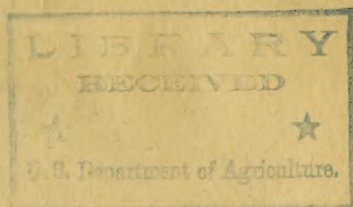


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James Allen
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1845---6.

JAMES ALLEN'S

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

CHOICE APPLES,

CULTIVATED AT

HOLLY SPRING NURSERY,

(NEAR BLOOMFIELD,)

Nelson County, Ky.

WITH

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.

LOUISVILLE, KY.;

MORTON & GRISWOLD, PRINTERS.

1845.

JAMES ALLEN'S

REPRODUCED BY THE AUTHOR

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GEORGE W. BROWN

CULTIVATED AT

(FROM BLOOMFIELD)

At the Office of the

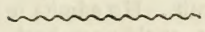
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PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR

LOUISVILLE, KY.
W. H. & G. W. BROWN

1851

INTRODUCTION.



THE proprietor of the Holly Spring Nursery, near Bloomfield in Nelson County, Ky., would respectfully give to the public, his reasons for publishing a short catalogue of fruits, when his known kinds would make a long one. It is not uncommon, when numerous varieties are obtained, for some of them to prove worthless when fully tried. Consequently, according to his views, a classification ought to be made, and all the inferior kinds cast out of cultivation; which if not done, would lead persons not well acquainted with fruits, into a risk that might terminate in disappointment. He likewise advocates the doctrine advanced by the late Thomas Andrew Knight, (who acted long as President of the London Horticultural Society,) and William Kenrick, and others in our own country, that the fixed laws of nature give to each kind of fruit its time of duration; and when that time expires, it will gradually decline, and finally become extinct. And if the minds of some men are bewildered with doubts on that subject, (which is not the case with the writer,) they ought certainly to choose the safe side of a doubtful question, which would at once exclude all fruits of old and ancient origin; and when that position shall be established, and the old and bad fruit cast away, and only the best new kinds of high character retained, many long catalogues that are now sent abroad, would be purged down to their real worth. In addition to which, I wish my Catalogue to show the Size, Shape, Color, Flavor, and the time of ripening of each fruit, that persons can have a plain view how to select trees from my nursery. Abbreviated words can be easily understood by the heading of each column.

To describe color.—p. pale; d. dark; y. yellow; r. red; g. green; rus. russet; tr. striped; br. brown.

In the column "Form," the shape will be given.—flat, round, oblong, or obovate (egg shaped.)

The size will be given.—L. large; m. middle; s. small.

Quality.—1. first rate; 2. second rate; 3. third rate.

In the column "Season," the time of the ripening and duration of each fruit will be given, with f. for the first part of a month; m. middle; l. last.


The last column, will contain remarks; and after describing some kinds as near as possible, other kinds less known to the publisher, will be given by name without description, and many other kinds well known in Kentucky will be omitted.

And as this Catalogue is only intended to contain a list of Apples, a list of fine new Pears and Plums will likewise be omitted; and candor compels the writer to say, that his knowledge is too limited at this time, to describe many of his Pears and Plums. All the old French pears have long since been cast away by him.

By an examination of William Kenrick's numerous books on fruits, and A. J. Downing's late publication on the Trees and Fruits of America, their description in connection with the present one, can be received as correct until the contrary (if any) appears.

search would likely increase their knowledge with fruits, and aid the wish of the writer to improve the fruits of Kentucky.

JAMES ALLEN.

 A. J. Downing in his late publication on Fruits, &c., in opposition to my views, has advocated the doctrine, that fruits never run out by age. But with him one old kind is tender,—another planted in unsuitable soil,—another in a latitude not congenial to its nature, and another predisposed to be worthless in every place. Upon the whole, the old French Pears are sliced down with a heavy hand. And when passing his encomiums on new fruits, why not join others, (including myself,) that the fatal run of time has made the great change in fruits that we now see.

His mark of recommendation, made thus § throughout his work, is but rarely affixed to the name of an old fruit. He admits in his appendix the new fruits are better than the old kinds. If he could peep back one hundred years or more, his opinion might be otherwise. As a recorder of facts as they now exist, he has described fruits with a clear head and open mind.

J A

SUMMER APPLES.

NAME.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Qual.	Season.	REMARKS.
American Summer Pearmain,	str.	obovate	M	1	m. Aug.	Mild, juicy and extra fine.
Early Sweet Bough, -	str.	obovate	L	1	Aug.	Sweet and very good.
Early Upton, - - - -	str.	round	L	1	l. July	A fine fruit for the season.
Early French Reinette,	p. y.	round	M	2	f. July	Acid, but cooks well.
Maiden's Blush, - - -	r. blush	flat	M	1	Aug. Sept.	Good, but overrated.

EARLY AND LATE FALL APPLES.

NAME.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Qual.	Season.	REMARKS.
Rambo, - - - - -	str.	round	M	1	Sept. Oct.	Juicy and Mild.
Virginia Queen, - - -	str.	n. round	L	1	Oct. Dec.	Tender, juicy, mild & very fine.
Holland Pippin, - - -	y.	oblong	L	1	Oct. Nov.	A good fruit.
Fall Seek no Further, -	str.	round	M	1	Oct. Nov.	Pleasant and good.
Green Seek no Further,	y. g.	round	M	1	Oct. to Ja.	Juicy, sweet, and first rate.
Hay's, or Wine, - - -	r. str.	oblong	L	1	Oct. to Ja.	Juicy, mild and good.
Roman Stem, - - - -	r. rus.	oblong	M	1	Oct. Nov.	Mild and good.
Jersey Greening, - - -	y. g.	oblong	M	1	Oct. Nov.	Juicy and pleasant.
Rhode Island Greening,	g.	round	L	1	Oct. to Ja.	Acid, high-flavored, and cooks well.

EARLY AND LATE WINTER APPLES.

NAME.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Qual.	Season.	REMARKS.
Rawles' Jannett, - - -	r. str.	round	M	1	Nov. to Ap	Blooms late,—keeps well,—first rate.
Striped Pearmain, - - -	r. str.	round	L	1	Nov. to Fe.	First rate here.
Swaar, - - - - -	str.	round	L	1	Oct. to Feb	Heavy, and first rate in every place.
Winesap, - - - - -	r.	n. round	M	1	Oct. to Feb	Good for Cider or eating.
Yellow Bell Flower, -	y.	oblong	L	1	Oct. to Ja.	Tender, mild & good.
Prior, - - - - -	rus. r	oblong	L	1	Oct. to Ja.	Best old apple known
Earhouse, or Gilpin, -	r.	oblong	M	1	No. to May	Sweet, hangs well, & keeps long.
New York Pippin, - -	g.	obovate	L	1	Nov. to Ap	Flavor high, and remains long.
Green Newton Pippin.	g.	round	L	1	Nov. to Ap	A fine spring apple.
Yellow Newton Pippin,	y.	round	L	1	Nov. to Ap	Equal to any pippin apple.
Winter Golden Pippin,	y.	flat	L	1	Nov. to Ap	Fine flavor in the Spring.
Pennock, - - - - -	str.	round	L	1	Nov. to Ja.	Slightly and good.
Gloria Mundi, - - - -	y. g.	oblong	L	2	Oct. to De	Size enormous. Good

Apples not fully known to the publisher, some of which are beginning to bear, and others of recent introduction :

American Golden Pippin.
 Baldwin.
 Blue Pearmain.
 Blenheim Orange,
 Brabant Belle-fleur.
 Beauty of the West.
 Beau.
 Columbian Russet.
 Chandler.
 Danvers Winter Sweet.
 Fameuse.
 Fall Harvey.
 Gravenstein.
 Golden Russet.
 Golden Ball.
 Hubbardston Nonesuch.
 Jonathan.
 Lyman's Large Yellow Summer.
 Lady Apple.

Ladies' Favorite.
 Male Carla.
 Minister.
 Marston's Red Winter.
 Monmouth Pippin.
 Murphy.
 Orange Pippin.
 Putnam Russet.
 Porter.
 Pound Royal.
 Roxbury Russet.
 Ribstone Pippin.
 Red Astracan.
 Ramsdale's Red Pumpkin Sweet.
 Summer Queen.
 Superb Sweet.
 Summum Bonum, or Chief Good.
 White Detroit.
 Winter Sweeting.

Hugh's Crab, and Harrison, are choice Cider Apples. The two Siberian Crabs, —red and yellow— and the Chinese Double Flowering, are ornamental kinds.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.

Holes to plant Fruit Trees in, ought to be dug large and deep,—say 2 1-2 feet in diameter, and 2 feet deep,—and then filled up with rich earth for the reception of the trees. Manure of every description is hurtful to young trees when planting them out, and it ought not to be used in any way at that time.

In filling up the holes with rich, loamy earth, to set the trees on, care must be taken to press it down well; otherwise, the trees might be planted too deep. Two inches deeper than they grew in the nursery, is the proper depth to set them. And some nurserymen recommend placing a stake at each tree, and tying the tree to it, which is troublesome, without any profit. Trees frequently become leaning by the settling of the ground and wind; but with care, they can be set back when the ground is wet; and by filling up the cavity, and treading the ground hard on the leaning side, it will be found better for the trees than staking them.

Trees frequently die for the want of the ground being hard trod with the feet, when the planting is done; and after all is completed, a bucket of water put about each tree is of great benefit.

JAMES ALLEN.



