Liefel

POMONA LONDINENSIS:

CONTAINING

COLORED ENGRAVINGS OF THE MOST ESTEEMED

FRUITS

CULTIVATED IN THE BRITISH GARDENS,

WITH

A DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF EACH VARIETY.

By WILLIAM HOOKER, F. H. S.

ASSISTED IN THE DESCRIPTIVE PART BY THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS,

AND

Sanctioned by the Patronage

OF

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

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1818.

Dieses [illegible] habe ich im Juni 1883 mit der Billigkeit des [illegible] Pomeley [illegible] [illegible] Dessinateur zu Paris für 85 fr. erstanden.

v. Fricken.

Leider ist er beschädigt mit 1 Lot erhalten.

TO

THE PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENTS, COUNCIL,

HONORARY MEMBERS, AND FELLOWS

OF THE

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF LONDON,

THIS WORK IS MOST RESPECTFULLY

DEDICATED,

BY THEIR MUCH OBLIGED

AND VERY OBEDIENT SERVANT,

WILLIAM HOOKER.

London,
January 1, 1818.

PREFACE

TO THE FIRST VOLUME.

The nomenclature of our Fruits, of every species, is so imperfect and confused, that two or three distinct varieties are often confounded under one name; whilst, in other instances, three or four different names are appropriated to the same variety. The nurseryman, in consequence, is often censured, when he has paid all proper attention to accuracy; and is sometimes blamed, where he has really deserved praise, for sending the original and true variety. The inconvenience and disappointment hence arising, which has been experienced by every cultivator of fruits, suggested the idea of the present Work, in which it is intended, as far as possible by accurate description and delineation, to point out the best varieties of fruits of every species.

It is not requisite to expatiate on the utility of a Work embracing the objects above stated. The zeal with which Horticulture is now pursued in every part of this Empire, and in the neighbouring Countries on the Continent; the introduction of valuable acquisitions of new or hitherto unknown fruits, increased by the widely extending correspondence of the Horticultural Society of London, will be deemed a sufficient apology for the publication; and will, the Author trusts, ensure it a favourable reception.

Of the plan of this Pomona, it may be necessary to observe, the professed object of the Author is, to select from, rather than add to, our already too extensive assortment of fruits, those which possess distinguished merit. In making his selection, he has not placed an implicit reliance on his own judgment; nor has he been guided by the statements of individuals interested

in the sale of fruits or trees; or of those who, to gratify their vanity, might wish to publish to the world an account of rarities held by themselves exclusively: but possessing the advantage of the opinion of public spirited and skilful judges, he has adopted their choice, as affording the best criterion, and that on which the public may rely with the greatest confidence — referring always to known sources those who wish to possess farther information relative to the fruits delineated; and, in fact, endeavouring to publish those subjects, the merits of which are fully established, though not sufficiently known, rather than attempting, by his commendation, to raise the fame of newly introduced varieties; and wherever a deviation from this principle may be found by the notice of a recent production, the Author feels confident that every possible attention has been given to ascertain the correctness of the stated grounds of recommendation.

In presenting the First Volume to the Public, the Author begs to thank those persons who have favoured him with their assistance in furnishing specimens and information — he is impressed with a grateful sense of the liberality shown to all his requests. He has only now to hope that his friends will receive the efforts of his pencil with indulgence.

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I.

THE EL ROUGE NECTARINE.

This Nectarine is said to have derived its name from that of GOURLE*, (being reversed); a nurseryman at *Hogsden*, or *Hoxton*, who is supposed to have raised it from seed, in the time of CHARLES the Second; and it does not appear to have been known to any foreign writer on this subject. It has also obtained the name of the *Clermont Nectarine*, out of compliment to HOLLES, DUKE of NEWCASTLE; in whose gardens, at *Clermont*, it was brought to great perfection. Tree very free and vigorous in its growth, and an abundant bearer. Blossom very small, the petals narrow, hollowed like a cup or spoon, very similar to those of the *Violet Nectarine*, but rather paler coloured, and the filaments longer in proportion. Fruit good size, somewhat oblong, of a bright handsome red toward the sun, and of a light yellow where not exposed to it. The separation of the red and yellow, in this variety, is distinct, and not so much shaded off as in others; flesh very white, with a little red next the stone. Of excellent flavour early, and a good forcer. Stone small, rather oblong, of a red-

* SWITZER's *Fruit Gardener*; published in 1763.

dish brown; separates very clearly from the flesh when fully ripe.

The specimen, from which the Drawing was taken, was from the garden of D. Beale, Esq. at *Edmonton*, in the fine season of 1811.

II.

THE NOBLESSE PEACH.

The *Double Montagne*, and the *Double Swalsh*, so closely resemble this Peach, that they are scarcely distinguishable from it; but the *Double Montagne* is said not to succeed upon the same variety of plum stock. Neither of these three varieties are mentioned by the French Naturalist Du Hamel; nor are they enumerated, under those names, by any of the modern French writers on the subject, in their Catalogues of Peaches. Tree free in its growth, and a great bearer. Bud round and full. Blossom very large, expanded, of a bright rose, or pink colour, early. Leaf generally about six inches long and two broad, of a lightish green, deeply serrated. Fruit generally round and large; though sometimes a little elongated, with a very small nipple at the end of it; beautifully marbled with red and dull purple, when much exposed to the sun: flesh quite white, with some very faint yellowish shades in it; white at the stone; very sweet and melting, but, perhaps, less vinous than some other Peaches; the skin strips off from the flesh very easily; ripens well, early in *August;* apt to be rather woolly when too ripe; owing to the thinness of the skin, it is, in very hot weather, subject to blisters or blotches. Stone short in proportion to the fruit, round, and very prominent

transversely, of a lightish brown, rough, separates very readily from the flesh, with a few ragged filaments attached to it; not subject to split in the fruit, as the stones of some varieties are. An excellent forcer*. Aspect either south, east, or west; but an inclination from the south to the east suits best with this, and, perhaps, all other Peaches and Nectarines. A light loom, well mixed with rotten dung, which has lain long, and been turned often, is the best soil for it. Propagation, best budded on the *Mussell Plumb* stock; in which case the stem of the Peach and the parent stock increase in a like proportion, which is not the case when worked on the *Pear Plumb*, where the lower part of the tree is often of a less diameter than the upper part; the appearance of which is not pleasing; besides, trees so constituted are said to be generally of short duration.

The drawing was taken from a remarkably fine specimen, communicated by Mr. Padley, from the Royal Garden at *Hampton Court*.

* It is said to be, in some soils and situations, a little subject to become mildewed; but its vigorous growth generally enables it to overcome this disease, which is so hurtful to the *Red Magdalen* Peach, and to all the *Minions*.

La Noblesse.

III.

THE RIBSTON PIPPIN.

It is commonly believed that the *Ribston Pippin* is a native of England, and that it sprang from seed in *Yorkshire:* on close investigation it, however, appears that this opinion is erroneous. The first accurate account of its introduction which I received, was from Mr. R. A. Salisbury, who had been told, many years previous, by old Mr. Perfect, a nurseryman at *Pontefract*, that it was a *French* Apple. I have since ascertained this to be true, through the kindness of Henry Grimston, Esq. who was so good to inquire for me, at the fountain head, of one of the descendants of Sir Henry Goodricke, Bart., a gentleman formerly well known in *Yorkshire*, as having introduced many rare American Forest Trees, as well as French Fruits; and the *Ribston Pippin* appears to have been first imported by him, from *Normandy*, about a century ago.

This Apple is highly esteemed in the London market, and well deserves a place in every garden; possessing most of the qualities requisite for the dessert as well as the kitchen. It is a tree still of vigorous growth, and bears well; but, in some soils, especially such as are dry and sandy, it is already beginning to canker; which confirms the improbability of its having been lately raised from

seed in this country. The young branches are thick and pubescent; buds large, especially the blossom buds; leaves large, rich green on the upper side, cottony beneath; petioles long, and thick at the base. Fruit $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, generally rather more in breadth than in length, broader at the bottom, having 4 or 5 imperfect angles. Footstalk slender, but very tough, and so deeply inserted, that it only projects a line or two beyond the fruit, though more than $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long. Skin thin, beautifully marked with red on the side next the sun, in small pounced dots, and interrupted stripes; ground colour greenish, but, when fully ripe, and especially in the southern counties, tinted with rich yellow. Calyx sunk, its leaflets persistent, black, and generally closed. Core very small, in the middle of the fruit, thin, and not so choaking or tough as in many Apples. The dead style stamina and stigmata remain within the hollow of the eye, or calyx. Seeds pale chesnut colour, sometimes two ripening in each cell. It is in perfection in November, but may be preserved until March, or even later.

The specimen from which the drawing was made, was communicated by J. R. Wheeler, Esq. of *Gloucester Place, New Road;* but, though a fine specimen, was rather longer than the Apples of this variety usually are.

The Ribstone Pippin.

IV.

THE IMPERATRICE PLUM.

This Plum is spoken of by many of the old writers in terms of high commendation; and it is still found to possess the good qualities which they have ascribed to it. Du Hamel, in describing the *Imperatrice Violette*, says, it is somewhat like the *Perdrigon*, with leaves "deeply dentated," fruit long, "pointed at both extremities;" in both which respects the variety now figured differs from his, though otherwise agreeing with it: and this author, in concluding his description, says, "it should, I think, be regarded as a late *Perdrigon*, for the *true Imperatrice Violette* is almost round*."

The tree is of rather free growth, its shoots pretty strong, their bark of a fine dark reddish brown. Flower-buds large, pointed, generally two or three at very little distance from each other. Flowers small, much expanded, petals oval. Leaves from two to three inches in length, slightly dentated; petioles about an inch long, faintly tinted with red at the base; leaves covered with thick down. Fruit of a middle size, rather long, pointed at the base,

* I am informed by Mr. Knight, that the form of this, and other oblong plums, is subject to the above-mentioned variations, even upon the same tree; when different branches indicate very different degrees of health and vigour.

where the footstalk is inserted in a small cavity; the other extremity rounded, or broad oval; not very deeply divided, one side generally irregular. Footstalk about three quarters of an inch in length, slender. Skin of a fine violet colour, thickly covered with a light blue meal. Flesh yellowish on the side next the sun, rather green on the other; a little firm: when suffered to hang long on the tree it becomes very sweet and rich. Stone small, rather long, pointed.

One of the best late Plums in this country. Ripens in October; but may be preserved on the tree, or in the fruit-room, with increased goodness, until *December*. The tree requires to be trained to a wall. The specimen was obtained from the Royal Garden at *Hampton Court*.

L'Impératrice.

V.

THE TRUE ST. GERMAIN PEAR.

The following account of the true, and spurious varieties of the *St. Germain Pear*, was sent, with some grafts of the true variety, to the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY by Mr. ANDREW KNIGHT; and is copied, by permission, from their Transactions.

" MERLET, who wrote in the latter end of the seventeenth century, has described two varieties of the Pear, which were at that period confounded under the name of the *St. Germain;* and DU HAMEL has admitted the accuracy of MERLET's account*. These varieties so closely resemble each other, in their wood, their buds, their foliage, and blossoms, that it is impossible to distinguish the one from the other; and there is also much similarity in the external character of their fruit. Both varieties are known in this country; but I have seen one only sent from the nurseries round *London*, and that the inferior or spurious kind: I have, therefore, sent a few grafts of the true *St. Germain*, under the hope that they may prove acceptable to some Members of the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

" The spurious variety ripens in *December*, and the fruit grown

* Traité des Arbres Fruitiers.

in my garden here, and in other gardens of this neighbourhood, remains green when ripe, and generally decays before the end of *January;* and, if the soil and season be not favourable, it is watery and insipid. The form of the spurious variety, as Du Hamel has remarked, is less long, and subject to much more variation than that of the true variety. The true *St. Germain* remains in perfection till the latter end of *March*, and may be easily preserved until *April*, and is amongst the very best of Winter Pears." —Hort. Trans. Vol. I. p. 226.

The St. Germain Pear.

VI.

THE WORMSLEY BERGAMOT PEAR.

We give a plate of this Pear, which was first presented to the Horticultural Society in the last Autumn, both on account of its merits, and because it affords evidence of the probable advantages of breeding varieties of this fruit between the more hardy English, and the more excellent, though delicate, French kinds. The following description of the *Wormsley Bergamot Pear* is taken from a letter, which accompanied some grafts, that were sent to the Horticultural Society, in the present Spring, by Mr. Andrew Knight, by whom this Pear was obtained for seed. "I have given a description of this Pear in the Horticultural Transactions of 1800. The only fruit I had then seen was perfectly spherical, in form; but it has since been subject to much variation, some differing little in form from that of its male parent the St. Germain, and others somewhat resembling the Autumn Bergamot. I have not hitherto been able to ascertain its merits, except from the original tree, which grows in a very strong and deep red soil, which I have proved to be very unfavourable to other Pears: for both the Swan's Egg and Autumn Bergamot remain firm and unmelting till they decay; and, under these probable disadvantages, the Wormsley Bergamot is a very good melting

Pear. What may be its merits or defects in other soils, I cannot decide; but I am confident that the trees will grow freely and bear well, in any soil, where other varieties will thrive; for its blossoms and fruit are perfectly hardy: and as the original tree is now only 15 years old, I entertain little doubt that the grafts taken from it will afford trees capable of retaining their health and vigour, as standards, beyond the termination of a second century. The growth of the original tree is tall and aspiring, and it is at present more than twenty feet high, though it has been twice transplanted within the last five years.

"The fruit is in perfection, from the original tree, about three weeks, or a month, after it is gathered: and it has subsequently the defect, common to many varieties of the Pear, of decaying first internally. I do not recommend it for culture, except upon standard trees."

The Wormsley Bergamot.

VII.

THE ELTON CHERRY.

This Cherry was sent to the Horticultural Society in July last by Mr. Andrew Knight, by whom it was first raised, at *Elton*, having sprang from a seed of the *Bigarreau* and the pollen of the *White Hart*. It much resembles the latter variety in the great length of its fruit stalk, and the delicacy and juiciness of its pulp; and it was very much approved by the Committee of the Horticultural Society. The original tree, which produced the fruit from which the annexed plate was taken, was only six years old, and had been transplanted in the preceding Autumn: there is therefore much reason to believe, that its future produce will be superior, both in richness and size, to those from which the present plate was taken.

The tree was stated by Mr. Knight to be of very vigorous growth; and he expressed his opinion, that it would prove very productive; it having borne a good crop, where several other trees, under similar external circumstances, had not afforded a single cherry. It ripened its fruit upon a West wall; but it had previously been a standard.

The Elton Cherry.

VIII.

THE GALANDE PEACH.

The *Galande* and the *Bellegarde* are, by Du Hamel, said to be the same Peach; but it is pretended that there are two sorts of *Galande*, or more. Johnson's *Early Purple*, or the *Black Peach of Montreuill*, is so similar to the *Galande*, that it may, without impropriety, be called a variety of it; and so, indeed, may several of those Peaches to which the appellation of *Purples** is given. Tree of free growth, and a most excellent bearer. Bud projecting more than that of most other Peaches. Blossom rather small, though much larger than that of the *Bourdine*, or *Persique*; petals long, spoon-shaped, bright red, deeper coloured at the edges; filaments long. Leaf moderate size, of a deeper green than that of the *Noblesse*, slightly or bluntly serrated. Fruit roundish, rather more in breadth than in length; of a very beautiful dark red next the sun, with broad longitudinal short dark-coloured bars upon it; on the dark part the down looks like a kind of hoar-frost: a deep groove or furrow runs between the two hemispheres. Flesh whitish, with a tinge of very pale yellow, reddish at the stone; of a high flavoured vinous taste; less sweet, perhaps, than

* Some nurserymen and gardeners have the *Galande Peach* under the appellation of *Violet Hative*. The impropriety of applying the term *Violet*, to Peaches, is clearly shewn in the Report of the Fruit Committee of the Horticultural Society.

that of the *Noblesse*, but more lively, spirited, and agreeable. One of the best Peaches in this climate, where it ripens about the middle of *August*. Stone a little above the common size; of a reddish brown, with red blotches on it, flatter than that of the *Noblesse*; separates very easily from the flesh. An excellent forcer. Propagation: the *Galande Peach*, the *Double Montagne*, the numerous tribe of *French Minions*, and all those which the nurserymen about *London* call *French Peaches*, will not take upon the Mussel stock; but succeed on the Pear Plumb, as their parent stock.

IX.

THE MOOR PARK APRICOT.

This variety of the Apricot, which is held in esteem over any other at present cultivated, appears to have received the name of *Anson's*, or the *Moor Park*, in compliment to Lord Anson, by whom it was introduced into this country, and cultivated in his garden at *Moor Park*, near *Rickmansworth*, in *Hertfordshire*. It has also been called *Temple's* Apricot, and *Dunmore's Breda;* but on what authority these names were given, is uncertain. Many of our gardeners have supposed this variety to be the *Peach Apricot* (*Abricot Peche*) of the French authors; and Forsyth tells us, the *Peach Apricot* was introduced by the Duke of Northumberland, in 1767, and was thought to be the same with the *Moor Park;* but, he adds, "upon a minute investigation, the leaves will be found to differ." In the Horticultural Transactions, however, it is stated, among other valuable selections from French authors, by Sir Joseph Banks, that the *Abricot Peche* is a very distinct variety; being "a large tree, which may be raised from the stone without grafting: it ripens later than the rest, not till the end of August; the stone is so soft that a pin will pierce through it; the kernel is bitter." Hort. Trans. Vol. I. Appendix, p. 3.

From these observations it may be concluded, that the *Peach*

Apricot of Forsyth, is the *Moor Park;* and that the true *Abricot Peche* of the French gardens, is unknown, or at least not cultivated, in this country.

The trees of the *Moor Park Apricot* grow vigorously, and are exuberantly productive of fruit; which, in a good exposure, and favourable season, ripen well in July, or the beginning of August. The magnitude of the fruit, however, frequently prevents the whole substance from being matured, and a portion of the side next the wall remains hard and greenish, when that next the sun is fully ripe, and of a bright gold, or rather orange colour, with dark spots. The flesh is of a brilliant orange, like the skin; melting and excellent. The stone is large, very hard, and of a cinnamon colour. It is usually grafted on the plumb stock: but the judicious observations of the President of the Horticultural Society* will, it is hoped, stimulate future cultivators to adopt the more rational mode, of working it on stocks of the Apricot.

The drawing was taken from a very fine specimen, communicated by J. Heaslar, Esq. of the *Alpha Cottages, Paddington.*

* Hort. Trans. Vol. II. p. 19.

The Moor Park Apricot

X.

RAISIN DE CARMES.

The variety of Grape here figured, may have received some other appellation than the one now given, which does not occur in any catalogue, though the vine has been long cultivated in some of our gardens; and it is highly probable that its conspicuous appearance, and good qualities, must have procured it the attention of the cultivator. For specimens of the fruit, Mr. HOOKER is indebted to J. R. WHEELER, Esq. of *Gloucester Place, New Road;* who received the plant from GEORGE JENNER, Esq. of *Chiselhurst*, about seven years ago. The wood is rather slender, of a yellowish brown, striated with a deeper colour, but not red, like the wood of most coloured Grapes; the distance between the joints very short. Leaves seldom more than 6 inches in length, and about $\frac{1}{5}$th less in breadth; deeply divided into five nearly equal, roundish, lobes; the lower one long in mature leaves; serratures rather broad, but not deep; the under surface rough, with small dots; nerves pubescent; petioles shorter than the leaves, pale green. Buds full, mostly triple. Fruit in rather loose long bunches, very large, with a few small berries interspersed; of an irregular oval form. Skin rather thick, of a dusky reddish purple colour, covered with a fine meal. Flesh somewhat firm, extremely rich, though containing a considerable portion of acid.

Seeds large, seldom more than one in each Grape. The filaments and anthers frequently remaining when the fruit is quite ripe.

The vine grows freely, and bears well; but we learn from Mr. WHEELER's gardener, Mr. THOMAS CAREL, that it requires a good heat, and great attention must be paid to it at the time of flowering. It is recommended to those cultivators who can give it a place in the stove*.

* Since the above was written, this Grape has appeared under the name of *Raisin de Cabo*. With what propriety this name is given, cannot at present be ascertained.

Raisin de Carmes.

XI.

THE CHAUMONTEL PEAR.

This Pear is figured and fully described by Du Hamel, under the name of *Bezi de Chaumontel*, or *Beurre d'Hyver;* and also by Knoop, in his *Pomologie.* The following description is abridged from the author first named. Young shoots slender, channelled, of a clear red on the side exposed to the sun. Buds large and very pointed. Leaves small, about 2 inches long, by 20 lines broad, regularly toothed. Petals much longer than wide. The fruit is large, but varies exceedingly in both form and magnitude: some are 2½ inches in diameter, and 3½ inches long; others are scarcely longer than wide, while others are quite equal in length and breadth: others again are flattened on one side their whole length. The eye is very deep, and obtuse angles generally run from it to the widest part. The footstalk is thick and short. The colour of the skin varies much; in a light soil and grafted on a quince stock, it is of a yellow citron on the shady side, and tinged with lively red next the sun. Sometimes it is yellowish tinged with grey, without any red. In a stiff soil it is brown, like the Crasanne. The flesh is buttery, melting, and excellent, but sometimes a little stony. It is much improved in both size and colour when on an espalier, or against a wall.

The original tree was stated by Du Hamel, in 1765, to have been

100 years old. The variety, however, seems to have suffered nothing from age, as it is of most vigorous and fruitful habit. Considerable importations of this fruit are annually received from Jersey and Guernsey, and eagerly purchased by the London fruiterers. It is in season from November until the end of December, or beginning of January.

The specimen from which the annexed Plate was taken, grew on a south wall, in the garden of D. Beale, Esq. at *Edmonton*, in 1811. And it is but justice to state, that specimens, previously communicated to the Horticultural Society, by that gentleman's gardener, Mr. John Maher, were pronounced, by competent judges, equal to those of French growth.

The Chaumontel Pear.

XII.

THE SCARLET NONPAREIL.

Several very distinct varieties of Apple are now known in the nurseries and gardens by the name of *Nonpareil:* the *Green*, the *Summer*, the *Golden*, and the *Scarlet*, have already been communicated to the HORTICULTURAL COMMITTEE: and of these the *Scarlet* seems to possess the strongest claims to preference. The original tree is said to have been raised, within the last forty years, in the garden of a public-house at *Esher*, in *Surrey*, and from thence to have been removed to the Nursery of GRIMWOOD and WYKES, (now MALCOLM's), at *Kensington;* from whence plants in great abundance have been dispersed. The trees closely resemble the common *Nonpareil* in habit, in foliage, and the form of their fruit, the colour of which is brilliant red, on the side next the sun, with streaks or blotches of russet: these, however, disappear, when the fruit has been grown in a favourable soil and aspect: a few streaks of deeper red are perceptible on the ground colour: the shaded part of the fruit is green, with a tinge of russet brown: the eye small, not deeply inserted, surrounded by a few plaits or wrinkles: the flesh is firm, and highly charged with the flavour peculiar to the *Nonpareil.* It is in season from January till the end of February, and with care may be preserved much later.

The specimen represented in our Plate, was communicated by JOHN TREVELYAN, Esq. of *Wallington, Northumberland;* but specimens, of a much finer colour, grown on espaliers, have been produced by THOMAS REYNOLDS, Esq. of *Wallington, Surrey:* and others, surpassing even these in beauty, from a wall in the garden of DANIEL BEALE, Esq. at *Edmonton.* It may be observed, however, that the Apples so matured have not so fine a flavour, nor can they be preserved so late as those from standard trees.

The Scarlet Nonpareil

XIII.

THE DEVONSHIRE QUARENDEN, OR SACK APPLE.

This Apple is well known in the Nurseries about *London*, though little of its fruit is brought to market. It is generally supposed to be a native of *Devonshire;* in which county it is cultivated rather extensively, under the appellation of *Quarenden*, or *Quarener*. The tree is of luxuriant growth; its young shoots thick, of a purplish tint, downy towards their extremities; buds large; leaves rather long, deep green on their upper surface, cottony beneath; petioles rather thick; stipules very large, and leaf-like. Fruit from 2½ to 3½ inches in its transverse diameter; about one third less longitudinally; rather hollow at the eye; flat at the base; the footstalk inserted deeply in a very narrow cavity. Skin very fine red on the side next the sun, its surface highly polished, having a number of greenish dots interspersed; green on the other side. Flesh white, with a faint tint of green; very delicious when fresh, but losing much of its fine flavour in a few days after it is gathered. Calyx large, green, remaining perfect when the fruit is ripe. Seeds large, dark brown. It is in perfection on the tree from the latter end of July until the end of August*.

* It may not be improper to give the following memorandum of the ripening of this fruit in 1811. Specimens were received from J. Swainson, Esq. at *Twickenham*, on the 11th of July; from George Owen, Esq. at *Camberwell*, on the 13th; from Mr. Ronalds, at *Brentford*, on the 28th; and from J. R. Wheeler, Esq. *Gloucester Place, New Road*, on the 10th of August.

This Apple may be recommended as one of the best varieties of its season; its beautiful appearance and excellent flavour being such as to entitle it to a place in the dessert. It is not, however, calculated for culinary purposes. It is an abundant bearer, and, on espaliers particularly, is highly ornamental.

The Devonshire Quarrenden.

XIV.

COE'S GOLDEN DROP.

This Plum is known, in some collections, under the name of the *Bury Seedling*, or *Coe's Seedling;* and is said to have been raised from seed by Mr. Coe, at *Bury*, in *Norfolk*. In opposition to the statement, that it is a variety of very recent origin, it is asserted, that a tree, of at least fifty years' growth, was cut down in the garden of Mr. Scholey, at *Putney*, about five years ago. The trees are of very vigorous growth, and, in most seasons, highly productive; their leaves are large, being frequently 5 inches in length, and 3 inches in breadth; dark green on their upper surface, smooth and paler beneath: the ample foliage of this variety distinguishing it from any of its congeners. Fruit oblong, or rather bell-shaped; from 2 to 2½ inches in length, and about one fifth less in breadth; the broad end irregular, one side projecting rather beyond the other: the cleft or furrow very slight, and in some Plums scarcely perceptible. Skin greenish yellow, spotted on the side next the sun with violet and crimson: the gold colour of the flesh is seen through the skin, when fully ripe, presenting a rich appearance. Stone very flat, elongated at the top; the lower end oval, with a sharp point.

The following recommendation of this fruit is copied, by permission, from a paper by Mr. Knight, in the Horticultural

Transactions. "I shall take this opportunity of pointing out to the Horticultural Society the merits of a new variety of Plum, (*Coe's Golden Drop,*) as a fruit for the dessert during winter, with which the public are not sufficiently well acquainted. Having suspended by their stalks, in a dry room, some fruit of this variety, which had ripened on a west wall in October, in the year 1808, it remained perfectly sound till the middle of December, when it was thought by my guests and myself to be not at all inferior, either in richness or flavour, to the *Green Gage*, or *Drap d'Or* Plum. I am informed by Mr. Whitley, of *Old Brompton*, from whom I received it, that it bears well on standard trees."—Hort. Trans. Vol. I. p. 182.

It must be observed, however, that on standard trees the fruit is generally cracked, and remains hard; unless in very favourable seasons. The specimen from which the annexed Plate was taken, ripened on a west wall, in the Royal Garden at Hampton Court, in September 1813. It may be confidently recommended as superior to any late Plum at present in the British Gardens.

Cox's Golden Drop.

XV.

THE VIOLET HÂTIVE NECTARINE.

The variety of Nectarine here given, is more generally cultivated than, perhaps, any other, and is sometimes called simply the *Violet* Nectarine: a term given, by the French Naturalists, to all those fruits of the *Peach* tribe having a smooth skin, and whose flesh separates readily from the stone; whereas those whose flesh adheres to the stone are by them called *Brugnons*. It is also the same fruit with the *Scarlet Nectarine*.

The tree is a free grower, and an abundant bearer: the blossom is small, of a deep red, particularly within; not much expanded; filaments rather short. Leaves deep green, moderately serrated, or rather scolloped. Fruit oval, of good size, the cleft or furrow rather deep towards the point; of a dark purple on the side next the sun, with sometimes a little mixture of scarlet: on the opposite side it is yellowish. The flesh is white, with a tinge of yellowish green, having a blotched circle of beautiful dark red round the stone, from which it separates very easily when ripe, leaving many short filaments; of very delicate flavour, juicy, and sweet. The stone is small. This variety generally ripens in August, about a week later than the *Elruge*. It forces well.

The drawing was taken from a very fine specimen, which ripened in the garden of D. Beale, Esq. at *Edmonton*, in 1811.

The Violet Native Nectarine.

XVI.

LA BOURDINE PEACH.

This Peach, according to Du Hamel, took its name from one Bourdin, a French gardener, in the reign of Louis the XIVth. He adds, that that Monarch gave it the preference to other kinds of Peaches, and for this reason it obtained the name of *La Royale*.

The tree is very hardy, and a vigorous grower. It is, perhaps, the best late Peach for this climate, and particularly so for the northern part of it: for, in situations and seasons in which almost all other varieties are tasteless, the *Bourdine* is good, and often very excellent. The blossom is small, of a pale purple colour: it does not expand well before the petals fall off. The leaf is small, of a dark green, with a very slightly marked scollop on the edge of it, perhaps slighter than that of almost any other kind of Peach; some of its leaves having their edges quite smooth. The fruit is very beautiful, large, and of excellent flavour; its colour is a light red, blotched over that part which is exposed to the sun with a darker red; the flesh is of a pale yellowish colour, with red blotches next the stone. It ripens late in September, or early in October, about *London*. It has often a very small nipple at the end of it. The

stone is large and of a reddish brown. The aspect which evidently suits it best, in the latitude of *London*, is fronting the East.

The drawing was taken from a fine specimen, communicated by Mr. Padley, from the Royal Garden at *Hampton Court*, in 1812.

La Bourdine.

XVII.

GANSEL'S BERGAMOT PEAR.

This truly excellent Pear was obtained from a seed of the *Autumn Bergamot*, by the late Lieutenant-General GANSEL, at his seat, *Donneland Hall*, near *Colchester*, about fifty years ago*.

The specimen from which the drawing was taken, ripened on a standard tree in 1808. When trained to a wall, with a favourable exposure, it commonly attains a much larger size; but it is not then so highly flavoured, nor will it keep so long. If this fruit be gathered from a standard tree about the 10th of October, and placed in an airy room, it will be in perfection towards the middle of November, and will continue about a month. This Pear never begins to decay internally, but gives fair warning when it cannot be longer preserved: its pulp is not so soft and melting as that of the *Brown Beurré*, but it contains much more saccharine matter. It is so highly esteemed by the public, that fine samples sell currently in *Covent Garden Market* at 2*s*. 6*d*. each. The tree grows with great vigour, the wood being hard and compact, and the bark perfectly smooth and healthy: it is, however, generally found to be a shy bearer, except in very favour-

* I am indebted to DAVID JEBB, Esq. of *Worcester*, nephew to the late General GANSEL, for the account of the origin of this Pear.

able situations and seasons, its blossoms being very impatient of cold: but as we have few, if any, varieties of autumnal Pears of equal merit which succeed better as standards, it is justly entitled to a place in every fruit garden*.

* The *Gansel's Bergamot* is said to be the *Bon Rouge* of the French Catalogues: but the above account, transmitted to the Author by JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq. of *Pitmaston*, near *Worcester*, proves it to be of British origin.

Gansell's Bergamot.

XVIII.

THE ASTON TOWN PEAR.

This Pear is supposed to be a native of *Cheshire*, and to have received its name from *Aston Town*, in that county. It has not, until lately, been much cultivated in the gardens about *London*. In the garden of THOMAS CANHAM, Esq. (late ISAAC SWAINSON'S), at *Twickenham*, is a large standard tree; the fruit of which, though not abundant, is excellent, and usually ripens about a fortnight earlier than those received from *Cheshire*.

The branches are rather slender, with a manner of growing peculiar to this tree; that is, a kind of tendency to twist round in growing upwards; so that, at a distance, a Pear tree of this kind may be easily distinguished from all others: young shoots smooth, pale coloured, pendent, the fruit being usually produced at the extremities. Leaves small, oval. Fruit somewhat resembling that of the *Swan's Egg*, but more tapered toward the stalk, and rather flattened on the other end; of a greenish colour, spotted with russett, like the *Cressanne*, and having a few large spots of dark brown when fully ripe. The flesh is melting, highly flavoured, richly sugared and perfumed; sometimes a little stony. It is in perfection early in November, but will not continue long.

The specimen represented in our Plate was taken from a standard

tree; but, when trained to a wall, it is much improved both in size and flavour. This variety has been objected to by many of our gardeners, on account of its tardiness, having been (under the usual defective mode of training) seldom seen to produce fruit until six or seven years from the time of grafting; but, when made to assume a form similar to the natural habit of the tree, it has produced fruit at the end of the third year*.

* Horticultural Transactions. Vol. II. p. 80.

The Aston Town Pear

XIX.

THE COLMART PEAR.

The *Colmart*, or *Poire Manne*, as it is called by La Quintinye, and other French authors, appears to have been highly esteemed during the last century; and its vigorous and fertile habit, as well as the excellent quality of its fruit, entitle it to commendation at the present period. It is described and figured by Du Hamel; also by Knoop, in his *Pomologie;* and by Kraft, in the *Pomona Austriaca.*

The *Auch Pear*, *(Poire d'Auch*)*, which is said to have been introduced to our gardens by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, if it be not the *Colmart*, so closely resembles it, that it is not easy for the most skilful observer to distinguish them either by the wood, leaves, blossoms, or external characters of fruit. The *Auch Pear*, however, ripens later, and is preferable to the *Colmart.* We hope, in a future Number, to be enabled, by the assistance of our kind friends, to present a more satisfactory account of this fruit to the public.

The trees are of tolerably free growth, their shoots pretty strong, of

* This name does not occur in the works of any French author with whom we are acquainted, except in Du Hamel, who mentions it as an appellation sometimes given to the *Bon Chretien d'Hyver.*

a yellowish brown; buds large, pointed; leaves large, slightly serrated. The fruit is very large, being often 3½ inches in length, and 2 to 2½ inches in breadth at the broadest part; a little flattened round the eye, which is rather small, and inserted in a cavity. The end next the stalk is diminished in size. The stalk is brown, thick, and generally enlarged towards the fruit; it is sometimes inserted flatly upon the surface, and sometimes in a rather deep cavity, surrounded by some protuberances. Often on one side of the fruit is a small groove or gutter, which extends from the head to the stalk. The skin is very smooth, green, speckled over with small brown dots, changing a little to yellow as the fruit ripens: it very rarely becomes tinted with red on the side next the sun. The flesh is very fine, yellowish, buttery, melting, well sugared, excellent, and without grit. In a good exposure, and favourable season, this Pear ripens well; but in cold wet seasons it is apt to crack and fall off.

The specimen delineated in the annexed Plate was obtained from a wall in the garden of Roger Wilbraham, Esq. at *Twickenham*, in 1813. It is usually in perfection during the months of December and January; but, if carefully packed in a jar with dry sand, and deposited in a cool dry cellar, it may be preserved until March, or even later.

The Colmar Pear

XX.

THE KERRY PIPPIN.

The specimens of this beautiful Apple, from which our drawing was taken, were communicated to the Author by BENJAMIN BOUSFIELD, Esq. of *Twickenham;* and were exhibited, and greatly admired, at the dinner of the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, at *Hampton Court*, in September 1813. It is one of the best varieties of its season, ripening just after the *Devonshire Quarenden;* like which variety it is, however, of short duration. The trees in Mr. BOUSFIELD's garden, which have been recently imported from Ireland, are healthy and vigorous, but they are very young; and I am informed by Mr. KNIGHT, that trees in his possession, which are older, are much infested with canker.

The fruit is seldom larger than represented in the Plate; its form usually almost globular, having some plaits or wrinkles about the eye, and a few broad projecting folds surrounding the stalk; a slightly furrowed mark, as shown on the largest fruit in the figure, is frequently observed. The skin is of a fine straw colour, shaded with deeper yellow, striped and speckled with fine red, highly polished. The flesh is yellow, tender, sweet, and well flavoured. The footstalk is rather long, slender, inserted in a deep cavity. The

eye flat, green, closely folded together. This variety has been long cultivated in Ireland, though little known in this country: its conspicuous appearance and good qualities, however, justly entitle it to a place in every collection.

The Merry Pippin.

XXI.

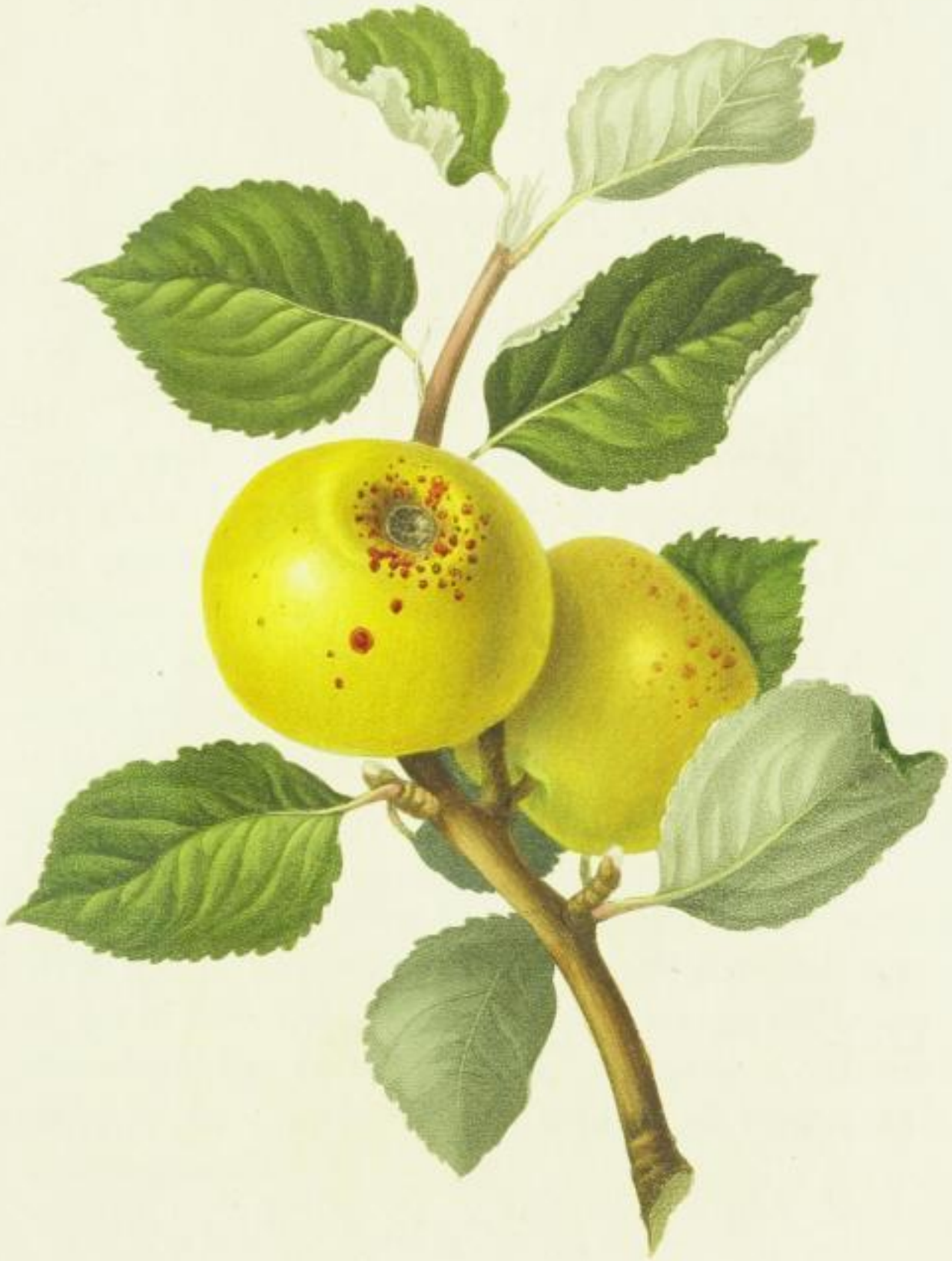
THE YELLOW INGESTRIE PIPPIN.

Two varieties of Apple, distinguished by the names of the *Red*, and the *Yellow*, *Ingestrie Pippins*, are mentioned in the HORTICULTURAL TRANSACTIONS, by Mr. KNIGHT*, by whom they were raised; and specimens of the *yellow* variety were communicated by that gentleman to the Author in 1810, with the following account:

"The *Yellow Ingestrie Pippin* is similar in form and colour to the *Golden Pippin*, which it nearly rivals in richness and flavour; but it ripens in October, and does not long remain in perfection. It sprang, like the *Grange Apple*, and the *Downton Pippin*, which are delineated in the POMONA HEREFORDIENSIS†, from a seed of the *Orange Pippin*, and the pollen of the *Golden Pippin*; and, like those varieties, it probably possesses considerable merit for the press.

"This Apple received its name from *Ingestrie*, (pronounced *Ingstree*), the seat of the EARL TALBOT; but the original tree, which is about ten years old, is growing at *Wormsley Grange*, in *Herefordshire*. It is a very productive variety." It has subsequently proved deserving high commendation: its growth is vigorous, and its fertility equal to that of any of its congeners.

* HORT. TRANS. Vol. I. p. 227. † POMONA HEREFORDIENSIS, Plates 7 and 9.



The Ingestrie Pippin.

XXII.

THE WORMSLEY PIPPIN.

This variety was raised from seed by Mr. KNIGHT, at *Wormsley Grange*, in *Herefordshire:* and the following account, transmitted by that gentleman to the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, is copied, by permission, from their Transactions.

"This Apple ripens in the end of October, and many of my friends think it the best Apple of its season. It is very large; and in the consistence and juiciness of its pulp it more nearly resembles the *New Town Pippin*, of *America*, than any other Apple with which I am acquainted."

The drawing was taken from a specimen communicated to the author by Mr. KNIGHT, in 1811. Samples of the fruit, very similar to this in both form and colour, from the garden of the Right Honourable Sir JOSEPH BANKS, at *Spring Grove*, were presented to the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY in October 1814, and much approved.

The Wormsley Pippin.

XXIII.

NEAL'S EARLY PURPLE PEACH.

The Peach here delineated has long been cultivated under the above name, in the Royal Garden at *Hampton Court,* where it usually ripens from ten to fourteen days earlier than the *Noblesse*: the characters of its blossoms and fruit are however very different from those varieties usually denominated *Purples*, and it might have been more properly classed among the *Migniones.* The trees are of moderate vigour in their growth; leaves large, slightly scolloped, of a deep green. Flowers, very large and beautiful; petals bright pink; filaments tinged with deep crimson at their base. Fruit large, rather irregularly formed, and more in length than in breadth: the skin is very downy; of a dark red on the side next the sun, with a mixture of scarlet in dots blended into a pale yellow on the shade side. Flesh yellowish white, with a few red blotches near the stone; of delicate flavour, melting, and sweet. Stone moderately large, rather pointed at the top, separating readily from the flesh.

This variety forces well; and it is, perhaps, the best early Peach at present cultivated in the gardens about *London.* The specimen from which the drawing was taken, was communicated by Mr. Padley, in 1812.

Neals Early Purple.

XXIV.

THE CATHERINE PLUM.

This Plum is mentioned by many of the old writers, particularly by Du Hamel, in terms of commendation; and, notwithstanding the age of the variety, the trees are still sufficiently vigorous and fertile to merit a place in every fruit garden.

The young shoots are strong, their bark dark brown, minutely spotted with yellow. Buds pointed. Leaves long, narrow, being sometimes four and a half inches in length and two and a half in breadth, pointed at both ends, pale green, smooth, bluntly serrated; petiole about an inch long, thickened at the base, where it is tinted with deep red. Fruit of a middle size, oblong, narrowed near the stalk, broad and flattened at the other end, slightly furrowed or cleft. The skin is of a pale greenish or rather cinereous yellow, intermixed with bright gold colour, covered with a fine meal; beautifully spotted with red when fully ripe. Footstalk usually an inch or more in length, inserted in a small cavity. Flesh yellow, tender, sweet, and of fine flavour. Stone oval, flat, sometimes adhering to the flesh; but when the fruit has been well ripened it separates from it.

This variety is usually ripe early in October, preceding the *Imperatrice*, which it much resembles in flavour, and may be preserved two or three weeks after being gathered. The specimen was obtained from a west wall in the Royal Garden at *Hampton Court.*

St. Catherine.

XXV.

WILMOT'S EARLY RED GOOSEBERRY.

The custom, which has long been adopted in some counties, particularly *Lancashire*, of giving premiums for new varieties of the Gooseberry, has tended to bring forward an innumerable progeny; from which it is no easy task to select a few which may be recommended as possessing superior merit. The principle of rewarding according to the size and weight of an individual berry appears to be erroneous, as no positive criterion is thereby afforded, even of the average size; and those qualities which constitute the real value of the fruit, are wholly unattended to: indeed it is generally admitted, that very few of the large varieties of the Gooseberry are excellent in point of flavour, and that the *Old Red Champagne* and the *Green Walnut* are still unrivalled.

The variety here delineated was communicated by the ingenious cultivator, whose name it bears *: it was selected by the Fruit Committee of the Horticultural Society, as the best red berry among many which were presented to them in 1814. The following account has been transmitted by Mr. Wilmot to the author:—

" The Gooseberry which I have called my *Early Red* was raised about nine years since, and is now cultivated by me to a far greater

* Mr. John Wilmot, of *Isleworth*.

extent than any other; its qualities being such as have induced me to give it a decided preference over every variety I have seen, (though my garden contains, I believe, all the best of those which have been exhibited as prize fruits in *Lancashire*, and an extensive collection of my own raising;) being earlier ripe, of excellent flavour, and its produce such as, were I to relate it, would appear to border on the marvellous. The specimen selected for delineation by the Committee of the Horticultural Society, was not at all beyond a fair sample, as I could have shown five thousand equally fine. It usually ripens in the middle of June, and in favourable seasons it is sometimes earlier. The fruit may be gathered at an early period, and will, I presume, be found larger and better in the month of May than any other kind. Immediately previous to ripening it is excellent for baking, as the skin is not tough, but the whole berry melts to a fine consistence."

Wilmots Early Red.

XXVI.

HUGHES'S NEW GOLDEN PIPPIN.

This Apple was presented to the Committee of the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY by Mr. JOSEPH KIRKE, in November 1814, and was very much approved. The history of its origin has not been received, but it is said to be of recent date.

The young trees are of vigorous and healthy habit, and tolerably productive; their young shoots slender. Leaves pale green on their upper surface, downy beneath; the nerves tinted with red. Petioles rather short and thick, red at the base. Fruit round, compressed a little at both extremities, resembling a flat *Golden Pippin*, but much larger, being sometimes 2½ inches in its transverse diameter. Skin yellow, with a mixture of russet brown dispersed over its surface, particularly about the eye, and marked with many scars, as if punctured with a sharp instrument; near the stalk is a tinge of green. The eye is rather small, sunk in a shallow basin, surrounded by a few folds. The stalk is short and woody, and is inserted in a narrow cavity. Flesh yellow, tender, of delicate flavour, sweet, and lively, partaking much of the richness of the *Old Golden Pippin*.

This Apple is generally in perfection from December until the end of January; and may, with care, be preserved much later.

Hughes's New Golden Pippin.

XXVII.

THE BROWN BEURRÉ PEAR.

The *Brown* or *Grey Butter Pear*, the *Green*, and the *Red*, (or *Amboise*, or *Isambert*,) are mentioned by De la Quintynie as one and the same fruit; the variations of its colour arising only from difference of soil, aspect, &c.: and Du Hamel*, speaking of the *Beurré*, gives his opinion in direct confirmation of this account. The last-mentioned author states, that when the trees are young and vigorous, and grafted on a *free stock*, the fruit is usually *grey*; when grafted on a *Quince*, and possessing moderate vigour, it is *green*; and those which are languid, and planted in a very dry soil and warm exposure, produce fruit of a *red* colour. Sometimes, he adds, the same tree bears fruit of all these three colours, when the branches possess different degrees of vigour.

It is therefore probable, that the names above mentioned were appropriated to the variety of fruit here delineated, which is known in almost every fruit garden, under the name of the *Brown* Beurré, though it has sometimes been called, by modern nurserymen and gardeners, the *Golden*. It is, nevertheless, certain that the *Golden* Beurré of the *Hortus Kewensis*, (by some called the *Scarlet*,) is a perfectly distinct variety; as is also the *Grey Beurré* of the *London* market.

* Traité des Arbres Fruitiers.

The trees of this variety are vigorous and fertile. Leaves large, slightly serrated; petioles very long. Fruit large, of an irregular, long, oval form, frequently measuring 3½ to 4 inches in length, and 2½ in breadth, tapered to a point at the end next the stalk; the eye sunk in a deep cavity. Footstalk usually an inch long, or more; very thick and fleshy at the end next the fruit. The skin is of a fine russet brown, heightened with yellowish and dull red on the side next the sun; a little tinged with green on the shade side. Flesh very delicate, buttery, and melting, without grit or stone through the whole fruit; sweet, a little perfumed, and relieved by a slight, agreeable acid. It is not at all liable to become mealy. Ripens well, on a west wall, in September, or early in October, and may be preserved at least a month. It is justly considered one of the best Autumn Pears.

The Brown Beurre

XXVIII.

THE MAY DUKE CHERRY.

This Cherry is, in the estimation of the market gardeners in the vicinity of *London*, better adapted to produce an early supply of fruit for *Covent Garden Market* than any other; and although the trees exhibit evident symptoms of debility, particularly in cold or damp situations, it still possesses strong claims to commendation. In the neighbourhood of *Brentford*, and *Isleworth*, it is extensively cultivated, and under skilful management is abundantly productive, and its fruit excellent. It is also, perhaps, the best variety at present in use for forcing, as the fine early crops of its fruit, which are annually produced in the Royal Gardens of *Kew* and *Hampton Court* sufficiently prove.

The leaves are moderately large, broad, terminating in a narrow point, sharply serrated, of a very dark green on their upper surface, paler beneath; petiole from 1 to 2 inches long, thick, tinged with red. The fruit is usually produced in clusters of ten or twelve; large, roundish, flattened at both extremities, sometimes broad heart-shaped; of a very deep brownish red colour, approaching nearly to black when ripened in a favourable exposure. Flesh soft, juicy, and sweet, enlivened with a pleasant acid. Stone small, readily quitting

the flesh. Footstalk rather short, green, frequently two or three together on a short support. This variety ripens in June.

The specimen was obtained from the garden of Mr. JOHN WILMOT, at *Isleworth*.

The May Duke.

XXIX.

THE VERMASH NECTARINE.

The variety of Nectarine here delineated, is cultivated in the Royal Garden at *Hampton Court;* where it was introduced, under the above name, many years ago, by Mr. GRIMWOOD, who imported the tree from *France.* The *Vermash* Nectarine of FORSYTH (also called the *green,* or *Peterborough,)* is a totally distinct variety: but the authority of Mr. PADLEY, to whom the author is indebted for the communication of the above account, with specimens of the fruit, is presumed to be a sufficient apology for the publication of the present variety as the *true Vermash.*

The tree is of moderate vigour in its growth, and fertile in its produce. The branches are rather slender. Leaves small, deep green, slightly and bluntly serrated. Flowers large, expanded; of a fine pale pink colour. Fruit small, roundish, tapering a little towards the eye. The skin is very smooth, of an intense red colour on the side next the sun; greenish on the shaded side. Flesh white, with a radiated circle of very fine red next the stone; of high and delicate flavour, melting, juicy, sweet, relieved by an agreeable acid. Stone small; separating readily from the flesh when fully ripe.

This variety usually ripens in the latter end of August, or early in September, immediately succeeding the *Violet hâtive.* It is esteemed by Mr. PADLEY as one of the best Nectarines at present known. Its large expanded blossoms at once distinguish it from any of the *melting Nectarines* described by DU HAMEL, as well as from all those which are at present cultivated in the gardens near London.

The Vermask Nectarine.

XXX.

THE WHITE, OR FLANDERS NECTARINE.

This Nectarine is selected as possessing strong claims to the attention of cultivators, being a fruit of great ornament and utility; the delicacy of its colour presenting a lively contrast, when opposed to the rich dark hue of the *Violet hâtive*, and other varieties which ripen at the same period.

Tree, of very luxuriant growth, and of abundantly productive habit. Leaves large, rather pale green, bluntly serrated. Flowers large, expanded, similar to those of the *Vermash*. Fruit of moderate size, nearly round, and rather irregular in form; deeply cleft; inserted very close on the bearing wood. Skin smooth, with sometimes a very minute pubescence on part of the surface, of a pale yellowish or cream colour, having a tinge of red, and a few deeper coloured spots on the part next the sun. Flesh white, of a delicate vinous flavour, rich, and full of juice. Stone small, separating clearly from the flesh.

This variety ripens in August; and in a good exposure, and favourable season, its fruit is equal to that of any of its congeners; it is, however, very liable, under less favourable circumstances, to fall from the tree in an immature state.

The specimen was communicated by Mr. Padley, from the Royal Garden at *Hampton Court*, in 1813.

The White Nectarine.

XXXI.

THE BLACK CIRCASSIAN CHERRY.

This excellent fruit was introduced into this country in the year 1794, by Mr. Hugh Ronalds, of *Brentford*, who imported it from *Circassia*. It has subsequently been extensively dispersed from his Nursery, and merits a place among the most valuable acquisitions to our Fruit Gardens. The trees possess great vigour of growth, and fertility of produce; their branches are thick, young shoots very strong. Leaves large, fleshy, deeply serrated, and strongly nerved. The fruit, which is usually produced in clusters like those of the *May-Duke*, is very large, heart-shaped, flat on the end next the stalk, of an intense red, or rather purplish colour, becoming black when perfectly ripe. The flesh is of a fine consistence, being rather more firm than that of the *May-Duke*, and less so than that of the *Biggareux*; abundantly charged with juice, which is sweet, and slightly aromatic. Stone small, oval. Footstalk short and thick.

This Cherry, in the same aspect with the *May-Duke*, usually ripens in July, about a fortnight later than that variety; it is much esteemed for forcing, and may be considered the best *black* Cherry at present cultivated.

The Black Circassian.

XXXII.

THE COURT OF WICK PIPPIN.

This Apple is held in much esteem by the amateurs of fruit generally, and is spoken of in terms of very high commendation by Mr. Billingsly, in his "Survey of *Somersetshire*," in which county it is said to have been recently raised, at the place from whence the name is derived, from a seed of the *Golden Pippin*, which variety it somewhat resembles both in form and colour; though it is usually much larger.

The trees are vigorous and healthy, and produce fruit in abundance, particularly when worked as *Dwarf Standards*. The fruit is nearly oval, broad and flattened at the end next the stalk, about 1½ to 2 inches in length, and nearly as much in width at the widest part, tapering towards the eye, which is well formed, open, and sunk in a shallow cavity, surrounded by a few plaits. The skin is smooth, generally of a greenish yellow while the fruit remains on the tree; subsequently becoming of a fine transparent gold colour, with a tinge of red, and some streaks of a deeper tint on the part next the sun; near the stalk are a few russet stripes, and the whole surface is sprinkled over with minute brown dots. Footstalk from ½ to ¾ of an inch long, slender, inserted in a deep narrow cavity. The flesh is yellowish, rather firm, of a pleasant rich flavour, with a considerable portion of acid.

This Apple is generally in perfection in December and January. The Specimen delineated was communicated to the Fruit Committee of the Horticultural Society by Mr. Kirke, in October 1815, and had acquired, during the long fine autumn, the rich colour which is not usually obtained until the fruit has been some time detached from the tree.

The Court of Wick Pippin.

XXXIII.

THE MARGIL APPLE.

This Apple is very generally cultivated in the gardens about *London*, and is deservedly held in much esteem, being excellent both as a fruit for the dessert, and for every culinary purpose: it does not, however, possess sufficient beauty to become a favourite in the *London Market*, where intrinsic merit too generally yields to appearance as a criterion of the value of fruits. The author has not been able to obtain any satisfactory account, either of the origin of this variety, or of the date of its introduction.

The trees are of rather slender growth, and are moderately fertile. Young shoots long, thin, of a dark purplish brown. Leaves small, long in proportion to their width, deep green on their upper surface, pale, and pubescent beneath. Fruit rather small, conical in form, about 2 to 2½ inches in length, and from 1½ to 2 inches in width at the base, pointed towards the eye, which is small, closely folded, and is surrounded by prominent ribs, which become widened and flattened gradually towards the base. Footstalk short, inserted in a narrow cavity. Skin of a greenish yellow, changing to a rich brown, or dull orange hue; and becoming, when ripened in a good exposure, tinted with red, and streaked

with a still deeper colour on the part next the sun. The shaded side is usually tinged with russet. The flesh is yellowish, tender, of a rich flavour, with an agreeable spicyness. Ripens in December and January, when worked on the *Common Crab Stock;* but is much earlier on *Dwarf Standards*, when the fruit is also larger and more highly coloured.

The Specimen from which the annexed plate was taken, ripened some years ago on a Standard Tree in the Garden of the late Isaac Swainson, Esq. at *Twickenham.*

The Margil

XXXIV.

PRÉCOCE DE TOURS.

The Plum which is now delineated, we have selected as the best *early* variety at present cultivated. The character of its fruit in some respects does not correspond with the description given by Du Hamel of the *Précoce de Tours;* but the variation observable in plums, arising from difference of soil and exposure, is so great, that it may nevertheless be considered the same variety. Tree vigorous and fertile; young shoots strong, of a dark purplish brown. Leaves from 3 to 4 inches long, finely serrated; petiole from 1 to 1½ inch long, tinted with red at the base. Fruit rather small, oval, slightly cleft. Skin dark purple, covered with fine blue meal. Flesh dull greenish yellow, tender, juicy, of very agreeable flavour. Stone small, rugged, and irregular in form, separating clearly from the flesh when fully ripe.

This variety ripens in July. The Specimen was obtained from a *west* wall in the Royal Garden at Hampton Court; where it seldom fails to produce fruit in great perfection and abundance.

Precoce de Tours.

XXXV.

THE CRASANNE PEAR.

The *Crasanne* Pear, or the *Bergamot Crasanne*, appears to have been cultivated in the time of De La Quintynie, and is figured by Du Hamel, who describes it as a fruit the merit of which is universally known.

The tree is of free growth and fertile habit; its young shoots slender, pale greyish brown, minutely dotted. Leaves from 2 to 3 inches in length, and about 1 to 1½ inches in width, broad and roundish at the base, and attenuated to a point at the other extremity, folded or wrinkled towards the margin, slightly serrated. Fruit roundish, turbinated, frequently 2 to 2½ inches in length, and of the same dimension in width near the eye; tapered a little towards the stalk, which is long, dark brown, curved, and inserted sometimes on the base of the fruit, or in a very shallow cavity. Skin pale dull green, with a good deal of russet, changing, when ripe, to a still paler colour, with a faint tinge of yellow on the side next the sun: the whole surface is sprinkled over with a mixture of dark green and brown spots. The eye is rather small, black, inserted in a broad deep cavity. Flesh very fine, buttery and melting, abundantly charged with juice, which is sweet, and delicately perfumed.

This excellent Pear usually ripens in November, and may be preserved a month or more: it is not subject to become mealy, and generally decays first externally. A variety called by some ingenious cultivators the *Little Crasanne*, which ripens later, and is superior to the one now described, the Author hopes to be enabled to treat fully of in a subsequent Number.

The Crasanne Pear.

XXXVI.

THE WHITE DUTCH CURRANT.

Varieties of the *Currant* are readily produced from seed; but these so closely resemble each other, that it is no easy task to select and sufficiently to distinguish, by description and figure, any one which may be recommended as particularly deserving culture. Seedling plants spring up under every bush in our market gardens, and these being promiscuously dispersed, it becomes in time impossible to recognise them from others obtained by cuttings; and when any plant appears, producing fruit of superior quality, the circumstance is generally attributed to accident or to the effect of a favourable soil. By a judicious selection from among seedling plants, of those whose fruit were found to possess more than ordinary richness, and the reproducing plants again from the seeds of these through successive generations, a variety might possibly be obtained, the fruit of which, having more saccharine and less acetous matter, would surpass in merit any of those at present known.

The variety delineated in the annexed plate, is very generally cultivated in the gardens about *London*, and the credit of its origin is attributed to the *Dutch*; but the period of its introduction into this country is not known. It is distinguished from the common white currant by the growth of the trees, the branches

of which are always more spreading; the bunches of fruit are not so long; and it is generally esteemed a better and more productive variety. The specimen was part of a fine branch communicated by Mr. KIRKE, of *Brompton;* in whose garden the fruit usually attains great excellence.

The White Dutch Currant.

XXXVII.

THE YELLOW ANTWERP RASPBERRY.

This variety of *Raspberry* appears to have been first cultivated in England about thirty years since, by the present Lord Middleton, at his seat of *Birdsall*, in *Yorkshire;* and was brought over to this country by his Lordship from the garden of the Governor of *Antwerp*, where it was understood to have been imported from *Hungary*. It was distributed amongst the friends of his Lordship, and soon became common, for its superiority over the old *white* variety was sufficiently obvious to render its possession desirable to every cultivator.

The plants are very vigorous in growth, and prolific in habit, producing fine thick cane-like branches, which require the aid of strong supports. The fruit makes its appearance later than that of the red varieties, and continues in succession during the greater part of summer, not unfrequently affording a second crop late in autumn: it is very large, of various forms, even upon the same branch; in flavour perhaps more delicate, though less rich, than that of the best red varieties. It is calculated for the dessert only; for in pastry or preserving it has not equal merit or fine appearance with the Red Raspberries. This variety requires a strong soil, and should be planted in an aspect not full south.

The Yellow Antwerp Raspberry.

XXXVIII.

THE GREEN GAGE PLUM.

The Plum called by Du Hamel *Dauphine*, *Grosse Reine Claude*, *Abricot Verte*, and *Verte Bonne*, has long been considered the variety which is cultivated in the English Gardens under the name of the *Green Gage*. This appellation is said to have originated from the following accident. "The Gage family, in the last century, procured from the Monks of the *Chartreuse* at *Paris* a collection of fruit trees; these arrived at their mansion of *Hengrave Hall*, with the tickets safely affixed to them, except only the *Reine Claude*, the ticket of which had been rubbed off in the passage. The gardener being, from this circumstance, ignorant of the name, called it, when it bore fruit, the *Green Gage**." On comparing our variety with the description given by Du Hamel, together with his uncoloured figure, little doubt can remain of its identity; and the coloured plate of the *Reine Claude* which has appeared in the new edition of the *Traité des Arbres Fruitiers*, publishing at *Paris*, in every respect confirms this opinion.

The trees are of free and vigorous growth, and abundant in produce; young shoots strong, of a fine reddish brown; leaves, deep green, smooth, large, oval, obtusely dentated; footstalk thick,

* Hort. Trans. Vol. I. Appendix, p. 8. Note by Sir Joseph Banks.

channelled. Fruit round, rather compressed at both ends; varying in size from $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch to an inch in diameter when produced on standard trees, and from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches when obtained from a wall; the cleft or furrow is not very deep, and extends the whole length of the fruit. Stalk from $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch to an inch long, inserted in a small cavity. Skin pale cinereous green, tinted with yellow and faint purple, spotted with red on the side next the sun, and covered with a very delicate meal. Flesh yellow-green; very fine, melting, and abounding with rich and well-flavoured juice. Stone small, oval, pointed, adhering slightly to the flesh. Ripens in August and September. It is justly esteemed the best variety of its season for the dessert, and is excellent for culinary purposes.

The *Green Gage* is said to be capable of being reproduced by seed, with little, or sometimes without any, perceptible variation; and it is worthy of observation, that in our gardens, as well as in those of the French, there are many varieties of this fruit differing from each other in the size and colour as well as in the quality of the fruit. It is therefore of importance to those cultivators who wish to obtain trees or to insert buds of this variety, to be acquainted with the produce of the trees from whence these are taken*.

The specimen delineated grew on a west wall in the Royal Garden at *Hampton Court* in 1814.

* In the garden of Mr. John Wilmot, of *Isleworth*, is growing, a Green Gage tree, which has every appearance of a seedling, the *Suckers* of which produce fruit, corresponding with those from the *branches*.

The Green Gage.

XXXIX.

THE NECTARINE PLUM.

This Plum has been exhibited, during the last two seasons, in some of the shops of our London Seedsmen, from Mr. Ross of the *Caledonian Nursery* at *Newington*, to whom the author is indebted for specimens, under the name of the *Caledonian Plum*. The title now given, was suggested by the Fruit Committee of the Horticultural Society, as expressive of the peculiar character and appearance of the fruit, which so much resembles a Nectarine in size and colour, that many persons have at first sight mistaken them; besides which, the fruit has been exposed for sale in *Covent-Garden Market* as the *Nectarine Plum*. The change of name will not be attended with confusion, after this explanation.

The trees of this variety are exuberantly productive, and appear to be vigorous and healthy; succeeding well as standards, or when trained. The fruit, which is produced in clusters, is very large, nearly round, a little compressed at each end, slightly furrowed or cleft. The skin is very acid and pungent, of an intense red colour, inclining to dull purple when ripe, having a slight delicate bloom or meal when grown in a good exposure; but when deprived of this, it assumes the rich sombre hue of a dark *Newington Nectarine*. The flesh is greenish yellow, of a rather firm consistence, but well flavoured, resembling the *Orleans* Plum.

Stone moderately large, oval, rugged, pointed at the end next the eye; quitting the flesh very easily when ripe.

This variety is recommended to the particular attention of Market Gardeners; for although it be not equal in richness or delicacy to many of the same tribe, it is valuable on account of its fine appearance and fruitful habit, and has great merit for baking. It ripens on standard trees in August, but is much earlier when trained to a wall, and continues ripening in succession until September. A variety of Plum is figured in the new edition of Du Hamel, published at Paris, called *Prune Peche*, which resembles the *Nectarine Plum* in size, but we cannot quote it as the same variety.

The Nectarine Plum.

XL.

THE SYKEHOUSE APPLE.

The original tree of this variety was found growing in an orchard, in a small village called *Sykehouse*, in *Yorkshire;* in which county it is much esteemed, and is generally called the *Sykehouse Russett;* under which name it was sent by Messrs. Perfect, of *Pontefract*, to Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, of *Hammersmith*. In the northern counties, however, its fruit generally possesses too great a portion of keen acid; and it is greatly improved, both in appearance and quality, when cultivated in the more favorable climate of the vicinity of London.

The trees grow freely, are of erect habit, and, when well established, bear fruit abundantly. Shoots slender, and very downy towards the tops. Leaves pointed, deeply serrated, downy underneath. Fruit small, being seldom equal in size with the largest which is delineated; roundish, much flattened at both ends; the eye is open, irregular, and sunk deep in the fruit. Stalk short, deeply inserted. The colour of the skin is described by the *Yorkshire* gardeners as green, with a good deal of russett; but the specimen we have selected will serve to shew that on an espalier tree, in a good season, it becomes of a hand-

some red on the side next the sun, having a considerable portion of russett brown around the eye, and in streaks and patches over the whole surface. The flesh is greenish, or very little inclining to yellow when fully ripe; of rather firm consistence, but of pleasant flavour, and extraordinary richness. Ripens in January, but becomes improved if carefully kept until February. It is justly regarded as one of the best dessert apples at present known.

Our Specimen was obtained from Mr. Kirke, in the autumn of 1814.

The Syke-House Apple.

XLI.

GRIMWOOD'S ROYAL GEORGE;

OR,

THE GROSSE MIGNONNE PEACH.

The above names we have no doubt properly belong to the variety of Peach now delineated; for although plants have been dispersed under each name separately, yet the most skilful gardeners cannot find any difference between the blossoms, leaves, and fruit of the one and of the other: but what puts the matter out of doubt is, that Mr. GRIMWOOD, the nurseryman of *Kensington*, told Mr. AITON, His Majesty's gardener at *Kew*, that he gave the name of *Grimwood's Royal George* to the old *French Peach*, in the early part of the reign of His present Majesty George III.; and in consequence thereof, such was the high sense of loyalty in the nation, sold so many of the kind, as to profit to the amount of £.300 by his misnomer. The original stock, by which he had gained so much, he gave to Mr. AITON, and in the year 1813 it existed still in one of the forcing houses at *Kew;* and in the spring of that year was in full bloom, which could not be distinguished from that of the *Grosse Mignonne*, which was very near it.

The tree is a tolerable good grower, but is perhaps less vigorous than those of some other kinds. The blossom is large, of a fine

vivid rose colour; the stigma and stamina are of a fine crimson, which gives this tree when in bloom a more beautiful appearance than most other Peach trees. The leaf is of moderate size, slightly serrated, of a lightish green, often marbled with a still lighter colour. The fruit is round, middle sized, rather flat, one side of it generally longer than the other, with a deep groove or furrow between the two hemispheres. Skin of a dark red colour, with streaks of a still deeper red on the side next the sun. Flesh pale yellow, with a few streaks of red running from the skin, and blotches of a very fine carmine colour round the stone; of excellent flavour, abounding with sweet and vinous juice. Stone nearly round, very rugged, a little inclining to a point at both ends, separating readily from the flesh. This Peach is held in high estimation by all the French Horticulturists, and is indeed a most delicious fruit, which ripens about *London* between the middle and latter end of *September*.

Our specimen was obtained from the garden of John Braddick, Esq., at *Thames Ditton*, in 1815.

XLII.

ROBINSON'S PIPPIN.

This excellent Apple has long been cultivated in the Royal Gardens at *Kew,* where it is considered to rank amongst the best of those varieties which are capable of being preserved for the dessert through the winter months. The tree is healthy and vigorous, seldom failing to produce fruit in abundance. The blossom is small, like that of the *Nonpareil,* fruit small, oval, flattened at both extremities, resembling in form the old *Golden Pippin,* but larger. The eye is well formed, open, and sunk in a broad but very shallow cavity. The stalk generally short, slender, and tough. Skin green, rather approaching to brownish yellow when well exposed, with a large portion of russet brown, particularly round the eye. The fruit is always produced in clusters at the end of the branches, often eight or ten together. The flesh is of a greenish colour, breaking, tender, well flavoured, juicy, and sweet, when ripe, which is not earlier than in January, and it is in great perfection until March, or even later.

For specimens of this fruit, from which the annexed delineation was taken, the Author is indebted to William T. Aiton, Esq. of *Kew.*

Robinsons Pippin.

XLIII.

FEARN'S PIPPIN.

This Apple is very generally cultivated in the gardens near *London*, and is much esteemed as a winter fruit for the dessert. Its origin we have not been able to ascertain, and the name does not occur in any of the old Catalogues of Apples. Specimens of the fruit have been sent to the author under various appellations; but the name by which it is known to the nurserymen and market salesmen is the one here adopted.

The trees of this variety are of very healthy appearance, and moderately productive; the branches slender; young shoots downy. Leaves large, of a very dark green on their upper surface, pale and woolly beneath; deeply and sharply serrated. The fruit is of good size, or rather large for a dessert apple; of a compressed globular form, being flattened at both ends; often, when grown on espalier trees, measuring 2½ inches in its transverse diameter, and 1¾ longitudinally, though the average size is much less. The skin is rather thick; the ground colour pale dull yellowish green, tinted and streaked with red on the side next the sun, and becoming very deep and handsomely coloured when ripened in a favourable exposure: some streaks of russet brown are generally observed around the insertion of the stalk, and extending over a considerable portion of the shaded side of the fruit; a number of minute

rough dots are scattered over the whole surface: these appear of a light colour where opposed to the dark red, and dark when on the pale green. The eye, which is rather small, well formed, round, and not deeply sunk, is surrounded by a number of small plaits or folds, regularly arranged, which extend only a short distance before they become imperceptible, and the body of the fruit is quite round. The stalk is short, and deeply inserted in a very small cavity. Flesh greenish white, of a very pleasant and rather firm consistence, sweet and well flavoured, somewhat resembling the *Old Golden Reinette.*

This Apple is in perfection in *December*, and may sometimes be preserved until *February*. The specimen delineated was obtained from the garden of J. R. Wheeler, Esqre *Gloucester Place, New Road*, in 1812.

Fearn's Pippin.

XLIV.

THE HAWTHORNDEN APPLE.

This Apple received its name from the romantic spot called *Hawthornden*, in the county of *Mid-Lothian*, formerly the residence of the celebrated Scottish poet and historian DRUMMOND, where it is supposed to have been raised; and it is extensively cultivated and highly esteemed in most parts of *Scotland*. In the more southern parts of the Empire, the merit of the variety is chiefly confined to early and prolific habit, for its fruit can only be recommended for culinary use, having a very delicate melting flesh, but possessing little of either saccharine or acid, to render it rich or of high flavour. The market gardener may, however, find good account in the culture of this variety in the neighbourhood of *London*; for its conspicuous and even beautiful appearance is quite sufficient to ensure it a rapid sale in *Covent Garden Market*; and its qualities are equal to most of the early varieties which are there met with; while its produce, greatly exceeding that of any other kind, will enable the grower to sell below the average price. It has also the great merit of bearing even in the worst seasons, and at a very early age; insomuch that trees of three years' grafting have been literally bowed down with the weight of fruit.

The trees are remarkably healthy and vigorous. Blossoms large and beautiful; the outside of the petals fine crimson, very glossy. Leaves of moderate size. Fruit large, generally of a flat ovate form, somewhat angulated; measuring three inches transversely at the centre, or towards the stalk where it is usually widest, and 2½ inches in its longitudinal diameter. The eye is of an irregular form, in some specimens deeply sunk, while in others it is inserted on the summit; the persistent leaves of the calyx rather large, surrounded by some broad projecting folds; the stalk is about an inch in length, inserted in a broad cavity. The skin is of a most delicate and pale green hue while on the tree, covered with a slight glaucous bloom; but, when detached and fully ripe, becoming of a yellowish white, and much resembling the superior waxen imitations of fruit seen in the shops of our jewellers: a tinge of beautiful pale red is usually on the side next the sun, which sometimes increases to a brilliant colour as the fruit ripens. The appearance of a dwarf standard tree, when loaded with its fruit, may be described as particularly beautiful.

The specimen from which the drawing was made, was communicated by EDWARD HAWTHORN, Esqre of *Marsh Gate, Richmond, Surry.*

The Hawthornden Apple

XLV.

THE BLACK PRINCE GRAPE.

This Grape will be found deserving the notice of those cultivators whose vinery will admit the growth of various sorts; and it is esteemed by many persons equal, if not superior, to the *Black Hamburgh*. The author is of opinion, however, that the latter variety, under skilful management, possesses qualities, which, taken in the aggregate, give it a decided superiority over this and most other grapes.

The *Black Prince* is of easy culture, requiring only the protection of the green house or common vinery; and it will, in favourable seasons, ripen its fruit upon a south wall. The wood is luxuriant, buds large, round; leaves rather fleshy, broad in proportion to their length, the principal lobes not very deeply divided; broadly serrated. Footstalk long, very pale green tinged with red; in decaying the leaves become variegated with pale red and dark purple. The fruit is produced in long bunches, which require much careful thinning; for unless this process be well attended to, the berries will be small and inferior; but when not too many are suffered to remain, these are of rather large size, oval, of a dark blackish purple colour, and covered with a very thick blue meal. The skin is thick, and of rough taste. Flesh white, abounding with sweet and well flavoured juice. In pulling the berry from

the stalk, a long receptacle is left, which is red, and covered with the white flesh. Seeds large; generally four, and sometimes five in each berry: the number and size of the seeds, and thickness of the skin, form the most objectionable qualities of this grape; the latter may, however, be considered in some respects an advantage, as it resists the destructive attacks of flies.

The specimen delineated in the annexed plate was obtained from the vinery of Charles Hick, Esqre at *Highgate*, in 1813.

The Black Prince.

XLVI.

THE BIGARREAU CHERRY.

The above name is applied by Du Hamel to several varieties, forming a tribe in the class of *heart-shaped* cherries; but the individual which is here represented, and is well known to every gardener, does not appear to have been described among those varieties, and approaches nearer to the *ambree*, though this is ranged by the above-named naturalist in the class of round cherries. This division into two classes does not appear to be grounded on those positive and certain characters which are requisite; the gradation in the form of cherries, from heart-shaped to round, being uncertain and often imperceptible, occurring not unfrequently on the same tree; and indeed the *ambree*, which is classed among the round fruits, is admitted by Du Hamel to be of cordate form, and the tree to resemble in most respects those of the class of heart-shaped cherries.

The Bigarreau is a tree of luxuriant growth, though evidently exhibiting the characters of age and debility, and can by no means be recommended as a productive variety. The beautiful appearance and excellent quality of its fruit, which, when ripened in a favourable exposure, is not surpassed by any of the kinds at present cultivated, renders it still worthy of culture.

The leaves are large, long in proportion to their width, deeply serrated. The fruit is very large, of an irregular obtuse heart-shaped form, flattened at the end next the stalk, of a pale yellowish or rather an amber tint on the shaded side, and heightened by a fine red colour on the side next the sun. The flesh is of rather firm consistence, white, adhering a little to the stone, sweet, and well flavoured. The stone is rather large and round. Footstalk of moderate length and thickness, inserted in a very shallow cavity.

This Cherry usually ripens in *July*, or early in *August*: it is not in use for forcing. The specimen delineated was obtained from the garden of JOHN BRADDICK, Esqre at *Thames Ditton, Surry*, in 1815.

The Biggareau Cherry

XLVII.

LA ROYALE PLUM.

The Plum delineated in the annexed plate, has long been cultivated in the *Royal Garden* of *Hampton Court* under the above name, and is also well known in *Covent Garden* by the same appellation; though the characters of the fruit differ much from the description given by Du Hamel of the *Royale*, and from the *Royale de Tours* of that author.

It is, however, in many cases difficult, and perhaps impossible, to identify a fruit, under those changes of appearance which may be supposed to result from difference of climate, or from variation in the mode of culture; it may therefore be more proper to retain a name which has been long and generally received, though not strictly correct, or quite satisfactory, than to burden the nomenclature with an unnecessary addition of a new one.

The trees of our *Royale* are generally of healthy appearance, though less luxuriant than those of some other varieties, and are generally stated to be but very moderate bearers. In the garden above quoted, where trees are planted in south and in western exposures, they seldom fail to produce a tolerable crop. The leaves are of moderate size, ovate, generally broader at the end towards the point than near to the stem; of a deep green on their upper surface, pale and rather cottony beneath; the margin

roundly and irregularly dentated. Footstalk short, very pale green tinged with red. Fruit large, round, rather more attenuated at the end next the stalk, than at the head; not deeply cleft; often measuring an inch and half in diameter. Skin thin, of a dull reddish purple colour, covered very thickly with a pale blue or grey meal, presenting a very beautiful appearance. The flesh is of a dull yellow, or dark amber tint, quite melting, sweet, and charged with rich juice. Stone roundish ovate, pointed at both ends, flat; parting from the flesh when fully ripe. Stalk about an inch in length, green; inserted in a small round cavity.

This excellent Plum ripens in *September*, succeeding the *Green Gage*, which it somewhat resembles in flavour, though it is less saccharine: it may be considered one of the best varieties for the dessert in its season.

The specimen grew on a west wall in the *Royal Garden*, at *Hampton Court*, in 1814.

Le Royale

XLVIII.

WILMOT'S LATE SCARLET STRAWBERRY.

The culture of Strawberries may be considered an important object to the growers of fruit generally, and especially to the market gardeners near *London*, who find a ready sale for every kind (the most inferior not excepted) of this justly esteemed wholesome and delicious fruit. The varieties which are superior in flavour, being either less productive, or of shorter duration in the period of bearing, is probably the reason why the *White Pine*, or *Chili Strawberry*, (the fruit of which is more generally seen in the *London* market than any other,) has hitherto been extensively cultivated; for it possesses no commendatory quality beyond its large size. The introduction, therefore, of any new variety, the fruit of which is found to possess a more than ordinary degree of merit, and which is also calculated, by affording an abundant produce, to take place of those which are undeserving of culture, will doubtless be regarded as a valuable acquisition to our gardens. The subject delineated in the annexed engraving has been selected as having strong claims to preference, uniting the desirable properties of hardiness of habit and fertility, with the essential qualities in its individual fruit, of beautiful appearance and fine flavour.

This Strawberry was raised a few years since by Mr. John Wilmot, of *Isleworth*, and has been proved by him, in subsequent

culture on a considerable scale, to be in every respect adapted to supply the table in immediate succession with the *Old Scarlet*. Plants have been dispersed, and may now be obtained from his extensive market garden.

The plants are of rigid habit, somewhat resembling in their mode of growth the Strawberry called *Keen's Imperial;* but the leaves are longer in proportion to their width, and more irregularly serrated; and the leaf-stalks are also longer, their usual length being nine inches. The scape or truss is about the same height as the leaves, strong, and erect until borne down by the weight of fruit: the principal stem is commonly divided or branched; and the whole produce of a fine truss is frequently twenty perfect berries. The flowers are somewhat larger than those of the common *Scarlet*, and are very abundant. The form of those berries which are first ripened is conical, rather pointed and irregular, being in shape and size like those of the *Pine* Strawberry; the succeeding ones are gradually less pointed, and those last produced become of a roundish oval form. The colour of the fruit is bright scarlet; the seeds are small, not numerous, and sunk in a very deep cavity. The flesh is of soft consistence, and fine flavour, and is well adapted for ice.

This Strawberry ripens in the latter end of *June*, and continues bearing in abundant succession until *August*.

Wilmot's Late Scarlet.

XLIX.

THE COB NUT.

This Nut is well known, and cultivated in most parts of the kingdom; and large quantities of its fruit are sent, from the county of *Kent* especially, for the supply of the *London* market; where, however, it is not held in equal estimation with the *Filbert*, its shell being harder, and the kernel less sweet and melting: but it possesses the advantage of large size, and is considered a very hardy, as well as productive variety.

The plants are of luxuriant growth: leaves large: fruit usually produced in clusters of three or four. The husks are broad, especially at the base, and are more open, and not so deeply laciniated, as those of the *Filbert*. The nut is very large, broad, and somewhat flat: the shell thick, hard, of a pale brown colour, much ribbed: the flesh white, generally not filling the whole of the shell. This variety usually ripens in *October*, rather later than the *Filbert*.

The Cob Nut.