggested as a companion for the shrubs. Goldenrods and asters were
located in wilder areas of the landscape. 

Figure 2.7: Vernacular planting: Yucca and Lilac, circa 1885.
A New Focus on Hardy Herbaceous Plants

Although perennials and biennials were obviously a part, although sometimes a subtle part, of the prevailing landscape styles of the nineteenth century, by the last quarter of the century, a distinct change of emphasis to these plants is obvious. In recognition of their lower maintenance, in contrast to the bedding plants, and as a result of a nostalgia for the old-fashioned garden, perennials were promoted to a more prominent position in the landscape, rather than continuing as ubiquitous bystanders. In England, William Robinson and, soon thereafter, Gertrude Jekyll, promoted the use of hardy herbaceous plants in a natural setting as a remedy for the garish bedding schemes. The garden writer, Robert Copeland, stated, "Perennials as a class are more satisfactory than any other flowering plants."*61

Bailey hailed the change in landscape sensibilities:

The ornamental gardening of the country is very rapidly undergoing a change, particularly in its application to home or private grounds. The formal and purely conventional features of ornamentation are giving place to the freer use of hardy perennials and native plants . . . Carpet bedding seems to have passed its zenith . . . The interest in native plants has never been so great as now . . . Many of the so-called old-fashioned plants are coming again into favor, at least in their improved forms. All this indicates an evolution in taste which must be abiding.62

Perennial Borders

In Ornamental Gardening for Americans, Elias Long noted, "the increasing attention this class of plants [hardy herbaceous plants] is now attracting in ornamental gardening in this country and Europe."63

Long advised that borders be placed at the foundations of a house to "hide the natural limits of the place, thus giving an idea of increased largeness of the garden area."64 He made the point that since a wavy line is actually longer than a straight line, such beds
were more spacious than they at first appeared. He advocated careful placement of hardy perennial or annual plants with woody plants so as to render them attractive in flowers and foliage from early spring until freezing weather in the fall. Different border and beds on the same ground may be planned to differ in arrangement and style of expression. Even if the free-flowering, tender plants that must be newly bedded each year, were omitted from these collections, a selection of hardy plants alone could be employed, that would, together with the flowering shrubs, never allow the beds to be without flowers or attractiveness during the growing season.65

Long also recommended massing the flowers for best effect: “much finer than the same plants scattered in driblets too small to make an impression.” He was one of the first proponents specifically of hardy herbaceous plants:

The more common use of the many attractive hardy flowers, is recommended in every kind of ornamental gardening. Admitting that there is something of a lack in the constancy of bloom afforded, as compared with the tender bedders, it should be remembered that they are inexpensive to get at the start, and once planted are almost as permanent as Oak trees, growing and increasing indefinitely. They come up each spring with little care, many of them are unequaled for beauty, and selections can be made that will, by succession, afford in different kinds a constant show of flowers during the summer season. Some of this class are very fine if arranged in clumps, either alone, or several kinds together on the lawn. Lily of the Valley, Plantain Lilies, Crocus, Colchicums, Yuccas, Pampas, and other grasses, Paeonies and some other possessing attractive flowers and foliage are effective when so planted.66

Long included directions for a flower garden in the Parisian-style which was not the same as the French flower-garden style described by A. J. Downing.

It consists of running a narrow border, several feet in from the edge of grass plats, on four sides, with some openings to the center. These borders are usually three to six feet wide, with plants arranged in the mixed irregular style and quite uncrowded, with usually an edging of some low bright plants.67
Figure 2.8: "Grounds three-fourths of an acre in extent"
The Old-Fashioned Garden

The "old-fashioned" or Grandmother's garden was actually a "new" style incorporated into gardens in the late nineteenth century, not to be confused with the American vernacular cottage-type garden described above. A horticultural exhibit at the 1892 Columbian Exposition reinforced the popularity of this style.

There is a fresh call for the perennials and annuals which enlivened the borders of long ago, and those who are fortunate enough to possess one of these old-time gardens show with pride the long-treasured plants which have bloomed for so many years . . . The charm of those old gardens was in their wealth and tangle of bloom . . . The spirit of those gardens came from the hands that tended them and culled their fragrant produce . . . The fairest of these gardens were unsymmetrical ones, with winding paths that led by unexpected turns to some half-hidden bower wreathed in roses.

An old-fashioned garden appeals to the mind as well as the eye, and whether formal or informal has about it something individual suggested by the mind of the owner. Its very tangles have a meaning and its stiffness a significance . . . The plants of an old-fashioned garden were beloved, and are still justly beloved, for beauty or fragrance or for picturesque habit.

Anna Bartlett Warner delighted in the "old-fashioned" garden:

Fair, rich confusion is all the aim of an old-fashioned flower garden, and the greater the confusion the richer. You want to come upon mignonette in unexpected places, and to find sprays of heliotrope in close consultation with your roses . . . Sweet peas bow to phloxes here, and the gladiolus straightens itself with harmless pride among its more pliant companions, and the little white sweet alyssum goes visiting all day. There is the most exquisite propriety and good fellowship, with utter absence of 'deportment'; and the perennials that pass out of flower are kindly hid and merged by their blooming neighbors . . . No stiffness, no ceremony--flowers, and not a garden--this is the beauty of the old style.

These informal gardens were places of quiet dignity and "quaint simplicity."

Samuel Parsons claimed he was inspired by his own grandmother's garden to design them for others, but acknowledged that the resultant new garden does not absolutely copy the old:
I have introduced a plan of a place near Orange, N. J., where just this arrangement for a grandmother’s garden was undertaken. It is not, of course, exactly what we remember our grandmother’s garden to have been,—other times, other manners,—but it is built on the same plan, amplified and perfected in accordance with the richness of our modern list of perennial garden plants. It is less quaint, I acknowledge, less old-timey, but it has as much quaintness as the old rooms with grandmother’s furniture seen in modern houses, and is quite as much in keeping.70

The grandmother’s garden there described was lined with clipped California privet. The four corners contained the ornamental grass *Arundo donax* ‘Variegata’. A border of over 100 hardy perennial plants against the dark background of the hedge provided, “as in the grandmother’s garden, there is plenty of color scattered about in somewhat promiscuous fashion, and ready to the hand for plucking or not, as the passing mood may determine.”71

The overall effect of the plants, rather than the individual plants themselves were what determined the success of this style. Parsons summarized his design:

This place has, therefore, an attraction that is related somewhat to the charm grandmother’s garden possessed for us in early days. There is, first, the neatness and perfect keeping that suits the level space adjoining a terrace and the architectural lines of the house, and there is all the profusion, and far more than the variety, that characterized the floral treasures of the old-fashioned example. More than that, we have individuality of beauty, which is in one sense, the best of all beauty, fostered in the highest degree. One’s economical instincts are satisfied with the idea of possessing flowers that need no re-setting year by year, and one’s instinct for beauty can certainly ask for no more abundant feast than is here spread out.72

The plants of the grandmothers garden were those which had been cherished for years and years. C. S. Sargent, editor of *Garden and Forest*, discussed peonies, lilies, and roses, as well as bee balm, sweet william, scarlet lychnis, clove and maiden pinks, Canterbury bells, phloxes, Marvel-of-Peru, pansies, and buttercups.

The nineteenth-century poet Celia Thaxter’s island garden is perhaps one of the most prominent remnants of individualistic nineteenth-century garden design focusing on old-fashioned perennials. The garden which exists today, in the 1990s, is actually a careful restoration based on Thaxter’s own plans and records.73 She began her garden in the 1860s and continued adding and embellishing until she had created an exquisite ornamental
landscape which became, by late-century, a Mecca for New England writers and artists. The plan of the garden resembled the "ancient style" with long rectangular, symmetrically-arranged beds. The plantings, however, were such that their sheer profusion camouflaged the geometric lines, bestowing an air of informality.

**PLAN OF GARDEN WITH LIST OF FLOWERS**

![Plan of Garden with List of Flowers]

**Notes.** The garden is 50 ft. long by 15 ft. wide, and is surrounded by a border of all sorts of mixed flowers. A bank of flowers at the southwest corner slopes from the garden fence.

Figure 2.9: Garden Design  
Celia Thaxter, *An Island Garden*, 1894
Thaxter described her plant selections:

The list of flowers in my island garden is by no means long, but I could discourse of them forever! They are mostly the old-fashioned flowers our grandmothers loved. Beginning with Snowdrops, Crocuses, Daffodils, Narcissus, a few Hyacinths, Scillas, and English Primrose or two, Tulips, and several other early blooming plants, one big red Peony, Columbine, Ragged Robin, Cornflowers, Roses and Lilies, Larkspurs, Pinks and Gillyflowers, Sweet Williams, Wallflowers, Forget-Me-Not, single Dahlias, Sunflowers of every kind, and Hollyhocks of all colors, Poppies in endless variety, Nasturtiums of all hues, pot Marigolds, summer Chrysanthemums in great variety, Rose Campion or Rose of Heaven, Pansies, Phlox, Sweet Peas, and Mignonette, Crimson Flax and the tall blue Perennial Flax ... many kinds of Coreopsis ... Asters, Honeysuckle and Clematis, Morning-glories, Lavender and Foxgloves, Candytuft ... and so forth.¹⁴

Rock Gardens

Rockeries and rock gardens provided yet another canvas on which to paint a floral portrait. "A rockery properly located and tastefully arranged is capable of affording much of interest and pleasure to those who can appreciate the beauties of nature." The first American reference to a rock garden was in M'Mahon's 1806 Calendar:

Likewise in some parts are exhibited artificial rock-work, contiguous to some grotto, fountain, rural piece of water & c. and planted with a variety of saxatile plants, or such as grow naturally on rocks and mountains.⁶

Throughout the nineteenth-century, writers like Robert Buist, Thomas Bridgeman, and Walter Elder extolled the virtues of rock-gardening to attract the sophisticated gardener. In their catalogues, the nurseymen maintained an advertised inventory of suitable plants for those special eco-systems.

Of all forms of cultivating flowers, rock-gardening is the most fascinating. Within a small space you may grow innumerable plants, which would be swallowed up or would not thrive in the border—delicate Alpines, little creeping vines, cool mosses, rare orchids, and much of the minute and charming flora of the woods and mountains ... And how they develop and thrive among the rocks, where the roots have only to die down to keep cool!²⁷

Rock-gardens were distinguished from rockeries:  

72
I speak of the rock-garden as distinguished from the "rockery"—that embellishment to be found in company with the geranium-bed, surrounded by whitewashed stones; and iron stags or greyhounds standing guard over the growth of a hopvine up a mutilated Norway spruce. With the 'rockery' we are all familiar—that nightmare of bowlders [sic], that earthquake of stones dumped out on to the hottest portion of the lawn, with a few spadefuls of soil scattered among them. Into this scant pasturage, where even a burdock would cry out for mercy, dainty plants are turned to graze. Fancy the rude shock to a glacier-pink or a Swiss harebell!78

"The best possible rockery is nature's and she is the best teacher as to how to form an artificial one," stated Robert Manning in his 1889 catalogue. Also, "rock work should not be placed on level ground, but on the side of a slope, bank, or side of a ravine—just at those places where in nature, beds of rocks are to protrude."79 Directions for the construction of rock-gardens emphasized particularly the imitation of the natural stands of alpine plants and strict adherence to their cultural requirements:

To grow Alpine plants successfully, it is necessary to understand the object of the rock-garden—its special adaptation to a very large class of beautiful plants, which find in it the root-moisture and natural surroundings they require. Many of these are too minute, many too fastidious, to be grown in any other way. The novelty, the delightful variety and charm which the rock-garden lends to the cultivation of flowers can scarcely be over estimated. From the very requirements of most Alpine plants, which love to run deeply into the soil in search of moisture, it is self-evident that there should be no unfilled spaces left between the base and the surface. The rocks should be firmly embedded in the soil, with sufficient space left between them for root-development of the plants. While the hideous chaos of stones of the average 'rockery' can not be too severely condemned, half-buried bowlders, showing here and there their weather-beaten sides, have a picturesque look, especially when the flowering season is over.

The form of the rock-garden will depend largely on the character of the surroundings. Nothing can be more beautiful than a rock-garden at the base of a declivity, with the center, perhaps forming a natural grotto half smothered with trailers and ferns. A rigid wall of rock will be avoided, while a round or even an oval mound is less pleasing than a form of somewhat irregular outline. Whatever form may be chosen, the rock-work should be constructed with a view of growing Alpine plants, and subordinating geological effects.80
Figure 2.10: George Ellwanger's Rockery
Late Nineteenth Century, Rochester, New York
Ellwanger and Barry Papers, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections,
Rush Rhees Library, University of Rochester, New York
J. E. Teschemacher, writing for the *Horticultural Register* on the construction of rock-gardens, cautioned “see that it does not resemble a pile of loose stones . . .” and observed that in 1835 “few of these artificial structures exist.” He recommended the plants listed below for the rock garden. “I have given a list of enough for a beginner.”

- *Houstonia cerulea*
- *Gaultheria procumbens*
- *Waldsteinia fragarioides*
- *Anemonella thalictroides*
- *Sedums*
- *Campanulas*
- *Geranium sanguineum var. striatum*
- *Dianthus montanus*
- *Lysimachia nummularia*
- *Tiarella cordifolia*
- *Cerastium tomentosum*

- *Mitchella repens*
- *Dalibarda repens*
- *Hepatica triloba*
- *Viola pedata*
- *Sempervivums*
- *Geranium sanguineum*
- *Geranium wallichianum*
- *Verbena*
- *Lobelia*
- *Duchesnia indica*

The residence of James Arnold of New Bedford, Massachusetts (1840) included “A rock-work, in a small way, but erected mostly with rare specimens of quartz, & c. and covered with verbenas and petunias . . .”
Water Gardens

Water features provided another way to enhance the landscape, and perennials were a natural accompaniment to these features.

There is nothing that I am acquainted with, that gives more ease, and has so fine an effect in the ornamental and flower garden department, as ornamental water, in any form it can be introduced; it gives a relief to the eye, from too much sameness of the living part of the created world; and calls to mind, the utility that is derived from its presence as a medium conductor of food, to an organized kingdom. Independent of this, the cooling aspect it assumes, forms a fine feature in rural scenery.  

Scott cautioned, "of water, we can only require that it be pure and clear, and in motion." The water feature might have been a small pond or a stream, either natural or contrived. Enthusiasm for water plants reached a pinnacle when the first blossoming of the *Victoria regia* "The Great Water Lily of America" in the United States was recorded in 1851.

In his *Treatise*, Downing devoted an entire chapter to water. He observed that the smaller scale of landscapes in America, as compared with England, did not call for the expense and labor of major aquatic features. Nature provided the main water features in the landscape. Downing was not complimentary on the state of the art of water gardening:

There is no department of Landscape Gardening which appears to have been less understood in this country than the management of water . . . the occasional efforts that have been put forth in various parts of the country, in the shape of square, circular, and oblong pools of water, indicate a state of knowledge extremely meagre, in the art of Landscape Gardening. The highest scale to which these pieces of water rise in our estimation is that of respectable horse-ponds; beautiful objects they certainly are not.

Downing gave directions for the construction of lakes and ponds for the grounds of country residences. He recommended taking inspiration from the forms of natural lakes. As for the plantings:

Planting the margins of pieces of water . . . must evidently proceed upon the same leading principle that we have already laid down for ornamental plantations in other situations.
Trees and shrubs of different heights and shapes were to be placed on the banks maintaining a connection and a blending of the different forms. Herbaceous plants, including ferns and moneywort (*Lysimachia nummularia*), formed the lower layer. Although native plants were appropriate, Downing observed that the introduction of foreign species to this situation would provide novelty in the landscape.

Only in the flower garden “where a different and highly artificial arrangement prevails” may accessories such as fountains “be employed with good taste.” Otherwise, Downing suggested that with water especially, only beautiful when allowed to take its own flowing forms and graceful motions, more than with any other of our materials, all appearance of constraint and formality should be avoided.

Aquatic and bog plants were featured in the horticultural treatises and in nursery catalogues as “an interesting class of plants and quite easy to grow.” Elias Long recommended the following plants for the American water garden.

- **Sweet Flag** (*Acorus Calamus*)
- **Water Shield** (*Brasenia peltata*)
- **Marsh Marigold** (*Caltha palustris*)
- **Lady’s Slipper** (*Cypripedium*)
- **Marsh Calla** (*Calla palustris*)
- **Orchis** (*Habenaria*)
- **Water Lily** (*Nymphaea odorata*)
- **Golden Club** (*Orontium aquaticum*)
- **Hardy Orchid** (*Pogonia*)
- **Arrow Head** (*Sagittaria variabilis*)
- **Globe Flower** (*Trollius*)
- **Pickerel Weed** (*Pontederia cordata*)

- **Green Dragon** (*Arisaema Dracontium*)
- **Calopogon** (*C. tuberosum*)
- **Northern Calypso** (*Calypso borealis*)
- **Pitcher Plant** (*Darlingtonia californica*)
- **Sundew** (*Drosera*)
- **Cardinal Flower** (*Lobelia cardinalis*)
- **Yellow Water Lily** (*Nuphar advena*)
- **Grass of Parnassia** (*Parnassia asarifolia*)
- **Centaury** (*Sabatia*)
- **Side-Saddle Flower** (*Sarracenia*)
- **Cat-Tail** (*Typha*)

77
Perennials in Bedding Schemes

Bedding or carpet schemes comprised the prevailing garden fashion after around 1830, at least for public places. Bedding consisted of arranging plants, annuals, biennials, and perennials—but mainly annuals and tender exotics—in parterres:

Some cultivators prefer the promiscuous arrangement; others like the Ribbon Style,“ and some set the dwarfs and those of stately growths upon separate beds, so that all will display there peculiar beauties to the best advantage.93

Bedding schemes emphasized color, either of flower or the variegation of foliage. Owners of small properties were encouraged to adopt the style on a smaller scale by cutting a few designs in their lawns and filling them with colorful annuals.

Not everyone enjoyed this flamboyant style of gardening:

I have heard it sarcastically called by some of the old-school gardeners the “scarlet fever and yellow jaundice style’ in allusion to so many red Geraniums and yellow Calceolarias being used.94

Although annuals and tropical plants were usually chosen for their vivid colors and compactness—as in the case of some species, a strong vertical habit for accent—as mentioned, a few herbaceous perennials were appropriate for this style. A very intricate garden design featured in the 1852 Magazine of Horticulture included the following perennials among many annuals: Oenothera taraxacifolia, white; Oenothera macrocarpa, yellow; Oenothera speciosa, white; Campanula carpatica, blue; Lychnis fulgens, scarlet; Lobelia syphilitica, blue; Lysimachia quadrifolia, yellow; and Asclepias tuberosa, orange95
Figure 2.11: Design for a Carpet-Bed Flower Garden using Perennials.

This design starts at the center circle with a focal point, such as a vase or a sundial, and works outward. The scale is 16 feet to an inch. The next four irregular beds contain perennials such as aconites (*Aconitum napellus*), bleeding heart (*Dicentra spectabilis*), phlox (*Phlox paniculata*), and *Delphinium*. Japanese lilies (*Lilium speciosum* var.) are the feature of the subsequent eight beds. The small circles near the perimeter each has a rose and the outer scalloped edge contains annuals or dwarf phlox (*Phlox subulata*) or pinks (*Dianthus* spp.).
Other perennials, which were used for the bedding garden style were compiled from the literature and are listed below:

- *Bellis perennis* (daisy)
- *Primula* spp. (primrose)
- *Viola odorata* (sweet violet)
- *Lobelia cardinalis* (cardinal flower)
- *Mimulus* (monkey flower)
- *Dianthus plumarius* (green-leaved pinks)
- *Tanacetum parthenium* (feverfew)
- *Dicentra spectabilis* (bleeding heart)
- *Lilium speciosum* (Japan Lilies)
- *Trillium grandiflorum* (wake robin)
- *Phlox ‘Madame van Houtte’*
- *Penstemon* (hybrids) (beard tongue)
- *Saccharum ravennae* (ravenna grass)
- *Miscanthus sinensis ‘Zebrinus’* (zebra grass)
- *Tanacetum parthenium ‘Aureum’* (golden feather)
- *Cerastium tomentosum* (snow-in-summer)
- *Melissa officinalis ‘Variegata’* (variegated balm)
- *Stachys byzantina* (lamb’s ear)
- *Sedum acre* (stonecrop)
- *Sedum carneum ‘Variegatum’* (variegated stonecrop)
- *Veronica ‘Variegata’* (variegated speedwell)
- *Hosta spp.* (variegated yellow and green hosta)
- *Phalaris arundinacea var. picta* (gardener’s garters)
- *Salvia leucantha* (sage)
- *Phlox subulata* (moss phlox)
- *Aegopodium podagraria ‘Variegatum’* (goutweed)
- *Lychins xhaageana* (snow-in-summer)
- *Delphinium grandiflorum ‘Bicolor’* (variegated Japanese silver grass)
- *Alcea rosea* (hollyhock)
- *Anemone vitifolia* (polyanthus)
- *Primula xpolyanthrus* (lily of the valley)
- *Dianthus barbatus* (sweet william)
- *Iris*
- *Phlox ‘Cygnet’*
- *Aubrietia deltoïdes* (woolly yarrow)
- *Miscanthus sinensis ‘Variegata’* (variegated Japanese silver grass)
- *Achillea tomentosa* (woolly yarrow)
- *Sedum villosum* (golden thyme)
- *Thymus serpyllum ‘Aurea’* (spiderwort)
- *Dianthus* (pinks)
- *Myosotis dissitiflora* (forget-me-not)
- *Viola pedata* (bird’s foot violet)
Perennials for Lawns

Figure 2.12: Perennials for Lawns
John J. Thomas, "Perennials for Lawns,"
*Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs for 1855-6-7* (reprint 1886): 299.

Perennials had many functions in the residential landscape. One use that was illustrated in several photographs from the last two decades of the century, but virtually ignored in the fashionable literature, was the practice of situating perennial specimens in the lawn:

The more central and open parts [of lawns] may be interspersed with shrubbery and with the larger growing and more showy flowering perennial plants. If the latter are selected among the hardier and stronger sorts, they will maintain their appearance and thriftiness with a small amount of cultivation—no more than shrubs commonly require for their successful growth.98

Specific perennials that were suitable in terms of size, mass and splendor of flowers, color, and symmetry of form included: *Dictamnus* (gasplant), the peonies,
Papaver bracteatum (Caucasian poppy), Baptisia australis (false indigo), Clematis recta, Aruncus dioicus (goatsbeard), and numerous selections of Phlox paniculata.99

Figure 2.13: Perennials in the Lawn, Nineteenth-Century Cincinnati, The Ohio Historical Society. Columbus, Ohio.
The Wild Garden

Although American native plants had been recommended from the earliest years of the century by M'Mahon and others, the wild garden as a separate, designed landscape entity became fashionable under the influence of England's William Robinson, who wrote *The Wild Garden* in 1870. “A wild garden . . . is a delightful feature of a place.” This style of garden was in direct retaliation to the pompous and garish bedding schemes which had enjoyed popularity in both countries. The wild garden was a natural repository for hardy herbaceous plants, both native and exotic. They were placed in a setting where they were allowed to thrive without further care. The style was distinct from any carefully maintained flower-garden, from beds and borders, to rockeries, although a rockery or a water feature could be an element of a wild garden.

Elias Long (1893) promoted the natural or wild garden as

a place where interesting wild and cultivated plants are brought together in the most natural manner, and allowed to live and struggle, much as they do when wild . . . Where space will admit, hardy flowers, grasses, ferns, and creepers should be scattered about, and thickets be formed of shrubs, including brambles . . . Here is a place where the Fennel-leaved Paeony will be enjoyed more than would an improved variety with large globular flowers.

In 1874, Thomas Meehan, nurseryman and editor of *The Gardener's Monthly*, described a modified form of wild garden:

A carpet bed ably designed and neatly executed is a beautiful object; but we need not let fashion take complete possession of the flower garden. We should like to see a greater employment of belts and borders of mixed flowers, with backgrounds of low shrubs or evergreens, and intermixed among them the taller or stronger growing herbaceous plants. There are many such things, such as Phloxes, herbaceous spiraeas, Irises, Dracocephalums, Funkias, Asters, Veronicas, Columbines, Monardas, and Tradescantias, that do remarkably well in such circumstances. It is really a sort of wild garden, touched up by the hand of art, as all garden work, wild or otherwise ought to be.

Another example of the relaxed wild garden is found in Ella Rodman Church's *The Home Garden* (1884):
Says a writer on flowers: 'I would have, in a large flower garden, a corner or a belt, where nature and apparent neglect should reign throughout the season. I say apparent neglect, for, of course, noxious weeds must be exterminated everywhere. Yet in this unmolested ground should grow aquilegia, lychnis, hollyhock, aconite, delphinium, dicentra, foxglove, lathyrus, cardinal-flower, peonies, phlox, campanula, yucca filamentosa, sweet-briers also, and many other low bushes, if there were room enough. I would have creepers, there too, such as vines, moneyworts, partridge-berry, ground-pine, and all hardy trailers, native or foreign, that will endure our climate. The lower plants of my lazy bed should be hellebore, trilliums, hepaticas, star of Bethlehem, hardiest of the asphodels, *Clematis erecta* should be there, also mullein-pink, daisies, gentian, alkanet, violets, and sedum, while mother-thyme, hyssop, and other hardy herbs should sun themselves on the borders of my natural garden.

It is possible that the idea of promoting “wildness” in the garden would be abhorrent to some, with the wilderness such a recent adversary. However, there does seem to be some evidence of its use of a garden type in selected instances.

**Perennials for Forcing**

In addition to their landscape functions, some perennials proved themselves to be adaptable as florists’ flowers. Plants, both annuals and perennials, were typically forced into winter bloom by the manipulation of temperature and light in the greenhouse. Not everyone supported this practice:

The number of plants which can be forced to bloom unseasonably with the aid of a little artificial heat is almost endless. It is a question, however, whether we do not lose more than we gain in thus changing the blooming period of hardy plants. The feeling of freshness and delight which spring brings, with its bursting flower-buds, is somewhat dulled if we have been looking at the same spring flowers under glass during the winter. Each flower has its appropriate season, and is best enjoyed at that season.

The directions for forcing hardy herbaceous plants sounded fairly simple:

Strong specimens should be selected to be potted in not too large pots in September or October and plunged in a cold-frame with such plants as violets. From the first of January, by which time they will be well-rooted, they may be brought into the greenhouse, where they will flower within a period of three to six weeks. After the flowering is over, and the ground is open, they should be planted out again.
Among the perennials appropriate for this purpose were:

- Convallaria majalis
- Trillium grandiflorum
- Geum coccineum plenum
- Helleborus niger
- Smilacina stellata
- Lilium candidum
- Bellis perennis
- Aquilegia canadensis
- Iris germanica
- Viola pedata
- Heuchera sanguinea
- Lilium longiflorum
- Doronicum caucasicum
- Campanula persicifolia
- Cypripedium
- Viola cucullata
- Astilbe japonica

**Summary**

Herbaceous perennials often were not ostentatious elements of the nineteenth-century garden. But along with more dominant plantings of trees, shrubs, and annuals, they remained in favor for American gardens throughout the century. They even had a small part, previously unremarked, in the bedding schemes of the period. By the last quarter of the century, perennials had gained some prominence for their own virtues. They were at last the focus of the new (and old) garden styles including rock-gardens, water gardens, old-fashioned and grandmother’s gardens.

The advocates of the flower-garden believed that

The Flower-Garden, if rightly laid out and kept, will provide an unfailing source of pleasure to the proprietor and the various members of his family. In it they will see and study the most beautiful exemplifications of Nature’s wonderful works.

Over the course of the nineteenth century, horticultural writers had published directions and lists of perennials for the garden. Bernard M’Mahon, Joseph Breck, Thomas Bridgeman, Elias Long, G. M. Kern, Peter Henderson, and A. J. Downing were among these. A comparison of their hardy herbaceous plant lists, which included over 1000 taxa, with the plants found to be available in 357 nursery catalogues from 1804 to 1899, indicates that at least 80% of the plants so recommended were actually available from other nursery and seedsmen of the day. They were not plants merely heard of, or
perhaps seen or read about from European gardens, but real specimens available from the American nursery trade.

As the century closed, the future of flowers in the garden looked promising, as Mary Robbins observed in 1892:

Fashionable freaks and follies pass away, and flowers would have their brief day like any other craze, if the regard for them was artificial or fictitious. The flower-dealers of the country need have no apprehension as to the future of their industry. It is based on the elementary wants of our nature. Flowers will be loved until the constitution of the human mind is radically changed.
Endnotes


5. Ibid., 424-425.


13. Other researchers have pointed out that much of M'Mahon's information and advice is actually copied from the English gardening text *Every Man His Own Gardener* (1767) by John Abercrombie and Thomas Mawe. I compared M'Mahon's book with the 1791, thirteenth edition, of *Every Man* and found that the monthly calendar directions were copied nearly verbatim. However, the garden design ideas and recommendations, as well as his list of hardy herbaceous plants were not Abercrombie's. Others have suggested that his discussion of landscape gardening was taken from Humphrey Repton. The plant lists included American natives and perhaps were, at least partly, M'Mahon's own since we know that he was interested in native plants.

15. Ibid., 58.


20. Ibid., 11.

21. Ibid., 34.


23. Ibid., 14.


25. Ibid., 28.

26. Ibid., 85.


31. Downing, 53.
32. Ibid., 57.
35. Ibid., 374.
42. Downing, *Cottage Residences*, [page with plant list]
49. Johnson, 14.
50. Mr. Thomas Hogg quoted by Cuthbert W. Johnson, Esq. "Observations of the Employment of Salt" in Ibid., 39.
51. Ibid., 18.
53. Ibid., 261.
61. Copeland, 127.
64. Ibid., 168
65. Ibid., 206.
66. Ibid., 207.
67. Ibid., 217.
71. Ibid., 210-211.

72. Ibid., 215.


76. M'Mahon, 65


78. Ibid., 111.


82. Ibid., 459-460.


84. Sayers, 21.

85. Scott, 74.


87. Downing, Treatise, 301.

88. Ibid., 310.

89. Ibid., 312.

90. Ibid., 316.
91. Ibid., 317.


95. Editor, “Design for A Flower Garden,” *The Magazine of Horticulture* 18 (November 1852): 497. This design was also reproduced in the 1886 *Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs*, 202.


99. Ibid., 300.


104. Editor [C. S. Sargent], *Garden and Forest* 1 (May 1888): 151.


CHAPTER 3

THE COMMERCIAL AVAILABILITY OF HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

In the United States, the nineteenth century was characterized by general economic development, marked by advances in transportation, technology, and manufacturing with concomitant establishment of regional divisions of labor, rising population and urbanization, and the development of a significant economic sector defined as the middle class. During that century several periods occurred when economic activity declined or operated under restraint. Horticultural enterprises responded to the ebb and flow of the national economy as did other businesses.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, 93.9% of the population lived in rural areas. Horticultural industries developed near the population centers which were at that time, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, Charleston, and Boston. With increased immigration and industrialization, the population of the cities grew. For each decade between 1800 and 1840, the urban population grew twice as rapidly as the rural population. Between 1860 and 1870, the urban population increased more than four times as fast as the rural population. By the end of the century the urban population accounted for almost 40% of the total population of the United States.

The horticultural market was stimulated by the rising urbanization—the city inhabitants particularly needed a source for their gardening needs. Those needs were met by rising numbers of nurseries and seedhouses and by trade with England, Belgium, and other European countries.
The War of 1812 temporarily halted horticultural trade with England. One writer observed later,

The progress of horticulture was checked by the last war with England: but as the country recovered from the effects of that conflict, there began a new era of horticultural improvement.³

Along with the increase in the urban market, the development of an effective transportation system was essential for horticulture to reach rural areas both in the East and the West. Waterways initially provided the medium for transportation. By 1811 steamboats traveled on the Ohio River and 46 years later they numbered over 1000.⁴ Steamships between the United States and Europe enhanced the importation of plants from England as C. M. Hovey observed in the 1843 issue of his *Magazine of Horticulture*,

> The increased facilities of importation afforded by the established line of steamships between Liverpool and Boston, have contributed greatly to the introduction of new plants into the vicinity of the latter city. Many of the rarer plants imported by the New York and Philadelphia nurserymen are also received by this conveyance, less than fifteen days . . . being occupied by the voyage.⁵

The first roads were actually trails, inaccessible except by horseback. Between 1800 and 1840, a movement emerged to provide internal improvements for land transportation, but progress was slow. The construction of a turnpike system did not commence in earnest until after 1830.⁶ First canals and then railroads slowly enmeshed the country, accelerating in their prominence after the mid-century mark. Between 1850-1860, the distance of track lines increased over 300%, from 8,589 miles to 30,599 miles.⁷
Economic depression usually had a negative effect on the horticultural industry since its products typically were considered among luxury items, more easily abandoned when personal resources were depleted. The “Panic of 1819” stalled economic growth and thus horticultural enterprises, as did the depression of 1837-39. C. M. Hovey, editor of *The Magazine of Horticulture*, commented on the state of affairs in 1838:

We cannot but remark upon the depressed state of business, which has tended, in a very great degree, to influence and retard the progress of gardening . . . had not the unexpected embarrassments in commercial affairs, which have been experienced throughout the country, taken place, there would have been much deeper interest taken, and many new gardens laid out . . . such a state of affairs is very injurious to a florist or nurseryman; as, his articles being in a great measure fanciful and luxurious, they are not wanted, and his stock, consequently remains upon his hands through the whole season. We need but instance the dahlia to show the correctness of our remarks; double the number of which were sold in 1836, to what were disposed in 1837.

Northern firms persevered and some even prospered, but the Civil War nearly obliterated the horticultural industry in the South. Thomas Meehan of *The Gardener’s Monthly* observed:

Horticulturists in the South—Letters from our old correspondents are now becoming common, and it is sad to learn how great have been our losses amongst them. One friend in Augusta writes: ‘So far as I can learn, I am one of three only nurserymen of all southern firms, that have been able to keep their nurseries going though the war’ . . . Another from Natchez, Mississippi, where we had a very large list of subscribers, says:— ‘Send me the back numbers, I am rusty on Horticultural matters. I, and Mr. R—.P—., are, as far as I can now learn, the only ones of your subscribers now left, all the others killed or ‘missing’. I was wounded at the Battle of Chickamauga, but am thankful that I am getting over it. We are ruined rebels, but hope you will have a little sympathy for us, even if we were wrong. One thing certain, we have learned a lesson we will never forget. Amen.’

Following the Civil War, inflated credit and gold speculation, among other causes, produced what was called at the time the “Panic of 1873.” Adding to the financial crisis for nurserymen were two successive winters with lower than normal temperatures that ravaged horticultural crops around the country. A writer in an 1876 *Prairie Farmer* noted,
The nurserymen of the west have suffered now for six to eight years under fearful business prostration and loss of stock. Nearly all are financially ruined or crippled. The National Association of Nurserymen was established in the midst of that troubling time in order to provide a strong networking organization of professional plant growers. The Grange movement, that benefited beleaguered farmers, also grew as a result of the Panic of 1873.

Following the depression of the 1870s, there was a brief period of economic growth when even the nurseries in the South prospered. The Gardener's Monthly reported in 1879:

Nursery of P. J. Breckman [sic], Augusta, GA.—The Scientific American, says that there is a returning prosperity through the South, and that it is evidenced, especially by the annually increasing sales of P. J. Berckmans' nursery at Augusta, Georgia.

James Vick exalted the national prosperity in an editorial marking the start of 1881:

Never a New Year morning dawned upon any people more happily than on the American People, this first day of the year, 1881. Never could any people shout the Happy New Year more honestly and heartily. Not a cloud to darken the skies, or cast one moment of gloom. We have been blessed with magnificent crops all over our broad land, until we have enough and to spare... Orchards and gardens and vineyards have borne their rich fruits in unwonted abundance, after supplying all our needs, leaving a large surplus for exportation in their natural state or canned or dried, for which the people of other countries are looking and waiting with well-filled purses...

The dark cloud which we called hard times, that hung over the horizon of our prosperity so long, was not without a silver lining. It induced many who were engaged in commerce and speculation, to seek homes and a livelihood in the country, mostly in our rich western lands, and thus tens of thousands who had been living on the industry of others, became producers, gaining for themselves health and comfort, while adding largely to the prosperity and wealth of the country.

Unfortunately, hard times were not over for Americans. Another financial panic occurred in 1884 and in 1893, yet another serious panic occurred, followed by several years of depression. It is difficult to gauge the effects of these last two panics on the nursery business in the absence of supporting evidence from the periodical literature.
Small businesses were the foundation of the American economic system in the nineteenth century. Characterized by owner-management, use of local resources, community involvement, and production for local markets, this structure was perfect for the development of the nursery industry and remains a dominant form of horticultural enterprise in the twentieth century.¹⁶

Small businesses symbolized freedom, independence, control of one’s livelihood, familial involvement, and traditional values. The owner of a small business epitomized the ideal American way of life. Even in the shadow of the Industrial Revolution, small businesses continued to occupy an important position in the American economy.¹⁷

Although nursery and seed houses seem to be most closely allied to the agricultural background in this country by virtue of their ties to cultivation, the major firms developed separately in or near the urban centers, as noted, and thus they typically were not extensions of existing family farms.¹⁸

The challenge in studying small businesses of all persuasions lies in their relatively transitory nature. Many times they lasted not more than five years. Additionally, most did not leave records to document their products, sales, management style, etc.¹⁹ In the nursery area, we are fortunate that trade catalogues have survived, providing us with some details of these early horticultural enterprises.
Seed and Nursery Catalogues

The first trade catalogue, a list of books, was issued by Benjamin Franklin in 1744. The mail-order business industry began with that first issuance. Historians believe that William Prince published the first nursery catalogue in the form of a broadside in Flushing, Long Island, New York in 1771. Prior to that time, seed merchants and nurserymen advertised their wares by word-of-mouth or in the local newspaper. The earliest such published advertisement for garden seeds was in the Boston Gazette, February, 1719.

Catalogues began as simple plant lists, with or without prices, and evolved into compendiums of information about plants, their culture, and the art of beautifying the home landscape. As the editor of the 1869 Horticulturist explained,

Catalogues . . . are a valuable addition to horticultural literature . . . The value of a catalogue is in its practical nature. What a relief it is to a perplexed mind endeavoring to conjure up a good selection of varieties to plant in his garden or on his farm, to pick up a good catalogue from some reliable man, and find there in detail good descriptions of all the different kinds, and good advice as to their choices.

Practicality dictated that fruit trees be the main commodity offered by nurseries in the earliest years. Ornamental shade trees and shrubs, then herbaceous plants, followed. By the end of the eighteenth century, hardy herbaceous plants were offered in the catalogues of Goldthwaite and Moore of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; John Bartram, also of Philadelphia; and William Prince of Long Island, New York, among others. Until the middle of the nineteenth century, perennials sometimes appeared to be an "afterthought" delegated to the end of the catalogue and sometimes not itemized but referenced under the general heading: "Hardy Herbaceous Plants are Available at the Nursery" or even "&c., &c." Other times they were a viable part of the collection being offered. Among catalogues issued between 1804 and 1835, the percentage of herbaceous perennials varied but appears to contradict any preconceived notion that they were not popular or available during those years.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catalogue</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage of Herbaceous Perennials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M'Mahon, Philadelphia</td>
<td>1804</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartram, Philadelphia</td>
<td>1807</td>
<td>68.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booth, Philadelphia</td>
<td>1810</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landreth, Philadelphia</td>
<td>1811</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince and Mills, Long Island</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. M'Mahon, Philadelphia</td>
<td>1823</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thorburn, New York City</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>47.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3.1: Percentage of herbaceous perennials in selected nineteenth-century catalogues.\(^3\)

The other sections of these catalogues offered fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubs, vines, and vegetables.

The catalogue as a medium for advertisement underwent several transitions in its development over the century. The broadside was a poster-like publication simply listing the plants that were for sale. Often they did not include prices and so they could be used for several years without amendment. The booklet-style nursery catalogue emerged at the end of the eighteenth century. Goldthwaite and Moore issued a 26 page booklet to advertise their plants in 1796.\(^4\)

These were very simple publications without illustrations. Developing technology not only refined the printing process but enabled color prints to become available for further marketing of the garden products. Chromolithography, perfected in the 1840s, allowed for the relatively inexpensive production of plant portraits to enhance the pages of the catalogues. The color plates became so popular that catalogues were obtained for the sole purpose of acquiring them. A similar phenomenon took place when color plates were introduced to horticultural periodicals, leading one prominent editor to offer the plates separately for five cents apiece so that readers could avoid cutting up their journals.\(^5\)
Nearly all of the Fruit Trees, sold at this Nursery, are propagated from Trees proved in bearing. The selection of sorts here presented, has been made by a choice of the very best only, out of several hundred varieties, cultivated here. Many varieties, not mentioned in this Catalogue, can be supplied by us.

The Ornamental Department comprises some of the finest and most splendid hardy species and varieties of Shrubs and Herbaceous Perennial Plants, selected with a direct view to the climate of New England.

Orders by mail (post paid) will receive the same attention, and the trees will be as carefully selected, as when the person ordering them is present, and the trees, well packed, will be delivered at the Thompson Depot.

As good Trees of some sorts are occasionally exhausted by sales, purchasers should always state whether they wish such deficiencies supplied by other sorts, or by small trees.

APPLES.
FAWNEY CONCORDER. 12-1/2 to 20 cents each.

SUMMER FRUITS.
EARLY HARVEST, medium size, sour-acid, July and August.
EARLY GOLDEN SPLENDOR, large, yellow, fine, and very productive, Aug.
EARLY SUMMER PEARMAIN, one of the best early apples, Aug.
EARLY JOE, medium size, good bearer.
RED ASTBACAN, red, large, showy, fine for cooking, July.
SWEET BURGEE, large, greenish yellow, tender, mild, and sweet, Aug.
SUMMER QUEEN, rather large, red, rich, spicy, fine for cooking, Aug.
SUMMER SWEET PARADISE, large, fair, greenish yellow, fine, Sept.

AUTUMN FRUITS.
GRAVENSTEIN, large, red, rich, acid, fine bearer, Oct. and Nov.
LYSCOM, large, mild, and agreeable in flavor, Sept. to Nov.
PORTER, large, yellow, fair, productive, much admired, Sept. to Oct.
PUMPKIN SWEET, very large, fine for baking, Oct. to Jan.
EARLY WINTER FRUIT.
BLUE PEARMAIN, very large, dark red, rich, and good, Jan. & Feb.
FALL PIPPIN, very large, sub-acid, rich flavor, Nov. to Jan.
FAIR GREENING, large, not high flavored. Dec. to Jan.
CHANDLER, striped, tender, good.

COGSWELL'S PEARMAIN, medium size, great bearer, fine flavored.
HUBBARDSTON NONESUCH, medium size, of the highest flavor, Jan. & Feb.
MCCLELLAN, large, handsome, tender, one of the best apples, Dec. to Feb.
SEBKOFURTHER, red, tender, great bearer, Dec. to Jan.
RAMSDELL'S SWEET, large, tender, rich, great bearer, Dec. to Feb.
RAMBO, medium size, sub-acid, rich flavor, gold colored.
LATE WINTER & SPRING FRUITS.
BAldWIN, large, red, of fine sub-acid flavor, great bearer.
DANVERS WINTER SWEET, greenish yellow, very sweet.
Itinerant tree peddlers used leather bound collections of these color plates to advertise and sell their wares to farmers and rural folk in the West from the mid-to late nineteenth century. Rochester, New York became the center for the production of these plates with at least eighteen firms specializing in horticultural printing.

Fruit trees were well represented in the plates that were available, as well as roses, flowering shrubs, ornamental trees, and perennials. "The Tree Agents' Private Guide" (1875) urged economy in their presentation:

When you call on persons with a view of selling fruit trees only confine them to an examination of the fruits; -- do not waste your time in showing flowers. So when you call on ladies to sell flowers, economise your time by showing flowers only.
Figure 3.3: *Iris*, chromolithograph, Stecher Lithograph Co. circa 1899. Salesman Sample Book, author's collection
As the catalogues progressed as a marketing device, the authors often used superlatives for description, as is the practice to this day. This prompted at least one observer to write in 1869:

If there is one point on which we could suggest an improvement, it is in the description of varieties. The writer of the catalogue should not endeavor to get off as glowing and favorable a description as possible, but aim to give as honest an opinion as possible. 28

Appreciation for the (lavishly illustrated) catalogues was genuine among the patrons of the nurseries and seedhouses:

The finely illustrated catalogues with glowing descriptions of rare and valuable plants, by the more intellectual portion of our seedsmen, nurserymen and florists, have awakened a more general love of horticultural production and a desire to grow them from which, highly embellished parks, richly adorned villas and suburban gardens are numerously annually increased, and by which our land is made beautiful and our national character is exalted. 29

On the other hand, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher admonished prospective seed customers not to “be entrapped by sounding [sic] names in seed-stores, and made wild by pompous catalogues from florists and seedsmen.” 30

The nursery and seed catalogues comprise our best record of plant choices in the nineteenth century. They also provide details of the state of horticulture and horticultural dealings for the 1800s.
The Nurserymen

Early horticultural enterprises were often family-owned firms, the business passing from generation to generation as in the case of the Prince Nursery of Flushing, Long Island, New York; Landreth Company of Philadelphia, and Thorburn's of New York City. They typically either dealt in plants, raising them in field production; or were seed or bulb merchants "centralizing supplies" from growers both in the United States and in Europe; or served as florists, selling greenhouse plants, cut flowers, and allied supplies. Many tradesmen functioned simultaneously in more than one category. 31

Many of the early seedsmen were first generation immigrants who came to the United States, mainly from Great Britain. Bernard M'Mahon hailed from Ireland and David Landreth was born in England. Grant Thorburn was from Scotland.

The Prince Nursery of Flushing, Long Island, mentioned previously, offered an extensive selection of herbaceous ornamentals. Robert Prince established the nursery, primarily of fruit trees around 1732. His son, William, directed the business throughout the second half of the eighteenth century. 32 Before William Prince died, his two sons took over the business. The second William moved to a new site and called his firm the "Linnaean Botanic Garden and Nursery" and son, Benjamin Prince, remained at the original nursery, renaming it "The Old American Nursery."

For fully fifty years the nursery [Linnaean Botanic Garden and Nursery] was carried on much less for profit than from a love of horticulture and botany. It was designed to contain every known kind of tree, shrub, vine and plant known to England or America that possessed any horticultural merit. 33

The Prince Nurseries were famous for having tremendous variety in fruit trees and ornamentals. In catalogues spanning the years from 1818 to 1860, almost 1100 different hardy herbaceous plants were offered to the public, including the most modern varieties of *Phlox* and *Paeonia*. 
A competitive spirit existed among the various catalogue producers, and the Prince nursery was involved in making claims of plagiarism:

We deem it a duty to ourselves to state that two Nurserymen in this neighborhood, have been for years in the habit of filching whole paragraphs from our Preface, and also the comments and descriptive remarks attached to our Catalogues. Their initials are P. & Co. and W. & Co., by which they will be recognized, and a more full exposure will be made if their course is not amended. William Prince, Flushing, New York, 1847.  

Speculation as to who the nefarious duo were would be inconclusive, although W. & Co., must have been Winter & Co., who threatened Prince’s business by claiming to have taken it over in the 1840s. The public was apparently confused as to the true ownership:

The ancient and celebrated “Linnaean Botanic Garden and Nursery,” has now two sets of proprietors, William R. Prince & Co. and Winter & Co., both assuring the public that theirs is the veritable, true, and genuine establishment.

Following the Revolutionary War, David Landreth started the first seed establishment in Philadelphia in 1784. “Seven acres [were] then being considered an area quite sufficient to meet the demand for Seeds and Plants.” Landreth, in partnership with his brother Cuthbert, catered to the needs of the market gardeners as well as supplying a wide range of ornamentals. They also established a branch in Charleston in 1803, which continued until it was confiscated by the Confederate government in 1861. By 1884, a fourth generation of Landreths was operating the business with seed farms in four states: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, and Wisconsin. All accounts indicate that these farms yielded vegetable and field crop seeds; seeds for ornamentals were typically imported from Europe. Landreths’ was the first nursery to import seeds from Japan after trade with that country commenced in 1853. The Landreth catalogues, spanning 1811 until 1889, listed 260 herbaceous perennials available as plants between 1811 and the 1830s. After that time, which coincides with the death of the elder D. Landreth in 1836 and the sale of the nursery in 1848, the number of taxa was reduced by two-thirds and the 80 remaining species were offered as seeds.
Landreths' seeds were popular not only in the United States, they were exported all over the world:

The seeds of Bloomsdale have attained a world wide reputation, and to quote an expression used in reference to them, "are almost as well-known on the Ganges as on the Mississippi or Ohio. They are regularly exported to the British possessions in India, to the shores of the Pacific, throughout the West Indies, and occasionally to Australia... At home thousands of hamlets, south and west of Philadelphia, until interrupted by the war, were supplied with Landreths' seeds."

Reflective of the stability of their popularity in nineteenth-century garden style, the following eight plants were available in the 1811 Landreth catalogue and continuously to 1889:

- *Alcea rosea* — hollyhock
- *Aquilegia spp.* — cumbine
- *Dianthus barbatus* — sweet William
- *Digitalis purpurea* — foxglove
- *Lychnis chalcedonica* — Maltese cross
- *Lychnis coronaria* — rose campion
- *Primula veris* — primrose
- *Viola spp.* — violet

Bernard M'Mahon came to the United States from Ireland in 1796. He is perhaps best known for his book *The American Gardener's Calendar*, published in 1806 with 11 additional editions to 1859. As discussed earlier, M'Mahon borrowed heavily from the Englishman John Abercrombie's book *Every Man His Own Gardener* (1st edition, 1767) for format and much of his text, causing one modern reviewer to note that it was more "adopted than adapted" for an American audience. Still Bailey and others have praised *The America Gardener's Calendar*, referring to it as America's "first great horticultural book, which was long a standard encyclopedic work." M'Mahon established his seed business and nursery around 1802 and enjoyed prominence as one of the distributors of the seeds of the Lewis and Clark expedition. His catalogue of 1804 contained over 1000 native species, including several hundred hardy herbaceous plants. The *Calendar* of 1806 also contained a catalogue of plants,
an immense number of them are in possession of, and for sale by the Author of this work, and every effort shall be made on his part to procure the greatest collection possible, as well of the beautiful and curious, as of the more important and valuable sorts.\textsuperscript{42}

The perennials and biennials numbered 540 different species including both native and exotics and a separate list of hardy aquatics.

M'Mahon was not only a horticultural writer and nurseryman but also a plant collector who associated with some of the most prominent botanists of the day, including Frederick Pursh, Benjamin Smith Barton, and Henry Muhlenberg.\textsuperscript{43} M'Mahon died in 1816 leaving his business and the garden called Upsal to his wife, Ann, who continued its operation until its sale to Robert Buist and Thomas Hibbert in 1830.\textsuperscript{44} The nursery list of A. M'Mahon in 1820 included approximately 75 species of hardy herbaceous plants.

The Scotsman Grant Thorburn was a seedsman who began his New York business in 1802 with ornamentals and then broadened his inventory to include seeds for kitchen garden plants and field crops. Following a failure as a grocer, he began his floriculture career painting flower pots and filling them with scented geraniums. As sales increased for this item, there was also a demand for seeds of both flowers and vegetables. He issued his first catalogue around 1805 basing it on an English catalogue that he had seen, "I found a catalogue of seeds for sale by W. M. and Co., London; this was at that time a prize to me, for never before had I seen a seed catalogue.\textsuperscript{45}

Thorburn initially purchased the seeds or imported them from England, but by 1808, commerce with England was prohibited. He purchased acreage near Philadelphia and started his seed farm. Although the seed house eventually proved successful, Thorburn first had to endure a fire and bankruptcy, including time in a debtors prison, before his business began to flourish. By the 1820s, he was a major dealer in seeds along the mid-Atlantic coast. His son J. M. Thorburn succeeded him.\textsuperscript{46}

In New England, it took a little longer for the nursery industry to become established. In 1822, John Lowell wrote,
We are utterly destitute, in New England, of nurseries for fruit trees on an
extensive scale . . . We have no place to which we can go for plants to ornament
our grounds; we have not a single seedsman who can furnish us with fresh seeds of
annual flowers on which we can place a reliance.\footnote{47}

Apparently the efforts of John Kenrick had gone unnoticed. Kenrick established
his nursery in 1794 in at Nonantum Hill near Newton, Massachusetts and by 1797 had a
line of ornamentals including two acres of Lombardy poplars. His nurseries finally became
the most extensive, probably of any in New England.\footnote{48} His son, William, established a
separate nursery in Newton in 1823 and younger son, John A., continued the original
business after the elder Kenrick’s death in 1833. The Kenrick Nursery flourished until
1850.\footnote{49} William Kenrick was the author of *The New American Orchardist* published in
1833. The third edition (1841) of that work “enlarged and improved” included a five page
list of perennial and biennial flowers including “the most showy and conspicuous varieties
known.”

Joseph Breck established one of the first seedhouses in New England in Pepperell,
Massachusetts, in 1818.\footnote{50} The firm moved to Boston in 1832. Particularly well-known
for his book, *The Flower Garden or Breck’s Book of Flowers*, published in 1851, Breck
promoted the use of herbaceous ornamentals in the American garden. His 1838 catalogue
appealed to civic pride:

A regard to public benefit will direct patronage to an establishment, which so
evidently and essentially contributes to the improvement of the art of culture, the
foundation of our national and individual prosperity.\footnote{51}

Breck was a founding member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and frequently
won premiums for his phloxes and other herbaceous perennials in society’s exhibitions.\footnote{52}
In 1856 the Horticultural Society committee on gardens reported on the garden of Joseph
Breck. Then, as today, an excellent demonstration garden was a good marketing tool:

The garden of Mr. Breck contains . . . two and three quarters acres, very irregular
in shape . . . The lot last purchased was bounded for more than thirty rods by an
old fashioned stone wall . . . The edgings are mostly of Box, there being about five
hundred yards of this plant . . .
Has an extensive collection of phloxes, probably one of the largest and best in the country . . . Altogether I named and numbered over one hundred varieties . . . It would be impossible for us to enumerate all the varieties of Clematis, Paeonies, Spiraeas, Delphiniums, Aconite, Iris, Campanula, and other hardy herbaceous plants in this garden.53

Another prominent Massachusetts nurseryman and seed dealer was Charles Mason Hovey who established a business with his brother Phineas Brown Hovey in 1832 in Cambridge. The Magazine of Horticulture, edited by C. M. Hovey, described the business:

In the vicinity of Boston, Messrs. Hovey & Co. have increased their facilities for supplying all the productions of the garden. They have become proprietors of a fine spot of ground, containing upwards of thirty acres, only two and a half miles from the city, which they intend to devote to the purposes of a nursery, flower garden, & c.34

Charles Hovey was particularly noted as a plant hybridizer in strawberries, pears, and cherries, as well as a few ornamental shrubs.55 At least 15 extant Hovey catalogues are known, spanning the years 1834 to 1888. Those catalogues show him to be primarily a purveyor of seeds of exotic plants. Hovey offered the following plants, more or less continuously, between 1834-1888, in addition to other plants offered sporadically:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcea rosea</td>
<td>hollyhock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antirrhinum majus</td>
<td>snap-dragon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquilegia vulgaris</td>
<td>columbine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptisia australis</td>
<td>false indigo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula medium</td>
<td>Canterbury bells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula pyramidalis</td>
<td>chimney bellflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catananche caerulea</td>
<td>cupid’s dart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centranthus ruber</td>
<td>red valerian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delphinium elatum</td>
<td>perennial larkspur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus barbatus</td>
<td>sweet William</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digitalis purpurea</td>
<td>foxglove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesperis matronalis</td>
<td>dame’s rocket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lathyrus latifolius</td>
<td>sweet pea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobelia cardinalis</td>
<td>cardinal flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupinus polyphyllus</td>
<td>lupine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lychnis chalcedonica</td>
<td>Maltese cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lychnis coronaria</td>
<td>rose campion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. K. Bliss of Springfield, Massachusetts originated the idea of selling seeds through the mail, revolutionizing the horticultural industry. Hedrick claimed that the first color print in a catalogue was in Bliss’s 1853 catalogue. Bliss moved to New York City around 1865, continuing his business there.
Figure 3.4: "Choice and Reliable Seeds," B. K. Bliss, Seedsman and Florist "The Horticultural Advertiser," *The Gardener's Monthly* (March 1865), 11.
By the middle of the nineteenth century, nowhere did the seed and nursery industry flourish more than in Rochester, New York, nicknamed the "Flower City." This city and the country surrounding it had the important attributes of fertile soil, the beneficial influences of Lake Ontario which moderated temperatures and caused frequent precipitation, and a network of Erie Canal outlets to the Western markets. Green's Nursery Catalogue described the transportation setting:

The steel tracks of eight trunk lined railroads passing through Rochester, New York connect with almost every town, village and city on this continent... We can safely send plants and trees to the most distant points of this country... We are located in the most favorable part of the United States for growing hardy, productive and long-lived orchard trees and garden plants.

Asa Rowe started the first major commercial nursery in Rochester in the 1830s, advertising fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, grape vines, and flowers. During the same decade the Crosman Seed Corporation had its start. Many other concerns followed. The prominent ones included Mt. Hope Garden and Nurseries (Ellwanger & Barry) in 1840; Hiram Sibley in the 1870s; the Vick Seed Company in the late 1850s; Briggs Brothers, established in 1849; and Joseph Harris who issued his first catalogue in 1879, and continues to this day. Ellwanger and Barry developed over 90 acres in ornamentals, including eight acres of herbaceous and bulbous plants. From the 1860's to World War I, Rochester was described as the "outstanding seed distributing center of the country." From 1865, 150 nurserymen operated in Rochester. This is particularly significant because by 1870 at least half of the nation's output in fruit and shade trees, vines and other related plant items, presumably including hardy herbaceous plants, came from Rochester nurseries. Although the sentiment was very active, particularly in the West, to purchase plants from local firms, many plants did pass through the United States postal system. The nursery industry was one of the most developed of mail order enterprises. Without specific sales records, the impact of this situation is impossible to assess for different communities for particular years.
Naturally the development of the nursery industry in the West lagged behind Eastern firms. Earl Hayter reported that, on average, small nurseries were established in young communities approximately 20 years after the first settlements were made in the West. Development of a Western nursery industry did not accelerate until the 1840s although there were numerous small commercial establishments dealing mainly in fruit dating from the earliest years of the settlements. Ohio alone had at least 37 nurseries prior to 1840. The earliest extant Western nursery catalogue, located for this research, is “A Catalogue of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, & c. For Sale at the nursery of N. Longworth, Cincinnati, Ohio,” circa 1823. Although featuring many varieties of fruit trees and small fruits, some ornamentals were included:

ROSES, Monthly and Annual, various kinds.
HONEYSUCKLES, Monthly and others.
EVERGREENS, MAGNOLIAS.
FLOWERING SHRUBS.
*BULBOUS and other flowering ROOTS.* [emphasis added]

Longworth explained how the development of his nursery came from his personal rather than professional interests:

The above collection was originally made without any view to a nursery. It has been the work of years, and prosecuted at great expense. The proprietor, with a view to refund his expenses, and encourage the raising of good fruit, has appropriated twenty acres of ground to a nursery, under the charge of an experienced nurseryman. [George Gamble] They will be packed and sent to any part of the continent.

Other western states experienced a growth in the number of nurseries as settlements stabilized. Dr. John Kennicott of Illinois wrote in 1850:

There is, perhaps, no better evidence of what we are doing, and intend to do, as horticulturists, than the fact that we have more nurseries in number, north of the capitol of our state, than you have west of yours, to the same area. This county—which is 16 or 18 years old, at most—contains within its bounds not less than 50 nurseries; all more or less respectable, and some quite as extensive as most eastern ones.
As in the East, ornamentals became important as the communities became established and leisure time was more available. The observations of Thomas Allen of St. Louis were applicable for every developing community in the nineteenth century:

The great majority of our people have been obliged to content themselves with the merely necessary; and those only have been able to adorn, who have prospered to the requisite height of leisure and means... A taste or relish for rural life... to be natural and general. But the forms with which that taste will surround itself, will depend on the circumstances of its possessor, or on the association or the cultivation of his mind. When I see the humblest dwelling, adorned by a yard of shrubbery and flowers, however small, laid out and preserved in neatness, I consider it a good mark... an evidence of better things unseen, the harbinger of a gentle heart and of a home of peace... Architecture and horticulture are not improved into the dignity of fine arts, by our western people generally, for obvious reasons and causes. Most of them are compelled by necessity to be content with what is merely essential...

Herbaceous perennials, annuals, and vegetable seeds were featured in the 1835 catalogue of S. C. Parkhurst Co., established in 1831 in Cincinnati. About 25% of the perennial seeds were native species. Ohio nurseries and seed houses will be discussed in more detail in a succeeding chapter.
Sources for Seeds and Plants, At Home and Abroad

Many of the plants, bulbs, and seeds of ornamentals were imported in the earliest years. Companies in France, Belgium, England, Prussia, Holland, and Scotland provided “quality garden seed” to numerous subscribers in the States.

C. RAOUX,
No. 214 Pearl Street, Box 2956 Post Office,
NEW YORK CITY,
SOLE AGENT IN AMERICA FOR
JOHN STEWART & SONS,  DUNDEE,  Scotland.
J. DE LANGE,  HAARLEM,  Holland.
L. VAN HOUTE,  GHENT,  Belgium.
F. A. HADGE,  RAPPORT,  Prussia.
D. DAUVESSE,  ORLEANS,  France.
F. GLOEDE,  SABLONS,  France.

I am now ready to receive orders for
EUROPEAN NURSERY STOCKS
To be imported on account and at the risk of the parties in want of them, or I will contract to import and deliver said,

European Nursery Stocks,
In New York, in perfect condition, at specified times and prices.
I offer for sale the following imported goods, part of which are on hand, ready for delivery, balances to arrive soon:

- Dutch Bulbs and Flower Roots.
- Liliums, Lancifoliums and others.
- Pear Stocks, 1 year when imported and 1 year transplanted, in this country; 1 year when imported and 1 year transplanted, in France; extra large.
- French, 1 year seedlings, large.
- Apple Stocks, Paradise and Doucin.
- Quince Stocks, Fontenay and Angers.
- Cherry Stocks, Mahaleb and Mazzard.

PEAR SEED—MAHALEB SEED—PLUM SEED
ALSO, AMERICAN PEAR STOCKS, Free from Blight.

Figure 3.5: European Nursery Stocks, C. Raux, New York, 1865

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By the last quarter of the century when their dependency on foreign sources apparently was not so crucial, some seedhouses rebelled against this transatlantic commerce with scathing tirades against foreign seed. Landreths', for example, stated:

Discriminating planters demand American Grown seeds—they have been too often deceived in the trash shipped from Europe. They know from experience that European seeds cannot be relied upon to be as good in quality or vitality as American.®

Even the transportation of seeds and plants over the Allegheny Mountains to the West generated controversy as consumers demanded locally-grown plant material. It did not help the Eastern firms that evidence of “horticultural humbuggery” abounded. At fault were tree peddlers who came to the West with catalogues of nursery plates depicting shining examples of fruit and ornamental trees, roses, and herbaceous plants. Farmers made their orders in good faith, but when the product arrived, sometimes up to a year later, the disappointed purchaser realized that the plant bore no likeness to the beautiful sample he had seen.

Not everyone was sympathetic to the victims of the tree agents, deeming them victims to their own ignorance and obstinacy, as a correspondent to The Cincinnatus of 1857 observed:

There is a class of boasting, mountebank, itinerant vagabonds occasionally prowling through the country, ‘seeking whom they may devour;’ and by whom many of the more ignorant, credulous part of community, are cheated to their heart’s content; and sometimes, deservedly so, I think. For, to ask any of these knowing, bigoted individuals to subscribe to a journal advocating the interest of farm or garden, would be an insult to their understanding. They are unwilling to open their eyes sufficiently to create a focus on any intellectual object that stands out more than one inch beyond their protruding noses. And yet, these very persons are constantly being the dupes of some traveling agent, dispensing the most choice fruit trees with samples of fruit to match, i.e. to match until their trees come into bearing, and then they have the glorious consolation of matching a crabapple on the trees, with a Yellow Bellfleur, as shown by the vendor. Had these unfortunates been generous enough to pay two dollars per annum, for The Cincinnatus, or the same for the Horticulturist, published at Philadelphia, no doubt the calamities above spoken of would have been avoided. They would, in either case, have been forewarned of the approach of these impostors, and acted accordingly . . .
Some of the tree peddlers were indeed unscrupulous and preyed on the inexperience of their victims. Other times it was the peddler himself—or the nursery he represented—that or who lacked the knowledge to produce a true-to-type plant.

It is true that men will stoop very low to make money, even in the nursery business; and accordingly, one will advertise as having better plants than any body else, or will denounce everything they are unable to grow with profit. Another class of men will annually offer a long list of fruits and flowers; the next year they are laid aside, and another list taken up, and this system will be continued indefinitely . . . It is quite probable that ignorance is the cause of more swindling than dishonesty; for it is not every man who grows plants for sale that is well informed or really understands his business.

Speaking of the progress of horticulture in 1863, Thomas Meehan actually credited the tree peddlers with educating farmers on things horticultural:

Look at the progress of horticulture among the agricultural classes, to whose meritorious labors are we to assign this honorable province? Much as the 'peddlers' of the various large firms have been abused,—and in many instances they no doubt get more anathemas than they deserve,—there can be no doubt that it is to them, principally, that horticulture has been brought to the doors of the agricultural population; and by them they have been made familiar with the subject, if sometimes to their cost, still to their ultimate profit in having stimulated the desire for better things, if in no other way.

Often the local nurseries were able to provide a more reliable and a less expensive product than their Eastern counterparts. F. K. Phoenix of Bloomington, Illinois capitalized on this principle in his slogan, "Western Trees for Western Planters." Winter hardiness was an important attribute that local nurseries could offer in the competition. Also at stake, according to Phoenix, was the assumption of "birth-right dignity and independence."

Altogether it has been a long night of hope deferred and imposition heaped upon us, but there is dawning a better era, when producer and consumer can meet face to face, and when all worthy, local establishments shall enjoy their full meed of encouragement.

The importance of buying locally grown plants to insure winter hardiness was not unique to the West. In New England, J. W. Manning also advertised in 1881 with the slogan, "Buy New England grown trees for this latitude."

All in all, gardeners were encouraged to patronize their local enterprises:
No one can go wrong in sending for the catalogue of the nearest nursery or seed firm. As a general thing it will be found to be the best policy to aid the floral, nursery or seed establishments near home. They are then encouraged by your sympathy to be enterprising, and thus you will in time be in the way of learning an immense amount of good things from your neighbor you would never know if you had left him to struggle along while enriching some establishment far away.  

Natives and Exotics

The sophisticated gardener of the nineteenth century wanted the best of the newest varieties, and to achieve this he or she often looked to European introductions. Also many gardeners felt that it was a reflection of their skill if they could successfully cultivate plants from other countries. Many nurseries maintained close ties with prominent horticulturists in Europe, particularly England, and new introductions from explorers in the Far East, as well as American natives previously overlooked in this country, quickly found their way back across the Atlantic. Robert Fortune introduced *Anemone hupehensis var. japonica* (syn. *Anemone japonica*) into England around 1844, and it was available in American nurseries by 1851. Parsons Nursery of Long Island, New York was known for an extensive assortment of European plants in the 1840s. Thomas Meehan offered exotics as well as the natives, and George Ellwanger and Patrick Barry’s Mt. Hope Nursery was another important plant importer of the era. Based on the available catalogues of the above nurseries it appears that Ellwanger and Barry was among the earliest nurseries to offer *Lychnis xhaageana* and *Hosta fortunei* ‘Aureo-Marginata’ in 1848; and Parsons was one of the first nurseries in the United States to offer *Hemerocallis dumortieri* and *Lythrum virgatum* (1843). Robert Buist of Philadelphia was also reputed to have a good selection of exotics as the editor of *The Horticulturist* described in 1849, “His extensive trade . . . has enabled him to introduce immediately every new species, and to maintain an immense stock of all the finest exotics in cultivation.” Buist’s nursery organization included an
extensive seed warehouse, an exotics nursery and greenhouse, and a general nursery of hardy plants and seed farm.

*The Gardener's Monthly* editorialized appreciation to the importers of European exotics:

Hovey, of Boston; Parsons, of New York; Buist, of Philadelphia, and Feast, of Baltimore, spend thousands of dollars in importing new plants, with little or no profit to themselves, and chiefly to minister to the taste of amateurs, many of whom, however, do not appreciate their enterprise, [sic] but import directly from Europe, in pursuit of the national idea of "cheapness" even to its greatest luxuries.\(^8\)

Not all exotics from the Orient went through Europe before arriving at American gardens. James Hogg received plants from his brother, Thomas, in Japan in the 1860s. Included among the over 300 species was an outstanding tree peony with large single purple flowers.\(^9\) Another direct shipment from Japan to Dr. George R. Hall in the United States in 1861 introduced *Lilium auratum* to the American public --before it was known in Europe--via Parsons Nursery and Parkman's in Boston.\(^2\)

As reported earlier, interest in American plants by collectors and scientists in Europe had been high throughout the eighteenth century. Plant collectors in the new country, like John Bartram and Peter Custis, supplied their patrons in England with a variety of American species at a time when there was little appetite for them by the American public.\(^3\) By the nineteenth century, various writers and nurserymen tried to induce interest in these plants from the botanical, horticultural, and even patriotic points of view.
As early as 1806, Bernard M'Mahon attempted to instill an appreciation for native plants for American gardens in his *An American Gardener's Calendar*.

Here I cannot avoid remarking, that many flower-gardens, & c. are almost destitute of bloom, during a great part of the season; which could easily be avoided, and a blaze of flowers kept up, both in this department, and in the borders of the pleasure-ground, from March to November, by introducing from our woods and field, the various beautiful ornaments with which nature has so profusely decorated them. Is it because they are indigenous, that we should reject them? Ought we not to cultivate and improve them? *Asclepias*’ and *Asters*; *Dracocephalums*, *Gerardias*, *Monardas* and *Opomoeas*; *Liliums*, *Podalyrias*, *Rhexias*, *Solidagos* and *Hibiscus*; *Phlox’s*, *Gentianas*, *Spigelias*, *Chironias* and *Sisyrinchiums*, *Cassias*, *Ophrys’*, *Coreopsis’* and *Cypripediums*; *Fumarias*, *Violas*, *Rudbeckias* and *Liatris’*; with our charming *Limadorum*, fragrant *Arethusa* and a thousand other lovely plants, which if introduced, would grace our plantations and delight our senses?

He continued

In Europe plants are not rejected because they are indigenous, on the contrary they are cultivated with due care; and yet here, we cultivate many foreign trifles, and neglect the profusion of beauties so bountifully bestowed upon us by the hand of nature.84

M'Mahon's *A Catalogue of American Seeds* for 1804 offered over 200 species of native herbaceous perennials. This listing, however, was addressed mainly to the European trade.

Many plants in the vernacular gardens of the period were native plants transplanted from woods and waysides by the gardener, rather than plants purchased from a nursery.

Of these, unfortunately, no record exists. Plants native to the United States also were offered by various nurseries and seed houses. Some of these came from the Eastern region.
and others were discovered by botanists, exploring in the West for railroad companies or
the federal government, who sent their finds to Eastern seed houses or to academicians for
distribution to the public. The explorer Frederick J. Lindheimer collected for botanist Asa
Gray in the 1840s and is credited with introducing *Gaura lindheimeri.*

Upon the death of David Landreth, he was eulogized in a biography in Johnson’s
*Dictionary of Modern Gardening* that was reprinted in Hovey’s *Magazine of Horticulture.*

Of native plants the article stated,

their [Landreths’] collection of indigenous plants, obtained through the agency
and friendship of traveling collectors and local correspondents, was, perhaps, the
largest of its day, if we can except the magnificent one of the Bartram Botanic
Garden.*

The English collectors were not the only beneficiaries of Landreth’s American native plant
collectors. In the catalogues of 1811, 1826, and 1828, over 75 different native species
were offered. They were most likely the result of the senior Landreth’s influence because,
following his death in 1836, the native plants all but disappeared from the catalogue pages,
replaced by seeds of mainly exotic varieties.

A contributor to *The Horticulturist* defined the benefits of growing indigenous
plants in an 1846 article:

[1] Pleasure in watching the growth and flowering of plants . . . redeemed from
the woods.

[2] The amusement to be derived at the perplexity of certain persons (who profess
to have all the floral beauties on the market,) at beholding such splendid flowers as
the Fringed Orchis—(*Habenaria ciliata*), or the Painted Moccasin flower—
(*Cyripedium spectabile*) and especially on being told they come from our
swamps.

[3] Another gratification, especially to the botanist, is, that he can now see from
day to day, what changes take place in plants which he has only seen, perhaps, in
full flower in the woods.

He continued:

I am aware that whatever is common and easily obtained, is generally esteemed of
little beauty or value; and yet I have no doubt, that were the beauties of our fields
more generally known and cultivated, they would rise in fashionable esteem, not
only on their own account, but because they are products of our own country; for

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certainly we indulge feelings of national pride on subjects far less worthy than the
floral gifts of our woods and barrens.\textsuperscript{87}

By the last two decades of the nineteenth century, some nurseries began to
specialize solely in native seeds and plants. In 1880, Edward Gillette of Hampden County,
Southwick, Massachusetts (established 1878) offered the categories: Native Herbaceous
Perennial Plants, Aquatics, Orchids, Ferns, Shrubs, Vines & Climbers, and Trees. Ten
years later he wrote, “The demand for this class of plants [natives] has fully doubled
within the past two years, and we have very reason to expect a still greater demand in the
future.” All of his plants were collected from the wild. Gillette claimed superior results
over those cultivated in a garden and exhorted native plant collectors to contact him.
Meehan’s Nurseries in Germantown, Pennsylvania, established in 1853, also became
famous for their native American plants.\textsuperscript{88}

Perhaps coinciding with the influence of the English border designers like William
Robinson and Shirley Hibberd, by the last quarter of the century some nurseries began to
specialize solely in herbaceous perennials. \textit{The Gardener’s Monthly} published a “Notice”
of “A Hardy Herbaceous Catalogue:”

\begin{quote}
Messrs. Woolson & Co. [Passaic, New Jersey] will devote themselves wholly to
hardy herbaceous plants. This catalogue is one of the few which is minute in its
accuracy. Mr. G. C. Woolson was formerly associate editor of the \textit{American
Agriculturist} and is a botanist of high character.\textsuperscript{89}
\end{quote}

Overall, nineteenth-century nurseries and seed houses offered a wide variety of
herbaceous perennials, both home-grown and imported. Although relegated to a less
prominent place in many catalogues than fruits or ornamental trees and shrubs, biennials
and perennials were a stable feature of the trade. From 1804 to 1899, nearly 2700 different
taxa of herbaceous perennials were offered in 357 nursery catalogues, representing 12
states in the eastern section of the United States plus the District of Columbia. [see
Appendix C--Master List of Hardy Herbaceous Plants]
The Price of Seeds and Plants

The price of seeds and plants of perennials did not vary much over the course of one hundred years. In their 1826 catalogue, David and Cuthbert Landreth offered plants for twenty-five cents apiece. Prince's 1844 catalogue lists perennials for prices ranging from 18 cents to 50 cents. In the 1840s some agricultural laborers were receiving from eight to 12 dollars a month plus board, while craftsmen received 12 to 18 dollars. Clearly the patrons of the nursery establishments were among the more affluent people. In the 1880s, James Vick of Rochester, New York offered his hardy herbaceous plants also for 25 to 30 cents apiece and 50 cents was the price of "rarer" plants, i.e. a Funkia (Hosta). Novelties including unusual Lilium bulbs or cultivars of Paeonia, for example, could be priced anywhere from 50 cents to 10 dollars. At this time farm wages remained at about twelve dollars, while craftsmen could earn up to fifty dollars a month. Although prices remained comparatively stable throughout the century, the buying power of the newly evolving "middle class" increased, making them prime candidates for patronage of the nurseries and seedhouses.

Seeds were the choice of economy-minded shoppers. Again, prices did not vary much over the course of ten decades with five to ten cents purchasing a "paper" of undisclosed size at both ends of the century. Hovey's of New York in the 1830s offered to send one hundred varieties for four dollars. As the seedsmen grew more sophisticated in marketing techniques, they offered premiums to seed customers or discounts on group orders to stimulate sales.
Summary

Nurserymen were the arbiters of taste for gardens in the nineteenth century. As we have seen in the preceding two chapters, they were often the authors of the garden books, as well as the decision-makers as to which plant species were available to the American public. Their influence greatly defined the garden-making of the time. C. S. Sargent, writing in 1888, summarized his view of the role of nurserymen in the development of the discipline of horticulture:

The nurserymen of the world have played such an important part in the general advancement of horticulture, that all planters and lovers of plants have something akin to a personal interest in their prosperity. That our parks and gardens have been enriched with such a variety of beautiful plants from all quarters of the globe is largely due not only to the business enterprise of nurserymen, but also to their intelligence and skill . . . to their enthusiasm, self-denying and too often unappreciated devotion to the cause of horticulture.
Endnotes


2. Ibid., 29. These figures use the 1910 Census definition of urban as an incorporated area of more than 2500 inhabitants.


11. Ibid., 4-6.


18. Writers of agricultural history largely have avoided inclusion of horticultural topics.


23. This table is based on figures provided by John T. Fitzpatrick and Judith Ho, “A Bibliography of American Nursery and Seed Catalogues, 1771-1832,” in *Plants and People, Annual Proceedings, Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife* (Boston: Boston University, 1995), 156.

24. Scholars have differed in opinions of what was the first booklet nursery or seed catalogue issued in the United States. Fitzpatrick and Ho, 158, reported that M'Mahon of 1804 is believed to be the first, while L. H. Bailey published J. Thorburn's statement that Thorburn's seed company issued the first pamphlet type catalogue in 1822.


37. Ibid., 11.

38. Hedrick, 250.


41. Bailey, 963.


44. Ibid., 373.


46. Ibid., 72-84.

47. Strong, 52.

48. Ibid., 33.


50. Ibid., 251; Bailey, 179-180, stated that Breck's was established in Boston in 1822. Breck's is one of the few nineteenth-century horticultural firms extant in 1998.

51. *Annual Catalogue of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store* (Boston, 1838).


57. Hedrick, 250. Charles van Ravenswaay did not agree with Hedrick, stating that the first color plate in a catalogue was a chromolithograph of a double zinnia in Breck's 1864 catalogue (van Ravenswaay, 146).

58. Hedrick, 250 stated that Bliss moved to New York in 1855. Both his catalogues and an advertisement in the 1865 *Gardener's Monthly* indicate that the business remained in Springfield during that year.


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62. Hedrick, 244.

63. Aeberli and Becket, 69.

64. Ibid., 72.


66. I actually viewed a photocopy in the possession of Dr. Ronald Stuckey. The original is housed at the Transylvania College Library in Kentucky.


69. Landreth’s, 9.


75. Traub, 18.

76. These years predate other published information: Francis de Vos, (“Early Plant Introductions from China and Japan,” in Manks, [page?]) -- reports 1860 as the introduction date for this plant in England, and David Stuart in *Plants from the Past* (New York: Viking Press, 1987) states that Japanese anemone was available in the U.S. by 1870.


78. The fact that these nurseries offered these plants before the other 127 businesses surveyed does not insure that these are exact American introduction dates.


82. Francis de Vos, “Early Plant Introductions from China and Japan,” in Manks, 49. Note, Hedrick, 250 says B. K. Bliss introduced this plant into the United States. However, it does not appear in the Bliss catalogues of 1861 or 1865, although it is mentioned in a Bliss ad in the 1865 *The Gardener’s Monthly*.


84. Bernard M’Mahon, *The American Gardener’s Calendar; adapted to the Climates and Seasons of the United States containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the Kitchen-Garden, Fruit-Garden, Orchard, Vineyard, Nursery, Pleasure-Garden, Flower-Garden, Green-House, Hot-House, and Forcing Frames, for every month in the year;* (Philadelphia: printed by B. Graves for the author, 1806; reprint, n. d), 72.

85. Elizabeth McClintock, “Plant Exploration in the West,” in Manks, 45.


88. Hedrick, 248.


90. Bogart and Thompson, 525.


CHAPTER 4

ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURE AND ITS PURVEYORS IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY OHIO

Ohio has been called the “westernmost of the eastern states and the easternmost of the western states.” Certainly, the dual flavor of pioneer rusticity and later eastern-like sophistication gave the state an interesting allure in the nineteenth century.

Ohio’s nursery industry developed alongside the settlements. Ornamental horticulture was, in the beginning, an activity for the wealthy. As the century wore on, however, gardening became a more catholic endeavor. This chapter examines the development of a landscape aesthetic in Ohio and chronicles the contributors to the process of bringing hardy herbaceous plants into gardens from the earliest years to the close of the nineteenth century.

Geographically, Ohio was situated very well for commerce. Located between the Ohio River to the south and Lake Erie to the north, water transportation was available for trade with the East. By 1832, the Ohio and Erie Canal connected these two bodies of water, from Lake Erie to Portsmouth. The Miami and Erie Canal transversed the route from Cincinnati to Defiance to Toledo. By mid-century, continuous lines of railroads, connected Cincinnati to Sandusky and also Cincinnati to Cleveland with connections to Pittsburgh and Buffalo and points east. The road system took decades to become efficient. Tollroads constructed in Ohio during the 1820s and 1830s generally were mismanaged and of poor quality. By 1838 a horse-drawn postal cart still traveled at the rate of approximately five miles per day due to poor road conditions.
Figure 4.1: Map of Ohio, 1850.
The Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio
The first permanent settlement was established in Marietta in the spring of 1788. Later that same year the community of Columbia was settled five miles above the site of Cincinnati, which was established in January of 1790. Prospects for the new region were very optimistic, according to John Melish in 1819:

The extent and fertility of western country, in particular, is a most prominent feature in the western world so far as emigrants. The state of Ohio alone, a most elegantly situated country, and nearly all arable, is capable of maintaining the whole present population of the United States.

One observer classified the frontiersman into three groupings based upon their style of living and their gardens:

First, comes the pioneer, who depends for the subsistence of his family chiefly upon the natural growth of vegetation, called the 'range,' and the proceeds of hunting. His implements of agriculture are rude, chiefly of his own make, and his efforts directed mainly to a crop of corn, and a 'truck patch.' The last is a rude garden for growing cabbage, beans, corn for roasting ears, cucumbers and potatoes. The next class of emigrants purchase the lands, add field to field, clear out the roads, throw rough bridges over streams, put up hewn log houses, with glass windows, and brick or stone chimneys, occasionally plant orchards, build mills, school-houses, court-houses, & c., and exhibit the picture and forms of plain, frugal, civilized life. [Then] The men of capital and enterprise come... The small village rises to a spacious town or city; substantial edifices of brick, extensive fields, orchards, gardens, colleges and churches are seen...

Gardens, primarily for subsistence, often were endeavors of the first priority. John May, an agent for the Ohio Company, recorded these observations in 1788, "viewd Majr Doughty's gardens/ found them as well filld with necessaries and curiosities as most gardens in Boston..." and also

Dined with General Harmon, and view'd his garden, which I had not seen for a fortnight. the alteration is amazing. the vegetation more rapid than I had any idea of. the garden is quite full notwithstanding the constant use from it. cabbages allmost large enough for winter, green corn, potatoes & c. [original spelling]

The establishment of orchards typically was an important activity to the second generation of settlers. James Flint also observed the frontiersmen and recorded in 1822:
The first possession of the woods in America, was taken by a class of hunters, commonly called backwoodsmen... The improvements of a backwoodsmen are usually confined to building a rude log cabin, clearing and fencing a small piece of ground for raising Indian Corn... The next class of settlers differ from the former in having considerable less dependence on the killing of game... and in devoting themselves more to agriculture... The next occupier is a capitalist, who immediately builds a larger barn than the former, and then a brick or frame house. He erects better fences, and enlarges the quantity of cultivated land.

Letters, written in the first decade of the century, demonstrated the presence of fruit trees in early Cincinnati:

April 6, 1806: “The peach trees were in full bloom on the first of April.”

April 20, 1808: “The apple trees are in bloom; peas and garden seeds are up.”

Fruit trees apparently had other utility than their produce:

Our friend has a cluster of small peach trees to spread clothes on, as a substitute for box. (Buxus sempervirens) These are sheared at the height of two feet. The novelty of this culture claimed our attention; and as an object of convenience it merits this notice.

Early visitors to the state, particularly to areas along the Ohio River commented in their journals about the cultivated landscape. The term “garden” often implied some decorative effect, but the contents of the gardens were not usually elucidated. One of the first observations in southern Ohio regarding a garden for use and ornament came from Thomas Ashe (1806) concerning the Blennerhassett estate on an island in the middle of the Ohio River about eighteen miles below Marietta [now considered part of West Virginia]:

... a scene of enchantment; a lawn, in the form of a fan inverted, presented itself: the nut forming the center and summit of the island, and the broad segment the borders of the water. The lawn contained one hundred acres of the best pasture interspersed with flowering shrubs and clumps of trees, in a manner that conveyed a strong conviction of the taste and judgment of the proprietor... We walked in the garden, which was elegantly laid out in your country’s style; produced remarkably fine vegetables, and had a very favourable shew of standard peaches and other fruit.

Samuel Hildreth (1852) described in more detail the features of the ill-fated Blennerhassett landscape:
A handsome lawn of several acres occupied the front ground; while an extended opening was made through the forest trees, on the head of the island, affording a view of the river for several miles above, and bringing the mansion under the notice of descending boats. Nicely graveled walks, with a carriage-way, led from the house to the river, passing through an ornamental gateway, with large stone pillars. A fine hedge, of native hawthorn, bordered the right side of the avenue to the house, while back of it lay the flower garden, of about two acres, enclosed with neat palings, to which were traced gooseberry bushes, peaches and other varieties of fruit-bearing trees, in the manner of wall fruits. The gardens were planted with flowering shrubs, both exotic and native; but especially abounding in the latter, which the good taste of the occupants had selected from the adjacent forests, and planted in thick masses, through which wandered serpentine walks, bordered with flowers, imitating a labyrinth. Arbors and grottoes covered with honey-suckles and eglantines, were placed at convenient intervals, giving the whole a very romantic and beautiful appearance . . . on the opposite side of the house was a large kitchen garden, and back of these, orchards of peach and apple trees of the choicest varieties, procured from abroad, as well as from Belpre nurseries.15

Within ten years of its incorporation, the Blennerhassett romance was over. "I saw the remains of walks and arbours, and hedgerows, and shrubberies; but the house was razed to the foundations."16

Another ornamental garden belonged to Judge Paul Fearing in the Marietta area before 1810:

On his farm, a little below the mouth of the Muskingum, he erected a neat dwelling-house, and planted an extensive orchard of the choicest fruits, of which he was an intelligent and successful cultivator. The garden was arranged with neatness and taste, and ornamented with shrubbery, flowers, & c., showing a relish for the beautiful as well as the useful.17

The garden of the Thomas Worthington estate Adena near Chillicothe was laid out around 1814, the mansion at Adena having been designed by the prominent eastern architect Benjamin Latrobe. Details of the gardens at Adena have been documented by Worthington’s diary, letters, visitors’ accounts, and memoirs. "Much thought was given by Mrs. Worthington to the cultivation of flowers, also the more practical and necessary care of the vegetable garden."18 Worthington attended to the fields and orchards. The house was surrounded by Lombardy poplars (Populus nigra ‘Italica’) and on the east side of the house was a terraced garden with flowers and vegetables.19 Hardy herbaceous plants included pinks [Dianthus], jonquils [Narcissus jonquilla], snow drops [Galanthus
nivalis], lilies [Hemerocallis or Lilium], dwarf flags [Iris pumila], tulips, hyacinths, violets [Viola odorata], and johnny-jump-ups [Viola tricolor].

Beyond the terraced garden was a grove of ornamental trees and flower beds laid out in geometric shapes. A grandson of Thomas Worthington wrote in the twentieth century that box was not used to line the flower beds but rather they used a dwarf purple “flag” [Iris pumila].

The garden at Adena was changed in the 1860s and deteriorated to a state of neglect later in the century. An early twentieth-century romanticized description gave an idea of its transformation [with special attention to the hardy herbaceous plants therein]:

June days. In the garden the calycanthus has dropped its scented blooms, the yellow corcoris flower is withered as it climbs over the low wall on the slope above the kitchen-garden; the snowballs are dry and brown, and the June lilies are budding. The great broad leaves of the daylilies shelter the white trumpets of a coming July and shield the tansy and thyme growing against the stone flagging. Here and there an old-fashioned rose . . . Syringa bushes are thickly set with white stars of perfume, and gorgeous masses of peonies give color to the scene. At the root of a dead tree the star of Bethlehem makes a spotless wreath; and close at hand the yuccas lift white-green cups to heaven. Yellow Nile lilies and flaunting tiger lilies . . . Giant fleur-de-lis . . . and Canterbury bells ring a sweet entrancing tune . . . It is not a modern garden . . . There is nothing but the bulbs and bushes and shrubs of a century ago . . .

Progression from the frontier conditions of rough life, scattered populations, and primitive agriculture was rapid for Ohio settlers. By 1830 Ohio had begun to mature out of its frontier state. Ohio population growth was phenomenal by any standard, starting at 45,000 in 1800 while a territory and, by 1850, increasing to nearly two million people. Ohio at mid-century was the third largest state in the Union, ranking only behind New York and Pennsylvania. By 1880 the state population had increased another 150% to over 3,000,000 and by the end of the nineteenth century, Ohio residents numbered 4,157,549. Until 1840, the center of population for the entire United States was within a 200 mile radius of Washington, DC. By 1860 it was near Chillicothe, Ohio and in 1870 it was 48 miles east by north of Cincinnati. In 1880 the center was eight miles west by south
of Cincinnati and it was not until the 1890s that it had moved beyond the Ohio borders to near Columbus, Indiana. Ohio was truly the “center of activity” in the United States for much of the nineteenth century.

Certainly, Cincinnati was hailed as the center of horticulture for the Ohio Valley in the nineteenth century. Visitors, such as Charles Hoffman in 1835, were impressed with her “twenty gilded spires gleaming among gardens and shrubbery . . .”27 Cincinnati compared quite positively with eastern cities, particularly for her natural resources, according to Harriett Martineau in 1838:

For more reasons than one I should prefer Cincinnati as a residence to any other large city of the United States. Of these reasons, not the last would be that the ‘Queen of the West’ is enthroned in a region of wonderful and inexhaustible beauty.28

Even a famous detractor, Frances Trollope agreed:

Though I do not quite sympathize with those who consider Cincinnati as one of the wonders of the earth, I certainly think it a city of extraordinary size and importance.29

Henry Ward Beecher, in 1859, lauded Cincinnati’s horticultural contributions:

Leaving her commercial glories out of view, we think Cincinnati has done more for horticulture than any American city . . . In all other cities horticulture has been the child of wealth and leisure. It has followed commercial or manufacturing prosperity. But in this city, it began with them and kept pace with them; so that one wonders which most to admire, the thrift of industry and skill, or the elegant taste which is so generally evinced in the cultivation of fruit, and shrub and flower.30

Charles Dickens, visiting in 1842, noted Cincinnati’s gardens:

The disposition to ornament these pretty villas and render them attractive, leads to the culture of trees and flowers and the laying-out of well-kept gardens . . .”31

An earlier visitor had recorded in 1840:

The private dwellings of Cincinnati are in general quite as large and commodious as those of the Atlantic cities . . . a greater number of them have pretty gardens, rich grass-plats, and ornamental shrubberies and flowers surrounding them, than in any of the Eastern cities . . . 32
Ophie D. Smith reported on the observations of John Hough Smith in Cincinnati, for the years 1813-1825. John H. Smith had described Martin Baum's garden as one of the first beautiful gardens in Cincinnati. He also pointed out that Cincinnati's west side had many small gardens planted with shrubs and flowers during those years.

Several prominent Cincinnati residents practiced pomology as well as dabbled in ornamental horticulture and gave the discipline of horticulture its start in the state. Nicholas Longworth, John Warder, A. H. Ernst, and Robert Buchanan, among others helped to popularize horticulture through their individual efforts and also through the establishment of a horticultural society.
Nicholas Longworth (1782-1863), an attorney, was particularly known for his work with grapes and strawberries and for promoting a park system for Cincinnati. He demonstrated an interest in ornamentals as early as 1808 or 1809. According to Martineau, his garden and conservatory were "the pride of the city." She also recorded:

The proprietor [Longworth] has a passion for gardening, and his ruling taste seems likely to be a blessing to the city. He employs four gardeners and toils in his grounds with his own hands. His garden is on a terrace which overlooks the canal and the most park-like eminences form the background of the view. Between the garden and the hills extend his vineyards. . .
Longworth’s descendants claimed that the exotic *Victoria regia* bloomed for the first time in the United States in his garden. National publications disputed this claim but it does illustrate the diversity of plant material that Longworth cultivated at his estate. His garden of native species and his nursery will be discussed in subsequent sections.

![The Garden of Nicholas Longworth](image)

Figure 4.3 Nicholas Longworth’s Garden, Cincinnati
Collection of Dr. Ronald L. Stuckey, The Ohio State University

Robert Buchanan (1796-1879) also was known for his work with grapes and his book, *Cultivation of the Grape* (1852). Of Buchanan’s interest in ornamental horticulture we know that his garden must have included at least the seven roses, a white peony, and
the "yellow lily, fragrant" that he sent to Eleanor Worthington at the request of his wife in 1843.\(^{38}\)

Another physician, John Warder (1812-1883), was very influential in the establishment of the discipline of horticulture in Ohio. Warder's specialties were in pomology and forestry. He published the *Western Horticulture Review* from 1850 to 1853 and was a frequent contributor to national horticultural journals. Warder helped to popularize the idea of the beautification of parks and cemeteries and the developing taste for landscape gardening.\(^{39}\) Warder was the president of the Ohio Pomological Society, later the Ohio State Horticultural Society, from 1863 until his death in 1883, and saw it through its development from an organization which focused solely on pomology to one which considered more generalized topics of horticulture including ornamental gardening and the embellishment of rural homes. His garden in Clifton was particularly known for its collection of roses and hardy shrubs.\(^{40}\)

Andrew H. Ernst (1796-1860) was a nurseryman of particular eminence in Cincinnati. G. M. Kern dedicated his book, *Practical Landscape Gardening* (1855), to Ernst, recognizing "his love of horticultural pursuits." Like Warder and Longworth, Ernst was a frequent contributor to national horticultural journals. Patrick Barry of *The Horticulturist* visited him in 1855 and observed:

> The grounds of A. H. Ernst, Esq., I found particularly interesting, as they contain a large collection of bearing fruit trees. The ornamental trees and shrubs cover portions of the ground thickly and make it a real wilderness of beauty. Mr. Ernst is one of the pioneers of Horticulture at Cincinnati, and has done much to lay the foundation of that taste which is now acquiring such development there.\(^{47}\)

We know that among other hardy herbaceous plants, Ernst cultivated the fashionable *Lilium lancifolium* in his garden. Another Cincinnati plantsman, Thomas Heaver, reported in the first issue of the *Western Horticultural Review*,

> We noticed, also, a small bed of *Lilium lancifolium*, in bloom; these bulbs were planted last fall, and stood the winter unprotected--Mr. E. being the first within our knowledge to prove their hardihood in this vicinity.\(^{42}\)
Ernst’s Spring Garden Nursery and the availability of hardy herbaceous plants from this source will be discussed later. His “Memoirs of the Pioneer Fruit Growers of the Ohio Valley” (1859) remains a valuable record of the efforts of early southern Ohio nurserymen.

While Daniel Drake (1785-1852) did not directly contribute to ornamental horticulture, he did help to influence the scientific climate of early Cincinnati society which promoted research into the flora of the vicinity and their subsequent cultivation in gardens. Drake helped to organize the First District Medical Society in Cincinnati in which he sought to require the members to gather

as early as possible, specimens of roots, leaves, flowers, and seeds of those vegetables indigenous to this state, which he may know to be reputed useful in Medicine or Art, together with such information concerning their qualities and virtues as he can collect.¹³

Martineau reported having tea in his garden but did not provide any further description of ornamental features. Shapiro pointed out that Drake did participate in the association of Longworth, Ernst, Warder, et. al. that provided so many significant contributions to Cincinnati horticulture.¹⁴

Elsewhere in southern Ohio, prominent horticulturists contributed to national publications and advanced the art and science of horticulture. Samuel Hildreth (1783-1863) was such a physician in Marietta. Hildreth’s Pioneer History (1852) provided ornamental details of several gardens of the early nineteenth century. His own garden became known as “the best in Southeastern Ohio.”¹⁵ In another publication he described his herbaceous plants:

It is about ten years since I commenced a flower garden; during which period has been added annually, from the eastern gardens, from ten to twenty dollars’ worth of bulbs, shrubs and herbaceous plants.

By assiduous cultivation several of these families have been greatly multiplied, especially the bulbs. About thirty varieties of choice tulips, in May, make a gorgeous display . . . Of hyacinths, there are about twenty varieties and several hundred plants . . . Of Polyanthus narcissus there are five varieties . . . Of crocus, six varieties, with many hundred individuals . . . Primroses and cowslips, six or eight varieties—crown imperials, four varieties . . . The stem of this majestic
flowering bulb stands unrivaled in its graceful and beautiful proportions, and, but for its repulsive odor, would have many more admirers than it now has.

. . . Ornithogalum, four varieties, one of which is indigenous, producing pale blue flowers. . . Of paeonies, there are seven varieties, three of which are the mountain or tree paony; they stand the winter equally well with the herbaceous Chinese species. The Humei has for several years thrown up stems three feet high, with flowers twenty-one inches in circumference. The stems of the odorata are often four feet high, but the blossoms are much smaller . . . Quite a number of native flowering plants and shrubs have been introduced into the garden, many of which are fully equal if not superior, to any of the exotics. . .

When the editor of the *Ohio Cultivator* visited Hildreth, he was impressed with the variety and quality of his collection of plants:

A visit to Dr. Hildreth's was among the most pleasurable incidents of our rambles . . . His garden contains a very large and choice collection of fruits, vegetables, and flowers—many of them quite rare, and all giving evidence of much skill and care in their cultivations.47

Hildreth corresponded with the Downing Brothers at their nursery at Newburgh, New York in the 1830s. He provided them with seeds of indigenous Ohio plants such as the *Magnolia acuminata* and received in return choice selections from their nursery. A letter of 3 April 1834 from the Downings listed *Campanula medium*, Clustered Pink [*Dianthus carthusianorum* or similar species], *Delphinium elatum*, *Hemerocallis cerulea* [*Hosta ventricosa*], *Phlox paniculata*, *P. suaveolens*, *Potentilla atrosanguinea*, *Papaver orientale*, Double Cowslip [*Primula vulgaris*], and *Verbena multifida* as being sent to Hildreth on the first of April.48
Bringing Indigenous Flowering Plants into Ohio Gardens

Throughout the nineteenth century there was a recurring theme of appreciation for the beauty of the native perennial wild flowers. As early as 1806, Thomas Ashe observed the activities of a resident at North Bend, Miss L. Livingston, residing with the Symmes family, who

is much of a botanist . . . She collects seeds from such plants and flowers as are most conspicuous in the prairies, and cultivates them with care on the banks, and in the vicinity of the house. She is forming a shrubbery also, which will be entirely composed of magnolia, calalpa [sic], papaw, rose, and tulip tree and all others distinguished for blossom and fragrance.49

Longworth and others subscribed to the utility of transplanting plants from fields and forests to the cultivated garden. He reputedly grew all of the “Plants Naturalized In Cincinnati” that were reported to Caleb Atwater by Robert Buchanan and published in Atwater’s History of the State of Ohio (1838)50:

*Eriginia bulbosa* [Erigenia]  
*Anemone thalictroides* [Anemonella]  
*Anemone Virginiana*  
*Erythronium albidum* [Erythronium]  
*Erythronium Americanum* [Erythronium]  
*Trillium sessile* [T. sessile]  
*Trillium pendulum*  
*Trillium grandiflorum*  
*Corydalis cuscullaria* [Dicentra cuscullaria]  
*Corydalis glauca*  
*Delphinium tricolored* [D. tricorne]  
*Delphinium exaltatum*  
*Viola cuscullaria* [Viola obliqua]  
*Viola pubescens*  
*Viola striata*  
*Viola canadensis*  
*Eneneion biternata*  
*Leptandra Virginica* [Veronicastrum virginicum]  
*Monarda didyma*  
*Monarda oblongata*  
*Iris versicolor*  
*Commelina Virginica*  
*Houstonia cerulea* [H. caerulea]  
*Houstonia purpurea*

Turkey pea  
Rue anemone  
Thimble weed  
Dogstool violet, white  
Dogstool violet, yellow  
Wake robin, purple  
Wake robin, white  
Wake robin, white  
Colick weed  
Larkspur, early flowering  
Larkspur, tall late flowering  
Blue violet  
yellow violet  
white violet  
Changeable colored violet  
Wind flower  
Culver’s physic  
Bergamotte  
Bergamotte  
Blue flag  
Day flower  
Dwarf pink  
Dwarf pink
Pulmonaria Virginica [Mertensia virginica]  
Patschia canescens [Bassia canescens]  
Lysamachia ciliata [Lysimachia]  
Lysamachia quadrifolia  
Lysamachia hybrid  
Dodecatheon integrifolium  
Sabbatia angularis [Sabbatia]  
Hydrophyllum Virginicum  
Phacelia fimbriata  
Spigelia Marylandica  
Phlox divaricata  
Phlox aristata  
Phlox paniculata  
Phlox pyramidalis [P. maculata ssp. pyramidalis]  
Phlox maculata  
Phlox reptans [Phlox stolonifera]  
 Polemonium reptans  
Campanula Americana  
Lobelia cardinalis  
Claytonia Virginica  
Ceanothus Americana  
Gentiana saponaria  
Gentiana ochroleuca  
Gentiana quinqueflora  
Gentiana crinita [Gentianopsis crenata]  
Eryngium aquaticum  
Tradescantia Virginica  
Allium canadensis [A. canadense]  
Pontederia cordata  
Phalangium esculentum  
Lilium canadensis [L. canadense]  
Lilium superbum  
Lilium catesbei  
Convallaria racemosa  
Convallaria grandiflora [Polygonatum multiflorum]  
Melanthium hybridum  
Helonias dubia  
Saururus cernuus  
Oenothera grandiflora [Clarkia amoena ssp. lindleyi (annual)]  
Oenothera biennis  
Guara biennis [Gaura biennis]  
Cassia Marylandica [Senna marilandica]  
Cassia chamachrista [Chamaecrista fasciculata]  
Baptisia cerulea [Baptista australis]  
Silene Virginica  
Silene regia  
Sedum ternatum  
Spirea lobata [Filipendula rubra]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spirea aruncus [Aruncus dioicus]</td>
<td>Pride of the meadow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gillenia stipulacea [G. stipulata]</td>
<td>Indian physic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gillenia trifoliata</td>
<td>Indian physic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa parviflora</td>
<td>Small rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa rubrifolia</td>
<td>Small rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa lucida [Rosa virginiana]</td>
<td>many species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubus odoratus</td>
<td>Rose flowering raspberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meconopsis diphylla [Stylophorum diphylum]</td>
<td>Celandine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanguinaria canadensis</td>
<td>Blood root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saracenia purpurea [Sarracenia purpurea]</td>
<td>Side saddle plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nymphae odorata [Nymphaea]</td>
<td>White pond lily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphar advena [Nuphar]</td>
<td>Yellow water lily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquilegia canadensis</td>
<td>Wild columbine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clematis Virginica [C. virginiana]</td>
<td>Virgin's flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clematis viorna</td>
<td>Leather flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caltha palustris</td>
<td>American cowslip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatica acutiloba</td>
<td>Liver leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynandra grandiflora</td>
<td>Liver leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dracocephalium Virginianum [Physostegia virginiana]</td>
<td>Dragon head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scutellaria cordifolia</td>
<td>Scullcap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euchroma cocinea</td>
<td>Painted cup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruellie strepens [Ruellia strepens]</td>
<td>Painted cup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antirrhinum linaria [Linaria vulgaris]</td>
<td>Snap dragon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collinsia verna</td>
<td>Snap dragon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelone glabra</td>
<td>Snake head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentstemon levigata [P. laevigatus]</td>
<td>Beard tongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martynia proboscidea [Proboscidea]</td>
<td>Unicorn plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentaria laciniata [Cardamine laciniata]</td>
<td>Tooth root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium maculatum</td>
<td>Crowfoot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hibiscus militaris</td>
<td>Swamp hibiscus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liatris scariosa</td>
<td>Blazing star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liatris spicata</td>
<td>Gay feather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eupatorium coelestinum [Conoclinum coelestinum]</td>
<td>Blue eupatorium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eupatorium</td>
<td>various species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster nova anglica [Aster novae-angliae]</td>
<td>N. England aster, many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster shortii</td>
<td>species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster various species</td>
<td>Starwort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solidago, many species of</td>
<td>Golden rod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achillea millefolium</td>
<td>Yarrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helianthus, twenty species</td>
<td>Wild sunflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudbeckia purpureum [Echinacea purpurea]</td>
<td>Wild sunflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudbeckia, various species</td>
<td>Wild sunflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coreopsis tinctoria [annual]</td>
<td>Sick weed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silphium perfoliatum</td>
<td>Ragged cap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habenaria psychoides</td>
<td>Ragged cap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habenaria incisa [Habenaria lacera]</td>
<td>Ragged cap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cacabatus stillatus [Silene stellata]</td>
<td>Campion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchis spectabilis</td>
<td>Gay orchis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Native plants were found in gardens belonging to Buchanan and Longworth. Also, “many of them are found in the gardens of Mr. Joseph Clark, and Mrs. G. Lea . . .” With reference to Longworth, Atwater went on to say,

This gentleman’s taste for the collection of the elegant and curious plants of our own region is deserving of all praise. Why should we be indebted to other climes for sickly exotics, whilst the woods and prairies of our own state, furnish the most beautiful variety of flowering plants, throughout the season? They are all perfectly hardy and are cultivated with but little trouble.\(^\text{51}\)

Atwater also cited the efforts of Mrs. Mary Douglas, and several other “lovers of botany” in the Chillicothe area with introducing wildflowers into the garden.\(^\text{52}\)

Wildflowers captured the imagination of Ohioans throughout the century as William Venable, in his reminiscence of an 1840s boyhood, demonstrated:

Never did there exist a grander botanical garden . . . than the Big Woods . . . In it [were] . . . a wonderful variety of wild flowers, spring-beauties, anemones, violets, the puccoon, the adder-tongue, the bluebell, and the columbine . . . cumblo, spikenard, Solomon’s seal, ginseng, hoarhound, snake-root, and elecampane—of spicebrush, prickly-ash, Indian turnip, boneset, and comfrey.\(^\text{53}\)

Thomas Lea published a list of native plants in a series of articles for the *Western Farmer* in 1844. He designated a number of hardy herbaceous plants as “suitable for cultivation”:

*Phlox divaricata* (Divaricate Phlox) “being the earliest flowering species, is deserving of cultivation.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Aplectrum hyemale</em></td>
<td>Putty root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cypripedium spectabile [C. reginae]</em></td>
<td>Moccasin [sic] flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cypripedium pubescens [C. calceolus var. parviflorum]</em></td>
<td>Moccasin flower, yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cypripedium Candidum</em></td>
<td>Small white moccasin flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Asclepias tuberosa</em></td>
<td>Swallow wort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Asclepias quadrifolia</em></td>
<td>Swallow wort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Asclepias verticillata [A. verticillata]</em></td>
<td>Swallow wort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Apoineima canabinum [Apocynum cannabinum]</em></td>
<td>Indian hemp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Amsonia salixifolia [Amsonia tabernaemontana var. salicifolia]</em></td>
<td>Indian hemp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Asarum canadensis</em></td>
<td>Wild ginger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Corydalis aurea [lutea] (Golden Corydalis), “A very pretty plant, and worth cultivating.”

Thalictrum dioicum (Dioicus Thalictrum), “This is a very pretty species for the garden.”

Saxifraga Virginiiensis (Early Saxifrage), “Grows well in the garden.”

Senecio obovatus, “Succeeds well in the garden.”

Scilla esculenta, “This is among the handsomest of our native plants, and succeeds well in the garden.”

Geranium maculatum (Crow-foot—Crane’s-bill), “It is a perennial and succeeds in the garden.”

Trillium erectum, “It is a handsome plant...”

Dodecatheon Meadia (Pride of Ohio—False Cowslip), “This beautiful plant is now very rare, and will soon be extinct, in a wild state, in this vicinity, being much sought after for the gardens. Some very fine ones were growing in Mr. N. Longworth’s garden a year or two ago.”

Tradescantia Virginica (Spider-wort), This is a pretty plant and thrives well in the garden.”

Phacelia fimbriata (Fimbriate Phacelia), “It is a handsome plant for the garden.”

Cypripedium pubescens (Mocasin Flower) “It bears transplanting, and succeeds well in the garden.”

Sedum ternatum (Stone Crop) “A pretty plant, worth cultivating.”

Cypripedium spectabile (Showy Lady’s Slipper), “This very beautiful flower is rare here... With proper care, it thrives as a garden plant.”

Spiraea aruncus [Aruncus dioicus] (Goat’s Beard), “This is a handsome plant.”

Baptisia australis (Spiked Indigo-weed) “This handsome plant is rare here... It succeeds well in the garden.”

Nearly 30 years later, Stella Dennis Kellerman of Columbus, Ohio writing for Meehan’s Monthly, described her cultivation of wild flowers:

Years ago the return of spring was hailed with delight and the first wild flowers were sought with the keenest pleasure. The Spring Beauty (Claytonia), Erythronium, and blue violet were my favorites. Often besides gathering bouquets the plants were dug up, taken home and planted in some nook or corner of a flower bed. I finally had quite a wild garden, as they grew and wandered beyond the border of the flower-bed, making themselves quite at home in the sod of the lawn, or yard, as we said then.”

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And 20 years after that a gardener in Chillicothe wrote:

The wild-flowers on the fern-bank - blue-bells, butter-cups, and white and lavender Eupatorium - are quite gay, and the ferns are unrolling their graceful fronds . . . What a transforming fairy is spring! . . . As soon as the rain is over we will go out in the woods for ferns and wild-flowers to plant about the Spring-House . . .

Another clue as to what was growing in gardens of early Ohio has been bequeathed to us by school girls preparing herbariums for their classes. A well-preserved example is that of Lydia Clark "Flowers collected in Chillicothe, Ohio by my beloved sister Mary" (1835). The list is a combination of cultivated and native beauties. Only the herbaceous plants are enumerated here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White Wake Robin</th>
<th>Trillium erectum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jonquil</td>
<td>Narcissus jonquilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narcissus</td>
<td>N. poeticus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Wake Robin</td>
<td>Trillium sessile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clasping Bell-Flower</td>
<td>Campanula amplexicaule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Snow-Drop</td>
<td>Galanthus nivalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rue-leaved Anemone</td>
<td>[Anemonella Thalictroides]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Beauty</td>
<td>Claytonia virginica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Lychnidia</td>
<td>Phlox divaricata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluebell</td>
<td>Campanula acuminata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbine</td>
<td>[Aquilegia vulgaris]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon's Seal</td>
<td>Convallaria trifolia [Polygonatum]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyacinth single purple</td>
<td>Hyacinthus orientalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daisy</td>
<td>[Bellis perennis]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dew Plant</td>
<td>[not Drosera]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet William</td>
<td>[Clark called it Dianthus barbatus, but it looks like a species of Phlox]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phalaris americanum [arundinacea]</td>
<td>Ribbion Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Lovely Weed&quot;</td>
<td>[looks like a Galium species]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lily of the Valley</td>
<td>Convallaria majalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttercup</td>
<td>Ranunculus acris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening Primrose</td>
<td>Oenothera biennis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star of Bethlehem</td>
<td>[not Ornithogalum]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Althea</td>
<td>[Alcea rosea]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobelia</td>
<td>[Lobelia cardinalis]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jack-in-the-pulpit</td>
<td>Arum [Arisaema] triphyllum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spider-wort</td>
<td>Tradescantia virginica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbine</td>
<td>[Aquilegia canadensis]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Flower Gardens in Ohio

It is obvious that early Ohio residents enjoyed their gardens, but the exact details of form and content are not obvious from their comments. The literature provided examples of gardens from all around the state throughout the nineteenth century. These examples, however, often did not describe more than a shrubbery and flowers. Judging from the flowers that we know were available and looking at the national trends, we can guess that a mixture of annuals and perennials graced these gardens.

For example, Marietta gardens in 1832 were described in this way:

The private dwellings are generally built of brick; many of them finished with taste and neatness, and embellished with handsome door-yards, and gardens of shrubbery, both of fruits and flowers. ¹⁸

Later in the century Portsmouth (1884) is depicted:

Portsmouth has long enjoyed the reputation of being the handsomest town on the Ohio River... The city is clean and well-shaded with trees... and her numerous lawns and flower-gardens make Portsmouth attractive and pleasant as a place of residence. ⁵⁹

The description of a home in the Muskingum Valley (1858) was also without reference to particular species of plants:

G. W. Penny, at Oakwood has persevered with his rural improvements, until he has built up the most tasteful home and surroundings in all this region. His flowers and fruit are excellently well-kept. ⁶⁰

Columbus was considered slow in the development of a gardening tradition, especially compared with Cincinnati. Even by 1868, one observer noted that “Columbus has not much in the way of private gardening...” ⁶¹ It is noteworthy that in the biographical information available concerning the great Columbus bryologist William Sullivant, there are no descriptive details of the garden at Sullivant Hill. The garden reputedly held specimens of those plants both collected by Sullivant for Asa Gray, and specimens sent by Gray to Sullivant and his wife in 1845. ⁶²
There were exceptions everywhere including the garden of a resident of Columbus:

... one of the most interesting objects ... in Columbus ... A small garden, [R. W. McCoy's] but filled with every thing, and every thing in perfection. At every step I was surprised and delighted. Choice roses of various classes were in full bloom; so were dahlias, carnations, verbenas, and many other things ... It looked like a fairy scene indeed... Her little garden was a model of its size.63

Figure 4.4: House and gardens in Columbus, Ohio, circa 1870.
The Ohio Historical Society.
Other areas north of Columbus also progressed at a slow rate in the embellishment of residential landscapes. A historian for Delaware County wrote (1880):

In matters pertaining to horticulture, the inhabitants of Delaware County have, until recently paid little attention. Considerable progress has been made, in the last few years, in these pursuits, and an improved taste is being manifested by the people generally in beautifying and adorning their homesteads, by the liberal planting of fruits and ornamental trees, vines and shrubs . . . Many owners of 'county seats' take pride and pleasure . . . in fine grounds and tasteful gardens; and in the cities nearly every house has its garden-spot, tastefully arranged with choice flowers, vines and evergreens, and kept in neatest order.

Similarly, in northern Ohio one observer chronicled (1884):

Ornamental planting is making slow, but sure progress in Northern Ohio, and improved care of grounds around dwellings is to be seen on most places owned by residents.

Cleveland's situation on Lake Erie provided it with a natural landscape beauty that visitors often praised. By the 1860s, Euclid Avenue was renowned for its mansions and gardens. A visiting editor from Wisconsin wrote (1860):

The Forest City! The Fountain City! La Belle City! Cleveland!--beautiful for situation—abounding in palatial mansions looking out through a wealth of magnificent foliage, spangled with floral gems—like sparkling diamonds in the flowering tresses of some fair maidens.

Later (1910), a historian described nineteenth-century Cleveland:

There were many worthy gardens in the vicinity of Cleveland . . . Dr. Jared P. Kirtland . . . purchased an estate in Rockport . . . His flower garden was a perennial delight . . . In 1860 there were some splendid gardens in the city. Among the finest were the gardens of Mr. Gordon . . . Mr. Wade's place, on Euclid and Case avenues, was noted for many years . . . for its magnificent fruits and flowers . . . when Gen. Grant paid a short visit to our city, he was driven to the Wade home, where he received 'large bouquets of flowers and bunches of grapes.' . . . Mr. Hulbert's garden, on Euclid Ave. contained many splendid trees . . . His lilies were also famous . . .

Jared Kirtland (1793-1877), a physician, naturalist, and horticulturist in the Cleveland area, was renowned for his seedling cherries which were available at selected nurseries throughout the state and eastern United States. Kirtland was also a peony hybridizer. He showed two tree peony introductions, 'Colonel Wilder' and 'E. S. Rand', at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society Exhibition of 1868. Kirtland contributed to the
popularization of horticulture in various periodicals ranging from Hovey's *Magazine of Horticulture* to his own *Family Visitor*. He served as the first president of the Cleveland Horticultural Society.

Kirtland was an avid collector, not only of fruit trees, but of many ornamentals. His correspondence reveals an inquiring gardener always searching for the best and the newest. A letter of 4 March 1853 to I. Fahenstock requested an autumn-flowering crocus, gladiolus, cardinales [probably *Lobelia*], clematis, and roses. He ended by asking "If convenient you may send me by the express . . . any new and hardy perennials." A query to the editors of *American Gardeners' Chronicle* on February 13, 1853 requested information concerning Fortune's New Free Peonies. Throughout his correspondence of the 1850s he expressed his interest in the current horticultural literature, particularly citing Mrs. Loudon’s *Ornamental Gardening* in six volumes. In a letter to Messrs. Fulton & Co., he asked,

I have recently obtained Mrs. Loudon’s new works on ornamental gardening, embracing the volumes on bulbous, greenhouse and perennial flowers and native flowers of Great Britain and feel anxious to procure many of the new kinds she describes. Are you dealing in them?

Kirtland was a promoter of landscape gardening and particularly home embellishment. In an 1845 address he directed,

It should be the design of everyone who owns a domicil to render it in the highest degree pleasant to himself and his family. Around home should our endearments be concentrated, whether that home be the humblest log cabin, a plain cottage, or a more stately edifice. If ornamented in good taste, especially if most of the planning and execution by done by ourselves our attachment to it will be increased.

. . . The most homely log house with its portals covered with the everblooming Honeysuckle, and some of the climbing roses, its ends deeply enshrouded with the luxuriant grape vine and the running Ampelopsis, over-shadowed either with the native trees, or those that are fruit-bearing, presents more pleasing associations than the gaudily painted farmhouse . . .

Kirtland’s "country home was beautiful, with flowers from every clime, and his gardens and greenhouses were the admiration of all who beheld them." According to his
biographer, R. Rogers, his collection of perennials was very extensive. Based on pencil marks in his catalogues and books, Rogers prepared a list of nearly 100 perennials and biennials that she believed Kirtland grew in his garden. Whether or not he actually obtained and cultivated them, the list represents the magnitude of his interest in this group of ornamentals.73

The county atlases, published primarily in the 1870, document the designs for some flower gardens in Ohio. Speculation exists, however, that some of the embellishments depicted in the atlases may have originated from the hand of the delineator. The prevailing fashion of cut-out flower beds in the lawn is the most usual form of garden in these illustrations.
Door Yard Gardens

Rural embellishment with hardy herbaceous plants existed in Ohio, but did not follow the bedding style prescribed by the fashion of the day. A writer for the Ohio Cultivator exclaimed in 1858:

The old garden! . . . The thought of the sweet Williams, come to us again, and the little grass pinks are sprinkling the borders with rubies, and the blue violets cluster meekly along the fence, and the Peonies—Heaven restore the day we called them ‘Pineys’-filled up the corners. . . .

In Norwalk, circa 1830, tradition tells us that travelers going farther west stopped asking what smelled so fragrant in that tiny village [Norwalk]. They found every dooryard planted with day lilies, probable progenitors of our many day lilies of the wayside today.

Emigrant, Linwät Boke, traveled to northwestern Ohio in 1834 from Germany. Her packing list for her trip to America exemplified the practice of including both the practical and the pretty:

Samen - seeds
alle in iahr Tuten - all in their bags

alle in iahr Tuten - all in their bags

13) Saodel Blome - flowers
alle in iahr Tutken (all in their little bags.)

Travelers often noticed if the more modest dwellings were embellished with horticultural amenities. If each was to be believed, then many places were “the best in the West:”

In all the towns we saw, [names St. Clairsville, Washington, Cambridge, Norwich, and others] however, we thought there was more of a substantiality, neatness, and cleanliness, than we had observed in towns of similar size in the
country. A love of flowers, and an attempt to adorn the fronts of their dwellings
with flowering shrubs and creepers, was more prevalent here than we had observed
elsewhere.77

and

In no part of Ohio was the combination of the useful and the beautiful in the
occupation of a farmer carried to such successful perfection as in the neighborhood
of Loveland where within a radius of six miles contains more fruit farms, berry-
gardens, and fields of cultivated gardens than any other locality in the West.78

A correspondent to Ohio Cultivator a wrote (1860), “I have just returned from
planting my flowers, such as Sweet Williams, pinks, hollyhocks, etc., in my flower
garden.”79 Such dooryard gardens are difficult to document because they were usually the
responsibility of the women of the house, and they did not typically write about their
endeavors in the horticultural press, where much of our detail comes from.

Welker reminisced about certain flower from his boyhood in Southern Ohio in the
1830s:

The flowers cultivated in the dooryard and the garden were mostly, the Marigold,
Pink, Sun Flower, Holly Hock, Easter Posey, Sweet William, Tulips, Poppy,
Roses, Bachelor’s Button and Touch-me-nots.80

Hints for improvement included the following advice (1882):

Perennials, whither herbaceous or shrubby, may be sparingly introduced
into the plat . . . consider the propriety of distributing those most desirable . . . upon
the law, and arranging others in a portion of a plat especially assigned to them.

The class known as biennials includes so many really indispensable things
that the love of flowers will hardly consent to forego their use.81

Whatever the state of gardening aesthetics, there was always room for
improvement. S. P. Hildreth of Marietta wrote in 1841:

Flower-Gardens—In this department little has yet been done in Ohio except in
some of our larger cities. In new countries, the useful and needful must precede
for a long time the ornamental.82

Marshall Bateham, editor of The Ohio Cultivator, also lamented the lack of residential
ornamentation:
Of tasteful buildings, gardens and home comforts, there is a sad deficiency throughout the Scioto Valley, with the exception of the city of Chillicothe and its vicinity, and a few other honorable but isolated exceptions... A want of taste is evidently the prevailing fault of the inhabitants, and this want deprives them of means of enjoyment to a degree of which they have no conception.\*\^ Other writers had remarked earlier that a taste for plants and flowers was most evident in the urban areas. The rural areas boasted extensive farms with comparatively neglected landscapes:

We often see large farms, with extensive fields under a high state of cultivation and seemingly every effort made to get as many dollars as possible from every acre of land... But when we turn to the house, perhaps we see a newly painted mansion with green shutters, exposed to the burning rays of the sun, without a shade tree or a shrub to give freshness to the scene, or to impart loveliness to the spot; and the yards filled with dock, thistles, and other weeds! Can it be that the inmates of such a mansion, have no taste for plants and flowers?\*\^
Figure 4.5: Plan of a Farmer's Garden. *Ohio Cultivator* 1 (March 1845).

"On each side of this pathway (and also, along the end or side fence nearest the house) should be flowering plants and shrubs, with occasional fruit trees, or grapevines, as shown by the stars (*) in the diagram."
Ohio and the Village Improvement Movement

Descriptions of ornamental gardening in Ohio should also consider the village improvement movement that had its origins in New England in the mid-nineteenth century. A national organization, the National League of Improvement Associations, later called the American League for Civic Improvement was founded in Springfield, Ohio in 1900. Events which led to this national organization spanned the last two decades of the century. Considering the early rural cemetery movement as also representative of civic pride, the movement for village improvement was present in Ohio throughout the nineteenth century.

As its name suggests, the beautification of the urban landscape was the goal of this movement. "... An embowered dooryard, a restrained and tidy billboard, monumental public buildings surrounding a plaza, all were valuable for themselves and as contributors to the ensemble of urban beauty." One observer called it a "crusade against ugliness."

Nationally, these improvement organizations typically were formed by women without political ties. In Wyoming, Ohio, however, the village beautification organization, founded in 1880, was led by the mayor and membership was cross-gender. Everyone in the village participated. The first project of the Wyoming Village-Improvement Society was the embellishment of the railroad station. "In 1881 there were planted in this park one hundred and eighty-five trees and sixty-three shrubs of flowering varieties and flower beds, all arranged by a competent landscape gardener... [the association] has shown the value of town pride and civic patriotism."

In Springfield, the National Cash Register Company launched a beautification campaign as part of the NCR welfare work in 1896. The philosophy of the company was that quality work would not be attained in squalid surroundings. The administration consulted with John C. Olmsted, of Olmsted Brothers in Brookline, Massachusetts,
concerning the landscape design. Liberty H. Bailey, the prominent horticultural educator and writer, also came to Dayton to assist in the beautification project of the factory.  

After an initial cleanup, lawns were sodded, and the company encouraged workers to plant trees, shrubs, and flowers. The old-fashioned flowers such as hollyhocks, asters, and goldenrods were particularly recommended. NCR provided educational programs and suppliers for the plant material. Premiums were offered for the best improvements. The effect of the program was widespread and immediate. The district about the factory, long known as 'Slidertown,' grew to be like a park in the number and the beauty of its trees and shrubs. Fences were first hidden under vines and finally removed. Rickety sheds came down. Yards were cleared. 'Slidertown' was forgotten and in its place South Park became one of the show neighborhoods of the city.

Figure 4.6: “Hollyhocks used to Screen a Fence” Dayton, Ohio.  
A Souvenir of Dayton, Ohio, Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticultrists, 1906.
Horticultural Societies in Ohio

Prominent in the popularization of horticulture for the public throughout the nation were the agricultural and horticultural societies. The first of these was organized in Philadelphia in 1785 and by 1870 they were to be found all over the country' The first agricultural society in Ohio was supposedly that of Trumbull County, formed in 1816, but relatively short-lived. The horticulture society was a more specialized group than its agricultural counterpart. From its earliest organization, fruits were the primary topic for conversation. As the century developed, the state organization of Ohio demonstrated that a change in public perception of the modes of gardening was occurring when it proposed to change its name from the Ohio Pomological Society, started in 1847, to the Ohio State Horticultural Society in 1867. M. B. Bateham explained the reasoning behind the name change:

Questions of climate, soil and culture, together with diseases, insects and other causes of failure and success, need to be investigated and explained to the people. Then, too, it is time for the society to do something to help our rural people onward in their efforts for higher style of civilization. There is a growing desire for knowledge on the subject of ornamental horticulture—the embellishment of our country homes by means of trees, shrubs, flowers and lawns...

The purpose of the horticulture society was "to encourage the procurement, the production and the cultivation of useful and ornamental fruits, plants and flowers." The means by which these aims were to be achieved were mainly through meetings and socials, and most importantly by public exhibitions and the awarding of premiums for the best presentation in each category. Sometimes these exhibitions were through the auspices of the county fair and other times they were a production of the horticultural society itself.

There is a pleasure in becoming acquainted with those who are interested in the same things that interest us; and one of the advantages in a society like this is, that it brings people together and makes such acquaintance. One day a month is not too much to give to a work so enjoyable and at the same time so profitable...
the botanist necessarily an entomologist. Essayists familiar with the subjects assigned will prepare papers which will start discussions, and in this way valuable information will be elicited. These papers and discussions will be printed and will carry to hundreds and thousands a knowledge of the different branches of horticulture. The effect of all this will be seen in the improved surroundings of all who come within the influence of our society.95

In Ohio the earliest such society was the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, founded in 1843 by a group of professional and amateur horticulturists. Charter members included Robert Buchanan, A. H. Ernst, S. C. Parkhurst, and Thomas Winter, among others. The group organized primarily to discuss the cultivation of the grape and the strawberry. Two years later they were instrumental in selecting and establishing the land for Spring Grove Cemetery and continued to be involved in its development.96 The society was committed to involvement in several public beautification projects and as the years wore on promoted the art of landscape gardening and the use of trees, shrubs, and flowers for residential embellishment.97 Exhibitions were held in the spring and in the fall. A report by the Flower Committee in 1851 applauded the efforts of the society to further the cultivation of flowers. “The recent exhibition by your members has furnished unmistakable evidence of the growing taste for the beautiful art of Horticulture which has been so happily fostered by our society.”98 The focus, however, was on greenhouse and bedding plants. It remained consistent throughout the state and throughout the century that in floral exhibitions the only hardy herbaceous plant species to receive honors were varieties of Phlox or perhaps Paeonia. Two other categories of competition which might include perennials and biennials were “cut flowers” and “native flowers.” Hardy herbaceous plants were not the plants of fashion for the horticulture societies in the nineteenth century.
Horticultural Fair.

The Columbus Horticultural Society will hold its second Annual Fair on Thursday and Friday, the 3d and 4th of September, at the Senate Chamber.

The exhibition will open at 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, and continue during the next day and evening. Fruits, flowers, &c., exhibited, will be sold at auction [for the benefit of the Society] on Friday evening at 7 o'clock. All persons, members and others, are invited to send in specimens of fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c., for exhibition. The Society offer the following premiums:

**FRUITS.**

**Peaches**—1st premium, $3; 2d do, 'Thomas on Fruits,' &c.

**Pears**—1st premium, 'Downing on Fruits'; 2d do, 'Kanzieck.'

**Apples**—1st premium, 100 Burr's fine seedling strawberry plants; 2d do, 'Thomas on Fruits,' &c.

**Plums**—1st premium, 'Downing on Fruits'; 2d do, $1.

**Grapes**—1st premium, a vine of the Post Oak Grape; 2d do, 'Downing on Fruits.'

**Muskmelons**—1st premium, 'Mrs. Loudon's Flower Garden Companion.'

**Figs**—Premium, $1.

**VEGETABLES.**

**Sweet Potatoes**—Premium, $1.

**Irish Potatoes**—Premium, Ohio Cultivator one year.

**Mizura, finest variety**—Premium, $2.

**Best collection of Kitchen Vegetables**—Premium, $2.

**FLOWERS.**

**Best collection of Cut Flowers**—1st premium, 'Downing's Landscape Gardening'; 2d do, 'Mrs. Loudon's Flower Garden Companion.'

**Best Bouquet of Cut Roses**—1st premium, 'Downing's Landscaping Gardening'; 2d do, 'Flower Garden Directory.'

**Best collection of Native Flowers**—Premium, 'Bust on Roses.'

Discretionary premiums will be awarded by the Society on other articles exhibited.

Figure 4.7 "Horticultural Fair."

*The Ohio Cultivator* 1 (1845): 133.

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An interesting feature of the preceding premium list for the 1845 Columbus Horticultural Society exhibition is the combination of cash and books for prizes. Important fruit and flower books of the period were offered as premiums in the appropriate categories, for example *Downing on Fruits* for the exhibitor of the best plums. Why Buist’s *Book on Roses* was offered to the winner of the native flower category will remain open to speculation.

A side-benefit of the Cincinnati organization and others patterned after it was the networking between societies and between men involved in cultivation efforts in other states. The secretary of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society corresponded with C. M. Hovey, Henry Ward Beecher, Marshall Wilder, A. J. Downing, and other giants of the nineteenth-century horticultural world. They helped to magnify the awareness of Society members to areas outside the state lines of Ohio.
Many other county and city societies followed which are indicated here with date of establishment or date of citation (<).99

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City or County of Organization</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati (Hamilton)</td>
<td>1843</td>
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<tr>
<td>Columbus (Franklin)</td>
<td>1845</td>
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<tr>
<td>Franklin Agricultural and Horticultural Society (Clermont)</td>
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<td>Washington (Marietta)</td>
<td>1848</td>
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<td>Steubenville</td>
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<td>Montgomery County (Dayton)</td>
<td>1866</td>
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<td>Muskingum</td>
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<td>Warren</td>
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<td>Hocking Valley (Lancaster)</td>
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<td>Loveland Agricultural and Hort. Soc. (Clermont County)</td>
<td>&lt;1867</td>
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<td>Moscow (Clermont County)</td>
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<td>East Cleveland</td>
<td>1868</td>
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<td>Ross</td>
<td>1869</td>
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<td>Detroit Road (West Cleveland)</td>
<td>&lt;1869</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geauga Horticultural and Pomological Society</td>
<td>1869</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>1870</td>
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<td>Warren</td>
<td>&lt;1870</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>1870</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Ohio (Belmont, Noble, Monroe Counties)</td>
<td>1870</td>
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<tr>
<td>Claridon Hort. Soc. (Geauga)</td>
<td>&lt;1870</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Ohio (Barnesville)</td>
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<td>Clinton</td>
<td>1872</td>
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<td>Richland</td>
<td>1873</td>
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<td>Pickaway</td>
<td>1874</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northwestern (Williams and adjacent counties)</td>
<td>1875</td>
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<td>Fairfield</td>
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<td>Lucas</td>
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<td>Trumbull</td>
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<td>Summit</td>
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<td>Lake</td>
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<td>Portage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richland</td>
<td>&lt;1884</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>1896</td>
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Figure 4.8: County and City Horticultural Societies in Nineteenth-Century Ohio
Ornamental gardens were considered a natural by-product of home ownership, and one issue the horticultural societies wanted to tackle was the larger problem of squalor in rental houses, which according to one observer comprised at least half of the residences.

The horticultural characteristics of rented places are too well known to need much of a description at my hands. In cities and villages a total absence of trees and shrubbery, and oftentimes of grass, mark too plainly the place that is kept to rent, while in the country a surplus of clutter, in the way of bushes and brambles, make the appearance of a rented place... a home which is deficient in those aesthetic and luxuriant branches of horticulture, that embrace fruit and flowers, lawn and landscape, lacks the most important elements of happiness in a civilized home.100

Throughout the nineteenth century, agricultural and horticultural organizations advanced the art and science of horticulture and attempted to change the standards of landscape aesthetics for the residents of the state.

The Agricultural and Horticultural Press of Ohio

As the nineteenth century began, American gardening literature was almost nonexistent. The first publications to deal with any horticultural or agricultural topics were the almanacs; the earliest dating from 1639 in New England.101 Early almanacs typically contained astronomical information and religious or historical essays. As they developed into the eighteenth century, they included weather information, calendar pages, meeting announcements, and practical advice for the farmer. By the later years of that century they primarily offered advice for treating and curing different injuries and illnesses.102 In early Ohio many almanacs were issued that followed the nationally established format. Occasionally an article would be included giving horticultural tips for the fruit or vegetable garden and much less frequently, directions or advice for the flower garden.103

By the late eighteenth century a number of periodicals, or publications issued at regular intervals, were in use.104 Before 1794, at least 75% of the content of American
periodicals was reprinted from other publications, many of them English. These first magazines printed political writing, verse, essays and fiction, literary and dramatic criticism, religion, comments on social customs, economics, education, and insights on the place of women. Agriculture or farming topics were common in these early publications although not usually mentioned in the titles.

For most of the early periodicals, subscriptions furnished the sole income. Very little advertising was displayed in their pages. The editors planned their magazines, made the business transactions, edited, and did some of the writing themselves. Other writers came from the audience of the magazine; doctors, clergymen, farmers, and other prominent citizens wrote articles as a leisure activity, for which they received no monetary compensation.

The first agricultural periodical was *The Agricultural Museum*, established on July 4, 1810, in Georgetown, DC, followed by the publication of *The American Farmer*, published in Baltimore in 1817. The expansion of the agricultural periodical after 1800 coincided with the expansion of magazines in general. Indeed the nineteenth century has been called "the century of the magazine" and the period 1825-1850 the "Golden Age of American Magazines." Between the years 1810 and 1870, 500 agricultural periodicals were started, although most enjoyed a life of only two or three years.

Ohio, following the national trends, had an agricultural paper by 1826, *The Western Tiller*, established by James Gazlay. *The Tiller* was intended to help the western farmer keep informed about agricultural innovations in other areas. The publisher wanted to bring science to the farmer, who may or may not have been ready to receive it. This periodical lasted until 1830.

Another early paper was called *Agriculture in Ohio*, published by Increase A. Lapham in 1833. It promoted the scientific perspectives of farming and as a journal was short-lived.
The agricultural and horticultural press helped to popularize the principles and aesthetics of gardening for the nineteenth-century Ohio cultivator. Warder commented in 1869,

Besides these [horticultural periodicals], there is the Agricultural press of the country, in which considerable space is devoted to our favorite pursuits; some papers employ regular writers of eminence, and others have a horticultural editor.\footnote{13}

Some Ohio publications were similarly structured, particularly in the case of the Cincinnati journals that counted among their editors eminent horticulturists such as John Warder and Edward Hooper. Also J. Kirtland’s \textit{Family Visitor} and M. B. Bateham’s \textit{Ohio Cultivator} carried many original articles, written specially for those journals. Other publications relied on compilations of the best of the national agricultural press for their articles.

Some periodicals offered regular features on ornamental garden culture. In \textit{The Ohio Cultivator} (1859) an intrepid cultivator calling herself “Garden Mary” from Pickaway County, offered advice on the appropriate care of the flower garden. Editor M. B. Bateham referred to her as “our Queen of the Garden, the Hibernian lassie who learned her role in the lordly pleasure grounds of old Erin, and learned it well . . .”\footnote{14} Mary promoted simplicity and economy and was a stern disciplinarian when it came to maintenance. Her edging plants “should seldom be allowed to rise two inches or spread two inches wide.”\footnote{15} She advocated that “a garden well kept is easily kept. If weeds one get the upper hand, it is no trivial matter to subdue them. This object should never be lost sight of for a moment.”\footnote{16} Hardy herbaceous plants were respected tenants of Mary’s garden. Ever practical she devoted a considerable amount of text to propagation techniques and timing. For example, she recommended taking slips of “Campanulas, Rockets, Wallflowers, Pinks, Carnations, Columbines, French Honeysuckle, Gentians, Foxgloves, Dahlias, Verbenas, & c. and we might say all kinds of hardy Perennials, may be made about the end of March.”\footnote{17} On occasion Mary extended the advice of a European authority, appearing to
be well-read. Her garden advice columns document the cultivation and maintenance of hardy herbaceous plants.

A correspondent to the Ohio Farmer had remarked on the use of hardy herbaceous plants,

There are things worth having than annuals. Let those who have nothing else to do experiment with the fleeting beauties. You must have something more enduring . . . If a few hardy bulbs and plants could be added each year the garden would soon be stocked. I am in favor of all the hardy varieties of bulbs and plants. The climbing roses . . . the white and tiger lilies, lilacs . . . double hollyhocks . . . Pinks too must not be forgotten, for they are the spice of the garden . . . By all means have the front yard devoted to grass, and flowers at the side and back.  

Figure 4.9: Banner for the Ohio Cultivator, June 15, 1851.
List of Nineteenth-Century Ohio Periodicals
[with comments on their emphasis on ornamental horticulture]

After more and more farmers participated in agricultural and horticultural societies, attending their fairs, and also subscribing to the agricultural journals. The following periodicals were published in Ohio at various times throughout the nineteenth century.

*American Farmer and Horticulturist*, Lakewood (1889-1893), Editors: L. J. Thompson and C. E. Thompson. With the 1891 issue (Volume II, No. 4) it moved from Lakewood to Richmond, Virginia. L. H. Bailey said this “report on strawberries is the best I have ever seen." Featured articles on both fruits and flowers, mainly annuals. Valuable for the many advertisements from Ohio nurserymen.

*American Farm Journal*, devoted to farm, garden, and home interests, Toledo (1870-1872). Monthly. Published by the proprietors of the Toledo Blade. The stated purpose was: “To furnish the farmers of the country with a first class paper, devoted specially to their interests and at so low a price that they can all afford to take it (75 cents per year.) This journal included some attractive woodcut illustrations. Its features were a mix of agricultural/farming-related articles, fiction, recipes, and some gardening tips. Many selections were from other agricultural papers.

*American Ruralist*, Springfield (1858-), weekly, editor: J. R. Dodge. This was a family paper with a practical orientation. The “Orchard and Garden” column was prominently displayed on the front page in each issue. The editor promised to include “the cream of agricultural publications.”

*The Cincinnatus*, devoted to Scientific Agriculture, Horticulture, Education, and Improvement of Rural Taste, College Hill (1856-59), editors: F. G. Cary, J. A. Warder, W. H. Ongley. This journal presented a very erudite scientific perspective of agriculture and horticulture. The emphasis was on pomology, but some articles were concerned with ornamental gardening, primarily from the nursery point of view.

*Family Visitor*, Cleveland and Hudson (1850-1853), edited by Dr. Jared P. Kirtland, S. St. John, and O. H. Knapp. This weekly newspaper had something for everyone, from natural history to literature to agricultural topics, and benefited from the extensive experience and education of its editor Kirtland who as mentioned before was known as a horticulturist of national stature. Coverage of the ornamental garden was not prominent in this journal, but a few well-placed articles appeared from time to time.

*Farmer and Mechanic*, Cincinnati (1833-1836), edited by the secretary of the Hamilton County Agricultural Society, 8 page, semi-monthly. This combined a practical approach to gardening with reports of the county fair, and excerpts from other agricultural papers. It included a horticultural notice in each issue, but nothing relating to ornamentals. Agricultural articles were balanced with items of interest for the mechanic, i.e. a trip to the iron works of New Hampshire.
Farmer's Reporter and United States Agriculturist (also called The United States Agriculturist and Farmer's Reporter) monthly, Cincinnati (1831-1834). H. L. Barnum was the editor in 1831, E. Deming took over in 1833. Devoted to the practical needs of the farmer with an occasional scientific article. Horticultural interests mainly dealt with vegetables. Selections were compiled from The Domestic Encyclopedia and other agricultural papers.

Horticulture, "A Monthly Journal for Everyone who is interested in Fruits, Flowers, or Plants," Cuyahoga Falls (1896). This journal was edited by M. Crawford who was a frequent contributor on topics relating to strawberries in the national journals. At least 75% of Number 6 dealt with strawberries. Other articles were on roses and other ornamentals.


How to Grow Flowers Springfield (1893-) "An Illustrated Monthly Magazine Devoted to Successful Horticulture."

Miami Horticulturist, 1891, published in Bradford, Ohio by Mesh Cassele. Notice was made in The American Farmer and Horticulturist, "It contains valuable reports on small fruits..." This journal was short-lived and merged with The American Farmer and Horticulturist in April of 1891.

Ohio Cultivator, "a Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture," Columbus (1845-1864) M. B. Bateham was the editor from 1845-1855; S. D. Harris was his successor. This periodical was very supportive of the aims of horticulture while also meeting the other needs of its agricultural audience. It was first bi-weekly, then weekly. It included many articles referring to garden visits and horticultural society proceedings. The Ohio Cultivator was considered "one of the most popular agricultural papers in the Old Northwest."  

Ohio Farmer, Cleveland (1852- present), J. Lawrence, editor. This weekly included pomology, general plant culture, and some ornamental gardening, as well as the requisite agricultural and housekeeping features.

Ohio Farmer and Western Horticulturist Batavia and Columbus (1834-1838, eight page semi-monthly. The editor was Samuel Medary. Written from a scholarly perspective, this journal suggested that it [a particular article] was "one upon which the philosopher and student of sciences will dwell with delight and animation." It prided itself on the originality of its articles. In 1835 this publication published the catalogue of plants from Joshua Pierce of Washington, DC. Also especially devoted to the cultivation of the silk mulberry (which was the avocation of its editor Medary.)

Ohio Valley Farmer, devoted to the interest of the farmer and the gardener, Cincinnati (1856-1857), B. F. Sanford, editor. Emphasized fruit culture. Very erudite style—seemed to assume that men were the readers. Its features included slightly more horticulture than agriculture.

Western Agriculturist Columbus (1851-1852). Edited by William W. Mather. Lasted one year.

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Western Farmer Cincinnati (1830-1831), This quarterly became The Farmer’s Reporter and United States Agriculturist in 1831

Western Farmer and Gardener Cincinnati (1839-1845) started by E. J. Hooper and C. W. Elliott “devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.” Only one article in the premiere issue was devoted to ornamental horticulture. Nerone observed that this journal was supported by the elite of Cincinnati, indicative of a gradual evolution of the focus of agricultural-horticultural journals from “science and democracy” to “practical knowledge” to “leisure interest,” and with the readership moving from the common man to the upper class.124

Western Farmer and Gardener, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, (1846-1848), Editors Edward J. Hooper and Henry Ward Beecher. “A Western work, filled with information adopted to our farms, our orchards, our gardens, as no Eastern periodical can be.” Focused on both the farmer and the housewife. The first issue included monthly duties for the flower garden by T. Winter. This journal evolved from the preceding.

Western Horticultural Review Cincinnati (1850-53), “devoted to Horticulture, Pomology, Grape Culture, Wine Manufacture, Rural Architecture, Landscape Gardening, Entomology, Meteorology, etc.” J. A. Warder, M. D., editor. This periodical was especially devised to fulfill the needs of the West. According to Hedrick, this journal was “The mouthpiece of the gardeners of the Middle West”125 It continued as Horticultural Review and Botanical Magazine in 1854 (that year only).

Western Reserve Magazine of Agriculture and Horticulture, Cleveland, Vol. 1, 2 (1845-46) editor: F. R. Elliott. This journal included advice on fruits, vegetables, and reports of horticultural societies, statewide.
Figure 4.10: The Cincinnatus, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1859.
Ohio cultivators did not live in isolation. Many did subscribe to national periodicals, and it would be remiss to suggest that the core of available information was available only from the aforementioned periodicals. Each national journal had a cadre of correspondents from the Buckeye State who asked a bevy of questions of the editors and contributed articles on topics ranging from "The Physiological Effects of Severe Frosts on Trees," by E. Nichols of Walhonding to "Five New Ohio Cherries," by F. R. Elliott of Cleveland. Both of these articles were in the 1847 *Horticulturist*. When A. J. Downing launched his *The Horticulturist*, an enthusiastic Cincinnati patron wrote,

> We have long wanted a journal wholly devoted to the garden and the orchard; and yours, I think, bids fair fully to supply the want. I much fear, that in this portion of the Union, it will be long before a work of the kind can be adequately supported. Your own, therefore, must be our standard for years to come, if it does not, in these dollar-loving days, and utilitarian age, languish and die for want of necessary 'manure.' Be assured that my quota shall be always at hand to apply to the roots.\(^{126}\)

Stella Dennis Kellerman (1855-1936), the wife of Professor William Kellerman of The Ohio State University, assisted her husband in his botanical research and also wrote for several popular national horticulture journals. She was particularly interested in morphological variation in leaves and flowers.\(^{127}\) Horticulturally, she described her cultivation of native plants, as noted above, as well as contributed to *Vick's Illustrated Magazine* concerning her gardening experiences.

In the latter part of the century Lucy Elliott Keeler (1864-1930) was a superb garden-maker in Fremont, Ohio. Keeler’s garden was reputedly the first garden of perennials in the town of Fremont. One of her garden areas included over 60 flowers mentioned in the works of Shakespeare, while another was a classic example of a wall garden. Keeler went on to write for the *Atlantic Monthly, The Garden Magazine*, and *House Beautiful* among other publications, after the turn of the century, helping to promote the use of hardy herbaceous plants in the landscape.\(^{128}\)
Another Keeler, Harriet Louise (1844-1921), practiced in the dual disciplines of botany and horticulture. Her first publication, a local flora of northeastern Ohio entitled *Our Spring Flowers*, was published in 1894. Another book, *Our Garden Flowers*, specifically focused on the cultivated garden, came in 1910. Harriet Keeler was a graduate of Oberlin College and resided in Cleveland.\(^{129}\)

In addition to periodicals, Ohio publishers also produced several books on the subject of ornamental gardening. Although few in number, these books provided "western" advice for the gardeners of Ohio. Following in the footsteps of Andrew Jackson Downing, G. M. Kern wrote *Practical Landscape Gardening* in 1855.\(^{130}\) One critic of the book suggested that the introduction was too long and that the section on vegetable gardening did not belong in a book on landscape art. He also decried the lack of detailed descriptions of the woody ornamentals.\(^{131}\) Kern espoused a very intricately designed flower garden in the tradition of elaborate parterres. He did caution that "the care and keeping . . . will be found to be tolerably expensive."\(^{132}\) Kern promoted the use of perennials in his designs, citing their beauty and permanence. He provided a list of 160 species, of which about half were available from the Ohio nursery and seed trade. G. M. Kern was active in the Cincinnati Horticultural Society.

Edward Sayers with William Heaver, operated the Reading Road Nursery in Cincinnati. His *American Flower Garden Companion* (1838) was a slim volume devoted to practical advice on the culture of flowers.\(^{133}\) Sayers covered a multitude of topics including plant nutrition, propagation, garden design, native plants, a monthly calendar of maintenance duties, and lists of annuals, biennials, and perennials for the garden. His descriptive list of perennials encompassed both natives and exotics. The book was revised in at least three editions from 1838 to 1846.
Edward J. Hooper was one of the editors of the *Western Horticultural Review*. His book, *The Practical Farmer, Gardener, and Housewife*, was published in 1839 and reissued in 1841. It was written in a concise, encyclopedic style, and the emphasis was agricultural. The book contains descriptions of various hardy flowers, for example, hollyhock, Canterbury bells, iris, and hibiscus.
Ohio Nurseries

Over the course of the nineteenth century evidence exists concerning the operation of at least 900 different nurseries in the state of Ohio. Most of them dealt in fruit trees and perhaps some offered ornamental trees as well. Nurseries were notoriously slow to turn a profit and many times they functioned as auxiliary occupations for their proprietors. Statistics from 1839 show that Ohio produced $19,707 worth of crops from her nurseries and florists, ranking tenth among the 30 states or territories included in the census.135 In 1848, a writer from Cincinnati to The Horticulturist stated, "We have five or six large nurseries in the vicinity; but I learn that, as yet, they have not generally proved profitable, but are becoming more so every day, as the ideas and the tastes of our people expand."136

An 1885 report to the Ohio Horticultural Society lauded the nursery profession:

Let those who love Nature and her mysteries, and have plenty of faith, patience and perseverance to buoy them up, when the way seems long and wearisome, engage in the nursery business, if opportunity offers; and they will find it a delight to the mind, a cultivator of the beautiful, and a supplier of the pocketbook—possibly.137

Hardy herbaceous plants were not in great demand in the state, with only 46 firms specifically advertising their availability, 36 in the extant catalogues. Hardy plants were either field-grown or greenhouse container-produced, or available as seeds. No evidence revealed that any Ohio firm specialized solely in hardy herbaceous plants during the given years. It is impossible to tell if perennials and biennials were so ubiquitous as to be taken for granted and thus not advertised, or if they actually were not available, except from the few nurseries advertising them. It makes sense that some firms with their listing of "& c. & c." were referring to hardy herbaceous plants. Tradition tells us that commercial availability may not have played as important a role in the availability of these plants as interpersonal transfer, particularly for the old-fashioned varieties.
The following discussion and descriptions of Ohio nurseries and seedhouses is based on the 90 extant catalogues listed in chronological order in Appendix A. Any additional references are provided in the conventional manner.

The first commercial establishment for the sale of plants, specifically fruit trees, in the state of Ohio was that of Israel Putnam, established in 1796 in Marietta. Several other cultivators followed Putnam's lead, and there is record of at least 29 different nurseries in the Ohio Valley by the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

The first Ohio nursery publication to mention any herbaceous ornamentals was Nicholas Longworth's around 1823. As described in Chapter 3, Longworth specialized in fruit but included "BULBOUS and other flowering ROOTS" in his plant inventory. In 1831, also in Cincinnati, S. C. Parkhurst established his business. Parkhurst dealt in seeds and offered about 75 different hardy herbaceous species to his customers, including *Rudbeckia* 'Golden Glow'. His seeds came from Joseph Breck of Boston. Both natives and exotics were represented in his catalogue.

By the 1840s, commercial horticulture was developing at both ends of the state. In Cincinnati, Andrew Ernst established Spring Garden Nursery, which offered fruit trees, and about eight different perennials. His nursery was said to be

> the oldest and most extensive in that region ... his stock of fruit trees is quite extensive, and embraces nearly all kinds known to be worthy of cultivation and adapted to the climate ... He has also a large collection of ornamental shrubs, &c.\(^{138}\)

Two years later, M. B. Bateham of the *Ohio Cultivator* again visited Spring Garden declaring that "no [other] person has rendered more service to Western horticulture--excepting perhaps Dr. Kirtland."\(^{139}\) Of peonies Ernst promised, "To this magnificent and showy flower additions, of all that are deemed worthy, will be made this Fall, and from time to time, as good new ones appear in foreign gardens."\(^{140}\)

J. S. Cook started Walnut Hills and White-Oak Nurseries in 1848 at 197-199 Walnut Street in Cincinnati. He advertised his nursery as the "oldest and best
establishment in the West.” By 1868 there were two facilities, “nurseries and exotic
gardens and the city depot and seed store.” There were several Cooks involved in this
enterprise and their familial relationships remain unclear. In 1869 W. C. Cook and
Chadwick put out a bulb catalogue. Then in 1870 there was a W. C. Cook & Co. Also in
that company was listed S. Harvey who was “late of Cook’s Nursery.” W. C. Cook and
J. S. Cook were the proprietors of J. S. Cook & Son in 1869. This seed and floral store
was located at 187 West Fourth Street in Cincinnati. During the decade of the 1860s
Cook’s offered 128 different species and varieties of hardy plants. Their particular
specialties appear to have been selections of *Dianthus* and *Phlox*. They were an outlet for
Henry Dreer seeds in the 1860s also.

J. M. McCullough & Son was located at 134-136 Walnut Street in Cincinnati,
established in 1838. The proprietors in 1886 were Albert McCullough and J. Charles
McCullough. McCullough’s was a seed company, primarily concerned with vegetables
and grains, but offering a few different types of flower seeds. Another seed store was the
H. Huxley Seed Store, East Fifth Street, Cincinnati (1847). An 1847 advertisement in the
*Ohio Cultivator* offered “Dutch bulbs, Flower Roots, & c., Fresh Garden and Flower
Seeds.”

Sayers and Heaver, Nurserymen and Florists, operated the Reading Road Nursery
(1846) one and a half mile from Cincinnati on the Reading and Lebanon Turnpike. They
had a number of greenhouses on the premises. In the 1844 *Western Farmer*, they were
noted for having some exceptionally beautiful seedling pansies. Reading Road Nursery
advertised fruit trees and also a general assortment of ornamental trees, evergreens, and
flowering shrubs, hardy herbaceous plants, & C. The nursery claimed to have “the
largest variety of any establishment of the West, taking in all the different departments of
Horticulture.” Visitors in 1859 saw “In the Flower Borders . . . those two charming
varieties of the perennial Larkspur—Delphinium formosum and Delphinium Hendersonii.”

Across the road from Reading Road Nursery was the Cottage Garden Nurseries owned by John Sayers. He advertised that he kept constantly for sale, “Green House and Hardy Plants,” as well as the requisite fruit and ornamental trees and roses and camellias. This establishment included a flower garden and greenhouses.

S. S. Jackson operated a nursery in Cincinnati. Bateham of the Ohio Cultivator wrote in 1845,

His collection of plants is fine and of great variety. He has more than three hundred kinds of Roses, a vast number of Geraniums, Verbenas & c. . . . We consider Mr. Jackson one of our best cultivators of flowers.

Two years later Bateham returned to Jackson’s establishment and commented,

It will be worth a journey of almost a hundred miles to see his greenhouse in about another month when the roses will be in bloom . . . His assortment of hardy ornamental plants and shrubs, fruit trees, & c., is also very extensive.

A very early nursery in Dayton was the W. F. Heikes Nursery. This nursery was established in 1798 by Andrew Heikes in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. In 1822 George Heikes began the nursery in Dayton which later was called Jacob Heikes & Son. Hayter reported that this nursery had dealings with the notorious tree dealers discussed in Chapter 3. The insinuation was that they were active in inappropriate behavior, particularly mislabeling trees. The 1868 catalogue promised fruits, ornamental trees, vines, shrubs, roses & c.--with no specific listing of hardy herbaceous plants.

In Cleveland, F. R. Elliott established Lake Erie Nursery in the 1840s and issued his first catalogue in 1846. Elliott’s catalogues listed many hardy plants, numbering over 200 species and varieties between the years 1846 and 1855. His list was balanced between the old-fashioned favorites and new cultivars of Phlox and Dianthus. According to an advertisement in the 1845 Ohio Cultivator,

This establishment is situated about one and a half miles west of Cleveland, on the Detroit road, and contains for sale, TREES of all the most choice kinds of Apples,
Pears, Plums, Cherries, & c. & c.; and also a large stock of Roses, Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, & c., which are offered at reasonable prices. Greenhouse Plants also supplied when wanted. Orders, post paid, containing the money or satisfactory reference, will meet with prompt attention, and all the Trees carefully packed and forwarded as directed. ELLIOTT & CO, Cleveland.

A visitor from Cincinnati in 1851 commented that “many beautiful herbaceous flowering plants enlivened his grounds.”

Lewis Nicholson & Co. of East Rockport operated another Lake Erie Nursery operated in the 1860s and 1870s. They sold greenhouse plants and a few perennials. It is unclear whether there was any relationship between Elliott’s and Nicholson’s firms.

During the same period, circa 1845, William Custead operated Cleveland Nursery on Euclid Street, three miles east of Cleveland. Custead offered an extensive list of perennials and biennials, numbering 70 different species and varieties:

The proprietor, passionately fond of the cultivation of trees, shrubs and plants, has spent the prime of his life in examining, collecting and re-producing these for the gratification and comfort of himself, family, friends, and the public in general. After a period of thirty years thus spent, he has the pleasure of seeing himself surrounded with a great variety of fruits and flowers.

Another Cleveland firm was McIntosh & Co. in 1848, a dealer in fruits, ornamental trees, shrubs, vines, roses, perennials, annuals, and greenhouse plants. A writer in the 1851 Western Horticultural Review commented,

If . . . in pursuit of floral beauties, however, he will proceed until his senses of sight and smell are agreeably saluted from the grounds of McIntosh & Co., where he will find a choice collection of roses, herbaceous perennials, and annuals, and flowering vines and shrubs in great profusion.

Probably the most prominent and successful nursery in all of Ohio for the nineteenth century was Storrs, Harrison, & Co., of Painesville, established in 1854 by Jesse Storrs. By 1883 the complex included 500 acres and employed 50 to 100 men. Storrs, Harrison, and Co. began by specializing in fruit trees and ornamental trees and shrubs and as they added greenhouses, their supply of “New and Rare Plants including Roses, Green-House, and Bedding Plants” increased. A good selection of hardy herbaceous plants was available from the 1870s, although these plants did not get top
billing in the catalogues. From 1871 to 1899 over 260 species and varieties were offered. Storrs, Harrison, and Co. were leaders in the introduction of new selections, including cultivars of *Dianthus, Iris ensata, Phlox,* and *Paeonia.* They were among the first in the United States to offer *Anemone xhybrida* ‘Whirlwind’ and *Iris pseudacorus* ‘Variegatus’.

Storrs, Harrison, and Co. perfected the art of mailing plants and enjoyed satisfied customers from as far away as New Mexico, Kansas, and Minnesota. A correspondent to the firm discussed “Sending Plants by Mail” in an 1874 catalogue:

> Earth gets its price for what earth gives us; but if one possesses a true love for flowers, the very act of caring for them enhances their value. Uncle Sam’s mail-bag will transfer the contents of any greenhouse safely to your door, and if you will but give the plants a kindly welcome, and a warm bath when they arrive, you will rarely lose one of them. I received sixty-five plants by mail in one week the last season, and have not lost one of them.\(^5\)

Storrs, Harrison & Company catalogues were very polished with full color covers in the 1890s and numerous woodcut illustrations within. From 1870 on the company issued specialty catalogues for different horticultural areas, including fruits and hardy ornamentals, green-house and bedding plants, chestnuts, and a wholesale list.

A later Painesville nursery was Avenue Nurseries, established in 1881 as Jayne & Cole. In 1899 it was referred to as Cole’s Nursery. Avenue Nurseries sold *Iris,* fruits, and roses.

In nearby Geauga County, Green Valley Nurseries of Montville was established in 1865 by John V. Whitney. In 1873 he formed a partnership with his two sons. Green Valley Nurseries offered fruits, ornamental trees and shrubs, roses, bulbs, greenhouse plants, and perennials. They specialized in evergreens. Plants were either imported from France, England and other European countries, or were seed-grown. Whitney was credited with bringing “good taste” to the Geauga county area.\(^5\)

Following the Civil War, the city of Springfield became a national center for the greenhouse culture of plants. Firms specializing in this area included Innisfallen Greenhouses, established by Charles Reeser in 1877, and later owned by George Mellon.
Reeser learned the trade from the eastern florist, Peter Henderson. His business was said to be the first mail order house in the world to ship rooted plants, primarily roses. In 1882 the company catalogue stated, “We now have the largest amount of glass [18 greenhouses] devoted strictly to the growing of Plants for mail of a floral establishment in the country . . .” Innisfallen plants were grown in pots and wrapped in moss for shipping. Innisfallen dealt mainly in roses, ferns, and greenhouse plants but carried a number of hardy herbaceous plants including a small assortment of *Phlox*. The majority of perennials, including some ornamental grasses in their stock, were offered as seeds from “the best growers of Europe and this country.”

Another successful Springfield concern was Champion City Greenhouses, (Good and Reese Company). Their slogan, “A Greenhouse at your Door,” typified the enthusiasm for the mail order plant industry. Champion was a grower of roses, tender greenhouse plants, and annuals for bedding. Their perennials included species that were amenable to the florist’s manipulation, such as forcing, for example, violets and hardy lilies. Peonies, *Astillbe*, and *Rudbeckia* ‘Golden Glow’ also were offered. Good and Reese published the monthly journal, *How to Grow Flowers*, devoted to topics of floriculture.

By the end of the century, there were a number of other important firms in Springfield. These firms included the Great Western Plant Co., Schmidt & Botley Co., and McGregor Brothers. Each carried a small selection of hardy herbaceous plants.

Not only Springfield, but other towns in the Miami Valley had a wealth of nurseries. The Ohio State Horticultural Society reported in 1882 that, within a radius of 20 miles, with its center at or near Tadmor or Tippecanoe, there were no fewer than 60 separate and distinct nurseries. This made the area comparable to the Rochester or Geneva, New York areas. The report continued that at least 600 rail cars of plants, including trees, small fruits, plants, and flowers had been shipped out of the region.
Leo Weltz’s & Sons of Wilmington, Ohio, circa 1895, promoted their plants through the use of a salesman’s sample book. The chromolithographs were from the Stecher Lithograph Company of Rochester. Hardy herbaceous plants included in the leather bound volume were iris, peonies, white, red, and purple, Japan lilies, hyacinths, and tulips.

In Columbus, an important supplier of plants was the Columbus Nursery. Located about three quarters of a mile south of town on High Street, this nursery was established in 1855 by Marshall B. Bateham, formerly of Rochester, New York. George Ellwanger and Patrick Barry, also of Rochester, soon thereafter acquired an interest in the business, supplying it with fruit trees and other plants. In 1859 it was purchased by the Hanford brothers. Concerning the Columbus Nursery, Thomas Meehan, of The Gardener’s Monthly, wrote in 1867,

We were much pleased to find an establishment which would do no discredit to prominent eastern localities, notwithstanding the frequent apologies of the estimable proprietor, that his place was not up to the style of “you eastern men.”

The main crops at the Columbus Nursery were apples, peaches, and cherries, including new varieties developed by Dr. Jared Kirtland. When Meehan visited, some very small ornamental trees had been set out in the field, although the demand for them was not yet felt. He wrote, “altogether Mr. Hanford seems to feel encouraged to do a little in the pure ornamental line.” The Columbus Nursery offered the standards in perennials, 38 varieties in all, including Aquilegia, Lilium, Paeonia, and Yucca.

The 1863 catalogue mentioned that the nursery started with 35 acres and had grown with an additional 160 acres. The catalogue further described, “Extensive specimen-grounds are planted where varieties are tested and proven. Every possible care is taken to insure accuracy in nomenclature as well as healthy vigorous growth.”
The Livingston Seed Company was also a major firm in Columbus, established in 1850 on north High Street. Livingston's slogans were "Buckeye Garden Seeds" and "True Blue Seeds." Livingston's was particularly noted for its hybridization program for the tomato. The ornamental list included 93 plants easily propagated by seed or available as a bulb. They did not diversify into multiple selections of any single genus except *Lilium*.

An 1858 advertisement in the *Ohio Cultivator* hailed the "New Flower Garden!" of J. L. Stelzig & Co. in Columbus. The nursery promised to propagate ornamental shrubs, roses, hardy herbaceous plants, and green house plants, as well as the inevitable "& c. & c." The garden was located near the corner of Broad and Fifth.\(^{159}\)

E. W. Reid Nurseries was established in Belmont County around 1883. Beginning with a hundred dollar investment in advertising, Reid expanded his business until it was said to be "among the leading nurseries and fruit farms in Ohio."\(^{160}\) The nursery mainly
supplied fruits to a large local and mail order business. Reid also provided hardy perennial plants, stating in his 1893 catalogue,

Hardy plants for permanent borders should be planted in much larger numbers than they now are. When once established they increase in beauty from year to year, and require much less care than tender bedding-plants.\textsuperscript{161}

The list of 74 hardy plants from the 1890s included \textit{Paeonia} cultivars, several \textit{Lilium} species, and ornamental grasses such as \textit{Miscanthus sinensis} ‘Gracillimus’ and \textit{Arundo donax} ‘Variegata’.

Waldo F. Brown established his seed business in Oxford in 1864. He distributed his first catalogue in 1866. He was also the author of book, \textit{Success in Farming}. Brown’s was a seedstore for vegetables and flowers. The plants appear to be home-grown, although Browne never does specify their origin. The listed flowers were mainly annuals but a small section did deal with those plants that bloom the second year.

Calla Greenhouses of Calla was established by L. Templin, in 1860. Their first catalogue (four pages) appeared in 1881. By 1899 the firm had 18 greenhouses and one seed store. The emphasis was on mail order with the selling point that although they did not grow all of their own seeds, they did test them for performance and germination. Their slogan was, “Templin’s Ideal Seeds and Plants.” Calla Greenhouses offered 83 taxa of hardy herbaceous plants.

In Toledo, the Henry Philipps Seed and Implement Company of Toledo (established 1852) was located at 115-117 St. Clair St. They identified themselves as “Growers, Importers, Wholesale and Retail, Dealers in Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds.” This company noted that Toledo with 25 railroads as well as many steamship lines was in a wonderful location for commerce. They offered a limited number of hardy herbaceous plant seeds.

Also in Toledo was Humboldt Nurseries (Lenk & Co.), purveyors in fruits, vines, and ornamentals. Perennials were limited to peonies in their advertisements.\textsuperscript{162}
Fairfield County Nursery (1846), on the Columbus road, was located one mile from Lancaster. Its proprietor, Alfred Fahnestock, offered fruits, ornamental trees, including "Pawonia" (Paulownia), herbaceous and tree peonies, and four hundred varieties of roses.¹⁶³

Belpre Nurseries, owned by George Dana, offered ornamental trees and shrubs and at least two perennials (1867). A broadside dated 1867 shows that Dana enjoyed a business of manufacturing cider vinegar in addition to his nursery.

George W. Campbell of Delaware (established 1857) primarily was known for grapes. An 1874 catalogue included roses, annuals, and perennials. A decade later, B. P. Critchell & Co. of Cincinnati offered shrubs, annuals, vines, greenhouse plants, and a few perennials in their 1882 catalogue.

In the closing years of the nineteenth century, S. P. Shepard, Henrietta, listed fruits, ornamental trees, shrubs, perennials, and miscellaneous seeds in a six page catalogue (1895) and Call’s Nurseries of Perry had fruits, ornamental trees and shrubs, vines, roses, perennials, and begonias (1896). Also, W. N. Scarff Co. of New Carlisle, known in recent years for their woody ornamentals, sold fruits, ornamental trees and shrubs, roses, annuals, and a few perennials in their 1896 catalogue. E. Hippard Co. of Youngstown offered seeds for perennials, annuals, and vegetables in 1898.

J. D. Slack, Steubenville, operated a seed store, greenhouse, fruit and flower garden combined from 1830-1850. This business was very prominent in its time.¹⁶⁴

Mt. Vernon was the second home (1875) for the George W. Park Seed Store, the first having been established in Fannetsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1869.¹⁶⁵ According to his advertisement in the 1881 Farmer’s Guide of Mt. Vernon, Park sold "a large stock of vegetable and flower seeds, which can be relied upon for vitality and quality." Besides operating the seed store, Park published The Floral Magazine from Pennsylvania.
In addition to the traditional nurseries and seed houses, seeds were sold as a sideline in several businesses from hardware stores to drug stores. The following all acted as agents for other seed businesses: H. Howard, "Dealer in Drugs, Groceries, and Seed," Wooster, D. M. Ferry, 1871; Isaac N. Clossman & Son, hardware store, Zanesville, D. M. Ferry, 1884; The Ohio Cultivator office distributor for Landreths' Seeds; John D. Imlay, florist, Zanesville, Burpee Seeds, 1898; (Imlay also sold plants of his own culture including about a dozen varieties of hardy herbaceous plants) Ritter & Co., Dayton, Burpee Seeds, 1899; and F. A. Schwill & Bros., Agricultural Warehouse, Cincinnati, 1865, D. Landreth & Sons seeds.

While Ohio nurseries were struggling to gain a market, some Ohio consumers were the targets of unscrupulous tree agents and swindlers, primarily, but not exclusively, from the eastern states. Buying locally became important. A number of articles in the national journals were devoted to the topic, with the editor of The Gardener's Monthly of April 1873 offering this advice to a correspondent from Zanesville:

Now it seems to us the best way to guard against swindlers of this class is for the horticulturists of a neighborhood to do as farmers do against horse thieves--form an association to prosecute offenders... At Springfield, Ohio, for instance, there is a person flourishing who has for years been preying unmolested on the public, and the result is that the whole horticulture of Springfield suffers in public estimation.166

In addition to local nurseries and seed houses, Ohio consumers also had the option of mail ordering plants from eastern establishments. A number of these firms advertised in Ohio periodicals and probably enjoyed a substantial business from the state. Ellwanger & Barry, which had an interest in the Columbus Nursery, J. M. Thorburn of New York City, Joshua Pierce of Washington, DC., William Prince of Long Island, and others promoted their trees and herbaceous plants to the Ohio consumer. No records substantiate the exact volume of business done by these firms, but they obviously contributed some of the ornamental plants for this region.
Summary

Ohio enjoyed a gardening tradition from the earliest days of settlement. Fruits, vegetables, and ornamentals were documented from the beginning of the nineteenth century to its waning years. Horticultural societies and the horticultural/agricultural press helped to promote a landscape aesthetic, as did selected individuals in Cincinnati, Marietta, and Cleveland.

Hardy herbaceous plants were not as pervasive in the literature as other types of plants. They were, however, an integral part of the landscape style, particularly the dooryard gardens. Native plants comprise one group of hardy plants for which there is substantial evidence as to their presence in Ohio gardens.

Over 40 nurseries, of the 900 nurseries which were known to exist during the century, specifically mentioned hardy plants in their catalogues and advertisements. This could be indicative of the fact that hardy herbaceous plants were perceived in many instances as “old-fashioned” and were available through a network of barter and legacy. Documentation for this perspective is almost non-existent. Some Ohio residents probably also purchased plants from eastern firms, thereby making it difficult to gauge the exact impact of local availability.
Endnotes


2. For a general history of Ohio, see Carl Wittke's *The History of the State of Ohio*, 6 volumes (Columbus: Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, 1941-1944).


10. Ibid., 63. Spelling and punctuation as original.


13. David Thomas, *Travels Through the Western Country in the Summer of 1816* (Auburn, New York: David Rumsey, 1819), 102. This comment was recorded near Chillicothe.


17. Hildreth, 300.


20. Plant list compiled from records in the Adena Archives of the Ohio Historical Society.


34. Ibid., 77.


36. Martineau, 243.

37. Ibid., 244.

38. R. Buchanan, Cincinnati, Ohio, to Mrs. Eleanor Worthington, Chillicothe, Ohio, April 4, 1843, Adena Archives, The Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio.

39. See for example, John A. Warder, "Landscape-Gardening for the Cemetery," *Tenth Annual Report of the Secretary of the State Horticultural Society of Michigan, 1880* (Lansing, Michigan, 1881), 124-129.


42. Heaver, 22.


47. Editor [M. B. Bateham], "Editor's Rambles," *Ohio Cultivator* 2 (July 1846): 106.

48. Dr. Ronald L. Stuckey, The Ohio State University, provided a transcription of this letter. The original is at Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.

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49. Ashe, 209.


51. Ibid., 86.

52. Ibid., 82.


57. Lydia Clark, "Flowers collected in Chillicothe, Ohio by my beloved sister Mary," (unpublished, 1835) David McKell Library, Ross County Historical Society, Chillicothe, Ohio.


60. [S. D. Harris] Editor, "Visit to the Muskingum Valley," *Ohio Cultivator* 14 (June 1858): 184.


69. Jared P. Kirtland, East Rockport, Ohio to I. Fahenstock, 4 March 1853, Howard Kittrick Museum of Historical Medicine, Cleveland Medical Library, Cleveland, Ohio.

70. Jared P. Kirtland, East Rockport, Ohio to Messrs. Fulton & Co., 15 January 1853, Howard Kittrick Museum of Historical Medicine, Cleveland Medical Library, Cleveland, Ohio. Kirtland’s letters were transcribed in 1946.

71. Jared P. Kirtland, *An Address delivered before the Oberlin Agricultural and Horticultural Society, October 1, 1845* (Oberlin: James M. Fitch, 1845), 20.


73. Rebecca M. Rogers, “Dr. Jared P. Kirtland Amateur of Horticulture,” *Journal of Garden History* vol. 6 no. 4 (1986): 366-370. While it is reasonable to think that Jared Kirtland made the notations in his books, they did remain in the family library for at least 50 years after his death before being donated to the Cleveland Medical Library, making it impossible to determine for sure that there were no other interested gardeners among his descendants.


77. Buckingham, 270.


80. Welker, 21.


83. [M. B. Bateham] Editor, The Ohio Cultivator 2 (July 1846): 100.

84. “Elizabeth,” The Ohio Cultivator 3 (July 1847): 109.


87. Ibid., 2.


90. “Story of the Landscape Gardening Work Done by the National Cash Register Company,” A Souvenir of Dayton, Ohio, Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists (Dayton, 1906), 72.


92. Elisha Whittelsey, “An Address delivered before the Mahoning County Agriculture Society, April 7th, 1847,” Ohio Cultivator 3 (June 1847): 95.


99. These dates were largely compiled from notices included in the Annual Reports of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, and also individual articles in the Ohio Cultivator and The Ohio Farmer.


102. Ibid., 29.

103. After perusing over 20 different early Ohio almanacs, only one reference to ornamental gardening could be counted, *The Farmer's Almanac*, 1847, Cleveland, Ohio. The almanacs were of a decidedly practical nature.

104. Mott, 8.

105. Ibid., 39.

106. Ibid., 39.

107. Ibid., 61.


109. A number of different authors use the designation "Golden Age of Magazines," including Frank Mott, John Tebbel, and John Burnham.


119. Rossiter, 291.


125. Hedrick, 314.


129. Stuckey, 9-10.


135. “Census statistics of various articles for 1830, not embraced in Table 1,” *Western Farmer* 3 (1842): 159.

136. Sylvanus, 223.


141. Advertisement, *The Ohio Cultivator* (1847).


146. [M. B. Bateham] Editor, “Nurseries in Cincinnati,” 44.


151. Introduction to *Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Creepers, Herbaceous and Green House Plants, Bulbous and Tuberous Rooted Flowers, cultivated and for sale at the Cleveland Nursery, 1845*.


158. Ibid., 369.


165. Norman Hill, *History of Knox County, Ohio, Its Past and Present* (Mt. Vernon: A. A. Graham & Co., 1881), 770. The current Park Seed Company has no information as to the Ohio years for this business. In fact during part of the time Park advertised the Mt. Vernon store, according to their records, he was attending Michigan State University for a delayed degree in horticulture.

CHAPTER 5

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS IN COMMERCE

In the 357 nursery and seed catalogues surveyed for the nineteenth-century northeastern United States, almost 2700 taxa of hardy herbaceous plants were recorded. [See Appendix C, Master List of Hardy Herbaceous Plants offered by Nineteenth-Century Northeastern United States Nurseries.] Many of these plants were available throughout the nineteenth century, while others were new introductions, products of plant explorations and breeding advances. In Chapters 5 and 6, the plants offered most frequently in the catalogues will be identified for Ohio and other places in the northeastern United States for the entire nineteenth century and also for specific decades.

The index formula devised by Harvey (1989) was used to rank these plants according to the frequency of inclusion in the catalogues. This formula is explained below:

\[
\text{Index} = \frac{(\text{Number of Years}) \times (\text{Number of Sources})}{(\text{Total of all Sources})}
\]

Example:

\[Dianthus barbatus\]

\[
\frac{(\text{Number of Years}) 90 \times (\text{Number of Sources}) 217}{(\text{Total of all Sources}) 357} = 54.71
\]

(Number of Years) refers to the number of years equivalent to the earliest date of evidence for a particular plant subtracted from the year at the end of the period being
studied. *Dianthus barbatus* was first listed in 1810. 1810 was subtracted from 1900, the end of the period to equal 90.

*(Number of Sources)* refers to the number of firms that carried the particular plant during the stated period of time based on the trade catalogues. 217 catalogues listed *Dianthus barbatus*.

*(Total of all Sources)* indicates the total number of possible sources for the period, based on the number of extant catalogues that were available for study. 357 catalogues were used in this study. This formula allows us to give some weight to the initial date of first availability.

Applying the definition of “flowering the second year” did not always provide an easy solution to the inclusion of specific plants. One such case involved *Dendranthema* (Chrysanthemum). In the nineteenth century *Chrysanthemum indicum* and *Chrysanthemum morifolium* were manipulated and hybridized for a wide variety of flower forms and colors. L. H. Bailey pointed out in his *Cyclopedia*, that M’Mahon in 1806 barely mentioned the chrysanthemum, while in 1891 there were 121 varieties in American commerce. Most of these were not considered to be winter hardy. The listing for *Dendranthema* does not represent all the various sorts that were available for fall color in the nineteenth century but rather only certain hardy varieties.

Spring- and autumn-flowering bulbs are not included in the lists. They present a special case because the nursery catalogues that were available do not begin to adequately represent what probably was the importance of bulbs in the garden. As Fitzpatrick (1995) pointed out, in the catalogues, bulbs frequently were referred to in a general way, since they were imported and, until a specific shipment had arrived, the proprietor of the nursery did not know exactly what varieties he would be offering. The listing in the catalogue would simply state, “over thirty varieties of tulip,” or “twenty-five *Narcissus*.” Many of the larger nurseries issued special bulb catalogues or autumn editions of their general
catalogues. When *Tulipa* was indicated, the species was *Tulipa gesneriana* or *T.
*suaveolens*. Likewise *Crocus* was usually *Crocus vernus* or a Dutch hybrid. There were
many species and varieties of *Narcissus* available in the nineteenth century. The history of
hardy bulbs in nineteenth-century gardens would be a sufficient research area by itself.

Herbs also are under-represented on these lists. Most often in the nineteenth-
century catalogues, herbs were listed in, or adjacent to, the vegetable section. They were
used for practical applications. Apparently some were noticed for aesthetic value and found
their way onto these lists of hardy herbaceous plants with the implicit function of
ornamentation. *Thymus*, for instance was used as a bedding plant as well as an ingredient
in a medicinal tea. The fact that *Lavandula angustifolia* ranked thirty-ninth in the Ohio list
probably understates its true availability since that ranking is indicative only of the times it
was included in the general ornamental plant section. The same would be true for
*Artemisia, Thymus, Melissa, Mentha, and Hyssopus*.

Some nurseries generalized within particular genera. For example, instead of
listing the different species of violets, they would say, “Violets, twelve different kinds.”
Therefore a number of plants were consolidated into genera headings. The most important
genera in the nineteenth-century nursery trade catalogues were (in order of priority): *Phlox, Aquilegia, Campanula, Dianthus, Alcea, Viola, Delphinium, Lychnis, Digitalis, Paeonia, Lilium, Convallaria, Lobelia, Oenothera, Lathyrus, Iris, Antirrhinum, Tanacetum, Penstemon, Papaver, Bellis, Yucca, Hesperis, Primula, Dictamnus, Hemerocallis, Aconitum, Anemone, Hosta, and Baptisia*. These will be discussed in the next chapter.

Many of the surveyed nurseries which sold hardy herbaceous plants were primarily
mail order firms, at least in the second half of the nineteenth century, and thus, their
patronage transcended the boundaries of state lines. The following compilations show what
plants were being produced or dispatched in a particular state during particular decades of
the nineteenth century.

202
Hardy Herbaceous Plants Offered by Ohio Nurseries

The following discussion focuses on those hardy herbaceous plants which were available specifically from Ohio nurseries. Of the almost 2700 taxa commercially available in the nineteenth-century northeastern United States, Ohio firms offered over 632 different plants. Some businesses served as agents for eastern seedhouses. Nurseries that dealt primarily in trees either purchased their plants from the East or Europe or cultivated them themselves, or a combination of the two. Greenhouse concerns such as those that dominated in the Miami Valley in the last quarter of the century propagated and cultivated the plants themselves. As noted earlier, flower seeds typically were imported from Europe: France, England, and Belgium.

In “Hints for the Flower Garden” (1858), the editor of The Ohio Farmer wrote, “In selecting perennial herbaceous plants be guided by good taste; better obtain a few choice things than a host of roots with queer names and doubtful reputations. Phloxes, Lilies, Bellflowers, and Peonies are all good. Add others according to taste.” To a modern eye, the over 600 hardy herbaceous plants that were available locally to Ohio gardeners were not afflicted with queer names, and hopefully, their reputations were intact!
The 100 top-ranking plants, based on availability, during the nineteenth century in Ohio were (in priority order by Harvey index):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Alcea rosea</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Dianthus barbatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Phlox paniculata</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Campanula medium</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dianthus caryophyllus</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Digitalis purpurea</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Antirrhinum majus</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Yucca filamentosa</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Convallaria majalis</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Tanacetum parthenium</td>
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<td>Lathyrus latifolius</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Lychnis chalcedonica</td>
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<td>Dicentra spectabilis</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Dianthus chinensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Achillea ptarmica</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Bellis perennis</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Viola tricolor</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Paeonia lactiflora</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Lilium lancifolium</td>
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<td>Dianthus plumarius</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Lychnis coronaria</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Astilbe japonica</td>
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<td>Hosta plantaginea</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Coreopsis lanceolata</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Papaver orientale</td>
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<td>Aquilegia vulgaris</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Campanula carpatica</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Helianthus decapetalus 'Flore Pleno'</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Viola odorata</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>Lilium auratum</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Viola grandiflora</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Erysimum cheiri</td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Campanula lilio-asphodelus</td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Anemone hupehensis var. japonica</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Aquilegia caerulea</td>
<td>9.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)

Figure 5.1: Top 100 rankings of the most available hardy herbaceous plants from Ohio nurserymen, 1835-1899.
Figure 5.1 (continued)

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<th></th>
<th>Species</th>
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<td><em>Lilium candidum</em></td>
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<td><em>Dendranthema xgrandiflorum</em></td>
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<td><em>Hosta lancifolia</em></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td><em>Dictamnus albus</em></td>
<td>7.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td><em>Lobelia cardinalis</em></td>
<td>7.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td><em>Iris germanica</em></td>
<td>7.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td><em>Lilium speciosum var. rubrum</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td><em>Lavandula angustifolia</em></td>
<td>7.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td><em>Papaver nudicaule</em></td>
<td>7.22</td>
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<td><em>Paeonia suffruticosa</em></td>
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<tr>
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<td><em>Aquilegia canadensis</em></td>
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<td>41</td>
<td><em>Filipendula vulgaris</em></td>
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<td><em>Lilium speciosum var. album</em></td>
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<td><em>Asclepias tuberosa</em></td>
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<td><em>Hesperis matronalis</em></td>
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<td>44</td>
<td><em>Iberis sempervirens</em></td>
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<td>45</td>
<td><em>Gaillardia aristata</em></td>
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<td>46</td>
<td><em>Paonia 'Humei'</em></td>
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<td><em>Delphinium elatum</em></td>
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<td>47</td>
<td><em>Hedysarum coronarium</em></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td><em>Polémonium caeruleum</em></td>
<td>5.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td><em>Tanacetum parthenium 'Aureum'</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td><em>Filipendula ulmaria</em></td>
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<tr>
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<td><em>Platycodon grandiflorus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td><em>Paonia officinalis</em></td>
<td>4.80</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td><em>Cortaderia selloana 'Elegans'</em></td>
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<td><em>Delphinium formosum</em></td>
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<td><em>Myosotis palustris</em></td>
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<td><em>Oenothera glaziovana</em></td>
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<td><em>Armeria maritima</em></td>
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<td><em>Hosta ventricosa</em></td>
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<td><em>Hylotelephium sieboldii</em></td>
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<td><em>Kniphofia uvaria</em></td>
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<td><em>Paonia suffruticosa 'Banksii'</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td><em>Baptisia australis</em></td>
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(continued)
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<td>Hibiscus moscheutos</td>
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<td><em>Rudbeckia laciniata</em> ‘Golden Glow’</td>
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<td>Lilium longiflorum</td>
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<td>Myosotis alpestris</td>
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<td>Dianthus superbus</td>
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<td>Echinacea purpurea</td>
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<td><em>Dianthus</em> ‘Pumila’</td>
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<td><em>Penstemon</em> ‘Euclidean’</td>
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The above list represents the wide diversity of plants which were offered by Ohio nurserymen and seedsmen in ninety catalogues during the nineteenth century. The old-fashioned favorites like *Alcea rosea* (hollyhock) and *Lychnis chalcedonica* (Maltese cross) were popular throughout the century. Nineteenth-century newcomers like *Dicentra spectabilis* (bleeding-heart), *Anemone hupehensis var. japonica* (Japanese anemone), and the various *Lilium* species appear in priority rankings, indicating that the Ohio suppliers were able to offer the newest varieties as well as the traditional.

Ohio nurseries offered both exotics and native plants. Native plants, however, were frequently dug from the woods and fields and transplanted into the gardens, so in many cases the gardener could bypass a commercial supplier for these plants.

The above table can be broken down into lists of availability for individual decades of the nineteenth century. By looking at each decade from 1830-1890, we can determine the approximate year when a particular species became available in Ohio and how long it endured in commerce.
The following table is a synopsis of those plants offered by one Cincinnati seed store in the 1830s:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Aquilegia canadensis</td>
<td>Aquilegia vulgaris</td>
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<tr>
<td>Artemisia dracunculus</td>
<td>Asclepias incarnata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asclepias tuberosa</td>
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<td>Carduus eriophorus</td>
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<td>Delphinium elatum</td>
<td>Delphinium grandiflorum</td>
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<td>Dianthus barbatus</td>
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<td>Dianthus caryophyllus</td>
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<td>Verbascum nigrum</td>
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Figure 5.2: Hardy Herbaceous Plants: 1830-1839, one Ohio catalogue, 71 plants.
Figure 5.2 represents one catalogue from the 1830s in Ohio. S. P. Parkhurst was a Cincinnati firm. Parkhurst supplied seeds for ornamentals from Joseph Breck of Boston. A comparison of an 1838 Breck seed list with this 1835 Parkhurst list shows that about 70% of the plants were the same. The Parkhurst catalogue featured a variety of native plants like *Monarda didyma* and *Asclepias tuberosa* with the “standard” exotics or foreign plants like *Alcea rosea* (hollyhock) and *Delphinium grandiflorum*. Seeds were an inexpensive means to provide flowering plants to the garden.
Six 1840s catalogues featured 161 hardy herbaceous plants. The top ranking plants are listed in Figure 5.3. The symbol (†) = first appearance in an Ohio catalogue.

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<td>6</td>
<td><em>Lilium candidum</em> †</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><em>Phlox paniculata</em></td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><em>Veronica gentianoides</em> †</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><em>Veronica spicata</em> †</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><em>Yucca filamentosa</em> †</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><em>Aquilegia caerulea</em> †</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><em>Bellis perennis</em> †</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)

Figure 5.3: Perennials and Biennials in Ohio Nursery and Seed Catalogues, 1840-1849.
By the 1840s in Ohio slightly more sophistication was represented in the available plants. Six plant lists representing five firms, Spring Garden in Cincinnati, Burr Seed Store in Columbus, and Custead, Elliott, and McIntosh in Cleveland were consulted. The most available genus represented in the lists, but missing from the above table because the particular species or variety was not confirmable, was Iris. Five of the six catalogues offered some selections of Iris, presumably I. germanica or a hybrid. Species of Hosta, called Funkia during that era, became available in several different varieties; variegated forms were to follow later. Hosta plantaginea had been available on the East Coast at least
since 1828, however, *Hosta lancifolia* appeared in an Ohio nursery list very early, indicating perhaps a direct correspondence with Great Britain, where the plant explorers of the Orient first introduced this plant. Double-flowered selections ('Flore Pleno') of *Helianthus* and *Ranunculus* stand out. *Tanacetum parthenium* (feverfew) was available mainly in the double-flowered form also.
For the period 1850-1859, four catalogues listing a total of 170 hardy herbaceous plants were consulted. The top-ranking plants on this list comprise Figure 5.4. The symbol (†) indicates the first appearance on an Ohio catalogue list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Phlox paniculata</em></td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yucca filamentosa</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><em>Achillea ptarmica</em></td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>*Anemone coronaria†</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>*Bellis perennis</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>*Campanula medium</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>*Dianthus barbatus</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>*Dianthus caryophyllus</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>*Dicentra formosa</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Digitalis purpurea</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Filipendula ulmaria</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hosta plantagine</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>*Dianthus barbatus † † 'Charming Sue', 'Flora', 'Highland Lass', 'Jessica', 'Paroquet'</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hosta lancifolia</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hosta ventricosa</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>*Hosta plantagine</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hyacinthus orientalis</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>*Hylotelephium sieboldii</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>*Lilium lancifolium</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>*Paeonia 'Candida'</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)

Figure 5.4: Perennials and Biennials in Ohio Seed and Nursery Catalogues, 1850-1859.

215
Ohio nurseries were quick to jump on the *Phlox* bandwagon, although their selections did not rival those available from the New York nurseries who produced one hundred-seventy different cultivars in the 1850s. Most of the named cultivars were selections of *Phlox paniculata* with possibly some *Phlox maculata* mixed in. Each of the four 1850s catalogues, representing three firms in Cleveland and Cincinnati, offered *Phlox paniculata* with a total of thirty different named cultivars. There were also several selections of *Dianthus*.

Although *Paeonia 'Humei'* had appeared on earlier lists, other selections of peony appear in lists consulted for Ohio for this time. *Paeonia tenuifolia* (fern leaf peony) was available from Lake Erie Nursery in Cleveland. Tradition tells us that settlers carried this plant west throughout the first half of the nineteenth century.

The top four rankings of plants are representative of the plants that were offered by at least two of the four nurseries, with the exception of those which are starred. The starred species and cultivars were offered by only one business in the 1850s but early enough in the decade so as to rank at a higher index number than other plants.
For the decade 1860-1869, 10 extant Ohio catalogues advertised a total of 166 hardy herbaceous plants. The top-ranking plants for this decade comprise Figure 5.5:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dicentra spectabilis</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dendranthema x grandiflorum</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Phlox paniculata</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dianthus barbatus</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Digitalis purpurea</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Paeonia lactiflora</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Alcea rosea</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Melissa officinalis †</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Yucca filamentosa</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hosta lancifolia</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Antirrhinum majus</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Campanula medium</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Filipendula ulmaria</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hylotelephium sieboldii</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lilium lancifolium</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lychnis chalcedonica</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Paeonia suffruticosa</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sedum sarmentosum var. carneum †</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Viola grandiflora</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Convallaria majalis</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dianthus caryophyllus</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Hylotelephium sieboldii Variegatum †</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Lychnis viscaria †</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Penstemon † ‘Decaissine’, ‘Euclide’, ‘Tom Pouce’</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Penstemon † ‘Mons Mehl’, Mons. Pautte’, Ruber Magnificent’</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Viola tricolor</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Paeonia suffruticosa ‘Banksii’</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lychnis coronata var. sieboldii †</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lysimachia nummularia †</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Myosotis dissitiflora †</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Phlox †cultivars</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Thymus serpyllum var. variegatus †</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Valeriana officinalis</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5.5: Perennials and Biennials in Ohio Nursery and Seed Catalogues, 1860-1869.

217
Bleeding heart (*Dicentra spectabilis*) stands out on the Ohio 1860s list. Robert Fortune introduced bleeding heart from Japan. It flowered for the first time in England in 1847, was included on Lake Erie Nursery’s list just eight years later in 1855, and was available in nine out of these ten catalogues representing Ohio for the decade of the 1860s.

Other than with *Dicentra*, there was not much consensus between catalogues in this decade. *Dendranthema xgrandiflorum* was available in only four of the ten catalogues and *Antirrhinum majus* (snapdragon) in one. The *Penstemon* selections were offered by Cook’s of Cincinnati in 1867, 1868, and 1869.
Thirteen catalogues represent the 1870s. One hundred-twenty-five hardy herbaceous plants were listed in these catalogues and are summarized in Figure 5.6:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dianthus barbatus</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Alcea rosea</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Campanula medium</td>
<td>4.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Viola tricolor</td>
<td>4.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Digitalis purpurea</td>
<td>3.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lathyrus latifolius</td>
<td>3.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Anemone hupehensis var. japonica</td>
<td>3.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dianthus caryophyllus</td>
<td>3.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Yucca filamentosa</td>
<td>3.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Phlox paniculata</td>
<td>3.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Thymus serpyllum var. variegatus</td>
<td>2.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Viola odorata</td>
<td>2.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Tanacetum parthenium</td>
<td>2.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Astilbe japonica</td>
<td>2.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Dicentra spectabilis</td>
<td>2.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Erysimum cheiri</td>
<td>2.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Lamium maculatum 'Album' †</td>
<td>2.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sedum sarmentosum var. carneum</td>
<td>2.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Paeonia lactiflora</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Cortaderia selloana 'Elegans'</td>
<td>1.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Lilium auratum</td>
<td>1.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Iberis sempervires</td>
<td>1.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Lychnis chalcedonica</td>
<td>1.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Kniphofia uvaria</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Tanacetum parthenium 'Aureum'</td>
<td>1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Phlox 'Catherine Saxe' †</td>
<td>1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Phlox 'Charles Rouillard'</td>
<td>1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Phlox 'Domage' †</td>
<td>1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Phlox 'John Bailie'</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Phlox 'Madame Lacerf' †</td>
<td>1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Phlox 'Madame Levrat' †</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Phlox 'Souvenir de Soultzmat' †</td>
<td>1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Tanacetum parthenium 'Aureum' †</td>
<td>1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Antirrhinum majus</td>
<td>1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Dianthus 'Brunett'</td>
<td>1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Dianthus 'Defiance' †</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Dianthus 'Mont Blanc' †</td>
<td>1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Dianthus 'Most Welcome' †</td>
<td>1.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)

Figure 5.6: Perennials and Biennials in Ohio Seed and Nursery Catalogues, 1870-1879.

219
The 13 catalogues represented nine firms from the 1870s. At least half of them offered the plants ranked above and including *Phlox paniculata*. This entire list represents those plants offered in at least two of the ten catalogues. Conspicuous in the group is the number of cultivars available for various species: *Dianthus*-eight, *Phlox*-seven, and *Viola-*two, indicative of the frenzy of selection and hybridization occurring during this time for the improvement of particular perennial flowers.
For the 1880s, there are 18 catalogues listing 186 hardy herbaceous plants. These plants are summarized in Figure 5.7:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Campanula medium</em></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Dianthus barbatus</em></td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><em>Alcea rosea</em></td>
<td>6.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><em>Dianthus caryophyllus</em></td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><em>Dianthus chinensis</em></td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><em>Phlox paniculata</em></td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><em>Viola grandiflora</em></td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><em>Antirrhinum majus</em></td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><em>Digitalis purpurea</em></td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><em>Bellis perennis</em></td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><em>Campanula carpatica</em></td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><em>Oenothera glazioviana</em></td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><em>Tanacetum parthenium</em></td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><em>Lavandula angustifolia</em></td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><em>Cortaderia selloana 'Elegans'</em></td>
<td>3.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><em>Convallaria majalis</em></td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><em>Ruta graveolens</em></td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><em>Viola tricolor</em></td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><em>Tanacetum coccineum</em> †</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><em>Hyssopus officinalis</em> †</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><em>Lilium speciosum var. rubrum</em></td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><em>Tanacetum parthenium 'Aureum'</em></td>
<td>2.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><em>Lychnis chalcedonica</em></td>
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</tr>
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<td>14</td>
<td><em>Saccharum ravennae</em></td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><em>Lathyrus latifolius</em></td>
<td>1.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><em>Dianthus plumarius</em></td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><em>Viola odorata</em></td>
<td>1.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>*Dianthus 'Alba Fimbriata' †</td>
<td>1.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><em>Erysimum cheiri</em></td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><em>Lilium longiflorum</em></td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><em>Linum flavum</em></td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><em>Myosotis palustris</em></td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><em>Salvia officinalis</em></td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><em>Stipa pennata</em></td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td><em>Delphinium formosum</em></td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td><em>Dicentra spectabilis</em></td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td><em>Iberis sempervirens</em></td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td><em>Lilium lancifolium</em></td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td><em>Lilium maculatum</em></td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td><em>Yucca filamentosa</em></td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td><em>Lilium auratum</em></td>
<td>1.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5.7: Perennials and Biennials in Ohio Nursery and Seed Catalogues, 1880-1889.
Nine firms are represented by 18 catalogues in this list. At least half of the catalogues included *Digitalis purpurea* and those hardy herbaceous plants ranked above it. Three different ornamental grasses were prominent in the 1880s including *Cortaderia* (pampas grass), which was hardy only in southern Ohio, in seven catalogues, *Saccharum* (*Erianthus*) in four, and *Stipa* in three. The first nine plants listed were old-fashioned favorites, perhaps indicative of the trend in the last quarter of the nineteenth century of recreating grandmothers' gardens.
Two hundred ninety-nine hardy herbaceous plants for the years 1890-1899, were recorded in 38 Ohio catalogues. The most available plants are ranked in Figure 5.8:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Alcea rosea</em></td>
<td>7.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><em>Lilium auratum</em></td>
<td>5.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><em>Phlox paniculata</em></td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><em>Convallaria majalis</em></td>
<td>4.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><em>Dianthus barbatus</em></td>
<td>4.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><em>Dicentra spectabilis</em></td>
<td>4.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><em>Dianthus Caryophyllus</em></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><em>Lilium lancifolium</em></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><em>Achillea ptarmica</em></td>
<td>3.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><em>Yucca filamentosa</em></td>
<td>3.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><em>Antirrhinum majus</em></td>
<td>3.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><em>Campanula medium</em></td>
<td>3.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><em>Coreopsis lanceolata</em></td>
<td>3.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><em>Lathyrus latifolius</em></td>
<td>3.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><em>Lilium speciosum var. album</em></td>
<td>3.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><em>Lilium speciosum var. rubrum</em></td>
<td>3.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><em>Lychnis chalcedonica</em></td>
<td>3.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><em>Aquilegia chrysantha</em></td>
<td>2.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><em>Helianthus decapetalus</em> ‘Flore Pleno’</td>
<td>2.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><em>Hosta plantaginea</em></td>
<td>2.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><em>Bellis perennis</em></td>
<td>2.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><em>Papaver orientale</em></td>
<td>2.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><em>Iris laevigata</em></td>
<td>2.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><em>Aquilegia caerulea</em></td>
<td>2.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><em>Astilbe japonica</em></td>
<td>2.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><em>Papaver nudicaule</em></td>
<td>2.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><em>Lilium maculatum</em> ‘Wallacei’ †</td>
<td>2.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><em>Nymphaea odorata</em></td>
<td>2.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><em>Tanacetum parthenium</em> ‘Aureum’</td>
<td>2.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><em>Viola grandiflora</em></td>
<td>2.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><em>Anemone hupehensis var. japonica</em></td>
<td>2.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><em>Hemerocallis lilio-asphodelus</em></td>
<td>2.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><em>Lilium candidum</em></td>
<td>2.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><em>Lilium longiflorum</em> var. eximium</td>
<td>2.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><em>Lilium pumilum</em></td>
<td>2.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><em>Paeonia lactiflora</em></td>
<td>2.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><em>Viola odorata</em> ‘The Czar’</td>
<td>2.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><em>Iris germanica</em></td>
<td>2.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)

Figure 5.8: Biennials and Perennials in Ohio catalogues, 1890-1899.
More Ohio catalogues survive from the 1890s than any other decade. Thirty-eight catalogues represent 16 firms in the preceding table. Many *Lilium* species are prominent in this availability list. *Nymphaea odorata* (waterlily) was widely available, indicative of a trend for diversification in garden styles and the growing popularity of water gardens. As was obvious in the preceding lists of plants, the old-fashioned favorites like *Phlox paniculata*, *Alcea rosea* (hollyhock), *Dianthus barbatus* (sweet William) and *Convallaria majalis* (lily-of-the-valley) maintained their status among the most available hardy herbaceous plants.
Availability of Plants in Ohio Compared with Other Places

A number of flowering plants appeared only in the extant nineteenth-century catalogues of Ohio nurseries. The *Dianthus* selections are particularly important because they include several cultivars, i.e. ‘Marie Pare’, Essex Witch’, and ‘Her Majesty’ which are still available in 1998. These and also the *Paeonia* cultivars were European introductions, thus implying the existence of an Ohio-Europe “pipeline.” Other plants which appear only in the Ohio catalogues surveyed for this report:

*Asperula orientalis*, *Asperula hexaphylla*

*Azyneuma campanuloides*


*Filipendula purpurea*


*Iris humilis*

*Leucanthemum maximum*

*Lilium bulbiferum var. aurantiacum*

*Nymphaea devoniensis*


Phlox glaberrima

Polygonum amplexicaule

Setaria plicatilis

Today’s popular Anemone xhybrida ‘Whirlwind’ was available at only one additional northeastern United States nursery, in New England.
A Comparison of Plant Availability
Ohio, New York, Massachusetts

The following lists compare the available plants in Ohio catalogues with Massachusetts and New York for the 1840s, 1860s, and 1890s to gain some insight into gardening demands for specific areas. The plants are ranked by the Harvey index. It is important to remember that comparisons between indices can only be made within an individual list. The index numbers are used for ranking purposes only. Following the state name is a number in parenthesis that indicates the number of catalogues available for this study, followed by the number of hardy herbaceous plants listed in those catalogues.
Figure 5.9 compares a sample of top-ranked plants available in Ohio with hardy herbaceous plants in the New York catalogues for the 1840s:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ohio 1840s</th>
<th>New York 1840s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ohio (6) 161</td>
<td>New York (10) 557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Paeonia lactiflora</em></td>
<td><em>Lychnis chalcedonica</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Paeonia 'Humei'</em></td>
<td><em>Hesperis matronalis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Alcea rosea</em></td>
<td><em>Papaver orientale</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aquilegia canadensis</em></td>
<td><em>Polemonium caeruleum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aquilegia vulgaris</em></td>
<td><em>Lychnis coronaria</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dictamnus albus</em></td>
<td><em>Baptisia australis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Filipendula ulmaria</em></td>
<td><em>Delphinium elatum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lychnis chalcedonica</em></td>
<td><em>Dianthus barbatus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lychnis coronaria</em></td>
<td><em>Dictamnus albus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Viola tricolor</em></td>
<td><em>Filipendula ulmaria</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Antirrhinum majus</em></td>
<td><em>Lathyrus latifolius</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Campanula medium</em></td>
<td><em>Lobelia cardinalis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Campanula pyramidalis</em></td>
<td><em>Lupinus perennis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Convallaria majalis</em></td>
<td><em>Tanacetum parthenium 'Plena'</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Delphinium elatum</em></td>
<td><em>Viola odorata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dianthus barbatus</em></td>
<td><em>Antirrhinum majus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dianthus chinensis</em></td>
<td><em>Aconitum napellus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Echinacea purpurea</em></td>
<td><em>Asclepias tuberosa</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hemerocallis lilio-asphodelus</em></td>
<td><em>Centranthus ruber</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hosta lancifolia</em></td>
<td><em>Delphinium grandiflorum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hosta plantaginea</em></td>
<td><em>Dianthus superbus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hosta ventricosa</em></td>
<td><em>Echinacea purpurea</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Papaver orientale</em></td>
<td><em>Filipendula rubra</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Platyodon grandiflorus</em></td>
<td><em>Filipendula vulgaris</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Polemonium caeruleum</em></td>
<td><em>Gentiana saponaria</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sedum aizoon</em></td>
<td><em>Hemerocallis fulva</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dendranthema xgrandiflorus</em></td>
<td><em>Hemerocallis lilio-asphodelus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Clematis recta</em></td>
<td><em>Hibiscus moscheutos ssp. palustris</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Delphinium grandiflorum</em></td>
<td><em>Hosta ventricosa</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Digitalis purpurea</em></td>
<td><em>Monarda didyma</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Filipendula vulgaris</em></td>
<td><em>Penstemon digitalis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lilium candidum</em></td>
<td><em>Phlox maculata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phlox paniculata</em></td>
<td><em>Phlox paniculata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Veronica gentianoides</em></td>
<td><em>Trollius europaeus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Veronica spicata</em></td>
<td><em>Yucca filamentosa</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Yucca filamentosa</em></td>
<td><em>Lychnis floas-cuculi</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5.9: Hardy herbaceous plants in Ohio and New York catalogues, 1840-1849.
It was in the 1840s that the New York plant industry came into full production. A wide diversity of flowering plants were available from the nurseries, 557 taxa in all, almost four times the number in Ohio. The fact that many of the New York firms did offer mail order meant that those Ohio gardeners, who could afford it, could widen the palette of the plants that were commercially available to them.

Although differences are evident in the preceding list, they do not appear to be significant. The top five taxa on the Ohio side do not appear in the top New York rankings. Since the New York nurseries offered many more plants, however, those plants are still in a relatively high position of availability, but did not make this list. Four of six Ohio catalogues offered *Paeonia lactiflora*, while three of ten New York catalogues had this plant in the 1840s. Five of six catalogues offered *Alcea rosea* (hollyhock), and four of ten New York catalogues had it. In terms of availability, all of the top-ranked plants offered in Ohio were also available in New York. The converse, unfortunately, was not true.
Figure 5.10 compares Ohio nursery offerings of the 1840s with Massachusetts catalogue listings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ohio 1840s</th>
<th>Massachusetts 1840s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ohio (6) 163</strong></td>
<td><strong>Massachusetts (8) 498</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paeonia lactiflora</td>
<td>4.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paeonia 'Humei'</td>
<td>4.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcea rosea</td>
<td>4.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquilegia canadensis</td>
<td>3.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquilegia vulgaris</td>
<td>3.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dictamnus albus</td>
<td>3.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipendula ulmaria</td>
<td>3.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lychnis chalcedonica</td>
<td>3.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lychnis coronaria</td>
<td>3.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viola tricolor</td>
<td>3.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antirrhinum majus</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula medium</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula pyramidalis</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convallaria majalis</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delphinium elatum</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus barbatus</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus chinensis</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinacea purpurea</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemerocallis lilio-asphodelus</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosta lancifolia</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosta plantaginea</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosta ventricosa</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papaver orientale</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platycodon grandiflorus</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polemonium caeruleum</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedum aizoon</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dendranthema xgrandiflorum</td>
<td>2.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clematis recta</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delphinium grandiflorum</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digitalis purpurea</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipendula vulgaris</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilium candidum</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox paniculata</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veronica gentianoides</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veronica spicata</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yucca filamentosa</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.10: Hardy herbaceous plants in Ohio and Massachusetts catalogues, 1840-1849.
The nursery industry was well developed in Massachusetts by the 1840s, with about three times the plants that were available in the state of Ohio. *Aquilegia vulgaris* and *Alcea rosea* were favored on both lists. *Paeonia* was never one of the strongest components of the Massachusetts nursery availability lists. About one-third of the total Massachusetts catalogues for the nineteenth century included a selection of *Paeonia*, while over one-half of the New York and Ohio catalogues listed *Paeonia* species and cultivars. *Digitalis lutea* was not available in any Ohio catalogue of the 1840s, nor was *Senna marilandica* and *Rudbeckia laciniata*. 
The following Figure 5.11 compares the availability of certain top-ranked plants from Ohio nursery catalogues with New York catalogues of the 1860s:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ohio 1860s</th>
<th>New York 1860s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ohio (10) 166 index</td>
<td>New York (8) 887 index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dicentra spectabilis</em></td>
<td><em>Aconitum napellus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dendranthema xgrandiflorum</em></td>
<td><em>Aconitum septentrionale</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phlox paniculata</em></td>
<td><em>Dodecatheon meadia</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dianthus barbatus</em></td>
<td><em>Campanula carpatica</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Digitalis purpurea</em></td>
<td><em>Digitalis ferruginea</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Paeonia lactiflora</em></td>
<td><em>Papaver bracteatum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Alcea rosea</em></td>
<td><em>Papaver orientale</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Melissa officinalis</em></td>
<td><em>Dicentra spectabilis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Yucca filamentosa</em></td>
<td><em>Lathyrus latifolius</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hosta lancifolia</em></td>
<td><em>Alcea rosea</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Antirrhinum majus</em></td>
<td><em>Dianthus barbatus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Campanula medium</em></td>
<td><em>Linum perenne</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Filipendula ulmaria</em></td>
<td><em>Platycodon grandiflorus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hylotelephium sieboldii</em></td>
<td><em>Digitalis purpurea</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lilium lancifolium</em></td>
<td><em>Hesperis matronalis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lychnis chalcedonica</em></td>
<td><em>Delphinium elatum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Paeonia suffruticosa</em></td>
<td><em>Lilium speciosum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sedum sarmentosum var. carneum</em></td>
<td><em>Lychnis chalcedonica</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Viola grandiflora</em></td>
<td><em>Aurinia saxatilis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Convallaria majalis</em></td>
<td><em>Campanula pyramidalis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dianthus caryophyllus</em></td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hylotelephium sieboldii 'Variegatum'</em></td>
<td><em>Catapanche caerulea</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lychnis viscaria</em></td>
<td><em>Delphinium formosum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Penstemon 'Decaissine'</em></td>
<td><em>Delphinium grandiflorum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Penstemon 'Euclide'</em></td>
<td><em>Dendranthema xgrandiflorum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Penstemon 'Mons Meh!</em></td>
<td><em>Dictamnus albus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Penstemon 'Mons. Pautte'</em></td>
<td><em>Lychnis xhaageana</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Penstemon 'Ruber Magnificent'</em></td>
<td><em>Myosotis palustris</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Penstemon 'Tom Pouce'</em></td>
<td><em>Penstemon barbatus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Viola tricolor</em></td>
<td><em>Viola tricolor</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5.11: Hardy Herbaceous Plants in Ohio and New York Catalogues, 1860-1869.
These two lists display many differences in the types of plants being produced at the respective nurseries. For example, *Aconitum napellus* (monkshood) appeared in Ohio catalogues of the 1840s and 1850s, but not again in the nineteenth century. *Aconitum septentrionale*, a native species, was never available in the extant Ohio catalogues. These two species, however, were at the top of the New York nursery availability lists. Similarly, *Dodecatheon meadia* (shooting star), a plant native to Ohio and the northeast, only appeared one time in the extant Ohio catalogues, but held a favored number three position in the 1860s New York compilation. Ironically, *Dodecatheon meadia* also bore the common name of "Ohio pride" in writings in the Ohio agricultural press, notably in observations by Nicholas Longworth.5

Two named varieties of *Penstemon* were unique to Ohio during this time, 'Mons Mehl' and 'Mons. Pautte'. The variegated *Hylotelephium* was also exclusive to the Ohio catalogues in this study. Conversely, *Linum perenne* was not offered in any Ohio catalogue for the 1860s, although it was in six of ten catalogues for New York.
Figure 5.12 compares the top-ranking Ohio hardy herbaceous plants with those of Massachusetts catalogues for the 1860s:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ohio 1860s</th>
<th>Massachusetts 1860s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dicentra spectabilis</td>
<td>Dianthus barbatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dendranthema xgrandiflorum</td>
<td>Campanula medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox paniculata</td>
<td>Campanula pyramidalis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus barbatus</td>
<td>Lychnis chalcedonica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digitalis purpurea</td>
<td>Platycodon grandiflorus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paeonia lactiflora</td>
<td>Aquilegia formosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcea rosea</td>
<td>Bellis perennis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melissa officinalis</td>
<td>Campanula carpatica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yucca filamentosa</td>
<td>Delphinium formosum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosta lancifolia</td>
<td>Lychnis xhaageana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antirrhinum majus</td>
<td>Alcea rosea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula medium</td>
<td>Antirrhinum majus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipendula ulmaria</td>
<td>Aquilegia skinneri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hylotelephium sieboldii</td>
<td>Dianthus caryophyllus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilium lancifolium</td>
<td>Aquilegia vulgaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lychnis chalcedonica</td>
<td>Asclepias tuberosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paeonia suffruticosa</td>
<td>Catananche canaulea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedum sarmientosum var.</td>
<td>Delphinium grandiflorum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viola grandiflora</td>
<td>Digitalis purpurea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convallaria majalis</td>
<td>Dodecatheon meadia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus caryophyllus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hylotelephium sieboldii</td>
<td>Geum chiloense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Variegatum'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lychnis viscaria</td>
<td>Lobelia cardinalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penstemon 'Decaissine'</td>
<td>Stipa pennata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penstemon 'Euclide'</td>
<td>Viola tricolor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penstemon 'Mons Mehl'</td>
<td>Aquilegia glandulosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penstemon 'Mons. Pauwe'</td>
<td>Aconitum napellus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Penstemon 'Ruber Magnificent'</td>
<td>Aquilegia caryophylloides</td>
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<tr>
<td>Penstemon 'Tom Pouce'</td>
<td>Cortaderia selloana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viola tricolor</td>
<td>Delphinium elatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paeonia suffruticosa 'Banksii'</td>
<td>Digitalis purpurea 'Gloxinoids'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</td>
<td>Iberis sempervirens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus cultivars listed below**</td>
<td>Lathyrus latifolius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lysimachia nummularia</td>
<td>Lupinus polyphyllus</td>
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</table>

(continued)
**Figure 5.12 (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Myosotis dissitiflora</th>
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<th>Lythrum salicaria</th>
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<tr>
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<td>0.60</td>
<td>Oenothera acaulis</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thymus serpyllum ‘Variegatus’</td>
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<td>Penstemon barbatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valeriana officinalis</td>
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<td>Pulsatilla vulgaris</td>
<td>5.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Saccharum ravennae</td>
<td>5.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dianthus** cultivars:

These **Dianthus** (pink) cultivars were offered in 1867 and 1868 by Cook’s of Cincinnati who described them as
dwarfer than the Carnation, growing only one foot in height, the colors being the various shades of maroon, carmine, and rose, beautifully laced with white, flowers perfectly double, clove-scented; entirely hardy.

***Phlox** cultivars:

**Dicentra spectabilis** was offered by only two of the twelve Massachusetts catalogues compared with nine of ten for Ohio. Cook of Cincinnati (1869) called it "decidedly our handsomest hardy herbaceous plant."

At least half of the Massachusetts catalogues included the plants listed on the table; for Ohio, it was at least two of the ten catalogues in this research. Massachusetts had over twice as many taxa represented in its catalogues as did Ohio.
Those hardy herbaceous plants that were in Ohio and New York catalogues of the 1890s are contained in Figure 5.13:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ohio 1890</th>
<th>New York 1890</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ohio (38) 320</td>
<td>New York (9) 290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>index</td>
<td>index</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alcea rosea</td>
<td>Digitalis purpurea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.11</td>
<td>3.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilium auratum</td>
<td>Dianthus barbatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.53</td>
<td>3.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox paniculata</td>
<td>Yucca filamentosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>3.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convallaria majalis</td>
<td>Alcea rosea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.47</td>
<td>2.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicentra spectabilis</td>
<td>Hemerocallis lilio-asphodelus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.21</td>
<td>2.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus barbatus</td>
<td>Hibiscus moscheutos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.21</td>
<td>2.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus caryophyllus</td>
<td>Hosta plantaginea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.95</td>
<td>2.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilium lancifolium</td>
<td>Armeria maritima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.95</td>
<td>1.56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Achillea ptarmica</td>
<td>Aster novae-angliae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.79</td>
<td>1.56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yucca filamentosa</td>
<td>Euphorbia corollata</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antirrhinum majus</td>
<td>Filipendula rubra</td>
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<td>1.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula medium</td>
<td>Hosta ventricosa</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.42</td>
<td>1.56</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Leucanthemella serotina</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>1.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lathyrus latifolius</td>
<td>Lilium auratum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>1.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilium speciosum var. album</td>
<td>Lilium brownii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>1.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilium speciosum var. rubrum</td>
<td>Lilium lancifolium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>1.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lycins chalcedonica</td>
<td>Lilium longiflorum</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>1.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquilegia chrysantha</td>
<td>Lilium maculatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.95</td>
<td>1.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helianthus decapetalus 'Flore Pleno'</td>
<td>Lilium speciosum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.95</td>
<td>1.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosta plantaginea</td>
<td>Lilium tenuifolium</td>
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<td>1.56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bellis perennis</td>
<td>Lilium x testaceum</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.89</td>
<td>1.56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iris laevigata</td>
<td>Miscanthus sinensis 'Gracillimus'</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.58</td>
<td>1.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquilegia caerulea</td>
<td>Miscanthus sinensis 'Zebrinus'</td>
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<td>1.56</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Papaver orientale</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1.56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papaver nudicaule</td>
<td>Phlox 'Eclaireur'</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>1.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilium maculatum 'Wallacei'</td>
<td>Phlox 'La Soliel'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>1.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nymphaea odorata</td>
<td>Phlox paniculata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>1.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanacetum parthenium 'Aureum'</td>
<td>Platycodon grandiflorus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>1.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viola grandiflora</td>
<td>Tanacetum parthenium 'Aureum'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>1.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemone hupehensis var. japonica</td>
<td>Arundo donax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.32</td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemerocallis lilio-asphodelus</td>
<td>Campanula medium</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>1.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lilium candidum</td>
<td>Convallaria majalis</td>
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<td>Lilium longiflorum var. eximium</td>
<td>Helleborus niger</td>
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<td>Achillea ptarmica</td>
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<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paeonia lactiflora</td>
<td>Anemone hupehensis var. japonica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)
In the 1890s, hardy herbaceous plants were becoming more and more fashionable in the prevailing garden styles. The 1892 Columbian Exposition in Chicago with its exhibition of popular and showy perennials helped to stimulate the utilization and production of this group of ornamental plants.

The above plant lists reflect the availability of as many fashionable or “trendy” plants as old-timers. *Alcea rosea* and *Dianthus barbatus* were still among the top ten available plants. The presence of many different species of *Lilium*, along with *Miscanthus sinensis* selections signify changing tastes. Fourteen Ohio nurseries featured the golden *Aquilegia chrysantha*, while only two had offered it previously in the nineteenth century.

Although 38 Ohio catalogues were available for study, the average number of plants per document was a little over eight, while for the nine New York catalogues, the average

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Antirrhinum majus</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris germanica</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>Astilbe japonica</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Iberis sempervirens</em></td>
<td>1.89</td>
<td><em>Clematis heracleifolia</em> var. davidiana</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saccharum ravennae</td>
<td>1.89</td>
<td>Delphinium formosum</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus plumarius</td>
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<td>Dicentra spectabilis</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Miscanthus sinensis</em> 'Zebrinus'</td>
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<td>Dictamnus albus</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digitalis purpurea</td>
<td>1.66</td>
<td>Helianthus xmultiflorus</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dendranthema</em> xgrandiflorum</td>
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<td>Heliopsis helianthoides</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedysarum coronarium</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>Veronica subsessilis</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hibiscus 'Crimson Eye'</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td><em>Viola odorata</em> 'Marie Louise'</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Kniphofia uvaria</em></td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td><em>Lilium speciosum</em> 'Album Praecox'</td>
<td>1.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primula japonica</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viola odorata</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthemis tinctoria</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delphinium formosum</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lilium maculatum</em></td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lilium pardinum</em></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lilium superbum</em></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Miscanthus sinensis</em> 'Gracillimus'</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
was 32 plants. Ohio’s nursery industry matured in the 1800s, but the catalogues never did exhibit the diversity found in the New York nurseries
The top perennials which were featured in catalogues of the 1890s in Ohio and Massachusetts are compared in Figure 5.14:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ohio 1890</th>
<th>index</th>
<th>Massachusetts 1890</th>
<th>index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Alcea rosea</td>
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<td>Alcea rosea</td>
<td>7.14</td>
</tr>
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<td>5.53</td>
<td>Campanula medium</td>
<td>7.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox paniculata</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>Coreopsis lanceolata</td>
<td>7.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convallaria majalis</td>
<td>4.47</td>
<td>Delphinium formosum</td>
<td>7.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicentra spectabilis</td>
<td>4.21</td>
<td>Adonis vernalis</td>
<td>5.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus barbatus</td>
<td>4.21</td>
<td>Aquilegia chrysanthra</td>
<td>5.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus caryophyllus</td>
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<td>Dianthus barbatus</td>
<td>5.71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lilium lancifolium</td>
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<td>Dicentra spectabilis</td>
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<td>Gypsophila paniculata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yucca filamentosa</td>
<td>3.79</td>
<td>Lilium auratum</td>
<td>5.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antirrhinum majus</td>
<td>3.42</td>
<td>Lilium maculatum</td>
<td>5.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula medium</td>
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<td>Lilium speciosum var. rubrum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coreopsis lanceolata</td>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>Lobelia cardinalis</td>
<td>5.71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lathyrus latifolius</td>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>Lupinus perennis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lilium speciosum var. album</td>
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<td>Papaver nudicaule</td>
<td>5.71</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3.16</td>
<td>Acorus calamus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Helianthus decapetalus 'Flore Pleno'</td>
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<td>Aquilegia canadensis</td>
<td>4.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosta plantaginea</td>
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<td>Aquilegia skinneri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bellis perennis</td>
<td>2.89</td>
<td>Asclepias tuberosa</td>
<td>4.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris laevigata</td>
<td>2.58</td>
<td>Aster novae-angliae</td>
<td>4.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquilegia caerulea</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>Callirhoe involucrata</td>
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<td>Convallaria majalis</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Delphinium hybridum</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Dictamus albus</td>
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<td>Galtonia candida</td>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5.14: Hardy herbaceous plants in Ohio and Massachusetts catalogues, 1890-1899.
Massachusetts' seven catalogues from the 1890s featured over 400 taxa compared with Ohio's 38 catalogues with 320 selections. Coincidentally, the one plant available from the most sources in each state for this decade was *Alcea rosea* (hollyhock), a plant species popular throughout the nineteenth century. Many species of *Lilium* are on each list, 12 for Ohio and 15 for Massachusetts. Several of Massachusetts top-ranking plants were not ever available in Ohio, at least considering the extant catalogues. Those plants were *Adonis vernalis*, *Acorus calamus*, *Ageratina altissima*, *Delphinium nudicaule*, and *Callirhoe palustris*. 
Summary

Ninety seed and nursery catalogues were available to document the production and availability of hardy herbaceous plants in nineteenth-century Ohio. These catalogues show that over 630 different taxa were available including several selections that were not listed elsewhere in the northeastern United States, according to the extant catalogues. Of particular note are the *Phlox* and *Paeonia* cultivars.

Throughout the century the old-fashioned favorites, such as *Alcea rosea* (hollyhock), *Dianthus barbatus* (sweet William), and *Phlox* were available. Nineteenth-century introductions, for example the popular *Dicentra spectabilis* (bleeding-heart), and numerous species and cultivars of *Lilium*, were featured in Ohio nursery catalogues as expeditiously as they were listed in the catalogues of eastern firms. Although the total number of Ohio plants for the century was only a quarter of the total number of plants offered throughout the northeastern United States, Ohio nurseries still demonstrated diversity and modernity in their plant selections.
Endnotes


4. Editor [Thomas Brown], “Hints for the Flower Garden,” Ohio Farmer 7 (March 1858): 100.

5. Nicholas Longworth, “Dodecatheon meadia or Pride of Ohio—Its Origin,” The Cincinnatus 3 (1858): 285. “Pride of Ohio” was also applied to another native plant, Collinsia verna per “Flora of the Western States,” The Cincinnatus 1 (May 1856): 213. In this same article Dodecatheon was referred to as the American pink and elsewhere as American cowslip.


CHAPTER 6
HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Hardy herbaceous plants were components of garden style throughout the nineteenth century. Species included old-fashioned favorites as well as the novel products of plant explorations and new techniques for breeding and selection. In the previous chapter, the relative availability of these plants was established for Ohio.

Nurserymen offered nearly 2700 different taxa of hardy herbaceous plants to the public in the nineteenth-century northeastern United States: Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Washington, DC, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. For each decade of the century and for each state, a plant list has been developed which shows the relative ranking of these herbaceous species and varieties. In the following table those flowering plants which were offered most frequently are listed in a composite numerical ranking of availability. The heading “first year” refers to the year of the first citation which this author found for each particular plant. This table is useful to gain a general perspective of the relative importance of various plant species. Because it is based on 357 catalogues that still exist, out of the many thousands that were produced by nineteenth-century firms, only presumptive generalizations can be made, recognizing that more information is missing than is available. Yet the generalizations are based on the surviving evidence and will not likely be greatly modified in the future.
The following plants appeared most frequently in the nineteenth-century extant catalogues.

The Harvey index formula, described in Chapter 5, was used to rank the plants in order, from those most frequently offered to the least in the top 100 rankings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>First Year</th>
<th>Harvey Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Dianthus barbatus</em></td>
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<td>54.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Alcea rosea</em></td>
<td>1811</td>
<td>54.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dianthus caryophyllus</em></td>
<td>1811</td>
<td>45.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lychnis chalcedonica</em></td>
<td>1811</td>
<td>45.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Digitalis purpurea</em></td>
<td>1810</td>
<td>45.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phlox paniculata</em></td>
<td>1804</td>
<td>41.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Campanula medium</em></td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>37.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Convallaria majalis</em></td>
<td>1811</td>
<td>36.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lobelia cardinalis</em></td>
<td>1804</td>
<td>35.87</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Lathyrus latifolius</em></td>
<td>1810</td>
<td>35.39</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1820</td>
<td>33.71</td>
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<td><em>Tanacetum parthenium</em></td>
<td>1810</td>
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<td>27.31</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Lilium candidum</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Yucca filamentosa</em></td>
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<td><em>Hesperis matronalis</em></td>
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<td>26.22</td>
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<td>1822</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Papaver orientale</em></td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>25.34</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Viola odorata</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Aconitum napellus</em></td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>23.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Delphinium grandiflorum</em></td>
<td>1822</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lychnis coronaria</em></td>
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<td>22.94</td>
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<td><em>Hosta ventricosa</em></td>
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<td><em>Hosta plantaginea</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Asclepias tuberosa</em></td>
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<td>18.95</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Aquilegia vulgaris</em></td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>18.82</td>
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Figure 6.1: Most Available One Hundred Hardy Herbaceous Plants for Northeastern United States, 1804-1899.
<table>
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<th>Species Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
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<tr>
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<td>17.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centranthus ruber</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>17.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris germanica</td>
<td>1819</td>
<td>17.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paeonia 'Humei'</td>
<td>1810</td>
<td>16.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicentra spectabilis</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>16.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodecatheon meadia</td>
<td>1804</td>
<td>16.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1820</td>
<td>16.36</td>
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<td>1811</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>Monarda didyma</td>
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<td>12.94</td>
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<td>1829</td>
<td>12.93</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primula veris</td>
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<td>12.71</td>
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</table>

(continued)
Figure 6.1 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td><em>Lobelia syphilitica</em></td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lilium martagon</em></td>
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<td>12.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Oenothera macrocarpa</em></td>
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<td>12.08</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Liatris spicata</em></td>
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<td><em>Lavandula angustifolia</em></td>
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<td><em>Myosotis palustris</em></td>
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<td>11.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lupinus polyphyllus</em></td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>11.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rudbeckia laciniata</em></td>
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<td>11.29</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Hibiscus moscheutos</em></td>
<td>1804</td>
<td>11.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Astrilbe japonica</em></td>
<td>1844</td>
<td>10.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Iris germanica var. florentina</em></td>
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<td>10.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aster novae-angliae</em></td>
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<tr>
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<td><em>Stipa pennata</em></td>
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<td>1829</td>
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<td><em>Asclepias incarnata</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Campanula trachelium</em></td>
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<td><em>Digitalis lutea</em></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phlox maculata</em></td>
<td>1804</td>
<td>10.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When the plants are arranged by the region in which they were available, some significant differences become obvious. Although the first five plants were similar for each, regional variation is displayed as the lists develop in the following table. The breakdown for the regions:

**Midwest:** Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan
143 catalogues, 62 firms

**Mid-Atlantic:** Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia
138 catalogues, 50 firms

**New England:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont
76 catalogues, 27 firms

The following table compares the most available hardy herbaceous plants in the northeastern United States with individual compilations from the Midwest, the Mid-Atlantic and New England. In the first column, the table shows the most available 20 species and cultivars for northeastern United States. The adjacent three columns indicate the corresponding rank for each species within a particular region. If a top 20 species for one region is not in the national list, it has been added to the bottom of the table so that the top 20 plants for each area can be seen.
A Comparison of Regional Availability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Ranking of Hardy Herbaceous Plants</th>
<th>Midwest</th>
<th>Mid-Atlantic</th>
<th>New England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Dianthus barbatus</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Alcea rosea</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Dianthus caryophyllus</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Lychmis chalcedonica</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Digitalis purpurea</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Phlox paniculata</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Campanula medium</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Convallaria majalis</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Lobelia cardinalis</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Lathyrus latifolius</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Antirrinum majus</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Tanacetum parthenium</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Bellis perennis</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>34</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Lilium candidum</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Yucca filamentosa</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Hesperis matronalis</td>
<td>55</td>
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<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Viola tricolor</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Dictamnus albus</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Papaver orientale</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 Viola odorata</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>65</td>
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<tr>
<td>43 Dicentra spectabilis</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>82</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 Paeonia lactiflora</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>53 Dianthus chinensis</td>
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<td>85</td>
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<tr>
<td>69 Achillea ptarmica</td>
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<tr>
<td>21 Aconitum napellus</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 Hosta ventricosa</td>
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<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>34 Penstemon barbatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 Campanula pyramidalis</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Delphinium elatum</td>
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<td>45</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Delphinium grandiflorum</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>29 Platycodeon grandiflorus</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>35 Aquilegia vulgaris</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>16</td>
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</table>

Figure 6.2: A Comparison of Availability of Three Regions' Top Twenty Most Available Hardy Herbaceous Plants in the Nineteenth Century.
The first five species are fairly consistent between the national figures and each region. Then, with the exceptions of *Phlox paniculata* and *Lobelia cardinalis*, the next seven plants have similar availability based on the extant catalogues. After that regional variation becomes apparent. *Bellis perennis, Paeonia lactiflora, Dicentra spectabilis, Dianthus chinensis,* and *Achillea ptarmica* were widely available in the Midwest but, unusually, not quite as much in the other areas. On the other hand, only six of the 143 Midwest catalogues listed *Penstemon barbatus*, which was more available in the other two regions and on a national basis. *Delphinium* species were considerably higher on the list for New England than the other two regions. *Aconitum napellus* was more apt to be found in a New York or Massachusetts catalogue, than in an Ohio catalogue.
Figure 6.3: Map of the Eastern United States
The Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio.
Because the Harvey indexing system favors those plants available throughout the
1800s for century tabulations, the following table indicates the relative availability of hardy
herbaceous plants which were first apparent in the catalogues after 1850. The ranking,
again, is based on the extant catalogues. The indicated year is the first occurrence in the
extant catalogues, which may or may not be the actual date of introduction into American
gardens.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant scientific name</th>
<th>common name</th>
<th>year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Dicentra spectabilis</em></td>
<td>bleeding heart</td>
<td>1853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Delphinium formosum</em></td>
<td>delphinium</td>
<td>1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lilium speciosum</em></td>
<td>Japanese lily</td>
<td>1852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Myosotis palustris</em></td>
<td>forget-me-not</td>
<td>1852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lilium auratum</em></td>
<td>gold-band lily</td>
<td>1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cortaderia selloana</em></td>
<td>pampas grass</td>
<td>1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anemone hupehensis var. japonica</em></td>
<td>Japanese anemone</td>
<td>1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aquilegia skinneri</em></td>
<td>Skinner's columbine</td>
<td>1852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Saccharum ravennae</em></td>
<td>ravenna grass</td>
<td>1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lilium maculatum</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>1854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tanacetum coccineum</em></td>
<td>painted daisy</td>
<td>1859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Kniphofia uvaria</em></td>
<td>red hot poker</td>
<td>1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Gypsophila paniculata</em></td>
<td>baby’s breath</td>
<td>1862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tanacetum parthenium ‘Aureum’</em></td>
<td>golden feather</td>
<td>1871</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 6.4: Hardy Herbaceous Plants Available in Catalogues after 1850.

* Since both *Myosotis* and *Gypsophila* were known to English gardeners and by
extension, American gardeners, well before 1850, their presence on this list was a surprise.
(Also neither appeared on the plant lists that Leighton (1984) prepared for the seventeenth
and eighteenth centuries.) *Myosotis* is a British wild flower. Loudon in his *Encyclopedia
of Plants* (1829) referred to it as a “well-known sentimental flower.”" Henderson (1875)
recommended it. In Bourne’s *Florist’s Manual* (1833), *Myosotis* was equated with
Victorian sentimentality:

The little blue flower, commonly known as forget-me-not, divides with the pansy,
heart’s ease, or lady’s delight, a multitude of tender recollections. Botanically this
plant is known as Myosotis; and the true forget-me-not of poetry and popular love
is M. palustris, a native of England, and now everywhere naturalized.
The flowers are blue, with yellow eye, and in most places are produced all summer, and ripen abundance of seed.

Long (1884, 1893) and Kern (1855) recommended *Gypsophila paniculata*, but it did not appear in M'Mahon (1806), Bridgeman (1840), or Breck (1851), further substantiating its position as a species used later in the nineteenth-century. De Bray (1984) stated that it was surprising to find that baby's breath was not included in the language of flowers (floral symbolism) of the nineteenth century since it was introduced in England as early as 1759.
The following list of plants is based on the genera most frequently encountered in the nineteenth-century hardy herbaceous plant trade. Because many nurserymen generalized on their lists naming genera, but not always individual species, such a listing is important to recognize the prominent availability of plants in the *Aquilegia*, *Penstemon* and *Oenothera* genera, for example, where the available species were evenly divided and one does not stand out particularly over the rest. They are described in the order of frequency that the different genera occurred. The accompanying species are representative of those most likely to be available. Botanical descriptions are from L. H. Bailey's 1906 *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture* (4 volumes).

**Phlox**

Phlox provides the premiere American plant success story of the nineteenth century. The virtues of this genus were recognized early on,

It is said of an eminent British collector, Mr. Drummond, that on beholding a patch of Phlox subulata in one of the pine barrens in N. Jersey, he exclaimed "The beauty of that alone is worth coming to America to see, it is so splendid."

Henderson (1881) summed up the popularity of *Phlox*:

This extensive and interesting genus is exclusively North American and contains many of our most valuable hardy herbaceous perennials, and one invaluable hardy annual. What are commonly termed *Perennial Phloxes* are seedlings, varieties from *P. paniculata*, which is common from Pennsylvania to Illinois and southward. Of these species there are several varieties, all of the same general character, producing immense terminal clusters of white, pink, purple, and crimson flowers. From this species and from *P. maculata*, a lower-growing species, have originated the many rare and beautiful varieties that are now attracting such universal attention. The hybridizing of this class has chiefly been done by European florists; a pleasant and profitable work that should not have passed out of our own hands, and would not but for the common error that plants, as well as all other commodities, to be truly valuable, must be stamped with a foreign seal.
Phlox was revered for its beauty, its hardiness, the long season of bloom covered by the different species, and its ease of culture. The improvement of *Phlox paniculata*, with *P. maculata*, began in the 1830s, as one later observer reminded his readers:

> Few people question the beauties of the perennial Phloxes as they are now grown, but we have to look back but a few years to find these much admired plants represented by a few dull purple-pink and white varieties, with small flowers and narrow petals.®

The perennial phlox were typically divided into two classes: “decussata” with strong erect stems and a height from one to four feet and “suffruticosa” with more slender stems and a relatively diminutive height topping at two feet. Examination of the cultivars reveals considerable confusion and possibly many duplicate names. Just how different were the various named white phlox selections with a carmine eye? Apparently there was some concern about the multitude of *Phlox* cultivars being offered in the nineteenth century trade:

> The number of new varieties announced each year is altogether too great for any one except the professional florist to think of purchasing. It is to be feared that in the race for new varieties, that real marked distinction between them is often overlooked . . . the endless variety of colors which may be obtained from seeds constitutes one of its greatest charms.®

The most available four *Phlox* cultivars, with the first catalogue reference, were: ‘Van Houttei’-white with crimson stripe (the first striped phlox), Breck of Massachusetts, 1845; ‘Alba Perfecta’-white, “perfect form,” Lake Nursery of Ohio, 1855; ‘Jean d’ Arc’, William Prince Nursery of New York, 1857; ‘Abdul Medjid Kahn’-white with purple center, according to Frost Nursery (1856), New York, or blush with rose center, if purchasing from Cook of Cincinnati (1867). Of the 500+ named *Phlox* selections of the nineteenth century, the author has located but one, *Phlox* ‘Miss Lingard’, as still available in 1998. [see APPENDIX C: Master List Hardy Herbaceous Plants]
**Phlox paniculata** (*P. decussata, P. undulata*)
perennial phlox of gardens in many forms

Plant stout and erect. 2-4 ft. glabrous: lvs. oblong-lanceolate and mostly tapering at the base: calyx-teeth awl-like. Woods, Pa. W. and S. The parent of the great number of perennial Phloxes of gardens although some of these may be hybrids with [*Phlox maculata*]. Fls. pink-purple, varying to white,” according to Gray. In cult. varying much in color.8

**Phlox divaricata**
wild sweet william

Stems slender, pubescent, 10-18 in. tall: lvs. varying from linear-oblong to ovate-lanceolate, mostly acute: fls. in small cymes terminating short branches, 1 in. across, blue or pinkish blue, handsome and somewhat fragrant, the corolla lobes often notched, the calyx-lobes narrow and subulate . . . A very attractive early spring flower . . . 9

**Phlox subulata**
ground pink, moss pink

Tufted or matted, the depressed stems more or less pubescent: lvs. crowded or fascicled (except on the flowering stems), narrow-linear to linear-lanceolate, very sharp and usually stiff, ciliate: fls nearly 1 in. across, light blue, pink, or white, in small clusters standing 2-6 in. above the ground, the lobes obcordate or entire. Dry banks and fields. A much prized old garden plant, useful for colonizing where it is desired to cover the earth . . . It blooms profusely in the spring. The plant is very variable.10

**Related Species:** *Phlox amoena, P. carolina, P. divaricata, P. glaberrima, P. maculata, P. nivalis, P. pilosa, P. speciosa, P. stolonifera, P. xprocumbens*
Figure 6.5: *Phlox ovata*
*Curtis Botanical Magazine* 15 (1801)
The Ohio State University Libraries, Rare Books and Manuscripts
Aquilegia  

The genus *Aquilegia* contains both native and exotic species and both were represented in the nineteenth-century trade catalogues. Hybridization between two native species, *A. caerulea* and *A. canadensis* and the foreign *A. vulgaris*, provided a number of new selections as the Cherry Hill Nursery of West Chester, Pennsylvania described in its (1871) catalogue:

A beautiful genus of plants, growing about 2 feet high, and bearing numerous graceful flowers on slender stems. Our new hybrids produced by cross-fertilization of the *A. caerulea*, with *A. canadensis*, and *A. vulgaris*, have proven remarkably fine, displaying a great variety of colors, together with the large size and curious long awns, of the mother plant, *A. caerulea*.

*Aquilegia caerulea*  
Rocky Mountain columbine

Stem 1-1 1/2 ft., finely pubescent above, bearing several fls.; lower st...-lvs. large and bitemate; basal-lvs. with long 3-branched petioles; lfts. 3-lobed on secondary stalks: fls. 2 in. across, whitish, but variously tinted with light blue and yellow; sepals often blue, oblong, obtuse, twice as long as the petal-limb; spurs long, slender, knobbed at the end, rather straight, but curving outward; head of the stamens equaling the petals: follicles pubescent, 1 in. long; style 1/3 in. Apr.-July. Lower mt. regions, Montana to N. Mex. White form introduced 1883.

*Aquilegia canadensis*  
common columbine.

Height 1-2 ft.: primary divisions of petioles of root-lvs. 1-2 in., having three divisions; 2 or 3 of the st. lvs. petioled, bitemate: fls. several to a st.; sepals yellowish or tinted on the back with red, about 1/2 in. long, not reflexing; limb of knobbed at the end, bright red throughout; stamens much protruding: follicles 3/4 in. long, with styles half as long. May-June. Stony banks, etc. east of Rocky Mtns. There are some beautiful hybrids of this and the blue species.

The common or scarlet columbine was popular, as a correspondent to the 1860 *Horticulturist* indicated:

The Scarlet Columbine, Aquilegia Canadensis. This well-known plant grows on dry rocky hills and in gravely soil; of elegant habit and bearing delicate, pendulous, scarlet and yellow mixed flowers; very showy. When removed from its wild locality to the richer soil of the garden, it grows with great luxuriance, and produces tenfold more flowers than in its wild state . . .

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He further espoused planting a combination of columbines in the garden,

The White English Columbine should be planted together [with A. canadensis] for the contrast of color. When thus situated, beautiful hybrids can easily be obtained from the seeds of the English Columbine, partaking of the character of both species, and distinct from either.\textsuperscript{13}

\textit{Aquilegia vulgaris}

common columbine of Europe.

Stems 1 1/2-2 ft. high, many-fld., finely pubescent throughout: root-lvs. with 3 partial-petioles 1 1/2-2 in. long, secondary branches certain, ultimate leaf lobes shallow and roundish, texture firm; lower st-lvs. petioled and biteminate: fls. violet, furnished with a claw, acute, 1 in. long, half as wide; petal-limb 3/4 in. long, equaling the head of stamens; spur about same length, stout much incurved, knobbed: follicles densely pubescent, 1 in. long, style half as long. Summer. Eu., Sib., and naturalized in America.\textsuperscript{14}

Breck described the variation in this species:

\textit{A. vulgaris}, and its varieties are too well known to require description. Some of them are very beautiful, and all interesting when planted in beds or masses; they are of every shade of blue, purple, white, reddish-brown, striped or variegated, with single, semi-double, and full double flowers.\textsuperscript{15}

A variegated leaved form was also known.


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Figure 6.6: Aquilegia
Vick's Illustrated Magazine 2 (1879)
Campanula

The Campanulas, or bellflowers, were primarily an exotic group with but one native, C. rotundifolia, available through the trade catalogues. Ellwanger and Barry (1875) offered twenty-eight selections from the genus including a blue and white Campanula carpatica and the double blue form of C. persicifolia. The most popular species in this genus was C. medium, Canterbury Bells.

Campanula medium

Canterbury bells.

Biennial, 1-4 ft. high; plant pilose; st. erect; lvs. sessile, ovate-lanceolate or lanceolate, crenate-dentate; petioles not marginal; raceme lax, many-fld: calyx lobes ovate-acuminate, the appendages half as long as the ample, ovate, obtuse lobes: corolla very large, bell-shaped, inflated. S. Eu. . . Canterbury Bells are the oldest and the most popular of all Campanulas. They are most commonly treated as hardy biennials . . . double forms are very popular and interesting.16

The most often cultivated variety calycanthema was called cup and saucer or hose-in-hose. There were singles and doubles available in blue, white, rose, and lilac.

Campanula trachelium

throatwort

"Height 2-3 ft.: stem angular, covered with dense, short hairs: lvs. rough, acuminate, coarsely crenate-dentate; root-lvs. cordate, ovate short-stalked: calyx lobes erect, triangular-acuminate, one-third shorter than the bell-shaped corolla: peduncle 1-3 fld.: fls. erect at first, at length beginning to droop, in a loose raceme, which may be 12-18 inches long; capsule nodding. There is a double-fld. form. One of the commonest and hardiest of the border perennials, often running out the other Campanulas, and hence passing under many names, especially C. urticifolia.17"

Campanula pyramidalis

chimney bellflower

"Glabrous: lvs. glandular-dentate, lower petiolate, ovate-oblong, subcordate; stem-lvs. sessile, ovate-lanceolate: calyx lobes acuminate, spreading half as long as the broadly bell-shaped corolla: fls. numerous, in pyramidal racemes. . . The tallest [5 ft.] of the Campanulas and one of the oldest.18"
Chimney bellflower was often cultivated in pots and could spread, according to some accounts, to three feet wide, completely covered with flowers.

**Campanula carpatica**  
Carpathian bellflower

Height 9-18 in., glabrous: stem branching: lower lvs. thin, long-petioled, ovate-rotund, cordate, coarsely dentate, undulate; upper ones shorter petioled, ovate-acuminate: peduncles long, terminal and axillary, 1-fld.: fls. large, often 1 1/2 in. wide, deep blue or white: calyx tube obconical, the lobes acute, as the broadly bell-shaped corolla: style not exerted: capsule ovoid-cylindrical. There are several dwarfer and more compact varieties. A form with pallid flowers is rare.

**Campanula persicifolia**  
peach-leaf bellflower

Height 2-3 ft.: stem erect: lvs. glabrous, rigid, crenulate; root-lvs. lanceolate-obovate; stem-lvs. linear-lanceolate or spatulate, often 3 in. long: calyx lobes acuminate, wide at the base, entire, half as long as the broadly bell-shaped corolla: fls. blue or white, pedicelled, solitary, terminal and axillary, often 1 1/2 in. long, 2 in. broad: capsule ovoid, 3-grooved. Eu. Campanula persicifolia was available in double or semi-double flowered forms. The double white was a particular favorite. Peach-leaf bellflower was an old-fashioned and well known perennial, and has been grown in gardens for three centuries, but although cultivated for so long a period, the type and its various forms are numbered among our choicest summer-blossoming, hardy, herbaceous plants.

**Platycodon grandiflorus**  
(Campanula grandiflora, Wahlenbergia grandiflora)  
Chinese or Japanese bellflower, balloon flower

Plant 1-2 ft. high, forming a dense, branching bush of upright habit: lvs. lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, glabrous, unequally toothed: fls. large and open, attaining 3 in. in diameter., produced from the tips of the branches, inflated in the bud, hence sometimes called “balloon flower”; corolla 5-lobed, blue, pale blue-white, or variegated. June, July. There is also a white variety. It has a superb large blue flower; stems are slender and should be supported as they grow.
related species: *Campanula alliariifolia*, *C. bononiensis*, *C. garganica*, *C. grossekii*, *C. lactiflora*, *C. latifolia*, *C. latifolia var. macrantha*, *C. mirabilis*, *C. mollis*, *C. persicifolia*, *C. punctata*, *C. rapunculoides*, *C. rapunculus*, *C. sarmatica*, *C. sibirica*, *C. speciosa*, *C. x vanhouttei*. (*Adenophora liliiflora* was also considered to be a *Campanula*.)
Figure 6.7: *Platycodon grandiflorus*
*Curtis Botanical Magazine* 7 (1793)
The Ohio State University Libraries, Rare Book and Manuscripts
Dianthus Caryophyllaceae

Dianthus barbatus
sweet william

Perennial, but readily grown from seed, and flowering well the second year, glabrous, the stems 4-angled, 10-18 in. high: lvs. broad and flat or conduplicate, 5-nerved: fls. several to many in a round-topped, dense cyme, in many colors, the petals not hairy. Russia to China and S. to the Pyrenees. The Sweet William is one of the oldest garden flowers . . . There are double fld. forms.  

Sweet William was both an old-fashioned flower and a florist’s flower, the subject of improvement in color and form. Charles Hovey, editor of the Magazine of Horticulture, wrote in 1856, “Even the old but no less beautiful Sweet William, in the hands of the florist, has been greatly improved, and appears with a distinctness of penciling rivaling the Picotee.” Its dwarf, compact habit was conducive for utilization as a bedding plant, as well as for the front of the border, and as an edger. Prince’s catalogue of 1857 featured two pages of named varieties:

There is no class of flowers which presents a more brilliant display of varied colors and tints than this. Our collection has commanded universal attention. None of these has survived to the present day.

Bloomington Nursery of Illinois (1872) advertised seeds for auricula-flowered sweet williams with trusses “large and perfect.” They also had a double-flowering assortment and a cultivar ‘Dunnetti’, which was “blood red, velvety texture.” Storrs and Harrison, Ohio (1894), offered ‘Harlequin’, an attractive new variety of this old garden favorite with heads of flowers of extra large size, often four to five inches across, each head composed of different colored florets, such as dark crimson, white, pink, flesh, and striped; these colors banked against each other in charming confusion produce a very bizarre effect.
Rand (1876) summarized the popular attitude toward *Dianthus barbatus*: "As a popular garden flower, the Sweet William takes first rank; it is preeminently a flower for everybody, and none is of easier culture."^{26}
**Dianthus caryophyllus**  
carnation, clove pink, picotee, grenadine

Cespitose, glabrous, 1-3 ft., the stems hard or almost woody below, the nodes or joints are conspicuous: lvs. long-linear, very glaucous: fls. on long stems, particularly in American cult.; calyx-bracts very broad, abruptly pointed: Vars. solitary, large, very variable in size, form and color, but originally pale lilac., fragrant . . . Long cultivated.*

During the course of the nineteenth century, the carnation in the United States became less a border flower and more a greenhouse and florist’s flower for cutting. French cultivators divided the carnations into seven classes based on habit, shape of flowers, and other characteristics. Of these seven, only one included hardy plants for garden cultivation. Bailey referred to these plants as the Border Carnations and stated that in Europe they were most often cultivated, while in America the greenhouse-forcing classes of *Dianthus caryophyllus* were widely known. In 1894, at the American Carnation Society Meeting in Indianapolis, Bailey urged the growers to encourage the cultivation of the Border Carnation. Lake County Nursery in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1846, offered picotee seedlings from the Downing Nursery at Newburgh, New York. They were deemed “perfectly hardy.”

In the greenhouse category there were many named selections of *Dianthus caryophyllus*. For example, the Prince catalogue of 1831 listed 198 cultivars. Many of the major references, such as M’Mahon, Breck, Kern, and Downing, included this species in their recommendations for the perennial flower garden. Therefore, it is difficult to entirely analyze the extent to which these plants were used as hardy herbaceous plants compared to greenhouse cultivation.

**Dianthus chinensis**  
Chinese pink, rainbow pink

Perennial, cespitose, glabrous, more or less creeping at base: stem forking, angled and more or less grooved, pubescent: lvs. broad and nearly flat or slightly trough-shaped, 3-5 nerved: fls. large, solitary or more or less clustered, pink or lilac; the
petals (at least in the wild) barbed or hairy towards the base; calyx-bracts 4, in some
cult. vars. short . . . 

D. chinensis has given rise to a beautiful and variable race of Garden Pinks, var.
Heddewigi . . . these are practically annuals.  

_Dianthus chinensis_ was different from many of the other members of this genus
because it has no fragrance. Nineteenth-century gardeners enjoyed the rich colors
available, including “crimson, and dark shades of that color approaching to black, . . .
often combined in the same flower, with edgings of white, pink, or other colors.  

_Dianthus plumarius_
common grass pink, pheasant’s eye pink, Scotch pink

Low tufty, 1 ft., blooming in spring and early summer, very fragrant: lvs. narrow
and short, blue-glaucous: fls. medium size, pink, purplish and white, the blade of
the petal fringed one-fourth or one-fifth its depth; calyx cylindrical, with short
broad-topped bracts. Austria, Siberia.—A universal favorite. Hardy. Much used as
an edging for beds. There are double-fld. forms.  

*Related Species: Dianthus alpinus, D. carthusianorum, D. cruentus, D. deltoides, D.
seguieri, D. superbus*
Figure 6.9: *Dianthus barbatus*
*Curtis Botanical Magazine* 6 (1793)
The Ohio State University Libraries, Rare Books and Manuscripts
Alcea Malvaceae

Alcea rosea (Althaea rosea)  
hollyhock, holy-hock

St. strict and spire-like, hairy: lvs. large and rough, rounded-heart-shaped, wavy-angled or lobed: fls. large and nearly sessile, in a long wand-like raceme or spike, in many forms and colors.

The hollyhock of the nineteenth century primarily was double-flowered and included many colors, from yellow to red to a dark purple that was nearly black. Cobbett (1821) wrote, “This is a fine showy plant for a shrubbery. There are double and single, and none but the double should be cultivated.” By the later years of the nineteenth century this sentiment had changed:

One of the finest old garden flowers is the hollyhock with cup- or rosette-shaped flowers studded along stems six or eight feet high... The double varieties are much prized, but I confess to a special liking for the old single-cup- or wineglass-shaped kinds... The growth of a renewed regard for the simple and often lovely old forms of single flowering plants is a promising sign in horticulture.

The 1857 Prince catalogue listed 30 named varieties and Breck (1851) recommended 19 different cultivars, including “'Souvenir de Malmaison’, delicate rose, flower very full, perfection,” and “'Reine Victoria’, cinnamon-colored, shaded, flower very full.” None of these is known to the nursery industry today.

Hollyhocks have been scourged by diseases since their earliest days of cultivation. An 1871 correspondent to the Gardener’s Monthly inquired:

What is the matter with [my] Hollyhocks? The leaves get spotted during the summer and appear as if burnt, and the spikes of flowers are poor and weak in consequence.

Meehan replied,

We have before noticed this in our pages. We suppose it results from the attacks of a minute fungus. The best way is to raise fresh plants occasionally from seed.

Hollyhocks were utilized for their vertical effect which typically measured about five to six feet. The editor of the Western Farmer and Gardener in Cincinnati reported that
“in the Fall of 1842 . . . a hollyhock was raised in this place measuring thirteen feet and five inches in height!”

Figure 6.10: Alcea rosea
Vick’s Floral Guide, Rochester, New York, 1886

**Viola**

*Viola odorata*
sweet violet.

Tufted, somewhat pubescent, producing stolons: root-stock short: lvs, cordate-ovate to reniform, obtusely serrate, the stipules glandular: fls. blue fragrant (running into white and reddish purple forms), the spur nearly or quite straight and obtuse. Eu., Afr. and Asia.³⁸

This plant was available in both double and single varieties and was utilized in the border and as a bedding plant. The doubles included: dark blue: ‘Marie Louise’ and ‘King

**Viola tricolor**  
heartsease, pansy

Glabrous, or nearly so, the stems becoming long and branched: lvs. cordate or round-cordate, those of the stem becoming lanceolate, all stalked and crenate-dentate, the stipules large and laciniate: fls. large, usually about three colors represented, the spur short and inconspicuous. Eu. 

The Heart’s Ease, or Pansy, is a general favorite,—an old acquaintance with everyone who has any thing to do with the flower-garden . . . The flowers are in the greatest perfection in May and June.

**Delphinium**  
*Ranunculaceae*

**Delphinium grandiflorum**  
great-flowered larkspur

Stem rather slender, 2-3 ft. high: lvs. rather small, many times parted into nearly distinct, narrow linear lobes: fls. large, blue, varying to white, the spur and lower petals often violet, upper petals often yellow; spurs long and taper pointed: follicles 3, pubescent; seeds triangular, coats wrinkled, not scaly. July, Aug.

Bailey reported that this species was introduced in 1880, a statement obviously at odds with the date of first notice in a catalogue of 1822. The name was apparently in use--whether or not the early references and Bailey’s reference pertained to the same plant is impossible to determine without descriptions from both time periods.

**Delphinium formosum**

Stem strong, 2-3 ft., hairy below, rather glabrous above: lower lvs. 5-7 parted, long-petioled; upper ones 3-5 parted, short-petioled or sessile, all alternate: racemes many-flld.: fls. blue with indigo margins; spur long, violet, bifid at the tip: follicles 3, pubescent; seeds scaly. June, July.
Delphinium elatum
bee larkspur

Glabrous, 2-6 ft. high: lvs. somewhat pubescent, 5-7 parted, parts rather narrow, cut-lobed; upper lvs. 3-5 parted; petioles not dilated at the base: raceme much like D. exaltatum or more spike-like: fls. blue, with dark violet petals; sepals ovate, glabrous, nearly equaling the spurs: follicles 3; seeds transversely wrinkled, not scaly. June-Aug. A polymorphous and complex species of Europe.43

Francis Parkman explained the common name and the utilization of this species,

The sepals are blue, and the small black petals, furred with yellowish hairs, look precisely like a bee nestled in the eye of the flowers. In general, it is but an indifferent ornament, but in some of its varieties the bright coloring and perfect symmetry of the tall blue spikes, make it a conspicuous and beautiful decoration for the shrubbery or the back of the border.44

Like so many other species in the nineteenth century florist’s world, Delphinium was the object of cross-breeding and manipulation. Size of the flowering spike, double flowers, striping and mottling of colors, and the remontant character—blooming at repeated intervals—were all introduced into varieties.45 A limited number of these named cultivars were available in the extant catalogues, usually grouped under Delphinium grandiflorum, including Delphinium ‘Aurora’, bluish-purple with crimson spots, D. hyacinthiflorum (hyacinth-flowered); and D. grandiflorum var. album plenum (double white flowering).

Figure 6.11: Delphinium grandiflorum
*Curtis Botanical Magazine* 41 (1814)
The Ohio State University Libraries, Rare Books and Manuscripts

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Lychnis chalcedonica

scarlet lychnis, London pride, Maltese cross, Jerusalem cross, scarlet lightning, scarlet lichness

Perennial 2-3 ft. tall, usually loose-hairy, the stems simple or nearly so: lvs. oblong or cordate-lanceolate, clasping (upper ones often narrow and tapering), short-pointed, hairy: fls. 1 in. long, with narrow upward-enlarging ribbed calyx and spreading, obcordate-notched limb. June . . . Probably Japanese, but long in cultivation, and one of the best of all old-fashioned flowers. The flowers are usually brick-red to scarlet, but there are varieties with rose-colored, flesh-colored and white blossoms; also with double flowers. The arrangement of the petal-limbs suggests the Maltese cross, hence one of the common names.46

Many nurseries offered both red and white *Lychnis chalcedonica* and there was a choice of single or double-flowered forms. The white double flower was the rarest.

Apparently the choice feature of this plant was the scarlet color as Breck pointed out:

It is an esteemed border flower, of easy cultivation. The flowers are brilliant scarlet, which makes it more valuable, as comparatively few flowers of that color are to be found among hardy herbaceous plants.47

Lychnis coronaria

rose campion, mullein pink

Biennial or perennial, 1-2 1/2 ft. tall, forking towards the top: lvs oblong, oblong-ovate or oblong-spatulate, the lower ones obtuse or nearly so, tapering to a more or less clasping base: fls. large (1 1/2 in. across), circular in outline, crimson or rose-crimson, borne singly on the ends of the branches; petals with appendages at the throat; calyx with filiform teeth. Eu. and Asia. A common plant of old gardens, and sometimes escaped. The glowing fls. and white foliage make it a conspicuous plant.48

Related Species: *Lychnis alpina, L. flos-cuculi, L. flos-jovis, L. fulgens, L. senno, L. sieboldii, L. viscaria, L. xhaageana*
Figure 6.12: *Lychnis chalcedonica*  
*Curtis Botanical Magazine* 8 (1793)  
The Ohio State University Libraries, Rare Books and Manuscripts
**Digitalis**

*Scrophulariaceae*

**Digitalis purpurea**
common foxglove.

Mostly biennial, but sometimes perennial. Height 2-3 ft.: lvs. rugose, somewhat downy: fls. large, 2 in. long ranging from purple to white and more or less spotted, rather obscurely lobed.<ref>

Cultivators recognized both the medicinal and the ornamental virtues of this species:

The plant is a violent poison, but valuable in medicine. It is suitable for the border, and may be introduced into the shrubbery with fine effect, as its tall, spire-like spikes, crowned with its large thimble or bell-shaped purple or white flower, will finely contrast with the green foliage of the shrubs.<ref>

There were a number of available varieties including the cultivars, ‘Gloxinoides’-a more robust form, ‘Punctata’-spotted, ‘Monstrosum’, and ‘Alba’, the white-flowered variety which was as often available as the purple. One writer (1884) reported a clear red foxglove, but perhaps what he really saw was a red *Penstemon*: “The color varies from white to purple, but we have received specimens from Mr. Vick of a fine nearly clear red.”<ref>

**Digitalis ferruginea**

Biennial, 4-6 ft. high: stems densely leafy: lvs. glabrous or ciliate: racemes long, dense: fls. rusty yellow, reticulate marked, downy outside; lower lip of corolla ovate, entire, bearded. July. S. Eu.<ref>

**Related Species:** *Digitalis grandiflora, D. lanata, D. lutea*
According to Charles Hovey, "No plant makes a more splendid display in the garden than the peony, particularly the large double and showy sorts." The peony has a distinguished history, particularly in China. Pliny called it the oldest of all plants. In the nineteenth century it was ubiquitous to even the humblest American residences. At the nineteenth-century Ohio house of this author, peonies lined the path from the kitchen door.
to the outhouse. Ellwanger recommended that they be used instead of rhododendrons where the soil was calcareous.\textsuperscript{54}

\textit{Paeonia lactiflora} (\textit{P. albiflora}, \textit{P. Whitleji})

\textit{Chinese peony}

Stem 2-3 ft., often branching and bearing from 2-5 fls.: lfts. 3-4 in. long, oblong, [deep] green, veining red: peduncle longer than in \textit{P. officinalis}, often with a simple bract: outer sepals large, leaf-like: petals large, various in color, usually white or pink: follicles often 3-4, ovoid, with spiral stigmas. June. Siberia Most of the cultivated varieties are from this species or a hybrid of this species.\textsuperscript{55}

The extant catalogues listed over 310 named \textit{Paeonia} cultivars, most of which are of this species or a hybrid cross. [See APPENDIX C] Many of these cultivars and hybrids resulted from breeding efforts of cultivators both in the United States and in Europe, particularly in France. Of these, ‘Humei’ (1810) appeared in 66 of the catalogues. William Prince wrote, ‘This produces very large crimson flowers; the stems are from two and a half to three feet high, with two or three flowers on each stem.’\textsuperscript{56} Other common selections were ‘Reevesii’, a double form with deep red petals, and ‘Duchess de Nemours’, clear violet with lilac center, fringed. Nineteenth-century cultivars that are still available in 1998 include ‘Festiva Maxima’ (Miellez 1851), white petals with a red flecked center; and Mons. Jules Elie (Crousse, 1888), pink.

\textit{Paeonia officinalis}

Stem stout, 2-3 ft. high, 1-headed: lvs. dark above, pale beneath, the lowest more divided than the others, having 15-20 oblong-lanceolate lfts., 1 in. or more broad; outer sepals leaf-like: petals dark crimson, 1 1/2-2 in. broad, obovate: stigmas crimson, recurved: follicles 2-3 becoming 1 in. long. May, June. Europe.\textsuperscript{57}

\textit{Paeonia officinalis} was the medicinal peony of earlier times, available with single or the common double crimson flowers (‘Rubra Plena’). It was the other parent of crosses with \textit{P. albiflora} that produced many cultivars, particularly after 1850.\textsuperscript{58}
**Paeonia suffruticosa** *(P. moutan)*

tree peony

Stem 3-6 ft. or even higher if not cut back, much branched: lvs. glabrous; lfts. more often entire at the base of the plant than above: fls. as in *P. officinalis*, but various in color: follicles numerous, very hairy, rather small. May, June. China. Var. *Banksii*. Andr. Fls. much doubled, rose-colored, and large.B

Tree peonies, popular in China for hundreds of years, were in the United States by the end of the eighteenth century. Available selections of the tree peony included the old-fashioned ‘Banksii’, large double rose-colored flowers, and ‘Papaveracea’, white, thin, poppy-like flowers with red centers.

**Paeonia tenuifolia**
fem leaf peony

Stem 1-1 1/2 ft. high, 1-headed, densely leafy up to the flower: lvs. cut into numerous segments, often less than 1 line broad: fl. erect; petals dark crimson, elliptic-cuneate, 1-1/2 in. long; anthers shorter than filaments; stigma red, spirally recurved: follicles 2-3, about 1/2 in. long. June. Caucasus region.®

**Related Species:** *P. daurica, P. mascula, P. peregrina*
Figure 6.14: *Paeonia officinalis*
*Curtis Botanical Magazine* 42 (1815)
The Ohio State University Libraries, Rare Books and Manuscripts
Figure 6.15: *Paeonia* 'Festiva Maxima', introduced in 1851. Henry Dreer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1908.
Lilies have always been looked upon as amongst the noblest of garden plants. Their conspicuous flowers, striking colors, and their stately forms appeal strongly to the eye and to the imagination as well.

The common name “lily” referred not only to species in the genus *Lilium*, but also to blackberry lily (*Belamcanda chinensis*), crown imperial lily (*Fritillaria imperialis*), lily of the valley (*Convallaria majalis*), day lily (species of *Hemerocallis* and *Hosta* (*Funkia*), and trout lily (*Erythronium americanum*). Fortunately, in the catalogues, writers typically were specific about the “lily” to which they were referring.

![Lilies Illustration](image)

Figure 6.16: Species of *Lilium*
Vick’s Floral Guide, Rochester, New York, 1886
**Lilium auratum**  
gold-banded lily, Japan lily

Bulb perennial, globose: stem 2-4 ft. high: lvs. 20-30, scattered, 5-nerved: fls. in a short raceme, with bracteolate pedicels, spreading; segment much reflexed and somewhat twisted, white, more or less marked with bands of yellow and spots of purple, strongly papilllose. Japan.

The Gold-banded Lily is a favorite is American gardens where it is used in large quantities. It appears to best advantage massed and scattered amongst moderately tall-growing shrubs.62

One of the most popular lilies, *Lilium auratum* was reputedly capable of producing more than one hundred flowers on a single stem.63 It was introduced in England from Japan by Veitch in 1862 and was available in the United States within four years. It was considered somewhat finicky in its cultural requirements, but worth the effort. According to the literature, there were a number of cultivars available for this species, but they do not appear in any of the surveyed catalogues.

**Lilium candidum**  
Madonna lily

Bulb ovoid, large: stem-lvs. scattered, sessile, acute, bract-like above: stem 2-4 in.[sic] high, erect, stiff: fls. 6-25 in a raceme, 3 1/2-5 in. long and wide, pure white, fragrant. Southern Eu.64

This is the “fair white lily” mentioned by William Bradford in 1654. Besides the familiar white single-flowering form there were also other selections to choose from. Ellwanger and Barry offered the double-flowered Madonna lily and a nursery in Pennsylvania offered the variety *striatum* with “flowers streaked with purple on the outside.” A form that did not appear in the surveyed catalogues was the variety *Foliis Aureo Marginata* with a broad yellow margin to the foliage.65
Lilium lancifolium (*L. tigrinum*)
tiger lily

Bulb perennial, globose: stem 2-5 ft. high, somewhat whitish cobwebby: lvs. scattered, rich green, 5-7 nerved, the upper ones shorter and bearing bulbels in their axils: fls. 3-10, or sometimes more, in a wide raceme, nodding, bright red, thickly spotted with large purplish spots; perianth segments twisted, revolute. Japan and China. A thoroughly old-fashioned and remarkably useful plant. It lives and thrives year to year in the open border, where it should be planted in masses.  

Forms available in the *L. lancifolium* (tiger lily) included a double flowered variety and the “great tiger lily,” *L. lancifolium* ‘Splendens’.

Lilium longiflorum
long-flowered lily, Easter lily, long-tubed lily

Bulb globose: stem 1-3 ft. high, erect: lvs. 20-40, scattered: fls. often solitary, sometimes 2-3 or more, nearly horizontal, fragrant, waxy white. Temperate regions of Japan, China and Formosa.

The most popular variety of *L. longiflorum* was *Lilium longiflorum* var. *eximium*, characterized by a horizontal flower, by its narrow tube, its “wide and oblique limb, and unequal filaments.” It was a very fragrant lily and had a smaller height, than others.

Lilium martagon
turk’s cap lily

Bulb perennial, ovoid: stem 2 1/2 -5 ft. high: lvs. in 2-4 whorls of 6-9 each, sometimes a few scattered, sessile, with 7-11 nerves: fls. 3-20, in a long, loose bracteate raceme, nodding, fragrant, varying in color from purple to dirty white, spotted or unspotted; segments lanceolate, strongly revolute.

Lilium speciosum
Japan lily

Bulb perennial, globose: stem 2-4 ft. high, stiff: lvs. 12-20, scattered, very short-petiolate, oblong-lanceolate, 5-7 nerved: fls. 3-10, racemose, on divaricate, bracteate pedicels, white, more or less suffused with pink and dotted with red, strongly papillose toward the center’ perianth segments much revolute. This is probably the best species of all for general cult. It is thrifty, hardy, especially var. *rubrum*. The habit of the plant and flower is delightfully free and informal.
A number of different selections of this species appeared on the market during the nineteenth century: ‘Corymbosum Roseum’ (‘Fasciatum Roseum’) ‘Grandiflorum Rubrum’ (‘Fasciatum Roseum’) ‘Album’ (purplish stem, flowers nearly white) ‘Album Praecox’ ‘Giganteum’ ‘Melbomene’ ‘Monstrosum Album’ ‘Monstrosum Roseum’ ‘Monstrosus Mlubrum’ ‘Punctatum’ (flowers white with rose spots) ‘Roseum’ (stem green, flowers rose-colored) ‘Rubrum’ (stem purplish, flowers pink)

**Lilium superbum**

American turk’s cap lily

Bulb large, globose: stem 3-6 ft., tall, erect: lvs. often in whorls, sometimes more or less scattered, 3-5 nerved: fls. 6-12, or even more, paniculate, bright reddish orange, conspicuously spotted; perianth segments lanceolate, acute. Canada to Georgia and west to the Mississippi River.\(^{71}\)

There were a number of native species of *Lilium* available in the commercial world of the nineteenth century. Besides this species, they included *L. canadense, L. catesbaei,* *L. humboldtii* (tender), *L. pardinum, L. parryi, L. parvum, L. philadelphicum,* and *L. washingtonianum.* Wallace described *L. superbum* in 1879 as,

the most gorgeous of all our meadow flowers . . . generally grows near wet places . . . I have seen it in a neighbor’s garden—5 feet high, with a great number of gorgeous reflexed flowers on every plant.\(^{72}\)

Figure 6.17: *Lilium candidum*
*Curtis Botanical Magazine* 8 (1793)
The Ohio State University Libraries, Rare Books and Manuscripts

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**Convallaria**

**Convallaria majalis**
lily-of-the-valley

Lvs. radical, from an upright root stock or pip: fls. white (sometimes pink-tinged), small and tubular, nodding, in a short, radical raceme, the stamens 6 and style 1. Much prized for its delicate, sweet scented fls . . . Few cultivated plants give so much satisfaction as Lily-of-the-Valley. It is one of our earliest spring flowers . . . One form has prettily striped foliage . . . There are double-fld. forms.73

The double-flowered form and the striped leaf form were available from a number of nurseries, more so in the 1800s, than now in 1998. Bailey continued:

Few cultivated plants give so much satisfaction for so little cost as the Lily-of-the-Valley. It is one of our earliest spring flowers. Its time of blooming is always a subject of note to the household. It succeeds best in partial shade, and may be planted in the wild garden with good effect. It is especially appropriate for planting in irregular patches along the borders of wooded drives. The Lily-of-the-Valley is one of the few flowers we seldom tire of. In and out of season there is always a demand for its flowers. Hundreds of thousands of crowns are specially grown in Germany and Holland for early forcing.74

**Lobelia**

**Lobelia cardinalis**
cardinal flower

Straight growing, glabrous or very nearly so, 2-4 ft. tall, usually unbranched: lvs. narrow, varying from oblong-ovate to lanceolate, tapering both ways, the petiole very short or none, margin irregularly serrate: fls. bright intense cardinal (rarely varying to white), the tube 1 in. long, the 3 lower lobes very narrow, the fls. borne in a long racemose spike in which the bracts are mostly very narrow and the upper ones little exceeding the pedicels; calyx hemispherical, the tube much shorter than the long-linear lobes: seeds distinctly tuberculate. Wet places, as in swales, eastern North America.75

The Prince 1831 catalogue featured both the red and white flowering varieties with the white selling for an exorbitant $3.00. The popularity of the cardinal flower, as well as the lack thereof, was often discussed in the horticultural press as the following example illustrates:
It is a matter of surprise that a flower of such rare beauty and attractive splendor, and of which some writer has truly said, "before the intense brilliancy of whose colors the exotics pale," should be so much neglected here, where it is indigenous, and so easily grown, when it is so highly prized and sought for by foreign florists, where it is an exotic, and difficult to be raised. Being indigenous here is probably the reason why it is so often overlooked, like several other of our native wild flowers; though their graceful outlines, exquisite tintings, and robust beauty, far excel many of the greenhouse-tribe, nursed so often with assiduous care, and watched over with tender solicitude.  

The bronze-leafed cultivar 'Victoria', now considered a variety of *Lobelia fulgens*, first appeared in Illinois and New York catalogues in 1872.

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**Oenothera**

**Onagraceae**

**Oenothera macrocarpa** *(O. missouriensis)*

evening primrose

Low, with a hard base, the ascending stems usually not over 1 ft. long, usually pubescent: lvs. thick, varying from oval to linear to narrow lanceolate, 5 in. or less long, acuminate, narrowed to a petiole, entire or remotely denticulate: petals 1-2 1/2 in. long, very broad, yellow: capsule 2-3 in. long and nearly as wide, broad-winged. Mo. and Neb. to Tex.  

The 18 commercially available species in the *Oenothera* genus were primarily native. The genus is divided between nocturnal bloomers (evening primroses) and day blooming forms (sundrops). Breck noted *O. taraxiciflora* (now *O. acaulis*) as a "magnificent perennial, not very common, with large white flowers." Thirty-two nurseries offered *O. taraxiciflora* in the 1860s and 1870s.
Lathyrus

Lathyrus latifolius
everlasting pea, perennial pea

Stem winged 4-8 ft.: lfts. ovate-elliptic or ovate-lanceolate, somewhat glaucous, mucronate, 2-3 in. long; tendril branching: peduncle many-fld., longer than the lvs.: fls. rose, large: pod flat, 4-5 in. long. Aug. Woods of Europe . . . A rampant grower, it is a good trellis plant, and is adapted as a cover to wild rough places, where it scrambles over bushes and stones . . . Has no place in the border. 79

The annual sweetpea was a prized florists’ flower during the 1800s, but the perennial Lathyrus latifolius was still considered a very useful old-fashioned favorite for trellises or lattice work.
Iris

Iridaceae

About 49 species and 170 cultivars of Iris were offered commercially in the nineteenth century. These included bulbous irises, dwarf irises, the German iris type and associated hybrids, and Japanese iris. A number of native species were included. Bailey noted that the German irises of the garden were not actual varieties of Iris germanica, but hybrids of a diverse group of species including I. pallida, I. sambucina, I. squalens, I. neglecta, I. amoena, I. lurida, I. plicata, and I. swertii.80 [For named varieties see Appendix C: Master Plant List.] The iris was considered the quintessential old-fashioned plant, as a contributor to Garden and Forest (1897) pointed out, "in fact, non-gardening people, if interrogated will always say that an Iris is a big purple flower often seen in old gardens."81

Iris hybridization was an important activity in the nineteenth century in Europe. It was not until the efforts of Bertrand Farr in the United States in 1906 and thereafter, that this country's breeders contributed much to the selection of bearded irises. Early work was done in France by DeBure and H. A. Jacques, for whom the cultivar 'Jacquesina' was named. Lemoine of Paris-Belleville contributed not only irises but also Paeonia selections to the available palette of flowering plants. Two Lemoines were actually breeding peonies and iris: Pierre and Emile. Whether they were brothers or father and son is impossible to determine. Other significant Iris breeders were Van Houtte of Belgium, Salter, Ware, Parker, and Barr in England, the Verdiers in Paris, and the French firm of Vilmorin, Andrieux et Cie.82

Iris germanica

German iris, bearded iris

Lvs. 1-1 1/2 ft. long: stem 2-3 ft. high: spathe valves tinged with purple: outer segments obovate-cuneate, 2-3 in. long; beard yellow; inner segments as large, obovate, connivent. Central and S. Eu. Early May, June.83
**Iris germanica** var. *florentina* (*Iris florentina*)

Florentine iris

Rhizome fragrant when dried (orris root): lvs. 1-1 1/2 ft. long: stem exceeding the lvs.: fls. white; outer segments 3 1/2 in. long, tinged with lavender; claw yellowish veined with purple; inner segments as large, white. Cent and S. Eu.84

The most available *Iris* cultivars of the German type included ‘La Pactole’—“golden purple, striped;” ‘Ochroleuca’—“golden yellow with purple;” ‘Louis Van Houtte’—“salmony striped and tinged with purple;” and ‘Bougere’—“velvety purple and blue.”

These were offered by the New York nurseries of William Prince in Long Island, and Ellwanger and Berry and Washington Street Nurseries in Rochester.

**Iris ensata**

(*Iris kaempferi*)[note syn is *I. laevigata* Fisch & May in Bailey’s Cyclopedia]

Japanese iris

Lvs. thin, ensiform, 1-1 1/2 ft. long: stem much overtopping the lvs., obscurely angled, 1-3 headed: pedicel 1/2-2 in. long: tube short: limb blue, violet, etc. sometimes white, spreading, 3-5 in. across; outer segments broadly ovate-oblong, obtuse, with a yellow spot on the claw; claw short, distinct; inner segments oblanceolate, erect, conniving or spreading: style branches with bifld, incurved lobed.83

Figure 6.19: *Iris germanica*
*Curtis Botanical Magazine* 18 (1803)
The Ohio State University Libraries, Rare Books and Manuscripts
**Antirrhinum Scrophulariaceae**

**Antirrhinum majus**
common or large snapdragon

Perennial or practically a biennial under cult.: 1-3 ft., not downy except in the fl. cluster: lvs. oblong or lanceolate, entire, sometimes variegated: fls. large, long-tubular, with spreading very irregular lobes, in an elongated terminal spike or raceme. In many colors and varieties (ranging from red to purple to white), on forms both tall and dwarf. Mediterranean region.*

As was true for Phlox, Alcea rosea, and Dianthus barbatus, the attraction of *Antirrhinum* appeared to lie in its ability to sport easily to many different forms and colors, making it a prime target for florists' manipulations. The 1857 Prince catalogue had over 17 named snapdragons. [p.40] As Breck explained,

Since Gerarde's day, the Snap-Dragon has sported into many varieties, not only purple, but rosy, crimson, yellow, red and yellow, red and white, white striped, mottled, tipped, & c. It is not a perfect perennial, as it is apt to die out every few years.$^1$

Buist also lauded the virtues of this species and explained the common name:

All the varieties of *A. majus* are esteemed in the flower borders; the pure white, bright red, and variegated, are very showy... The flowers are all large and similar to the snout of an animal.$^2$
**Tanacetum**  
*Asteraceae (Compositae)*

*Tanacetum parthenium*  
(*Chrysanthemum parthenium*)  
feverfew, fetherfew

Glabrous perennial, 1-3 ft. high: stem usually branched, especially toward the top: flower cluster sometimes very open and loose, especially in cultivation: fls. 3/4 in. across, whitish: rays twice as long as the involucre: pappus a minute crown.  
Naturalized from Eu. The single form cult. in old psychic gardens, and the full double white for commonly cult. for ornament. Foliage has a strong bitter odor.  

Besides the double-flowered form, another common variety was the cultivar  
‘Aureum’, or Golden Feather, with light goldish-green foliage and commonly utilized as a bedding plant.
Tanacetum coccineum
(Chrysanthemum coccineum, Pyrethrum roseum)
painted daisy, insect powder, pyrethrum

Glabrous, 1-2 ft. high: stem usually unbranched, rarely branched at the top: lvs. thin, dark green . . . involucral scales with a brown margin: rays white or red in such shades s pink, carmine, rose lilac, and crimson, sometimes tipped yellow, but never wholly yellow, Caucasus and Persia. The species is cult. in Calif. and France for insect powder.  

Not every hue of the painted daisy was considered appropriate for the garden as Ellwanger pointed out,

I suppose we could not do without the June Pyrethrum, it is so floriferous, and has such feathery, deep-green foliage. Nevertheless, I see no excuse for littering up a garden with some of its crimson-magentas or magenta-crims. Weeded of its bad colors and its bad centers, it is certainly worthy of all praise. It lasts long and its flowers are excellent for cutting.  

One could choose colors since, according to Bailey, there actually were hundreds of named cultivars. Some of the selections offered in New York nursery catalogues of the 1860s were:

'Beaute de Laken' (dark velvety scarlet)
'Delicatissima' (delicate blush)
'Gustave Hietz' (dull brick)
'Herman Stenger' (rosy blush)
'Mr. Bonay' (creamy white)
'Mr. Pell' (dark crimson)
'Rose Pompone' (fine rose)
2, PYRETHRUM.

Figure 6.21: *Tanacetum coccineum*
Vick's Floral Guide, Rochester, New York, 1874
Penstemon Scrophulariaceae

**Penstemon barbatus**
beard-tongue, scarlet chelone

Tall, erect, branching, glabrous and more or less glaucous herbs: lvs. firm, varying from lanceolate to linear, strong-veined, the radical ones oblanceolate or spatulate: fl.-cluster long and open, narrow, the peduncles about 2-3 fld.: fls. slender about 1 in. long in wild forms, strongly 2-lipped, varying from light pink and flesh color to carmine, the lower lip usually bearded. Colo., south. A showy perennial . . . one of the best.\(^92\)

Nurseries in the northeastern United States featured 23 species and nine cultivars of *Penstemon*, spelled *Pentstemon* in the nineteenth century. The cultivars were offered in the 1860s by Cook’s in Ohio and Old Colony in Massachusetts. *Penstemon* is a native species, primarily of the American west and southwest. Hardiness has more to do with the necessity of a hot summer than with surviving low winter temperatures.

Papaver Papaveraceae

**Papaver orientale**
Oriental poppy

Plants grow 3-4 ft. high and bear fls. 6 in. or more across. Lvs. hispid, pinnately parted; lobes oblong-lanceolate, serrate: capsule obovate, with a flat disk: stigmatic rays 11-15. In *P. orientale*, the petals are originally scarlet with a black spot . . . A considerable class of hybrids with *P. bracteatum* has arisen which extends the color range through several shades of red to orange, salmon and pale pink.\(^93\)

Breck’s description was quite effusive,

This is a most magnificent perennial, worth all the rest of the Poppy tribe. Its large, gorgeous, orange scarlet flowers, display themselves in the month of June. The bottoms of the petals are black; the stigma is surrounded by a multitude of rich purple stamens, the anthers of which shed a profusion of pollen, which powders over the stigma and the internal part of the flower, giving it a very rich appearance.\(^94\)
Hybridization and selection of this species did not occur until the early years of the twentieth century. Siebenthaler’s Nursery of Dayton, Ohio was involved in the introduction of many *Papaver* cultivars at that time.

*Papaver bracteatum*

bracted poppy

Differs from the preceding in having large, leafy bracts. According to Boissier the color of this species in the wild is blood-red and of *P. orientale*, scarlet. Also the flowers of *P. bracteatum* are said to be earlier, the lvs. concave instead of flat and the stigmatic rays 16-18 instead of 11-15.
Figure 6.22 *Papaver orientale*
*Curtis Botanical Magazine* 2 (1788)
The Ohio State University Libraries, Rare Books and Manuscripts
Bellis perennis
European daisy, herb Margaret, ewe- or May-gowan, childing daisy, bone or bruise wort, bone flower, March daisy, bairn-wort, true or English daisy

Hardy herbaceous perennial, 3-6 in. high: lvs. clustered at the root, spatulate or obovate: fls. 1-2 in. across, solitary, on hairy scapes. Apr.-June. W. Eu.96

Bellis perennis was often used as a bedding plant and sometimes for winter-forcing, as well as in the garden. Twenty selections of this plant from Belgium were included in a nineteenth-century Prince catalogue. Its hardiness was occasionally questioned, although Bailey was convinced that it was winter hardy as Buist confirmed:

We might almost say with another, "Every one knows the Daisy." It is named from being pretty, and is perfectly hardy, though generally kept under cover . . . There are many double varieties in the gardens, which flower early.97
Figure 6.23: *Bellis perennis*
*Curtis Botanical Magazine* 7 (1793)
The Ohio State University Libraries, Rare Books and Manuscripts
**Yucca**  
*Yucca filamentosa*

Adams' needle, bear grass, silk grass, thready yucca

Acaulescent: lvs. 1 in. wide, rather weak, somewhat concave, glaucous when young, short and stout, pointed from the acute apex, with curly marginal fibers; panicle loose, long-stalked: fls. creamy white; style white. Southeastern U. S.  

*Yucca* was native to the American Southeast and adapted well to the climate of the Northeast and Midwest. Besides it hardiness, its bold habit and vertical interest was an alluring virtue both for the garden and for bedding schemes, as Meehan explained (1871):

Since Mr. Robinson's works and the writings of other leaders in horticulture have called attention to the great beauty of the more tropical styles of northern gardening, there is much demand for this class of plants. One Landscape gardener tells us he makes great use of the *Yuccas* for this purpose; as its sword like evergreen leaves have a pretty effect in winter as well as summer. The *Yucca filamentosa* is the one employed chiefly. There are other species still rare, which will no doubt become very useful for this purpose, also when they become cheap and common, of these are *Y. recurva*, *Y. gloriosa*, and *Y. angustifolia*.  

Another writer recommended a pleasing combination with *Yucca* as the featured plant:

*Yucca filamentosa*, a common but noble plant, with tall tree-like flower, stem laden with yellowish white blooms. I lately saw a pretty effect produced on a sunny slope by having these Yuccas planted some three to four feet apart, and interplanted with low-growing red-flowered Cannas, banded with white variegated grass.
Hesperis *Brassicaceae*

**Hesperis matronalis**
rocket, sweet rocket, dames' violet, damask violet

A vigorous, hardy herbaceous perennial plant, forming clumps 2-3 ft. high, branched from the base, and covered with showy terminal pyramidal spikes of 4-petaled flowers resembling stocks. The colors range from white through lilac and pink to purple. The double forms are the most popular. Rockets bloom from June to Aug. and have long been cultivated in cottage gardens . . . Lvs. ovate-lanceolate, 2-3 in. long, toothed; pods 2-4 in. long, straight, much contracted between the seeds. Eu. N. Asia.¹⁰¹

The Sweet Rocket, *(Hesperis)* except in its old single state, which, though pretty, does not compare with the double, is not often seen: the double is one of the sweetest of herbaceous plants, and as beautiful as it is fragrant.¹⁰²
ROCKET.

The Sweet Rocket is a very hardy biennial, bearing clusters of single flowers, and fragrant during the evening. The best colors are purple and white. The plant, with fair culture, will grow eighteen inches in height, and seed will germinate readily in the open ground.

Rocket, Sweet Purple, 5
Sweet White, 5

Figure 6.25: Hesperis matronalis
Vick's Floral Guide, Rochester, New York, 1886

Primula. Primulaceae

The primroses were particularly suited to pot and greenhouse culture although there were several which were appropriate for placement in the garden.

Primula xpolyantha

A garden group supposed to be hybrids of P. officinalis or P. elatior and P. vulgaris, although many botanists refer it to P. elatior direct. The group is distinct for garden purposes, and it is the commonest form of hardy Primula known in American gardens. The fls. are several to many in an erect umbel terminating in a scape that usually stands well above the long lvs.; the colors are mostly yellow and red-and-yellow.
**Primula vulgaris**

*primrose*

Leaves many, tufted, sessile or tapering to a narrow base, long oblong-ovate and obtuse (6-9 in. long) rugose, irregularly shallow toothed and denticulate: fls. 1 in. or more across, pale yellow, the limb flat, usually not equaling the leaves, borne on long, slender pedicels; calyx not inflated, the lobes acute or acuminate. There are double-fld. forms.\(^{104}\)

**Dictamnus**

*Rutaceae*

**Dictamnus albus**

gas plant, burning bush, fraxinella, dittany

A vigorous, symmetrical hardy herb, with glossy, leathery foliage surmounted by long, showy terminal racemes of good-sized, fragrant fls. Lvs. alternate, odd-pinnate; lfts. ovate, serrulate, dotted with oil glands: fls. white. Eu., N. Asia. Var. rubra, Hort., has rosy purple fls., the veins deeper colored.\(^{105}\)

Part of the attraction of *Dictamnus* was the fact that if a lighted match was held near it on a hot summer’s evening, a small bright flash of light would be achieved. Prince’s 1831 catalogue exclaimed, "this plant exhales inflammable gas!" Besides the white flowered gasplant, the variety *flore rubra* was very popular also. In their 1898 catalogue Storrs and Harrison described it as

a very showy border plant forming a bush about two and a half feet in height, having fragrant foliage and red, curious-shaped flowers.

Ellwanger described the fragrance of *Dictamnus* as suggesting “anise, sweet-clover, and lavender.”\(^{106}\) The common name “fraxinella” was derived from the shape of the leaves which resembles an ash (*Fraxinus*).

Although *Dictamnus albus* was widely available in the nineteenth-century trade, there were some who felt its virtues were unnoticed:
To the Editor of Garden and Forest:

... may I say a word in behalf of an old flower which ought to be more often seen? Fraxinella (*Dictamnus fraxinella*) a native of Southern Europe and some parts of Asia, has been cultivated for fully three centuries in England and was esteemed by our grandmothers with the best of those flowers which we call "old-fashioned." Today it seems almost forgotten. I have chanced to see it only once—in a garden near Boston—and although I have spoken of it to many persons, I have met none except the owners of this garden, to whom it was familiar.
Hemerocallis  

**Hemerocallis fulva**  
ore orange day lily

Lvs. 18-24 in. long, 9-15 lines wide: corymb 6-12 fld.: fls. orange; pedicels short; inner segments with wavy margins, with numerous veins joined by cross veins. July, Aug. Eu. temperate Asia. Var. Kwanso, the "Double Orange Lily," blooms longer than any single fld form . . . It has a sub-variety with variegated leaves.\textsuperscript{108}

**Hemerocallis lilio-asphodelus** (H. flava)  
lemon lily, yellow day lily

One of the hardiest and most delightful of herbaceous perennial plants . . . All the blue and white day lilies belong to the genus Funkia; all the yellow and orange day lilies belong to Hemerocallis. The Yellow day lilies have narrow, grass-like foliage, and their flowers have wider funnels. The blue and white day lilies have very broad foliage which is not at all grass-like.

Lvs. 18-24 in. long, 6-8 lines wide: scapes longer than the lvs.: corymb 6-9 fld.: pedicels 12-24 lines long: tube 6-15 lines long. Europe, temperate Asia.\textsuperscript{109}

**Related Species:** Hemerocallis dumortieri, H. middendorfii, H. minor, H. thunbergii
Figure 6.27: *Hemerocallis fulva* 'Kwanso'
Storrs, Harrison and Company, Painesville, Ohio, 1894

*Aconitum*

*Aconitum napellus*
true monkshood, officinal aconite, mousebane, friars'-cowl, blue-rocket, cuckoo's-cap, wolfroot, old wives-mutches

Sts. erect, 3-4 ft.: lvs. divided to the base, and cleft 2-3 times into linear lobes: fls. blue, in a raceme; peduncles erect, pubescent; helmet broad and low, gaping, smoothish: fr. 3-4-celled. June-July. Very many varieties, differing in shade of flowers, often mottled, or lined with white.\textsuperscript{110}

While it was true that the aconites were widely available in the 1800s catalogues, particularly in New York and New England, they were fiercely toxic and beheld somewhat cautiously:
The family of aconites have a bad reputation. The ancients, who were not acquainted with mineral poisons, regarded this plant as the most violent of all. The virulence of *A. napellus* (common Monkshood) should be known to all. The root is the powerful part of the plant. An instance is on record, of five persons at Antwerp, who ate of the root by mistake, and all died. Instances have occurred, of death by eating the young shoots in a salad instead of celery. This plant when used with skill and caution, is in some cases a valuable medicine.\(^{111}\)

**Related Species in Commerce:** *Aconitum album, A. anthora, A. chinense, A. fischeri, A. japonicum, A. napellus ssp. neomontanum, A. septentrionale, A. uncinatum, A. variegatum, A. voluble, A. xacuminatum, A. xcammarum, A. xstoerkianum*

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**Anemone**

*Anemone hupehensis* var. *japonica* (*A. japonica*)

Japanese anemone

Stately branching st., 2-3 ft. high: plant soft and downy, with short hairs: lvs. ternate, much lobed and toothed: fls. rosy purple or carmine; 1-3 whorls of sepals, 2-3 in. in diam., on long peduncles from leafy involucre; stamens yellow: akenes silky.\(^{112}\)

Japanese anemone was another exciting introduction by Robert Fortune. A number of varieties of this fall-blooming plant were introduced during the nineteenth century, including the following:

- 'Honorine Jobert'-white
- 'Alba'- white with yellow center
- 'Rosea Superba'-silvery rose
- 'Rubra'- rose with yellow center

Japanese anemones were considered valuable for their late-season display:

Where the summer display is not required in perfection until late in July or August, this is a particularly useful subject for the centre of beds, as it tends to increase the variety of contrasts, and to multiply effects, such as are not seen where vivid colors alone are displayed or employed.\(^{113}\)
ANEMONE JAPONICA.
One of the most showy of all our Autumn bloomin, herbaceous plants. They commence to bloom in August and continue to increase in beauty until the end of Autumn. They thrive best in light, rich, somewhat moist soil and should not be transplanted more than is necessary to divide them when they become too thick. A covering of leaves, straw or long manure is sufficient for our most severe Winters.

Alba. Pure white, yellow center. 15c.
Rubra. Deep rose, yellow center. 15c.
The 3 varieties for 25c.

New Double White Anemone Whirlwind. A beautiful semi-double form of the Autumn blooming White Anemone. In habit the plant is like the old Anemone Japonica Alba, the same strong growth and healthy foliage, and fully as free a bloomer. The flowers are 2½ to 3 inches across, with several rows of large white petals; very durable, lasting much longer than those of the single variety. The plant is perfectly hardy, having stood the past five winters in the vicinity of Rochester, N. Y., without the slightest protection. One of the finest hardy plants for cemetery planting, and excellent for cut flowers. 35c.; 3 for $1.00.

Figure 6.28: Anemone hupehensis var. japonica
Storrs, Harrison, and Company, Painesville, Ohio, 1894
**Hosta** (Funkia)  
*Liliaceae*

**Hosta ventricosa** *(Funkia caerulea, F. ovata)*  
blue day lily

Lvs. broad-ovate, 5-10 in. long and half as wide, usually tapering to the petiole, but sometimes subcordate: raceme long and lax: fl. with a short tube and suddenly expanding into a bell-shape, 1 1/2-2 in. long, nodding deep blue.\(^{114}\)

**Hosta plantaginea** *(Funkia japonica, F. subcordata)*  
day lily, plantain lily

Lvs. large, broadly cordate-ovate, with a short, sharp point, green, many-ribbed: fls. large, 4-6 in. long, with an open bell-shaped perianth, waxy white, the base of the tube surrounded by a broad bract: spike short, the bracts very prominent.—The commonest species in old gardens, and an excellent plant. The fls. have an orange-like odor.\(^{115}\)

The blue and the white day lilies described here were the most available, but other variations of this species were introduced throughout the century. (Although the popularity did not seem to approximate their allure in the late twentieth century.) *Spooner's Gardening Guide and Seed Catalogue* (Boston, 1875) offered seven different varieties and described several of them,

The Funkias, or broad leaved Day Lilies, are remarkable for the beauty of their foliage. *F. japonica* has large trumpet-shaped flowers of delicious fragrance. *F. Cucullaria* variegata is singularly striking and beautiful in its tufts of overlapping leaves, marbled with pure white and vivid green. *F. Medio-picta* has leaves marbled with yellow, in early summer. The leaves of *F. Lanceolata marginata* are edged with a white border.

**Related Species**: *Hosta fortunei*, *H. lancifolia*, *H. montana*, *H. sieboldiana*, *H. tokudama*, *H. undulata*, *H. venusta*
Baptisia (Podalyria, Sophora)  

**Baptisia australis**  
false indigo

"Stout, 4-6 ft., glabrous: lvs. short-stalked; lfts. oblanceolate to oval, entire, obtuse; fls. lupine-like, nearly or quite an in. long, in loose fld., long terminal racemes. Penn. W. and S. Handsome. Probably the best species for cultivation."

**Fabaceae** (Leguminosae)

*Related Species in Commerce:* Baptisia alba, B. bracteata, B. lactea, B. lanceolata, B. tinctoria, B. xubicolor
Dicentra Fumariaceae

Dicentra spectabilis
(Dielytra spectabilis, Corydalis spectabilis)
bleeding heart.

Height 1-2 ft.: lvs. and lfts. broadest of the group; fls. largest, deep, rosy red; corolla heart-shaped; inner petals white protruding. Late spring. Jap.¹¹⁷

A white variety had limited availability and was considered to be less robust than the red. Bloomington's Nursery of Bloomington, Illinois, bestowed high praise also on Dicentra in their 1868 catalogue:

very curious and beautiful, immensely hardy, long in bloom, foliage neat, flowers pendant from arcs or sprays, fine crimson with white, gem-like stamen or border protruding, admirable for forcing, two feet, May, June.

Nationally, bleeding heart appeared in 126 of the 304 extant catalogues dating after 1850, or forty-one per cent.

Related Species in Commerce: Dicentra cucullaria, D. eximia, D. formosa
Ornamental grasses

*Cortaderia selloana* (*Gynerium argenteum*)
pampas grass

Long considered the finest of the tall plummy grasses, as also the most important commercially, of all ornamental grasses... the plumes are silvery white, with varieties ranging from rose to carmine, violet and purple. They are often 2-3 ft. long... Grows in individualized, large thick tussocks: rhizome very short: culms biennial, 3-6 ft. high, excluding the panicle: lvs. mostly crowded at the base; sheaths increasing in length from the base upwards from 2 in. to 2 1/2 ft., several to many times longer than the internodes: sexual dimorphism of the spikelets slight.

Since *Cortaderia selloana* was not hardy north of zone six, many nurseries also offered a hardier alternative, *Erianthus*, now called *Saccharum ravennae*. 
Saccharum ravennae (Erianthus ravennae)
wool grass, plume grass, ravenna grass.

A tall hardy grass, 4-7 ft. high, very ornamental, either planted alone or in the company with other grasses: lvs. very long, linear, pointed, band-like, sometimes violet, with a strong white rib in the center. The foliage forms graceful clumps, from which rise long and handsome plumes, resembling the pampas grass. Southern Europe.

Bailey was conservative in assessing the height of Saccharum which can achieve ten to twelve feet. The flowers are particularly showy, appearing in September and persisting throughout the winter.

Ornamental grasses gained in popularity as the nineteenth century progressed. They were valued as vertical elements of bedding schemes and as components of shrubberies and borders. Besides the two species listed above which were the most available, Arundo donax (giant reed), its variegated form, Miscanthus varieties, and also Stipa pennata (feather grass) were often found on nursery lists. Stipa was an important florist’s flower for bouquets and was commercially grown in quantity in France, harvested, dyed various colors, and exported to this country in that form.
Endnotes


9. Ibid., 1307.

10. Ibid., 1308.

11. Ibid., 86.

12. Ibid., 85.


16. Bailey, 228.

17. Ibid., 230.

18. Ibid., 229.

19. Ibid., 231.

20. Ibid., 228.

22. Ibid., 1372.

23. Buist, 36.


27. Bailey, 477.


30. Breck, 114.


32. Ibid., 54.


35. Breck, 89.


39. Ibid., 1942.

40. Breck, 157.


42. Ibid., 467.

43. Ibid., 466.

45. Ibid., 15.


47. Breck, 134.


49. Ibid., 485.


52. Bailey, *Cyclopedia*, 484.


54. Ellwanger, 139.


59. Ibid., 1190.

60. Ibid., 1190.

61. Ibid., 914.

62. Ibid., 920.


64. Bailey, *Cyclopedia*, 918.


66. Ibid., 920.
67. Ibid., 917.
68. Wallace, 131.
69. Ibid., 921.
70. Ibid., 921.
71. Ibid., 921.
72. Wallace, 30.
74. Ibid., *Cyclopedia*, 366.
75. Ibid., 936.
77. Ibid., 1127.
78. Breck, 137.
80. Ibid., 821.
84. Ibid., 828.
85. Ibid., 825.
86. Ibid., 74.
87. Breck, 91.
88. Buist, 34.
90. Ibid., 312.


96. Ibid., 152.

97. Buist, 35.


103. Ibid., 1434.

104. Ibid., 1434.


106. Ellwanger, 145.


108. Ibid., 728.

109. Ibid., 728.

110. Ibid., 19.

111. Breck, 86.


115. Ibid., 619.

116. Ibid., 132.
117. Ibid., 478.
118. Ibid., 703.
119. Ibid., 540.
CHAPTER 7

SUMMARY

Bringing Hardy Herbaceous Plants into Nineteenth Century Northeastern United States Gardens and Landscapes

The nineteenth century was a period of great change in the United States. Rural populations predominated at the beginning of the 1800s, and by the end, the number of persons residing in urban sections of the country had grown to constitute a substantial part of a large population. The economy evolved from a primarily agrarian focus to an economy based on industry benefiting from economies of scale. Wars and constantly recurring panics and economic depressions taxed the vigor of the developing nation. Parallel with all of these changes, the business of providing plants to a gardening public began on a very limited scale in the major urban centers such as Philadelphia, Boston, and New York in the late 1700s and by the mid-nineteenth century was an important activity, not only on the East Coast, but in cities such as Cincinnati and Cleveland in the burgeoning West.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the number of nurseries and seed stores offering ornamental plants was minimal. By 1890, over 4500 nurseries covered 172,806 acres in the United States. The number of workers employed in the nursery field was significant as well, with a total of 72,601 employees (70,186 males and 2,415 females) in 1897. The total of plants and trees numbered 3.3 billion with the primary crop continuing to be apple trees. Hardy herbaceous plants, perennials and biennials, were not itemized for the census reports. Also by the end of the century, an estimated 200 seed firms

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operated in the United States that published and distributed descriptive catalogues. One observer noted:

Since those early years how broadly the Seed business has developed, as is evinced by the numerous Seed Stores all over the Union. And what a comprehensive pursuit it has become, reaching out for new varieties of Grains, Vegetables and Flowers to the remotest corners of every continent and island of the earth—the vegetable kingdom everywhere tributary. And what business can be named which to the extent of its development demands so much technical and literary effort as that of seed-selling and growing on a large scale. Look at the hundreds of retail catalogues, ornate with illustrations and replete with descriptions of Vegetables, Cereals and Flowers."

The literature of the time provided some evidence as to the trends of garden fashion. Nineteenth-century garden design progressed from the ancient style of symmetrical geometric beds, a style that was prominent at the beginning, but also has remained to this day, to the landscape gardening practices of Andrew Jackson Downing and J. C. Loudon, to bedding schemes, to perennial borders by the later decades of the century. Descriptions of beds and borders of perennials were included in all the gardening tracts of the earlier years, even when they were not emphasized as the most fashionable styles. Of particular note were the specialty gardens which proliferated by the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Many of these specialty gardens were based on hardy herbaceous plants. Specialty gardens included water gardens, rock gardens, wild gardens, and grandmother's gardens.

The periodical literature actually did very little to promote the inclusion of perennials in gardens until about the 1870s, or the declared beginning of the new appreciation for this group of hardy plants. The nursery and seed catalogues, however, did indicate a significant amount of activity for the preceding years.

Three hundred-fifty seven catalogues were surveyed to provide documentation of the specific plants that were available to the gardeners of the nineteenth century. The catalogues spanned the years 1804-1899 and represented 12 states and the District of Columbia. Some nurseries predominated in various sections of the country. Included
among these were the Prince Nursery of Long Island, New York; Joseph Breck of Boston; Ellwanger and Barry of Rochester; Storrs and Harrison of Painesville, Ohio; and Bloomington Nurseries of Bloomington, Illinois. It is possible to argue that, by the kinds of plants chosen, the proprietors of the nurseries effectively controlled much of the cultivated landscape in the United States. C. S. Sargent, at the end of the century, enumerated his view of the responsibilities of nurserymen and florists:

In a late issue attention was invited to the important influence exerted by florists, seedsmen and nurserymen in forming the public taste in horticultural matters. In some directions this influence becomes almost absolutely controlling... The growers and dealers in plants and flowers owe it as a duty to their patrons to see that public taste is developed by being fed on what is good... The desire for novelties as such—for things new, irrespective of their intrinsic excellence—is a strong passion in the human breast, and one upon which a trader of any kind is tempted to play... Every season brings new claimants for favor to the front; rivalry in the introduction of novelties often prevents a thorough testing of the merits of older plants; novelty rather than beauty is often their chief merit; and if they are generally cultivated it can only be at the sacrifice of other kinds.5

He continued

If in recommending plants or flowers to his patrons, he should consistently make beauty his criterion, and pride himself upon supplying the most excellent varieties in the most perfect condition, rather than those which are 'very expensive because they are new or scarce', he would, in the long run, distance his competitors.6

The major genera from which the nurseries offered a variety of species were, with identifying common names, Phlox, Aquilegia (columbine), Campanula (bellflower), Dianthus (pinks), Alcea (hollyhocks), Delphinium, Lychnis (Maltese cross), Digitalis (foxglove), Paeonia (peony), Lilium (lily), Viola (violet), Convallaria (lily-of-the-valley), Lobelia (cardinal flower), Lathyrus (sweet pea), Iris, Oenothera (evening primrose and sundrops), Antirrhinum (snapdragon), Penstemon (beard-tongue), Bellis (English daisy), Yucca (Adam's needle), Hesperis (dames rocket), Tanacetum (feverfew and painted daisy), Dictamnus (gasplant), Papaver (poppy), Hemerocallis (daylily), Aconitum (monks-hood), Anemone, Hosta, Baptisia (false indigo), and Primula. (primrose). The top 20 most available hardy herbaceous plants in the nineteenth-century northeastern United States were
Dianthus barbatus (sweet william), Alcea rosea (hollyhock), Dianthus caryophyllus (carnation), Lychnis chalcedonica (Maltese cross), Digitalis purpurea (foxglove), Phlox paniculata (perennial phlox), Campanula medium (Canterbury bells), Convallaria majalis (lily-of-the-valley), Lobelia cardinalis (cardinal flower), Lathyrus latifolius (sweet pea), Antirrhinum majus (snap-dragon), Tanacetum parthenium (feverfew), Bellis perennis (English daisy), Lilium candidum (Madonna lily), Yucca filamentosa (Adam’s needle), Hesperis matronalis (dames rocket), Viola tricolor (pansy), Dictamnus albus (gasplant), Papaver orientale (Oriental poppy), and Viola odorata (sweet violet). In the course of this study, specific plants were ranked for availability. Plant availability varied from state to state, but the species above, as well as others, were important to all regions that were studied.

It is difficult to ascertain exactly why certain species appeared more often than others in the catalogues. Certainly tradition played an important role, as, for example, the case of Lychnis chalcedonica and Dianthus barbatus. The efforts of the professional cultivators, who hybridized and promoted selections in several main genera including Dianthus, Paeonia, Lilium, and Phlox, contributed to the growing supply of plants. Ease of propagation and culture appears to have been a significant attribute tied to the highest availability. Today, in the 1990s, Hosta, Hemerocallis, Phlox, Delphinium, and Dianthus remain, or are once again, among the top 10 most popular plants in the perennial industry for the entire United States.

Although a large number of plants, nearly 2700 taxa in all, appeared in seed and nursery catalogues of the nineteenth century, the story is not complete here. Comments by writers like Liberty Hyde Bailey, who in his 1906 Cyclopaedia described various plants, as “popular in the old gardens” or “found often in old gardens,” indicate an omission in the literature of the true representation of at least a number of the plants in nineteenth-century gardens. For example, Bailey described Silene dioica as “popular” when it only appeared
in two of the 357 catalogues surveyed for this study. *Euphorbia lathyrus* (gopher spurge), "cultivated in old gardens," was listed in nine of the catalogues. Dr. Arthur Tucker of Delaware State University pointed out that some plants known to have been grown in vernacular gardens, for example roses like ‘Banshee’ and ‘Shailer’s Provence’ and certain *Iris* and other perennials never made it to the commercial availability lists.  

In this study, Ohio exemplified the transformation of a pioneer territory to a settled and prosperous state in the new West. Nurseries to provide fruit were established by the settlers simultaneously with the new settlements. Significant sources for ornamentals came in the 1830s and by the second half of the century, Ohio had a well-established nursery industry that has continued into the 1900s. Ohio cultivators participated in the national movements for horticultural organizations and village improvement societies. Ohio residents frequently subscribed to national horticultural periodicals, but that did not keep them from developing a fairly extensive list of “home-grown” periodicals, many designed to provide specific information for the new West. Documentation in the literature for ornamental gardens in Ohio mainly referred to gardens of the wealthy individuals in the transforming cities of Cincinnati, Columbus, and Cleveland, and their rural surroundings. Vernacular gardens existed, according to tradition, but the supporting evidence is lacking to establish what was in them.

When looking for a pattern of activity for the production and distribution of hardy herbaceous plants in the nineteenth century, the evidence appears contradictory. Until mid-century, significant activity was recorded in the listings of the catalogues, and, sporadically, in the literature. The writers at the end of the century, however, indicated that growing perennials was only at that time coming into its own popularity. In the 1880s and 1890s, horticultural writers like L. H. Bailey and William Robinson extolled the “new” popularity of herbaceous perennials, maintaining that they previously were difficult to obtain and implying that bedding schemes had monopolized the garden styles. Contrarily,
the nursery lists for the 1840s and 1850s, particularly those of New York, show a
diversification and variety of plants, not achieved before or after, even to the present time.
A few individual nursery lists numbered hundreds and hundreds of species and cultivars.
The question of course is, in the absence of sales records, who actually purchased these
plants and how many of them were really produced by the nurseries? Probably, the
patrons of nurseries, at least at first, were among the wealthier citizens of a community,
and the vernacular garden depended on pass-along plants and native contributions.

With the advent of the twentieth century, perennial gardens became quite the rage.
American garden writers, primarily of the feminine gender, emulated Gertrude Jekyll of
England and wrote about their particular experiences with their gardens in the burgeoning
years of the 1900s. Included among these were Alice Morse Earle, Neltje Blanchan,
Louise Sheldon, Helena Rutherfurd Ely, and Mrs. Francis King. They encouraged the
progressing interest in this group of hardy plants which has continued, more or less
throughout the years, to the present time.
ENDNOTES


3. Ibid., 767.


5. This section refers to roses, but could just as easily indicate Phlox, Paeonia, or other highly selected genera.


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______. Ohio Cultivator 14 (February 1858): 48.

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HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS
IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY
NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES
GARDENS AND LANDSCAPES
Volume II

DISSERTATION

Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Degree Doctor of Philosophy in the Graduate School of
The Ohio State University

by
Denise Wiles Adams, B.S.

*****

The Ohio State University
1998

Dissertation Committee:

Dr. Steven M. Still, Adviser
Dr. John C. Burnham
Dr. Pablo S. Jourdan
Dr. Ronald L. Stuckey

Approved by

Dr. Steven M. Still
Adviser
Horticulture and Crop Science
Graduate Program
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<thead>
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<th>APPENDIX A: Nineteenth-Century Ohio Seed and Nursery Catalogues</th>
<th>352</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>APPENDIX B: Other Northeastern United States Seed</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>369</td>
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APPENDIX A

OHIO SEED AND NURSERY CATALOGUES

The 90 seed and nursery catalogues that provided the data on plant availability in Ohio are arranged chronologically in APPENDIX A with the place of their repository. Locations of the libraries which hold the catalogues are abbreviated in the following manner:

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<tr>
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<td>author’s collection</td>
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| LHBH         | L. H. Bailey Hortorium  
              | Cornell University  
              | Ithaca, New York |
| LL           | Lloyd Library  
              | Cincinnati, Ohio |
| MLC          | Medical Library of Cleveland  
              | Cleveland, Ohio |
| NAL          | National Agriculture Library  
              | Beltsville, Maryland |
| NAL (IL)     | photocopy seen at the National Agriculture Library  
              | original located at the University of Illinois |
| OHS          | The Ohio Historical Society  
              | Columbus, Ohio |
| SM           | The Smithsonian Institution  
              | Horticulture Library  
              | Washington, DC |
| MN           | Andersen Horticultural Library  
              | University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum  
<pre><code>          | Chanhassen, Minnesota |
</code></pre>
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<th>year</th>
<th>cat location</th>
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<td>Columbus</td>
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APPENDIX B
OTHER SEED AND NURSERY CATALOGUES
REPRESENTING THE NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

The 267 seed and nursery catalogues that provided the data on plant availability for states other than Ohio are arranged by state and chronologically within the state in APPENDIX B including the place of their repository.

Locations of the libraries which hold the catalogues are abbreviated in the following manner:

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<td>DA</td>
<td>author's collection</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| DE           | University of Delaware
              | Newark, Delaware |
| LHBH         | L. H. Bailey Hortorium
              | Cornell University
              | Ithaca, New York |
| LL           | Lloyd Library
              | Cincinnati, Ohio |
| MHS          | Massachusetts Horticultural Society
              | Boston, Massachusetts |
| MLC          | Medical Library of Cleveland
              | Cleveland, Ohio |
| NAL          | National Agriculture Library
              | Beltsville, Maryland |
| NAL (IL)     | photocopy seen at the National Agriculture Library
              | original located at the University of Illinois |
| SM           | The Smithsonian Institution
              | Horticulture Library
              | Washington, DC |
MN  Andersen Horticultural Library
     University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum
     Chanhassen, Minnesota

WB  Webb House Museum
     Newark, Ohio
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APPENDIX C

Hardy Herbaceous Plants That Were Commercially Available in Nineteenth-Century Northeastern United States

All of the plant names recorded in the 357 nursery and seed catalogues are listed here as used in this study. Over 3300 plant names represent approximately 2700 different plants. Synonymous names are referenced to their current names. [See Bibliography: Sources Consulted for Nomenclature Verification.] The format for this appendix is:

first line: plant name followed by authority, if a more recent name is available, then the plant name is followed by “see . . .”; family; “ex” for an exotic or foreign plant or “N” signifying a native species; if the plant name could not be verified through the name of an authority, then the family and nativity spaces are left blank. In the case of cultivars, the family name is not repeated and a brief description of the particular cultivar is given, where available. In some instances, particularly in the genus *Phlox*, one cultivar name may have several different descriptions depending on the place where it was available.

second and/or third line: synonyms from the commercial literature, if any, then on the next line are the common names.

third or fourth line: the states or areas that had nurseries or seed houses that listed the particular plant name, the number of listings, and the earliest year of listing.

The abbreviations for the states or regions are: OH: Ohio; IL: Illinois; MI: Michigan; IN: Indiana; PA: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Washington, DC; NY: New York; MA: Massachusetts; and NE: New Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont, and Maine. States are grouped under a single abbreviation when they are represented by only a few catalogues in the survey.

369
Acantholimon glumaceum (Jaub. & Spach)  
prickly thrift  
PA 1-1879

Acanthus latifolius, see Acanthus mollis 'Latifolius'

Acanthus mollis L.  
classic acanthus, bear's-breeches  
IN 1-1893, MI 1-1877, IL 1-1876, PA 2-1872,  
NY 10-1830, MA 13-1860

Acanthus mollis 'Latifolius'  
PA 2-1872

Acanthus spinosus L.  
spiny bear's breeches  
PA 1-1872, NY 3-1869, MA 4-1865

Achillea aegyptiaca L.  
MA 3-1887

Achillea ageratum L.  
syn: Achillea serrata  
sweet Nancy  
OH 1-1893, IL 1-1859, NY 3-1862

Achillea distans Waldst. & Kit. ex Willd.  
syn: Achillea tanacetifolia  
OH 1-1871, NY 3-1862

Achillea filipendulina Lam.  
IL 1-1859, NY 5-1863, MA 10-1859

Achillea lingulata Waldst. & Kit.  
NY 4-1862

Achillea macrophylla L.  
large-leaf milfoil  
NY 2-1831

Achillea millefolium L.  
yarrow, milfoil  
OH 5-1865, IN 2-1879, IL 6-1856, PA 14-1811,  
NY 9-1855, MA 4-1869

Achillea mycrophylla  
small-leaf yarrow  
IL 1-1859, NY 3-1829
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<td>sneezeweed, sneezewort</td>
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<td><em>Achillea serrata</em>, see <em>Achillea ageratum</em></td>
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<td><em>Achillea tanacetifolia</em>, see <em>Achillea distans</em></td>
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<td><em>Achyls triphylla</em> (Sm)DC.</td>
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<td><em>Aconitum xacuminatum</em> Rchb.</td>
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<td><em>Aconitum autumnale</em>, see <em>Aconitum napellus</em> ssp. neomontanum</td>
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<td><em>Aconitum bicolor</em>, see <em>Aconitum xcammarum</em> ‘Bicolor’</td>
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<td><em>Aconitum californicum</em>, see <em>Aconitum fischeri</em></td>
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<td><em>Aconitum cammarum</em> L.</td>
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<td>syn: <em>Aconitum cammarum</em>, <em>A. decorum</em></td>
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<td><em>Aconitum canariense</em></td>
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<td>PA 1-1871, NY 5-1863</td>
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<td><em>Aconitum grandiflorum</em>, see <em>Aconitum napellus</em></td>
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371
Aconitum laxiflora, see Aconitum napellus

Aconitum lebeiginum
NY 2-1867

Aconitum lycocotonum, see Aconitum septentrionale

Aconitum melichoferi
NY 2-1862

Aconitum napellus L.
syn: Aconitum pyramidale, A. grandiflorum, A. laxiflora, A. tenuifolium
OH 3-1848, IL 10-1859, PA 19-1820, NY 35-1829, MA 34-1832, NE 2-1853

Aconitum napellus ssp. neomontanum (Wulf.) Gayer
PA 2-1879

Aconitum napellus var. bicolor, see Aconitum xcammarum 'Bicolor'

Aconitum septentrionale Koelle
syn: Aconitum lycocotonum, A. ochroleucum
OH 1-1855, MI 1-1877, IL 1-1872, NY 10-1845, MA 1-1868

Aconitum sieboldii, see Aconitum chinense

Aconitum sinense, see Aconitum chinense

Aconitum xstoerkianum Rchb.
wolfsbane
NY 1-1844

Aconitum tenuifolium, see Aconitum napellus

Aconitum uncinatum L.
wolfsbane, wild monk's hood
PA 1-1890, NY 2-1818, MA 1-1890

Aconitum variegatum L.
syn: Aconitum sinensis var. variegatum
OH 2-1848, IL 3-1867, NY 3-1862, MA 2-1852

Aconitum versicolor, see Aconitum napellus var. versicolor

Aconitum volubile Pall.
IL 1-1859, PA 1-1828, NY 1-1848, NE 1-1853

Acorus calamus L.
sweet flag
PA 1-1810, MA 6-1883
Acorus gramineus 'Variegatus'
OH 1-1882, PA 2-1874, NY 5-1867, MA 3-1869, NE 1-1879

Actaea alba (L.) Mill, non Mackenzie & Rydb.
white baneberry
PA 1-1879, MA 7 1833

Actaea americana, see Cimicifuga americana

Actaea racemosa, see Cimicifuga racemosa

Actaea rubra (Ait.) Willd.
syn: Actaea spicata var. rubra
red baneberry, snakeberry
NY 2-1834, MA 2-1890

Actaea spicata L.
herb Christopher
PA 4-1811, NY 2-1834, MA 3-1883

Actaea spicata var. rubra, see Actaea rubra

Adenophora Fisch.
NY 4-1830

Adenophora latifolia, see Adenophora pereskiifolia

Adenophora liliifolia (L.) Lebed. ex A.DC.
syn: Campanula liliifolia
lily-leaf bellflower
NY 1-1857, MA 3-1835

Adenophora pereskiifolia G. Don
syn: Adenophora latifolia
MA 3-1859

Adenophora stenanthina (Lebed.) Kitag.
syn: Campanula coronata
IL 3-1867

Adiantum pedatum L.
hardy maiden-hair fern
MA 5-1879

Adlumia cirrhosa, see Adlumia fungosa

Adlumia fungosa (Ait.) Greene ex BSP.
syn: Corydalis fungosa, Adlumia cirrhosa
wood-fringe, climbing fumitory
NY 3-1839, MA 4-1833

373
Adonis vernalis L.  
perennial adonis  
OH 1-1855, MI 1-1877, IL 2-1890, PA 8-1844,  
NY 20-1831, MA 19-1852, NE 1-1889  

Ranunculaceae  
ex

Aegopodium podagraria L.  
bishop's weed, gout-weed  
PA 1-1896, NY 2-1872  

Apiaceae  
ex

Aeonium tabuliforme (Haw.) Webb & Berth.  
NY 3-1867  

Crassulaceae  
ex

Aethionema grandiflorum Boiss. & Hohen.  
MA 1-1889  

Brassicaceae  
ex

Agalinis tenuifolia Raf.  
syn: Gerardia tenuifolia  
NY 2-1818  

Scrophulariaceae  
N

Ageratina altissima (L.) R.King & H.Robinson  
syn: Eupatorium ageratoides, E. fraseri  
white snake root  
PA 3-1804, NY 6-1837, MA 20-1858  

Asteraceae  
N

Ageratina aromatica (L.) Spach  
syn: Eupatorium aromaticum  
PA 2-1803, MA 2-1868  

Asteraceae  
N

Ageratina aromatica var. melissoides (L.) Spach  
syn: Eupatorium corymbosum  
NY 1-1862  

Asteraceae  
N

Agrimonia eupatoria L.  
common agrimony  
NY 1-1818  

Rosaceae  
ex

Agrostemma coronaria, see Lychnis coronaria

Agrostemma flos-cuculi, see Lychnis flos-cuculi

Agrostemma flos-jovis, see Lychnis flos-jovis

Agrostis L.  
bent grass  
PA 1-1866  

Poaceae  
ex

Ajuga genevensis L.  
PA 1-1896, MA 1-1889  

Lamiaceae  
ex

Ajuga pyramidalis L.  
bugle weed  
IL 1-1859, NY 5-1863  

Lamiaceae  
ex
Ajuga reptans L.
bugle weed
OH 1-1867, PA 4-1866, NY 2-1882, MA 2-1887,
NE 1-1879

Alcea rosea L.
syn: Althaea rosea
hollyhock
OH 56-1835, IN 4-1892, MI 7-1875, IL 18-1859,
PA 31-1811, NY 45-1823, MA 52-1832, NE 5 1859

Alcea rosea 'Nigra'
black hollyhock
NY 7-1831, MA 5-1833

Alcea sulphurea (Boiss. & Hohen.) Alef.
syn: Althaea lutea, Althaea flava
NY 5-1829, MA 9-1833

Alchemilla alpina L.
alpine lady's mantle
NY 2-1829, MA 2-1833

Alchemilla mollis (Buser) Rothm.
lady's mantle
MA 2-1833

Alchemilla vulgaris, see Alchemilla mollis

Aletris aurea Walter
yellow star grass
PA 1-1879, NY 1-1818

Aletris farinosa L.
unicorn root
PA 3-1804, NY 2-1823, MA 2-1890

Alfredia cernua (L.) Cass
nodding alfredia
PA 1-1879

Alisma plantago-aquatica L.
water plantain
PA 1-1826

Allium L.
PA 2-1810

Allium acuminatum Hook.
MA 4-1883

Allium azureum, see Allium caeruleum
*Allium caeruleum* Pall.  
OH 1-1889, MA 1-1889  
Liliaceae ex

*Allium cernuum* Roth  
nodding onion, lady's leek  
NY 1-1834, MA 6-1862  
Liliaceae N

*Allium descendens*, see *Allium sphaerocephalum*

*Allium fragrans*, see *Northoscordum gracile*

*Allium kunthii* G.Don  
syn: *Allium scaposum*  
MA 4-1883  
Liliaceae N

*Allium magicum*, see *Allium moly*

*Allium moly* L.  
syn: *Allium magicum*  
yellow garlic, lily leek  
OH 1-1889, PA 1-1879, NY 6-1829, MA 7-1862,  
NE 1-1879  
Liliaceae ex

*Allium reticulatum*, see *Allium textile*

*Allium roseum* L.  
rose garlic  
PA 1-18797  
Liliaceae ex

*Allium scaposum*, see *Allium kunthii*

*Allium schoenoprasum* L.  
chives  
OH 1-1835, NY 1-1822, MA 1-1887  
Liliaceae ex

*Allium senescens* L.  
PA 1-1896  
Liliaceae ex

*Allium sphaerocephalum* L.  
syn: *Allium descendens*  
NY 1-1828  
Liliaceae ex

*Allium stellerianum* Willd.  
MA 1-1889  
Liliaceae ex

*Allium textile* Nels. & Macbr.  
MA 4-1883  
Liliaceae N

*Allium tricoccum* Ait.  
wild leek  
MA 4-1883  
Liliaceae N
*Allium unifolium* Kellogg  
MA 2-1883  

*Allium validum* S.Watson  
MA 4-1883  

*Althaea flava*, see *Alcea sulphurea*  

*Althaea lutea*, see *Alcea sulphurea*  

*Althaea nigra*, see *Alcea rosea* 'Nigra'  

*Althaea officinalis* L.  
marsh mallow  
PA 1-1828  

*Althaea rosea*, see *Alcea rosea*  

*Alyssum rostratum*, see *Alyssum wierzbickii*  

*Alyssum saxatile*, see *Aurinia saxatilis*  

*Alyssum wierzbickii* Heuff.  
syn: *Alyssum rostratum*  
NY 2-1872  

*Amaryllis lutea*, see *Sternbergia lutea*  

*Amianthum muscitoxicum* (Walter) A.Gray  
amianthum, fly poison  
PA 1-1879  

*Amphicarpaea monoica* Ell.  
syn: *Glycine comosa*  
PA 3-1804  

*Amsonia angustifolia*, see *Amsonia ciliata*  

*Amsonia ciliata* Walter  
syn: *Amsonia angustifolia*  
PA 1-1879  

*Amsonia latifolia*, see *Amsonia tabernaemontana*  

*Amsonia salicifolia*, see *Amsonia tabernaemontana* var. *salicifolia*  

*Amsonia tabernaemontana* Walter  
syn: *Amsonia latifolia*  
broad-leaved amsonia, blue star  
PA 2-1811, NY 13-1828, MA 3-1833
Amsonia tabernaemontana var. salicifolia (Pursh) Woodson Apocynaceae
willow-leaved amsonia
IL 1-1859, PA 4-1811, MA 6-1833

Anaphalis margaritaceum (L.) Benth. & Hook.
syn: Gnaphalium margaritaceum
Asteraceae
American everlasting, pearly everlasting
PA 1-1804, MA 2-1883

Anchusa angustifolia, see Anchusa officinalis

Anchusa azurea Mill.
syn: Anchusa italica, Anchusa paniculata
OH 1-1887, IL 1-1859, PA 3-1879, NY 9-1848,
MA 14-1833, NE 1-1879

Anchusa italica, see Anchusa azurea

Anchusa officinalis L.
MA 3-1859

Anchusa paniculata, see Anchusa azurea

Anchusa purpurea
MA 2-1833

Anemone L.
windflower
MI 1-1876, PA 19-1820, NY 25-1829, MA 30-1833

Anemone alpina, see Pulsatilla alpina

Anemone canadensis L.
syn: Anemone dichotoma, A. pennsylvanica
PA 8-1804, NY 6-1830, MA 5-1883

Anemone coerulea DC.
NY 3-1829

Anemone coronaria L.
OH 4-1855, MI 1-1894, IL 2-1890, PA 7-1828,
MA 16-1834

Anemone dichotoma, see Anemone canadensis

Anemone hortensis L.
PA 1-1828
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<td>Anemone hupehensis var. japonica Lem.</td>
<td>Ranunculaceae</td>
<td>ex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syn: Anemone japonica</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japanese anemone</td>
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<td>OH 19-1855, IN 1-1879, MI 1-1877, IL 3-1859,</td>
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<td>PA 10-1857, NY 18-1857, MA 7-1851, NE 2-1879</td>
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<td>Anemone narcissiflora L.</td>
<td>Ranunculaceae</td>
<td>ex</td>
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<tr>
<td>NY 1-1857, MA 3-1833</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anemone nemerosa L.</td>
<td>Ranunculaceae</td>
<td>ex</td>
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<tr>
<td>wood anemone, windflower</td>
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<tr>
<td>PA 2-1844, NY 4-1834, MA 5-1869</td>
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<td>Anemone patens var. nuttaliana, see Pulsatilla patens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anemone pennisylvanica, see Anemone canadensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anemone pulsatilla, see Pulsatilla vulgaris</td>
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<td>Anemone quinquefolia L.</td>
<td>Ranunculaceae</td>
<td>N</td>
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<td>NY 5-1819</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anemone ranunculoides L.</td>
<td>Ranunculaceae</td>
<td>ex</td>
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<td>yellow windflower</td>
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<td>PA 1-1879</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anemone sulphurea, see Anemone vernalis</td>
<td>Ranunculaceae</td>
<td>ex</td>
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<td>Anemone sylvestris L.</td>
<td>Ranunculaceae</td>
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<td>snowdrop windflower</td>
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<td>OH 1-1889, MA 2-1869</td>
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<td>Anemone thalictroides, see Anemonella thalictroides</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anemone vernalis L.</td>
<td>Ranunculaceae</td>
<td>ex</td>
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<td>MA 1-1865</td>
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<td>Anemone virginiana L.</td>
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<td>NY 5-1819</td>
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<td>Anemone vitifolia DC.</td>
<td>Ranunculaceae</td>
<td>ex</td>
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<td>PA 2-1844</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anemone xhybrida Paxt.</td>
<td>Ranunculaceae</td>
<td>ex</td>
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<td>IL 1-1859</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anemone xhybrida 'Elegans'</td>
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<td>PA 6-1892</td>
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<td>Anemone xhybrida 'Honorine Jobert'</td>
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<td>PA 11-1871, NY 6-, MA 6-1869</td>
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379
Anemone × hybrida ‘Rosea’  
PA 6-1892, NY 1-

Anemone × hybrida ‘Whirlwind’  
OH 7-1894, NE 1-1894

Anemonella thalictroides (L.) Spach.  
syn: Anemone thalictroides, Thalictrum anemonoides  
rue-anemone  
PA 5-1804, NY 9-1819, MA 7-1859

Anethum foeniculum, see Foeniculum vulgare

Angelica archangelica L.  
garden angelica, wild parsnip  
PA 2-1826

Antennaria dioica (L.) Gaertn.  
mountain everlasting, pussy-toes, cat’s ears, ladies’ tobacco  
PA 1-1879, NY 1-1882, MA 1-1883

Antennaria plantaginifolia (L.) Richards  
ladies’ tobacco  
PA 1-1804

Anthemis nobilis, see Chamaemelum nobile

Anthemis tinctoria L.  
golden marguerite, dyers chamomile  
OH 7-1892, PA 7-1893, NY 1-1899, MA 1-1889

Anthericum liliastrum, see Paradisea liliastrum

Anthericum ramosum L.  
PA 1-18779, NY 2-1867

Anthyllis montana L.  
mountain kidney vetch  
PA 1-1879

Anthyllis vulneraria L.  
English kidney vetch  
NY 3-1829

Antirrhinum cymbalaria, see Cymbalaria muralis

Antirrhinum linaria, see Linaria vulgaris

Antirrhinum majus L.  
 snapdragon  
OH 29-1835, MI 2-1877, IL 17-1868, PA 20-1820,  
NY 35-1827, MA 42-1833, NE 1859

380
Antirrhinum purpurea, see Linaria purpurea

*Apios americana* Medik.
syn: *Apios tuberosa, Glycine apios*
twining tuberous glycine, groundnut, wild bean
OH 1-1835, PA 4-1804, NY 4-1818, MA 10-1833

*Apocynum androsaemifolium* L.
dogbane
PA 1-1804, NY 4-1818, MA 5-1835

*Apocynum cannabinum* L.
NY 3-1818

*Aquilegia* L.
columbine, granny’s bonnet
OH 32-1855, IN 6-1872, MI 6-1875, IL 16-1859,
PA 42-1804, NY 48-1819, MA 61-1831

*Aquilegia alpina* L.
alpine columbine
OH 4-1867, IL 4-1867, PA 2-1871, NY 6-1830,
MA 6-1834

*Aquilegia atropurpurea*, see *Aquilegia buergeriana*

*Aquilegia buergeriana* Sieb. & Zucc.
NY 2-1844

*Aquilegia caerulea* James
Rocky Mountain columbine
OH 15-1845, IN 1-1893, MI 1-1894, IL 2-1890,
PA 15-1861, NY 12-1829, MA 18-1833, NE 1-1879

*Aquilegia canadensis* L.
syn: *Aquilegia variegata*
American columbine, scarlet columbine
OH 9-1835, IL 1-1868, MI 1-1877, PA 11-1804,
NY 13-1818, MA 26-1833

*Aquilegia caryophylloides* Hort.
striped columbine
OH 2-1882, MI 5-1875, IL 3-1868, PA 7-1868,
NY 13-1869, MA 16-1861

*Aquilegia chrysantha* A.Gray
golden-spurred columbine
OH 16-1882, IN 1-1893, IL 3-1886, PA 12-1877,
NY 6-1882, MA 12-1875, NE 3-1879

*Aquilegia durandii*
IL 1-1868, MA 5-1859, NE 1-1879

381
Aquilegia flavescens S.Watson
MA 1-1890

Aquilegia formosa var. truncata Fisch.
syn: Aquilegia truncata
OH 1-1879, MI 1-1877, IL 1-1872, NY 4-1844,
MA 23-1845

Aquilegia fragrans Benth.
MA 1-1852

Aquilegia glandulosa Fisch. ex Link
OH 1-1867, IL 2-1872, PA 9-1844, NY 32-1830,
MA 26-1852, NE 1-1879

Aquilegia grandiflora
[possibly Aquilegia alpina or A. glandulosa]
MA 3-1869

Aquilegia hybrida, see Aquilegia vulgaris

Aquilegia leptoceras Fisch. & May
NY 1-1886, MA 2-1869, NE 1-1879

Aquilegia x lutea nova
MA 3-1861

Aquilegia pyrenaica DC.
NY 2-1872, MA 1-1860

Aquilegia sibirica Lam.
syn: Aquilegia speciosa
NY 4-1844, MA 13-1865

Aquilegia skinneri Hook.
Skinner's columbine
OH 3-1871, MI 5-1875, IL 2-1872, PA 8-1857,
NY 16-1857, MA 22-1852, NE 1-1879

Aquilegia speciosa, see Aquilegia sibirica

Aquilegia sulphurea Zimm. ex Borbas
MA 3-1871

Aquilegia truncata, see Aquilegia formosa var. truncata

Aquilegia variegata, see Aquilegia canadensis
Aquilegia vulgaris L.  syn: Aquilegia hybrid
European columbine, purple columbine, granny’s bonnet
OH 14-1835, IL 2-1890, PA 9-1820, NY 19-1822,
MA 34-1833, NE 3-1879

Aquilegia vulgaris var. olympica Baker  syn: Aquilegia wittmaniana
MA 5-1865

Aquilegia wittmaniana, see Aquilegia vulgaris var. olympica

Arabis albida, see Arabis caucasica

Arabis alpina L.  rock cress
OH 1-1887, MI 1-1894, IL 2-1890, PA 4-1879,
NY 12-1834, MA 18-1852

Arabis caucasica Schldtl.  syn: Arabis albida
NY 1-1899

Arabis hispida Vent.  MA 1883

Aralia nudicaule L.  MA 2-1883

Aralia quinquefolia, see Panax quinquefolia

Aralia racemosa L.  American spikenard
MA 3-1833

Aralia trifolia, see Panax trifolium

Arenaria L.  sandwort
PA 2-1879, MA 5-1883

Arethusa bulbosa L.  swamp pink, bulbous arethusa
PA 1-1890, 2-1889

Arethusa ophioglossoides, see Pogonia ophioglossoides

Arisaema dracontium (L.) Schott  syn: Arum dracontium
green dragon
PA 1-1871, NY 6-1829
Arisaema triphyllum (L.) Torr.
syn: Arum triphyllum
OH 2-1889, PA 3-1804, NY 5-1818, MA 6-1879

Aristolochia clematitidis L.
upright birthwort
NY 2-1831

Aristolochia serpentaria L.
Virginia snakeroot
PA 2-1804, NY 1-1818, MA 2-1890

Armeria arenaria (Pers.) Schultz
syn: Armeria plantaginea
PA 3-1871, MA 1-1889

Armeria maritima (Mill.) Willd.
syn: Statice vulgaris, Armeria vulgaris, Statice armeria,
Statice maritima
common thrift, sea pink
OH 7-1845, MI 2-1885, IL 3-1873, PA 5-1855,
NY 24-1822, MA 16-1833

Armeria plantaginea, see Armeria arenaria

Armeria splendens (Lagasc. & Rodr.) Webb
PA 1-1872

Armeria vulgaris, see Armeria maritima

Artemisia abrotanum L.
southernwood, old man
NY 1-1899, MA 2-1887

Artemisia absinthium L.
tarragon, wormwood
PA 2-1810, NY 5-1822, MA 2-1887

Artemisia dracunculus L.
tarragon, astragon
OH 1-1835, NY 4-1822

Artemisia frigida Willd.
MA 1-1889

Artemisia ludoviciana Nutt.
western mugwort
MA 1-1889

Artemisia pontica L.
Roman wormwood
NY 1-1882

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Artemisia stelleriana Bess. Asteraceae ex
old woman
PA 2-1875, NY 2-1875, MA 2-1887

Artemisia vulgaris L. Asteraceae ex
wormwood
PA 1-1810, NY 4-1862

Arum arisarum, see Arum italicum

Arum dracontium, see Arisaema dracontium

Arum italicum Mill. Araceae ex
syn: Arum arisarum, A. italicum var. byzantium
NY 6-1829, MA 1-1889

Arum maculatum L. Araceae ex
syn: Arum vulgare
beautiful spotted arum, lords-and-ladies, cuckoo pint
NY 3-1829, MA 1-1867

Arum nigrum Schott Araceae ex
syn: Arum orientale
NY 1-1867

Arum orientale, see Arum nigrum

Arum triphyllum, see Arisaema triphyllum

Arum vulgare, see Arum maculatum

Aruncus dioicus (Walter) Fern. Rosaceae N
syn: Spiraea aruncus
goat's beard, spirea
OH 3-1865, IN 2-1872, IL 1-1859, PA 3-1871,
NY 14-1829, MA 10-1833, NE 1-1879

Aruncus dioicus var. astilboides (Maxim.) Hara Rosaceae ex
MA 1-1889

Arundinaria foliis variegata, see Phalaris arundinacea 'Picta'

Arundinaria japonicum, see Pseudosasa japonica

Arundo conspicua, see Chionochloa conspicua

Arundo donax L. Poaceae ex
reed, giant reed
OH 3-1893, IN 2-1872, PA 13-1866, NY 14-1822,
MA 3-1883
Arundo donax ‘Variegata’
syn: Arundo donax striata, Arundo colorata var. striata
[A. colorata var. striata was also used for Phalaris arundinacea]
variegated reed, striped reed
OH 5-1882, NY 14-1822, MA 3-1841

Arundo phragmites, see Phragmites australis

Asarum canadense L.
Canadian snakeroot, wild ginger
PA 5-1804, NY 2-1818, MA 4-1879

Asarum caudatum Lindl.
tailed snakeroot
PA 1-1879, MA 4-1883

Asarum virginicum L.
heart-leaved snakeroot
PA 2-1804, NY 2-1818, MA 4-1883

Asclepias amoenas, see Asclepias purpurascens

Asclepias amplexicaulis Sm.
syn: Asclepias obtusifolia
NY 4-1829, MA 3-1833

Asclepias decumbens L.
pleurisy-root, creeping milkweed
PA 4-1804, NY 2-1818, MA 2-1833

Asclepias exaltata L.
syn: Asclepias phytolocoides
PA 1-1804, NY 4-1829, MA 2-1833

Asclepias incarnata L.
flesh-colored asclepias, red swallow-wort
OH 1-1835, PA 5-1804, NY 13-1822, MA 20-1832

Asclepias incarnata ssp. pulchra (Erhr. ex Willd.) Woods
syn: Asclepias pulchra
MA 3-1833

Asclepias nigra, see Vincetoxicum nigrum

Asclepias obtusifolia, see Asclepias amplexicaulis

Asclepias phytolocoides, see Asclepias exaltata

Asclepias pulchra, see Asclepias incarnata ssp. pulchra

386
Asclepias purpurascens L.
syn: Asclepias amoena
PA 4-1804, NY 1-1857, MA 4-1833

Asclepias quadrifolia Jacq.
four-leaved asclepias
NY 1-1857, MA 4-1887

Asclepias rubra L.
red asclepias
PA 1-1804, NY 1-1848, MA 1-1839

Asclepias syriaca L.
Syrian swallow wort
PA 4-1804, NY 1-1827, MA 4-1832

Asclepias tuberosa L.
butterfly weed, pleurisy root, chieger flower
OH 8-1835, PA 7-1804, NY 29-1818, MA 33-1834

Asclepias variegata L.
variegated asclepias
PA 1-1804, NY 2-1818

Asclepias verticillata L.
verticillate asclepias
PA 3-1804, NY 5-1822, MA 6-1833

Asclepias vincetoxicum, see Vincetoxicum officinale

Asperula hexaphylla All.
OH 1-1893

Asperula odorata, see Galium odoratum

Asperula orientalis Boiss. & Hohen.
OH 1-1886

Asphodeline lutea (L.) Rchb.
syn: Asphodelus luteus
king's spear
PA 2-1828, NY 10-1822, MA 1-1889

Asphodeline taurica (Pall.) Endl.
NY 1-1822

Asphodelus albus Mill.
white asphodel
NY 2-1839

Asphodelus clavatus, see Asphodelus tenuifolius
Asphodelus luteus, see Asphodeline lutea

Asphodelus ramosus L.
branched asphodel
PA 3-1844, NY 3-1822

Asphodelus tauricus, see Asphodeline taurica

Asphodelus tenuifolius Cav.
syn: Asphodelus clavatus
club-seeded king’s spear
NY 2-1829

Aspidium fragrans, see Dryopteris fragrans

Aspidium munitum, see Polystichum munitum

Asplenium ebenoides R.R.Scott
spleenwort
MA 3-1879

Aster alpinus L.
alpine starwort
MA 4-1859

Aster amellus L.
perennial aster
PA 2-1826, NY 3-1822, MA 4-1833

Aster amygdalinus, see Aster umbellatus

Aster carolinianus Walter
NY 3-1829

Aster coccineus
possibly Aster concinnus Willd.
NY 6-1857

Aster cordifolius L.
PA 1-1804, MA 5-1833

Aster corymbosum, see Aster divaricatus

Aster diffusus, see Aster laterifolius

Aster divaricatus L.
syn: Aster corymbosum
MA 4-1833

Aster diversifolius, see Aster undulatus var. asperulus

388
Aster ericoides L.  
syn: Aster multiflorus  
MA 7-1833

Aster grandiflorus L.  
Catesby's starwort  
PA 1-1804, NY 4-1829, MA 3-1835

Aster graveolens, see Aster oblongifolius

Aster himalaicus C.B.Clarke  
NY 2-1867

Aster horizontalis, see Aster lateriflorus var. horizontalis

Aster laevis L.  
NY 1-1836, MA 2-1890

Aster lanceolatus Willd.  
NY 5-1832

Aster lateriflorus var. horizontalis (Desf.) D.E.Greene  
syn: Aster horizontalis  
MA 2-1875

Aster laterifolius (L.) Britt.  
syn: Aster diffusus  
MA 3-1845

Aster linariifolius L.  
toad flax leaved aster  
OH 1-1848, PA 1-1804, NY 4-1829, MA 6-1833

Aster longifolius Lam.  
syn: Aster virginicus  
PA 1-1890, NY 1-1882, MA 1-1894

Aster macrophyllus L.  
PA 1-1804, NY 4-1829, MA 2-1833

Aster multiflorus, see Aster ericoides

Aster novae-angliae L.  
New England aster  
OH 3-1855, PA 6-1804, NY 14-1818, MA 17-1832

Aster novi-belgii L.  
starwort  
PA 1-1804, NY 2-1836
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Synonym(s)</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Collection(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Aster novi-belgii ssp. tardiflorus (L.) A.G.Jones</td>
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<td>late-flowering starwort</td>
<td>PA 1-1804</td>
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<td>Aster oblongifolius Nutt.</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<td>syn: Aster graveolens</td>
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<td>Missouri aster</td>
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<td>NY 4-1829</td>
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<td>Aster patens Ait.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aster praealtus Poir.</td>
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<td>syn: Aster salicifolius</td>
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<td>MA 3-1833</td>
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<td>Aster ptarmicoides (Nees) Torr. &amp; A.Gray</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<td>Aster puniceus L.</td>
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<td>PA 1-1804, NY 4-1829, MA 4-1833</td>
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<td>Aster salicifolius, see Aster praealtus</td>
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<td>Aster sericeus Vent.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aster serotina, see Aster novi-belgii</td>
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<td>Aster solidagineus Michx.</td>
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<td>Aster tardiflorus, see Aster novi-belgii ssp. tardiflorus</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<td>Aster umbellatus Mill.</td>
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<td>Aster undulatus L.</td>
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<td>waved starwort</td>
<td>MA 2-1890</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aster virginicus, see Aster longifolius</td>
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<td>Aster versicolor Willd.</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<td>MA 2-1833</td>
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</table>
**Astilbe japonica** Morr. & Decne.
syn: *Spiraea astilbe japonica*, *Hoteja*, *Spiraea japonica*, *Hottea*, *Hoteia japonica*
Japan spirea
OH 21-1848, IN 3-1872, IL 2-1873, PA 19-1871, NY 17-1844, MA 4-1869, NE 4-1879

**Astragalus canadensis** L.
syn: *Astragalus carolinianus*
woolly milk vetch
PA 3-1811, NY 7-1829, 2-1833

**Astragalus carolinianus**, see *Astragalus canadensis*

**Astragalus caryocarpus**, see *Astragalus crassicarpus*

**Astragalus crassicarpus** Nutt.
syn: *Astragalus caryocarpus*
NY 1-1870

**Astragalus galegiformis**, see *Astragalus uliginosis*

**Astragalus glycyphyllus** L.
wild liquorice
NY 2-1829

**Astragalus missouriensis** Nutt.
Missouri milk vetch
NY 3-1844

**Astragalus uliginosis** L.
syn: *Astragalus galegiformis*
goat's rue leaved astragulus
NY 3-1829

**Astrantia major** L.
masterwort
MA 4-1833

**Asyneuma campanuloides** (Bieb.) Bornm.
syn: *Phyteuma campanuloides*
OH 1-1846

**Atropa belladonna** L.
deadly nightshade
NY 1-1822

**Atropa mandragona**, see *Mandragona officinarum*

**Aubrieta deltoidea** (L.) DC.
aubrieta
PA 1-1879, NY 8-1869, MA 11-1861
Aureolaria flava (L.) Farw.
syn: Gerardia flava
yellow-flowered gerardia, false foxglove
PA 2-1804, NY 11-1818

Aurinia saxatilis (L.) Desv.
golden alyssum, madwort
OH 8-1855, IN 1-1893, MI 4-1875, IL 2-1872,
PA 21-1844, NY 24-1830, MA 21-1834, NE 1-1889

Balsamita vulgaris, see Tanacetum balsamita

Bambusa metake, see Pseudosasa japonica

Baptisia alba (L.) Vent.
syn: Sophora alba, Podalyria alba
OH 1-1848, PA 1-1804, NY 6-1822, MA 5-1833

Baptisia australis (L.) R.Br.
syn: Sophora australis, Baptisia caerulea,
Podalyria australis, Podalyria caerulea
false indigo
OH 5-1835, MI 2-1885, IL 6-1859, PA 9-1804,
NY 28-1818, MA 29-1832

Baptisia x bicolor Greenm. & Larisy
MA 1-1875

Baptisia bracteata Muhl. ex Elliott
syn: Baptisia leucophaea
NY 1-1857, MA 1-1889

Baptisia caerulea, see Baptisia australis

Baptisia lactea (Raf.) Thieret
syn: Baptisia leucantha
white false indigo
MA 4-1883

Baptisia lanceolata (Walt.) Ell.
MA 1-1883

Baptisia leucantha, see Baptisia lactea

Baptisia leucophaea, see Baptisia bracteata

Baptisia tinctoria (L.) Vent
syn: Podalyria tinctoria
bastard indigo, yellow podalyria
PA 1-1804, NY 5-1818, MA 2-1841

Scrophulariaceae  N
Brassicaceae  ex
Fabaceae  N
Fabaceae  N
Fabaceae  N
Fabaceae  N
Fabaceae  N
Fabaceae  N
Fabaceae  N
Fabaceae  N
**Barbarea vulgaris** R.Br.
double yellow rocket
NY 2-1831, MA 1-1844

*Bartsia coccinea*, see *Castilleja coccinea*  

**Belamcanda chinensis** (L.) DC.
syn: *Hemerocallis amplexicaule*, *Pardanthus*  
blackberry lily
OH 4-1835, IL 1-1886, PA 4-1875. NY 16-1822,  
MA 16-1832

**Bellis perennis** L.
European daisy, red mountain daisy, English daisy
OH 24-1845, IN 2-1892, MI 3-1877, IL 17-1859,  
PA 16-1860, NY 26-1822, MA 33-1833, NE 4-1859

**Bergenia cordifolia** (Haw.) Sternb.  
syn: *Saxifraga cordifolia*  
PA 1-1879, MA 1-1875

**Bergenia crassifolia** (L.) Fritsch.  
syn: *Saxifraga crassifolia*  
IL 1-1859, PA 4-1844, NY 16-1822, MA 8 1833,  
NE 2-1853

*Betonica grandiflora*, see *Stachys macrantha*  

*Betonica hirsuta*, see *Stachys byzantina*  

*Betonica officinalis*, see *Stachys officinalis*  

*Betonica orientalis*, see *Stachys orientalis*  

**Blechnum spicant** (L.) Roth.  
syn: *Lomaria spicant*  
deer fern
MA 1-1883

**Blephariglottis ciliaris**, see *Habenaria ciliaris*  

**Bocconia cordata**, see *Macleaya cordata*  

**Boltonia asteroides** (L.) L’Herit.  
syn: *Boltonia glastifolia*  
PA 2-1844, NY 2-1829

**Boltonia asteroides** var. *latisquama* (A.Gray) Cronq.  
syn: *Boltonia latisquama*  
PA 2-1890, MA 2-1887

**Boltonia glastifolia**, see *Boltonia asteroides*  

393
Boltonia latisquama, see Boltonia asteroides var. latisquama

Bothriochloa saccharoides (Sw.) Rydb.
syn: Andropogon argenteus
NY 1-1872

Botrychium Sw.
moonwort
MA 3-1879

Brasenia peltata Pursh
water shield
MA 3-1879

Brodiaea congesta, see Dichelostemma congesta

Brunella grandiflora, see Prunella grandiflora

Buphthalmum grandiflorum, see Buphthalmum salicifolium

Buphthalmum helianthoides, see Heliopsis helianthoides

Buphthalmum maritimum, see Astericus maritimus

Buphthalmum salicifolium L.
syn: Buphthalmum grandiflorum
NY 2-1862, MA 1-1889

Buphthalmum speciosa, see Telekia speciosa

Cacalia Kuntze
syn: Adenostyles
MA 1-1883

Calamagrostis stricta, see Calamagrostis xacutiflora

Calamagrostis xacutiflora (Schrad) DC.
syn: Calamagrostis stricta
PA 1-1886

Calamintha grandiflora (L.) Moench
syn: Melissa grandiflorum
great-leaved balm
NY 2-1834

Calamintha nepeta (L.) Savi.
lesser catmint
PA 3-1811

Calla palustris L.
marsh calla
MA 6-1879

394
Callirhoe involucrata (Torr. & A.Gray) Gray
Malvaceae  N
 crimson callirhoe
MI 2-1881, IL 5-1867, PA 9-1871, NY 6-1867,
MA 16-1861, NE 2-1889

Callirhoe palustris
NY 4-1870

Creeping mallow

Calochortus elegans, see Calochortus tolmiei

Calochortus tolmiei Hook. & Am.
Liliaceae  N
MA 2-1883

Calopogon pulchellum, see Calopogon tuberosum

Calopogon tuberosum BSP.
Orchidaceae  N
syn: Calopogon pulchellum, Limnodorum pulchellum,
Tipularia discolor
PA 2-1879, NY 2-1818, MA 4-1879

Caltha palustris L.
Ranunculaceae  N
marsh marigold
NY 1-1857, MA 1-1889

Caltha palustris 'Flore Pleno'
NY 3-1834, MA 7-1852

Calathus borealis Salis.
Orchidaceae  N
northern calypso
PA 1-1879, MA 3-1889

Calystegia hederacea Wallich.
Convolvulaceae  ex
syn: Convolvulus panduratus, C. japonicus, C. pubescens
NY 4-1822

Calystegia pubescens, see Calystegia hederacea

Calystegia sepium (L.) R.Br.
Convolvulaceae  ex
NY 4-1822

Campanula L.
Campanulaceae  N, ex
bellflower
OH 45-1835, IN 1-1898, MI 7-1872, IL 22-1859,
PA 25-1804, NY 38-1818, MA 59-1832, NE 5-1853

Campanula alliariifolia Willd.
Campanulaceae  ex
NY 1-1869, MA 3-1862

Campanula azurea, see Campanula rhomboidalis

395
Campanula bononiensis L.
NY 3-1829

Campanula calycanthema, see Campanula medium

Campanula carpatica Jacq.
heart-leaved bellflower
OH 18-1846, MI 1-1877, IL 9-1859, PA 16-1844,
NY 26-1829, MA 31-1845, NE 2-1853

Campanula coronata, see Adenophora stenanthina (Lebed.) Kitag.

Campanula garganica Ten.
OH 1-1886, NY 1-1875, MA 1-1869

Campanula glomerata L.
clustered bellflower
PA 2-1844, MA 2-1852

Campanula grandis, see Campanula latiloba

Campanula grossekii Hueff.
NY 4-1862

Campanula lactiflora Bieb.
MA 1-1851

Campanula latifolia L.
NY 4-1862, MA 7-1833

Campanula latifolia var. macrantha Fisch. ex Hornem.
syn: Campanula macrantha
OH 1-1855, IL 3-1859, PA 1-1866, NY 8-1844,
MA 4-1845

Campanula lilifolia, see Adenophora liliiflora

Campanula macrantha, see Campanula latifolia var. macrantha

Campanula medium L.
 Canterbury bells, cup-and-saucer
OH 39-1835, IN 2-1889, MI 7-1875, IL 15-1872,
PA 21-1847, NY 38-1822, MA 47-1832

Campanula mirabilis Albov.
NY 1-1899

Campanula mollis L.
Syrian bellflower
NY 4-1822

Campanula nobilis, see Campanula punctata
Campanula persicifolia L.
peach-leaved bellflower
OH 3-1848, IL 3-1859, PA 5-1844, NY 19-1829, MA 1-1844, NE 5-1853

Campanula pulcherrima, see Campanula rapunculoides

Campanula punctata Lam.
syn: Campanula nobilis
OH 1-1855, PA 2-1857, NY 7-1857, MA 17-1851

Campanula pyramidalis L.
pyramidal bellflower, chimney bellflower
OH 5-1845, IL 2-1872, PA 19-1820, NY 28-1822, MA 38-1833, NE 2-1879

Campanula rapunculoides L.
syn: Campanula pulcherrima
nettle-leaved bellflower, rover bellflower
OH 2-1846, PA 1-1971, NY 5-1829

Campanula rapunculus L.
rampion
MA 5-1835

Campanula rhomboidalis L.
syn: Campanula azurea
MA 4-1833

Campanula rotundifolia L.
harebell, bluebells of Scotland
IL 4-1859, PA 2-1804, NY 3-1836, MA 7-1835

Campanula sarmatica Ker Gawl.
betony-leaved campanula
PA 2-1871, NY 4-1862

Campanula sibirica L.
NY 3-1829

Campanula speciosa Pourr.
[possibly Campanula persicifolia or Campanula glomerata]
OH 1-1848, IL 3-1859

Campanula trachelium L.
syn: Campanula urticifolia, Trachelium
great bellflower, nettle-leaved bellflower
OH 2-1845, IL 3-1867, PA 8-1844, NY 17-1822, MA 18-1845

Campanula urticifolia, see Campanula trachelium
Campanula xvanhouttei Carr.
NY 1-1875

*Campion rosea alba*, see *Lychnis coronaria*

*Cardamine pratensis* var. *plenis* L.
double lady's smock, cuckoo flower
NY 1-1844, MA 5-1833

*Cardiocrinum giganteum* (Wallich.) Mak.
syn: *Lilium cordifolium*, *Lilium giganteum*
PA 1-1804, NY 4-1860, MA 3-1860

*Cassia marilandica*, see *Senna marilandica*

*Castilleja coccinea* (L.) Spreng.
Indian paint brush
PA 1-1804, NY 1-1857

*Castilleja coccinea* var. *lutea*
syn: *Bartsia lutea*
PA 1-1804

*Catananche bicolor*, see *Catananche caerulea* var. *bicolor*

*Catananche caerulea* L.
cupid's dart
OH 2-1884, MI 3-1877, IL 4-1867, PA 1-1879,
NY 20-1822, MA 28-1834

*Catananche caerulea* 'Bicolor'
IL 1-1872, MA 3-1859

*Caulophyllum thalictroides* (L.) Michx.
blue cohosh
MA 4-1883

*Centaurea argentea* L.
IL 2-1868

*Centaurea atropurpurea* Waldst. & Kit.
syn: *Centaurea calocephala*
NY 2-1867, MA 2-1833

*Centaurea calocephala*, see *Centaurea atropurpurea*

*Centaurea dealbata* Willd.
Persian cornflower
NY 3-1867
Centaurea macrocephala Pushk. ex Willd.  
giant-headed centaurea, globe centaurea  
NY 4-1867

Centaurea macrophylla  
IL 3-1867

Centaurea montana L.  
mountain blue bottle, perennial bachelor's button  
PA 1-1890, MA 3-1875

Centaurea nigra L.  
black knapweed  
NY 1-1844, MA 2-1833

Centaurea phrygia L.  
Austrian centaury  
IL 2-1868, NY 3-1831

Centaurea rhapontia, see Leuzea rhapontica

Centranthus ruber (L.) DC.  
syn: Valeriana rubra, Valeriana alba  
red valerian, garden heliotrope, Jupiter's beard  
OH 6-1848, MI 1-1877, IL 1-1859, PA 11-1844,  
NY 26-1822, MA 32-1833, NE 1-1853

Cephalaria alpina (L.) Roem. & Schult.  
syn: Scabiosa alpina  
alpine scabious  
NY 1-1831

Cerastium arvense L.  
MA 1-1868

Cerastium Bierbersteinii, see Cerastium tomentosum

Cerastium boissieri Gren.  
Boissier's mouse-ear chickweed  
PA 1-1879

Cerastium tomentosum L.  
syn: Cerastium Bierbersteinii  
woolly mouse-ear chickweed, snow-in-summer

Ceratostigma plumbaginoides Bunge.  
syn: Plumbago larpenae  
OH 9-1855, PA 7-1857, NY 4-1856, MA 1-1887

Asteraceae

Valerianaceae

Dipsacaceae

Caryophyllaceae

Caryophyllaceae

Caryophyllaceae

Plumbaginaceae

399
Chamaemelum nobile (L.) All.  
syn: Anthemis nobilis  
chamomile  
NY 6-1822, MA 3-1845

Chasmanthium latifolia (Michx.) Yates  
syn: Uniola latifolia  
northern sea oats  
PA 2-1881, NY 1-1869, MA 10-1859

Cheilanthes lanosa (Michx.) DC.  
syn: Cheilanthes vestita  
hairy lip fern  
MA 3-1883

Cheilanthes vestita, see Cheilanthes lanosa

Cheiranthus alpinus, see Erysimum hieracifolium

Cheiranthus cheiri, see Erysimum cheiri

Chelidonium majus 'Flore Pleno'  
swallow wort, double flowering celandine  
NY 2-1829

Chelone barbata, see Penstemon barbatus

Chelone coccineus, see Penstemon barbatus

Chelone glabra L.  
syn: turtlehead, snakehead, smooth white chelone  
OH 1-1845, IL 1-1859, PA 5-1804, NY 15-1818,  
MA 10-1833

Chelone hirsuta, see Penstemon hirsutus

Chelone lyonii Pursh  
OH 2-1893, PA 4-1871, NY 2-1834, MA 4-1868

Chelone obliqua L.  
red chelone  
PA 2-1804, NY 3-1829, MA 3-1833

Chimaphila maculata (L.) Pursh  
pipsissewa  
MA 3-1879

Chimaphila umbellata (L.) Barton  
western prince's pine, pipsissewa  
MA 5-1879

400
Chionochloa conspicua (Forest.f.) Zotov, syn: Arundo conspicua
PA 1-1884

Chrysanthemum, see Dendrantha

Chrysanthemum coccineum, see Tanacetum coccineum

Chrysanthemum indicum, see Dendrantha indicum

Chrysanthemum maximum, see Leucanthemum xsuperbum

Chrysanthemum parthenium, see Tanacetum parthenium

Chrysanthemum serotinum, see Leucanthemella serotina

Chrysanthemum uliginosa, see Leucanthemella serotina

Chrysopsis falcata, see Pityopsis falcata

Chrysopsis mariana (L.) Elliiott, syn: Inula mariana
PA 2-1879, NY 3-1829

Chrysosplenium alternifolium L., alternate-leaved golden saxifrage
MA 1-1883

Cimicifuga americana Michx., syn: Actaea americana
American bugbane, summer cohosh

Cimicifuga cordifolia, see Cimicifuga racemosa var. cordifolia

Cimicifuga foetida L., foetid bugbane
MA 2-1852

Cimicifuga palmata, Trautvetteria carolinensis

Cimicifuga racemosa (L.) Nutt., syn: Cimicifuga serpentaria
black snake root, black cohosh
PA 2-1804, NY 7-1822, MA 2-1890

Cimicifuga racemosa var. cordifolia (Pursh) Gray
MA 1-1834

Claytonia virginica L., Virginia claytonia, spring beauty
PA 2-1804, NY 2-1818, MA 5-1883

401
Clematis davidiana, see Clematis heracleifolia var. davidiana

*Clematis heracleifolia* var. davidiana DC. syn: *Clematis davidiana*  
PA 8-1892, NY 2-1896, MA 2-1890, NE 1-1894

*Ranunculaceae*  
ex

*Clematis integrifolia* L.  
entire-leaved virgin’s bower  
OH 3-1845, NY 13-1829, MA 10-1833

*Ranunculaceae*  
ex

*Clematis ochroleuca* Ait.  
yellow-flowered virgin’s bower, curly-heads  
NY 4-1829, MA 2-1892

*Ranunculaceae*  
N

*Clematis recta* L.  
upright virgin’s bower  
OH 4-1846, IN 2-1872, IL 4-1859, PA 5-1844,  
NY 11-1829, MA 17-1833

*Ranunculaceae*  
ex

*Clintonia borealis* (Ait.) Raf.  
northern clintonia  
MA 5-1879

*Liliaceae*  
N

*Collinsonia canadensis* L.  
Canadian collinsonia  
NY 5-1818, MA 1-1892

*Lamiaceae*  
N

*Conoclinum coelestinum* DC. syn: *Eupatorium caerulea, E. caelestinum*  
erigeratum, blue-flowered eupatorium  
OH 1-1848, IL 1-1859, PA 4-1804, NY 18-1822,  
MA 11-1832

*Asteraceae*  
N

*Convallaria majalis* L.  
syn: *Convallaria latifolia*  
OH 31-1845, IN 7-1872, MI 4-1875, IL 16-1859,  
PA 20-1811, NY 32-1819, MA 29-1832, NE 6-1853

*Liliaceae*  
N

*Convallaria majalis* ‘Flore Pleno’  
MA 2-1833

*Convallaria majalis* ‘Rosea’  
MA 2-1852

*Convallaria majalis* ‘Striata’  
MA 2-1852

*Convallaria multiflorum*, see *Polygonatum multiflorum*

*Convallaria polygonatum*, see *Polygonatum odoratum*

*Convallaria racemosa*, see *Polygonatum multiflorum*  
402
Convallaria verticillata, see Polygonatum verticillatum

**Cortaderia selloana** (Schult. & Schult.f.) Asch. & Grabn. syn: *Gynerium argentea, Cortaderia argenteum*  
OH 14-1870, IN 2-1879, MI 3-1875, IL 5-1868, PA 26-1861, NY 11-1863, MA 16-1860, NE 3-1879

**Corydalis bulbosa** (L.) DC. syn: *Fumaria cava, Fumaria bulbosa*  
MA 1-1869

**Corydalis cucullaria**, see *Dicentra cucullaria*

**Corydalis formosa**, see *Dicentra formosa*

**Corydalis fungosa**, see *Adlumia fungosa*

**Corydalis glauca**, see *Corydalis sempervirens*

**Corydalis lutea** (L.) DC. syn: *Fumaria aurea, Fumaria lutea*  
yellow fumitory  
PA 1-1811, NY 2-1829, MA 1-1833

**Corydalis nobilis** (L.) Pers.  
NY 2-1867, MA 2-1869

**Corydalis sempervirens** (L.) Pers. syn: *Corydalis glauca*  
glaucous leaved fumitory  
NY 2-1829, MA 2-1833

**Cruceanella stylosa**, see *Phuopsis stylosa*

**Cucubalus behen**, see *Silene inflata*

**Cucubalus stellatus**, see *Silene stellata*

**Cymbalaria muralis** P. Gaertn. Mey. & Scherb. syn: *Antirrhinum cymbalaria, Linaria cymbalaria*  
ivy-leaved toad flax, Kenilworth ivy  
OH 1-1835, NY 3-1822, MA 7-1834

**Cynoglossum grande** Dougl.  
hound’s tongue  
PA 1-1804, NY 4-1834, MA 3-1833

**Cypripedium acaule** Ait. syn: *Cypripedium humile*  
two-leaved purple lady’s slipper, whip-poor-will shoe  
PA 3-1804, NY 10-1818, MA 7-1833
Cypripedium album, see Cypripedium reginae var. album

Cypripedium arietinum R.Br.
ram's head lady's slipper
PA 1-1879, NY 3-1829, MA 4-1883

Cypripedium calceolus L.
English lady's slipper
NY 8-1822, MA 2-1852

Cypripedium calceolus var. parviflorum (Salis.) Fern.
syn: Cypripedium parviflorum
NY 6-1829, MA 4-1883

Cypripedium calceolus var. pubescens (Willd.) Correll
syn: Cypripedium pubescens
yellow lady's slipper
NY 10-1822, MA 11-1844

Cypripedium canadense, see Cypripedium reginae

Cypripedium candidum Muhl.
small white lady's slipper
NY 2-1857, MA 4-1883

Cypripedium flavum P.Hunt & Summerh.
NY 1-1818

Cypripedium humile, see Cypripedium acaule

Cypripedium parviflorum, see Cypripedium calceolus var. parviflorum

Cypripedium pubescens, see Cypripedium calceolus var. pubescens

Cypripedium reginae Walter
syn: Cypripedium spectabile, C. canadense
showy lady's slipper
PA 3-1804, NY 14-1822, MA 9-1841

Cypripedium reginae var. album Ait.
syn: Cypripedium album
white lady's slipper, showy lady's slipper
PA 1-1804, NY 1-1827

Cypripedium spectabile, see Cypripedium reginae

Dalea candida (Michx.) Willd.
syn: Petalosteum candidum
white prairie clover
PA 1-1871, NY 1-1868
Dalea purpurea Vent.
syn: Petalostemon violaceum, P. purpurea, Dalea violacea
PA 1-1871, NY 1-1868

Dalea violacea, see Dalea purpurea

Dalibarda fragaroides, see Dalibarda repens

Dalibarda repens L.
syn: Dalibarda fragaroides
PA 3-1804, NY 1-1823

Dalibarda violaeoides
dewdrop
PA 3-1804

Darlingtonia californica Torr.
California pitcher plant
PA 1-1879, NY 1-1857, MA 4-1883

Delphinium L.
OH 27-1848, IN 4-1866, MI 5-1876, IL 12-1859,
PA 39-1810, NY 43-1822, MA 49-1832, NE 3-1853

Delphinium ‘Album’
IL 3-1867

Delphinium ‘Aurora’
NY 3-1862

Delphinium ‘Madame Gerard Leigh’
IL 2-1867

Delphinium azureum, see Delphinium carolinianum

Delphinium xbarlowii  Hort.
IL 1-1883, PA 6-1844, NY 4-1844, MA 2-1845

Delphinium xbelladonna Hort. ex Bergmans
PA 1-1872

Delphinium bicolor Nutt.
white and green larkspur
OH 1-1882, PA 1-1871, NY 7-1831

Delphinium breckii, see Delphinium grandiflorum

Delphinium caelestinum, see Delphinium cheilanthum

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**Delphinium carolinianum** Walter  
*syn:* *Delphinium azurea*  
azure blue larkspur  
OH 1-1855, IL 1-1883, PA 2-1844, NY 7-1822, MA 7-1833

**Delphinium cashmerianum** Royle  
OH 1-1893, PA 2-1894, MA 3-1882

**Delphinium cheilantheum** Fisch. ex DC.  
*syn:* *Delphinium formosum caelestinum, D. calestinum*  
IL 1-1872, NY 7-1827, MA 8-1868

**Delphinium chinensis**, see *Delphinium grandiflorum*

**Delphinium elatum** L.  
*syn:* *Delphinium intermedium, D. pyramidale*  
bee larkspur  
OH 7-1835, MI 3-1875, IL 1-1872, PA 8-1820, NY 28-1822, MA 39-1833

**Delphinium exaltatum** Ait.  
American larkspur  
NY 5-1829, MA 4-1833

**Delphinium formosum** Boiss. & Huet.  
OH 12-1865, IN 1-1866, MI 2-1877, IL 9-1859, PA 34-1859, NY 21-1857, MA 33-1858, NE 2-1859

**Delphinium grandiflorum** L.  
*syn:* *Delphinium breckii, D. chinensis, D. sinense, D. sibiricum*  
great-flowered larkspur  
OH 11-1835, MI 1-1875, IL 8-1863, PA 15-1844, NY 32-1822, MA 38-1833

**Delphinium hendersonii** Goualt.  
IL 2-1867, PA 3-1865, NY 3-1862, MA 10-1859

**Delphinium hybridum** Steven ex Willd.  
OH 2-1855, IL 1-1872, PA 2-1863, NY 6-1857, MA 9-1865

**Delphinium intermedium**, see *Delphinium elatum*

**Delphinium mesoleucum** Link.  
NY 3-1862

**Delphinium nudicaule** Torr. & A.Gray  
MI 2-1875, IL 3-1876, PA 4-1874, NY 3-1886, MA 8-1878, NE 1-1879

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Delphinium pyramidal, see Delphinium elatum

Delphinium semibarbatum Bien. ex Boiss.
syn: Delphinium Zalil
OH 1-1899, IL 1-1892

Delphinium sibericum, see Delphinium grandiflorum

Delphinium sinensis, see Delphinium grandiflorum

Delphinium speciosum Bieb.
NY 1-1854

Delphinium tricorne Michx.
NY 2-1834

Delphinium urceolatum, see Delphinium exaltatum

Delphinium Zalil, see Delphinium semibarbatum

Dendranthema (DC.) Desmoul.
syn: Chrysanthemum
IN 4-1866, IL 10-1858, MA 11-1833, NE 3-1859

Dendranthema indicum (L.) Desmoul.
syn: Chrysanthemum indicum
MA 4-1858, NE 1-1889

Dendranthema xgrandiflorum Kitam.
OH 14-1843, NY 27-1819

Desmodium canadense (L.) DC.
Canada tick trefoil
NY 1-1899, MA 1-1890

Dianthus L.
pinks
OH 61-1835, IN 3-1867, IL 23-1859, PA 45-1810,
NY 48-1822, MA 54-1832, NE 5-1853

Dianthus cultivars, see next page.
### Dianthus Cultivars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dianthus ‘Abbotsford’</th>
<th>OH 5-1892</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Alfred Harrison’</td>
<td>OH 3-1867, PA 1-1892, MA 1-1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Anne Boleyn’</td>
<td>OH 3-1892, NY 1-1893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Attraction’</td>
<td>OH 5-1882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Brunett’</td>
<td>OH 5-18676, MA 1-1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Charming Sue’</td>
<td>scarlet, striped with crimson and purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Delight’</td>
<td>NY 1-1862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Earl of Carlisle’</td>
<td>OH 5-1867, MA 1-1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Ella’</td>
<td>OH 2-1867, MA 1-1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Essex Witch’</td>
<td>OH 2-1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Flora’</td>
<td>OH 1-1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Her Majesty’</td>
<td>OH 7-1894, NY 1-1899, NE 1-1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Jessica’</td>
<td>cream, with scarlet edge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Koh-i-noor’</td>
<td>PA 1-1882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Marie Pare’</td>
<td>OH 1-1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Mont Blanc’</td>
<td>OH 2-1873</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Alba Fimbriata’</td>
<td>OH 6-1881, PA 2-1882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Alice’</td>
<td>OH 3-1867, MA 1-1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Ascot’</td>
<td>OH 2-1892</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Beauty of Brooklyn’</td>
<td>NY 1-1862</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Champion’</td>
<td>NY 1-1862</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Defiance’</td>
<td>OH 2-1873</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Diadematum’</td>
<td>PA 1-1872</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Early Blush’</td>
<td>OH 1-1894</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Emil’</td>
<td>OH 2-1867, MA 1-1869</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Esther’</td>
<td>OH 2-1867</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Gertrude’</td>
<td>OH 2-1898, PA 2-1872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Highland Lass’</td>
<td>scarlet, striped with crimson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Juliet’</td>
<td>OH 7-1867, PA 1-1889, MA 1-1869</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Laura Wilmer’</td>
<td>OH 6-1867, PA 3-1861, NY 1-1862</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Mary Gray’</td>
<td>OH 3-1892</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus ‘Most Welcome’</td>
<td>OH 3-1873</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus 'Mrs. Hobbs'</td>
<td>OH 2-1867, MA 1-1869</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus 'Mrs. Stevens'</td>
<td>OH 4-1867</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus 'Nina'</td>
<td>OH 2-1867, MA 1-1869</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus 'Paroquet'</td>
<td>OH 1-1850</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus 'Prince Arthur'</td>
<td>OH 2-1867, PA 1-1892, MA 1-1869</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus 'Princess Caroline'</td>
<td>NY 1-1862</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus 'Queen Victoria'</td>
<td>PA 1-1882</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus 'Rosette'</td>
<td>OH 2-1867</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus 'Scotch White'</td>
<td>OH 1-1899</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus 'Souvenir de Sale'</td>
<td>OH 1-1892</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus 'Variabilis'</td>
<td>OH 6-1883</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus 'Winchester Rival'</td>
<td>NY 1-1862</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus 'Mrs. Pottifer'</td>
<td>PA 1-1882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus 'New Mound'</td>
<td>OH 3-1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus 'Old Garden Pink'</td>
<td>OH 2-1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus 'Perfecta'</td>
<td>NY 1-1862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus 'Prince Imperial'</td>
<td>OH 2-1873, PA 1-1872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus 'Pumila'</td>
<td>OH 3-1867, PA 1-1892, MA 1-1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus 'Rose of England'</td>
<td>PA 1-1872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus 'Sarah Howard'</td>
<td>OH 4-1867, IL 1-1868, PA 1-1871, NY 1-1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus 'Snow'</td>
<td>OH 6-1887, PA 1-1892, NY 1-1893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus 'Tom Long'</td>
<td>OH 4-1867, MA 1-1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus 'Verschaffelti'</td>
<td>PA 1-1871</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Dianthus alpinus** L.
dwarf pink
NY 1-1844, MA 2-1859

**Dianthus atrorubens**, see **Dianthus carthusianorum**

**Dianthus barbatus** L.
sweet william, sweet-john
OH 47-1835, IN 3-1867, MI 6-1875, IL 16-1873,
PA 41-1810, NY 48-1822, MA 52-1833, NE 3-1879

**Dianthus carthusianorum** L.
syn: **Dianthus atrorubens**
Carthusian pink
OH 2-1881, NY 2-1844, MA 1-1860

**Dianthus caryophyllus** L.
clove pink, carnation, gilliflower, picotee
OH 37-1835, MI 8-1875, IL 17-1866, PA 32-1811,
NY 39-1822, MA 41-1833, NE 5-1859

**Dianthus chinensis** L.
syn: **Dianthus sinensis**
China pink, rainbow pink
OH 22-1835, IL 12-1867, PA 10-1861, NY 13-1827,
MA 14-1832, NE 2-1879

**Dianthus chinensis** ‘Heddewigii’
syn: **Dianthus gardnerianus**, **D. Heddewigii**
IL 13-1867, NY 2-1829, MA 4-1859, NE 3-1859

**Dianthus chinensis** var. *laciniatus*
syn: **Dianthus laciniatus**
IL 4-1867, NE 2-1879

**Dianthus cruentus** Griseb.
IL 1-1859

**Dianthus deltoides** L.
syn: **Dianthus glaucus**
maiden pink
OH 2-1855, PA 4-1811, NY 18-1822, MA 10-1836

**Dianthus gardnerianus**, see **Dianthus chinensis** ‘Heddewigii’

**Dianthus glaucus**, see **Dianthus deltoides**

**Dianthus Heddewegii**, see **Dianthus chinensis** ‘Heddewigii’

**Dianthus hortensis**, see **Dianthus plumarius**
Dianthus imperialis Hort. NE 2-1879

Dianthus laciniatus, see Dianthus chinensis var. laciniatus

Dianthus latifolius Hort. MA 2-1859

Dianthus moschatus, see Dianthus plumarius

Dianthus moschatus 'Brown’s Mule' [D. plumarius var.] IL 2-1867, MA 1-1868

Dianthus moschatus 'Flore Pleno' [D. plumarius var.] MA 3-1860

Dianthus plumarius L. syn: Dianthus vulgaris, D. serotinus, D. suaveolens, D. moschatus feathered pink, pheasant eye, grass pink OH 17-1835, MI 2-1877, IL 5-1863, PA 16-1826, NY 20-1827, MA 22-1832, NE 3-1879

Dianthus quetierii Carr. ex Herincq German pink PA 3-1872

Dianthus superbus L. superb pink OH 4-1835, NY 14-1822, MA 19-1834

Dianthus vulgaris, see Dianthus plumarius

Dicentra cucullaria (L.) Bernh. syn: Corydalis cucullaria, Fumaria cucullaria naked stalked corydalis, dutchman’s breeches OH 1-1893, PA 2-1804, NY 5-1829, MA 7-1869

Dicentra eximia (Ker Gawl.) Torr. red-flowered corydalis, plumy bleeding heart OH 1-1869, IN 2-1872, PA 6-1866, NY 10-1829, MA 2-1867, NE 1-1894

Dicentra formosa (Haw.) Walp. syn: Fumaria formosa, Corydalis formosa OH 3-1846, NY 1-1860, MA 13-1833

Dicentra spectabilis (L.) Lem. syn: Dialetra, Dielytra spectabilis, Corydalis spectabilis, Fumaria spectabilis bleeding heart OH 32-1855, IN 7-1866, MI 1-1885, IL 15-1856, PA 24-1859, NY 22-1856, MA 19-1857, NE 6-1853
Dichelostemma congesta (Sm.) Kunth. syn: Brodiaea congesta
ookow
MA 1-1883

Dictamnus albus L.
fraxinella, gasplant (both white and red)
OH 13-1845, IN 1-1892, IL 9-1859, PA 21-1820, NY 33-1822, MA 38-1832, NE 2-1853

Dielytra spectabilis, see Dicentra spectabilis

Digitalis ambigua, see Digitalis grandiflora

Digitalis aurea, see Digitalis ferruginea

Digitalis ferruginea L.
syn: Digitalis aurea
iron-coloured foxglove, rusty foxglove, golden foxglove
OH 3-1835, IL 1-1872, PA 5-1811, NY 22-1827, MA 19-1835

Digitalis ferruginea ‘Ivery’s New Spotted’
IL 1-1872

Digitalis gloxinoides, see Digitalis purpurea ‘Gloxinoides’

Digitalis grandiflora Mill.
syn: Digitalis ambigua, D. orientalis, D. ochroleuca
great flowering foxglove
OH 3-1835, IL 2-1867, PA 4-1847, NY 13-1827, MA 16-1833

Digitalis lanata Ehrh.
Grecian foxglove
NY 7-1834, MA 2-1833

Digitalis lutea L.
small yellow foxglove, straw foxglove
OH 1-1835, MI 1-1877, PA 7-1847, NY 17-1827, MA 24-1834

Digitalis maculata, see Digitalis purpurea

Digitalis Nevadensis, see Digitalis purpurea

Digitalis ochroleuca, see Digitalis grandiflora

Digitalis orientalis, see Digitalis grandiflora

Digitalis punctata, see Digitalis purpurea var. punctata

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*Digitalis purpurea* L.
syn: *Digitalis maculata, D. Nevadensis*
foxglove (purple and white), fairy thimbles, folk’s-glove
OH 31-1835, IN 3-1892, MI 6-1875, IL 16-1859, 
PA 30-1810, NY 44-1822, MA 46-1832, NE 3-1879

*Digitalis purpurea* ‘Gloxinoides’
syn: *Digitalis gloxinoides*
MI 1-1877, IL 2-1872, NY 17-1867, MA 19-1860

*Digitalis purpurea* ‘Rosea’
MA 1-1865

*Diphyillea cymosa* Michx.
umbrella leaf
PA 2-1826, NY 1-1823

*Dodecatheon albiforum*
MA 1-1845

*Dodecatheon clevelandii* Greene
PA 2-1894

*Dodecatheon elegans*, see *Dodecatheon meadia* var. *elegans*

*Dodecatheon integrifolia* Michx.
MA 1-1845

*Dodecatheon meadia* L.
cowslip, shooting stars, pride of Ohio, Indian-chief
(Prince 1857 advertised seven different colors)
MI 1-1877, PA 12-1804, NY 21-1818, MA 25-1845,
NE 1-1879

*Doronicum caucasicum*, see *Doronicum orientale*

*Doronicum orientale* Hoffm.
syn: *Doronicum caucasicum*
leopard’s bane
PA 1-1890, NY 2-1862, MA 2-1887

*Doronicum plantagineum* L.
OH 1-1896, NY 1-1899

*Draba aizoides* L.
MA 1-1889

*Dracocephalum argunense* Fisch. ex Link
fine blue dragon’s head
IL 2-1867, NY 1-1844
**Dracocephalum austriacum** L.
MA 1-1875

**Dracocephalum canariense**, see *Cedronella triphylla*

**Dracocephalum denticulatum** Ait.
denticulated dragon's head
PA 4-1804, NY 3-1829, MA 6-1833

**Dracocephalum grandiflorum** L.
syn: *Dracocephalum speciosum*
showy dragon's head
OH 1-1846, NY 1-1857, MA 6-1833

**Dracocephalum sibericum**
MA 2-1867

**Dracocephalum speciosum**, see *Dracocephalum grandiflorum*

**Dracocephalum variegatum**, see *Physostegia virginiana* ['Variegata'?

**Dracocephalum virginicum**, see *Physostegia virginiana*

**Drosera filiformis** Raf.
thread-leaved sundew
PA 1-1879, MA 4-1883

**Drosera rotundifolia** L.
round-leaved sundew
MA 6-1879

**Dryopteris fragrans** (L.) Schott
syn: *Asplenium fragrans*
fragrant wood fern
MA 2-1889

**Duchesnea indica** (Andrews) Focke
Indian strawberry
NY 4-1854

**Echinacea angustifolia** DC.
syn: *Rudbeckia angustifolia*
narrow-leaved coneflower
PA 1-1804, NY 21-1818, MA 1-1889

**Echinacea intermedia**, see *Echinacea purpurea*

**Echinacea purpurea** (L.) Moench
syn: *Rudbeckia purpurea*, *E. intermedia*
OH 4-1835, PA 4-1804, MA 21-1833
**Echinochloa crus-galli** (L.) Palib.
syn: *Panicum crus-corvi, Panicum crus-galli*
barnyard grass, cockspur, barnyard millet
MA 2-1868

**Echinops ritro** L.
small globe thistle
OH 1-1846, NY 3-1834, MA 1-1889

**Echinops sphaerocephalus** L.
great globe thistle
OH 2-1835, PA 4-1811, NY 6-1822, MA 4-1834,
NE 1-1879

**Eichhornia crassipes** (Mart.) Solms
water hyacinth
NY 1-1899

**Elymus arenarius**, see *Leymus arenarius*

**Epilobium angustifolium** L.
syn: *Epilobium spicatum*
narrow-leaved willow herb, fireweed, great willow herb
OH 1-1846, PA 5-1811, NY 8-1822, MA 5-1833

**Epilobium coloratum** Biehler
MA 2-1833

**Epilobium dodonaei** Vill.
MA 2-1833

**Epilobium spicatum**, see *Epilobium angustifolium*

**Epimedium alpinum** L.
alpine barrenwort
NY 3-1843, MA 3-1833, NE 1879

**Epimedium diphyllum** Lodd.
PA 1-1844

**Epimedium grandiflorum** Morr.
bishop’s-hat
PA 1-1844

**Epimedium macranthum** Morr. & Decne.
MA 5-1852

**Epimedium pinnatum** Fisch.
large yellow barrenwort
NY 1-1882, MA 1-1889

**Epimedium roseum**, see *Epimedium xyoungianum ‘Roseum’*
Epimedium xyoungianum ‘Roseum’
syn: Epimedium roseum
PA 1-1896

Equisetum hyemale L.
horsetail, scouring rush
MA 2-1883

Erianthus ravennae, see Saccharum ravennae

Erigenia bulbosa (Michx.) Nutt.
harbringer-of-spring, pepper-and-salt, turkey-pea
MA 2-1890

Erigeron amethystinum, see Eryngium amethystinum

Erigeron bellidifolia, see Erigeron pulchellus

Erigeron grandiflorus Hook.
fleabane
NY 1-1862

Erigeron macranthum, see Erigeron speciosus ssp. macranthus

Erigeron pulchellus Michx.
syn: Erigeron bellidifolia
robin’s plantain
MA 5-1835

Erigeron speciosus ssp. macranthus (Nutt.) Cronq.
syn: Erigeron macranthum
rose fleabane
NY 1-1882

Erigeron yuccafolium, see Eryngium yuccifolium

Eriinus alpinus L.
alpine erinus
PA 1-1879, NY 2-1834, MA 2-1862

Erodium manescavi Coss.
showy stork’s bill
PA 1-1879

Eryngium alpinum L.
MA 2-1833

Eryngium amethystinum L.
syn: Erigeron amethystinum
sea holly
OH 1-1848, PA 3-1871, NY 15-1831, MA 2-1858
Eryngium aquaticum L.
syn: Eryngium virginianum
Virginian eryngo
NY 4-1829

Eryngium europeum
NY 2-1829

Eryngium giganteum Bieb.
NY 1-1869

Eryngium planum L.
flat-leaved eryngo
NY 6-1822, MA 2-1833

Eryngium virginianum, see Eryngium aquaticum

Eryngium yuccifolium
syn: Erigeron yuccafolium
rattlesnake master
PA 1-1811, NY 1-1822, MA 2-1867

Erysimum cheiri (L.) Cranyz.
syn: Cheiranthus cheiri
garden wallflower
OH 13-1835, IN 1-1892, MI 3-1875, IL 4-1872,
PA 19-1820, NY 17-1828, MA 19-1834, NE 2-1879

Erysimum hieraciifolium L.
syn: Cheiranthus alpinus
alpine wallflower
NY 2-1829

Erythronium albidum Nutt.
dog-tooth violet
PA 2-1804, N1-1860, MA 2-1890

Erythronium americanum Ker Gawl.
dog-tooth violet
PA 1-1879, MA 7-1879

Erythronium dens-canis L.
dog-tooth violet
PA 2-1820, NY 4-1828, MA 4-1833

Erythronium grandiflorum Pursh
avalanche lily
OH 1-1879, NY 1-1893

Erythronium hartwegii, see Erythronium multiscapoideum
Erythronium multiscapoideum (Kellogg) Nels. & Kellogg  Liliaceae  N
syn: *Erythronium hartwegii*
NY 1-1893

*Erythronium revolutum* Sm.  Liliaceae  N
syn: *Erythronium smithii*
NY 1-1893

*Erythronium smithii*, see *Erythronium revolutum*

Eulalia gracilis Univittata, see *Miscanthus sinensis* ‘Gracillimus’

Eulalia gracillimus, see *Miscanthus sinensis* ‘Gracillimus’

Eulalia japonica, see *Miscanthus sinensis*

Eulalia japonica var. variegata, see *Miscanthus sinensis* ‘Variegatus’

Eulalia japonica var. zebrina, see *Miscanthus sinensis* ‘Zebrinus’

Eupatorium ageratoides, see *Ageratina altissima*

*Eupatorium album* L.  Asteraceae  N
white-flowering eupatorium
NY 3-1829

*Eupatorium altissimum* L.  Asteraceae  N
tall eupatorium
PA 1-1804

Eupatorium aromaticum, see *Ageratina aromatica*

Eupatorium caelestinum, see *Conoclinum coelestinum*

*Eupatorium cannabinum* L.  Asteraceae  ex
hemp agrimony
MA 2-1833

Eupatorium cordatum, see *Ageratina aromatica* var. melissoides

*Eupatorium corymbosum* Aubl.  Asteraceae
NY 1-1869, MA 2-1868

*Eupatorium dubium* Willd. ex Poir.  Asteraceae  N
syn: *Eupatorium verticillatum*
NY 2-1818

Eupatorium fraseri, see *Ageratina altissima*

*Eupatorium maculatum* L.  Asteraceae  N
purple thoroughwort, joe-pye weed
PA 1-1804, NY 8-1822, MA 3-1833

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Eupatorium perfoliatum L.  
boneset, thoroughwort  
PA 4-1804, NY 5-1822, MA 3-1833

Eupatorium purpureum L.  
joe-pye weed  
NY 4-1829

Eupatorium rotundifolium L.  
MA 2-1833

Eupatorium Bonapartii  
NY 2-1829

Euphorbia corollata L.  
flowering spurge, great-flowering euphorbia  
PA 3-1804, NY 2-1893, MA 7-1833, NE 1-1879

Euphorbia cyparissus L.  
NY 2-1844, MA 2-1833

Euphorbia ipecacuanhae L.  
PA 3-1804

Euphorbia lathyris L.  
caper spurge, mole plant  
OH 1-1855, PA 3-1804, NY 4-1822, MA 1-1838

Euphorbia myrnsinites L.  
glaucous spurge  
PA 1-1879

Euphorbia Neapolitana, see Euphorbia terracina

Euphorbia terracina L.  
syn: Euphorbia Neapolitana  
false caper  
NY 2-1829

Farfugium japonicum (L.) Kitam.  
syn: Ligularia kaempferi, Senecio kaempferi  
var. argenteus: leaves edged with creamy white  
NY 1-1875

Festuca glauca Vill.  
blue fescue  
OH 1-1883, MI 2-1877, PA 2-1874, NY 2-1872,  
MA 7-1859, NE 3-1879

Filipendula purpurea Maxim.  
OH 4-1892
Filipendula rubra (Hill) Robinson
syn: Spiraea lobata, Ulmaria lobata, Spiraea palmata, Spiraea venusta
lobe-leaved spirea, queen-of-the-prairie
OH 5-1835, IL 7-1859, PA 16-1804, NY 21-1822, MA 15-1833, NE 1-1853

Filipendula ulmaria (L.) Maxim. Rosaceae ex
syn: Spiraea ulmaria, Ulmaria filipendula
Double variety 'Flore Pleno' was grown more often than the single form.
OH 8-1845, IL 3-1859, PA 9-1844, NY 25-1822, MA 15-1832, NE 2-1853

Filipendula ulmaria 'Variegata'
gold-striped spirea
OH 1-1848, IL 3-1867, PA 3-1871, NY 5-1834, MA 4-1845, NE 1-1879

Filipendula vulgaris Moench Rosaceae ex
syn: Spiraea philapendula, S. filipendula, Ulmaria filipendula
drop-wort
OH 9-1835, IN 2-1872, IL 8-1859, NY 22-1878, MA 14-1833

Filipendula vulgaris 'Flore Pleno'
double drop-wort
IN 1-1879, PA 9-1844, MA 16-1834

Foeniculum vulgare Mill. Apiaceae ex
syn: Anethum foeniculum
fennel
NY 1-1822

Fragaria indica, see Duchesnea indica

Fumaria bulbosa, see Corydalis bulbosa

Fumaria cava, see Corydalis bulbosa

Fumaria cucullaria, see Dicentra cucullaria

Fumaria fungosa, see Adlumia fungosa

Fumaria lutea, see Corydalis lutea

Funkia alba, see Hosta plantaginea

Funkia caerulea, see Hosta ventricosa

Funkia cordata, see Hosta plantaginea [possibly Hosta sieboldiana]
Funkia fortunei, see Hosta fortunei

Funkia grandiflora, see Hosta plantaginea

Funkia japonica, see Hosta plantaginea

Funkia lanceolata, see Hosta lancifolia

Funkia liliastrum, see Hosta plantaginea

Funkia liliiflora, see Hosta plantaginea

Funkia ovata, see Hosta ventricosa

Funkia sieboldiana, see Hosta sieboldiana

Funkia speciosa, see Hosta plantaginea

Funkia subcordata, see Hosta plantaginea

Funkia undulata, see Hosta undulata

Gaillardia aristata Pursh
syn: Gaillardia arifolia, G. splendens, G. maxima, G. perennis, G. grandiflora
blanket-flower
OH 9-1846, MI 1-1894, IL 1-1859, PA 8-1844, NY 9-1834, MA 6-1859, NE 1-1859

Gaillardia arifolia, see Gaillardia aristata

Gaillardia grandiflora, see Gaillardia aristata

Gaillardia maxima, see Gaillardia aristata

Gaillardia perennis, see Gaillardia aristata

Gaillardia splendens, see Gaillardia aristata

Gaillardia Richardsonii
MA 2-1845

Galega officinalis L.
goat's rue
PA 4-1810, NY 6-1822, MA 9-1833

Galega orientalis Lam.
NY 1-1869, MA 1-1859

Galega virginiana, see Tephrosia virginiana

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<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Galium boreale</em> L.</td>
<td>Rubiaceae</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>northern bedstraw</td>
<td></td>
<td>NY 1-1875, MA 2-1887</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Galium mollugo</em> L.</td>
<td>Rubiaceae</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white bedstraw</td>
<td></td>
<td>NE 1-1879</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Galium odoratum</em> (L.) Scop.</td>
<td>Rubiaceae</td>
<td>ex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syn: <em>Asperula odorata</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>sweet woodruff</td>
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<td>OH 3-1893, MI 1-1877, IL 2-1867, PA 6-1879, NY 10-1862, MA 7-1882</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Gaura lindheimeri</em> Engelm. &amp; Gray</td>
<td>Onagraceae</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>narrow-leaved gaura</td>
<td></td>
<td>IL 8-1872, PA 3-1857, NY 3-1869, MA 16-1858</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Gentiana acaulis</em> L.</td>
<td>Gentianaceae</td>
<td>ex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stemless gentian, gentianella</td>
<td></td>
<td>PA 4-1826, NY 10-1843, MA 16-1833</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Gentiana adscendens</em>, see <em>Gentiana decumbens</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Gentiana alba</em> Muhl.</td>
<td>Gentianaceae</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 4-1823, MA 2-1844</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Gentiana andrewsii</em> Griseb.</td>
<td>Gentianaceae</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syn: <em>Gentiana Catesbaei</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Catesby's gentian</td>
<td></td>
<td>PA 1-1879, NY 5-1829, MA 9-1862</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Gentiana angustifolia</em> Vill.</td>
<td>Gentianaceae</td>
<td>ex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 3-1829</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Gentiana asclepiadea</em> L.</td>
<td>Gentianaceae</td>
<td>ex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swallow-wort, willow gentian</td>
<td></td>
<td>NY 5-1836, MA 3-1860</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Gentiana Catesbaei</em>, see <em>Gentiana andrewsii</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Gentiana crenata</em>, see <em>Gentianopsis crinita</em></td>
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<td><em>Gentiana cruciata</em> L.</td>
<td>Gentianaceae</td>
<td>ex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cross-wort gentian</td>
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<td>PA 1-1879, NY 7-1818, MA 5-1860</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Gentiana decumbens</em> L.</td>
<td>Gentianaceae</td>
<td>ex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syn: <em>Gentiana adscendens</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>porcelain flowered gentian</td>
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<td>OH 1-1835, NY 3-1827, MA 2-1834</td>
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</table>
Gentiana fimbriata
[may be Gentianopsis crinita or Gentiana saponaria]
fringed gentian
PA 3-1804

Gentiana incarnata, see Gentiana ochroleuca

Gentiana lutea L.
yellow-flowered gentian
NY 4-1829, MA 7-1834

Gentiana macrophylla Pall.
large-leaved gentian
NY 3-1822, MA 5-1859

Gentiana ochroleuca Froelich.
NY 7-1829

Gentiana purpurea L.
NY 1-1829

Gentiana saponaria L.
purple gentian, soapwort gentian
OH 2-1835, PA 4-1804, NY 17-1818, MA 13-1833

Gentiana verna L.
spring gentian
MA 2-1833

Gentianopsis crinita (Froel.) Ma.
syn: Gentiana crenata
NY 1-1823, MA 3-1879

Geranium acontifolium, see Geranium rivulare

Geranium angulosum L.
angular-stalked geranium
NY 3-1829, MA 2-1833

Geranium collinum Willd.
Siberian geranium
NY 3-1829

Geranium dissectum L.
jagged-leaved geranium
NY 2-1829

Geranium divaricatum Ehrh.
straddling geranium
NY 2-1829

Gentianaceae ex

Geraniaceae N
Geranium endressii Gay. MA 1-1889

Geranium ibericum Cav. IL 1-1859, NY 9-1822

Geranium ibericum var. platypetalum, see Geranium platypetalum

Geranium lancastriense, see Geranium sanguineum var. striatum

Geranium macrorrhizum L. long-rooted geranium NY 3-1829, MA 2-1833

Geranium maculatum L. blue geranium PA 6-1804, NY 9-1818, MA 10-1833

Geranium nodosum L. knotty nodosum NY 3-1829

Geranium palustre L. marsh geranium NY 3-1829

Geranium phaeum L. dusky geranium, black widow NY 2-1829

Geranium platypetalum Fisch. & Mey. syn: Geranium ibericum var. platypetalum PA 1-1879, MA 3-1833

Geranium pratense L. Scotch meadow geranium, meadow cranes bill IL 2-1856, PA 1-1871, NY 13-1829, MA 4-1852

Geranium pyrenaicum Burm. Syn: Geranium umbrosum Pyrenean geranium NY 3-1829

Geranium rivulare Vill. syn: Geranium acontifolium NY 1-1840

Geranium robertianum L. herb Robert MA 8-1833
Geranium sanguineum L.
blood-red cranesbill, bloody geranium
OH 4-1845, IL 2-1859, PA 6-1844, NY 17-1822, MA 4-1841

Geranium sanguineum var. striatum Weston
syn: Geranium lancastriense
NY 9-1819, MA 2-1859

Geranium striatum, see Geranium versicolor

Geranium sylvaticum L.
wood geranium
NY 2-1829, MA 2-1833

Geranium tuberosum L.
MA 1-1869

Geranium umbrosum, see Geranium pyrenaicum

Geranium versicolor L.
syn: Geranium striatum
MA 3-1833

Geranium wallichianum D.Don
MA 2-1833

Geranium wlassovianum Fisch. ex Link.
Siberian geranium
NY 2-1829, MA 2-1833

Gerardia flava, see Aureolaria flava

Gerardia purpurea, see Agalinis purpurea

Gerardia quercifolia Pursh
MA 9-1833

Gerardia tenuifolia, see Agalinis tenuifolia

Geum album J.F.Gmel.
MA 1-1834

Geum atrococcineum, see Geum chiloense

Geum atrosanguineum, see Geum chiloense
**Geum chiloense** Balb. ex Ser.
syn: *Geum atrococcineum, G. atrosanguineum, G. quellyon, G. coccineum*
carl avens
OH 1-1848, MI 1-1877, IL 3-1872, PA 8-1844, NY 14-1839, MA 22-1835

**Geum chiloense** var. grandiflorum D.K.
syn: *Geranium grandiflorum*
IL 1-1872, MA 7-1835

**Geum coccineum**, see **Geum chiloense**

**Geum grandiflorum**, see **Geum chiloense** var. grandiflorum

**Geum japonicum** Thunb.
MA 1-1869

**Geum macrophyllum** Willd.
broad-leaved geum
PA 2-1865, NY 2-1831

**Geum peckii** Pursh
Peck’s white mountain geum
NY 1-1831

**Geum pyrenaicum** Mill.
Pyrenean geum
NY 1-1831

**Geum quellyon**, see **Geum chiloense**

**Geum rivale** L.
NY 2-1831, MA 7-1865

**Geum triflorum** Pursh
prairie smoke
MA 2-1887

**Gillenia stipulata** (Muhlenb. ex Willd.) Baill.
American ipecacuanha
MA 2-1833

**Gillenia trifoliata** (L.) Moench
syn: *Spiraea trifoliata*
Bowman’s root, Indian psychic
PA 4-1804, NY 7-1844, MA 2-1859

**Glaucium corniculatum** (L.) Rudolph
syn: *Glaucium phoeniceum*
NY 4-1862, MA 1-1834
Glaucium flavum Crantz
syn: Glaucium luteum
yellow horned poppy
OH 1-1846, PA 2-1820, NY 1-1836, MA 1-1835, NE 1-1894

Glaucium luteum, see Glaucium flavum

Glaucium phoeniceum, see Glaucium corniculatum

Glechoma hederacea 'Variegata'
syn: Nepeta glechoma
PA 3-1826, NY 2-1844

Glycine apiros, see Apios americana

Glycine comosa, see Amphicarpaea monoica

Glycine tomentosa, see Rhynchosia tomentosa var. tomentosa

Gnaphalium margaritaceum, see Anaphalis margaritaceum

Gnaphalium plantaginifolium, see Antennaria plantaginifolia

Goniolimon tataricum (L.) Boiss.
syn: Statice tataricum
German statice
MI 1-1881, PA 1-1879

Goodyera R.Br.
rattlesnake plantain
PA 2-1879, MA 6-1879

Gratiola aurea Pursh
MA 3-1879

Gunnera scabra, see Gunnera tinctoria

Gunnera tinctoria (Molina) Mirb.
syn: Gunnera scabra
MI 1-1885

Gynandriris sisyrinchium (L.) Parl.
syn: Iris sisyrinchium
crocus-rooted iris
PA 1-1879

Gynerium argenteum, see Cortaderia selloana

Gypsophila acutifolia, see Gypsophila paniculata
Gypsophila paniculata L.
syn: Gypsophila acutifolia
panicled gypsophila, baby's breath
OH 4-1882, IL 4-1872, PA 14-1863, NY 5-1872,
MA 21-1862, NE 4-1879

Gypsophila repens L.
creeping baby's breath
OH 1-1893, PA 1-1890, NY 4-1829, MA 2-1887,
NE 1-1879

Gypsophila saxifraga, see Petrorhagia saxifraga

Habenaria ciliaris (L.) R.Br.
syn: Blephariglottis ciliaris
yellow-fringed orchis
PA 2-1879, MA 3-1886

Habenaria lacera R.Br.
syn: Orchis lacera
MA 2-1833

Hedysarum boreale Nutt. non hort.
syn: Hedysarum canadense, H. capitatum
Canada hedysarum, sweet vetch
OH 1-1835, PA 3-1804, NY 7-1818

Hedysarum canadense, see Hedysarum boreale

Hedysarum capitatum, see Hedysarum boreale

Hedysarum coronarium L.
French honeysuckle
MI 3-1877, IL 4-1859, PA 4-1810, NY 21-1822,
MA 10-1834

Hedysarum nudiflorum L.
syn: Metobomia nudiflora
NY 1-1818

Hedysarum violaceum, see Lespedeza violacea

Helenium autumnale L.
smooth helenium, autumn-flowering helenium
PA 3-1804, NY 7-1822, MA 2-1834

Helenium hoopsii A.Gray
MA 1-1875

Helianthemum chamaecistis, see Helianthemum nummularium

Helianthemum luteum, see Helianthemum nummularium
Helianthemum nummularium (L.) Mill. syn: Helianthemum chamaecistis, H. luteum, H. rubrum NY 2-1854

Helianthemum pilosum (L.) Pers. NY 1-1844

Helianthemum rubrum, see Helianthemum nummularium

Helianthus altissimus, see Helianthus giganteus

Helianthus angustifolius L. narrow-leaved sunflower, swamp sunflower PA 4-1811, NY 3-1822

Helianthus decapetalus L. syn: Helianthus trachaefolius ten-petalled sunflower, single and double OH 17-1845, NY 2-1829, MA 6-1833

Helianthus divaricatus L. perennial sunflower MA 2-1833

Helianthus giganteus L. syn: Helianthus altissimus PA 1-1804, NY 8-1827, MA 2-1867

Helianthus xlaetiflorus Pers. OH 5-1892, NY 1-1896, MA 1-1894

Helianthus macrophyllus, see Helianthus strumosus

Helianthus maximillianii Schrad. OH 1-1893, NY 1-1889

Helianthus microcephalus Torr. & A.Gray MA 2-1833

Helianthus mollis Lam. soft-leaved sunflower, downy sunflower PA 2-1890, NY 2-1829

Helianthus xmultiflorus L. Helianthus annuus x H. decapetalus many-flowered perennial sunflower, profuse flowering sunflower IN 2-1892, IL 2-1890, PA 15-1804, NY 21-1827, MA 11-1833, NE 1-1894

Helianthus orygalis, see Helianthus salicifolius

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**Helianthus perennis**

syn: [probably *H. xmultiflorus* or *H. decapetalus*]
perennial sunflower
MA 3-1832

**Helianthus salicifolius** A.Dietr.
syn: *Helianthus orygalis*
willow-leaved sunflower
PA 1-1879, NY 4-1862, MA 3-1887, NE 1-1879

**Helianthus strumosus** L.
syn: *Helianthus macrophyllus*
large-leaved sunflower
NY 3-1829, MA 2-1833

**Helianthus trachaefolius**, see *Helianthus decapetalus*

**Helianthus tuberosus** L.
Jerusalem artichoke
NY 2-1822, MA 1-1841

**Heliopsis helianthoides** (L.) Sweet
syn: *Heliopsis laevis, Buphthalmum helianthoides, Silphium solidaginoides*
PA 3-1804, NY 6-1829, MA 2-1887

**Heliopsis laevis**, see *Heliopsis helianthoides*

**Helleborus atrorubens** Waldst. & Kit.
dark purple Christmas rose
NY 2-1867, MA 1-1887

**Helleborus foetidus** L.
stinking bear’s foot, stinking hellebore
NY 3-1836

**Helleborus lividus** Ait.
syn: *Helleborus trilobus*
PA 3-1811

**Helleborus niger** L.
Christmas rose
PA 2-1879, NY 10-1822, MA 4-1859

**Helleborus olympicus**, see *Helleborus orientalis* ssp. *olympicus*

**Helleborus orientalis** ssp. *olympicus* Lam.
syn: *Helleborus olympicus*
Lenten rose
NY 3-1862

**Helleborus trilobus**, see *Helleborus lividus*
Helleborus viridis L.
green hellebore
NY 7-1822

Helonias asphodeloides, see Xerophyllum asphodeloides

Helonias bullata L.
spear-leaved helonias, swamp pink
PA 5-1804, NY 2-1818, MA 2-1883

Hemerocallis L.
daylily
OH 20-1845, IL 1-1886, PA 14-1811, NY 29-1822,
MA 7-1832, NE 4-1853

Hemerocallis disticha, see Hemerocallis fulva

Hemerocallis dumortieri E.Morr.
syn: Hemerocallis rutilans
Dumortier’s new day lily
OH 6-1868, NY 3-1843, MA 1-1889, NE 2-1879

Hemerocallis flava, see Hemerocallis lilio-asphodelus

Hemerocallis fulva L.
syn: Hemerocallis disticha
orange day lily, double copper day lily
‘Kwanso’, double form
3 Prince catalogues listed a variegated form with a white stripe down the middle of the leaf.
OH 4-1845, IL 5-1867, PA 14-1811, NY 21-1822,
MA 7-1832, NE 1-1894

Hemerocallis graminea, see Hemerocallis minor

Hemerocallis humboldtii var. variegata
[possibly a Hosta]
IL 2-1872

Hemerocallis japonica, see Hosta plantaginea

Hemerocallis lilio-asphodelus L.
syn: Hemerocallis flava
yellow day lily, lemon lily
OH 16-1845, IL 2-1859, PA 7-1811, NY 24-1819,
MA 18-1833, NE 4-1853

Hemerocallis middendorffii Trautv. & Mey.
MA 1-1889

Ranunculaceae
ex
Liliaceae
N
Liliaceae
ex
Liliaceae
ex
Liliaceae
ex
Liliaceae
ex
Liliaceae
ex
Hemerocallis minor Mill.
syn: Hemerocallis graminea
Siberian grass-leaved day lily
IN 1-1879, PA 2-1875, NY 14-1822, MA 4-1841, NE 1-1853

Hemerocallis rutilans, see Hemerocallis dumortieri

Hemerocallis subcordata, see Hosta plantaginea

Hemerocallis thunbergii Baker
OH 4-1893, MA 1-18889

Hepatica americana (DC.) Ker Gawl.
syn: Hepatica triloba
three-lobed anemone, liver leaf
PA 3-1820, NY 6-1845, MA 13-1833

Hepatica nobilis Mill.
syn: Anemone hepatica
PA 1-1828, NY 6-1818

Hepatica triloba, see Hepatica americana

Hermodactylus tuberosus (L.) Mill.
syn: Iris tuberosa
snake's-head iris
IL 1-1873, PA 1-1878, NY 4-1829, MA 1-1867

Hesperis matronalis L.
garden rocket, dames violet, damask violet
single and double forms, white and lilac
OH 8-1835, IL 4-1872, MI 2-1877, PA 13-1810,
NY 38-1822, MA 37, 1832, NE 3-1879

Heuchera americana L.
American heuchera, sanicle
MA 1-1892

Heuchera dichotoma, see Vahlia oldenlandioides

Heuchera sanguinea Engelm.
alum root, coral bells
OH 1-1899, PA 1-1896, NY 1-1899, MA 1-1889

Heuchera villosa Michx.
PA 3-1811

Hibiscus coccineus Walt.
syn: Hibiscus speciosus
PA 4-1804, MA 2-1844
Hibiscus grandiflorus Michx.
great-flowered hibiscus
IL 1-1859, PA 5-1893, MA 1-1841

Hibiscus militaris Cav.
halbert-leaved hibiscus
OH 5-1835, IL 1-1859, PA 9-1811, NY 14-1822,
MA 14-1832

Hibiscus moscheutos L.
syn: Hibiscus roseus
musk-smelling hibiscus
OH 5-1835, PA 9-1804, NY 21-1818, MA 6-1883

Hibiscus moscheutos ‘Crimson Eye’
OH 10-1894, NE 1-1894

Hibiscus moscheutos ssp. palustris (L.) R.T.Clausen
syn: Hibiscus palustris
OH 1-1848, PA 6-1804, NY 19-1818, MA 19-1833,
NE 1-1853

Hibiscus palustris, see Hibiscus moscheutos ssp. palustris

Hibiscus roseus, see Hibiscus moscheutos

Hibiscus speciosus, see Hibiscus coccineus

Hibiscus virginicus, see Kosteletzky virginica

Hieracium L.
hawkweed
NY 3-1831

Hieracium auranticum, see Pilosella aurantiaca

Hieracium venosum L.
NY 2-1818, MA 3-1879

Hosta fortunei (Bak.) L.H.Bailey
syn: Funkia fortunei
PA 1-1896, MA 1-1890

Hosta fortunei ‘Aureomarginata’
NY 4-1848

Hosta lancifolia (Thunb.) Engl.
syn: Funkia lanceolata, F. univittata, F. angustifolia
narrow-leaved funkia
some variegated
OH 14-1845, NY 4-1848, NE 1-1853
Hosta marginata
[could be variegated form of H. fortunei, H. montana, etc.]
PA 5-1844, NE 1-1853

Hosta montana Maek.
syn: Funkia cucullata
dwarf white funkia
NY 1-1857

Hosta plantaginea (Lam.) Asch.
syn: Funkia alba, F. subcordata, F. cordata, F. grandiflora,
    F. japonica var. alba, F. liliastrum, F.liliiflora,
    Hemerocallis japonica, H. subcordata
plantain lily
OH 19-1845, IN 5-1872, IL 9-1859, PA 20-1828,
NY 27-1829, MA 21-1833, NE 5-1879

Hosta sieboldiana (Hook.) Engl. & Prantl.
syn: Funkia sieboldiana
Siebold’s yellow funkia
OH 1-1867, PA 6-1844, NY 4-1857, MA 7-1852

Hosta undulata (Otto & Dietr.) L.H.Bailey
syn: Funkia undulata
plantain lily
some variegated with white
OH 1-1855, PA 6-1844, NY 6-1857, MA 2-1887,
NE 1-1853

Hosta ventricosa Stearn
syn: Funkia caerulea, F. ovata, Hemerocallis caerulea
OH 7-1845, IN 2-1872, IL 9-1866, PA 18-1811,
NY 26-1822, MA 23-1832, NE 1-1879

Hosta venusta Maek.
NE 3-1857

Houstonia caerulea L.
blue-flowered houstonia, quaker-ladies, bluets
PA 2-1804, MA 6-1883

Houstonia purpurea L.
purple-flowered houstonia
PA 1-1804, MA 2-1883

Houstonia serpyllifolia Michx.
thyme-leaved bluets
PA 1-1879, MA 1-1887

Hydrastis canadensis L.
golden-seal, Canadian yellow-root
PA 1-1804, MA 3-1883
Hydrophyllum appendiculatum Michx. water-leaf
PA 2-1826, NY 1-1836, MA 1-1889

Hydrophyllum capitatum Douglas ex Benth. cat's breeches
MA 2-1883

Hydrophyllum virginianum L. waterleaf
PA 3-1826, NY 4-1829

Hylotelephium anacampseros (L.) H.Ohba syn: Sedum anacampseros evergreen orpine
NY 6-1822

Hylotelephium ewersii (Ledeb.) H.Ohba syn: Sedum ewersii
NY 2-1867

Hylotelephium populifolium (Pall.) H.Ohba syn: Sedum populifolium poplar-leaved sedum
NY 10-1829

Hylotelephium sieboldii (Sweet ex Hook.) H.Ohba syn: Sedum sieboldii Siebold’s sedum gold variegation also listed
OH 7-1846, MI 1-1877, IL 5-1859, PA 12-1857, NY 13-1844, MA 6-1851, NE 2-1853

Hylotelephium spectabile (Boreau) H.Ohba syn: Sedum spectabile
PA 5-1874, NY 1-1882, MA 2-1887

Hylotelephium telephioides (Michx.) H.Ohba syn: Sedum telephioides
NY 4-1829, MA 2-1833

Hylotelephium telephium (L.) H.Ohba syn: Sedum telephium, S. purpurascens, S. purpuratum, S. hybridum
OH 1-1848, IL 1-1859, PA 7-1811, NY 14-1829, MA 2-1889

Hypericium androsaemum L. Tutzan-like St. John’s wort
NY 1-1831

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Hypericum ascyron L.
syn: Hypericum ascyroides
OH 1-1845, NY 9-1822, MA 4-1835

Hypericum coris L.
dwarf shrubby St. John’s wort
NY 1-1831

Hypoxis erecta, see Hypoxis hirsuta

Hypoxis hirsuta (L.) Cov.
syn: Hypoxis erecta
star grass
PA 2-1804, NY 2-1829, MA 5-1879

Hyssopus officinalis L.
yssop
OH 5-1881, PA 2-1826, NY 7-1822, MA 3-1833

Iberis candissima
IL 1-1872, NY 2-1872, MA 1-1868

Iberis corraefolia, see Iberis saxatilis var. corifolia

Iberis gibraltarica L.
Gibraltar candytuft
PA 3-1879, NY 2-1882, MA 1-1887

Iberis gigantea var. alba
NY 2-1882

Iberis saxatilis var. corifolia L.
syn: Iberis corraefolia
coris-leaved candytuft
OH 1-1893, PA 3-1871, NY 1-1882, MA 2-1868

Iberis semperflorens L.
MA 1-1870

Iberis sempervirens L.
perennial candytuft
OH 15-1867, MI 4-1877, IL 9-1867, PA 6-1861,
NY 12-1834, MA 23-1860, NE 1-1879

Iberis tenoreana DC.
IL 1-1859, PA 2-1879, NY 5-1844, MA 2-1845

Inula falcata, see Pitysopsis falcata

Inula glandulosa, see Inula orientalis

Inula grandiflora, see Inula orientalis

436
*Inula helenium* L.
elecampane
PA 3-1811, NY 2-1872

**Inula mariana**, see *Chrysopsis mariana*

*Inula orientalis* L.
syn: *Inula grandiflora, I. glandulosa*
MA 1-1889

*Iris* L.
OH 23-1843, IN 2-1872, IL 10-1856, PA 30-1804, NY 32-1819, MA 28-1833, NE 4-1853

*Iris* cultivars begin on the next page.
### Iris Cultivars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Adonis'</th>
<th>Iris 'Alice'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yellow and purple</td>
<td>white, marbled purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 1-1871, NY 2-1857</td>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Alzire'</th>
<th>Iris 'Amanda'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pale purple and maroon</td>
<td>PA 1-1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Antinous'</th>
<th>Iris 'Antrope'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bright yellow and crimson</td>
<td>PA 1-1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Apollo'</th>
<th>Iris 'Apollon'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
<td>golden yellow, striped with plum color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NY 3-1862</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Archinta'</th>
<th>Iris 'Arlequin Millanais'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>deep golden and maroon</td>
<td>white with blue and rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
<td>NY 4-1862</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Assuerous'</th>
<th>Iris 'Augustine'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>reddish purple</td>
<td>MA 1-1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Augustus'</th>
<th>Iris 'Aurea'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maroon and buff</td>
<td>MA 1-1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Bismark'</th>
<th>Iris 'Bougere'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>old gold</td>
<td>velvety purple and blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1893</td>
<td>NY 6-1858</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Caerulea'</th>
<th>Iris 'Calypso'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PA 2-1826</td>
<td>white and purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Cameleon'</th>
<th>Iris 'Celeste'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blue and purple</td>
<td>MA 1-1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Chereau' (probably Mad. Chereau)</th>
<th>Iris 'Chloris'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PA 1-1878</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Cicero'</th>
<th>Iris 'Clara'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yellow and purple</td>
<td>dwarf, yellow and purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Cleopatre'</th>
<th>Iris 'Coelestis'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PA 1-1871</td>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris 'Comte de St. Clair'</td>
<td>Iris 'Cubero'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 1-1871</td>
<td>bright golden yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1893</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Deloismison'</th>
<th>Iris 'Diomede'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>white, tinged with purple and purple stripes</td>
<td>PA 1-1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL 1-1859, NY 2-1862</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Doctor Sangrado'</th>
<th>Iris 'Duc de Cazes'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rich ultramarine blue</td>
<td>azure and maroon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1860</td>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Duchess de Nemours'</th>
<th>Iris 'Duke of York'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
<td>blue and purple, tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Edina'</th>
<th>Iris 'Elegantier'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PA 1-1871</td>
<td>yellow and violet, &quot;superb variety&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Eugene Sue'</th>
<th>Iris 'Falcata'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>creamy white with purple stripes and spots</td>
<td>yellow, tinged with purple and purple stripes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 3-1862</td>
<td>NY 2-1867</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Faustine'</th>
<th>Iris 'Formosa'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>purple and pale blue</td>
<td>maroon, yellow and white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
<td>PA 1-1871, NY 1-1860</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Fulda'</th>
<th>Iris 'Fulgonie'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>satiny white, lower petals lilac</td>
<td>brownish yellow and pale purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1893</td>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Gysels'</th>
<th>Iris 'Haidee'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>white and purple</td>
<td>lavender and purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
<td>PA 1-1871, NY 1-1860</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Hector'</th>
<th>Iris 'Hericartiana'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MA 1-1889</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Honorabile'</th>
<th>Iris 'Ignacite'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>golden with brown falls</td>
<td>pale and deep purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 4-1866, NY 1-1893</td>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Ilion'</th>
<th>Iris 'Incomparable'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bright variegated</td>
<td>white and purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
<td>PA 1-1878, NY 2-1857</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Indigo'</th>
<th>Iris 'Innocence'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>deep rich purple</td>
<td>straw and dark purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1860</td>
<td>NY 1-1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris 'Irma'</td>
<td>Iris 'Jacob Henderson'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pale and dark purple</td>
<td>PA 1-1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Jacob Hendrick'</th>
<th>Iris 'Jacquesiano'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>violet and very light purple</td>
<td>velvety maroon with crimson and bronze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1860</td>
<td>NY 4-1862</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Jenny Lind'</th>
<th>Iris 'Julia Grisi'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PA 1-1871</td>
<td>PA 1-1871</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Juliette'</th>
<th>Iris 'La Graceous'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>purple, blue and white, tall</td>
<td>PA 1-1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 1-1878, NY 2-1857, MA 1-1889</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'La Manolla'</th>
<th>Iris 'La Marmora'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PA 1-1871</td>
<td>PA 1-1871, NY 1-1860</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'La Pactole'</th>
<th>Iris 'La Tendrese'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>golden, tipped with blue,</td>
<td>&quot;very delicate&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>striped with purple</td>
<td>NY 1-1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL 1-1859, NY 6-1857</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'La Tritiesse'</th>
<th>Iris 'Lady Seymour'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bronze, lower petals veined</td>
<td>light bluish and white, veined purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purple</td>
<td>NY 1-1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 1-1871, NY 1-1860</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Lady Stanhope'</th>
<th>Iris 'Lelieur'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bronze and purple edged in</td>
<td>pale and deep purple, tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 1-1871, NY 1-1869</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Lemon'</th>
<th>Iris 'Le Vesuve'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>white, spotted with purple</td>
<td>gold crested, violet and purple &quot;distinct&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and deep purple stripes</td>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1867</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Lord Auckland'</th>
<th>Iris 'Lord Melbourne'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>delicate blue and bronze</td>
<td>light blue, lower petals purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
<td>NY 1-1860</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Louis Van Houtte'</th>
<th>Iris 'Lurida Maxima'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>salmony, striped and tinged</td>
<td>blue and white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with purple</td>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 6-1857</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Madame Chireau'</th>
<th>Iris 'Maguet'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>white with border of clear</td>
<td>PA 1-1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 2-1866, NY 1-1893, MA 1-1889</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iris 'Mainsart'</th>
<th>Iris 'Maria Milanola'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>deep and pale purple</td>
<td>delicate bronze, veined purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
<td>NY 1-1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris 'Marie Therese'</td>
<td>Iris 'Marlborough'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 1-1871</td>
<td>rich deep purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris 'Mathioli'</td>
<td>Iris 'Miralba'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 1-1871</td>
<td>pale purple and maroon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris 'Mme. Sontag'</td>
<td>Iris 'Morpheus'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 1-1871</td>
<td>dingy brown and blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris 'Mozart'</td>
<td>Iris 'Multicolor'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bronze, lower petals blotched white</td>
<td>dwarf, deep golden and maroon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1860</td>
<td>PA 1-1878, NY 2-1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris 'Munico'</td>
<td>Iris 'Nana'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bright yellow and reddish purple</td>
<td>dwarf, purplish blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
<td>NY 4-1862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris 'Nationale'</td>
<td>Iris 'Ochroleuca'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purple and maroon, very tall</td>
<td>golden yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 1-1866, NY 2-1857</td>
<td>NY 6-1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris 'Odoratissima'</td>
<td>Iris 'Orpheus'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pale violet</td>
<td>PA 1-1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
<td>Iris 'Pajol'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris 'Paganini'</td>
<td>pale and deep violet, very tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 1-1871</td>
<td>PA 1-1878, NY 2-1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris 'Palledor'</td>
<td>Iris 'Pallida Speciosa'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light cobalt blue</td>
<td>violet and reddish purple, very tall, distinct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1860</td>
<td>NY 2-1857, MA 1-1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris 'Pancrace'</td>
<td>Iris 'Pancrea'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 1-1879</td>
<td>MA 1-1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris 'Parisiensis'</td>
<td>Iris 'Perle'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deep purple, penciled white</td>
<td>delicate lavender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1893</td>
<td>NY 1-1893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris 'Phaeton'</td>
<td>Iris 'Phoenix'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deep yellow on velvety maroon</td>
<td>blue and purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 1-1871, NY 1-1860</td>
<td>NY 2-1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris 'Piccola'</td>
<td>Iris 'Princess Mathilde'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fawn color on purple</td>
<td>PA 1-1871</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Iris 'Psyche'
white and purple, variegated, tall
NY 2-1857

Iris 'Queen of the Gypsies'
smokey lavender bronze
NY 1-1893

Iris 'Raphael'
white, marbled purple
PA 1-1878, NY 2-1857

Iris 'Rebecca'
PA 1-1878

Iris 'Reine des Belges'
cerulean, marbled purple
NY 2-1857

Iris 'Rigolette'
golden brown, variegated
NY 2-1857

Iris 'Salemon'
golden and red, tall
NY 2-1857

Iris 'Sampson'
PA 2-1871

Iris 'Sans Souci'
bronze and purple, yellow base
PA 1-1871, NY 1-1860

Iris 'Sappho'
dark purple
PA 2-1871, NY 1-1860

Iris 'Seduisante'
PA 1-1871

Iris 'Simile'
golden and maroon, very tall
NY 2-1857

Iris 'Smithi'
PA 1-1871

Iris 'Smogenet'
yellowish bronze on veined purple
NY 1-1860

Iris 'Souvenir'
brilliant yellow, falls yellow, buff, and purple
NY 1-1893

Iris 'Spectabilis'
golden and blackish purple
PA 1-1866, NY 1-1857

Iris 'St. Margaret'
yellow, lower petals veined purple
NY 1-1860

Iris 'Sylphide'
PA 1-1866

Iris 'Tacquesiana'
fine yellow, variegated
NY 2-1857

Iris 'Telemachus'
blue and purple
NY 2-1857

Iris 'Theophile'
PA 1-1871

Iris 'Thyspee'
orange, variegated, tall
NY 2-1857

Iris 'Titus'
white and purple, variegated
NY 2-1857

Iris 'Toussaint'
bronze veined with maroon
NY 1-1860

Iris 'Trifolie'
white, mottled lilac and bronze
NY 1-1860

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Ir **i**s ‘**U**lysses’
pale blue, purple and white veins
NY 1-1857

Ir **i**s ‘**V**an Geertii’
dingy brown and maroon, very tall
NY 2-1857

Ir **i**s ‘**V**audeville’
PA 1-1871

Ir **i**s ‘**V**ictoria’
PA 1-1866

Ir **i**s ‘**V**irginal’
PA 1-1878

Ir **i**s ‘Walneri’
blue and pale purple, very tall
PA 1-1878, NY 1-1857

Ir **i**s ‘**U**nique’
PA 1-1871

Ir **i**s ‘**V**anderburghi’
fine yellow, orange tongue, tall
NY 2-1857

Ir **i**s ‘**V**elveteen’
light yellow, falls deep purplish-black
NY 1-1893

Ir **i**s ‘**V**irilus’
light and dark purple, veined
NY 1-1860
Iris albida
MA 2-1833

Iris amoena DC.
PA 1-1871, MA 1-1845

Iris anglica, see Iris latifolia

Iris aphylla L.
syn: Iris hungarica, Iris fuscata
naked stalked iris, Hungarian iris
NY 5-1829

Iris biflora, see Iris subiflora

Iris caelestina
NY 1-1840, MA 3-1839

Iris chinensis fimbriata, see Iris japonica

Iris cristata Sol.
dwarf crested iris
PA 5-1811, NY 7-1823, MA 9-1835, NE 1-1879

Iris cuprea, see Iris fulva

Iris dichotoma Pall.
PA 1-1871, NY 4-1831

Iris ensata Thunb.
syn: Iris kaempferi
OH 5-1892, IL 1-1886, PA 16-1871, NY 3-1884,
MA 11-1868, NE 2-1889

Iris ensata cultivars on next page
### Iris ensata cultivars

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<tr>
<th>Cultivar</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iris ensata 'Attamont'</td>
<td>purplish blue</td>
<td>NY 1-1893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris ensata 'Blue Danube'</td>
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<td>OH 5-1892, NY 1-1893</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iris ensata 'Chameleon'</td>
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<td>NY 1-1893</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iris ensata 'Gold Bound'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iris ensata 'J. C. Vaughan'</td>
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<td>OH 2-1894</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iris ensata 'Mount Hood'</td>
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<td>OH 3-1894</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iris ensata 'Oriole'</td>
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<td>NY 1-1893</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iris ensata 'P. C. de Rohan'</td>
<td>violet blue with red center</td>
<td>NY 1-1893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris ensata 'Robert Craig'</td>
<td>white shaded with violet</td>
<td>NY 1-1893</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iris ensata 'Taboe'</td>
<td>silvery grey</td>
<td>NY 1-1893</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iris ensata 'Vaughan'</td>
<td>white with yellow markings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iris ensata 'Beth Hallock'</td>
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<td>NY 1-1893</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iris ensata 'Blue Jay'</td>
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<td>Iris ensata 'Excelsior'</td>
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<td>Iris ensata 'Hyde Park'</td>
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<td>Iris ensata 'Mahogany'</td>
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<td>OH 1-1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iris ensata 'Mr. Fell'</td>
<td>greyish white, veined with celestial blue</td>
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<td>Iris ensata 'Othello'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iris ensata 'Pyramid'</td>
<td>light violet blue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iris ensata 'Saint Ogg'</td>
<td>purplish blue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iris ensata 'Templeton'</td>
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<td>OH 2-1894</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iris ensata 'Victor'</td>
<td>ash gray veined with azure blue</td>
<td>NY 1-1893</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Iris flava, see Iris pseudacorus

**Iris flavescens** DC.
large straw-colored
NY 3-1844, MA 2-1835

**Iris florentina**, see Iris germanica var. florentina

**Iris foetidissima** L.
Gladwin iris, gladwyn iris
NY 3-1829

**Iris fulva** Ker Gawl.
syn: Iris cupraea
red-flowering iris
PA 2-1826, NY 9-1823, MA 1-1835

**Iris fulcata**, see Iris aphylla

**Iris germanica** L.
German iris
OH 12-1893, IL 5-1859, PA 21-1826, NY 19-1819,
MA 16-1833, NE 2-1889

**Iris germanica** var. florentina (L.) Dykes
syn: Iris florentina
orris root, florentine iris
white tinged with blue and yellow
OH 3-1846, PA 8-1810, NY 21-1822, MA 11-1832

**Iris gracilis**, see Iris prismatica

**Iris graminea** L.
PA 1-1871, NY 1-1890

**Iris gueldenstadtit** Lepech.
NY 1-1840

**Iris halophila**, see Iris spuria

**Iris hamaetophylla**, see Iris sibirica

**Iris hispanica**, see Iris xiphium

**Iris humilis** Georgi
OH 1-1855

**Iris hungarica**, see Iris aphylla
Iris japonica Thunb.
syn: Iris chinensis fimbriata
Chinese fringed iris
NY 6-1829, MA 3-1835

Iris japonica 'Variegata'
leaves conspicuously striped white and marked purple
NY 2-1867

Iris laevigata Fisch.
OH 16-1886

Iris latifolia Mill.
OH 2-1846, PA 6-1871, NY 10-1867, MA 14-1839

Iris longiflora Ledeb.
MA 2-1890

Iris lurida Ait.
lurid or dingy iris
NY 6-1829

Iris lutea, see Iris pseudacorus

Iris lutescens Lam.
curious yellow German iris
NY 5-1829

Iris missouriensis Nutt.
blue Missouri iris
NY 4-1829

Iris neglecta, see Iris xsambucina

Iris nepalensis D.Don
PA 1-1871

Iris ochroleuca, see Iris orientalis

Iris odorata, see Iris cristata

Iris orientalis Mill.
syn: Iris ochroleuca
IL 1-1859, NY 6-1823

Iris pallasii Fisch.
PA 1-1871

Iris pallida Lam.
syn: Iris plicata
pale Turkey iris, Dalmation iris
PA 2-1871, NY 11-1829, MA 4-1835
Iris persica L.
dwarf Persian iris
OH 1-1869, IL 2-1859, PA 2-1810, NY 12-1823, MA 4-1842

Iris plicata, see Iris pallida

Iris prismatica Pursh ex Ker Gawl.
syn: Iris gracilis
NY 6-1829, MA 3-1845

Iris pseudacorus L.
syn: Iris lutea, I. flava
yellow iris
variegated form also available
OH 1-1898, PA 1-1871, NY 12-1829, MA 9-1833

Iris pumila L.
dwarf flag iris
OH 1-1893, IL 1-1859, PA 6-1810, NY 14-1823, MA 12-1833

Iris reticulata Bieb.
netted iris
PA 3-1878, NY 3-1857

Iris x sambucina L
syn: Iris squalens
large bicolour, elder-scented iris
PA 2-1871, NY 8-1822, MA 3-1835

Iris sibirica L.
syn: Iris hamaetophylla
Siberian iris
OH 4-1893, PA 6-1871, NY 10-1829, MA 6-1835

Iris sisyphinchium, see Gynandriris sisyphinchium

Iris spathulata, see Iris spuria

Iris spuria L.
syn: Iris spathulata
PA 1-1871, NY 2-1829

Iris spuria ssp. halophila (Pall.) B.Mathew & Wendelbo
syn: Iris halophila
long-leaved iris
NY 4-1829

Iris stenophylla Hausskn. ex Siehe & Bak.
NY 1-1893
**Iris stylosa**, see *Iris unguicularis*

*Iris subiflora* Brot.
syn: *Iris biflora*
double-bearing iris
PA 1-1871, NY 5-1829

*Iris superba*, see *Iris unguicularis* var. *superba*

*Iris susiana* L.
Chalcedonica iris
OH 3-1855, IL 2-1873, PA 6-1826, NY 11-1828,
MA 8-1833, NE 1-1889

*Iris swertii* Lam.
NY 1-1840

*Iris tenuifolia* Pall.
slender-leaved
NY 3-1829

*Iris tridentata* Pursh
syn: *Iris tripetala*
Carolina three-petaled iris
NY 5-1829, MA 1-1835

*Iris tripetala*, see *Iris tridentata*

*Iris tuberosa*, see *Hermodactylus tuberosus*

*Iris unguicularis* Poir.
syn: *Iris stylosa*
Algerian iris
NY 2-1857

*Iris unguicularis* var. *superba* Hort.
PA 1-1810

*Iris ventricosa* Pallas.
PA 1-1871

*Iris verna* L.
dwarf vernal iris
PA 2-1804, NY 4-1829

*Iris versicolor* L.
various-colored iris, blue flag
PA 5-1804, NY 11-1818
**Iris virginica** L.  
**syn:** *Iris prismatica*  
Virginian iris, southern blue iris  
PA 6-1804, NY 6-1823, MA 6-1833, NE 1-1853

**Iris xiphoides**, see *Iris latifolia*

**Iris xiphium** L.  
**syn:** *Iris hispanica*  
Spanish flag  
OH 2-1855, IL 2-1859, PA 6-1810, NY 15-1822, MA 13-1841

**Isatis tinctoria** L.  
**dyer's woad**  
NY 1-1822

**Jeffersonia binata**, see *Jeffersonia diphylla*

**Jeffersonia diphylla** (L.) Pers.  
**syn:** *Jeffersonia binata*  
twinleaf, binate-leaved Jeffersonia  
PA 5-1804, NY 6-1830, MA 4-1883

**Kalimeris incisa** (Fisch.) DC.  
NY 1-1875

**Kitaibelia vitifolia** Willd.  
grape leaved kitaibelia  
NY 3-1822, MA 2-1833

**Kniphofia uvaria** (L.) Oken  
**syn:** *Tritoma uvaria*  
red hot poker plant  
OH 12-1869, IN 2-1879, MI 2-1885, IL 2-1872,  
PA 13-1877, NY 9-1860, MA 13-1861, NE 2-1879

**Kosteletzya virginica** (L.) Presl ex A.Gray  
Virginian hibiscus, salt marsh mallow  
PA 1-1804, NY 1-1840

**Kuhnia eupatoroides** L.  
**syn:** *Kulmia*  
MA 2-1833

**Lamium album** L.  
**white dead nettle**  
MA 1-1887

**Lamium maculatum** 'Album'  
**syn:** *Lamium variegatum*  
OH 3-1870, PA 2-1804, NY 2-1872

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Subfamily</th>
<th>Localities</th>
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<td>Iridaceae</td>
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<td>PA 6-1804, NY 6-1823, MA 6-1833, NE 1-1853</td>
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<td>Brassicaceae</td>
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<td>Berberidaceae</td>
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<td>Jeffersonia diphylla</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kuhnia eupatoroides</td>
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<td>Malvaceae</td>
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<td>Lamium album</td>
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<td>Lamium maculatum 'Album'</td>
<td><em>Lamium maculatum 'Album'</em></td>
<td>Lamiaceae</td>
<td>ex</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Lamium pubescens Sibth. ex Benth.
syn: Lamium rugosum
rough-leaved lamium
MA 3-1833

Lamium rugosum, see Lamium pubescens

Lamium variegatum, see Lamium maculatum ‘Album’

Lathyrus canescens Gren. & Godr.
syn: Orobus atropurpureus
MA 1-1894

Lathyrus gmelinii (Fisch. ex DC.) Fritsch
syn: Orobus luteus
yellow bitter vetch
MA 2-1833

Lathyrus grandiflorus Sibth. & Sm.
great-flowered pea
NY 3-1844

Lathyrus japonicus ssp. maritimus (L.) P.W.Ball
syn: Pisum maritimum, L. purpureus var. maritimus
purple everlasting pea
NY 6-1822, MA 2-1841

Lathyrus latifolius L.
syn: Lathyrus semperflorens
everlasting pea
OH 25-1835, IN 1-1893, MI 5-1875, IL 4-1866,
PA 20-1810, NY 39-1822, MA 42-1832, NE 4-1879

Lathyrus niger (L.) Bernh.
syn: Orobus niger
black pea
PA 1-1871, NY 2-1834, MA 5-1833

Lathyrus semperflorens, see Lathyrus latifolius

Lathyrus vernus (L.) Bernh.
syn: Orobus vernus
bitter vetch, spring vetch
IL 2-1867, NY 11-1844, MA 2-1841, NE 1-1879

Lathyrus vernus var. flaccidus Ser.
syn: Orobus flaccida
MA 1-1875
*Lavandula angustifolia* Mill.
syn: *Lavandula spica, L. vera*
lavender
OH 10-1835, IN 2-1879, IL 8-1872, PA 3-1894,
NY 8-1822, MA 21-1833, NE 2-1889

*Lavandula spica,* see *Lavandula angustifolia*

*Lavandula vera,* see *Lavandula angustifolia*

*Lavatera thuringiaca* L.
greta-flowered lavatera, tree lavatera
NY 2-1854

*Leontopodium alpinum* Cass.
syn: *Gnaphalium*
edelweiss
OH 5-1886, MI 1-1894, IL 1-1892, NY 1-1886

*Leptandra virginica,* see *Veronicastrum virginicum*

*Lespedeza angustifolia* (Pursh) Ell.
narrow leaved lespedeza
NY 1-1831

*Lespedeza capitata* Michx.
cluster-flowering lespedeza
NY 2-1829

*Lespedeza eriocarpa* DC.
syn: *Lespedeza paniculata*
NY 3-1831

*Lespedeza paniculata,* see *Lespedeza eriocarpa*

*Lespedeza violacea* Pers.
syn: *Hedysarum violaceum*
PA 1-1804, NY 3-1829

*Leucanthemella serotina* (L.) Tzvelev.
syn: *Chrysanthemum uliginosa, C. serotinum*
giant daisy
NY 2-1893, NE 1-1894

*Leucanthemum maximum* (Ramond) DC.
syn: *Chrysanthemum maximum*
OH 2-1892

*Leuzua rhapontica* (L.) Holub.
syn: *Centaurea rhapontica*
NY 1-1831

Lamiaceae ex
Malvaceae ex
Asteraceae ex
Fabaceae N
Fabaceae N
Fabaceae ex
Fabaceae N
Asteraceae ex
Asteraceae ex
Asteraceae ex
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Lewisia rediviva Pursh
MA 1-1890

Leymus arenarius (L.) Hochst.
syn: Elymus arenarius
lyme grass
NY 3-1867, MA 2-1865

Liatris elegans (Walter) Michx.
elegant blazing star
OH 1-1871, PA 4-1804, NY 9-1823, MA 4-1835

Liatris graminifolia Pursh
NY 1-1818

Liatris macrostachya, see Liatris spicata

Liatris odoratissima Michx.
syn: Trillis odoratissima
vanilla-scented liatris
NY 2-1818

Liatris pilosa, see Liatris spicata

Liatris pumila, see Liatris spicata

Liatris pychnostachya Michx.
gayfeather
IL 8-1872, PA 4-1871, NY 5-1844, MA 5-1877

Liatris scariosa (L.) Wild.
blue blazing star
OH 1-1835, PA 3-1871, NY 14-1827, MA 22-1833

Liatris spheroides Michx.
NY 3-1829

Liatris spicata (L.) Wild.
syn: Liatris pumila
gayfeather
OH 1-1848, IL 9-1856, PA 8-1804, NY 19-1818,
MA 14-1833

Ligularia kaempferi, see Farfugium japonicum

Ligusticum scoticum L.
scots lovage
NY 3-1829
Lilium L.
lily
OH 41-1853, IN 9-1866, IL 16-1859, PA 30-1804, NY 29-1819, MA 29-1832, NE 5-1853

Lilium 'Alexandreae'
PA 1-1897

Lilium 'Colchesteri'
PA 1-1892

Lilium 'Leonard Joerg'
PA 1-1892

Lilium atrosanguineum, see Lilium maculatum

Lilium aurantiacum, see Lilium bulbiferum

Lilium auratum Lindl.
gold-banded lily
OH 30-1869, IN 7-1872, MI 3-1876, IL 14-1868, PA 17-1871, NY 17-1867, MA 19-1866, NE 3-1879

Lilium auratum 'Virginale Album'
PA 1-1894

Lilium auratum 'Wittei'
PA 2-1894

Lilium batemanniae, see Lilium maculatum

Lilium brownii Miellez.
OH 2-1869, IL 3-1873, PA 5-1874, NY 9-1854, MA 7-1866, NE 1-1889

Lilium bulbiferum L.
syn: Lilium venustum
bulb-bearing lily
OH 3-1855, IL 3-1872, IN 2-1872, PA 7-1844, NY 8-1854, MA 8-1833

Lilium bulbiferum var. aurantiacum
OH 3-1846

Lilium canadense L.
Canada martagon lily
PA 10-1804, NY 12-1823, MA 14-1835, NE 1-1889
Lilium candidum L.
common white lily, madonna lily
single and double
OH 15-1846, IN 9-1866, MI 1-1876, IL 16-1859,
PA 20-1810, NY 22-1819, MA 20-1832, NE 5-1853

Lilium candidum 'Flore Albo'
PA 1-1878

Lilium candidum 'Simplex'
PA 1-1878

Lilium candidum 'Striatum'
PA 1-1878, MA 2-1835

Lilium catesbaei Walter
Catesby's lily
PA 4-1804, NY 3-1818, MA 5-1841

Lilium citrinum, see Lilium maculatum var. citrinum

Lilium concolor Salisb.
PA 2-1894, NY 4-1828

Lilium concolor var. partheneion Baker
syn: Lilium coridion
PA 4-1891

Lilium concolor var. pulchellum (Fisch.) Reg.
syn: Lilium pulchellum
OH 3-1886, PA 3-1882, MA 5-1887, NE 2-1889

Lilium coridion, see Lilium concolor var. partheneion

Lilium elegans, see Lilium maculatum

Lilium excelsum, see Lilium xtestaceum

Lilium eximium, see Lilium longiflorum var. eximium

Lilium fortunei, see Lilium maculatum

Lilium giganteum, see Cardiocrinum giganteum

Lilium hansonii Moore
PA 1-1894, MA 1-1889

Lilium Harrisii, see Lilium longiflorum var. eximium

Lilium xhollandicum 'Grandiflorum'
syn: Lilium umbellatum
MI 1-1876, IL 3-1872, MA 5-1851, NE 1-1889

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<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<td><em>Lilium japonicum</em> Houtt.</td>
<td>Liliaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Lilium krameri</em>, see <em>Lilium japonicum</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Lilium lancifolium</em> Thunb.</td>
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<td>syn: <em>Lilium tigrinum</em> tiger lily</td>
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<td><em>Lilium lancifolium</em> var. <em>splendens</em> (Van Houtte)V.Matthews Liliaceae</td>
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<td>PA 4-1891</td>
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<td><em>Lilium longiflorum</em> Thunb.</td>
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<td>ex</td>
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<td>long-flowered lily, Easter lily</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Lilium maculatum</em> Thunb.</td>
<td>Liliaceae</td>
<td>ex</td>
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<tr>
<td>syn: <em>Lilium tigrinum umbellatum, L. umbellatum var. grandiflorum, Lilium umbellatum maculatum, L. elegans, L. batemanniae, L. atrosanguineum</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>OH 11-1869, IN 1-1873, IL 6-1872, PA 15-1874, NY 14-1854, MA 11-1860, NE 1-1889</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Lilium maculatum</em> 'Alice Wilson'</td>
<td>Liliaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>PA 1-1894</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Lilium maculatum</em> 'Aurora'</td>
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<tr>
<td>PA 1-1892</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Lilium maculatum</em> 'Erectum'</td>
<td>Liliaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>PA 1-1878</td>
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<td><em>Lilium maculatum</em> 'Grandiflorum'</td>
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<td>PA 7-1875, MA 1-1887</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Lilium maculatum</em> 'Incomparable'</td>
<td>Liliaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>PA 5-1878</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Lilium maculatum</em> 'Rubrum'</td>
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<td>PA 1-1894</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Lilium maculatum</em> 'Semi-Pleno'</td>
<td>Liliaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>PA 2-1894</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Lilium maculatum</em> 'Titain'</td>
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<tr>
<td>MA 1-1860</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Lilium maculatum</em> 'Vulcain'</td>
<td>Liliaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>MA 1-1860</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Lilium maculatum</em> 'Wallacei'</td>
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<tr>
<td>OH 9-1890, PA 2-1891</td>
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456
Lilium maculatum var. citrinum
syn: Lilium citrinum
MA 3-1887

Lilium martagon 'Dalmaticum'
PA 1-1892

Lilium monadelphum Bieb.
syn: Lilium szovitzianum
PA 1-1892, NY 1-1893, MA 1-1889

Lilium monstrosum album, see Lilium speciosum ‘Monstrosum Album’

Lilium pardalinum Kellogg
panther lily, California tiger lily
OH 8-1879, IL 2-1890, PA 8-1874, NY 4-1875, MA 3-1883

Lilium parryi S.Watson
lemon lily
PA 1-1892

Lilium parvum Kellogg
PA 1-1878

Lilium philadelphicum L.
wood lily, wild orange lily, American tiger lily
IL 1-1863, PA 8-1804, NY 5-1818, MA 8-1835

Lilium pomponium L.
Pomponean lily
PA 3-1879, NY 6-1828, MA 7-1841

Lilium pulchellum, see Lilium concolor var. pulchellum

Lilium pumilum DC.
OH 12-1886

Lilium pyrenaiceum Gouan.
NY 1-1893

Lilium rubrum, see Lilium speciosum var. rubrum

Lilium speciosum Thunb.
syn: Lilium lancifolium, L. praecox
OH 2-1865, IN 7-1867, PA 21-1861, NY 22-1854, MA 6-1865

Lilium speciosum ‘Album Praecox’
OH 9-1886, IL 1-1892

Liliaceae ex
Liliaceae N
Liliaceae N
Liliaceae ex
Liliaceae ex

Lilium speciosum 'Corymbiflorum Roseum'
syn: Lilium fasciatum roseum
MA 1-1860

Lilium speciosum 'Giganteum'
PA 1-1886

Lilium speciosum 'Grandiflorum Rubrum'
syn: Lilium fasciatum roseum
MA 1-1860

Lilium speciosum 'Melpomene'
OH 1-1898, IL 2-1872, PA 4-1891

Lilium speciosum 'Monstrosum Album'
syn: Lilium monstrosum album
PA 5-1874, MA 3-1866

Lilium speciosum 'Monstrosum Roseum'
MA 2-1871

Lilium speciosum 'Monstrosum Rubrum'
MA 5-1859

Lilium speciosum 'Praecox'
PA 4-1882, MA 3-1887

Lilium speciosum 'Punctatum'
OH 1-1869, IN 1-1898, IL 3-1875, PA 6-1874,
MA 8-1852

Lilium speciosum var. album Mast. ex Bak. Liliaceae ex
OH 17-1869, IN 7-1867, MI 2-1876, IL 9-1859,
PA 14-1861, MA 15-1852, NE 4-1859

Lilium speciosum var. roseum Mast. ex Bak. Liliaceae ex
OH 8-1869, IN 5-1866, MI 2-1876, IL 10-1859,
PA 17-1866, MA 12-1835, NE 1-1879

Lilium speciosum var. rubrum Mast. ex Bak. syn: Lilium rubrum Liliaceae ex
OH 20-1869, IN 6-1872, MI 2-1876, IL 11-1859,
PA 20-1861, MA 17-1852, NE 4-1859

Lilium splendens, see Lilium lancifolium var. splendens

Lilium striatum, see Lilium candidum 'Striatum'

Lilium superbum L. Liliaceae ex
superb lily, American turk's-cap lily, nodding lily
OH 8-1886, IN 1-1873, PA 17-1804, NY 12-1818,
MA 16-1833, NE 2-1889

458
Lilium szovitinum, see Lilium monadelphum

Lilium tenuifolium Fisch.
slender-leaved lily, Siberian coral lily
IN 1-1895, IL 2-1890, PA 5-1885, NY 7-1854,
MA 9-1866, NE 2-1889

Lilium xtestaceum Lindl.
syn: Lilium excelsum
OH 2-1869, IN 2-1872, IL 5-1872, PA 9-1871,
NY 11-1867, MA 8-1866, NE 1-1889

Lilium thunbergerianum, see Lilium maculatum

Lilium tigrinum, see Lilium lancifolium

Lilium umbellatum, see Lilium xhollandicum

Lilium venustum, see Lilium bulbiferum

Lilium Wallacei, see Lilium maculatum 'Wallacei'

Lilium washingtonianum Kellogg
Washington lily
OH 1-1879, IL 1-1873, PA 7-1875, NY 4-1875,
MA 3-1867

Limodorum tuberosum, see Calopogon tuberosum

Limonium latifolia (Sm.) Kuntze
syn: Statice latifolia
PA 4-1857, NY 11-1829, MA 8-1862, NE 1-1853

Linaria alpina (L.) Mill.
alpine toadflax
PA 1-1879

Linaria cymbalaria, see Cymbalaria muralis

Linaria genistifolia (L.) Mill.
yellow broom leaved toad flax
NY 1-1831

Linaria purpurea (L.) Mill.
syn: Antirrhinum purpureum
purple toadflax
OH 1-1845, NY 4-1829

Linaria vulgaris Mill.
syn: Antirrhinum linaria
yellow toadflax
NY 2-1829, MA 3-1833
Lindelhopia longiflora (Benth.) Baill.
syn: Lindelhopia spectabilis
NY 3-1857

Lindelhopia spectabilis, see Lindelhopia longiflora

Linum candidissima
NY 4-1868

Linum flavum L.
OH 4-1855, IL 1-1872, NY 11-1867, MA 9-1835

Linum lewisii, see Linum perenne ssp. lewisi

Linum macraei Benth.[macrayi]
NY 2-1872

Linum narbonense L.
NY 6-1867, MA 2-1878

Linum perenne L.
perennial flax
OH 2-1835, IL 8-1859, PA 3-1820, NY 31-1822,
MA 28-1832

Linum perenne ssp. lewisi (Pursh) Hult.
prairie flax
MI 1-1877, MA 1-1868

Liparis, see Ophrys

Lobelia cardinalis L.
scarlet cardinal flower, Indian pink
Prince 1831 offered both red and white forms.
OH 11-1835, IN 1-1893, MI 5-1875, IL 8-1863,
PA 22-1863, NY 35-1818, MA 50-1832, NE 1-1859

Lobelia cardinalis var. atropurpurea, see Lobelia fulgens ‘Queen Victoria’

Lobelia fulgens Willld.
syn: Lobelia splendens
crimson cardinal flower
PA 2-1826, NY 6-1829, MA 6-1833

Lobelia fulgens ‘Queen Victoria’
syn: Lobelia cardinalis var. atropurpurea
OH 2-1893, MI 2-1881, IL 4-1872, PA 1-1881,
NY 3-1872, MA 5-1873, NE 1-1879

Lobelia siphilitica L.
great blue lobelia
PA 7-1804, NY 18-1818, MA 22-1833
**Lobelia xspeciosa** Sweet
showy cardinal's flower
MA 1-1832

**Lobelia splendens**, see **Lobelia fulgens**

**Lomaria spicant**, see **Blechnum spicant**

**Lophanthus anisatus** Benth.
giant hyssop
NY 1-1882

**Lotus corniculatus** L.
bird's-foot trefoil
IL 2-1867, PA 2-1871, NY 7-1844, MA 3-1869

**Ludwigia virgata** Michx.
loosestrife
NY 1-1844

**Lunaria annua** L.
syn: **Lunaria biennis**
honesty, money plant
OH 1-1885, IL 3-1872, PA 5-1810, NY 6-1822, MA 7-1835

**Lunaria biennis**, see **Lunaria annua**

**Lupinus californicus**, see **Lupinus elegans**

**Lupinus elegans** HBK.
IL 3-1867

**Lupinus grandiflorus**, see **Lupinus polyphyllus**

**Lupinus hybridus** Lem.
MA 1-1842

**Lupinus magnificus** M.E.Jones
IL 1-1872, MA 2-1868

**Lupinus mutabilis** Sweet
MA 2-1844

**Lupinus nanus** Douglas
MA 1-1842

**Lupinus nootkatensis** Donn ex Sims
NY 4-1822, MA 2-1833
*Lupinus perennis* L.  
perennial lupine, sun-dial  

*Lupinus polyphyllus* Lindl.  
syn: *Lupinus grandiflorus*  
many-leaved lupine  
OH 3-1835, IL 1-1872, PA 4-1865, NY 18-1830,  
MA 32-1834, NE 1-1879

*Lychnis alpina* L.  
alpine ragged robin  
PA 1-1879, NY 5-1827, MA 6-1835

*Lychnis chalcedonica* L.  
scarlet lychnis, London pride, Maltese cross  
OH 25-1835, IN 5-1872, MI 6-1875, IL 18-1859,  
PA 29-1811, NY 48-1819, MA 50-1832, NE 2-1853

*Lychnis coronaria* (L.) Desr.  
rose campion, Chinese large scarlet ragged robin  
syn: *Campion rosea alba, Agrostemma coronaria*  
OH 17-1835, MI 3-1875, PA 11-1811, NY 29-1822,  
MA 32-1832

*Lychnis coronata* Thunb.  
syn: *Lychnis grandiflora*  
IL 2-1868, PA 4-1820, MA 1-1869

*Lychnis coronata var. sieboldii*, see *Lychnis sieboldii*

*Lychnis dioica*, see *Silene dioica*

*Lychnis flos-cuculi* L.  
syn: *Agrostemma flos-cuculi*  
meadow lychnis, single red ragged robin  
OH 3-1846, IL 4-1859, PA 7-1844, NY 21-1829,  
MA 16-1833, NE 2-1853

*Lychnis flos-jovis* (L.) Desr.  
syn: *Agrostemma flos-jovis*  
umbelled campion, flower of jove  
PA 3-1844, NY 10-1829, MA 13-1834

*Lychnis fulgens* Sims  
Siberian brilliant ragged robin  
IN 1-1893, IL 2-1890, NY 18-1828, MA 7-1859

*Lychnis grandiflora*, see *Lychnis coronata*

*Lychnis xhaageana* Lemoine  
OH 6-1874, IN 1-1893, MI 4-1877, IL 8-1872,  
PA 5-1861, NY 13-1848, MA 27-1860
Lychnis lagascae, see Petrocoptis glaucifolia

Lychnis presslii Sekera
MA 2-1868
Caryophyllaceae

Lychnis senno Sieb. & Zucc.
OH 1-1867, NY 2-1872
Caryophyllaceae

Lychnis sieboldii Van Houtte
syn: Lychnis coronata var. sieboldii
MI 2-1877, NY 4-1857, MA 10-1862
Caryophyllaceae

Lychnis viscaria L.
syn: Viscaria vulgaris
viscous lychnis, German catchfly
OH 3-1867, IL 1-1868, PA 3-1872, NY 6-1848,
MA 12-1851, NE 1-1853
Caryophyllaceae

Lysimachia bulbifera, see Lysimachia terrestris

Lysimachia ciliata L.
MA 2-1833
Primulaceae

Lysimachia clethroides Duby.
clethra-like loosestrife
PA 3-1879, MA 1-1889
Primulaceae

Lysimachia ephemerum L.
willow-leaved loosestrife
MA 2-1833
Primulaceae

Lysimachia nummularia L.
moneywort, creeping Jenny, creeping Charlie
OH 4-1867, MI 1-1877, PA 4-1861, NY 12-1834,
MA 7-1833
Primulaceae

Lysimachia quadrifolia L.
four-leaved lysimachia
PA 1-1804, NY 4-1818, MA 3-1883
Primulaceae

Lysimachia ramosa Wallich. ex Duby
racemed lysimachia
PA 1-1804, NY 1-1818
Primulaceae

Lysimachia stricta Soland.
MA 5-1833
Primulaceae

Lysimachia terrestris (L.) BSP.
syn: Lysimachia bulbifera
bulb-bearing lysimachia
PA 1-1804
Primulaceae

463
Lysimachia thrysifolia L.
syn: Naumbergia guttata
spiked loosestrife
NY 5-1829

Lysimachia verticillata Spreng.
NY 3-1834, MA 2-1833

Lysimachia vulgaris L.
yellow loosestrife
PA 1-1896, NY 2-1875

Lythrum alatum Pursh
PA 1-1844

Lythrum diffusum
PA 1-1844

Lythrum lanceolatum Ell.
PA 1-1844

Lythrum roseum var. superbum, see Lythrum salicaria

Lythrum salicaria L.
syn: Lythrum roseum
purple loosestrife, purple European willow-herb
OH 4-1835, MI 4-1877, IL 1-1859, PA 8-1844,
NY 20-1829, MA 27-1833

Lythrum salicaria 'Roseum Superbum'
syn: Lythrum roseum var. superbum
IL 6-1859, MA 2-1833, NE 1-1879

Lythrum tomentosum, see Lythrum salicaria

Lythrum verticillatum, see Nesaea verticillata

Lythrum virgatum L.
fine-leaved willow-herb
PA 1-1844, NY 1-1843

Macleaya cordata (Willd.) R.Br.
syn: Bocconia cordata
heart-leaved bocconia, plume poppy
IN 3-1872, MI 4-1875, IL 6-1859, PA 8-1872,
NY 15-1829, MA 12-1865, NE 1-1879

Maianthemum bifolium (L.) F.W.Schmidt
false lily-of-the-valley
MA 5-1879

Macleaya cordata (Willd.) R.Br.

Lythrum salicaria 'Roseum Superbum'

Lythrum tomentosum, see Lythrum salicaria

Lythrum verticillatum, see Nesaea verticillata

Lythrum virgatum L.
fine-leaved willow-herb
PA 1-1844, NY 1-1843

Macleaya cordata (Willd.) R.Br.
syn: Bocconia cordata
heart-leaved bocconia, plume poppy
IN 3-1872, MI 4-1875, IL 6-1859, PA 8-1872,
NY 15-1829, MA 12-1865, NE 1-1879

Maianthemum bifolium (L.) F.W.Schmidt
false lily-of-the-valley
MA 5-1879
Maianthemum trifolium (L.) Sloboda
syn: Convallaria trifolia
MA 2-1833

Malva alcea L.
mallow
OH 1-1835, NY 1-1882, MA 9-1832

Malva alcea var. fastigiata Koch.
syn: Malva morenii
NY 3-1844

Malva morenii, see Malva alcea var. fastigiata

Malva moschata var. alba L.
NY 1-1899

Mandragona officinarum L.
mandrake, devil's apples
NY 1-1822

Marrubium vulgare L.
horehound
PA 2-1826, NY 2-1822

Medeola virginiana (L.) Merrill
Indian cucumber root
MA 1-1879

Melianthium virginicum L.
Virginia melianthium, bunchflower
PA 1-1804

Melissa grandiflorum, see Calamintha grandiflora

Melissa nepeta, see Calamintha nepeta

Melissa officinalis L.
common balm, lemon balm, bee balm
OH 4-1865, IN 2-1872, PA 4-1811, NY 2-1822

Melissa officinalis var. variegata
MA 1-1889

Melittis melissophyllum L.
bastard balm
MA 1-1833

Mentha aquatica L.
clustered mint
NY 3-1829

Liliaceae
N

Malvaceae
ex

Solanaceae
ex

Lamiaceae
ex

Liliaceae
N

Liliaceae
N

Lamiaceae
ex

Lamiaceae
ex

Lamiaceae
ex

465
Mentha dentata, see Mentha gentilis

Mentha gentilis L. 
Mint 
IL 1-1859, NY3-1862

Mentha glomerata, see Mentha aquatica

Mentha xipiperita L. 
Peppermint 
PA 3-1811, NY 2-1822

Mentha rotundifolia var. variegata, see Mentha xvillosa 'Variegata'

Mentha spicata L. 
Syn: Mentha viridis 
Spearmint 
PA 3-1811, NY 3-1822

Mentha xvillosa 'Variegata' 
Syn: Mentha rotundifolium var. variegatum 
PA 1-1896, NY 4-1842, MA 1-1845

Mentha viridis, see Mentha spicata

Mertensia paniculata (Ait.) G.Don 
Syn: Pulmonaria paniculata 
PA 1-1879, MA 2-1887

Mertensia virginica (L.) Pers. ex Link 
Syn: Pulmonaria virginica, Mertensia pulmonarioides 
Virginia blue-bells, Virginica lungwort, Virginia cowslip, lungwort 
PA 4-1804, NY 11-1818, MA 10-1845

Mimulus alatus Soland. 
Monkey flower 
PA 3-1804, NY 4-1818, MA 1833

Mimulus luteus L. 
Yellow-flowered monkey flower 
PA 2-1826

Mimulus moschatus Douglas 
NY 2-1839

Mimulus ringens L. 
Oblong-leaved monkey flower 
PA 2-1804, NY 9-1818, MA 6-1833
Miscanthus sinensis Anders.
syn: Eulalia japonica
OH 3-1895, MI 3-1881, PA 6-1881, NY 2-1882, MA 1-1888

Miscanthus sinensis ‘Gracillimus’
syn: Eulalia gracillima, Eulalis gracilis univittata
OH 7-1892, PA 6-1893, NY 2-1893, NE 1-1894

Miscanthus sinensis ‘Variegatus’
syn: Eulalia japonica var. variegata
OH 7-1887, IN 2-1879, PA 13-1878, NY 3-1882, MA 3-1887

Miscanthus sinensis ‘Zebrinus’
syn: Eulalia japonica var. zebrina
OH 9-1882, IN 1-1893, PA 14-1878, NY 4-1882, MA 3-1887

Mitchella repens L.
partridge berry
MA 6-1879

Mitella diphylla L.
bishop’s cap, mitrewort
PA 2-1826, MA 6-1879

Molinia caerulea ‘Variegata’
variegated purple moor grass
MA 3-1859

Monarda clinopodia L.
basil-leaved monarda
NY 1-1831, MA 2-1833

Monarda didyma L.
syn: Monarda kalmiana
Oswego tea, crimson bergamot, bee balm
OH 2-1835, PA 13-1804, NY 22-1822, MA 23-1818, NE 1-1894

Monarda fistulosa L.
syn: Monarda fistulosa, M. purpurea, M. hybrida
PA 2-1804, NY 12-1822, MA 8-1833

Monarda gracilis, see Pycnanthemum montanum

Monarda hybrida, see Monarda fistulosa

Monarda kalmiana, see Monarda didyma

467
Monarda punctata L.
horse-mint, yellow monarda
PA 1-1804, NY 8-1822

Monarda purpurea, see Monarda fistulosa

Monarda rugosa, see Monarda clinopodia

Myosotis alpestris F.W.Schmidt
forget-me-not
OH 7-1855, IL 3-1859, PA 6-1863, NY 1-1870,
MA 3-1860

Myosotis arvensis (L.) Hill
forget-me-not
NY 5-1822

Myosotis disstiflora Bak.
forget-me-not
OH 7-1867, IL 1-1892, PA 1-1881, NY 2-1882

Myosotis grandis
IL 1-1859, NY 1-1867

Myosotis palustris (L.) Nath.
forget-me-not
OH 9-1855, IN 2-1892, MI 2-1877, IL 12-1859,
PA 20-1857, NY 17-1854, MA 23-1852, NE 2-1879

Myosotis sylvatica Ehrh. ex Hoffm.
garden forget-me-not
NY 1-1872

Naumbergia guttata, see Lysimachia thrysifolia

Nelumbium, see Nelumbo

Nelumbo ‘Album Grandiflorum’
NY 1-1899

Nelumbo ‘Album Striatum’
NY 1-1899

Nelumbo ‘Kermesinum’
NY 1-1899

Nelumbo lutea (Willd.) Pers.
yellow lotus, American lotus
OH 1-1895, PA 3-1804, NY 1-1899

Lamiaceae

Boraginaceae

Boraginaceae

Boraginaceae

Boraginaceae

Boraginaceae

Boraginaceae

Boraginaceae

Boraginaceae

Nelumbonaceae

468
Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn.
syn: Nelumbian speciosum
PA 2-1894, NY 1-1899

Nelumbo nucifera 'Roseum'
NY 1-1899

Nepeta glechoma, see Glechoma hederacea

Nesaea verticillata HBK.
verticillate willow-herb
PA 1-1804, NY 2-1829, MA 2-1833

Northoscordum gracile (Ait.) Stearn
false garlic
MA 3-1883

Nuphar advena (Ait.) Ait.
yellow water lily, spatterdock
MA 3-1879

Nymphaea alba 'Candissima'
European water lily
MA 1-1885

Nymphaea devoniensis Hook.
OH 1-1896

Nymphaea xmarliacea Hort.
NY 1-1899

Nymphaea odorata Ait.
white water lily, pond lily
OH 12-1885, IN 1-1892, PA 7-1804, NY 3-1882,
MA 7-1875, NE 1-1879

Nymphaea odorata 'Caroliniana'
salmon pink
NY 1-1899

Nymphaea odorata 'Exquisita'
rich carmine rose
NY 1-1899

Nymphaea odorata var. gigantea Tricker
NY 1-1899

Nymphaea odorata var. maxima
NY 1-1899

Nymphaea odorata var. minor Sims
NY 1-1899

Nelumbonaceae ex

Lythraceae N

Nymphaeaceae N

Nymphaeaceae ex

Nymphaeaceae

Nymphaeaceae N

Nymphaeaceae

Nymphaeaceae N

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<td><em>Nymphaea odorata</em> var. <em>rosea</em> Pursh</td>
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<td><em>Nymphaea odorata</em> var. <em>sulphurea</em></td>
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<td><em>Nymphaea pygmaea</em>, see <em>Nymphaea tetragona</em></td>
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<td><em>Nymphaea tetragona</em> Georgi</td>
<td>Nymphaeaceae</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Nymphaea tuberosa</em> Paine</td>
<td>Nymphaeaceae</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Oenothera L.</em></td>
<td>Onagraceae</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sun-drops, evening primrose</td>
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<tr>
<td>OH 21-1835, IN 1-1893, MI 5-1877, IL 6-1867,</td>
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<tr>
<td>PA 18-1804, NY 38-1818, MA 42-1833, NE 1-1879</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Oenothera acaulis</em> Cav.</td>
<td>Onagraceae</td>
<td>ex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH 2-1873, MI 3-1877, IL 3-1872, NY 8-1831,</td>
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<tr>
<td>MA 16-1842</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Oenothera biennis</em> L.*</td>
<td>Onagraceae</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broad-leaved primrose tree</td>
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<tr>
<td>OH 3-1835, PA 1-1804, NY 16-1818, MA 14-1834</td>
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<td><em>Oenothera chrysantha</em> Michx.</td>
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<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>NY 4-1872</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Oenothera cinnabarina</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>IL 1-1872, MA 2-1868</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Oenothera fraseri</em>, see <em>Oenothera fruticosa</em> ssp. <em>glauca</em></td>
<td>Onagraceae</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Oenothera fruticosa</em> L.*</td>
<td>Onagraceae</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syn: <em>Oenothera riparia</em></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>yellow fruticose primrose, sundrops</td>
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<tr>
<td>IL 1-1872, PA 6-1804, NY 9-1829, MA 8-1835</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Oenothera fruticosa</em> ssp. <em>glauca</em> (Michx.) Straley</td>
<td>Onagraceae</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>syn: <em>Oenothera fraseri</em>, <em>O. youngii</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>dwarf day primrose</td>
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<tr>
<td>PA 5-1826, NY 13-1818, MA 9-1837, NE 1-1879</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Oenothera glazioviana</em> Micheli ex Mart.</td>
<td>Onagraceae</td>
<td>___</td>
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<tr>
<td>syn: <em>Oenothera lamarckiana</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>OH 15-1873, MI 5-1875, PA 4-1865, MA 12-1862</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Oenothera lamarckiana</em>, see <em>Oenothera glazioviana</em></td>
<td>Onagraceae</td>
<td>___</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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*Oenothera latiflora* (Moc. & Sesse) ex Ser.
PA 1-1883

*Oenothera lutea*  
IL 1-1872, NY 1-1882, MA 1-1868

*Oenothera macrocarpa* Nutt.
syn: *Oenothera missouriensis*  
Ozark sundrops, Missouri evening primrose  
OH 3-1871, IN 1-1893, IL 3-1867, PA 6-1857,  
NY 19-1823, MA 23-1839

*Oenothera media*, see *Oenothera fruticosa*

*Oenothera missouriensis*, see *Oenothera macrocarpa*

*Oenothera odorata* Jacq.  
PA 2-1883, MA 1-1875

*Oenothera pallida* Lindl.
PA 1-1883

*Oenothera perennis* L.
syn: *Oenothera pumila*  
dwarf primrose-tree, sun-drops  
PA 1-1804, NY 4-1829, MA 2-1833

*Oenothera pumila*, see *Oenothera perennis*

*Oenothera riparia*, see *Oenothera fruticosa*

*Oenothera rosea* L’Herit.  
NY 2-1831

*Oenothera speciosa* Nutt.  
large white primrose  
PA 4-1844, NY 9-1829, MA 8-1833

*Oenothera taraxiciflora*, see *Oenothera acaulis*

*Oenothera viparia* [possibly *O. riparia*]  
NY 2-1867

*Oenothera youngii*, see *Oenothera fruticosa* ssp. glauca

*Olsynium douglasii* (A.Dietr.) E.Bickn.  
satin flower  
MA 3-1841

*Omphalodes verna* Moench  
creeping forget-me-not  
IL 1-1859, MA 1-1889

*Oenothera latiflora* (Moc. & Sesse) ex Ser.  
Onagraceae

*Oenothera lutea*  
Onagraceae

*Oenothera macrocarpa* Nutt.  
Onagraceae

*Oenothera media*, see *Oenothera fruticosa*

*Oenothera missouriensis*, see *Oenothera macrocarpa*

*Oenothera odorata* Jacq.  
Onagraceae

*Oenothera pallida* Lindl.  
Onagraceae

*Oenothera perennis* L.  
syn: *Oenothera pumila*  
dwarf primrose-tree, sun-drops  
Onagraceae

*Oenothera pumila*, see *Oenothera perennis*

*Oenothera riparia*, see *Oenothera fruticosa*

*Oenothera rosea* L’Herit.  
Onagraceae

*Oenothera speciosa* Nutt.  
large white primrose  
Onagraceae

*Oenothera taraxiciflora*, see *Oenothera acaulis*

*Oenothera viparia* [possibly *O. riparia*]  
Onagraceae

*Oenothera youngii*, see *Oenothera fruticosa* ssp. glauca

*Olsynium douglasii* (A.Dietr.) E.Bickn.  
Iridaceae

*Omphalodes verna* Moench  
creeping forget-me-not  
Boraginaceae
Onoclea L.
MA 1-1889

Ophioglossum vulgatum L.
adder's tongue fern
NY 2-1829

Ophrys spiralis, see Spiranthes australis

Opuntia Mill.
cactus
NY 7-1822, MA 2-1833

Opuntia rafinesquii Engelm.
prickly-pear
PA 4-1871, MA 3-1887

Orchis ciliaris L.
syn: Blephariglottis ciliaris
PA 1-1804, NY 5-1818

Orchis fimbriata Willd.
syn: Blephariglottis grandiflora
NY 5-1818, MA 6-1833

Orchis flava L.
syn: Perularia flava
yellow orchis
PA 1-1804

Orchis lacera, see Habenaria lacera

Orchis spectabilis L.
showy orchis
PA 2-1804, NY 4-1829, MA 5-1883

Origanum vulgare L.
oregano
PA 1-1896, NY 2-1854

Orobus atropurpureus, see Lathyrus canescens

Orobus flaccida, see Lathyrus vernus var. flaccidus

Orobus lathyroides, see Vicia oroboides

Orobus luteus, see Lathyrus gmelinii

Orobus niger, see Lathyrus niger

Orobus vernus, see Lathyrus vernus

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Orontium aquaticum</em> L.</td>
<td>Araceae</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>golden club</td>
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<td>NY 1-1857, MA 1-1892</td>
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<td><em>Osmunda</em> L.</td>
<td>Osmundaceae</td>
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<td>MA 5-1879</td>
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<td><em>Oxalis acetosella</em> L.</td>
<td>Oxalidaceae</td>
<td>N</td>
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<td>wood sorrel</td>
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<td>MA 2-1879</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Oxalis violaceae</em> L.</td>
<td>Oxalidaceae</td>
<td>N</td>
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<td>purple oxalis</td>
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<td>OH 1-1869, PA 2-1804, NY 2-1867, MA 3-1890</td>
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<td><em>Packera aurea</em> (L.) Love &amp; D.Love</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>syn: <em>Senecio aureus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>golden grounsel</td>
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<td>OH 1-1835, MA 2-1835</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Paeonia</em> L.</td>
<td>Paeoniaceae</td>
<td>N ex</td>
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<tr>
<td>peony, pioney, pioneiss</td>
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<tr>
<td>OH 45-1843, IN 9-1866, MI 2-1876, IL 22-1856, PA 33-1811, NY 38-1819, MA 22-1833, NE 6-1853</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Paeonia* cultivars begin on the next page.
Paeonia cultivars

Paeonia 'Active'
rose
NY 2-1882

Paeonia 'Alba Lutescens'
white, quilled
NY 1-1860

Paeonia 'Alba Rosea'
IL 1-1873, NY 1-1860

Paeonia 'Alba Grandiflora Plena'
IL 1-1883, NY 1-1860

Paeonia 'Alba Plena'
double white, pink in bud
PA 1-1878, NY 1-1871

Paeonia 'Amabilis Grandiflora'
OH 2-1871

Paeonia 'Ambroise Verschaffelt'
purplish crimson, “the best dark variety”
NY 1-1875

Paeonia 'Anemoniflora'
[ P. officinalis?]
PA 6-1844

Paeonia 'Anemoniflora [P. officinalis?]'
outer petals rosy violet, inside rose and salmon
NY 3-1844

Paeonia 'Argentea'
NE 1-1854

Paeonia 'August Lemonier'
velvety red, large, full, and beautiful
NY 1-1875

Paeonia 'Auguste d'Hour'
OH 2-1894

Paeonia 'Beaute Francais'
outer deep rose, center salmon
NY 6-1860

Paeonia 'Blanc Rosea'
PA 1-1878

Paeonia 'Blush Changeable'
IL 1-1859

Paeonia 'Buycki'
rose, shaded with salmon
NY 7-1860, MA 2-1852

Paeonia 'Candida'
white
NY 1-1844

Paeonia 'Carnea Alba'
pale rose, yellow center
NY 3-1860, MA 2-1852

Paeonia 'Carnea Elegans'
flesh color, double
NY 3-1860

Paeonia 'Carnea Maxima'
pale incarnate, center straw
NY 1-1860
Paeonia 'Carnea Striata'
nymph, striped with red, double
NY 3-1867

Paeonia 'Caroline His'
NY 1-1871

Paeonia 'Charles Gosselin'
roseate salmon, rosy center, double
NY 1-1860

Paeonia 'Charles Van Geert'
NY 1-1860

Paeonia 'Chaumy'
PA 2-1896

Paeonia 'Claptoniana'
creamy white outside, inside straw
NY 2-1867

Paeonia 'Comte de Paris'
purplish rose
IN 2-1872, IL 4-1856, PA 1-1878,
NY 5-1860

Paeonia 'Daubenton'
OH 2-1896

Paeonia 'Delachii'
dark purplish crimson
NY 3-1860

Paeonia 'Delicatissima'
blush rose
OH 5-1871, IN 2-1872, IL 3-1859,
NY 6-1867

Paeonia 'Donelan's Seedlings'
IL 1-1868

Paeonia 'Double Crimson'
IL 7-1859

Paeonia 'Dr. Bretonneau'
pale rose lilac, flecked with white[resembles 'Comte de Paris']
NY 5-1860, MA 1-1859

Paeonia 'Camescens'
single, flesh colored
OH 2-1845, PA 4-1844, MA 5-1833

Paeonia 'Centripetala'
pink
IL 4-1856, NY 6-1860, MA 1-1852

Paeonia 'Charles Morel'
deep purplish red
NY 1-1867

Paeonia 'Charles Verdier'
ligh lilac rose, very large, double
NY 1-1875

Paeonia 'Chrysanthemiflora'
NY 1-1860

Paeonia 'Claptoniana'
creamy white outside, inside straw
NY 2-1867

Paeonia 'Comte de Neipperg'
bright carmine, amaranth, uniform
NY 1-1860

Paeonia 'Coralie Mathien'
NY 1-1860

Paeonia 'Decaisne'
large, bright violet red, golden stamen
NY 1-1860

Paeonia 'Delicatissima'
blush rose
OH 5-1871, IN 2-1872, IL 3-1859,
NY 6-1867

Paeonia 'Diversiflora'
outer white, inner fringed straw
NY 2-1867

Paeonia 'Doyen d'Enghein'
NY 1-1860

Paeonia 'Dr. Bretonneau'
pale rose lilac, flecked with white[resembles 'Comte de Paris']
NY 5-1860, MA 1-1859
Paeonia 'Dr. Caillot'
bright amaranth, fine
NY 1-1860

Paeonia 'Duchess d'Orleans'
violet rose
MI 1-1876, NY 7-1860, PA 4-1872

Paeonia 'Duchess de Nemours'
white;
Ellwanger and Barry [NY]: outside petals clear violet, center fringed lilac
OH 5-1871, IN 1-1872, MI 1-1876, IL 5-1856, PA 1-1872, NY 6-1861, MA 2-1852

Paeonia 'Duchesse d'Aumale'
rosy lilac, center fawn with red veins, anemone-form
NY 3-1860

Paeonia 'Early White'
IL 1-1859

Paeonia 'Eclat'
PA 2-1896

Paeonia 'Edwardii'
white margin, shaded with crimson
NY 1-1871

Paeonia 'Elegantissima'
blush, inside salmon
IN 2-1872, IL 2-1856, NY 5-1844, MA 2-1852

Paeonia 'Etoile de Pluton'
dark crimson, center petals very small and curled and striped with yellow
NY 2-1867

Paeonia 'Eugene Parmentier'
NY 1-1840

Paeonia 'Faust'
blush lilac, fawn center
NY 2-1873

Paeonia 'Festiva'
pure white, few marks of carmine
IL 3-1865, PA 3-1859, NY 5-1856

Paeonia 'Festive Maxima'
white tipped with carmine, larger flowers than 'Festiva'
OH 2-1871, IN 2-1872, NY 5-1860, MA 4-1851

Paeonia 'Festive Perfecta'
NY 1-1860

Paeonia 'Fimbriata plena'
light crimson
NY 2-1867
Paeonia 'Folio Variegata'
NY 4-1829

Paeonia 'Formosa'
creamy white, yellow center, monstrous size
PA 1-1871, NY 12-1844

Paeonia 'Formosa Grandiflora'
NY 1-1856

Paeonia 'Francois Ortegat'
rich maroon, golden stamens
OH 1-1893, NY 1-1840

Paeonia 'Fulgida'
crimson, large flower
NY 3-1860

Paeonia 'General Bertrand'
rosy-violet
NY 4-1860, MA 2-1852

Paeonia 'Giovonii'
whitish, carmine shade, very double
NY 1-1871

Paeonia 'Gloriosa'
large palest incarnate, double
NY 1-1860

Paeonia 'Grandiflora Carnea Plena'
blush with yellow center
NY 5-1844, MA 3-1852

Paeonia 'Grandiflora Nivea'
white, yellow center
NY 4-1844, MA 2-1852

Paeonia 'Grandiflora Rosea'
pure rosette
NY 2-1860

Paeonia 'Grevilli'
NY 4-1829

Paeonia 'Hercules'
IL 1-1883

Paeonia 'Hericartiana'
rose salmon
NY 7-1844, MA 2-1852

Paeonia 'Humea Alba'
pearl color
NY 3-1860, MA 2-1852

Paeonia 'Humei'
double crimson
OH 10-1853, IN 4-1866, IL 4-1859, PA 12-1810,
NY 22-1819, MA 11-1833, NE 3-1853

Paeonia 'Isabelle Karlitzy'
light rose pink
NY 3-1867

Paeonia 'Jeanne d'Arc'
lilac-pink with white center
PA 1-1885

Paeonia 'Josephine'
PA 2-1896

Paeonia 'Josephine Parmentier'
NY 1-1860

Paeonia 'Josephine Parmentier'
NY 1-1860

Paeonia 'Josephine Parmentier'
NY 1-1860

Paeonia 'L'Eblouissante'
NY 1-1860

Paeonia 'L'Oriflamme'
brilliant cherry red
NY 1-1867

Paeonia 'La Esperance'
OH 1-1898
**Paeonia 'La Sublime'**  
NY 1-1860

**Paeonia 'Lady Dartmouth'**  
blush white, some crimson tips  
NY 1-1860

**Paeonia 'Lady Leonora Bramwell'**  
OH 1-1898, PA 2-1896

**Paeonia 'Lamartine'**  
NY 1-1860

**Paeonia 'Larissa'**  
PA 2-1896

**Paeonia 'Latipetala'**  
flesh outside, center yellowish  
IN 2-1872, IL 3-1856

**Paeonia 'Laureata Plenissima'**  
fine variegated rose color  
NY 1-1856

**Paeonia 'Lilacina Elegans'**  
PA 1-1871, MA 1-1852

**Paeonia 'Liliacina Plena'**  
pale rose  
IL 2-1856, PA 1-1866, NY 4-1867,  
MA 2-1852

**Paeonia 'Lilacina Superba'**  
PA 1-1871, MA 1-1852

**Paeonia 'Lingulata'**  
small, center straw with white coronet,  
tipped crimson  
NY 1-1860

**Paeonia 'Louis Van Houtte'**  
dark crimson  
PA 1-1871, NY 3-1860

**Paeonia 'Louise Renault'**  
OH 1-1896

**Paeonia 'Lutea Alba'**  
NE 1-1854

**Paeonia 'Lutea Plenissima'**  
saffron yellow, changing to pale yellow  
NY 1-1860

**Paeonia 'Lutea Rosea'**  
rose tinged with yellow  
NY 4-1867

**Paeonia 'Lutea Variegata'**  
flesh outside, center yellow  
IL 2-1859, NY 9-1844, MA 3-1852

**Paeonia 'Lutetiana'**  
splendid blush, center yellow  
a few blush petals, very tall  
NY 1-1860

**Paeonia 'Madame Breon'**  
flesh pink and cream  
NY 2-1860

**Paeonia 'Madame Coste'**  
OH 1-1894

**Paeonia 'Madame Morren'**  
rosy pink, inside salmon  
NY 2-1860

**Paeonia 'Madame Paternoster'**  
NY 1-1860

**Paeonia 'Madame Turbat'**  
NY 1-1871

**Paeonia 'Madame Vilmorine'**  
PA 2-1896

**Paeonia 'Magnifica'**  
OH 1-1894
Paeonia 'Maiden's Blush'
blush
PA 2-1872, NY 4-1822, MA 1-1875

Paeonia 'Marie Lemoine'
OH 1-1898

Paeonia 'Medon'
PA 2-1896

Paeonia 'Mme. Calott'
flesh pink
OH 1-1896, NY 1-1873

Paeonia 'Mrs. Dagge'
pure white,
center marked beautifully with red
NY 2-1867

Paeonia 'Nivalet'
rose
NY 1-1882

Paeonia 'Odorata'
creamy white, rosy stamens
PA 2-1872, NY 1-1860, MA 3-1833

Paeonia 'Papaveriflora'
poppy-flowered, outside white,
center buff
OH 3-1845, IL 1-1859, NY 8-1822

Paeonia 'Paradoxa'
OH 1-1843

Paeonia 'Perfection'
IN 2-1872, IL 3-1859

Paeonia 'Plenissima Rosea Superba'
large deep rose
ON 1-1873, MI 1-1876, IL 1-1859,
PA 1-1871, NY 8-1860, MA 3-1852

Paeonia 'Pompadoura'
dark crimson
NY 2-1867

Paeonia 'Potsii'
dark purplish crimson
OH 2-1855, IN 1-1872, MI 1-1876, IL 3-1856,
PA 10-1844, NY 7-1844, MA 5-1842, NE 2-1853

Paeonia 'Marechal Valliant'
deep rose
OH 2-1894, NY 1-1875

Paeonia 'Maxima Plena'
IL 1-1868

Paeonia 'Miss Vaughan'
outside white, inside straw
NY 1-1882

Paeonia 'Modeste'
violet-rose
NY 4-1860, MA 2-1852

Paeonia 'Nemesis'
dark crimson, small flowers, double
NY 2-1867

Paeonia 'Nivalis'
white with small, yellow fringed inner petals
PA 1-1871, NY 7-1844

Paeonia 'Odoratissima'
PA 1-1844, MA 2-1833

Paeonia 'Papilionaceae'
rose with yellow center, changing to white
IL 1-1856, NY 6-1844

Paeonia 'Pauline'
OH 1-1894

Paeonia 'Pio Nono'
NY 1-1860

Paeonia 'Poiteau'
rosy blush
OH 2-1896, NY 5-1860, MA 1-1859

Paeonia 'Pott's Dark Crimson'
[syn: 'Pottsii'?]?
IN 1-1872

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paeonia ‘President Wilder’</strong></th>
<th><strong>Paeonia ‘Princii’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>large and double, delicate blush with occasional red spot, dwarf habit</td>
<td>semi-double, blush, very large and showy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1875</td>
<td>NY 2-1844</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paeonia ‘Prolifera’</strong></th>
<th><strong>Paeonia ‘Pulcherrima Plena’</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1844</td>
<td>[possibly <em>P. suffruticosa</em> cultivar]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>crimson with purple shade</td>
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<td>MI 1-1876, PA 3-1859, NY 3-1844</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paeonia ‘Quadricolor’</strong></th>
<th><strong>Paeonia ‘Queen Victoria’</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>large, four-colored</td>
<td>outer rose, inner flesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1860</td>
<td>OH 5-1871, MI 1-1876, PA 2-1872, NY 3-1860, MA 2-1852</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paeonia ‘Queen’s Perfection’</strong></th>
<th><strong>Paeonia ‘Reevesii’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anemone-shaped, pink center</td>
<td>delicate rose, clouded, central petals fringed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL 2-1859, NY 2-1860</td>
<td>IL 6-1856, PA 7-1844, NY 8-1844, MA 2-1852, NE 2-1853</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paeonia ‘Reine des Fleurs’</strong></th>
<th><strong>Paeonia ‘Reine des Francais’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>deep rose, center salmon</td>
<td>clouded rose shaded with yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 3-1860</td>
<td>NY 3-1860</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paeonia ‘Reine des Roses’</strong></th>
<th><strong>Paeonia ‘Reine Hortense’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>deep rosy lilac, large and full</td>
<td>MA 1-1852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 3-1860</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paeonia ‘Reine Victoria’</strong></th>
<th><strong>Paeonia ‘Richard Fetters’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pale incarnate, center pale yellow, with projecting tuft often tipped carmine</td>
<td>NY 3-1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1860</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paeonia ‘Richardson’s Perfection’</strong></th>
<th><strong>Paeonia ‘Rivalis’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rose, inside salmon marked with purple</td>
<td>PA 2-1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 8-1860</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paeonia ‘Roi Guillaume’</strong></th>
<th><strong>Paeonia ‘Roi Superba’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1860</td>
<td>IL 2-1859</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paeonia ‘Rosa Barry’</strong></th>
<th><strong>Paeonia ‘Rose Quintal’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>large and double, white with red stripes, profuse bloomer</td>
<td>OH 2-1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1875</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paeonia ‘Rosea Delecta’</strong></th>
<th><strong>Paeonia ‘Rosea Lutea’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PA 1-1878</td>
<td>IN 1-1873</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paeonia ‘Rosea Mutabilis’</strong></th>
<th><strong>Paeonia ‘Rosea Striata’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Paeonia officinalis ‘Mutabilis Plena’?]</td>
<td>PA 1-1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deep and pale rose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1867</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\textit{Paeonia} ‘Rosea Versicolor’ & \textit{Paeonia} ‘Rosy Gem’ \\
NY 2-1860 & IL 1-1883 \\
\hline
\textit{Paeonia} ‘Rubicunda Alba’ & \textit{Paeonia} ‘Rubra Striata’ \\
PA 1-1879, NE 1-1853 & very dark purplish crimson \\
NY 1-1867 & NY 1-1867 \\
\hline
\textit{Paeonia} ‘Rubra Triumphans’ & \textit{Paeonia} ‘Sanguinea Plena’ \\
dark purplish crimson & dark purplish crimson \\
NY 2-1867 & NY 2-1867 \\
\hline
\textit{Paeonia} ‘Saturnalia’ & \textit{Paeonia} ‘Simplicifolia’ \\
PA 2-1896 & NY 2-1829 \\
\hline
\textit{Paeonia} ‘Smithi’ & \textit{Paeonia} ‘Splendida’ \\
PA 1-1871 & delicate rose \\
NY 2-1860 & NY 2-1860 \\
\hline
\textit{Paeonia} ‘Stewart’s American’ & \textit{Paeonia} ‘Striata’ \\
crimson violet & PA 1-1871 \\
NY 2-1860 & \\
\hline
\textit{Paeonia} ‘Striata Rosea Alba’ & \textit{Paeonia} ‘Striata Speciosa’ \\
blush with inside fringed red markings & pale rose, center whitish \\
OH 2-1871, IN 2-1872, NY 4-1867 & OH 1-1893, IL 2-1856, NY 5-1867, \\
& MA 2-1852 \\
\hline
\textit{Paeonia} ‘Sulphurea’ & \textit{Paeonia} ‘Sulphurea Alba’ \\
creamy white, very large & outside pale rose, inside sulphur yellow \\
NY 1-1860 & NY 3-1867 \\
\hline
\textit{Paeonia} ‘Sultan’ & \textit{Paeonia} ‘Susie Rising’ \\
NY 1-1860 & dark purpish crimson \\
NY 1-1871 & NY 1-1871 \\
\hline
\textit{Paeonia} ‘Sydonia’ & \textit{Paeonia} ‘Tatarica’ \\
OH 2-1896 & NY 6-1822, MA 2-1833 \\
\hline
\textit{Paeonia} ‘Tolenii’ & \textit{Paeonia} ‘Tricolor’ \\
NY 1-1860 & IL 2-1859 \\
\hline
\textit{Paeonia} ‘Tricolor Grandiflora’ & \textit{Paeonia} ‘Tricolor Plena’ \\
rosy violet, center salmon and violet, & PA 2-1896 \\
very tall & \\
PA 1-1871, NY 1-1860 & \\
\hline
\textit{Paeonia} ‘Triomphe de Paris’ & \textit{Paeonia} ‘Triomphe du Nord’ \\
pale flesh, center yellow & violet rose \\
NY 3-1860 & MI 1-1876, NY 7-1860, MA 3-1852 \\
\hline
\textit{Paeonia} ‘Triumphans’ & \textit{Paeonia} ‘Triomphe d’Engheim’ \\
OH 1-1893 & NY 1-1860 \\
\end{tabular}
**Paeonia 'Variegata Plenissima'**
rose and pink, very large and full
NY 6-1856

**Paeonia 'Versicolor'**
PA 1-1871

**Paeonia 'Vicomtesse de Belleval'**
blush, center bright salmon
NY 3-1867

**Paeonia 'Victoria Modeste'**
violet-rose with cream center
IN 2-1872, IL 6-1856, PA 1-1871,
NY 8-1860, MA 1-1852

**Paeonia 'Violacea'**
deep violet purple, very large and full
NY 2-1867

**Paeonia 'Violacea Spherica'**
violet crimson, center petals finely cut,
NY 2-1867

**Paeonia 'Washington'**
violet rose, center shaded with salmon,
late bloomer
NY 2-1860

**Paeonia 'Zoe'**
soft rose
NY 1-1873

**Paeonia albicans**
double white or changeable blush changing to white
NY 6-1829

**Paeonia albiflora**, see **Paeonia lactiflora**

**Paeonia amabilis**, see **Paeonia lactiflora 'Amabilis'**

**Paeonia anomala** L.
syn: **Paeonia laciniata**, **Paeonia sibirica**
jagged leaf peony
IN 2-1872, NY 6-1822,

**Paeonia arietina cretica**, see **Paeonia clusii**

**Paeonia arietina** var. **andersonii**, see **Paeonia mascula** ssp. **arietina**

**Paeonia aristina** [**P. aristina**?]
MA 3-1833
Paeonia bizantina var. rosea
MA 2-1833

Paeonia chinensis, see Paeonia lactiflora

Paeonia clusii Stern & Stearn
syn: Paeonia cretica, Paeonia arietina cretica
NY 4-1829

Paeonia compacta, see Paeonia peregrina 'Compacta'

Paeonia corallina, see Paeonia mascula ssp. mascula

Paeonia cretica, see Paeonia clusii

Paeonia daurica, see Paeonia mascula ssp. triternata

Paeonia decora, see Paeonia peregrina

Paeonia decora var. elatior Anders.
syn: Paeonia elatior
cremson
MA 2-1833

Paeonia diversifolia
IN 2-1872

Paeonia edulis, see Paeonia lactiflora

Paeonia elatior, see Paeonia decora var. elatior

Paeonia fragrans, see Paeonia lactiflora

Paeonia grevillii, see Paeonia paradoxa 'Grevillii'

Paeonia harrisonii
IL 2-1873

Paeonia humilis, see Paeonia officinalis ssp. humilis

Paeonia hybrid, see Paeonia tenuifolia var. hybrid

Paeonia lactiflora Pall.
syn: Paeonia edulis albilora, P. albiflora, P. edulis fragrans,
P. fragrans, P. Whittlejii
white-flowered peony
OH 14-1843, IN 4-1866, MI 1-1876, PA 11-1844,
NY 26-1819, MA 12-1833, NE 4-1853

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**Paeonia lactiflora** 'Amabilis'
syn: *Paeonia amabilis*
outer petals rose, inner straw
IN 3-1872, IL 5-1856, PA 3-1859, NY 9-1856

**Paeonia macrophylla** (Albov.) Lom.
MA 1-1833

**Paeonia mascula** ssp. *arietina* (L.) Mill.
syn: *Paeonia arietina* var. *andersonii*
single rosy blush, dwarf
NY 8-1830

**Paeonia mascula** ssp. *mascula* (L.) Mill.
syn: *Paeonia corallina*
NY 7-1822, MA 3-1833

**Paeonia mascula** ssp. *tritemata* (Boiss.) Steam & P.H. Davis
syn: *Paeonia daurica*
PA 1-1820, NY 5-1822

**Paeonia mollis** Anderson
downy-leaved peony
NY 5-1829, MA 2-1833

**Paeonia moutan**, see *Paeonia suffruticosa*

**Paeonia mutabilis albo pleno**, see *Paeonia officinalis* 'Mutabilis Plena'

**Paeonia officinalis** L.
common peony
OH 5-1846, IN 2-1872, IL 2-1859, PA 12-1811, NY 21-1822, MA 8-1833

**Paeonia officinalis** 'Albicans Pleno'
double rosy pink
OH 3-1847, PA 7-1844, NY 3-1828, MA 3-1833

**Paeonia officinalis** 'Atropurpurea'
PA 5-1844

**Paeonia officinalis** 'Fimbriata'
double fringed purple
NY 4-1822

**Paeonia officinalis** 'L'Oriflamme'
beautiful cherry red
NY 1-1875
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paeonia officinalis</strong> ‘Maxima’</th>
<th><strong>Paeonia officinalis</strong> ‘Mutabilis Plena’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>double red</td>
<td>syn: <strong>Paeonia mutabilis</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1867</td>
<td>MA 2-1833</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paeonia officinalis</strong> ‘Rosea’</th>
<th><strong>Paeonia officinalis</strong> ‘Rosea Plena’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PA 2-1896, NY 7-1822, MA 1-1889</td>
<td>PA 1-1895</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paeonia officinalis</strong> ‘Rosea Superba’</th>
<th><strong>Paeonia officinalis</strong> ‘Rubescens’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IN 1-1873</td>
<td>NY 1-1875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paeonia officinalis</strong> ‘Rubra Plena’</th>
<th><strong>Paeonia officinalis</strong> ‘Sabina’ [‘Sabinae’]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[synonym ‘Double Crimson’?]</td>
<td>Sabine’s crimson official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deep crimson, very early</td>
<td>rich deep crimson petals and yellow stamens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH 5-1848, NY 11-1822, MA 9-1833</td>
<td>NY 5-1829, MA 2-1833</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paeonia officinalis</strong> ‘Schiller’</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>purplish red, double</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1875</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paeonia officinalis</strong> ‘Smouti’, see <strong>Paeonia xsmouthii</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paeonia officinalis</strong> ssp. <em>humilis</em> (Retz.) Cullen &amp; Heyw.</th>
<th><strong>Paeoniaceae</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>syn: <strong>Paeonia humilis</strong>, <strong>Paeonia paradoxa</strong></td>
<td>ex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish dwarf, bright rose, single</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL 1-1883, PA 1-1820, NY 11-1822, MA 5-1833</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paeonia officinalis</strong> var. <em>albida</em></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>single, striped, changeable official</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1822</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paeonia officinalis</strong> var. <em>faemina</em></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1822</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paeonia officinalis</strong> var. <em>pallido</em></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>double rose official</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1822</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paeonia officinalis</strong> var. <em>purpureo minor</em></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>small purple official</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1822</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paeonia pallasii</strong>, see <strong>Paeonia peregrina</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paeonia paradoxa</strong>, see <strong>Paeonia officinalis</strong> ssp. <em>humilis</em></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paeonia paradoxa</strong> ‘Fimbriata’</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MA 1-1833</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paeonia paradoxa</strong> ‘Grevillii’</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>syn: <strong>Paeonia grevillii</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA 1-1835</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

485
Paeonia peregrina Mill.
syn: Paeonia decora, Paeonia pallasii
NY 6-1822, MA 2-1833

Paeonia peregrina 'Compacta'
[possibly Paeonia suffruticosa]
NY 2-1829, MA 2-1833

Paeonia purpurea var. pleno major
MA 2-1833

Paeonia sibirica, see Paeonia anomala

Paeonia simplicifolia
MA 3-1833

Paeonia xsmouthii Van Houtte
large single, bright violet
NY 2-1867

Paeonia suffruticosa Andrews
syn; Paeonia moutan
tree peony
OH 12-1848, IN 2-1872, PA 9-1820, NY 21-1822,
MA 3-1833, NE 2-1853

Paeonia suffruticosa 'Alba Variegata'
outside petals white, center purplish red, double
NY 2-1867

Paeonia suffruticosa 'Albida Flore Pleno'
PA 6-1820, MA 2-1833

Paeonia suffruticosa 'Arethusa'
light rose shaded with purple
PA 1-1887, NY 3-1844

Paeonia suffruticosa 'Banksii'
light pink, fragrant
OH 6-1845, IN 3-1872, IL 2-1859, PA 6-1820,
NY 9-1829, MA 5-1834, NE 1-1854

Paeonia suffruticosa 'Bicolor'
deep rose, yellow center, red-flecked, double
IN 1-1873, IL 1-1859, NY 7-1860, MA 3-1852

Paeonia suffruticosa 'Blanche de Chateau Futer'
PA 1-1887

Paeonia suffruticosa 'Carli'
delicate blush with rosy center
PA 1-1887, NY 2-1844
*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Chauverii'  
rose, shaded with purple  
NY 1-1867

*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Comte de Neiping'  
NY 1-1875  
*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Cornelie'  
PA 1-1887, NY 1-1867

*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Extensa'  
very large rose  
NY 2-1867

*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Gigantea'  
rose with purple shade  
NY 2-1867

*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Gumpperii'  
bright pink, vigorous  
NY 1-18676

*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Heidi'  
NY 2-1844

*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Imperatrice Josephine'  
light carmine shade  
NY 1-1871

*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Incamata Flore Pleno'  
pure white with violet center  
NY 2-1867

*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Josephine Imperatrice'  
dark rose with purple shade  
NY 2-1867

*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Kochleni'  
very dark rose  
NY 4-1844

*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Lactea'  
pure white, very double  
NY 1-1871

*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Le Fevreiana'  
bright pink with rosy center  
NY 2-1867

*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Le Soleil'  
NY 3-1844

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*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Magna'
light rose with dark center
NY 2-1867

*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Maxima Plena'
rosy carmine, double and compact
NY 2-1867

*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Mirabilis'
rosy carmine
NY 1-1867

*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Myrtus Multiflora'
rose with dark center
NY 1-1867

*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Newmani'
NY 1-1867

*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Odorata'
PA 6-1820

*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Papaveracea'
IN 1-1872, PA 7-1820, NY 7-1829, MA 7-1834

*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Parmentier'
light pink clouded with dark red purplish center
NY 2-1867

*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Phoenicia'
dark rose clouded with purple
NY 2-1867

*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Pomponia'
purplish pink, center salmon
OH 1-1871, IN 2-1872, NY 6-1868

*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Pride of Hong Kong'
light cherry red with purple center
NY 2-1867

*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Professor Morren'
NY 1-1860

*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Pulcherrima'
rose and salmon
NY 7-1860

*Paeonia suffruticosa* 'Reine Elizabeth'
rosy crimson, shaded
NY 2-1867
Paeonia suffruticosa 'Robert Fortune'
clear cherry red
PA 1-1887, NY 2-1867

Paeonia suffruticosa 'Roi de Cerises'
light rosy pink
NY 2-1867

Paeonia suffruticosa 'Rosea'
PA 6-1820, NY 2-1864, MA 2-1839

Paeonia suffruticosa 'Rosea Flore Pleno Minor'
deep rose, medium fine
NY 2-1867

Paeonia suffruticosa 'Rosea Gallica'
deep rose, large
NY 2-1867

Paeonia suffruticosa 'Rosea Odorata'
rose tinged with lilac
NY 2-1867

Paeonia suffruticosa 'Rosea Superba Plena'
dark rosy violet
NY 2-1867

Paeonia suffruticosa 'Rossinii'
PA 1-1887

Paeonia suffruticosa 'Schultzii'
carmine, shaded with rosy lilac
NY 3-1867

Paeonia suffruticosa 'Thurston Lieheinstein'
light blush with purple center
NY 2-1867

Paeonia suffruticosa 'Victoria'
blush with purple center
NY 3-1844

Paeonia suffruticosa 'Wallnerii Carnea'
blush with rosy center
NY 3-1844

Paeonia suffruticosa 'Zenobia'
NY 1-1875

Paeonia tartarica, see Paeonia 'Tatarica'
Paeonia tenuifolia L. Paeoniaceae ex
fennel-leaved peony, slender-leaved peony,
parsley-leaved peony single, dark crimson
OH 4-1845, IN 1-1873, IL 1-1859, PA 11-1820,
NY 20-1819, MA 9-1833, NE 1-1853

Paeonia tenuifolia ‘Flore Pleno’ double red
[probably this form is included in preceeding listing for many catalogues]
NY 4-1844, MA 2-1889

Paeonia tenuifolia var. hybrida
syn: Paeonia hybrida
mule peony NY 6-1822, MA 1-1835

Paeonia triumphans MA 2-1852

Paeonia Whittlei, see Paeonia lactiflora

Paeonia vitelliflora Hartw. ex Lindl. Paeoniaceae ex
Chinese single yellow NY 1-1860

Panax quinquefolia L. Araliaceae N
ginseng NY 2-1818, MA 2-1883

Panax trifolium L. Araliaceae N
dwarf ginseng MA 3-1879

Panicum crus-corvi, see Echinochloa crus-galli

Panicum virgatum L. Poaceae N
panic grass, switch grass MI 1-1877, PA 2-1871, NY 1-1882, MA 5-1859

Papaver L. Papaveraceae ex
OH 25-1845, IN 1-1893, MI 4-1877, IL 9-1859,
PA 16-1844, NY 41-1822, MA 33-1833, NE 5-1853

Papaver bracteatum Lindl. Papaveraceae ex
syn: Papaver involucratum
bracted poppy OH 5-1884, IN 1-1893, MI 4-1877, IL 6-1867,
PA 6-1847, NY 27-1829, MA 24-1833, NE 2-1879

Papaver croceum, see Papaver nudicaule
*Papaver involucratum*, see *Papaver bracteatum*

*Papaver nudicaule* L.
syn: *Papaver croceum*
Iceland poppy
OH 13-1850, MI 1-1877, PA 4-1844, NY 15-1844,
MA 15-1839, NE 2-1894

*Papaver orientale* L.
Oriental poppy
OH 18-1845, IN 1-1893, MI 4-1877, IL 9-1859,
PA 11-1863, NY 38-1822, MA 33-1833, NE 2-1853

*Pardanthus chinensis*, see *Belamcanda chinensis*

*Paradisea liliastrum* (L.) Bertol.
St. Bruno’s lily, paradise lily
PA 4-1844, NY 12-1823, MA 4-184

*Paranassia asarifolia* Vent.
grass of Parnassus
PA 1-1879, MA 1-1892

*Paranassia caroliniana* Michx.
MA 6-1879

*Parthenium integrifolium* L.
wild quinine, American feverfew
PA 2-1826

*Passiflora lutea* L.
yellow passion flower
PA 2-1804, NY 2-1831, MA 2-1833

*Pedicularia canadensis* L.
lousewort
NY 3-1818

*Pellaea atropurpurea* (L.) Link
cliff brake
MA 1-1892

*Penstemon* Schmid.
syn: *Pentstemon*
OH 12-1848, IL 5-1863, PA 19-1811, NY 36-1829,
MA 40-1833

*Penstemon* ‘Decaissine’
OH 3-1867

*Penstemon* ‘Dr. Hogg’
OH 2-1868

*Penstemon* ‘Euclide’
OH 3-1867

*Penstemon* ‘Madame Bobinsky’
OH 1-1867, MA 1-1869
Penstemon 'Mons. Mehl'  OH 3-1867
Penstemon 'Mons Pautte'  OH 3-1867
Penstemon 'Ruber Magnificent'  OH 3-1867
Penstemon 'Tom Pouce'  OH 3-1867, MA 1-1869

Penstemon acuminatus  Douglas ex Lindl.  
acute-leave penstemon  PA 1-1879

Penstemon angustifolius  Nutt. ex Pursh  
syn: Penstemon caeruleum  
NY 4-1834

Penstemon antirrhinoides  Benth.  
syn: Penstemon lobbi  
chaparral beard-tongue  
IL 2-1872, NY 3-1869

Penstemon azureus  Benth.  
syn: Penstemon jeffrayanus  
IL 2-1872, NY 4-1869, MA 1-1875

Penstemon barbatus  (Cav.) Roth  
syn: Chelone barbata, C. coccineus, Penstemon coccinea  
scarlet chelone, scarlet beard-tongue  
OH 1-1848, IL 5-1859, PA 19-1811, NY 24-1829, 
MA 27-1833, NE 1-1853

Penstemon barbatus var. torreyi  (Benth.) Gray  
syn: Penstemon torreyi  
IL 2-1867

Penstemon caeruleus, see Penstemon angustifolius

Penstemon campanulatum  Willd.  
bell-shaped penstemon  
NY 9-1829, MA 3-1839

Penstemon coboea  Nutt.  
PA 1-1871, NY 4-1871, MA 5-1865

Penstemon coccinea, see Penstemon barbatus

Penstemon cyananthes  Hook.  
OH 1-1855, NY 1-1857

Penstemon diffusum, see Penstemon serrulatus

Scrophulariaceae  N
Penstemon digitalis Nutt.
syn: Penstemon laevigatus var. digitalis
Missouri penstemon
OH 1-1855, IN 1-1879, IL 2-1859, PA 4-1844,
NY 15-1829, MA 18-1833

Penstemon elegans ‘Roseum’
PA 2-1865

Penstemon fendleri Torr. & A.Gray
IL 1-1876, NY 2-1872

Penstemon gentianoides (HBK.) Poir.
PA 6-1844, MA 19-1847

Penstemon glaber var. cyananthes, see Penstemon cyananthes

Penstemon gracilis Nutt.
NY 5-1839

Penstemon grandiflorus Nutt.
NY 6-1868

Penstemon hirsutus (L.) Willd.
syn: Penstemon pubescens, Chelone hirsuta
hairy penstemon, hairy vetch
IL 1-1872, PA 1-1804, NY 10-1818, MA 3-1845

Penstemon jeffrayanus, see Penstemon azureus

Penstemon laevigatus Sol.
smooth penstemon
PA 1-1804, NY 2-1839

Penstemon laevigatus var. digitalis, see Penstemon digitalis

Penstemon lobbii, see Penstemon antirrhinoides

Penstemon murrayanus Hook.
MI 2-1875, IL 2-1872, PA 4-1879, NY 10-1867,
MA 12-1862

Penstemon ovatus Douglas ex Hook.
PA 1-1871, NY 4-1862

Penstemon pulchellus Lindl.
syn: Penstemon campanulatus
IL 1-1876, NY 6-1844, MA 7-1835

Penstemon richardsonii Douglas ex Lindl.
MA 2-1865

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Penstemon speciosus Douglas ex Lindl.  
NY 2-1844, MA 1-1875  

Penstemon torreyi, see Penstemon barbatus ssp. torreyi  

Penstemon wrightii Hook.  
IL 2-1876, NY 4-1868, MA 4-1867  

Pentaglottis sempervirens (L.) Tausch ex L.H.Bailey  
PA 1-1871  

Petalostemon candidus, see Dalea candida  

Petalostemon violacea, see Dalea purpurea  

Petasites fragrans (Vill.) Presl.  
syn: Tussilago fragrans  
winter heliotrope, sweet-scented colt’s foot  
OH 2-1846, PA 1-1855, NY 3-1829, MA 2-1833  

Petrocoptis glaucifolia (Lagasca.) Boiss.  
syn: Lychnis lagascae  
rock lychnis  
PA 1-1879  

Petrorhagia saxifraga (DC.) Link  
syn: Tunica saxifraga  
rock tunica, small gypsophila  
IL 1-1867, PA 1-1890, NY 4-1829  

Phalaris arundinacea ‘Picta’  
syn: Arundinaria folis variegatis, Arundo colorata  
gardeners garters, ribbon grass, ribband-grass  
OH 4-1845, IL 6-1867, PA 3-1872, NY 14-1829,  
MA 7-1833  

Phlomis fruticosa L.  
Jerusalem sage  
OH 1-1835, PA 2-1828, NY 3-1827, MA 2-1834  

Phlomis tuberosa L.  
NY 3-1829  

Phlox L.  
syn: Lychnidea  
perennial phlox  
OH 48-1835, IN 5-1866, MI 4-1875, IL 18-1856,  
PA 38-1804, NY 38-1827, MA 59-1832, NE 6-1853  

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Phlox cultivars

Phlox 'Abdul Medjid Kahn'  Phlox 'Abundance'
pure white, purple center:  rosy wine
PA 3-1857, NY 5-1856  OH 2-1894, PA 3-1895
blush, rose center:  
OH 2-1867

Phlox 'Abyssinie'
clear violet  Phlox 'Addisonii'
PA 3-1895  white with crimson eye

Phlox 'Adelina Patti'
dwarf rosy-white  Phlox 'Admirabilis'
NY 1-1886  NE 1-1859

Phlox 'Admiral Armand'
OH 1-1874, NY 1-1857  Phlox 'Admiral de Lenois'
deep violet center: OH 1-1874  rose, crimson center, fine:
OH 2-1867, PA 3-1859, MA 1-1859

Phlox 'Admiral Dundus'
purple  Phlox 'Adolph Weick'
OH 2-1867  OH 1-1880

Phlox 'Adonis'
MA 1-1857  Phlox 'Aeil de Lynx'
bright pink with distinct crimson eye,  
panicle long, foliage narrow:
OH 1-1855, NY 2-1848
blush, violet eye: MA 1-1852

Phlox 'Aepiaeon'
white with deep pink center  Phlox 'Aepidon'
ilac, fine  rose and lilac, mottled
IL 1-1859  OH 1-1855, NY 5-1856

Phlox 'Agathloclea'
pale lilac, fine  Phlox 'Alba Acuminata'
NY 1-1857, MA 1-1857  MA 1-1857

Phlox 'Alba Grandiflora'
pure white, large flowers  Phlox 'Alba Perfecta'
NY 1-1856  white "perfect form"
OH 3-1855, IL 1-1859, PA 3-1857, NY 6-1856, MA 2-1857, NE 1-1859

Phlox 'Alba Purpurea'  Phlox 'Alba Rosea'
NE 1-1853  blush
OH 1-1855

Phlox 'Albatross'
OH 1-1887  Phlox 'Albertie'
shaded purple and crimson  IL 1-1883
Phlox ‘Albertus’  
bright reddish-crimson  
NY 1-1886

Phlox ‘Albiness’  
white  
NY 1-1857

Phlox ‘Albroence’  
white with tinge of rose  
NY 1-1862

Phlox ‘Alceste’  
lilac white, large violet center  
OH 1-1898

Phlox ‘Alexander Roussel’  
light crimson  
OH 1-1874

Phlox ‘Alexandrina’  
white, rosy eye  
NY 3-1856

Phlox ‘Alice Alain’  
rosy violet, deep center  
NY 3-1862

Phlox ‘Alice Claire’  
bright rose, crimson eye  
NY 1-1871

Phlox ‘Amabilis’  
rosy salmon, purple eye  
IN 1-1880, NY 2-1857

Phlox ‘Amazil Pothier’  
carmine pink, scarlet eye  
IL 1-1868

Phlox ‘Amphion’  
deep purplish crimson  
OH 7-1887

Phlox ‘Anabel’  
violet  
OH 1-1867

Phlox ‘Anais’  
white, deep pink center  
IL 1-1859, NY 2-1856, MA 2-1852

Phlox ‘Angelica’  
snow white, carmine eye  
IL 1-1859, NY 1-1857

Phlox ‘Anna Crozy’  
white dwarf  
PA 3-1892

Phlox ‘Antagonist’  
medium-dwarf  
NY 1-1857

Phlox ‘Apertos’  
light purple, carmine eye  
NY 1-1871

Phlox ‘Apollo’  
lilac, mottled white, diffuse  
NY 1-1857

Phlox ‘Arch Duke John’  
purplish red  
NY 2-1856

Phlox ‘Argus’  
purplish white with crimson eye:  
IL 1-1859, NY 2-1857, NE 1-1859  
blush with pink eye: MA 1-1857

Phlox ‘Arias’  
dove color  
NY 1-1857

Phlox ‘Arlequin’  
striped rosy purple  
NY 3-1857

Phlox ‘Armand d’Artois’  
deep rose, pale center: IL 1-1859, NY 1-1857  
rose, dark center: OH 1-1855, MA 1-1857

Phlox ‘Arsinai’ [‘Arsinor’]  
white, rosy eye, medium dwarf  
OH 1-1855, NY 1-1857

Phlox ‘Athis’  
salmon-pink, violet eye  
OH 6-1887, NY 1-1893
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Atropurpurea'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'August Riviere'</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fine purple</td>
<td>OH 3-1887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1857</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Augusta'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Augustine Lierval'</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NE 1-1859</td>
<td>white with distinct rosy center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NY 1-1862</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Aureole'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Auriel Duriez'</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lilac, striped white</td>
<td>pure white with carmine eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 3-1892</td>
<td>IL 1-1883</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Azurea Compacta'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Balleau'</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>purple shaded with azure</td>
<td>shaded, deep purple, fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1867</td>
<td>NY 1-1856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Baron d'Avesne'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Baron de Villars'</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>carmine</td>
<td>rosy purple, white star center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH 2-1867, NY 2-1867</td>
<td>NY 1-1862</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Baron Deschapples'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Basseville'</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>light lilac distinct</td>
<td>NE 1-1859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1856</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Beauty Asperne'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Beauty Supreme'</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NE 1-1859</td>
<td>rose, carmine eye: OH 2-1867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lilac, veined with deep rose: NY 1-1871</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Belle'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Belle Jeannette'</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>white with distinct purplish crimson star</td>
<td>lilac, veined and clouded with rose, late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1867</td>
<td>NY 1-1862</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Belle Normandy'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Belle Pyramide'</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>salmon, perfect form</td>
<td>lavender rose, early</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL 1-1883</td>
<td>NY 1-1899</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Beranger'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Bessie Darling'</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>white, flushed with lilac</td>
<td>rosy-white with purple eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH 1-1899</td>
<td>NY 1-1882</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Bicolor Striata'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Blanche Brea'</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pink and purple striped</td>
<td>white, occasionally striped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1857</td>
<td>IL 1-1859</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Blanche de Neuilly'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Bluish White'</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pure white: OH 1-1855, PA 3-1857, NY 1-1857</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white, can be shaded with purple: MA 3-1852</td>
<td>NY 1-1857</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Blanchette'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Bluish White'</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
<td>NY 1-1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1857</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

497
Phlox 'Bois Rose'
pale lilac, fine, medium dwarf
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Boule de Neige'
creamy white, compact
IN 1-1880, NY 2-1862

Phlox 'Boyeldieu'
deep rosy purple, dark eye
NY 1-1856

Phlox 'Bridesmaid'
IN 1-1892

Phlox 'Buffoon'
NE 1-1889

Phlox 'Capitaine Wilhelmy'
ruby
PA 3-1895

Phlox 'Cardinal de Ronald'
extra fine, medium dwarf
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Catherine Saxe'
rosy carmine, fine
OH 2-1872, NY 1-1862

Phlox 'Chanzy'
rose lilac
OH 1-1887, IN 1-1880

Phlox 'Charles Meig'
rosy purple,
striped and mottled with white
NY 3-1862

Phlox 'Charles Rouillard'
carmine, dark crimson eye
OH 4-1872, PA 1-1857, NY 3-1857,
MA 1-1859

Phlox 'Citoyen de Caprera'
white, shade with violet
NY 1-1875

Phlox 'Bourboniensis'
striped white and lilac, medium dwarf
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Breck's New Red'
tall, pink
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Brilliant'
violet crimson: NY 4-1862
reddish crimson: PA 3-1895

Phlox 'Bridesmaid'
IN 1-1892

Phlox 'Bridesmaid'
IN 1-1892

Phlox 'Candissima'
clear white
OH 1-1855, MA 1-1857

Phlox 'Captivation'
dark purplish lilac, clouded and mottled
NY 3-1857

Phlox 'Carterii'
dark crimson
IL 1-1883

Phlox 'Celestis'
NE 1-1853

Phlox 'Charles'
blush, dark eye: OH 1-1855
white, pale red eye: MA 3-1851

Phlox 'Charles Meig'
rosy purple,
striped and mottled with white
NY 3-1862

Phlox 'Charles Moullard'
NE 1-1859

Phlox 'Chemire'
purple mauve
PA 1-1889

Phlox 'Claude Gelee'
white suffused with purple
NY 1-1899
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Clerget'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Coccinea'</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>reddish pink, scarlet eye</td>
<td>deep fiery scarlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL 1-1868</td>
<td>PA 3-1892</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Coeur d'un Ami'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Col. Dundas'</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>very fine, medium dwarf</td>
<td>purple, large form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1857</td>
<td>IL 1-1883</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Coldryana'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Commandant Riviera'</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>starry pink, mottled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1857</td>
<td>OH 1-1887</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Comptes de Morton'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Comte de Marona'</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;easy pink&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL 1-1883</td>
<td>NE 1-1859</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Comtesse de Chambourd'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Countess of Breadalbane'</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>white with pale pink eye: IL 1-1868, PA 3-1892</td>
<td>dwarf, rosy crimson, hydrangea-like trusses of bloom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white, crimson eye: OH 1-1855</td>
<td>OH 3-1868</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Conramei'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Coquette'</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>white clouded with purple</td>
<td>pink and white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1862</td>
<td>OH 2-1867</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Cora Eugenie'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Countess of Serricourt'</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>very tall, delicate lilac</td>
<td>white, dark crimson eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL 1-1859</td>
<td>OH 2-1867</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Countess of Home'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Crepsicula'</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>white, crimson eye</td>
<td>bright pink, dark eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH 2-1867</td>
<td>NY 1-1871</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Couronne'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Croesus'</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1857</td>
<td>OH 2-1894</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Criterion'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Cross of Honor'</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>white, striped with brilliant rose</td>
<td>striped mauve with white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1856</td>
<td>OH 5-1887, IN 2-1880, NY 2-1884</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Cromwell'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Cuirasse'</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NE 1-1859</td>
<td>rosy violet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OH 1-1887</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Cross of St. Louis'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Dane'</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lilac, striped white</td>
<td>rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL 2-1868</td>
<td>PA 3-1892</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

499
Phlox 'Decius'
lilac rose
OH 1-1887

Phlox 'Delicata'
lilac
OH 1-1855

Phlox 'Deuil Comtesse de Marne'
white, pink center
NY 1-1887

Phlox 'Domage'
purplish crimson: OH 2-1872
extra fine white: IL 2-1868

Phlox 'Donaldsonii'
white, crimson eye
OH 2-1867

Phlox 'Dr. Aubry'
light purplish red
IL 1-1859

Phlox 'Dr. Kane'
rosy lilac with distinct star center
NY 2-1862

Phlox 'Dr. Salter'
light lilac shaded, deep crimson eye
NY 1-1856

Phlox 'Duchess of Sutherland'
pure white, early
NY 1-1882

Phlox 'Dulcis'
very fragrant, showy
MA 1-1857

Phlox 'E. Chattrain'
white, shaded maroon
NY 1-1899

Phlox 'Eblouisant'
mottled carmine and rose
PA 1-1872

Phlox 'Delecta'
rich dark purple crimson, medium to dwarf
NY 4-1857

Phlox 'DeMeteier'
white, mottled rose
PA 1-1872

Phlox 'Diplamat'
light lilac, with crimson eye
NY 1-1893

Phlox 'Dominicum'
dark rose
NY 1-1899

Phlox 'Dr. Andry'
purplish lilac, blush clouded
NY 3-1856

Phlox 'Dr. Bequin'
blush, shaded lilac, crimson eye
PA 1-1872

Phlox 'Dr. Leroy'
deep rosy crimson
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Dr. Vanaque'
bright rose, pencilled with white
NY 1-1862

Phlox 'Duguesclin'
bluish violet, shading to white at the edges
OH 1-1898

Phlox 'Dumont de Courset'
rosy purple with deep center
NY 2-1867

Phlox 'E. Levavasseur'
white
PA 3-1895

Phlox 'Eclair'
deep crimson, purple eye
PA 1-1872

500
Phlox 'Eclaireur'
salmon rose, dwarf: NY 2-1893
carmine, salmon center: PA 3-1895
deep rosy crimson, fine and distinct: OH 1-1892

Phlox 'Eclipse'
medium dwarf
NY 1-1857, MA 2-1852

Phlox 'Egyptienne'
NY 1-1848, MA 2-1851

Phlox 'Eliza Fontaine'
rosy purple, pencilled with white rosy center
NY 3-1862

Phlox 'Embretissement'
coppery-rose
PA 3-1895

Phlox 'Emily'
crimson, dark center
OH 2-1867

Phlox 'Enerley'
brilliant crimson
PA 1-1872

Phlox 'Esaius Tegner'
beautiful bright rose
OH 1-1887

Phlox 'Etiole de Matin'
white with purple eye
IL 1-1868

Phlox 'Etna'
OH 1-1894

Phlox 'Eucaris'
white, slightly shaded with blue
NY 1-1856

Phlox 'Eugene Schott'
OH 2-1894

Phlox 'Evening Star'
lilac pink
IL 1-1868

Phlox 'Eugene Verdier'
MA 1-1889

Phlox 'Exquisite'
rosy lilac with deep center, well-imbricated
NY 2-1867
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Fireball'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Fleur-de-Marie'</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>crimson</td>
<td>white, deep red eye: NY 1-1857, MA 3-1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL 1-1859</td>
<td>bluish with bright pink center: IL 1-1859</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Flora McNab'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox ‘Florence’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>delicate pink, crimson center</td>
<td>blush, carmine eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1875</td>
<td>NY 1-1857</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Florina'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox ‘Folio Variegata’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>deep rose, carmine eye</td>
<td>white flowered, variegated leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 1-1872</td>
<td>NY 1-1844, MA 2-1833</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox ‘Fournais’</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox ‘Frelinghuysen’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fiery red</td>
<td>striped purple and white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 3-1892</td>
<td>IL 1-1859, NY 2-1848, MA 4-1845</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox ‘Freud de Ferrand’</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox ‘Fulgida’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>delicate pink</td>
<td>bright red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1857</td>
<td>NY 1-1857</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox ‘Gabriel’</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox ‘Gambetta’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bright red, dark center: NY 2-1856</td>
<td>lively rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white, faintly striped: IL 1-1859</td>
<td>PA 3-1892</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox ‘Gem’</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox ‘General Castellane’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rose, pale eye: NY 1-1857</td>
<td>fine, medium dwarf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white, purple edge: IL 1-1883</td>
<td>NY 1-1857</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox ‘General Changarnier’</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox ‘General de Brea’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1857</td>
<td>rosy scarlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NY 3-1856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox ‘General Marguente’</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox ‘George Sands’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clear lilac</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH 1-1887</td>
<td>OH 2-1892</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox ‘Gerald de St. Troud’</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox ‘Gerald’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>white, mottled with pink: NY 3-1856</td>
<td>clear rose, carmine eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clouded pink: IL 1-1859</td>
<td>PA 1-1872</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox ‘Gertrude’</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox ‘Gloire de Neuilly’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lilac, shaded white, deep purple eye</td>
<td>deep salmon red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 1-1872</td>
<td>NY 1-1875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox ‘Gloire de Puteaux’</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox ‘Goethe’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rosy lilac, distinct white center</td>
<td>white, striped lilac: NY 2-1856, NE 2-1853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 3-1862</td>
<td>white, mottled with French grey: MA 2-1852</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox ‘Gracie’</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox ‘Gracille’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>salmon</td>
<td>blush rose, deep crimson eye, dwarf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA 1-1889</td>
<td>NY 4-1856, NE 1-1859</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Phlox 'Gustave Wasa'
white, slightly tinged with purple
NY 3-1862

Phlox 'Hamlet'
OH 2-1894

Phlox 'Harlequin'
puerpsih rose, bordered with white
NY 2-1862

Phlox 'Harrisonia'
OH 1-1850

Phlox 'Harry Meier'
white, crimson eye
NY 1-1899

Phlox 'Hebe'
pale lilac, deep rose center: NY 5-1857
white, crimson eye: IL 1-1883
mottled lilac, crimson eye: PA 1-1872

Phlox 'Harlequin'
purplish rose, bordered with white
NY 2-1862

Phlox 'Henrieq'
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Henriette Castal'
ilac rose, late
NY 1-1862

Phlox 'Henriette L'Auvergne'
rosy lilac, deep center
NY 3-1862

Phlox 'Henry Brisson'
scarlet
PA 3-1892

Phlox 'Henry Clay'
variegated
NY 1-1857, MA 4-1845, NE 1-1853

Phlox 'Henry Murger'
OH 2-1894

Phlox 'Herman Kegel'
PA 1-1857

Phlox 'Henriette Castal'
ilac rose, late
NY 1-1862

Phlox 'Hostleros'
NE 1-1859

Phlox 'Imbricata'
brush, shaded rose, imbricate
OH 1-1855, NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Impeatrice Eugene'
pale peach, rosy eye
OH 2-1867

Phlox 'Insignis'
white, shaded purple
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Iphigene'
very fine, medium dwarf
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Iris'
bluish white, violet
PA 3-1895

Phlox 'Islington Hero'
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'James Allen'
salmon scarlet
OH 1-1887

Phlox 'Jean d'Arc'
OH 5-1887, PA 8-1859, NY 2-1857

Phlox 'Jeanne Rouillard'
white with rose center
NY 2-1857

Phlox 'Jesse'
rosy blush, purple center
NY 2-1856
Phlox 'Ji-em-je'
rosy lilac, white star center
NY 3-1862

Phlox 'Josephine Gerbeaux'
white, pinkish center
NY 1-1899

Phlox 'Jules Ferry'
dark mauve violet
NY 1-1886

Phlox 'Julia Roussel'
white, crimson eye
OH 2-1867

Phlox 'Juste Lipse'
blush, crimson eye
NY 2-1856

Phlox 'King of Whites'
"extra fine"
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Kossuth'
rose, center maroon
OH 1-1898

Phlox 'L'Etendard'
bright red
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'La Ange de Proscrit'
white with pink eye
NY 1-1882

Phlox 'La Brazier'
lilac, striped crimson, crimson eye
IL 1-1883

Phlox 'La Casandra'
white, flaked carmine
OH 1-1887

Phlox 'La Croix'
purplish rose, light star center
NY 1-1862

Phlox 'La Aviner'
crimson, dark eye
IL 1-1883, NY 2-1875

Phlox 'La Candeur'
pure white
IL 1-1868, NY 5-1856

Phlox 'La Comete'
shaded rose, white star center: NY 4-1857
changeable red: IL 1-1859

Phlox 'La Fraicheur'
fine, medium dwarf
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'John Bailie'
violet
OH 4-1867

Phlox 'Jourdan'
violet rose
PA 3-1895

Phlox 'Jules Jony'
OH 2-1894

Phlox 'Juliette'
PA 2-1859

Phlox 'Kermesina' [P. keernisina?]
fine purple, showy
PA 3-1857, NY 2-1844,
MA 1-1852, NE 1-1853

Phlox 'Knight of Malta'
striped purple and white
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'L'Ange Guardien'
white, with violet eye
NY 1-1875

Phlox L'Oriental'
small, dwarf crimson
IL 2-1868
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'La Gracieuse'</th>
<th>Phlox 'La Niege'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>white with pink eye</td>
<td>OH 1-1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1882</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'La Nuit'</th>
<th>Phlox 'La Paeon'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>purplish maroon</td>
<td>purplish crimson, mottled with white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1899</td>
<td>NY 1-1862</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'La Perle'</th>
<th>Phlox 'La Promise'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>white striped, curiously mottled pencilled with purple</td>
<td>NE 1-1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1862</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'La Reine'</th>
<th>Phlox 'La Soliel'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NE 1-1853</td>
<td>soft rose pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NY 2-1893</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'La Vague'</th>
<th>Phlox 'La Volupte'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>soft light pink</td>
<td>soft rosy carmine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1899</td>
<td>OH 2-1867</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Lactea'</th>
<th>Phlox 'Lady Home'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>milk white</td>
<td>French white, vermilion eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1857</td>
<td>OH 2-1867</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Lady Mary Hope Ven'</th>
<th>Phlox 'Laure'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>white, marbled and veined with lilac</td>
<td>dwarf white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1871</td>
<td>NY 1-1899</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Laurent de St. Cyr'</th>
<th>Phlox 'Lawrence Lecuf' ['Lawrence Lecerf']</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rosy lilac, light center</td>
<td>white, shaded blue, purple center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 4-1857</td>
<td>OH 2-1867, NY 1-1862, NE 1-1859</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Le Croix de Honneur'</th>
<th>Phlox 'Le Grand'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>purple and white cross, distinct, fine, large flowers</td>
<td>NE 1-1859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 4-1857</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Le Paeon'</th>
<th>Phlox 'Le Pole Nord'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pale lilac, fine, medium dwarf</td>
<td>PA 3-1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1857</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Le Soleil'</th>
<th>Phlox 'Le Sultan'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rose</td>
<td>purplish crimson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 3-1895</td>
<td>PA 1-1872</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Leirvalii'</th>
<th>Phlox 'Leodicea'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OH 1-1887, IL 1-1868</td>
<td>fine lilac, white center, medium dwarf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NY 1-1857</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Leon Corbay'</th>
<th>Phlox 'Leonardo de Vinci'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>purplish rose, lilac center</td>
<td>OH 2-1894</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NY 3-1862  
*Phlox 'Leopoldii'*  
distinct rosy purple  
NY 1-1862

*Phlox 'Lilacina Perfecta'*  
purplish lilac  
OH 1-1855, NY 2-1856, MA 1-1857

*Phlox 'Lothair'*  
carmine-pink  
OH 2-1895, IN 1-1880, PA 3-1890,  
NY 3-1884, MA 1-1889, NE 1-1889

*Phlox 'Louis Gerard'*  
rosy striped  
IL 1-1868

*Phlox 'Louis Napoleon'*  
striped  
IL 1-1859, NY 1-1857

*Phlox 'Lulli'*  
violet-purple, dwarf  
NY 1-1886

*Phlox 'M. Bulls'*  
salmon rose  
OH 2-1892

*Phlox 'M. Buis'*  
clear rose  
OH 1-1887

*Phlox 'M. Helyea'*  
OH 1-1887

*Phlox 'M. Hugener'*  
fine, medium-dwarf  
NY 1-1857

*Phlox 'Macrophylla Superba'*  
large pale rose, foliage broad,  
medium dwarf  
NY 1-1857

*Phlox 'M. Vulpian'*  
OH 1-1887

*Phlox 'Macrantha'*  
white, violet center, late, immense flowers  
NY 5-1857, MA 1-1857

*Phlox 'Madame'*  
IN 1-1880, PA 1-1872

*Phlox 'Madame Adam'*  
white rosy eye  
NY 2-1856

*Phlox 'Madame Andry'*  
bright red, crimson eye  
IL 1-1868

*Phlox 'Madame Arguilliere'*  
white, touched with rose star center,  
distinct and beautiful  
NY 3-1862

*Phlox 'Madame Aubert'*  
white, veined with violet  
PA 1-1872

*Phlox 'Madame Aubin' ['Madame Aubyn']*  
beautiful lilac rose, white center:  
OH 1-1855, NY 3-1856  
rosy, darker eye: IL 1-1868

506
Phlox ‘Madame Basseville’
white, rose center
NY 5-1856

Phlox ‘Madame Bemian’
rosy scarlet
NY 2-1867

Phlox ‘Madame C. Nillson’
white, pink eye
NY 1-1899

Phlox ‘Madame Cambaceres’
red, shaded violet
NY 1-1857

Phlox ‘Madame Clerget’
white, with purple center, late
IL 1-1868, NY 4-1862

Phlox ‘Madame Corbey’
white, rose center
NY 5-1856

Phlox ‘Madame Courcelles’
very pale lilac, fine, medium dwarf
NY 1-1857

Phlox ‘Madame de Countesse’
white, larger crimson eye
IL 1-1883

Phlox ‘Madame de Prusses’
NY 1-1857

Phlox ‘Madame de Vatry’
white tinged with purple
NY 3-1862

Phlox ‘Madame Doublat’
pale lilac, fine, medium dwarf
NY 1-1857

Phlox ‘Madame d’Wendel’
white, delicately shaded with purple,
dee rosy center: NY 3-1862
white, amaranth eye: IL 1-1868

Phlox ‘Madame de Prusses’
NY 1-1857

Phlox ‘Madame Ferrand’
pencilled carmine and white,
tinged with lead
NY 2-1857

Phlox ‘Madame Fontaine’
white, crimson eye
OH 2-1867, NY 3-1862

Phlox ‘Madame Frobel’ ['Mad. Froebel’]
white, crimson eye
OH 1-1855, NY 2-1856

Phlox ‘Madame Furtado’
white, pink star
NY 1-1857

Phlox ‘Madame Guldenschuch’
rosy salmon and creamy white
NY 3-1862

Phlox ‘Madame Fontaine’
white, crimson eye
OH 2-1867, NY 3-1862

Phlox ‘Madame Frobel’ ['Mad. Froebel’]
white, crimson eye
OH 1-1855, NY 2-1856

Phlox ‘Madame Henderson’
white, rosy tint, medium dwarf
NY 1-1857

Phlox ‘Madame Herincq’
vermilion rose
NY 3-1862
Phlox 'Madame Hermanie'  
white, tinged with rose, star center  
NY 1-1862

Phlox 'Madame John Henderson'  
snowy white united with rose  
OH 1-1855, IL 1-1859, NY 3-1856

Phlox 'Madame la Contessa de Bresson'  
white, crimson eye  
OH 1-1874

Phlox 'Madame Lacroix'  
rosy violet, white center  
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Madame Lacerf'  
clear paper white  
OH 2-1872

Phlox 'Madame La Donette'  
white  
NY 2-1882

Phlox 'Madame Lacroix'  
rosy violet, white center  
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Madame LeBois'  
crimson, fine, medium-dwarf  
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Madame LeCourt'  
brilliant carmine, crimson eye  
PA 1-1872

Phlox 'Madame Levrat'  
light carmine  
OH 2-1872

Phlox 'Madame Lierval'  
rose tinged with purple  
NY 2-1857

Phlox 'Madame Marmod'  
white, mottled with rose  
NY 1-1862

Phlox 'Madame Marsaux'  
white, with distinct rosy center  
NY 3-1862

Phlox 'Madame Mezard'  
pure white with delicate rosy tint  
NY 1-1862

Phlox 'Madame La Courthe'  
white, rose center  
NY 2-1856

Phlox 'Madame Levrat'  
rose tinged with purple  
NY 2-1857

Phlox 'Madame Moisson'  
white with distinct rosy crimson center  
NY 3-1862

Phlox 'Madame Nerard'  
blush and white, crimson eye, medium dwarf  
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Madame Panderia'  
extra large pure white flowers  
OH 1-1898

Phlox 'Madame Pape Carpentier'  
extra large pure white flowers  
OH 1-1898

Phlox 'Madame PeCoul'  
carmine, mottled with white,  
purplish eye  
PA 1-1872

Phlox 'Madame Poivre'  
deep pink  
OH 1-1855, NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Madame Rachel'  
purplish rose  
OH 1-1855

Phlox 'Madame Rendalter'  
white and bright purple  
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Madame Sierval'  
NE 1-1859

Phlox 'Madame Van Houte'  
white, crimson eye  
OH 2-1867, PA 1-1866

Phlox 'Madame Viellard'  
white, mottled with rose, star center  
NY 1-1862, NE 1-1859

Phlox 'Madame Vilmorin'  
rosy scarlet  
NY 1-1862

508
Phlox 'Mademoiselle Anais Aubert'
shaded white, crimson eye
IL 1-1868

Phlox 'Mademoiselle Rachel'
deep purple roseate
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Magniflora'
bright pink, scarlet center
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Marie Bellanger'
lilac veined with rose: NY 1-1862
rosy lilac: IL 1-1883

Phlox 'Marie Calbertier'
white, crimson eye, dwarf
OH 2-1867

Phlox 'Marie Louise'
PA 2-1859

Phlox 'Marshall Rynan'
NE 1-1859

Phlox 'Mary Ann'
distinctly and beautifully striped
MA 1-1851

Phlox 'Master Morty Hulse'
NY 1-1893

Phlox 'Mat. Martin'
blush, with rosy lilac eye
NY 1-1856

Phlox 'Melanie Dumas'
white tinged with rose
NY 1-1862

Phlox 'Mielezii'
striped
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Migolette'
NE 1-1859

Phlox 'Migniolette'
striped
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Minerva'
rosy lilac, superb crimson center
NY 3-1862

Phlox 'Mielezii'
striped
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Migniolette'
striped
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Minerva'
rosy lilac, superb crimson center
NY 3-1862
Phlox 'Miranda'
pale blush, striped with lilac
NY 2-1856

Phlox 'Miss Hare'
white, deep violet center
OH 2-1867

Phlox 'Miss Robertson'
white
OH 1-1887

Phlox 'Modesty'
purple, carmine eye
NY 1-1886

Phlox 'Mons. Brechon'
cherry, veined with lilac
NY 1-1862

Phlox 'Mons. Claudin'
rose, carmine center
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Mons. Lefebore'
clear rosy lilac
NY 3-1862

Phlox 'Mons. Mezard'
liac, shaded with rose
NY 1-1862

Phlox 'Mons. Regel'
purplish lilac, crimson eye
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Mons. Thomann'
bluish purple
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Morgenstern'
rosy crimson, touched with crimson
NY 3-1862

Phlox 'Miss Duncan'
white, pink eye
OH 2-1867

Phlox 'Mons. Brechon'
cherry, veined with lilac
NY 1-1862

Phlox 'Mons. Cambaceres'
rosy lilac, mottled with white
NY 3-1862

Phlox 'Mons. Hardy'
rosy lilac, striped white, deep center
NY 1-1862

Phlox 'Mons. Hugh Lour'
fine dark crimson
IL 1-1883

Phlox 'Mons. Lefebore'
clear rosy lilac
NY 3-1862

Phlox 'Mons. Mezard'
liac, shaded with rose
NY 1-1862

Phlox 'Mons. Regel'
purplish lilac, crimson eye
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Mons. Thomann'
bluish purple
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Mons. Veillard'
white, rosy center
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Mr. Baron'
lilac, shaded with rose, crimson eye,
large truss
NY 1-1862
| **Phlox 'Mr. Lefevre'** | **Phlox 'Mr. Riegel'** |
| NY 1-1857 | dark purplish lilac with crimson purple eye |
| **Phlox 'Mr. Robert Morny'** | **Phlox 'Mr. Winfield'** |
| dark pink, dark rose center | purple and white |
| NY 1-1871 | NY 2-1862 |
| **Phlox 'Mrs. E. Lake'** | **Phlox 'Mrs. Forbes'** |
| white, scarlet center | white, deep pink eye |
| OH 2-1867 | OH 2-1867 |
| **Phlox 'Mrs. Henderson'** | **Phlox 'Mrs. Howatt'** |
| ['Mrs. John Henderson'] | shaded with rose |
| white, tinted with rose | OH 2-1867 |
| NY 3-1856 | **Phlox 'Mrs. Kane'** |
| | white with distinct rosy crimson center |
| NY 1-1862 | **Phlox 'Mrs. Laing'** |
| | light purple |
| NY 2-1875 | **Phlox 'Mrs. Miller'** |
| | reddish purple |
| NY 1-1899 | **Phlox 'Mrs. Morceau'** |
| | dark purple, distinct |
| NY 1-1856 | **Phlox 'Multiflora Coccinea'** |
| | rosy lilac |
| OH 1-1896 | NY 1-1882 |
| **Phlox 'Napoleon'** | **Phlox 'Napoleon III'** |
| striped lilac and white | PA 1-1872 |
| IL 3-1859, PA 3-1857, NY 2-1857 | **Phlox 'Nautilus'** |
| | white, crimson center |
| OH 1-1892 | **Phlox 'Ne Plus Ultra'** |
| | NY 1-1857 |
| **Phlox 'Neptune'** | **Phlox 'Nightingale'** |
| mauve tinted salmon, purplish crimson star center: | striped lilac and white |
| OH 1-1892, NY 1-1862 | NY 1-1882 |
| white, crimson eye: IL 1-1868 | **Phlox 'Nivea'** |
| salmon rose: PA 3-1895 | tall white |
| NY 1-1857 | NY 1-1857 |
| **Phlox 'Nivola'** | **Phlox 'Nova'** |
| | bright roseate |
| NY 1-1857 | OH 1-1850 |

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<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Nymphaea Alba'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Orientalis'</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pure white, with petals of great substance, corymb broad and flat, foliage broad: PA 2-1859, MA 3-1852</td>
<td>white with rosy center NY 1-1862</td>
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<tr>
<td>curious, lilac white: IL 1-1868</td>
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<th><strong>Phlox 'Osiris'</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fine white</td>
<td>pure white, violet eye PA 1-1872</td>
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<tr>
<td>NY 1-1857</td>
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<th><strong>Phlox 'Ornament'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'P. Gatry'</strong></th>
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<td>rosy lake PA 3-1895</td>
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<th><strong>Phlox 'Orientalis'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Parisienne'</strong></th>
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<td>white with rosy center</td>
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<td>NY 1-1862</td>
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<th><strong>Phlox 'Patula'</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>white with rosy center</td>
<td>bright purplish rose, flowers large, showy and beautiful NY 3-1857</td>
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<td>NY 1-1862</td>
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<th><strong>Phlox 'Paul de Segur'</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rosy lake PA 3-1895</td>
<td>white with pink eye NY 2-1882</td>
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<th><strong>Phlox 'Pantheon'</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phlox 'Perfection'</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bright carmine rose OH 4-1894</td>
<td>white, striped NY 1-1857</td>
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<td><strong>Phlox 'Patula'</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>red eye, superb OH 3-1874</td>
<td>bright purplish rose, flowers large, showy and beautiful NY 3-1857</td>
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<td><strong>Phlox 'Patula'</strong></td>
<td><strong>Phlox 'Perfection'</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>bright scarlety crimson, dark eye, superb OH 3-1874</td>
<td>white, striped NY 1-1857</td>
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<tr>
<td>white, shaded with rose, star center NY 3-1862</td>
<td>rosy crimson, distinct IL 1-1868</td>
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<td>bright carmine rose PA 3-1895</td>
<td>fine rose, violet eye NY 1-1875</td>
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Phlox 'President M'Carroll'
rosy lilac, compact
NY 3-1862

Phlox 'President Payne'
vermilion, touched with lilac:
NY 3-1862
bright pink, scarlet eye: IL 1-1868

Phlox 'Primulaflora'
white, tinged with purple
NY 1-1862

Phlox 'Prince Troubetzkoï'
deep rose, carmine center
PA 1-1872

Phlox 'Princess Caroline'
pure white, fine
NY 1-1871

Phlox 'Princess Louise'
snow white, carmine center
NY 1-1875, MA 1-1889

Phlox 'Princess Mathilde'
light violet purple
PA 1-1872

Phlox 'Rachael'
deep purplish rose
NY 1-1856

Phlox 'Reine de Jour'
white, crimson eye
OH 1-1855

Phlox 'Rendatler'
white, distinct purple center
NY 3-1862

Phlox 'Reve d'Amour'
pink, scarlet center, tall
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Richard Wallace'
violet-eyed, white
IN 2-1880, PA 2-1879, NY 1-1899, MA 1-1889

Phlox 'President Morel'
deep purple, shaded crimson
IL 1-1868

Phlox 'Pride of London'
white with pale green center
IL 1-1859

Phlox 'Prince Christian'
bright crimson
NY 2-1882

Phlox 'Princess Alice'
pretty dwarf, white, crimson eye
OH 2-1867, IL 1-1883

Phlox 'Princess de Furstenberg'
very large white, crimson eye
PA 1-1872

Phlox 'Princes Marianne'
white, striped with lilac, corymb large,
foliage broad, 1-2 feet
OH 1-1855, NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Puritan'
soft rosy pink
PA 3-1895

Phlox 'Raphael'
rosy purple with dark deep crimson center
IL 1-1883, PA 1-1872, NY 1-1871

Phlox 'Reine Louise'
white with purple stripe
OH 1-1855, NY 3-1848, MA 2-1852

Phlox 'Resplendens'
PA 3-1892

Phlox 'Reve d'Or'
brilliant salmon, cherry eye
NY 1-1875, NE 1-1889

Phlox 'Rigolo'
lilac, pencilled with rose
NY 1-1862
Phlox 'Rio des Rios'
NE 1-1889

Phlox 'Rio des Roses' ['Roi des Roses']?
NE 1-1859

Phlox 'Rival'
extra fine striped
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Robert Cameron'
pure white, reddish eye
IL 1-1868

Phlox 'Robur'
OH 3-1892

Phlox 'Roi de Blanc'
pure white
IL 1-1868

Phlox 'Roi des Roses'
deep rose
MA 1-1857

Phlox 'Roi Leopold'
white with striped center, large
OH 1-1855, IL 1-1859, NY 2-1856

Phlox 'Rose Cheri'
fine, medium dwarf
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Rose Fonce'
deep pink mottled
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Rose of Castile'
rosy red
NY 2-1882

Phlox 'Rosea Alba'
pink, dark center
OH 1-1855

Phlox 'Rosea Purpurea'
rose and purple
NY 1-1887

Phlox 'Rosea Alba'
white, purple eye
NY 1-1871

Phlox 'Rosy Gem'
deep pink, large truss
OH 2-1867

Phlox 'Rubra'
vermillion
NY 1-1862

Phlox 'Rubra Compacta'
reddish purple, large
NY 3-1856

Phlox 'Rubra Parviflora'
small, deep pink
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Rubra Striata'
red and purple
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Rubra Superba'
deep crimson, mottled white
NY 1-1857

Phlox 'Ruby'
scarlet
OH 2-1867

Phlox 'Salliere'
deep purplish rose, large and compact
NY 3-1862

Phlox 'Sevral'
pure white
NY 1-1871

Phlox 'Sesoostris'
carmine, extra large
OH 2-1894

Phlox 'Sir Edwin Landseer'
brilliant carmine
NY 1-1899

Phlox 'Snow Cloud'
white suffused with purple
NY 1-1893
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox</strong> 'Snowbank'</th>
<th><strong>Phlox</strong> 'Snowflake'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NE 1-1889</td>
<td>fine white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IL 1-1883, NY 1-1857</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phlox</strong> 'Souvenir de la Motte'</th>
<th><strong>Phlox</strong> 'Souvenir d'un Ami'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lilac</td>
<td>vermilion, touched with lilac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1882</td>
<td>NY 4-1857</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Phlox** 'Souvenir D'em Loth' | **Phlox** 'Souvenir de Berryer' |
| white, pencilled with purple   | crimson, purple center         |
| NY 4-1862                      | PA 3-1892, NY 1-1875           |

| **Phlox** 'Souvenir de Marie Therese' | **Phlox** 'Souvenir de Passy' |
| white, striped and mottled with purple | rosy lilac, crimson Passy |
| NY 1-1862                             | NY 1-1862                     |

| **Phlox** 'Souvenir de Soultamat' | **Phlox** 'Speciosa' |
| white, large crimson eye            | very brilliant crimson      |
| OH 3-1872, PA 3-1892                | NY 1-1857                    |

| **Phlox** 'Speciosissima' | **Phlox** 'Speciosum' |
| very beautiful, medium dwarf | bright rosy purple      |
| NY 1-1857                  | NY 1-1856                |

| **Phlox** 'Spectabilis' | **Phlox** 'Speculum' |
| lilac, veined with purple | NE 2-1853             |
| NY 3-1862                |                      |

| **Phlox** 'Spencerii' | **Phlox** 'Standard of Perfection' |
| lilac, large head, peculiar, medium dwarf | bluish white, tinged with purple |
| NY 1-1857            | OH 1-1855, IL 1-1859 |

| **Phlox** 'Starry Pink' | **Phlox** 'Starry Purple' |
| tall                  | NY 1-1857                |
| NY 1-1857             |                        |

| **Phlox** 'Stella Matutina' ('Morningstar') | **Phlox** 'Striata Albicans' |
| pale blush with pink eye | white with purple stripes  |
| NY 2-1857               | NY 4-1857, NE 1-1859       |

| **Phlox** 'Striata Superbissima' | **Phlox** 'Superba' |
| lilac, striped crimson          | rose winged with purple: |
| NY 1-1857                       | NY 3-1862, NE 1-1854 deep red: IL 1-1859 |

<p>| <strong>Phlox</strong> 'Surpasse Helene' | <strong>Phlox</strong> 'Surpasse Marie Bellanger' |
| NY 1-1857                  | large white, purple eye             |
|                           | PA 1-1872                           |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Surprise'</th>
<th>orange scarlet</th>
<th>OH 1-1894, PA 3-1895, NE 1-1889</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Triomphe de St. Fronde'</th>
<th>NY 1-1857</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'The Pearl'</th>
<th>OH 4-1894</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Thoman'</th>
<th>lilac red, crimson eye</th>
<th>IL 2-1868</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Titania'</th>
<th>rosy salmon</th>
<th>OH 1-1887</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Triomph de St. Troud'</th>
<th>purple and white, mottled crimson eye</th>
<th>NY 1-1862</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Triomph de Twickel'</th>
<th>reddish purple, striped white</th>
<th>OH 4-1867</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Turpida Microfolia'</th>
<th>NE 1-1859</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Valery'</th>
<th>purplish crimson, shaded and striped with lilac</th>
<th>NY 1-1862</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Van Mons'</th>
<th>NE 1-1859</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Variegata'</th>
<th>NY 1-1857</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Vicomte Adelbert de Beaumont'</th>
<th>rose with crimson eye</th>
<th>OH 1-1874, NY 4-1857</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Sylphide'</th>
<th>pure white</th>
<th>OH 2-1894, PA 3-1895</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Teutonia'</th>
<th>white, striped and mottled with rosy purple</th>
<th>NY 2-1862</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Theresa Milanello'</th>
<th>white, mottled with rosy lilac</th>
<th>NY 3-1857</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Tissandria'</th>
<th>deep red, purple center</th>
<th>OH 2-1887</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Tricolor'</th>
<th>foliage striped white, and occasionally tinged with red</th>
<th>IL 1-1868</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Triomphe de Joigneaux'</th>
<th>mottled rose and carmine</th>
<th>PA 3-1892</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Triumph de Vaise'</th>
<th>white with lilac</th>
<th>NY 2-1856</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Valentine'</th>
<th>PA 3-1892</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Van Houttei'</th>
<th>white with brilliant rose stripe</th>
<th>OH 1-1855, PA 3-1857, NY 3-1848, MA 5-1845, NE 3-1853</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Variabilis'</th>
<th>white, tinged with rose</th>
<th>OH 1-1855, NY 4-1856</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Venus'</th>
<th>light blue, carmine eye: OH 2-1867</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Vicomtesse de Belleval'</th>
<th>brilliant crimson, slightly striped</th>
<th>NY 2-1867</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

516
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Victor Hugo'</th>
<th>Phlox 'Victor Tissot'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>grayish white, amaranth eye</td>
<td>PA 3-1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL 1-1868, PA 1-1872</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Victorine Vatel'</th>
<th>Phlox 'Victory'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>white, tinged with lilac</td>
<td>clear lilac, well reflexed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 3-1862</td>
<td>NY 2-1867</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Vierge Marie' ['Virgo Marie']</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>purest white: OH 4-1867, IN 1-1880, PA 4-1859, NY 1-1882</td>
<td>white with purple eye: NY 1-1875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Virgilia'</th>
<th>Phlox 'Washington'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NE 1-1853</td>
<td>white with rose eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OH 2-1898</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Wheeleriana'</th>
<th>Phlox 'White Lady'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1844</td>
<td>pure white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NY 2-1872, NE 1-1894</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'White Romenia'</th>
<th>Phlox 'Wilhem Schute'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fine, medium dwarf</td>
<td>rosy crimson, mottled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 1-1857</td>
<td>and pencilled with white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NY 2-1862</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'William Bull'</th>
<th>Phlox 'William Robinson'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lavender, large flower</td>
<td>pale rosy salmon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1875, MA 1-1889</td>
<td>OH 4-1894, PA 4-1890, NY 1-1899</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Wurtz'</th>
<th>Phlox 'York and Lancaster'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
<td>IN 1-1880, NE 1-1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH 1-1887</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox 'Youngii'</th>
<th>Phlox 'Zoe Barron'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NY 2-1844</td>
<td>PA 2-1859</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phlox acuminata, see Phlox paniculata**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox alcordie</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OH 2-1846</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox amoena Sims</th>
<th>Polemoniaceae N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lovely phlox</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH 1-1846, PA 2-1879, NY 4-1844, MA 1-1845</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phlox aspera, see Phlox pilosa**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phlox breckii</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PA 1-1844, NY 2-1844, MA 2-1845</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE 2-1853</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phlox carnea, see Phlox carolina**

517
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Collection Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phlox carolina L.</td>
<td>Carolina phlox, shining-leaved phlox</td>
<td>L.</td>
<td>syn: Phlox suaveolens, P. reflexa</td>
<td>PA 5-1804, NY 11-1829, MA 11-1833, NE 1-1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox carolina 'Miss Lingard'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MA 1-1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox cordata, see Phlox paniculata</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox corymbosum, see Phlox paniculata</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox decussata, see Phlox paniculata</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox divaricata L.</td>
<td>early-flowering phlox, wild sweet william</td>
<td>L.</td>
<td></td>
<td>OH 2-1845, PA 8-1804, NY 16-1823, MA 13-1832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox douglasii Hook.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hook.</td>
<td></td>
<td>PA 1-1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox excelsa (Penny ex G.Don) Sweet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MA 1-1841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox fragrans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MA 2-1844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox glaberrima L.</td>
<td>smooth-stalked phlox</td>
<td>L.</td>
<td></td>
<td>OH 1-1846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox intermedia Lodd ex Sweet</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lodd ex Sweet</td>
<td></td>
<td>PA 3-1857, NY 2-1844, MA 1-1841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox lawrencii</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NY 1-1857, MA 3-1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox listoniana Sweet</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sweet</td>
<td></td>
<td>MA 2-1833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox maculata L.</td>
<td>syn: Phlox suaveolens, P. reflexa</td>
<td>L.</td>
<td></td>
<td>OH 2-1846, PA 7-1804, NY 19-1822, MA 9-1833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox maculata ssp. pyramidalis (Sm.)  Wherry</td>
<td>syn: Phlox pyramidalis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OH 1-1845, IL 1-1859, PA 1-1844, MA 10-1833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox nivalis Lodd ex Sweet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NY 7-18433, MA 6-1833</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

518
Phlox odorata Sweet
PA 1-1844

Phlox ovata, see Phlox carolina

Phlox paniculata L.
syn: Phlox undulata, P. tardiflora, P. cordata, P. decussata, P. acuminata, P. corymbosum, P. scabra
panicled phlox, perennial phlox
OH 46-1835, IL 2-1856, PA 4-1804, NY 23-1822, MA 23-1833

Phlox paniculata 'Alba'
OH 1-1847, PA 2-1844, MA 7-1833, NE 2-1853

Phlox perfoliata, see Phlox subulata

Phlox pilosa L.
syn: Phlox aspera
PA 2-1804, NY 5-1829, MA 5-1865

Phlox xprocumbens Lehm.
moss pink
PA 1-1844, NY 5-1844

Phlox purpurea
OH 1-1845, MA 2-1835

Phlox pyramidalis, see Phlox maculata ssp. pyramidalis

Phlox reflexa, see Phlox maculata

Phlox reptans, see Phlox stolonifera

Phlox scabra, see Phlox paniculata

Phlox setacea, see Phlox subulata

Phlox xsheperdii Penny ex Sweet
MA 5-1833

Phlox speciosa Pursh
OH 3-1848, PA 1-1844, MA 2-1852

Phlox stolonifera Sims
syn: Phlox reptans
creeping phlox
OH 1-1850, PA 2-1844, NY 10-1823, MA 11-1833

Phlox striata
PA 3-1857, NY 1-1831

Polemoniaceae  N
### Phlox spp.

**Phlox suaveolens**, see *Phlox maculata*

**Phlox subulata** L.  
*Phlox setacea, Phlox perfoliata, Phlox nivea*  
OH 5-1845, IL 1-1859, PA 9-1804, NY 19-1822,  
MA 16-1833, NE 1-1879

**Phlox suffruticosa**, see *Phlox carolina*

**Phlox tardiflora**, see *Phlox paniculata*

**Phlox undulata**, see *Phlox paniculata*

**Phlox verna**, see *Phlox amoena*

**Phlox xwheeleriana** Sweet  
NY 1-1844, MA 1-1845

**Phlox wilderii**  
MA 2-1845, NE 2-1853

**Phragmites australis** (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.  
syn: *Arundo phragmites*  
European reed  
NY 1-1822

**Phuopsis stylosa** (Trin.) B.D.Jackson  
syn: *Crucianella stylosa*  
long-syled crosswort  
PA 3-1879, NY 2-1882, MA 1-1859

**Physalis pensylvanica** A.Gray  
Pennsylvanian winter-cherry  
PA 1-1804

**Physostegia virginiana** (L.) Benth.  
syn: *Dracocephalum virginicum, Physostegia speciosa*  
Virginia dragon's head  
OH 1-1835, IL 1-1868, PA 9-1804, NY 21-1818,  
MA 17-1833

**Physostegia virginiana** ['Variegata']?  
syn: *Dracocephalum variegatum*  
variegated flower dragon's head  
NY 3-1829, MA 3-1833

**Pilosella aurantiaca** (L.) F.W.Schultz & Sch.Bip.  
syn: *Hieracium auranticum*  
orange-colored hawkweed  
IL 2-1859, PA 1-1871, NY 7-1829, MA 2-1834
Pisum maritimum, see *Lathyrus japonicus* var. *maritimus*

Pityopsis falcata (Pursh) Nutt.
syn: *Chrysopsis falcata*, *Inula falcata*
sickle leaved inula
NY 3-1879

*Platycodon grandiflorus* (Jacq.) A.DC.
syn: *Campanula grandiflora*, *Wahlenbergia grandiflora*
great-flowered bellflower
OH 8-1845, IN 1-1893, PA 21-1844, NY 31-1829,
MA 30-1833, NE 5-1853

*Platycodon grandiflorus* ‘Mariesi’
syn: *Platycodon mariesi*
MI 4-1875, PA 1-1896, NE 1-1894

*Platycodon mariesi*, see *Platycodon grandiflorus* ‘Mariesi’

*Plumbago larpentae*, see *Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*

*Podalyria caerulea*, see *Baptisia australis*

*Podophyllum peltatum* L.
may apple, mandrake
PA 5-1804, NY 11-1818, MA 8-1832

*Pogonia* Juss.
hardy orchid
PA 1-1890, MA 4-1879

*Polemonium caeruleum* L.
blue European valerian, Greek valerian
OH 7-1835, IL 4-1867, PA 2-1844, NY 28-1822,
MA 24-1834

*Polemonium caeruleum* ‘Album’
white variety was also included in some catalogues as species
MI 4-1875, IL 2-1859, MA 6-1845

*Polemonium reptans* L.
creeping Greek valerian
OH 2-1845, IL 5-1859, PA 3-1804, NY 11-1829,
MA 6-1852, NE 1-1879

*Polygala paucifolia* Willd.
fringed milkwort, gay-wings
PA 1-1879, MA 5-1879

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<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<td><em>Polygala senaga</em> L.</td>
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<td><em>Polygonatum biflorum</em> (Walter) Elliott</td>
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<td>MA 4-1879</td>
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<td><em>Polygonatum cuspidatum</em>, see <em>Polygonum cuspidatum</em></td>
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<td><em>Polygonatum hirtum</em> (Poir.) Pursh</td>
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<tr>
<td>solomon’s seal</td>
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<td>NY 2-1857</td>
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<td><em>Polygonatum multiflorum</em> (L.) All.</td>
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<td>syn: <em>Convallaria racemosa, Polygonatum grandiflorum, Convallaria multiflorum</em></td>
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<td>cluster-flowered solomon’s seal</td>
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<td><em>Polygonatum odoratum</em> (Mill.) Druce</td>
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<td>syn: <em>Convallaria polygonatum, Polygonatum vulgare</em></td>
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<td>angular-stalked lily of the valley</td>
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<td>NY 3-1829</td>
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<td><em>Polygonatum vaccifolium</em>, see <em>Polygonum vaccifolium</em></td>
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<td><em>Polygonatum verticillatum</em> (L.) All.</td>
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<td><em>Polygonum affine</em> D.Don</td>
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<td>dwarf red mountain fleece</td>
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<td><em>Polygonum japonicum</em> Meissn.</td>
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<td><em>Polypnina canadensis</em> L.</td>
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<td><em>Polypodium vulgare</em> L.</td>
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<td>MA 4-1879</td>
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</table>
Polystichum munitum (Kaulf.) Presl.
Chamisso's shield fern
MA 1-1883

Pontederia cordata L. [Pontederia caudata]
pickerel weed
PA 1-1804

Potentilla L.
cinquefoil
OH 3-1835, IL 3-1859, PA 5-1844, NY 18-1830,
MA 23-1833

Potentilla argentea L.
NY 2-1836

Potentilla atrosanguinea Lodd ex D.Don
OH 3-1835, IL 1-1859, PA 4-1859, NY 11-1830,
MA 22-1833

Potentilla azurea L.
PA 1-1871, MA 1-1865

Potentilla formosa, see Potentilla nepalensis

Potentilla fragariastrum Ehrh. ex Hall
syn: Potentilla hybrida
MA 2-1868

Potentilla garderiana
IL 1-1859

Potentilla grandiflora L
great-flowered cinquefoil
NY 3-1844

Potentilla xhopwoodiana Sweet
OH 1-1855, PA 5-1844, NY 2-1844, MA 5-1845

Potentilla hybrida, see Potentilla fragariastrum

Potentilla xmacnabina Lem.
OH 1-1855, IL 2-1867, MA 1-1869

Potentilla montana Brot.
syn: Potentilla splendens
MA 1-1835

Potentilla nepalensis Hook.
syn: Potentilla formosa
OH 3-1865, PA 3-1844, NY 5-1834, MA 18-1833
Potentilla o'briana
NY 5-1862

Potentilla xruesseliana Hort. ex Sweet
NY 8-1830, MA 1-1851

Poterium sanguisorba, see Sanguisorba minor

Primula L.
primrose
OH 9-1846, IN 2-1872, IL 5-1867, PA 22-1811,
NY 32-1822, MA 35-1832, NE 1-1879

Primula acaulis, see Primula vulgaris

Primula atropurpurea
PA 6-1811

Primula auricula L.
garden auricula
OH 6-1855, IL 2-1868, PA 17-1811, NY 20-1822,
MA 12-1834

Primula cortusoides L.
syn: Primula dentiflora
cortus-leaved primrose
PA 7-1811, NY 5-1831, MA 2-1867

Primula decora, see Primula hirsuta

Primula dentiflora, see Primula cortusoides

Primula elatior (L.) Hill
syn: Primula polyantha
oxlip, polyanthus
IL 2-1867, PA 8-1880, NY 12-1822, MA 12-1845,
NE 1-1879

Primula farinosa L.
bird's eye cowslip
NY 3-1822

Primula hirsuta All.
syn: Primula decora
PA 6-1811

Primula japonica A.Gray
queen of primroses
OH 6-1890, IL 1-1876, NY 2-1882

Primula officinalis, see Primula veris
Primula xpolyantha Mill.  
IN 2-1872, PA 7-1820, NY 15-1822, MA 17-1862

Primula scotica Hook.  
PA 6-1811

Primula sinensis Sab. ex Lindl.  
PA 3-1865

Primula veris L.  
syn: Primula officinalis  
English primrose, yellow cowslip  
OH 3-1846, PA 11-1811, NY 17-1822, MA 20-1833

Primula vulgaris Huds.  
syn: Primula acaulis  
common European primrose  
IL 1-1876, PA 9-1844, NY 16-1822, MA 8-1833,  
NE 1-1879

Primula vulgaris var. caulescens  
MA 1-1845

Prunella grandiflora (L.) Scholler  
syn: Brunella grandiflora  
great-flowered self-heal  
PA 1-1879, NY 1-1818

Prunella pensylvanica  
PA 2-1826

Pseudosasa japonica (Sieb. & Zucc. ex Steud.) Mak.  
syn: Bambusa metake, Arundinaria japonica  
bamboo  
PA 8-1871, NY 1-1857

Pulmonaria angustifolia L.  
lungwort  
PA 1-1879, MA 1-1889

Pulmonaria maculata, see Pulmonaria officinalis

Pulmonaria montana Lej.  
MA 1-1875

Pulmonaria officinalis L.  
syn: Pulmonaria officinalis  
Jerusalem sage, medicinal lungwort  
OH 1-1871, NY 4-1844, MA 5-1845

Pulmonaria paniculata, see Mertensia paniculata
Pulmonaria siberica, see Mertensia sibirica

Pulmonaria virginica, see Mertensia virginica

Pulsatilla alpina (L.) Delarb.
syn: Anemone alpina
NY 2-1829

Pulsatilla hirsutissima, see Pulsatilla patens

Pulsatilla patens (L.) Mill.
syn: Anemone patens var. nuttaliana, Pulsatilla hirsutissima
American pasque flower
PA 1-1879, NY 2-1829, MA 5-1833

Pulsatilla vulgaris Mill.
syn: Anemone pulsatilla
OH 1-1855, IL 2-1867, PA 2-1871, NY 19-1828, MA 22-1833

Pycnanthemum flexuosum BSP.
mountain mint
NY 4-1829

Pycnanthemum montanum Michx.
MA 1-1841

Pyrethrum atrosanguineum, see Tanacetum coccineum

Pyrethrum aureum, see Tanacetum parthenium ‘Aureum’

Pyrethrum carneum, see Tanacetum coccineum

Pyrethrum coccineum, see Tanacetum coccineum

Pyrethrum hybridum, see Tanacetum coccineum

Pyrethrum parthenium, see Tanacetum parthenium

Pyrethrum roseum, see Tanacetum coccineum

Pyrethrum tchihatchewii, see Tripleurospermum oreades

Pyrethrum uliginosum, see Leucanthemella serotina

Pyrola elliptica Nutt.
wintergreen
MA 3-1879

Pyrola rotundifolia L.
round-leaved wintergreen
PA 1-1804, MA 5-1835

Pyrolaceae

526
Pyxidanthera barbulata Michx.
piene-barren beauty
PA 1-1890

Ramonda myconi (L.) Rehb.
syn: Ramonda pyrenaica
PA 1-1879

Ramonda pyrenaica, see Ramonda myconi

Ranunculus acontifolius L.
fair-maids-of-France, white bachelors buttons
PA 1-1890, NY 12-1822, MA 3-1852

Ranunculus acris var. flore pleno L.
OH 2-1845, IL 1-1859, NY 12-1822, MA 6-1841

Ranunculus bulbosus L.
buttercup
OH 1-1845, IL 5-1859, NY 13-1829, MA 4-1839

Ranunculus ficaria L.
pilewort, lesser celandine
single and double
NY 2-1844

Ranunculus lingua L.
syn: Ranunculus longifolius
long-leaved ranunculus
NY 2-1829

Ranunculus longifolius, see Ranunculus lingua

Ranunculus ovalis, see Ranunculus rhomboides

Ranunculus repens ‘Flore Pleno’
NY 5-1831, MA 4-1841

Ranunculus rhomboides Goldie
syn: Ranunculus ovalis
PA 1-1879, NY 2-1829

Ratibida columnifera (Nutt.) Wooton & Standl.
syn: Rudbeckia columnaris
NY 4-1844

Rhexia mariana L.
Maryland rhexia
PA 1-1804, NY 3-1829
Rhoxia virginica L.
hairy-leaved rhexia
PA 4-1804, NY 3-1823, MA 7-1835

Rhodiola integrifolia Raf.
syn: Sedum atropurpureum, Sedum roseum
OH 1-1871, PA 2-1875, NY 5-1862

Rhodiola rosea L.
PA 1-1871

Rubia tinctoria L.
madder
PA 1-1828

Rudbeckia L.
coneflower
OH 9-1835, MI 1-1877, IL 1-1876, PA 10-1820, NY 25-1818, MA 24-1833

Rudbeckia angustifolia, see Echinacea angustifolia

Rudbeckia columnaris, see Ratibida columnifera

Rudbeckia digitata, see Rudbeckia laciniata

Rudbeckia fulgida Ait.
bright cone flower
OH 4-1835, PA 4-1844, NY 16-1827, MA 16-1833

Rudbeckia fulgida var. speciosa (Wunderlin) Perdue
syn: Rudbeckia speciosa
PA 1-1896

Rudbeckia hirta L.
syn: Rudbeckia serotina
rough coneflower, black-eye Susan
OH 1-1848, MI 1-1877, IL 1-1876, PA 5-1804, NY 13-1818, MA 6-1873

Rudbeckia laciniata L.
syn: Rudbeckia digitata
jagged-leaved cone flower
OH 5-1835, MI 1-1877, IL 1-1876, PA 2-1804, NY 15-1818, MA 18-1833

Rudbeckia maxima Nutt.
great coneflower
PA 1-1890, MA 3-1887

Melastomataceae  N
Crassulaceae  N
Crassulaceae  N
Rubiaceae  ex
Asteraceae  N
Asteraceae  N
Asteraceae  N
Asteraceae  N
Asteraceae  N
**Rudbeckia moschata** Lodd. ex Steud.
large musk cone flower
NY 2-1831

**Rudbeckia nitida** Nutt.
shining cone flower
MA 1-1875

**Rudbeckia nudiflora** Bertol.
MA 1-1852

**Rudbeckia serotina,** see **Rudbeckia hirta**

**Rudbeckia speciosa,** see **Rudbeckia fulgida** var. **speciosa**

**Rudbeckia splendens**
MA 2-1844

**Rudbeckia subtomentosa** Pursh
sweet cone flower
PA 2-1890, NY 3-1844

**Rudbeckia triloba** L.
brown-eyed Susan
NY 3-1829

**Ruta graveolens** L.
rue
a variegated leaved form
was available from Ellwanger and Barry (NY)
OH 6-1881, NY 4-1822

**Sabatia lanceolata** Torr. & Gray
lance-leaved centaury
PA 2-1879

**Saccharum ravennae** (L.) Murray
syn: **Erianthus ravennae**
OH 14-1874, IN 1-1893, MI 4-1876, IL 1-1872,
PA 18-1872, NY 13-1869, MA 17-1860

**Sagittaria** L.
arrow head
NY 2-1818, MA 5-1833

**Salvia argentea** L.
clary silver sage
OH 1-1871, IL 1-1876, NY 6-1867, MA 6-1867

**Salvia azurea** var. **pitcheri** Benth.
syn: **Salvia pitcheri**
OH 1-1855, PA 1-1879, NY 1-1899, NE 1-1853
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<td><em>Salvia lyrata</em> L.</td>
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<td>lyre-leaved sage</td>
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<td><em>Salvia multifida foliis variegata</em></td>
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<td>variegated leaf catmint</td>
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<td><em>Salvia pratensis</em> L.</td>
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<td><em>Sanguisorba canadensis</em> L.</td>
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<td><em>Saponaria officinalis</em> L.</td>
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<td>common soapwort</td>
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single and double
PA 5-1810, NY 8-1822, MA 2-1833

*Sarracenia flava* L.
yellow side-saddle flower, yellow trumpet
PA 1-1804, NY 5-1822, MA 7-1833

*Sarracenia minor* Walter
PA 1-1804

*Sarracenia purpurea* L.
pitcher plant, side saddle flower
PA 5-1804, NY 12-1818, MA 12-1833

*Sarracenia rubra* Walter
MA 4-1883

*Satureja montana* L.
winter savory
OH 1-1835

*Saxifraga cochlearis* Rchb.
syn: *Saxifraga lingulata*
rockfoil
NY 4-1862

*Saxifraga cordifolia*, see *Bergenia cordifolia*

*Saxifraga crassifolia*, see *Bergenia crassifolia*

*Saxifraga cuneifolia* L.
NY 4-1862

*Saxifraga granulata* L.
granulated saxifrage, meadow saxifrage
NY 3-1829, MA 3-1833

*Saxifraga lingulata*, see *Saxifraga cochlearis*

*Saxifraga sarmentosa*, see *Saxifraga stolonifera*

*Saxifraga stolonifera* Meerb.
strawberry geranium, mother-of-thousands
NY 2-1856

*Saxifraga umbrosa* L.
NY 2-1822

*Saxifraga virginiensis* Michx.
syn: *Micranthes virginiensis*
PA 2-1804, NY 2-1836, MA 6-1883
Scabiosa australis
syn: Succisa australis
Italian scabious
NY 2-1831

Scabiosa caucasica Bieb.
NY 10-1827, MA 3-1841

Scrophularia marilandica L.
PA 2-1826, NY 1-1818

Scutellaria alpina L.
skullcap
NY 5-1829, MA 3-1859

Scutellaria californica A.Gray
PA 1-1871

Scutellaria galericulata L.
common skullcap
MA 2-1833

Scutellaria hyssopifolia L.
hyssop-leaved skullcap
PA 2-1826

Scutellaria integrifolia L.
entire-leaved skullcap
PA 5-1804

Scutellaria japonica
[synonym is either Plectranthes manthoides Benth. or Scutellaria dependens Maxim.]
NY 4-1862

Scutellaria lateriflora L.
true skullcap
PA 2-1826, NY 2-1822

Scutellaria peregrina, see Scutellaria rubicunda

Scutellaria rubicunda Homem.
syn: Scutellaria peregrina
Florentine skullcap
NY 2-1831, MA 1-1845

Sedum acre L.
love entangle, stonecrop, wall pepper
PA 4-1866, NY 2-1875, MA 5-1887

Dipsacaceae ex
Scrophulariaceae
Dipsacaceae ex
Lamiaceae
Lamiaceae
Lamiaceae N
Lamiaceae N
Lamiaceae
Lamiaceae ex
Lamiaceae N
Lamiaceae ex
Crassulaceae ex
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<tr>
<td>Sedum aizoon L.</td>
<td>Crassulaceae</td>
<td>ex</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sedum album L.</td>
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<td>ex</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sedum anacampseros</td>
<td>see Hylotelephium anacampseros</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sedum atropurpureum</td>
<td>see Rhodiola integrifolia</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sedum caeruleum L.</td>
<td>Crassulaceae</td>
<td>ex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedum cruciatum, see Sedum monregalense</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sedum ewersii, see Hylotelephium ewersii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sedum fosterianum Sm.</td>
<td>Crassulaceae</td>
<td>ex</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sedum hybridum, see Hylotelephium telephium</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sedum kamtschaticum Fisch.</td>
<td>Crassulaceae</td>
<td>ex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedum monregalense Balb.</td>
<td>Crassulaceae</td>
<td>ex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syn: Sedum cruciatum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sedum monstrosum, see Sedum reflexum var. cristata</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sedum oppositifolium, see Sedum spurium</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sedum populifolium, see Hylotelephium populifolium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sedum pulchellum Michx.</td>
<td>Crassulaceae</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beautiful sedum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sedum pusillum Michx.</td>
<td>Crassulaceae</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>neat flowering stonecrop</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sedum reflexum L.</td>
<td>Crassulaceae</td>
<td>ex</td>
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533
Sedum reflexum var. cristatum L. syn: Sedum monstrosum PA 1-1871, NY 4-1867

Sedum roseum, see Rhodiola rosea

Sedum sarrmentosum ‘Variegatum’ syn: Sedum carneum variegatum OH 5-1835, NY 4-1871

Sedum sieboldii, see Hylotelephium sieboldii

Sedum spathulifolium Hook. MA 1-1883

Sedum spectabile, see Hylotelephium spectabile

Sedum spurium Bieb. syn: Sedum stoloniferum IL 1-1859, NY 6-1831, MA 1-1862

Sedum spurium var. album Trautv. syn: Sedum oppositifolium NY 2-1857

Sedum stenopetalum Pursh MA 1-1883

Sedum stoloniferum, see Sedum spurium

Sedum telephioides, see Sedum telephioides

Sedum telephium, see Hylotelephium telephium

Sedum ternatum Michx. purslane-leaved stonecrop PA 2-1826, NY 5-1829, MA 5-1834

Sedum villosum L. NY 3-1871

Selaginella Beauv. club moss MA 2-1890

Sempervivum globiferum L. hens-and-chicks NY 1-1834

Sempervivum tectorum L. houseleek, old-man-and-woman PA 6-1871, NY 4-1822, MA 1-1833

Crassulaceae ex

Crassulaceae

Crassulaceae ex

Crassulaceae

Crassulaceae

Selaginelaceae

Crassulaceae ex

Crassulaceae ex

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Senecio L.
groundsel
NY 3-1829, MA 1-1841

Senecio aureus, see Packera aurea

Senecio kaempferi, see Farfugium japonicum

Senna marilandica (L.) Link
syn: Cassia marilandica
Maryland cassia
OH 1-1835, PA 9-1804, NY 22-1818, MA 25-1832

Setaria plicatilis (Houst.) Hackel
syn: Panicum plicatum
OH 1-1882

Shortia galacifolia Torr. & A.Gray
oconee bells
MA 2-1890

Sida napaea Cav.
NY 3-1829

Silene alpestris Jacq.
Austrian catchfly
PA 1-1879, NY 1-1882

Silene armeria L.
catchfly
PA 1-1871, NY 1-1888, MA 2-1859

Silene caroliniana Walter
syn: Silene pensylvanica
Pennsylvanian catchfly, mountain pink
PA 1-1879, NY 5-1822, MA 5-1883

Silene compacta Fisch.
syn: Silene orientalis
oriental catchfly
NY 2-1867

Silene cucubalus, see Silene inflata

Silene dioica (L.) Clairv.
syn: Lychnis diurna, Lychnis dioica
red campion, morning campion, dioecious ragged robin
NY 3-1829

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Subclass</th>
<th>Order</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>ex</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>ex</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poaceae</td>
<td>ex</td>
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<td>Diapensiaceae</td>
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<td>Malvaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caryophyllaceae</td>
<td>ex</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caryophyllaceae</td>
<td>ex</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Silene inflata Smith
syn: Cucubalus behen, Silene cucubalus
bladder-podded campion
NY 2-1857

Silene latifolia Poir.
broad leaved catchfly
NY 1-1844

Silene maritima, see Silene uniflora

Silene orientalis, see Silene compacta

Silene pensylvanica, see Silene caroliniana

Silene regis Sims
royal catchfly
IL 1-1868, NY 3-1836

Silene schafta S.Gmel. ex Hohen
PA 2-1879

Silene siberica ‘Coccinea’
Siberian scarlet catchfly
NY 1-1844

Silene stellata Ait.
syn: Cucubalus stellatus
starry-flowered campion
PA 1-1804, NY 3-1829

Silene uniflora Roth
syn: Silene maritima
sea catchfly
OH 1-1848, PA 1-1879, NY 3-1844, MA 1-1869

Silene vallesia L.
Swiss catchfly
NY 2-1829

Silene virginica L.
Virginia catchfly, firepink
PA 1-1804, NY 2-1818, MA 4-1883

Silene viscosa Pers.
NY 4-1862

Silphium astericus L.
starry rosinweed
NY 1-1831

Caryophyllaceae  ex

Caryophyllaceae  ex

Caryophyllaceae  ex

Caryophyllaceae  ex

Caryophyllaceae  ex

Caryophyllaceae  ex

Caryophyllaceae  ex

Caryophyllaceae  N

Caryophyllaceae  N

Caryophyllaceae  N

Caryophyllaceae  N

Asteraceae  N

536
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Collection Numbers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Silphium compositum</em> var. <em>reniforme</em></td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>PA 3-1804, MA 2-1833</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Silphium laciniatum</em> L.</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>PA 2-1804, MA 3-1882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Silphium perfoliatum</em> L.</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>PA 5-1804, NY 3-1829, MA 3-1835</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Silphium solidaginoides</em>, see <em>Heliopsis helianthoides</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Silphium terebinthinaceum</em>, see <em>Silphium compositum</em> var. <em>reniforme</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Silphium trifoliatum</em> L.</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>PA 1-1804</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</em> Mill.</td>
<td>Iridaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>syn: <em>Sisyrinchium gramineum</em></td>
<td>Iridaceae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pointed sisyrischium, delicate star grass</td>
<td></td>
<td>PA 1-1804, NY 3-1829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sisyrinchium bermudianum</em> L.</td>
<td>Iridaceae</td>
<td>PA 3-1804, MA 5-1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue-eyed grass</td>
<td>Iridaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Sisyrinchium gramineum</em>, see <em>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</em></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Sisyrinchium grandiflorum</em>, see <em>Olysinum douglasii</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Sisyrinchium mucronatum</em> Michx.</td>
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<td>PA 1-1804</td>
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<td><em>Sium sisarum</em> L.</td>
<td>Apiaceae</td>
<td>NY 1-1822</td>
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<td>skirret</td>
<td>Apiaceae</td>
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<td><em>Smilacina bifolia</em>, see <em>Maianthemum bifolium</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Smilacina racemosa</em> (L.) Desf.</td>
<td>Liliaceae</td>
<td>NY 2-1844, MA 5-1879</td>
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<tr>
<td>cluster-flowered smilacina, false spikenard, solomon's zigzag</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Smilacina stellata</em> Desf.</td>
<td>Liliaceae</td>
<td>NY 3-1844, MA 6-1833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false solomon's seal, starry-flowered smilacina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Smilax herbacea</em> L.</td>
<td>Liliaceae</td>
<td>MA 2-1833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>537</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Solanum dulcamara L.  
deadly nightshade  
MA 1-1879

Soldanella alpina L.  
PA 1-1879

Solidago L.  
golden-rod  
OH 1-1845, PA 5-1804, NY 5-1827, MA 7-1833

Solidago altissima, see Solidago canadensis var. scabra

Solidago canadensis var. scabra (Muhlenb.) Torr. & A.Gray Asteraceae  
syn: Solidago altissima  
tall golden-rod  
PA 1-1804, NY 1-1827, MA 3-1835

Solidago flexicaulis L.  
syn: Solidago latifolia  
figwort-leaved golden-rod  
PA 1-1804

Solidago lanceolata L.  
PA 1-1804, MA 2-1890

Solidago latifolia, see Solidago flexicaulis

Solidago noveboracensis, see Solidago sempervirens

Solidago odora Ait.  
sweet-scented golden-rod  
PA 1-1804, MA 8-1834

Solidago sempervirens L.  
syn: Solidago noveboracensis  
New York golden-rod  
PA 1-1804

Solidago shortii Torr. & A.Gray  
golden-rod  
NY 1-1899

Sophora australis, see Baptisia australis

Spigelia marilandica L.  
Carolina pink root, Indian pink, worm grass  
PA 7-1804, NY 12-1818, MA 1-1841

Spiraea aruncus, see Aruncus dioicus

Spiraea astilboides, see Aruncus dioicus var. astilboides  
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Spiraea filipendula, see Filipendula vulgaris

Spiraea lobata, see Filipendula rubra

Spiraea palmata, see Filipendula rubra

Spiraea stipulaceae, see Gillenia stipulata

Spiraea trifoliata, see Gillenia trifoliata

Spiraea ulmaria, see Filipendula ulmaria

Spiraea venusta, see Filipendula rubra

Spiranthes australis Lindl.

syn: Ophrys spiralis
lady's traces, lady's tresses
PA 1-1804

Stachys byzantina K.Koch

syn: Betonica hirsuta, Stachys lanata
hairy betony, lambs ears
IL 2-1859, PA 8-1811, NY 9-1822, MA 2-1889

Stachys coccinea Jaq.
scarlet hedge-nettle
NY 2-1867

Stachys lanata, see Stachys byzantina

Stachys macrantha (K.Koch) Stearn

syn: Betonica grandiflora
great-flowered betony
NY 1-1834, MA 4-1862

Stachys officinalis (L.) Trev.
syn: Betonica officinalis
wood betony, bishop's wort
PA 1-1875, NY 1-1882, MA 5-1841

Statice arborea, see Limonium fruticans

Statice armeria, see Armeria maritima

Statice eximia, see Goniothalamus eximium

Statice formosa, see Armeria pseudoarmeria

Statice latifolia, see Limonium latifolia

Statice maritima, see Armeria maritima
**Statice pseudo-armeria**, see *Armeria pseudoarmeria*

**Statice speciosa**, see *Goniolimon incanum*

**Statice tartarica**, see *Goniolimon tataricum*

**Statice vulgaris**, see *Armeria maritima*

*Stellaria pubera* Michx.  
chickweed  
PA 1-1828

*Sternbergia lutea* (L.) Roem. & Schult.  
syn: *Amaryllis lutea*  
yellow amaryllis  
PA 1-1879

*Stipa pennata* L.  
feather grass  
OH 7-1848, IN 1-1893, MI 4-1876, IL 10-1872,  
PA 13-1863, NY 12-1844, MA 18-1852, NE 3-1879

**Stokesia cyanea**, see *Stokesia laevis*

*Stokesia laevis* (Hill) Greene  
syn: *Stokesia cyanea*  
PA 2-1879, NY 3-1882, MA 1-1889

*Streptopus roseus* Michx.  
rose colored lily-of-the-valley  
NY 2-1829, MA 1-1844

*Stylophorum diphyllum* (Michx.) Nutt.  
celandine poppy  
MA 3-1886

*Symphytum asperum* Lepech.  
prickly comfrey  
NY 2-1827, MA 2-1833

*Symphytum officinale* L.  
comfrey  
4 nurseries listed a variegated form: leaves edged with cream  
PA 4-1811, NY 3-1823, MA 1-1889

*Symphytum tuberosum* L.  
MA 2-1833

*Symlocarpus foetidus* (L.) Salisb.  
skunk cabbage, polecat weed  
MA 3-1886

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Tanacetum balsamita L.  
Asteraceae  
ex  
PA 1-1879, NY 1-1882, MA 3-1833  

Tanacetum coccineum (Willd.) Grierson  
Asteraceae  
ex  
syn: Pyrethrum hybridum, P. roseum, Chrysanthemum coccineum  
insect powder plant, painted daisy  
OH 11-1883, IL 6-1889, PA 7-1863, NY 15-1867, MA 18-1859, NE 1-1894  

Tanacetum coccineum ‘Beaute de Laken’  
dark velvety scarlet  
NY 2-1867  

Tanacetum coccineum ‘Delicatissima’  
delicate blush  
NY 3-1867  

Tanacetum coccineum ‘Gustave Hietz’  
dull brick  
NY 2-1867  

Tanacetum coccineum ‘Herman Stenger’  
rosy blush  
NY 2-1867  

Tanacetum coccineum ‘Mr. Bonay’  
creamy white  
NY 3-1867  

Tanacetum coccineum ‘Mr. Pell’  
dark crimson  
NY 3-1867  

Tanacetum coccineum ‘Rose Pompone’  
fine rose  
NY 2-1867  

Tanacetum parthenium (L.) Sch.Bip.  
Asteraceae  
ex  
feverfew  
OH 21-1835, MA 3-1852  
These listings included both single and double forms, whereas the numbers included with Tanacetum parthenium ‘Flore Plena’ specified double only.  

Tanacetum parthenium ‘Aureum’  
golden feverfew, golden feather  
OH 16-1872, IN 1-1893, MI 3-1877, IL 5-1872, PA 6-1872, NY 11-1872, MA 12-1871, NE 2-1879  

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Tanacetum parthenium ‘Flore Plena’
double feverfew
MI 3-1877, IL 10-1867, PA 14-1810, NY 30-1822, MA 22-1833, NE 4-1859

Tanacetum vulgare L.
tansy
OH 1-1884, PA 2-1890, NY 2-1854, MA 3-1833

Telekia speciosa (Schreb.) Baumg.
syn: Buphthalmum cordifolium, B. speciosum, B. cordata
NY 5-1862

Tephrosia virginiana (L.) Pers.
syn: Galega virginiana
goat’s rue, cat’s gut, wild sweet pea, hoary pea
PA 2-1804, NY 3-1829, MA 2-1835

Thalictrum anemonoides, see Anemonella thalictroides

Thalictrum angustifolium, see Thalictrum lucidum

Thalictrum aquilegfolium L.
meadow rue
PA 1-1879, NY 2-1867, MA 3-1862

Thalictrum cornuti, see Thalictrum polyganum

Thalictrum dioicum L.
dioecious meadow-rue, early meadow rue
PA 1-1804, NY 2-1836, MA 4-1879

Thalictrum flavum ssp. glaucum (Desf.) Battand
syn: Thalictrum rugosum, Thalictrum speciosum
rough meadow rue
IL 2-1867, PA 2-1804, NY 7-1829, MA 2-1862

Thalictrum lucidum L.
syn: Thalictrum angustifolium, T. simplex
narrow leaved thalictrum
NY 2-1831, MA 1-1841

Thalictrum minus L.
MA 1-1869

Thalictrum polyganum Muhl.
syn: Thalictrum cornuti
PA 1-1804, NY 1-1818, MA 2-1833

Thalictrum rugosum, see Thalictrum flavum

Asteraceae

Fabaceae

Ranunculaceae

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Thalictrum tuberosum L.  
NY 2-1867

Thermopsis fabacea (Pall.) DC.  
MA 1-1875

Thermopsis mollis (Michx.) Curtis ex Gray  
MA 1-1875

Thymus caespititius Broth.  
syn: Thymus micans  
MA 1-1889

Thymus xcitriodorus (Pers.) Schreb. ex Schweig  
golden lemon thyme  
OH 1-1835, NY 5-1834

Thymus micans, see Thymus caespititius

Thymus serpyllum L.  
wild thyme, mother-of-thyme  
NY 5-1822, MA 1-1851

Thymus vulgaris L.  
OH 6-1867, PA 4-1871, NY 8-1822, MA 3-1833

Tiarella cordifolia L.  
foamflower  
PA 3-1826, NY 1-1834, MA 6-1879

Tradescantia aspera Ker Gawl.  
NY 1-1831

Tradescantia virginiana L.  
Virginian spiderwort  
included deep blue, white, rose, and pale blue varieties; 
a double red form was listed in 6 catalogues  
OH 3-1845, PA 7-1844, NY 24-1818, MA 23-1832

Trautvetteria carolinensis (Walter) Vail  
syn: Cimicifuga palmata  
false bugbane  
PA 2-1826, NY 1-1823

Tricyrtis grandiflora, see Tricyrtis hirta

Tricyrtis hirta (Thunb.) Hook.  
toad lily  
IL 2-1872, PA 4-1871, NY 7-1861, MA 1-1871

Ranunculaceae  
Fabaceae  
Fabaceae  
Lamiaceae  
Lamiaceae  
Lamiaceae  
Lamiaceae  
Saxifragaceae  
Commelinaceae  
Commelinaceae  
Ranunculaceae
*Trientalis borealis* Raf. starflower MA 1-1879

*Trifolium purpureum* Lois. Fabaceae MA 1-1865

*Trillium cernuum* L. Liliaceae N
drooping flowered trillium, nodding wake-robin PA 1-1804, NY 3-1829, MA 6-1879

*Trillium erectum* L. Liliaceae N
erect flowered trillium, birth-root, wake-robin PA 4-1804, NY 9-1829, MA 8-1841

*Trillium erythrocarpum*, see *Trillium undulatum*

*Trillium grandiflorum* (Michx.) Salisb. Liliaceæ wood lily, great white-flowered trillium, wake-robin, white birth-root OH 1-1889, PA 2-1879, NY 9-1829, MA 11-1852

*Trillium nivale* Riddell Liliaceæ MA 4-1883

*Trillium pictum*, see *Trillium undulatum*

*Trillium pusillum* Michx. Liliaceæ N
dwarf trillium PA 1-1804

*Trillium sessile* L. Liliaceæ N
sessile flowered trillium PA 4-1804, MA 5-1883

*Trillium undulatum* Willd. Liliaceæ N
syn: *Trillium pictum*, *Trillium erythrocarpum*
painted flowered trillium PA 4-1826, NY 3-1829, MA 5-1841

*Tripleurospermum oreades* var. *tchihatchewii* (Boiss.) Rech. Asteraceae ex
syn: *Pyrethrum tchihatchewii*, *Matricaria tchihatchewii*
turfing daisy PA 1-1879, NY 1-1886

*Triteleia laxa* Benth. Liliaceæ N
triplet lily, grass nut OH 1-1879

*Triteleia uniflora*, see *Ipheion uniflorum*

*Tritoma uvaria*, see *Kniphofia uvaria*
Trollius americanus, see Trollius laxus

Trollius asiaticus L.
Asiatic globe flower
NY 5-1822, MA 1-1869

Ranunculaceae  ex

Trollius europaeus L.
European globe flower
NY 12-1829, MA 11-1833

Ranunculaceae  ex

Trollius laxus Salisb.
syn: Trollius americanus
globe flower
PA 4-1804, NY 6-1818, MA 4-1845

Ranunculaceae  N

Tunica saxifraga, see Petrorhagia saxifraga

Tussilago fragrans, see Petasites fragrans

Typha latifolia L.
cat-tail, reed mace
MA 4-1886

Typhaceae  N

Ulmaria filipendula, see Filipendula ulmaria

Ulmaria rubra, see Filipendula rubra

Uniola latifolia, see Chasmanthium latifolium

Uvularia grandiflora Sm.
merry-bells
NY 7-1829, MA 9-1833

Liliaceae  N

Uvularia lanceolata, see Uvularia perfoliata

Uvularia perfoliata L.
NY 4-1818, MA 2-1833

Liliaceae  N

Uvularia sessilifolia L.
NY 4-1818

Liliaceae  N

Vahlia oldenlandioides Roxb.
branching heuchera
PA 1-1804

Saxifragaceae  N

Valeriana officinalis L.
valerian
PA 7-1857, NY 12-1829, MA 13-1851

Valerianaceae  ex

545
Valeriana phu L.  
garden valerian  
PA 2-1826

Valeriana ruber, see Centranthus ruber

Veratrum luteum L.  
PA 1-1804

Veratrum nigrum L.  
black sneezewort  
NY 2-1867, MA 2-1833

Veratrum viride Ait.  
green flowered veratrum, green American hellebore  
PA 1-1804, NY 7-1818, MA 1-1841

Verbascum blataria L.  
moth mullein  
PA 1-1804, NY 1-1828

Verbascum nigrum L.  
English verbascum  
OH 1-1835, NY 1-1899, MA 1-1834

Verbascum paniculatum Wulf.  
showy verbascum  
OH 1-1835

Verbascum phlomoides L.  
MA 2-1833

Verbascum phoeniceum L.  
purple mullein  
NY 5-1844

Verbascum pyramidatum Bieb.  
NY 4-1834, MA 3-1835

Verbascum tomentosum, see Verbascum phlomoides

Verbena aubletia, see Verbena canadensis

Verbena bipinnatifida, see Verbena canadensis

Verbena canadensis (L.) Britt.  
syn: Verbena aubletia, V. bipinnatifida, V. montana  
PA 1-1871, NY 7-1822

Verbena hastata L.  
American blue vervain  
PA 2-1826

546
Verbena lamberti, see Verbena canadensis

Verbena montana, see Verbena canadensis

*Verbinesina alternifolia* (L.) Britt. ex C.Mohr.
syn: *Verbinesina coreopsis*
wingstem, yellow ironweed
NY 2-1829

*Verbinesina coreopsis*, see *Verbinesina alternifolia*

*Vernonia noveboracensis* (L.) Michx.
purple autumnal veronica, iron weed
NY 5-1822, MA 5-1833

*Veronica L.*
speedwell
OH 4-1846, PA 10-1844, NY 12-1829, MA 2-1833, NE 7-1853

*Veronica australis*, see *Veronica spicata*

*Veronica austriaica* L
syn: *Veronica latifolia*
pubescent speedwell
PA 1-1871, NY 7-1829

*Veronica austriaica* ssp. *teucrium* (L.) D.A.Webb
syn: *Veronica teucrium*
PA 1-1896, MA 2-1833

*Veronica chamaedrys* L.
angel’s eyes, germander speedwell
OH 3-1855, NY 2-1834

*Veronica elegans*, see *Veronica spuria* var. *elegans*

*Veronica floribunda*, see *Veronica parviflora*

*Veronica fruticans* Jacq.
speedwell
NY 3-1829, MA 1-1841

*Veronica gentianoides* Vahl
OH 3-1846, PA 5-1844, NY 12-1829, MA 4-1833, NE 7-1853

*Veronica latifolia*, see *Veronica austriaica*
Veronica longifolia L.  
syn: Veronica maritima  
OH 1-1850, PA 2-1887, NY 1-1840

Veronica longifolia var. subsessilis, see Veronica subsessilis

Veronica maritima, see Veronica longifolia

Veronica officinalis L.  
speedwell  
NY 1-1839

Veronica paniculata, see Veronica spuria

Veronica parviflora Vahl.  
syn: Veronica floribunda  
PA 5-1844, NY 1-1857

Veronica praecox All.  
PA 5-1844

Veronica repens Clarion ex DC.  
PA 1-1871, NY 2-1871

Veronica saxatilis, see Veronica fruticans

Veronica siberica, see Veronicastrum virginicum

Veronica spicata L.  
speedwell, spike speedwell  
OH 4-1846, IL 1-1876, PA 2-1887, NY 19-1823,  
MA 13-1833, NE 1-1853

Veronica spicata ssp. incana (L.) Walters  
syn: Veronica incana  
woolly speedwell  
MA 1-1889

Veronica spuria L.  
syn: Veronica amethystina, Veronica paniculata  
bastard speedwell  
IL 3-1867, PA 5-1844, NY 5-1862, MA 4-1875

Veronica spuria var. elegans  
syn: Veronica elegans  
IL 2-1867

Veronica subsessilis (Miq.) Carr.  
syn: Veronica longifolia var. subsessilis  
NY 2-1896

Veronica teucrium, see Veronica austriaca ssp. teucrium
Veronica variegata, see Veronica versicolor

Veronica virginica, see Veronicastrum virginicum

Veronica versicolor Vis.
syn: Veronica variegata
IL 1-1859, PA 1-1887

Veronicastrum virginicum (L.) Farw.
syn: Veronica virginica, V. siberica, Leptandra virginica
Virginian speedwell, Culver's root
OH 1-1846, PA 2-1804, NY 12-1818, MA 9-1832

Vicia lathyroides
upright bitter vetch
NY 5-1867

Vincetoxicum nigrum Moench
syn: Asclepias nigra
twining black asclepias, black swallowwort
NY 2-1822

Vincetoxicum officinale Moench
syn: Asclepias vincetoxicum
officinal asclepias
MA 2-1833

Viola L.
OH 38-1845, IL 11-1863, IN 4-1879, MI 5-1877,
PA 33-1804, NY 34-1818, MA 46-1833, NE 6-1859

Viola alba Besser.
PA 1-1855, NY 1-1836

Viola arenaria, see Viola rupestris

Viola blanda Willd.
OH 2-1855, MA 5-1868

Viola calcarata L.
European spurred violet
NY 1-1831

Viola canadensis L.
Canadian violet
PA 1-1879, NY 4-1829, MA 7-1841

Viola canina L.
European dog's violet
NY 1-1831

Scrophulariaceae ex
Asclepiadaceae N
Violaceae N, ex
Violaceae ex
Violaceae N
Violaceae ex

549
Viola comuta L.  
horned violet, bedding pansy  
OH 1-1899, MI 2-1877, PA 2-1879, NY 6-1870, MA 4-1870

Viola cornuta 'Lutea Grandiflora'  
MI 2-1877

Viola cucullata, see Viola obliqua

Viola grandiflora Hort.  
[invalid name used for many cultivated varieties]  
OH 22-1858, MI 1-1875, IL 1-1872, NY 3-1834,  
MA 9-1833, NE 2-1889

Viola hirta L.  
syn: Viola pallida  
PA 1-1804, MA 1-1857

Viola lanceolata L.  
lance-leaved violet  
PA 1-1804, NY 3-1829, MA 1-1841

Viola lutea Huds.  
mountain pansy  
NY 2-1870, MA 2-1875

Viola obliqua Hill  
syn: Viola cucullata  
hollow-leaved violet  
OH 1-1845, PA 1-1896, NY 6-1818, MA 8-1841,  
NE 1-1879

Viola odorata L.  
sweet scented violet  
OH 17-1845, MI 3-1877, IL 2-1863, PA 23-1811,  
NY 29-1822, MA 17-1833, NE 3-1879

Viola odorata cultivars begin on the next page.
## Viola odorata cultivars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cultivar name</th>
<th>description</th>
<th>introduction years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Viola odorata 'Belle de Chatenay'</strong></td>
<td>double white</td>
<td>PA 1-1878, NY 1-1886</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Viola odorata 'Double Purple'</strong></td>
<td>IL 1-1868</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Viola odorata 'Double Russian'</strong></td>
<td>MA 2-1852</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Viola odorata 'King of Violets'</strong></td>
<td>PA 2-1872</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Viola odorata 'Marguerite de Savoie'</strong></td>
<td>deep blue</td>
<td>NY 1-1886</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Viola odorata 'Mauve Queen'</strong></td>
<td>MI 1-1877</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Viola odorata 'New Russia'</strong></td>
<td>NY 1-1896</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Viola odorata 'Queen of Violets'</strong></td>
<td>PA 2-1872, MA 1-1857</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Viola odorata 'Queen Victoria'</strong></td>
<td>PA 1-1878</td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>Viola odorata 'Schoenbrun'</strong></td>
<td>PA 2-1872</td>
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<td><strong>Viola odorata 'Swanley White'</strong></td>
<td>white</td>
<td>OH 2-1896, IL 2-1893, NY 1-1886, NE 2-1889</td>
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<td><strong>Viola odorata 'White Czar'</strong></td>
<td>OH 2-1882, PA 2-1878, NY 1-1886, NE 1-1879</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Viola odorata 'Double Blue'</strong></td>
<td>NY 3-1867, MA 2-1845, NE 2-1889</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Viola odorata 'Double Red'</strong></td>
<td>NY 1-1857</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Viola odorata 'Double White'</strong></td>
<td>OH 5-1873, PA 2-1872, NY 6-1857</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Viola odorata 'Lady Hume Campbell'</strong></td>
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<td>OH 1-1898, NY 1-1896</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Viola odorata 'Marie Louise'</strong></td>
<td>light blue</td>
<td>OH 4-1882, IN 2-1879, IL 2-1893, PA 6-1872, NY 7-1875, MA 1-1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Viola odorata 'Neapolitan'</strong></td>
<td>double blue</td>
<td>OH 2-1855, IL 1-1868, PA 3-1855, NY 7-1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Viola odorata 'Queen of Whites'</strong></td>
<td>white, &quot;very double&quot;</td>
<td>OH 1-1882, NY 1-1871</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Viola odorata 'Purple Queen'</strong></td>
<td>MI 1-1877</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Viola odorata 'Russian'</strong></td>
<td>IL 1-1868</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Viola odorata 'Single blue'</strong></td>
<td>PA 1-1881</td>
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<td><strong>Viola odorata 'The Czar'</strong></td>
<td>OH 10-1873, PA 3-1871, NY 1-1886, MA 8-1857</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

551
Viola pallida, see Viola hirta

Viola palmata L.
palmated violet
OH 1-1845, PA 1-1804, NY 7-1822, MA 3-1841

Viola pedata L.
bird's foot violet
PA 3-1804, NY 10-1818, MA 8-1841

Viola pensylvanica, see Viola pubescens var. eriocarpa

Viola primulifolia L.
primrose-leaved violet
PA 1-1804, MA 2-1890

Viola pubescens Ait.
downy violet
NY 3-1829, MA 7-1841

Viola pubescens var. eriocarpa (Schwein.) N.Russell
syn: Viola pensylvanica
Pennsylvanian yellow violet
PA 1-1804

Viola rotundifolia Michx.
yellow round-leaved violet
NY 1-1839, MA 3-1886

Viola rupestris F.W.Schmidt
syn: Viola arenaria
NY 1-1831, MA 1-1841

Viola sagittata Ait.
arrow leaved violet
PA 1-1896

Viola striata Ait.
PA 4-1811, NY 4-1829, MA 3-1845

Viola stricta
[synonym possibly in Ionidium genus]
PA 3-1811

Viola tricolor L.
pansy
OH 22-1845, IN 2-1889, MI 3-1877, IL 8-1886,
PA 20-1847, NY 29-1822, MA 31-1841, NE 4-1859

Viscaria vulgaris, see Lychnis viscaria

552
Waldsteinia fragarioides (Michx.) Tratt.  
barren strawberry  
PA 1-1879

Woodsia ilvensis (L.) R.Br.  
chain fern  
MA 4-1879

Xerophyllum asphodeloides (L.) Nutt.  
syn: Helonias asphodeloides  
turkey beard, grass leaved helonias  
PA 5-1804, NY 2-1818

Yucca acuminata, see Yucca gloriosa

Yucca aloifolia L.  
syn: Yucca serrulata  
Spanish bayonet  
PA 2-1820, NY 2-1818

Yucca angustifolia Engelm. ex Trel.  
narrow leaved yucca  
PA 3-1826, NY 3-1844, MA 1-1889

Yucca filamentosa L.  
Adam’s needle  
OH 35-1846, IN 5-1866, IL 9-1859, PA 22-1820,  
NY 25-1818, MA 19-1832, NE 2-1879

Yucca filifera Chabaud.  
syn: Yucca flaccida  
This plant is a small tree in its native habitat.  
OH 3-1845, IN 2-1872, NY 7-1869, MA 3-1835

Yucca flaccida, see Yucca filifera

Yucca flexilis Carr.  
syn: Yucca stenophylla  
IN 2-1872, NY 1-1875

Yucca glauca Nutt. ex J.Fraser  
syn: Yucca stricta  
soapweed  
OH 1-1848, PA 2-1828, NY 1-1840

Yucca gloriosa L.  
syn: Yucca acuminata  
Spanish dagger, Adam’s needle  
OH 2-1848, PA 11-1820, NY 7-1818, MA 2-1833

Yucca pendula, see Yucca recurvifolia
Yucca plicata, see Yucca gloriosa

Yucca recurvifolia Salisb. syn: Yucca pendula
IN 2-1872, PA 8-1820, NY 1-1875

Yucca serrulata, see Yucca aloifolia

Yucca stenophylla, see Yucca flexilis

Yucca stricta, see Yucca glauca

Yucca tomentosa
NY 4-1867