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About the Institute

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

Saffodils at Hermitage Gardens, 1946

The season opened with the first bloom of *Cyclamen* on March 7, *Chicopee*, a cycl. hybr. following ~~10~~ ¹² days later. This species is very happy naturalized at the foot of a north-sloping terrace near the creek. Cool weather kept everything tightly closed until March 25 and permitted the plants to grow well and push up good stems. Then followed several warm days that brought out King Alfred, ~~Justice~~, *Diadema*, *Aerolite*, *Seminole*, and several numbered seedlings. ^{on March 26.} The beds of seedlings planted with two-year-old bulbs in 1941 and 1942 were soon showing a lot of early trumpets and Incoups.

Three days, during which the temperature reached ~~the~~ the ^{70's}, seemed to hurry along the midseason varieties so that in the first week in April they were all in bloom along with the earlier. Never had I had better flowers nor a greater number of varieties in bloom in prime condition at one time. Cool weather during most of the season ~~kept~~ ^{made} the flowers and an absence of high temperature, ^{strong winds,} ~~combined with~~ and blazing sunshine, combined with sufficient moisture kept the flowers in perfection for a long time. Taken altogether the season was the most satisfactory in many years.

Agawan, a medium sized, ^{early} white trumpet on a tall stem, was in prime condition for ~~most~~ ^{three} ~~than~~ two weeks. *Beersheba* produced an abundance of bloom from small round bulbs; it is one of the most satisfactory varieties for home decoration because it lasts so long. *Affanoel*, a dainty short stemmed variety suitable for front-row planting, flowered as freely as *Beersheba*. *Jana*, which

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opens snow-white and has a longish rather straight trumpet,
was lacked length of stem; it evidently prefers a moister
location. Coasa with large flat pointed petals developed
superb size, form, and quality and had long keeping quality.
Pecunia is an almost faultless white flower of medium size;
Nachmitt was a trifle smaller and shorter but very floriferous
and charming. Mrs. Ernest H. Krolge has plenty of height, ~~and~~ size,
~~and~~ good quality but the trumpet is yellow on opening and never
becomes as white as any of the others ~~listed~~ mentioned.

King Alfred remained in good condition for a long time, ^{was} ~~is~~
~~these~~ very uniform in size there were some first class
flowers in bloom three weeks after the first ones opened. Diotima,
rated as a supergiant is very early, large, and tall whereas Lord
Wellington, another supergiant, opens two weeks later. For rich
dark yellow color Solid Gold, a little known variety of exhibition
quality, and Chickasaw, with its large barrel-shaped trumpet,
were quite outstanding. ~~At~~ a bulb of old Maximus planted in
moist soil and overgrown with myrtle and ^(?) Pachira produced
two fine flowers as it did also ~~last year~~ ^{in 1945}, whereas other bulbs
of it have failed to bloom for several years.

White Emperor opened its nearly perfect flowers in late mid-
season on short stems - its only short coming.

My experience with bicolor trumpets, ^{as a class} has been unsatisfactory
because of the susceptibility of so many of them to basal rot,
but as we get farther away from the blood of Victoria this

this weakness seems to be overcome. At least the
 newer ones, ~~Huron~~ ^{Huron}, ~~Monarchy~~, Pawnee, and Tecumseh have never
 been affected by this disease.

Nearly all the varieties with red cups or crowns developed
 much color, many of them being more brilliant than for several
 years. Hades, Jungle Fire, Lady Keelmen, and Scarlet Leader
 had most vivid solid red centers that held the color for many
 days, whereas old Firetail faded rather quickly. Porthilly and
 Ruston Pasha were grand flowers in every respect but Carbineer
 outshone all others in perfection. It is a late midseason ^{exhibition}
 flower of the highest quality, and remained in show condition
 for a long time. Copper Bowl was also outstanding.

Although Fortune grew to great height and size it
 lacked the rich deep color of former years. ~~also~~ Fortune's
 Crest was also lacking in brilliancy, but Fortune's Fifth,
 Fisher, Massasoit, Pocahontas, and Cherokee were highly
 colored, tall and of splendid form and quality.

Among the all-yellow (groups) Ingonson is of the deepest
 color and a large flower of almost perfect form. St. Equin
 is the tallest, and Carlton the largest. Havelock and Pilgrimage
 are very useful and reliable as they are consistent doers. Hoosac
 is possibly the most unusual and noticeable variety in this group,
 because of its large size, pointed petals that make a star-shaped
 flower, and very deep yellow crown - the darkest color of any
 variety in the garden. ©

Hades also developed ^{an} intense red crown.

Red Abbott is said ^{by some judges} to be the best red and white variety produced by the late Mrs. Backhouse but it was not sunproof, neither was Aleppo, a later ^{taller} variety with a good red edge to a ^{deep} yellow cup. Lady Keble was most brilliant; a large flower with very white petals and a solid blood-red cup. Lady Diana Manners with a bright red edge to the cup was tall and very floriferous. The late flowering shorter stemmed Cinderella also had a solid red cup. Dawson lacked the fuschia-red crown that it has in some years; the upper half being orange red shading to orange at the base. It was very tall as was Farfar, a very graceful, formal variety. Brunswick was the first of the large-crowned Reddies to open whereas Nakota was the last. Brunswick is a tall and large flower of excellent form; Nakota of medium size, and of high exhibition type, and a good doer. Tunis ^{open early and} developed a ~~to~~ wide buff frilled edge; it was tall and prolific. Daisy Schaffer is the overgrown baby of the division, a perfect beauty, but just why it was not classed as a bicolor ^{Lutescens} ~~duocolor~~ departhen fails to see; It has more yellow in the crown than many and does not fade to white, cream, or primrose. Toga is one of the tallest ^{of the bicolor group} in this division; an upstanding flower of large size, and beautiful form, and light yellow crown. Esopus is a shade shorter and smaller, ^{and of exhibition type}. If Cymric Queen had a shorter neck it would be much better from the outlooker's standpoint because it has the other desirable qualities of a top-quality flower. ~~Courage Perfection~~ ^{near mine} was tall

Coverack Perfection was tall but without the usual colored edge to the flat spreading crown.

Rose Marie can be excused for having a rather long neck because it is a tall late summer variety with a very broad bowl-shaped light yellow crown that makes it most distinctive.

Catskill was really outstanding because of its height, very large broad white petals and deep yellow ^{flat} crown of moderate size.

Saratoga, the ~~newest~~ ^{most recent} addition to this division, was large, tall, and of ~~striking~~ arresting appearance because of the bowl-shaped light lemon-yellow crown with a red edge and snow-white petals of informal design.

The new Algonquin and older Niphetos produced an abundance of very perfect flowers ^{without} the great size and roughness of Gestic Miller.

Three very fragrant jugoid hybrids are Aeneida, a short stemmed, rich yellow, with a straight trumpet; Cheyenne, tall, two-flowered that opens yellow ^{and remained in bloom for three weeks} and turns white; and Kiowa, also short of stem and bearing one or two white flowers with a pearly white cup.

Oceana, a one- or two-flowered Triandrus hybrid with a lemon-yellow bowl-shaped crown was much taller than heretofore.

Daphne, the dainty graceful double white, is also pleasingly fragrant.

^{next} ^{year} The season closed with the poets. Actaea is the largest, and tallest and earliest to open. Kestrel follows, then Pentucket with its red eye, ~~and~~ Dactyl, and Delcimer. Phasants Eye opened the last

Among the most notable late flowers was the big colorful
Agoa, a bicolor Incaup with a deep red crown of perfect form
and balance. Cordova, open at the same time, was somewhat
smaller and less colorful.

7 day of April and in early May came a burst of bloom from
the Pandemia-flowered *Albiceplaxes odoratus*. The bulbs
were naturalized in a favorable location at the foot of a north-
sloping terrace near the creek, ^{in moist soil} where they receive ~~both~~ shade from
tall trees. ~~There was no~~ ^{There was} ~~no~~ ^{no} hot weather in late April to blast the buds
while a good rain and several showers supplied the needed
moisture.

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DAFFODILS AT HERMITAGE GARDENS, 1946

The season opened with the first bloom of Cyclamineus on March 7, Chicopee, a Cyclamineus hybrid, following a day later. This species is very happily naturalized at the foot of a north-sloping terrace near the creek. Cool weather kept ^everything tightly closed until the 25th and permitted the plants to grow well and push up good stems. Then followed several warm days that brought out King Alfred, Diotima, Aerolite, Seminole, and several numbered seedlings on March 26. The beds of seedlings planted in 1941 and 1942 were soon showing a lot of early Trumpets and Incomps.

Three days, during which the temperature reached the 70s, seemed to hurry along the early midseason varieties so that during the ~~the~~ first week of April they were all in bloom along with the earlies. Never have I had better flowers nor a greater number of varieties in bloom in prime condition at one time. Cool weather during most of the season and an absence of high temperatures, strong winds, and blazing sunshine, combined with sufficient moisture kept the flowers in perfection for a long time. Taken altogether the season was the most satisfactory in many years.

Agawam, a medium size early White Trumpet on a tall stem, was in prime condition for three weeks. Beersheba produced an abundance of bloom from small round bulbs; it is one of the most satisfactory varieties for home decoration because it last so long. Appanoose, a dainty short-stemmed White Trumpet for front-row planting, flowered as freely as Beersheba. Iana, which opens snow white and has a longish rather straight trumpet, lacked length of stem; it evidently prefers a moister location. Coosa with large flat pointed petals developed superb size, form, and quality and had long keeping ~~xxx~~ quality.. Pecousic is an almost faultless ^{white} flower of medium size; Wachusett was a trifle smaller and shorter but very flor-

iferous and charming. White Emperor opened its nearly perfect flowers in late midseason on short stems--its only shortcoming. Mrs. Ernst H. Krelage has plenty of height, size, and quality, but the trumpet is yellow on opening and never becomes as white as any of the others mentioned.

King Alfred remained in good condition for a long time, was very uniform in size, and there were some first-class flowers in bloom three weeks after the first ones opened. Diotima, rated as a supergiant, is early, large, and tall, whereas Lord Wellington, another supergiant, opened two weeks later. For rich dark yellow color Solid Gold, a little known variety of exhibition quality, and Chickasaw, with its large barrel-shaped trumpet, were quite outstanding. A bulb of old Maximus planted in moist soil and overgrown with myrtle and pachysandra produced two fine flowers as it did in 1945, whereas other bulbs of it have failed to bloom for several years.

My experience with Bicolor Trumpets as a class has been unsatisfactory because of the susceptibility to basal rot, but as we get farther away from the blood of Victoria this weakness seems to be overcome. At least the newer ones-- Huron, Monocacy, Pawnee, and Tecumseh-- have never been affected with this disease.

Nearly all the varieties with red crowns or cups developed much color, many being more brilliant than for several years.. Hades, Jungle Fire, Lady Kesteven, and Scarlet Leader had most vivid red centers that held the color for many days, whereas Old Firetail faded quickly. Porthilly and Rustom Pasha were grand flowers but Carbineer outshone all others in perfection. It is a late midseason exhibition flower of the highest quality and remained in show condition for a long time. Copper Bowl was also outstanding.

Although Fortune grew to great height and size it lacked the rich deep color of former years. Fortune's Crest was also lacking in brilliancy, but

Fortune's Gift

Fortune's Gift, Forber, Massasoit, Pocahontas, and Cheerio were highly colored, tall, and of splendid form and quality.

Among the all-yellow Incomps Treenon is of the deepest color and a large flower of almost perfect form. St. Egwin was the tallest and Carlton the largest. Havelock and Pilgrimage produced fine flowers and are very useful and reliable as they are consistent doers. Hoosac is possibly the most unusual and noticable variety in this group because of its large size, pointed petals that make a star-shaped flower, and very deep yellow crown--the darkest color of any variety in the garden.

Red Abbott is said by some judges to be the best red and white variety produced by the late Mrs. Backhouse, but it was not sunproof, neither was Aleppo, a later taller variety with a good red edge to a deep yellow cup. Lady Kesteven was most brilliant; a large flower with very white petals and a solid blood-red cup. Hades also developed an intense red crown. Lady Diana Manners with a bright red edge to the cup was tall and very floriferous. The later flowering Cinderella also had a solid red cup. Damson lacked the fuschia-red crown that it has in some years; the upper half being orange-red shading to orange at the base.. It was very tall as was Forfar, a very graceful formal variety.

Daisy Schaffer is the overgrown baby of the Leedsii division, a perfect beauty, but just why it was ^{not} classed as a Bicolor Incomp. deponeth fails to see; it has more yellow in the crown than many and does not fade to white, cream, or primrose. Brunswick was the first of the large-crowned Leedsii to open ~~and~~ Nakota the last. The former is a tall and large flower; Nakota of medium size, exhibition type, and a good doer. Tunis opened early and developed a wide buff frilled edge; it was tall and prolific.

Tioga is one of the tallest of the Bicolor Incomps; an upstanding flower of large size, beautiful form, and light yellow crown. Esopus is a bit shorter and smaller and of exhibition type. If Cymeric Queen had a

A shorter neck it would be much better from the onlooker's standpoint ~~because~~ because it has the other desirable ^{points} qualities of a top-quality flower. ~~but~~ ~~with~~ ~~the~~ ~~relaxed~~ ~~edges~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~flat~~ ~~spreading~~ ~~crowns~~ Rose Marie can be excused from having a rather long neck because it is a tall medium late variety with a very broad bowl-shaped light yellow crown that makes it most distinctive. Coverack Perfection was tall but without the usual colored edge to the flat spreading crown. Catskill was really outstanding because of its height, very large broad white petals and deep yellow flat crown of moderate size. Saratoga, the most recent addition to this division, was large, tall, and of arresting appearance because of the bowl-shaped light lemon yellow crown with a red edge and snow-white petals of informal design.

The new Algonquin and older Niphetos produced an abundance of very perfect flowers but without the great size and roughness of Gertie Millar.

Three fragrant Jonquil hybrids are Aurelia, a short-stemmed rich yellow with a straight trumpet; Cheyenne, tall, two-flowered that opens yellow, turns white, and remained in bloom for three weeks; and Kiowa, ^{also} on the short side and bearing one or two white flowers with a pearly white cup.

Oconee, a one- or two-flowered Triandrus hybrid with a lemon-yellow bowl-shaped crown was much taller than heretofore. Daphne, the dainty graceful double white, is also pleasingly fragrant.

Among the most notable late flowers was the big colorful Agra, a Bicolor Incomp. with a deep-red crown of perfect form and balance, ^{and} Cordova, open at the same time, was somewhat smaller and less colorful.

The season closed with the Poets. Actaea is the largest, tallest, and first to open. Kestrel follows, then Pentucket with its red eye, and Dactyl and Dulcimer. Recurvus, or Pheasants Eye, opened the last day in April and in early May came a burst of bloom from the Gardenia-flowered

double Poeticus Albus Plenus Odoratus. The bulbs were naturalized in a favorable location at the foot of a north-sloping terrace near the creek in moist soil where they receive shade from tall trees. There was no hot weather in late April to blast the buds, while a good rain and several showers supplied the needed moisture--a combination of location and conditions that seldom occur.

Edwin C. Powell, Maryland.