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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.

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The
Garden of Bellyflowers
in North America
With Decorations

By
L. H. Bailey

✓ The Garden of Maliflowers

A few years ago my garden was ^{sparsely} fully inhabited by bellflowers, representing genera and species of Campanula and related ^{plants} genera, in preparation for the fourth volume of my Garden Books, of which The Garden of Gourds was published in 1937, The Garden of Pinks in 1938, and The Garden of Parkers in 1939. Then intervened the ~~war~~ ^{war} ~~years~~ years of murderous conflicts, when men ~~were intent on killing each other, and~~ ^{from the leaders} ~~reason vanished.~~ The Garden of Bellflowers was left partially finished, and the drawings made ^{and the drawings made} fifth volume of the series was not begun although the experiences for it were completed. I was specially interested in the Maliflowers and had grown many of them since boyhood, both because they presented choice forms and colors and the identification of them required close study. Good herbarium specimens were made of them, ^{which} ~~and they~~ and ^{now} ~~attracted~~ ^{attracted} piled before me. This gardening effort ^{on the bellflowers} was one of the exciting ^{adventures} ~~experiences~~ of my life.

attractively

those I grew in my recent garden and were added to the collections that had accumulated through the years; these specimens

^{tap-rooted}
C. Medium. Canterbury Bells, ^{Plates 1, 2.} Loosely
 hairy erect stout biennial, 12-30 inches
 tall, with a continuing axis or stem
 from ~~the~~ sides of which ^{many} large flowers
 are borne on brief pedicels or short
 branches: radical capit blades oblong
 or elliptic, 5-6 inches long, ovate, nearly
 blunt at apex, on long winged
 petioles; stem-leaves oblong-spatulate
 or the upper ones lanceolate, sessile or
 tapering to broad base, 1-3 inches long;
 flowers ^{showy} lilac and rose white, in cultivation
 shades of purple; erect or suberect or
 spreading in domestication, oblong-
 bell-shaped, nearly 2-2½ inches long, the
 (flaring) blunt lobes; calyx large,
 hispid, the ~~to~~ acuminate lobes one-
 third or more the length of corolla; cap-
 sules ovoid about ~~one-half~~ inch
 long, nodding, dehiscing at base. C. Medium,
Linnaeus 1753 & Medium was an herbal-
 name for this plant, taken over by Linnaeus
 in 1753 as a word in apposition.

(5-celled, faint commonly somewhat inflated at base)

5/ are sentiments that need ~~graciously~~ earnestly to be encouraged in the people. (2)
and near-blue ~~flowers~~ (in part)

We need blue in the garden. Perhaps it is for this reason that I decided to prepare a book about bellflowers. I was also challenged by the confusions in names and kinds, and hoped to be able to provide elucidation. In preparation for this ~~book~~ book my garden was devoted to them for a number of years, as it had been earlier to pinks and larkspurs, and other groups. I lived ~~with~~ ^{lived} with these groups, sowed and propagated them myself, ^{purchased from dealers} ~~propagated~~ plants with ^{roots} ~~with~~ new and strange names. This ~~type~~ experience requires that I explain my kind of gardening.

I am a lover of ^{the} growing of plants and an investigator of the kinds or species of them. These are not antagonistic adventures. With the exception perhaps of a few perennials and bushes about the margins and by the corners, the garden is mostly cleared in the autumn, and is free in spring for a new

earnestly
~~necessarily~~ to be (2

le. ←
blue ~~tree~~ (in part)

garden. Perhaps it is for
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to them for a
had been earlier to
and other groups. I
sowed and prepared
~~from dealers~~ plants with
~~roots~~ roots
names. This ~~help~~

plain my kind of

swimming plants and an
or species of them.
istic adventures.

of a few perennials
origins and by the
ly cleaned in the

in Spring for a new

Most of the bee-flowers I
do not discover from
the highway or glimpse them
from an airplane. I
must go to see them where
in complacency they grow.

; once it was Brassicas
and mustards; again I
grew ^{scores of} species and var-
~~ieties~~ ^{eties} of cultivated
roses; and many other
^{groups} genera have come and
gone, in a continuous pan-
orama.