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VOLUME FOUR OCTOBER 2010
Robert Hogg's *Fruit Manual*:
150th anniversary issue



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Cover illustration:

The Yellow Elliot Apple
(see page 39)

from Knight's *Pomona Herefordiensis* (1811)

Occasional Papers from the RHS Lindley Library

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Occasional Papers
from the
RHS Lindley Library

Volume Four

October 2010

Studies in the history of British fruit, in honour of the
150th anniversary of Robert Hogg's *Fruit Manual*

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The 150th anniversary of the publication of Robert Hogg's *Fruit Manual*

SIMON THORNTON-WOOD

Director of Science & Learning, RHS Garden Wisley

No advocacy seems necessary for fruit cultivation today, when the importance of 'grow your own' is so evident, with fruit being introduced to a new audience of home gardeners and commercial orchards being revived. The lament of the 1980s, for a departing asset of local fruit varieties and many associated traditions, has turned into a small revival.

This is a time of rediscovery for many people, and this issue of the *Occasional Papers* celebrates fresh interest by showing us some of the wealth of what has gone before.

The RHS has remained committed in its own interest throughout, and most obviously in the maintenance of a remarkable collection of fruit genetic stock at Wisley, together with fruit trials that have been sustained since 1921. The collection is an attraction in its own right, and the autumn harvest events keep each of the RHS gardens lively as fairer weather visitors drift away.

It seems we can look forward to orchards at any scale providing valued crops, creating admired features of the twenty-first century garden and field landscape, and also providing sustenance and shelter for a wealth of wildlife.

Here, then, is a fine example of the importance of the collections of the RHS Lindley Library, as we turn to its evidence: of what has been valued and appreciated, by others who devoted skill and energy to developing their craft and science, and of course to developing their plants.

The Library's collections have been the essential source for documentation (for instance) of apple cultivars for the *National Apple Register*, and the collections house another landmark publication: this volume marks the

one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Robert Hogg's *Fruit Manual*, bringing together the sum of knowledge of the day.

Hogg's *Fruit Manual*, its rivals and successors: a bibliographic study

BRENT ELLIOTT

The Lindley Library, The Royal Horticultural Society, London

Robert Hogg (1818–1897) is best known as the author of the *Fruit Manual*, which by its last edition had become the most comprehensive single work ever published in this country on fruit varieties. While any work over a century old will have been superseded in some respects – many of the fruits described have disappeared from cultivation, many newer fruits will not be found in it – it is still consulted. In 1992 I floated the idea of a facsimile publication (Elliott, 1992a), and, coincidentally or otherwise, a facsimile appeared in 2002: I hope it has done well for the publishers.

This is not the place for much in the way of biographical detail about Hogg, so I will be brief. He grew up in the nursery trade. In 1842 he joined the great Brompton Park Nursery, which had been founded in 1681 by George London, Moses Cook, *et al.* The firm changed its name to Gray, Adams, and Hogg. Hogg left it in 1849, three years before it closed after a career of over 160 years. Most of his life he worked as an editor, primarily of the *Cottage Gardener*, of which he became joint proprietor in 1855, and its successor the *Journal of Horticulture*, but also of the *Florist and Pomologist* (1862–1870). In 1854 he helped to found the short-lived Pomological Society; in 1858 he joined the Horticultural Society's Fruit Committee, serving variously as Secretary and Chairman. From 1875 to 1884 he was the Secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society, and continued as a member of its Council for some years further.

Hogg's greatest claim to fame was the *Fruit Manual* in its various editions. It was not the first systematic list of fruit cultivars published in Britain: the Horticultural Society had produced three editions of a *Catalogue of Fruits* grown at its garden at Chiswick (1826, 1831, and 1842). Largely the work of Robert Thompson, these were important for their determination of synonyms – the number of nectarines, for example, was reduced from 176 to 19 – and the Society could congratulate itself on the benefit it had provided by alerting the public to the identity of a number of the names

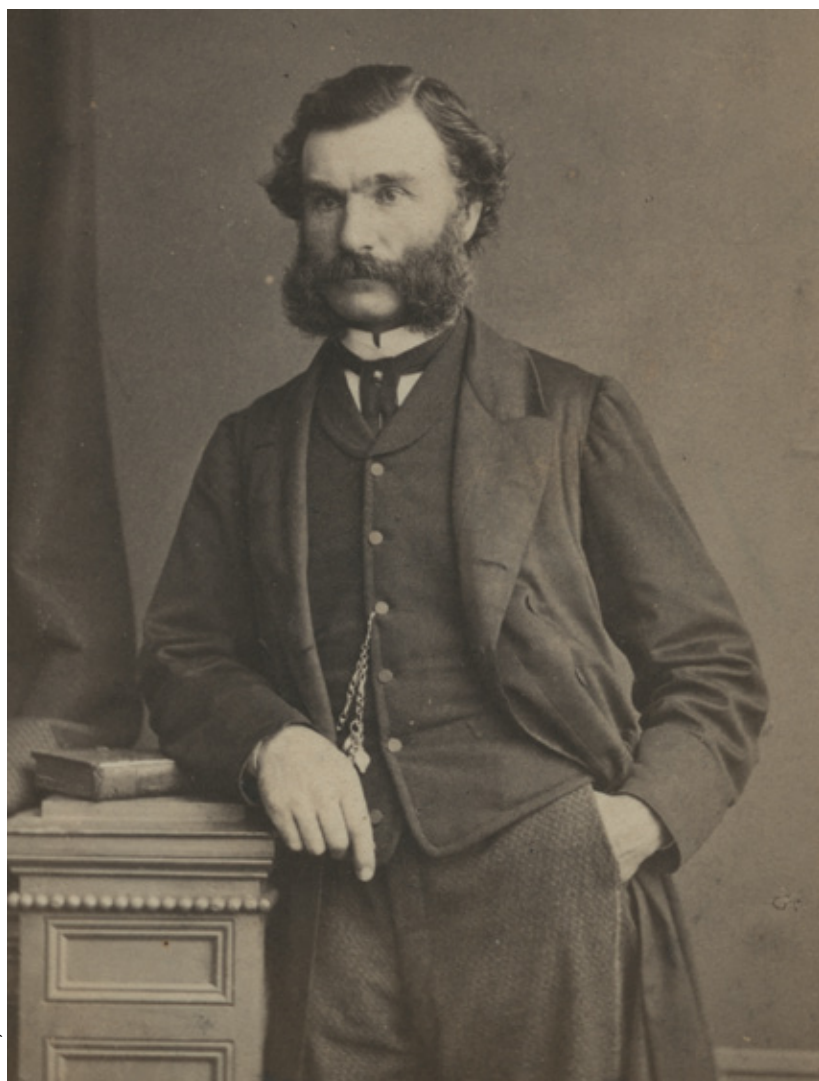
circulating in commerce. Thompson had also, for certain categories of fruits, attempted classifications. The situation, at the time Hogg published the first edition of his *Manual*, was summarised by the *Gardeners' Chronicle*:

Time was when the work of Forsyth, a poor affair, was the standard authority in this country for cultivated fruits. ... It was discovered that more men than Knoop and Duhamel had written upon their distinctions and qualities; and the names of Van Mons, Diel, Parmentier and others took their place in the literature of Pomology. At last appeared Sabine's *Catalogue of Fruit Trees in the Garden of the Horticultural Society*, a dry skeleton of names. This was succeeded by Mr. George Lindley's *Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden*, the elaborate work of an accurate and very experienced cultivator, which will never lose its value. Then came Thompson's famous descriptive *Catalogue of the Horticultural Society's Collection*; and from this time English Pomology has stood upon a firmer basis than that of any other country. It is, however, nearly 30 years since the last of these works appeared... (Anon., 1860: 894–895).

Manual of Fruits

In 1860, Hogg claimed that he first published a *Manual of Fruits* “fifteen years ago”. The firm of Gray, Adams, and Hogg published at least two editions of a *Manual of Fruits*, in 1847 and 1848. They also issued a shorter, undated *List of Fruits*, and the Lindley Library's copy bears an annotation by John Wright, Hogg's successor as editor of the *Journal of Horticulture*, speculating that it had been published in 1846. I have previously argued (Elliott, 1992a) that, since Wright assumed that Hogg joined the firm in 1845, three years later than was the case, his date could have been in error. But the *List* refers to the existence of the larger *Manual*, so in the form we have it could not have preceded it; and in a decade and a half I have found no evidence of earlier editions of either work. So I must conclude that Hogg was probably merely being vague about the date.

The *Manual* was originally a 74-page work, which provided descriptions for only a selection of the named cultivars in each category. Under each category, the fruits were listed alphabetically; in a few cases, a classification, copied from that of the Horticultural Society, was offered.



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Fig. 1. Robert Hogg (1818–1897). Carte-de-visite photograph by W. E. Debenham of Regent Street, 1866.

The 1848 edition contained a first part identical to the first edition, consisting either of unsold sheets or of a reprint from stereotyped plates, with the addition of a second part listing the cultivars omitted from the first edition. The second edition also contained a brief historical notice of the Brompton Park Nursery.

British Pomology

Hogg's first systematic treatment of fruits under his own name was a volume on apples, published in 1851 as the first volume of a projected *British Pomology*. It contained detailed descriptions, with historical details where known, of 401 apple cultivars, and an appendix with brief notices, lacking historical details except in the case of new introductions, of a further 541 cultivars, of which Hogg claimed "no personal knowledge". The work was completed with an appendix listing preferred cultivars for different parts of the country, and times of fruiting. This was greeted with enthusiasm in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*: "the enumeration of Synonymes, with their citations, is certainly the most complete and extensive which has hitherto been published" (Anon., 1851: 614–615). Several of the cultivars were accompanied by woodcut illustrations, but these received little attention: they were mainly traced outlines with details of stem and calyx attachments (see below).

At the end of the decade, the work was re-issued under a new title, *The Apple and its Varieties* (1859). The official reason for doing this was the events of the 1850s in fruit growing. The Horticultural Society, partly for financial reasons – the decade saw a progressive financial collapse, culminating in the sale of its herbarium and library – and partly because of a shift in interest towards ornamental plants for greenhouse and garden, was seen as retrenching its interest in fruits. Over a decade had passed with no new edition of the *Catalogue of Fruits*. In 1854 a Pomological Society was founded, with Sir Joseph Paxton as its President, John Spencer, the head gardener at Bowood, as its Secretary, and Hogg as its (intermittent) Chairman. As fruit had been central to the Horticultural Society's existence from the beginning, the creation of a rival society devoted to fruit was a harsh slap in the face. The gardening press greeted the new society as a tonic, acknowledging that there would have been no need for it had the Horticultural Society maintained its former level of fruit-directed activity: "A Pomological Society will correct these errors, and supply these deficiencies" (Beaton, 1858: 347).

Hogg announced that it was the activity of the Pomological Society that had prompted the re-issue:

The establishment of the British Pomological Society has given a stimulus to this long-neglected branch of horticulture, and the number of individuals who are now engaged in the study and cultivation of fruits is tenfold greater than it was [in 1851].

Under this consideration it has been thought advisable to reduce the price of this work, so as to bring it within the means of the practical gardener, and those who were formerly prevented from purchasing it at its original price (Hogg, 1859: 3).

This was the easier to do, as the work had been printed using stereotyped plates; Hogg acknowledged that the work “is essentially the same as when first published”, and in fact the only differences lay in the new title-page and one leaf containing the new preface or “advertisement”, dated 25 March 1859. Hogg was certainly right about bringing the work to a wider audience: reviewers of later editions of the *Fruit Manual* frequently referred to *British Pomology* as *The Apple and its Varieties*, so its publication obviously fulfilled a need. But in view of the date of issue, it is curious that Hogg made no mention of the further changes that had taken place in the world of fruit growing. The Horticultural Society responded to the Pomological Society by the creation of a Fruit Committee, whose membership included Hogg and Spencer; and as though to confirm that it had existed only to correct the errors of the older organisation, the Pomological Society wound itself up (Elliott, 2004: 254–256). The first meeting of the new Committee was on 5 July 1858, eight months before the re-issue of *The Apple*. Hogg’s silence about this may have been due to testiness and a desire to ensure that the Pomological Society received proper acknowledgment for its achievement. But consider also that Hogg, at the end of the advertisement, said that he intended to complete the companion work on pears with as little delay as possible, and that the following year the first edition of the *Fruit Manual* would appear; so that it must have been, at the least, well advanced by the time *The Apple* appeared. Both editions of the work were printed on wove paper without watermarks, so the date of printing cannot be deduced from physical evidence. Is it possible that the re-issue was in fact released in order to clear out a stock of unsold sheets before an improved work made it less saleable?

The first three editions of *The Fruit Manual*

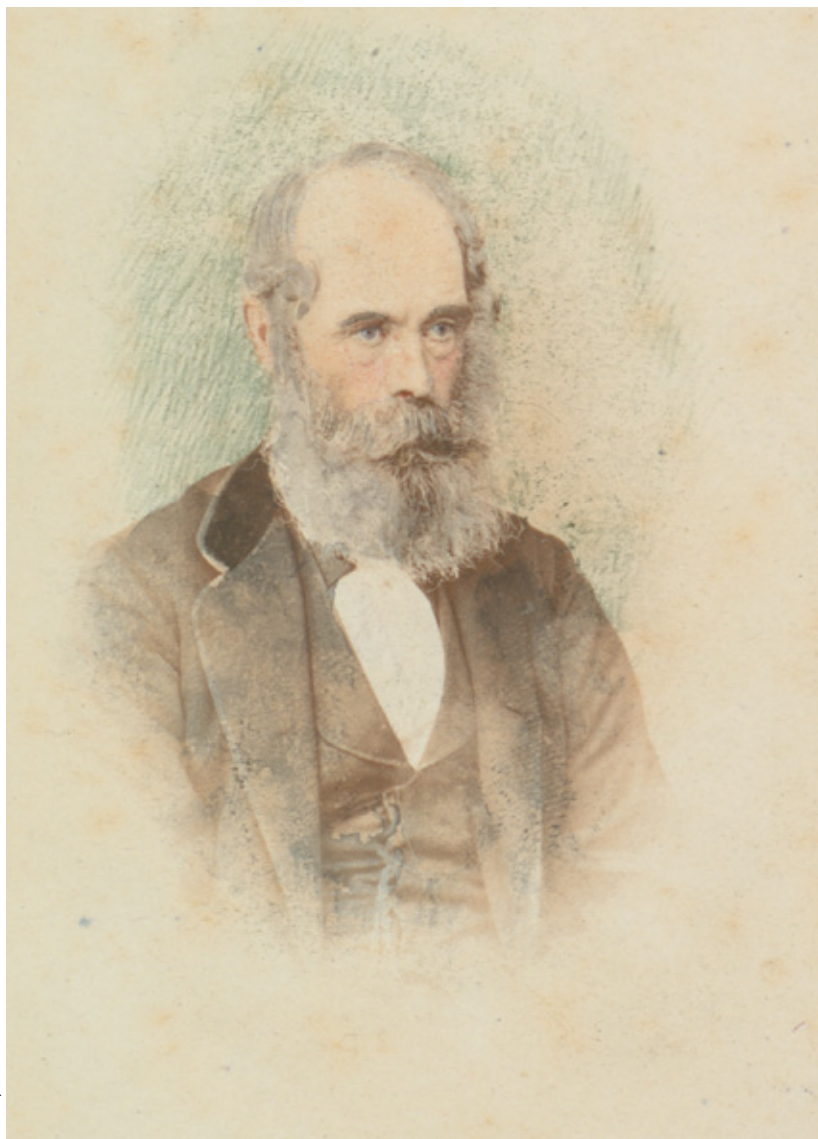
The *Fruit Manual* was published in the autumn of 1860, a book of 280 pages, with a coverage of almost all the range of hardy fruits (almonds were not added until the fourth edition, pineapples not until the fifth, and Hogg never tackled pomegranates). The *Gardeners' Chronicle* greeted it as a "companion which gardeners may carry in their pockets as constantly as a pruning knife", and the *Cottage Gardener* said that "We need no other evidence that such a work as this is needed... than the numerous packages which are sent to us containing fruit, of which the senders request us to furnish the proper names." 187 varieties of apple, 116 of plums, 282 of pears, 92 of cherries, and respectable quantities of other fruits were described, but this time there were no illustrations.

The number of varieties increased gradually through the next two editions: the second in 1862, and the third in 1866. The *Journal of Horticulture* said of that last that it was "really a new book", though it would have been well to keep that announcement back until the fourth appeared. All three editions were greeted in the press by uniform praise; the *Chronicle* spotted three errors in names in the second edition, all of which could have been printer's errors.

John Scott and *The Orchardist*

Within a couple of years of the completion of the third edition, a rival publication was to appear: John Scott's *Orchardist*. Scott was the proprietor of a nursery at Merriott in Somerset, specialising in fruit. The first edition of his work bore the cover title *The Orchardist*, but the title page said simply *Catalogue of Fruits, Cultivated and Sold by John Scott, Merriott Nurseries*, and the work was in fact a trade catalogue; this may explain why it was not reviewed by any of the leading horticultural magazines. It was organised alphabetically according to the category of fruit, and under many of the headings the cultivars were presented in numbered lists, though frequently with gaps in the sequence, suggesting that only the most important cultivars were discussed.

In 1873 Scott issued a second, enlarged edition under the title *Scott's Orchardist*. There were to be no further editions, because Hogg sued Scott for plagiarism and secured a prohibition against the further publication of his book.



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Fig. 2. John Scott of Merriott (c.1807–1886). Hand-tinted carte-de-visite photograph by T. Wilkinson of Weymouth, 1873.

The course of events can be gathered from three printed reports of the trial, each of which includes some details omitted by the others: those of the *Times*, the *Journal of Horticulture*, and the *Gardeners' Chronicle* (Anon., 1874a, 1874b, 1874c). In 1866 there had been a flurry of correspondence in the *Journal of Horticulture* over the use of the apple 'Pommier de Paradis' as a stock. It had begun when the Nottinghamshire nurseryman J. R. Pearson wrote to the *Journal*, expressing his surprise that Scott was sending out applies grown on Paradise stocks, which he had assumed to be superseded for that purpose. There ensued a debate over the identity and antiquity of the 'Paradis' or 'Paradise' stock: was the plant that Scott was selling the same thing that had been known under that name in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries? Was it, as Thomas Rivers suggested, the "dwarf apple of Armenia"? (Scott, 1868: 9–11; Scott, 1873: 8–9). Scott was keen, on the one hand, to establish the identification, happily sending his stocks to the magazines for checking, but on the other hand, he also indulged in what the *Chronicle* described as "some personalities, which latter it would perhaps have been wiser to have omitted", for an example of which take the following passage added in the second edition:

As to the *Pommier de Paradis* being the same as the Dwarf Apple of Armenia, it is all fudge. Mr. Rivers, in his "Miniature Orchard Edition," 1864, p. 61, in commenting on this subject, says: – "The *Pommier de Paradis* seems identical with the Dwarf Apple of Armenia referred to in the *Transactions of the Horticultural Society*, PART 2, VOL 3, P. 115." I have now before me the Vol., No., and p. 115, and there is not a word in the volume about the Dwarf Apple of Armenia! Mr. R.'s spectacles must have been out of repair, or I must have a wrong copy of the transactions. (Scott, 1868: 9; Scott, 1873: 8)

In fact, Rivers referred, not to the *Transactions*, but to its successor the *Journal*, and the reference to the dwarf apple appears in vol. 3 part ii, on the second page of an article which starts on p. 115 (Barker, 1848). Bunyard, later, was also somewhat sceptical (Bunyard, 1920: 168) of Rivers' conclusion, and Roland Hatton, after a comprehensive review of the evidence, left the matter undecided (Hatton, 1917; Morgan, 2002: 250). Rivers, who discussed the Paradise stocks in considerable detail, said that he had imported 2000 Paradise stocks in 1845, and that most of

them had died (Rivers, 1870: 75); Pearson also referred to stocks having been lost. So Scott drew the following conclusion:

Some time ago, the Pommier de Paradise stock was overhauled by the Editors of the Horticultural Journal, backed up by their great Achates, Mr. Rivers, aided by a somebody of the name of Parson [i.e. J.R. Pearson]. The two bought thousands of the said stock, and their bad management or bad soil killed the lot. (Scott, 1868: 9; Scott, 1873: 8)

Hogg was drawn into the debate in his editorial capacity, but, as he later testified in court, looked no further into Scott's work than the prefatory matter about the Paradise stock.

When the second edition was published, it was praised in William Robinson's magazine *The Garden* as "a volume with which every gardener should be acquainted, and which is, in its way, unique among English publications... it is for its capital descriptions of all the really useful kinds of hardy fruits that it will be chiefly valued". Hogg, possibly nettled by the apparent derogation of his own book (Hogg was later to sue Robinson successfully for plagiarism), examined the work more closely, and noticed that many of the descriptions of fruit had in fact been copied more or less verbatim from his *Fruit Manual*. Here is his account as reported in the court proceedings:

In 1869 the plaintiff was informed that the defendant had in his *Orchardist* alluded to the editors (of whom the plaintiff was one) of the *Journal of Horticulture* in reference to the *Pommier de Paradis*, and the plaintiff accordingly obtained from the defendant a copy of his work. The plaintiff then read some of the personal observations at page 9 of the *Orchardist*, but nothing more of it; and on October 6, 1869, he wrote to the defendant thanking him for the copy, telling him that he (the plaintiff) had only just looked to the remarks on the Pommier de Paradis. In the latter part of 1872 the defendant commenced the publication of the second edition of the *Orchardist* in six numbers, the last of which was published in April, 1873, when he issued the whole in a single volume. It was not till after the publication of that second edition that the plaintiff

discovered the piracies... [and] on July 5, 1873, filed a bill against the defendant to restrain him from publishing any copies of the *Orchardist* containing passages taken from the *Fruit Manual*, and for other relief. But it being discovered that the *Fruit Manual* was not properly registered under the above-named Act, that bill was, on July 9, 1873, dismissed with costs.

Once Hogg had dealt with the business of registration, he returned to the fray, and the hearing was held on 1 May 1874.¹

Here is Scott's account of his procedure in compiling *The Orchardist*:

... in describing Apples, Medlars, Mulberries, Nuts and Filberts, Nectarines, Peaches, and Pears, he placed before him a specimen of each sort of fruit of his own growth, or of fruit procured by him from other sources, and then personally examined and compared the same, with the description of it given by authors, including the plaintiff, in cases in which he had given exact descriptions. Where such description was found exact and true, and corresponded accurately with his specimens, he did, to save the useless labour of writing an entirely new description for the sake of rewriting (and which might besides expose him to the imputation of colourably altering), adopt the description already at his command; but in every instance where he found any discrepancy, or other sufficient reason for so doing, he modified and corrected the descriptions, so as to render his book and the descriptions which it furnished as accurate and true as possible. ...

The Vice-Chancellor ruled that “the case was, on the defendant's own statements, the clearest possible case of one person copying from the works of another that could be conceived”. The *Journal of Horticulture* added a passage not cited in the *Times* account: “Then with regard to the

¹ Scott's lawyers were the Welsh activist Osborne Morgan (1826–1897) and Richard Hill Sandys (1801–1892); appearing for Hogg was Thomas Halberd Fischer, QC (born 1830), with the support of J.C. Wood – unidentified, unless this is a mistake for James George Wood (born 1843), then a rising lawyer with experience in rural law, and already the author of a book on the laws of Dean Forest.

contention that the same fruit could only be described in the same words, he thought that the English language must be very poor indeed if it did not allow of different expressions being used in this respect." Hogg won his case, and Scott was banned from republishing Hogg's descriptions in any future works.

And so the publishing history of Scott's *Orchardist* came to an end. Scott continued to produce nursery catalogues, in which the descriptions were briefer, and carefully not duplicated from Hogg; in the later twentieth century, after the demise of Bunyard's nursery at Maidstone, Scott's manual became the best fruit catalogue available, until the firm finally closed in 2009.

The last editions of *The Fruit Manual*

The fourth edition of Hogg's *Fruit Manual* appeared the year after his lawsuit against Scott. The work was not merely larger than its predecessors (600 pages), but considerably different in character: Hogg had engaged in a great deal of historical research on many of the cultivars. The *Gardeners' Chronicle* remarked that "the additions are so extensive as almost to constitute a new book rather than a new edition", and that the quantity of historical detail raised "the *Fruit Manual* from the level of a catalogue to that of an encyclopaedia."

Nine years later (1884) appeared the final edition, by which time the work had swelled to 759 pages. "Shades!! Call that a Manual!!!", exclaimed the anonymous reviewer in the *Gardening World*; "A great Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits is one thing – a Fruit Manual is another" (Anon., 1884: 165). No one, however, thought that the further revision had been unnecessary. A. Headley, who wrote under the pseudonym of "Wiltshire Rector", reviewing the book for the *Journal of Horticulture*, remarked that "A copy of the fourth edition of this work is before me, brown-covered, and worn by constant use to almost a pack of cards" ([Headley], 1884: 396). Reviewers approvingly noticed the addition of a large number of cider apples, many of which had been locally famous (e.g. 'Tom Putt') but less well known nationally; the addition of many perry pears was greeted with less enthusiasm. (Headley queried, "Does anyone drink perry now except in Herefordshire?" ([Headley], 1884: 413–414, but he could be forgiven for not anticipating Babycham.)

The shortcomings perceived by the reviewers of the last two editions are particularly interesting. They fall into four categories.

1. Omissions. Yes, there were some. “Among Apples, too, we find no mention in the work before us of the ‘Stock’ Apples, of which a collection was got together at Chiswick, which formed the subjects of a notice in our columns last year, and one of which – the French Paradise – is figured in the *Florist* for the present month.” (Hogg might have had his own reasons for steering clear of that particular subject.) Nor was there any mention of the new filberts being introduced by Richard Webb (“W.”, 1872). In 1884, the *Chronicle* was incredulous that the apple ‘Lady Sudeley’ was apparently unknown to Hogg.

2. The conflict between encyclopaedism and commercial standards. “It is a pity that so many indifferent varieties should be perpetuated in the presence of improved subjects, but all the time they do exist it is well that their names at least should be registered” (Anon., 1875: 627). See further the discussion of Blackmore below.

3. Nomenclature. Headley grumbled that Hogg had treated ‘Red Hawthornden’ as a synonym of ‘Greenup’s Pippin’. “Accuracy no doubt is a great thing, but euphony has also its merits” ([Headley], 1884: 396).

4. The failure of classification. The *Chronicle* greeted the 1875 edition with the grumble that there was “no further attempt at classification than there was before”. The absence of any sort of key to enable the reader, especially the novice reader, to identify the apple he was examining was seen as a deficiency; after all, many of the other fruits had some degree of classification proffered. “It is possible that the present state of pomology does not admit of this being done, but at least it would have been practicable to have established definite if arbitrary rules for distinguishing leading classes, such as, among Apples, for instance, Pearmains, Pippins, Russets, Codlins, &c.” Hogg tried to meet this objection in the final edition; again, see below.

R. D. Blackmore and his pears

R.D. Blackmore, the author of *Lorna Doone*, was by profession a fruit nurseryman in Teddington, and a long-standing member of the RHS Fruit Committee, serving as its Chairman in 1889 (Elliott, 1992b). The final edition

Table 1. **Blackmore and Arbury compared.**

Pear	Blackmore	Arbury
'Bergamotte Esperen'	does not ripen well in his garden at Teddington	best grown against a warm wall or fence in order to ripen well and crop reliably
'Beurré Clairgeau'	very fruitful, but of third quality	generally of poor quality under British conditions and not worth planting although it was fairly widely planted in the past
'Beurré Diel'	a pear of coarse texture and vastly overrated	A reliable pear, but needs a good site and a good summer to ripen well
'Beurré Hardy'	a very fine pear and very highly bred	A reliable cropping, good quality pear... One of the best garden cultivars
'Beurré Superfin'	one of the best, most beautiful, and fertile of all pears	A high quality pear which grows well, but does not crop well on all sites
'Doyenné Boussoch'	fine-looking, very fertile, but not good	the fruit is only second rate and will not store for very long
'Doyenné du Comice'	the best of all pears ... But on a wall it is far inferior	One of the finest pears... It benefits from training against a warm wall or fence
'Forelle'	very small and hard at Teddington	in Britain its flavour rarely matches its appearance and the tree tends to be stunted
'Glou Morceau'	bad on a standard and worse from a wall. Flat and loose-textured at its best	an excellent pear... benefiting from a warm wall or fence to ripen well
'Marie Louise'	a very uncertain cropper. The fruit is too sweet, otherwise most excellent. On a wall it loses flavour	not very reliable and now little grown
'Pitmaston Duchess'	good, but not of first quality... but worthless on a wall	A good garden cultivar where space allows cultivation as a bush tree

of Hogg's *Fruit Manual* incorporated numerous comments from Blackmore on the quality of different pears. While many of them specifically described the behaviour of the pears at Teddington, and therefore might have had limited applicability in other parts of the country, Hogg reported them with a sense of alarm, saying that his comments were "quite staggering, and destroy the long-cherished opinion which some of us have held respecting our favourite fruits".

The gardening press was sceptical of the dire conclusions that Hogg drew from Blackmore's comments. Since there is now an up-to-date book on the major pear cultivars of Britain, it is worth comparing a selection of Blackmore's valuations with those of Jim Arbury, in his 1997 publication *Pears* (see Table 1, p. 17).

Blackmore's comments stand up fairly well to the comparison: there are cases where Arbury agrees with his valuations, and others where the difference between them can be attributed fairly confidently to regional variations. The instance that stands out the most is Blackmore's assertion that 'Doyenné du Comice' and 'Glou Morceau' are spoiled by being grown against a wall, whereas Arbury specifies wall culture as necessary for quality.

Blackmore's comments, nonetheless, made him stand for the next generation as a cardinal example of how not to do things. His obituary in *Gardening World* made the point clearly:

Mr. Blackmore was a connoisseur in Pears, and grew an enormous number of varieties. Many of these were quite useless for commercial purposes; and yet because they did not "pay" he was apt to write letters to the "Times" against fruit culture generally as a profitable industry. He did not perceive that the most successful growers proceeded on exactly opposite lines to himself, namely, in planting many trees of a few wisely selected varieties, instead of one or two trees of as many varieties as he could obtain or find room for. He had quite a museum of Pears, interesting but unprofitable, and could happily afford to indulge in the luxury (Anon., 1900).

And this concentration on the best varieties, rather than encyclopaedic collection, lay behind the twentieth century's great project of the National

Fruit Trials, as well as providing the principle that Hogg's successors worked to, and which was first exemplified in Bunyard's *Handbook*.

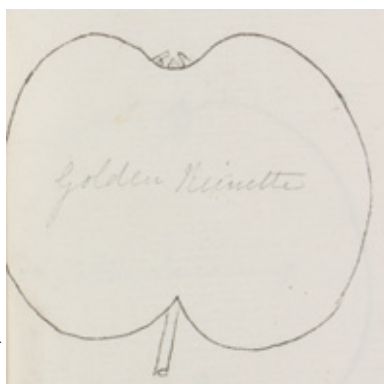
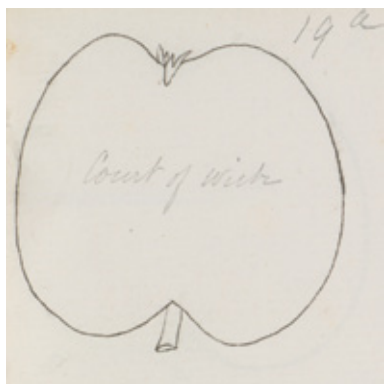
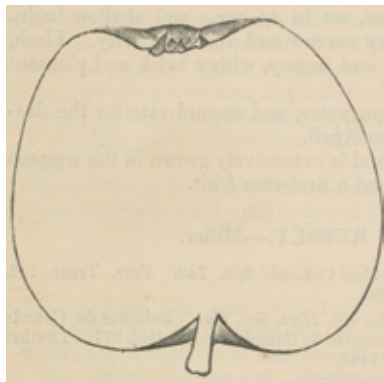
Hogg's illustrations

Hogg's manuals on fruit were generally unillustrated. The only set of printed illustrations which can be particularly associated with Hogg is a series of outline tracings of fruits. The first selection was published in his *British Pomology* of 1851 (re-issued as *The Apple and its Varieties*), where 71 of the apples discussed are depicted in woodcuts by tracings, with a small addition of detail around the two opposite depressions, as though depicting apples sliced in half – but with the absence of internal detail they cannot be called cross-sections. In the fourth edition (1875) of the *Fruit Manual*, 53 apple outlines, mostly reproduced from the *British Pomology*, appeared in plates at the end of the volume, along with 48 similar tracings of pears.

Hogg seems to have had a lifelong habit of tracing fruits; the RHS Lindley Library contains a notebook of such tracings (simpler tracings, in fact, without the shading details) which Hogg made at some unspecified period.¹ The problem with tracing fruits is that each tracing is the portrait of an individual specimen; how does the user of the manual know what range of variability the cultivar exhibits? The *Gardeners' Chronicle* was not impressed: "Our last complaint is anent the cuts, which are mere sectional outlines, not always characteristic, and which might more profitably have been replaced by a smaller number of well-drawn types" (Anon., 1875). The last edition of the *Fruit Manual* was once again unillustrated.

Line illustrations of fruits appeared in the volume *The Apple and Pear as Vintage Fruits* (1886), for which Hogg wrote the text; but this volume was a spin-off from the *Herefordshire Pomona*, which Hogg contributed to but did not edit, and the illustrations had appeared in that work before being republished in the smaller volume. The line illustrations, which are genuine cross-sections with details of internal structure, are unattributed in either publication, but may be the work of one of the principal artists of the *Pomona*: Alice B. Ellis or Edith E. Bull.

¹ The album of tracings was given by Hogg to the Revd C. H. Bulmer of Credenhill, who in turn gave it to Dr H. E. Durham of Hereford; it was presented to the Lindley Library by Revd C. L. Dunkerley, in October 1969.



Bunyard and the *Handbook of Hardy Fruits*

Hogg died in 1897, leaving the proprietorship of the *Journal of Horticulture* in the hands of his son. In 1906 his son approached the RHS, offering them the *Fruit Manual*. The minutes for the meeting of 1 May 1906 recorded:

A letter was read from Mr Hogg proposing to place the copyright of the Fruit Manual in the Societys [*sic*] hands. The Secty. was instructed to say that the Society was not prepared to undertake the responsibility of publishing such a work.

Four years later, George Bunyard, the director of the Royal Nurseries at Allington, near Maidstone, and the co-author with the royal gardener Owen Thomas of *The Fruit Garden* (1906), put forward a new proposal that the RHS should update Hogg's masterwork. The minutes of the meeting of 2 August 1910 reported:

Revision of Fruit Records etc. Mr Bunyard introduced this subject that: – Considering a list, in book form, of Fruits introduced since 1884 (when Dr. Hogg's Manual, and the Hereford Pomona appeared) had not been issued, and that some such reference list was badly needed, might not the Society prepare a list of Fruits and varieties certificated since 1884 to supply this need, and to form a supplement to the Manual, with references to this work where possible. In the course of discussion it was urged that a supplement to a scarce book like Dr. Hogg's Fruit Manual was inefficient; and that a list of recommendable and noteworthy fruits was to be preferred to a mere list of Certificated Fruits. Mr. Bunyard was asked to submit his proposition in writing to the next Council meeting.

Bunyard showed various paintings of fruits to the next meeting (16 August), presumably as potential illustrations; the matter was deferred more than

Fig. 3 (opposite). **Comparisons of images from Hogg and Ronalds. Top: 'Russet Table Pearmain'. Middle: 'Court of Wick'. Bottom: 'Golden Reinette'.** The top left image is from Hogg's *British Pomology*, 1851, the two below from an album of Hogg's tracings of fruit now held in the RHS Lindley Library. All images in the right-hand column are from Ronalds' *Pyrus Malus Brentfordiensis*, 1831 (illustrations by Elizabeth Ronalds).

once (30 August, 27 September, by which time it had become an “Illustrated Book of New Fruits”), and Bunyard appears to have let it lapse. But he was obviously continuing to think about the matter, and there is evidence that his plans were becoming more comprehensive than just a directory of new introductions: on 6 June he was refused permission to borrow Robert Thompson’s manuscript notes on fruit from the Lindley Library.

George Bunyard died in 1919, and his son Edward Ashdown Bunyard succeeded him as director of the nursery – and as aspiring pomologist. He had already published several articles on the classification and history of fruits in the *RHS Journal*, and had just founded a new magazine, the *Journal of Pomology* (which continued after his death as the *Journal of Horticultural Science*). At the end of the first volume of this *Journal*, he placed an advertisement for a forthcoming work, soon to issue from the press: the first volume of a *Handbook of Hardy Fruits*. This appeared in two volumes, in 1920 and 1925 respectively, the first dealing with apples and pears, the second with stone and bush fruits, nuts, and a certain range of soft fruits (but excluding grapes).

The *Gardeners’ Chronicle* made the comparison with Hogg:

... such a book challenges comparison with a classic out of print long ago, but until now the only English book of weight in these matters: we mean, of course, Dr. Hogg’s *Fruit Manual*... [but it] need fear nothing by the comparison. It is easier to use, the descriptions are accurate, clear, ignore unnecessary details, but include all important ones, give particulars of growth and leaf form as well as of fruit, and a note on the synonyms, history and source in every case where known, correcting such details where errors in the *Fruit Manual* have been brought to light. Furthermore, the descriptions are so drawn as to show the possibilities of variation. We offer the author our most cordial thanks (Anon., 1921: 7).

The *Chronicle* noticed various inconsistencies of spelling, and also criticised the keys which were inserted (in the first volume, at the expense of intelligible pagination) as handy classifications of fruits.

Bunyard and his reviewers emphasised that he had personally grown all but a few of the cultivars discussed; the work was intended to be not

encyclopaedic, but practical, describing only the cultivars most worthy of growing, but treating each one in greater detail than Hogg had done. So, for example, where Hogg had treated 717 different apples in his last edition, and Scott 1094, Bunyard dealt with only 357 cultivars; similarly for pears, Hogg had described 647, Scott 1546, and Bunyard 104 (see Table 2, p. 27). Not all the fruits were chosen for their quality: some were included because of the frequency with which they were grown, and were duly criticised for inferiority. But this standard of commercial importance, present or in the recent past, was henceforth established as the way in which to present a directory of fruits. H. V. Taylor in his works on apples and plums, N. V. Grubb on cherries, Jim Arbury on pears and plums, Joan Morgan in her work on apples and her forthcoming work on pears, Ray Williams on cider apples in *Bulmer's Pomona* – all have followed Bunyard's example in dealing with the most recommended, the most widely grown, and the newest cultivars. Only the *National Apple Register* has tried to follow Hogg in encyclopaedic coverage of the subject, and it concentrated on dessert apples, leaving the cider apples in particular to one side.

Fruit classification in Hogg and Bunyard

"British pomology", announced *The Florist* in 1860, "is as yet in the transition state from a comparative chaos of confusion and error to a more perfect system of classification", and while Hogg's work was a step in the right direction, it did not foresee any speedy conclusion to the process (Anon., 1860: 330). The incompleteness of Hogg's attempts at classification continued to be levelled as a criticism against the fourth edition, in 1875: "we must give the author a friendly jog to remind him that the *Fruit Manual* is not yet perfect, and that more is yet expected of him".

Hogg had included a translation of Diel's and Dochnahl's classifications of apples in his 1851 *British Pomology*. Diel had announced classes: ribbed apples, rose apples, rambours, reinettes, striped apples, tapering apples, and flat apples. Dochnahl's categories were angular (quince- or pear-shaped) and spherical (medlar- and pure apple-shaped). Hogg then proposed an alternative system, which grouped the apples first by season (summer, autumn, winter/spring), then by shape (round, oblong), and finally by colour (pale, striped, red, with russet added for the autumn apples). This was very obviously a handy key, rather than a natural classification. In 1864 Hogg offered a system based on floral anatomy, classifying first



RHS, LINDLEY LIBRARY

Fig. 4. Photographic portrait of Edward Ashdown Bunyard (1878–1939) reproduced in *The Gardener's Magazine*, September 6th 1912. Edward Bunyard was the son of nurseryman George Bunyard, a fellow of the Linnean Society and the founder and editor of the *Journal of Pomology* in 1919.

by the stamens (marginal, median, or basal), then by the tube (conical or funnel-shaped), then by the carpels or “cells” (round, ovate, obovate, or elliptical), and finally by whether the carpels were axile or abaxile. In the final edition this system yielded 192 groups of apples, and the tabular, double-columned presentation of the system took 29 pages of small print. (Hogg probably included this treatment because reviews of the fourth edition had complained about a lack of apple classification, not because he was satisfied with it.) The reviewer in *Gardening World* pointed out that Hogg’s categories were expressed with a sufficient degree of ambiguity to allow the same apple to fall into more than one category.

The author himself should at least be able to classify his own examples. But what have we? The Gravenstein, we note, fits into five classes, thus: –

Class 53. Stamens, marginal; tube, funnel-shaped; cells, obovate-abaxile; calyx, divergent.

Class 133. Stamens, basal; tube, conical; cells, round-abaxile; calyx, divergent.

Class 189. Stamens, basal; tube, funnel-shaped; cells, elliptical-abaxile; calyx, divergent.

Class 157. Stamens, basal; tube, conical; cells, elliptical-abaxile; calyx, divergent.

Class 165. Stamens, basal; tube, funnel-shaped; cells, round-abaxile; calyx, divergent.

Our own examination of the Gravenstein, resulted in placing it in still another class (Anon., 1884: 166).

Bunyard, in his *Handbook*, offered instead a classification of apples into seven groups: the Lord Derby group (smooth, green, and sour); Lane's (striped, smooth); Peasgoods (striped, smooth, sweet); Golden Noble (not striped); Baumanns (entirely covered in red); Blenheim and Coxes (reinettes, red and russet); and Russet (without any admixture of red). Each of these categories was then subdivided according to shape: flat, round, conical, oblong or oval.

The conflict between conventional botanical and pomological criteria was reflected in the differing standards used for different fruits. Should the fruits be classified according to the structure of the flowers from which they derived, the anatomical consequences of which could still be discerned in aspects of the fruit structure, or should they be grouped according to more easily recognised characteristics such as shape, colour, and season? (No one actually suggested that the latter be adopted because they conformed to the preferences of customers.) The degree of inconsistency may be assessed from the following summary:

Apricots. Hogg followed Robert Thompson in dividing these into bitter and sweet-kernelled forms, each divided further into freestone and clingstone. Scott followed him; Bunyard did not propose a classification for apricots.

Cherries. In the first three editions of the *Manual*, Hogg divided cherries into two categories each of geans and griottes: geans with obtuse heart-shaped fruits (black and red geans), and those with fully heart-shaped fruits (bigarreux in 1847, subsequently rephrased black and red hearts); griottes with upright branches (Dukes), and those with long slender and drooping branches (morellos).

Scott replaced this ordering with a division into bigarreaus, geans, and Dukes (including morellos), each further divided into black and red. Bunyard divided them instead into sweet (bigarreaux and geans) and sour (Dukes, amarelles and morellos), each further classified by colour.

Gooseberries. Hogg's basic classification by colour (red, yellow, green, and white, each then divided by shape) was continued by both his successors, but Bunyard abandoned his attempt at further subdividing by skin texture and replaced it by a classification by season.

Grapes. Hogg's classification (round vs oval, each further divided into Muscat and non-Muscat) was followed by Scott; Bunyard did not deal with grapes.

Nectarines and peaches. In the 1847 *Manual of Fruits*, nectarines and peaches were classified according to the size of their flowers, then by the leaves, and finally into freestones and clingstones. In the first two editions of the *Fruit Manual*, Hogg divided each of these fruit groups into freestones and clingstones, each further arranged into groups by their leaves, and then by their flowers. In the later editions he reverted to the original 1847 classification, and in this was followed by Scott. Bunyard classified instead by flesh colour, then by shape and lastly by season.

Pears. Hogg never completed his proposed classification of pears, and the final edition of the *Fruit Manual* offered only an outline, explaining the criteria intended for use: first, the length from the base of the stalk to the base of the cells; then by the length from the base of the stalk to the base of the eye. Even Hogg acknowledged that the same variety could produce specimens that fell into different categories, but felt that this did not "materially interfere with the usefulness of the arrangement". This classification appeared too late for Scott to use, if indeed it would have been usable. Bunyard divided pears instead into summer, autumn, and winter groups, each then subdivided by shape (flat to round, bergamotte, conical, pyriform, oval, calabash).

Plums. Hogg's classification (round vs oval, then by colour, then by the adhesion of the stone) was followed by Scott. Bunyard classified plums first by colour, then by shape, and lastly by season.

Table 2. Numbers of cultivars of fruits treated by Hogg, Scott, and Bunyard

Fruit	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	S1	S2	B1
Almonds				7	7			
Apples	187	199	230	474	717	672	1094	357
Apricots	27	27	32	48	49	35	49	20
Barberries	2	2	2	2	2	5	5	
Blackberries							3	
Cherries	92	92	110	123	127	96	130	77
Chestnuts	2	2	2	2	2	5	5	
Crabs	4	4	4			26		10
Cranberries	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Currants	14	14	14	15	20	25	25	46
Figs	24	24	68	70	70	19	43	16
Gooseberries	104	99	237	236	239	119	119	105
Grapes	98	103	130	143	144	51	98	41
Medlars	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	2
Mulberries	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	
Nectarines	24	25	28	35	40	29	43	23
Nuts & filberts	10	10	10	10	32	14	14	14
Peaches	61	62	86	98	109	124	153	59
Pears	282	280	373	582	647	1013	1546	104
Pineapples					25			
Plums	116	122	141	165	186	168	240	106
Pomegranates							3	
Quinces		3	3	3	3	7	3	6
Raspberries	27	27	27	28	30	14	14	38
Strawberries	51	54	91	87	128	51	88	85
Walnuts	7	7	7	7	7	5	5	6
Misc. berries								12
Total	1140	1164	1603	2143	2592	2489	3692	1127

H1, H2, etc.: Hogg, *The Fruit Manual* (5 editions); **S1, S2:** Scott, *The Orchardist* (2 editions); **B1,** Bunyard, *Handbook of Hardy Fruits*.

In all these cases, Bunyard offered artificial systems, keys to simple identification, possibly as befitting the status of the book as a practical manual. He nonetheless hoped that a natural classification of the various fruits would be achieved, and recommended that pomologists should continue the work of Diels and Lucas – not Hogg.

The Sexual system of Linnaeus is the classic example of a workable artificial arrangement, which, although it gives no guide as to relationship, forms a handy means of running down an unrecognized plant. HOGG doubtless sought to do the same for Apples, but it must be confessed that in this he failed, as since his day no pomologist has adopted or amplified his suggestion (Bunyard, 1916: 456).

Bunyard in his early days attempted a classification of apples by their flowers (Bunyard, 1912). But his major effort at a fully-fledged natural classification was made with currants. Neither Hogg nor Scott had attempted a classification of the currants; Bunyard, in a series of articles in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, produced a classification based on the relationships of cultivars to their ancestral species *Ribes petraeum*, *R. rubrum*, etc., and ended with five groups: Raby Castle, Versailles, Gondouin, Dutch and Scotch (Bunyard, 1917a, 1917b). This became the only classification offered in the *Handbook* that was based on heredity rather than visually diagnostic criteria: the only true example Bunyard produced of a natural classification of a genus of fruits.

Bibliography of the works under discussion

Gray, Adams and Hogg

Manual of Fruits: consisting of Familiar Descriptions of all the Fruits generally met with in the Gardens and Orchards of Great Britain, and of which Trees are Cultivated for Sale in the Brompton-Park Nursery, Kensington-Road, London. By Gray, Adams, and Hogg. London: to be had at The Nursery, Brompton-Park; of Messrs. W. and J. Noble, 152, Fleet-street; through any of the wholesale London seedsmen; and of Mr. J. Webber (late Dullely), fruiterer, Covent-garden, London. 1847.

Pp. vi, 74. Printed by Palmer and Clayton, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London.
Price one shilling.

Collation: [A]⁴ (-A4) B-E⁸ F⁴ G⁴ (-G2-4 [?=A1-3]) [\$2 signed].

Bound in pink paper wrappers, with title-page reproduced on front wrapper, and a notice of the nursery on the recto of the rear wrapper.

REVIEWS: *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 10 July 1847: 455.

Manual of Fruits: containing Descriptions of upwards of 700 Varieties of the Orchard Fruits of Britain. Trees of which are Cultivated for Sale in the Brompton-Park Nursery, Kensington-Road, London. By Gray, Adams, and Hogg. [Second edition.] London: to be had of Messrs. W. and J. Noble, 152, Fleet Street; Gray, Adams, and Hogg, Brompton Park; through any of the wholesale London seedsmen; and of Mr. R. M. Stark, 2, Hope Street, Edinburgh. 1848.

Pp. viii, [ii], 74, iii-iv, 54. Printed by M. & W. Collis, Bow Lane, Cheapside, London. Price two shillings.

Collation: [A]⁴ (-A4) B-E⁸ F⁴ G⁴ (-G2-4 [?=A1-3]) [\$2 signed; χ17 signed 3].

30 unsigned leaves follow gathering G, consisting of 2 leaves of prelims (initial leaf missing in RHS copy) and 28 leaves of text, the 17th leaf signed 3.

Bound in beige paper wrappers, with title-page reproduced on front wrapper.

The first part is a stereotyped re-issue of the foregoing; the second part lacks pp. i-ii, which may have been a separate title-page.

REVIEWS: none traced.

Robert Hogg (1818–1897)

British Pomology; or, the History, Description, Classification, and Synonymes, of the Fruits and Fruit Trees of Great Britain; illustrated with Numerous Engravings. [Volume I]. *The Apple*. London: Groombridge and Sons, 1851.

Pp. xv, 306: illus. Printed by William Ford, 28 Russell Court, Brydges Street, Covent Garden, London. Published in parts (1–4, then to be continued monthly).

Collation: [A]-S⁸ T⁸ X⁸ 2X¹ [\$2 signed; L8 signed L2].

Bound in red horizontally rippled cloth, with blind decorative frames, corner fleurons, and central rococo-acanthus motif on boards.

REVIEWS: *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 27 September 1851: 614–615.

The Apple and its Varieties: being a History and Description of the Varieties of Apples cultivated in the Gardens and Orchards of Great Britain. London: Groombridge and Sons, 1859.

Pp. 4, [iii–] xv, 306: illus. Printed by Thomas Harrild, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London.

Collation: π¹ [A]⁸ B-S⁸ T⁸ X⁸ 2X¹ [\$2 signed; L8 signed L2].

Bound in green cloth with morocco grain; with a set of blind frames and blind inner border with rusticated centre decoration and corner floral ornaments on boards; spine divided into panels by blind decorative borders with blind decorations alternating with gilt spine title and author statement. Binder's ticket on rear pastedown: Westleys & Co., London.

A stereotyped re-issue of the foregoing, with only the title-page and the advertisement (pp. 3–4) new.

The Fruit Manual: containing the Descriptions & Synonymes of the Fruits and Fruit Trees commonly met with in the Gardens & Orchards of Great Britain, with selected Lists of those most worthy of Cultivation. London: Cottage Gardener Office, 1860.

Pp. iv, 280, [4, book adverts.].

Collation: [A]² B-S⁸ T⁶ [\$1 signed].

Bound in brown beaded cloth with blind frames and interior decorative border on boards enclosing decorative devices, and gilt title and author statement on front board. Yellow endpapers.

REVIEWS: *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 6 October 1860: 894–895. *Cottage Gardener*, 16 October 1860: 38. *Florist*, November 1860: 329–332.

The Fruit Manual: containing the Descriptions & Synonymes of the Fruits and Fruit Trees commonly met with in the Gardens and Orchards of Great Britain, with selected Lists of those most worthy of Cultivation. Second edition. London: Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener Office, 1862.

Pp. iv, [290]. Price 3/6.

Collation: [A]⁴ B-T⁸ U⁴ [\$1 signed; no page numbers].

Bound in brown beaded cloth with blind frames and inner decorative borders on boards, with gilt title, author, and edition statements on front board; spine with blind triple fillets at top and base, and gilt title, author, edition, and price statements. Yellow endpapers.

REVIEWS: *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 20 September 1862: 887. *Journal of Horticulture*, 24 June 1862: 231.

The Fruit Manual: containing the Descriptions, Synonymes, and Classification of the Fruits & Fruit Trees of Great Britain, with selected Lists of the best Varieties. Third edition. London: Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener Office, 1866.

Pp. vi, 414, [1]. Price 5/-.

Collation: [A]⁴ B-Z⁸ AA-DD⁸ [\$4 signed; DD8 colophon].

Binding as in previous edition, with gilt price on spine altered.

REVIEWS: *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 12 May 1866: 438; *Journal of Horticulture*, 8 May 1866: 344.

The Fruit Manual: containing the Description, Synonymes, and Classification of the Fruits and Fruit Trees of Great Britain; with a Hundred and One Engravings of the best Varieties. Fourth edition. London: Journal of Horticulture Office, 1875.

Pp. viii, 600, [56] pp. of plates. London: Printed at the Horticultural Press Office, 171 Fleet Street. Price 10/6.

Collation: π⁴ B-Z⁸ AA-PP⁸ QQ⁴ [\$2 signed].

Bound in brown beaded cloth with blind decorative frames and central medallions (incorporating moiré patterning) on boards; spine with blind

borders at top and base, gilt spine title, author and price statements, and blind interlaced star motif.

REVIEWS: *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 15 May 1875: 627. *Journal of Horticulture*, 6 May 1875: 348. *Florist and Pomologist*, June 1875: 125–126 (signed by Thomas Moore).

The Fruit Manual: a Guide to the Fruits and Fruit Trees of Great Britain. Fifth edition. London: Journal of Horticulture Office, 1884.

Pp. xxxix, 759, [1]: illus. London: Printed at the Horticultural Press Office, 171 Fleet Street.

Collation: [a]⁸ b⁸ c⁴ 1-47⁸ 48⁴.

Bound in green, ultra-fine diagonally ribbed cloth with blind double frames, corner fleurons blind on rear and gilt on front, and gilt title on front; spine with gilt title, edition, and author statements, ornament above author statement, and borders at top and base consisting of triple fillets stamped and inked, gilt double fillets and decorative border.

REVIEWS: *Journal of Horticulture*, 30 October 1884: 396, and 6 November 1884: 413–414. *Gardening World*, 15 November 1884: 165–166.

FACSIMILE EDITION: (Wigtown, Scotland): (Langford Press in association with Castlepoint Press), (2002). £40.

The Apple and Pear as Vintage Fruits. The technical descriptions of the fruit are for the most part by Robert Hogg. General editor: Henry Graves Bull. Hereford: Jakeman & Carver, 1886.

Pp. x, [i], 247: illus. Printed by Jakeman & Carver.

Collation: π⁶ A-M⁸ N⁸ χ⁸ 2χ⁴. The printer's signatures cover the main text; final two gatherings without signatures comprise "List of other cider apples" and index.

Bound in green sand-grain cloth with blind double frames and blind inner decorative borders on boards, with gilt medallion on front board of Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club; gilt spine title and dated publication statement, with gilt borders at top and base consisting of a row of circles between two fillets. Yellow endpapers.

REVIEWS: none traced.

John Scott (c.1807–1886)

Catalogue of Fruits, cultivated and sold by John Scott, Merriott Nurseries, near Crewkerne, Somerset. [cover title: *The Orchardist; or, a cultural and descriptive Catalogue of Fruit Trees, grown for sale by John Scott, Merriott Nurseries, Crewkerne, Somerset*]. London: H. M. Pollett Horticultural Steam Printer, [1868].

Pp. 256. 20.6 cm. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Printed by H. M. Pollett Horticultural Steam Printers, 10, 11 & 12 Bridgewater Gardens, Barbican, City E.C.

Collation: A-Q⁸.

Bound in green paper wrappers, the front wrapper displaying an alternative title within a decorative frame, with a woodcut vignette of lion and unicorn at top, the rear wrapper containing an advertisement for the nursery's catalogues within a simple rule.

REVIEWS: none traced.

Scott's Orchardist, or Catalogue of Fruits, cultivated at Merriott, Somerset. Second edition. Pr. London: H. M. Pollett Horticultural Steam Printer, [1873].

Pp. [iv], 608, [2, adverts]. 22 cm. 8vo.

Printed by H. M. Pollett Horticultural Steam Printers, 10, 11 & 12 Bridgewater Gardens, Barbican, City E.C.

Collation: A² B-Z⁸ AA-QQ⁸ RR² (-RR2).

Bound in red pebble-grain cloth with blind double frames, corner fleurons, and central medallions on boards. Spine with gilt title (in rustic lettering), edition statement, and decorative borders at top and base.

REVIEWS: *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 10 May 1873: 650; *Garden*, 7 June 1873: 440.

Edward Ashdown Bunyard (1878–1939)

A Handbook of Hardy Fruits more commonly grown in Great Britain / by Edward A. Bunyard. [Volume 1]. *Apples and Pears*. London: John Murray, 1920. Pp. "205" [= 213, as between pp. 13 and 15 are seven unnumbered pages of apple classification tables, and three unnumbered pages of pear classification tables between pp. 143 and 145]. Printed by Vivish & Baker, Maidstone.

Collation: [1]-13⁸ 14⁴ [14.4 blank].

Bound in red linen-pattern cloth, with spine title, etc. stamped and inked.

REVIEWS: *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1 January 1921: 7.

A Handbook of Hardy Fruits more commonly grown in Great Britain / by Edward A. Bunyard. [Volume 2]. *Stone and Bush Fruits, Nuts, etc.* London: John Murray, 1925. Pp. 258 [similar pages of classification tables (4 pages for cherries, 2 for plums, 2 for nectarines, 2 for peaches, 8 for gooseberries) appear in this volume without printed page numbers, but fall within the normal pagination sequence].

Printed by Headley Brothers, Ashford, Kent. 10s 6d

Collation: [1]-16⁸. [\$1 signed; 16 signed "16a"].

Bound in red linen-pattern cloth, with spine title, etc. stamped and inked.

REVIEWS: *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1 August 1925: 89.

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- Anon.** (1851). Review of *British Pomology*. *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 6 October 1851:614–615.
- Anon.** (1860). Review of The Fruit Manual. *Florist*, 1860: 329–332.
- Anon.** (1873a). Notices of Books. *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 10 May 1873: 650.
- Anon.** (1873b). The Library. *The Garden*, 7 June 1873: 440.
- Anon.** (1874a). Vice-Chancellor's Courts, Lincoln's-Inn: Hogg v. Scott. *Times*, 4 May 1874: 13 b–c.
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English fruit illustration in the early nineteenth century. Part 1: Knight and Ronalds

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The illustration of cultivars has, since the early seventeenth century, been a special category of plant portraiture, one which developed its own conventions. Fruit cultivars in their turn form a distinct sub-category. The idea of depicting the varieties of fruits, as an aid to identification, developed in the eighteenth century, with Batty Langley's *Pomona* (1729), J. H. Knoop's *Pomologia* (1758) and related works, and Duhamel du Monceau's *Traité des Arbres Fruitières* (1768) the most important publications, establishing a tradition which was followed throughout the nineteenth century. Today we can recognise a golden age of fruit illustration in Britain, covering a quarter-century from 1807 to 1831; after that there is only the *Herefordshire Pomona* (1876–1885), until colour-illustrated identification guides return in the second half of the twentieth century.

Most of the pomonas, or surveys of fruit, produced in this period cover the entire range of fruits. It will take three articles to cover them thoroughly; this first paper deals with two works that concentrated primarily on apples: Knight's *Pomona Herefordiensis* (1811) and Ronalds' *Pyrus Malus Brentfordiensis* (1831).

Thomas Andrew Knight

Thomas Andrew Knight was the second President of the Horticultural Society, stepping into that role with effect from 1 January 1811 – the year in which his *Pomona Herefordiensis* was published. Three editions of his *Treatise on the Culture of the Apple and Pear* had already been published (1797, 1802, 1809); two more were to follow (1813, 1818). In that (unillustrated) work he had advanced a theory of the life-span of cultivated varieties:

No kind of apple now cultivated appears to have existed more than two hundred years; and this term does not at all exceed the duration of a healthy tree, or of an orchard when grafted on crab-stocks, and planted in a strong tenacious soil. From the description

Parkinson, who wrote in 1629, has given of the apples cultivated in his time, it is evident that those now known by the same names are different, and probably new varieties; and though many of those mentioned by Evelyn, who wrote between thirty and forty years later, still remain, they appear no longer to deserve the attention of the planter. The Moil and it's successful rival the Redstreak, with the Musts and Golden Pippin, are in the last stage of the decay, and the Stire and Foxwhelp are hastening rapidly after them. ... All efforts, which have hitherto been made to propagate healthy trees of those varieties which have been long in cultivation, have, I believe, been entirely unsuccessful... all plants of this species, however propagated from the same stock, partake in some degree of the same life, and will attend it in the habits of their youth, their maturity and decay (Knight, 1797: 7–17).

If varieties had a naturally determinate life-span, and the established and familiar varieties were nearing the end of theirs, it became a matter of urgency to breed new varieties to replace them. Knight's hypothesis, while eventually proven untrue, gave a significant stimulus to the breeding of new cultivars of fruit, which has continued unabated to the present day. Knight himself experimented with several categories of fruit, but had his greatest successes with strawberries, currants, and cherries (Dunkerley, 1955: 12–13; and see Bunyard 1915 for a note of his longest-lasting cultivars).

The copy of Knight's *Pomona* in the RHS Lindley Library at Wisley has a leaf of prospectus, printed on blue paper by William Savage of Bedfordbury, London, bound in facing the title-page:

With a view to prevent the losses and inconveniences which have arisen from the preceding causes, and from the rapid decay of every old variety of the apple and pear, the Agricultural Society of Herefordshire proposed the publication of coloured Plates of those old varieties to which their county has been indebted for its fame, and also of a few new varieties, which have been introduced under their patronage, and are believed to be not inferior to the old. Written descriptions have proved generally sufficient to enable the botanist to distinguish one original species of plants from another; but coloured Plates alone are capable of pointing out those slight

discriminations of character, which often distinguish one variety of fruit from another, of any given species (Knight, 1811: ii).

And so the Agricultural Society of Herefordshire became the official publisher of Knight's book. W. Bulmer and Co. of Cleveland Row, St James's, carried out the printing, and two prominent London book dealers, John Harding and John White of White and Cochrane, handled the commercial distribution, along with William Hooker, about whom more later. This work was published in parts at 8s. each, each containing three plates, at intervals of two months, beginning October 1808, according to an original wrapper. The title statement ran as follows: "*Pomona Herefordiensis*; containing coloured engravings of the old cider and perry fruits of Herefordshire. With such new fruits as have been found to possess superior excellence. Accompanied with a descriptive account of each variety, by Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. F.R.S. & L.S. and President of the Horticultural Society of London".

After an eight-page introduction, the book consisted of thirty leaves of coloured plates, each with an accompanying leaf of letterpress describing the cultivar depicted. The plates were unnumbered, the text leaves numbered in Roman numerals. Cultivar names appeared in copperplate script as captions to the plates.

Table 1 (p. 40) lists the contents of the *Pomona*. Of the apples dealt with by Knight, eleven are not recorded in the *National Apple Register*: 'Bennett', 'Best Bache', 'Cowane Red', 'Forest Stire', 'Foxley', 'Foxwhelp', 'Friar', 'Garter', 'Pawsan', 'Siberian Harvey', and 'Yellow Elliot' (see cover). Of these, 'Foxwhelp' and 'Redstreak' (see Fig. 2, Fig. 3, pp. 44 and 45) are antique cider apple names, with numerous regional variants (Williams, 1987: II, XII). The 'Yellow Elliot' seems also to have been a fairly distinguished cider apple, mentioned in John Phillips' poem *Cyder* (1720),¹ but it disappeared from the literature in the later nineteenth century. (I like to think that there may still be old trees of this variety lurking somewhere in Herefordshire, unrecognised.)

¹ "Thy Flask will slowly mitigate / The Eliot's roughness" (Phillips, 1720: 58), misquoted by Knight as "Thy cask..." (Knight, 1811: xvii). The author has found Phillips' original wording a better phrasing for use in requesting drinks, but without prompting any recognition of the cultivar name.

Table 1. Thomas Andrew Knight, *Pomona Herefordiensis* (1808–1811). List of apples and pears depicted

Plate	Cultivar	Name or status in NAR	Printing colour
1	Redstreak [Apple]	Identity uncertain	Brown & green
2	Golden Pippin [Apple]	Golden Pippin	Blue
3	Foxwhelp [Apple]	Not in NAR	Green & brown
4	Red Must [Apple]	Not the same apple as in NAR	Green
5	Hagloe Crab [Apple]	Summer Hagloe	Green
6	Loan Pearmain [Apple]	Loan's Pearmain	Blue
7	Grange Apple	Grange	Green
8	Orange Pippin [Apple]	Orange Pippin	Green
9	Downton Pippin [Apple]	Downton Pippin	Green
10	Woodcock [Apple]	Green Woodcock	Green
11	Oldfield Pear	Accepted in Brogdale Catalogue	Green
12	Forest Stire [Apple]	Not in NAR	Green
13	Teinton Squash Pear	Not in Brogdale Catalogue	Green
14	Pawsan [Apple]	Not in NAR	Green
15	Foxley Apple	Not in NAR	Green
16	Best Bache [Apple]	Not in NAR	Green
17	Yellow Elliot [Apple]	Not in NAR	Yellow-green
18	Longland Pear	Not in Brogdale Catalogue	Green
19	Old Quining [Apple]	Old Queening	Green
20	Holmore Pear	Not in NAR	Green
21	Bennett Apple	Not in NAR	Brownish green
22	Golden Harvey, or Brandy Apple	Golden Harvey	Green
23	Siberian Harvey [Apple]	Not in NAR	Green & brown
24	Huffcap Pear	Not in NAR	Black
25	Stead's Kernel Apple	Stead's Kernel	Green
26	Garter Apple	Not in NAR	Green
27	Barland Pear	Not in Brogdale Catalogue	Dark green
28	Cowarne Red [Apple]	Not in NAR	Green & brown
29	Old Pearmain [Apple]	Royal Pearmain?	Blue-green
30	Friar [Apple]	Not in NAR	Blue-green

Preferred names for apples are derived from the *National Apple Register* (NAR), but this catalogue is not comprehensive for cider apples. Preferred names for pears are derived from the *Brogdale Catalogue of British Pears* (1976).

A further couple of names are ambiguous in their reference:

‘Old Pearmain’. The *National Apple Register* gives four synonyms for this name, among them ‘Winter Pearmain’ (which Knight also treats as a synonym); but the description closest to the illustration is that for ‘Royal Pearmain’. Since the first date given for that cultivar is 1665, Knight’s references to early seventeenth-century cultivation must be a confusion on his part. (Joan Morgan lists ‘Old Pearmain’ as a twentieth-century cultivar name, but notes that the fruit exhibited under that name did not match Hogg’s description.)

‘Red Must’. This is a cider apple. The *National Apple Register* lists only a dessert apple exhibited by Cheal’s at the 1883 Apple Conference, the description of which is completely unlike the fruit depicted.

Most of the apples and pears were long-established varieties, but three or perhaps four of those illustrated were raised by Knight: ‘Grange’, ‘Downton’ (named after Knight’s estate, Downton Castle), ‘Foxley’ (named after the estate of Sir Uvedale Price, in whose care it first set fruit), and possibly ‘Siberian Harvey’, which Knight did not directly acknowledge as his, but which was a recent Herefordshire cultivar.

The illustrations of the *Pomona Herefordiensis*

The price for the entire work was six guineas coloured, and four uncoloured. The RHS Lindley Library holds both a coloured and an uncoloured copy in its London branch.

Knight contributed a prefatory note in which he lamented “the loss, through ill health, of the skill and talents of Miss Mathews of Belmont, to whom they were indebted for all, except three, of the very excellent drawings, from which the Plates were taken”. Only the first plate bears the relevant signature: “Eliz.th Mathews delt.”. She would have been one of the six daughters of John Matthews (c.1755–1826) of Belmont, Herefordshire, and was obviously a talented artist. The remaining three plates, identified by Knight as ‘Stead’s Kernel’, ‘Old Pearmain’, and ‘Friar’, were “the work of a very young and inferior artist of my own family; but those were finished under my own eye, and were most perfectly correct” (Knight, 1811: viii). Whether his daughter was happy at being so described is not revealed. The artist in question was Frances Knight (1794–1881), later Mrs



Fig. 1. Uncoloured plate of 'Orange Pippin', engraved by William Hooker after a drawing by Elizabeth Matthews, from Thomas Andrew Knights' *Pomona Herefordiensis* (1811).

Stackhouse Acton, and an artist in a variety of fields; she lived long enough to contribute an illustration to the *Herefordshire Pomona*, seventy years after her drawings for her father's book. Henry Graves Bull, in a note on Knight in the *Herefordshire Pomona*, said "It is a very beautiful work and will always maintain its interest and value" (Bull & Hogg, 1876–1885: I 35).

The engravings are attributed in the preface to William Hooker, but only plate 1 is signed "W. Hooker fecit.". It is interesting that Hooker, who had been both drawing and engraving plants, some of them fruit cultivars, for the *Transactions of the Horticultural Society* since at least 1807,¹ was not asked to draw the fruits for the book, but only to engrave them; but it may be that Hooker, based in London, was not thought a good candidate to illustrate a book so resoundingly regional in its application.

The illustrations follow the mode established by Duhamel du Monceau in his *Traité des Arbres Fruitières*, and followed in the *Transactions* as well as other pomological works appearing at the time: each fruit was depicted attached to a branch, accompanied by some of the leaves and portrayed so that both the top and underside of the leaf could be seen. The plates must certainly have redounded to Hooker's credit, for the engraving was of a technically ambitious standard: the majority of the plates mix two quite disparate techniques, aquatint and mezzotint. Aquatint, so called because the results resembled the effects of watercolour paint, relied on the use of a resinous substance which was dissolved in alcohol and poured over the printing plate; once it had dried, the copper plate was then worked on with acid, which the resin prevented from eating into the copper. Mezzotint was widely used in England in order to obtain a finer tonal gradation than could be provided by line-engraving: the copper plate was roughened using an instrument called a rocker, the result being a semi-grid pattern of little dots which could be smoothed away to varying degrees depending on the degree of lightness or darkness that was required. Combining these two techniques in one illustration was not easy, and indeed in some later plates Hooker used aquatint for the entire composition.

¹ More will be said about Hooker in a future instalment of this study of fruit illustrations; suffice it for the moment to say that he is first mentioned in the minutes of the Horticultural Society's Council in May 1807, when he received £25 in payment for his work to date.



Fig. 2. Uncoloured plate of 'Redstreak', engraved by William Hooker after a drawing by Elizabeth Matthews and printed in green and brown inks, from Thomas Andrew Knights' *Pomona Herefordiensis* (1811).



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Fig. 3. Hand-coloured version of the foregoing plate.

The plates were not printed in black ink, as was the norm. The earliest attempts at colour printing, by Elisha Kirkall in the 1720s, had relied on using green or brown ink for most of the body of the plant depicted; Hooker followed this example, and the results are shown in Table 1, p. 60. (Clue: look for the colour of the caption, which is not affected by subsequent hand-colouring.) In some cases, he used two colours, green for the leaves and branch, and brown for the fruit. For his later work, for the Horticultural Society and for the *Pomona Londinensis*, he tended to use stipple-engraving; he never again attempted the complicated procedures of the *Pomona Herefordiensis*.

Hugh Ronalds

The other great illustrated book which concentrated – in this case exclusively – on apples was the *Pyrus Malus Brentfordiensis*, by Hugh Ronalds: *Pyrus malus*, as the species name assigned to apples by Linnaeus, and *Brentfordiensis*, referring to the nursery which Ronalds ran at Brentford, Middlesex.

Hugh Ronalds' father, also named Hugh (c.1726–1788), founded the nursery at Brentford in the mid eighteenth century (Harvey, 1974: 88), and was succeeded as its manager by his son Hugh (1759–1833). The Brentford High Street Project¹ has, using rate books and wills, compiled the most complete record hitherto published of the family. The younger Hugh Ronalds had seven children: Hugh Clarke (1785–1828), who seems not to have become involved with the nursery; Mary (c.1787–1862); Elizabeth (c.1788–1854); Henry (c.1791–1847), who became a physician and lived variously in Kensington, Brighton, and Scotland; John (1792–1850); George Nairne (1797–1859); and Robert (1799–1880). John and Robert continued the nursery; after John's death the firm declined, and around 1860 Robert retired. The nursery was eventually closed, and the site had been built over before Robert's death in 1880. By that time the great days of the nursery had become an object of considerable nostalgia; the *Gardeners' Chronicle* reminisced that “young men sought admission there with as great desire as they would in these days to Kew or any other first-class establishment” (Anon., 1880).

Ronalds' nursery covered a wide range of general stock, and Ronalds himself dabbled in landscape design in addition to plant sales: it was Ronalds who

¹ www.bhsproject.co.uk/dynastyronalds.shtml

was originally contracted to lay out London's first non-denominational cemetery, at Kensal Green (Curl, 2001: 290), a task which his son Robert continued after his death. Nonetheless, the nursery in the 1820s became particularly well known for its collection of apples.

Mr. Ronalds has, for many years, paid great attention to the culture and improvement of the apple, and has collected above 300 sorts, all of which have borne fruit for several years. The quantity of fruit grown on his specimen trees this season is estimated at upwards of 800 bushels; and it will easily be conceived, from this circumstance, that the trees are of such a size and age, and Mr. Ronalds's experience respecting their individual character and habits of such an extent, as to enable him to determine fully, and with confidence, the merits of every variety. For several years he has studied them at all seasons with this view, and kept notes; and his descriptions of the different varieties, of the hardiness or delicacy of the tree, its blossoms, leaves, fruit, time of ripening, keeping, &c., &c., are copious and voluminous (Loudon, 1829: 736).

Ronalds was a Fellow of the Horticultural Society, and one of the nurserymen to whom the Society distributed stocks of new varieties when it received them, and Ronalds in his preface thanked the Society for its help in making up the collection (Ronalds, 1831: viii). The nursery was much used as a source of plants for Syon Park; Ronalds dedicated his book to the Duke of Northumberland "with the greatest respect and gratitude for the very many favours received from His Grace and His noble ancestors, during an unbroken series of more than fifty years". Ronalds' presentation copy to the Duke is now in the RHS Lindley Library at Wisley.

But the outside person who had the most significant impact on the book was John Claudius Loudon (1783–1843), who appears to have suggested the idea to Ronalds in the first place. Ronalds thanked Loudon "for his kindness in suggesting the work" (Ronalds, 1831: viii), and Loudon had already indicated in print that "We have strongly urged Mr. Ronalds to publish a selection of engravings and descriptions" (Loudon, 1829: 736). Loudon may have had a more practical role in getting the work published, for it was issued by the Longman firm, his own publishers.

Loudon's motive was in part to fill what he saw as a gap in the endeavours of the Horticultural Society. He was generally full of praise for Robert Thompson and his work on the cataloguing of cultivars, and he expressed a hope that Lindley would get around to reclassifying the genus *Pyrus* and "to restor[ing] the genera *Malus*, *Sorbus*, *Aria*, and *Aronia*" (Loudon, 1835–1838: II 879). But he also felt that the Society was attempting to monopolise its effort at identifying cultivars and establishing synonyms:

Mr. Ronalds's successful exertions afford another proof of what we have all along stated, that if the labours which the Horticultural Society have undertaken to perform in their own garden had been given out to the nurserymen, to market-gardeners, and to gentlemen's gardeners around the metropolis, they would have been much more speedily and effectually performed. ... The saving thus effected by the Society would have enabled them to publish the fruits at once, and in a good style, as well as to give handsome premiums and high honours to the different co-operators... One nursery ever after would have been the fountain-head for apples, another for pears, another for grapes, and so on. All the country nurseries would have had their stock plants from these nurseries; and all the Fellows of the Society, instead of seven royal 4to volumes, price 39*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, would have had coloured engravings of all the best varieties of European fruits... The mind of the society, however, did not rise higher than that of an individual gardener; it set to work itself, and therefore it must now go on with its labours (Loudon, 1829: 737).

Once the book had appeared, he declared that "We have not been disappointed" (Loudon, 1831: 587). Loudon did not cite Ronalds in his treatment of apple trees in his *Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum* (1838), but that was no doubt because in that work he was dealing primarily with the species, and not with distinguishing cultivars.

At any rate, with Loudon behind him publicising the work in advance, Ronalds produced his handsome volume in 1831, under the title: "*Pyrus Malus Brentfordiensis: or, a Concise Description of Selected Apples*. By Hugh Ronalds, F.H.S. Nurseryman, Brentford. With a figure of each sort drawn from nature on stone by his daughter." This information was slightly elaborated on in the prefatory note:

After more than half a century of constant practical attention to their production, I have ventured to publish a descriptive Catalogue of those varieties of Apples which I have thought most excellent, assisted by my daughter Elizabeth, who has drawn them on stone from specimens of my own growth (Ronalds, 1831: vii).

Since all the apples had been grown in the nursery at Brentford, Dunkerley was able to describe the work as the “noblest, most accurate and most attractive catalogue ever issued by a nurseryman in this country” (Dunkerley, 1955: 18–19; see pp. 52, 53).

Table 2 (pp. 56–61) lists the contents of the *Pyrus Malus*. Of the 179 apples depicted, two names only do not appear in the *National Apple Register*: ‘Cobourg Pippin’ and ‘Tartarian Crab’. The ‘Winter Pippin’ shown in Ronalds is not identical with any of the Winter Pippins in the Register, all of which have later origins. ‘Kirke’s Golden Reinette’, described by Ronalds as an improved variety of the old ‘Golden Reinette’ (see Fig. 3, p. 20), is subsumed in the *National Apple Register* under the parent name; Kirke’s seems visually distinct in the plate, but perhaps the differences ceased to be apparent over the course of time. There is also confusion over the name in at least three other cases:

‘Citron des Carmes’. The *National Apple Register* treats this as a synonym of ‘Reinette Jaune Hâtive’, but that is described as a mid-season, medium-to-large apple, while Ronalds’ apple is “A small French dessert apple”, “Mature in December and January”.

‘Norfolk Storing’. The *National Apple Register* refers this to ‘Winter Colman’, but the earliest reference recorded for that cultivar is 1820. The description is not an exact match, the apple depicted being less flat and more reddish-yellow than ‘Winter Colman’; but they are sufficiently close for ‘Winter Colman’ to be provisionally treated in these lists as the accepted name.

‘Rambour Gros’. The *National Apple Register* lists two synonyms for this: ‘Rambour Franc’, and ‘Mère de Ménage’. Comparison with illustrations of the former in the *Pomologie de la France* (Pommes, plate 37) and of the latter in the *Herefordshire Pomona* (plate 61) suggests that it may be ‘Mère de Ménage’, even though the specimen depicted in Ronalds is more

elongated, with less prominent ribs. The season (December/January, late) certainly agrees.

There are only five cases in which Knight and Ronalds depict the same cultivars: 'Golden Harvey', 'Golden Pippin', 'Grange', 'Loan's Pearmain', and 'Orange Pippin'. See Table 3 (pp. 62–70) for a complete alphabetical list of the apples included in the two works.

The illustrations of the *Pyrus Malus Brentfordiensis*

Ronalds had evidently been compiling drawings of apples before the publication of the *Pyrus Malus* was planned.

Many of the fruits also have been drawn by one of his daughters, Miss Elizabeth Ronalds, in a style surpassed by no artist whatever, and only equalled by the late Mr. Hooker and by Mrs. Pope. We have strongly urged Mr. Ronalds to publish a selection of engravings and descriptions; the former in folio plates, with from eight to twenty apples on a plate, something on the principle recommended in this Magazine (Loudon, 1829: 736).

Loudon had recommended (Loudon, 1828: 326–329) the publication of large plates subdivided in a standard manner to allow the comparison of similar varieties on the same page, treating this as the logical culmination of the development of illustration in the works of Robert Morison, Jacques Barrelier, and Johann Gessner in general botany, and of Batty Langley and J. H. Knoop in fruit illustration. The grid plan that Loudon thus proposed would not lend itself to picturesque treatment, or even, bearing limitations of space in mind, a great degree of detail, but it would have been eminently practical for ready comparison. His recommendation could be seen as a precursor of the trend towards comparative plates that developed largely in the second half of the nineteenth century (Elliott, 1996), but despite the examples he quoted, it was so far at odds with the dominant traditions of plant portraiture – as exemplified in Knight's work – that it was largely ignored.

Except by Ronalds. The plates in Ronalds are not laid out in Loudon's rigorous grid plan, but they come closer to it than any other work on fruit. Each plate depicts from one to eight cultivars of apple, for the most part

shown solely as individual fruits lying on a surface on which they cast shadows. The apples are shown at natural size, hence the disparity in the number of specimens per plate; some plates are composed longitudinally. In a few cases – Golden pippins, Nonpareils, Pearmains, and Russets – apples of a particular named category are displayed together. A residual prejudice in favour of the realistic and picturesque can be seen in two plates (VI, XXXIV; see pp. 52, 53 for the former), on which the fruits are grouped with a background of leaves. Dunkerley found these the “most pleasing and satisfying” (Dunkerley, 1955: 18–19), because they were the closest to the normal conventions, even though, because several varieties are shown, the leaves cannot be said to have any diagnostic significance.

There are 42 leaves of plates, all printed by lithography; Charles Hullmandel (1789–1850), the most important British lithographer of the early nineteenth century, who had already worked with Loudon on his *Green-house Companion* (1824), was responsible. Elizabeth Ronalds signed the plates “from nature and on stone”, so instead of making original drawings on paper, which then had to be copied onto the printing surface by either herself or an intermediary, she drew directly on the stone. Since few organisations have ever troubled to collect lithographic stones – for reasons of space if nothing else – her originals have presumably long since been destroyed.

As with Knight’s work, the RHS Lindley Library has in its London branch two copies, one coloured and one uncoloured. None of the Library’s copies bears a price statement, but Loudon’s review indicates that coloured copies cost five guineas, and uncoloured four. In several instances, the colourist or colourists have added specks and streaks that are not represented in the uncoloured lithographs. In most of these cases the presence of specks and streaks is mentioned in the text – though not, for example, in the descriptions of the ‘Kerry Pippin’ or ‘Potter’s Large’. The presence of streaks and specks in cases where they are not described in the text suggests that the colouring may have been at Ronalds’ establishment, where the apples were available for observation.

Oddities about the plates suggest that the process of printing and distribution was somewhat ad hoc. The Wisley copy (formerly the Duke of Northumberland’s) has a fuller complement of signatures by Elizabeth Ronalds and Hullmandel, which in both of the London copies are more

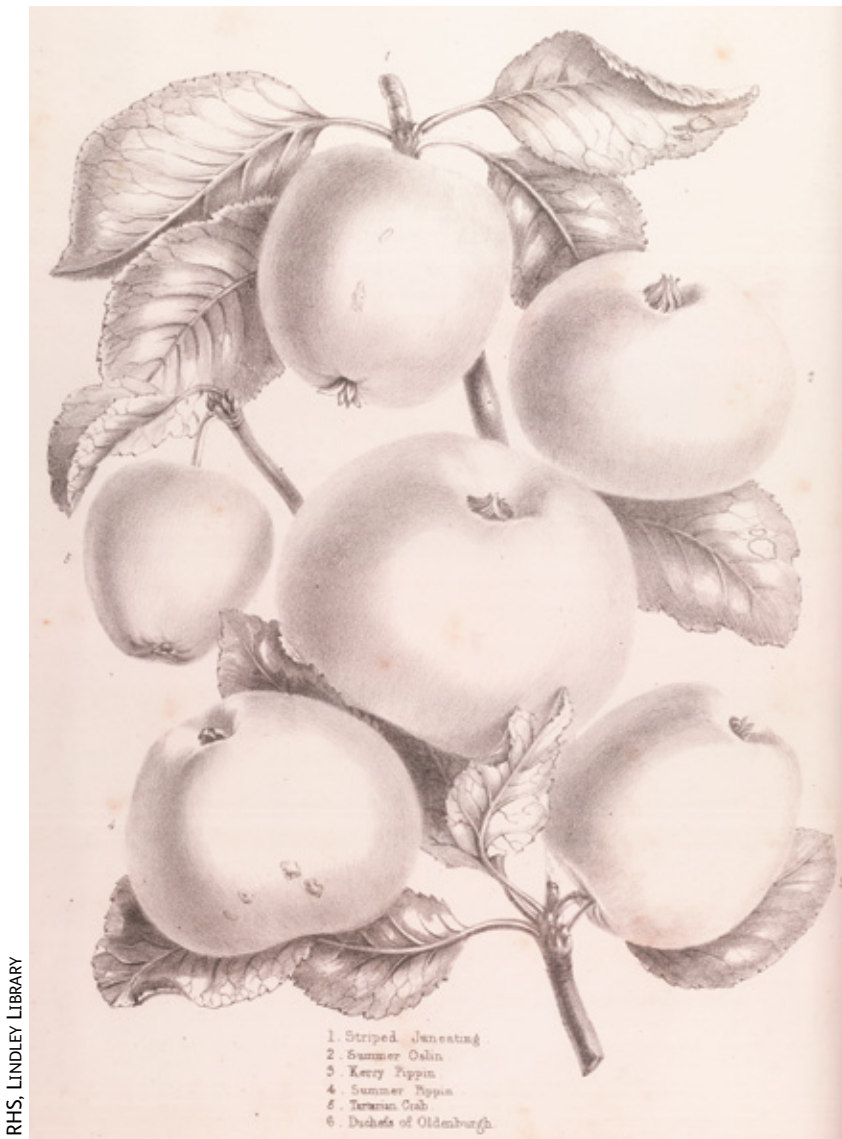


Fig. 4. Uncoloured lithographic illustration by Elizabeth Ronalds (*fl.* 1830s), from Hugh Ronalds' *Pyrus Malus Brentfordiensis* (plate VI; 1831).



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Fig. 5. Coloured version of the same. The apples are 'Striped Juneating', 'Summer Oslin', 'Kerry Pippin', 'Summer Pippin', 'Tartarian Crab' and 'Duchess of Oldenburgh'.



Fig. 6 (left). Uncoloured and coloured lithographic illustrations of the apple varieties ‘Royal Russet’, ‘Golden Russet’, ‘French Pippin’ and ‘Large Russet’, by Elizabeth Ronalds (*fl.* 1830s), from Hugh Ronalds’ *Pyrus Malus Brentfordiensis* (1831).

sporadic. The plates bear no printed numbers. In both of the Lindley Library’s coloured copies numbers have been added by hand, in the same handwriting in both copies, though not always in the same places, and in one copy plates 5 and 6 bear the wrong numbers. The hand-numbering is in Arabic numerals, while the text uses Roman. All this suggests that the numbering, as well as the colouring, was done under the auspices of Messrs Ronalds, rather than of Longmans, the commercial publisher.

Loudon reviewed the book enthusiastically in his *Gardener’s Magazine*: “We have not been disappointed, and can assure our readers that the coloured plates which it contains have never been surpassed, and very seldom equalled, in point of fidelity and beauty of execution” (Loudon, 1831: 587). Hugh Ronalds’ obituarist in the *Horticultural Register* (J.T., 1834) provided a statement that, 180 years on, can still stand: “His superb work on apples, gives the best account of the most useful varieties of the most valuable fruit which our climate produces, and, illustrated as it is by such admirable figures, will long continue among the standard works

on Horticulture". Dunkerley regarded the *Pyrus Malus* as the last of the great pomona: "The enormous and increasing cost of producing a great pomona, together with the years of labour needed to prepare the plates for the work, made it impossible for anyone, unless he happened to be an exceptionally wealthy man, to produce a work of this kind" (Dunkerley, 1958: 70).

Table 2. Ronalds, *Pyrus malus Brentfordiensis* (1831). List of apples depicted.*

Plate	Fig.	Cultivar	Name in NAR
I	1	Sack and Sugar	Sack-and-Sugar
I	2	La Fameuse, or Pomme de Neige	Fameuse
I	3	White Juneating	Joaneting
I	4	Yellow Ingestrie	Yellow Ingestrie
I	5	Spitzemberg, or Pomegranate Pippin	Spitzemberg
I	6	Red Ingestrie	Red Ingestrie
I	7	Red Quarenden	Devonshire Quarrenden
I	8	White Astrachan	White Astrachan
II	1	Wax Apple	Wax Apple
II	2	Brown's Summer Beauty	Brown's Summer Beauty
II	3	Thorle or Thoral Pippin	Thorle Pippin
II	4	Sops of Wine	Sops-in-Wine
II	5	Eve or Egg Apple	White Paradise
II	6	Hicks's Fancy	Early Nonpareil
III	1	Manks Codlin	Manks Codlin
III	2	Carlisle Codlin	Carlisle Codlin
III	3	Keswick Codlin	Keswick Codlin
III	4	Spring Grove Codlin	Spring Grove Codlin
IV	1	Hawthornden	Hawthornden
IV	2	Wormsley Pippin, or Knight's Codlin	Wormsley Pippin
IV	3	Edgar's Apple	Edgar's Apple
IV	4	Early Marrow	Early Marrow
V	1	Wilmot's Seedling	Wilmot's Seedling
V	2	Red Astrachan	Red Astrachan
V	3	Rowe's Seedling	Rowe's Seedling
V	4	Salopian Seedling	Salopian Seedling
VI	1	Margaret, or Striped Juneating	Margaret
VI	2	Summer Oslin	Oslin

* Preferred names are derived from the *National Apple Register* (NAR). Where the preferred name is shown with a question mark, this indicates that the synonymy is derived from the *National Apple Register*, but Ronalds's plate is not given there as a reference.

Table 2. Ronalds, *Pyrus malus Brentfordiensis* (1831). List of apples depicted (cont.).

Plate	Fig.	Cultivar	Name in NAR
VI	3	Kerry Pippin	Kerry Pippin
VI	4	White Summer Pippin	Summer Golden Pippin
VI	5	Tartarian Crab	Not in NAR
VI	6	Duchess of Oldenburgh	Duchess of Oldenburg
VII	1	Mammoth	Gloria Mundi
VIII	1	Early Crofton, or Peach Apple	Irish Peach
VIII	2	Bell's Scarlet Pearmain	Scarlet Pearmain
VIII	3	Calville Rouge d'Été of Duhamel	Calville Rouge d'Été
VIII	4	Aromatic Russet	Cornish Aromatic
IX	1	Kentish Fill-basket	Kentish Fillbasket
IX	2	Potter's Large Seedling	Kentish Fillbasket
X	1	Winter Pippin	Identity uncertain
X	2	Rawlins's Fine Red-streak	Red Streaked Rawling
X	3	Newtown Spitzemberg	Newtown Spitzenberg
X	4	Lemon Pippin	Lemon Pippin
XI	1	Reinette de Canada	Reinette du Canada
XI	2	Yorkshire Greening	Yorkshire Greening
XII	1	Court Pendu Plat Rougeâtre	Court Pendu Plat
XII	2	Fearn's Pippin	Fearn's Pippin
XII	3	Court of Wick, or Rival Golden Pippin	Court of Wick
XII	4	Margil	Margil
XII	5	Kirke's Golden Reinette	Golden Reinette
XII	6	Golden Reinette	Golden Reinette
XIII	1	Gooseberry Apple	Gooseberry
XIII	2	Sovereign	Sovereign
XIII	3	Nonpareil Russet	Morris's Nonpareil Russet
XIII	4	Golden Worcester	Golden Worcester
XIII	5	Little Beauty	Little Beauty
XIII	6	Queen Charlotte	Queen Charlotte
XIII	7	Kedlestone Pippin	Kedleston Pippin
XIII	8	King George the Third, or Borsdorffer	Edelborsdorfer

Table 2. Ronalds, *Pyrus malus Brentfordiensis* (1831). List of apples depicted (cont.).

Plate	Fig.	Cultivar	Name in NAR
XIII	9	Powell's Russet	Powell's Russet
XIV	1	Kirke's Lord Nelson	Kirke's Lord Nelson
XIV	2	London or Five-crowned Pippin	London Pippin
XIV	3	Lucombe's Seedling	Lucombe's Seedling
XIV	4	Striped Holland Pippin	Lincolnshire Holland Pippin
XV	1	Beauty of Kent	Beauty of Kent
XV	2	Flower of Kent	Flower of Kent
XVI	1	Rosemary Apple	Rosemary Russet
XVI	2	Cobourg Pippin	Not in NAR
XVI	3	Orange Pippin	Orange Pippin
XVI	4	Bellidge Pippin	Belledge Pippin
XVI	5	Padley's Royal George Pippin	Padley's Pippin
XVI	6	Pomme Grise	Pomme Grise
XVII	1	Newtown Pippin	Newtown Pippin
XVII	2	Somerset Lasting	Somerset Lasting
XVIII	1	Dobbs's Kernel Golden Pippin	Dobbs's Kernel Golden Pippin
XVIII	2	Autumn Golden Pippin	Autumn Golden Pippin
XVIII	3	Franklin's Golden Pippin	Franklyn's Golden Pippin
XVIII	4	Hughes's Golden Pippin	Hughes's Golden Pippin
XVIII	5	Golden Pippin	Golden Pippin
XVIII	6	Dredge's Golden Pippin	New Golden Pippin
XIX	1	Duke of Wellington, or Dumelow's Seedling	Dumelow's Seedling
XIX	2	Tom Potter	Tom Potter
XIX	3	Cornish Aromatic	Cornish Aromatic
XIX	4	Cornish Gilliflower	Cornish Gilliflower
XX	1	Pomme d'Api Gros	Gros-Api
XX	2	Pomme Violette, or Black Apple	Violette
XX	3	Large White Incomparable Crab	Large White Incomparable Crab
XX	4	New Small Lemon Pippin	New Small Lemon Pippin
XXI	1	Russet Table Pearmain	Russet Table Pearmain

Table 2. Ronalds, *Pyrus malus Brentfordiensis* (1831). List of apples depicted (cont.).

Plate	Fig.	Cultivar	Name in NAR
XXI	2	Lamb Abbey Pearmain	Lamb Abbey Pearmain
XXI	3	Parry's Pearmain	Parry's Pearmain
XXI	4	Barcelona Pearmain	Barcelona Pearmain
XXII	1	Royal Pearmain	Royal Pearmain
XXII	2	Winter Pearmain	Winter Pearmain
XXII	3	Loan's Pearmain	Loan's Pearmain
XXII	4	Herefordshire Pearmain	Herefordshire Pearmain
XXIII	1	Pomme de Pigeon	Pigeon
XXIII	2	Brookes's Apple	Brookes's
XXIII	3	Seek no Further	Seek-no-Farther
XXIII	4	Golden Harvey, or Brandy Apple	Golden Harvey
XXIII	5	Hood's Seedling	Hood's Seedling
XXIII	6	Golden Pearmain	Golden Pearmain
XXIII	7	Citron des Carmes	Identity uncertain
XXIII	8	Bess, or Best Pool	Bess Pool
XXIII	9	Cockle Pippin	Cockle Pippin
XXIV	1	Kentish Broadling	Broad-End
XXIV	2	Baltimore	Baltimore
XXV	1	Devonshire Queen	Devonshire Queen
XXV	2	Noblesse de Gand	Noblesse de Gand
XXV	3	Backhouse's Lord Nelson	Nelson Codlin
XXV	4	Cowarne's Queening	Northern Greening
XXVI	1	Dutch Minion, or Reinette Dorée	Dutch Mignonne
XXVI	2	Drap d'Or	Drap d'Or
XXVI1	2	Devonshire Red Streak	Devonshire Redstreak
XXVI1	3	Ribston Russet	Ribston Russet
XXVI1	4	Stonor Park Apple	Stonor Park
XXVI1	5	Ribston Pippin	Ribston Pippin
XXVII	1	East Grinstead	West Grinstead Pippin
XXVII	6	Beauchamwell Seedling	Beauchamwell
XXVIII	1	Hoary Morning	Hoary Morning

Table 2. Ronalds, *Pyrus malus Brentfordiensis* (1831). List of apples depicted (cont.).

Plate	Fig.	Cultivar	Name in NAR
XXVIII	2	Bedfordshire Foundling	Bedfordshire Foundling
XXVIII	3	Marmalade, or Welsh Pippin	Marmalade Pippin
XXVIII	4	Rambour Gros	Mère de Ménage (?)
XXIX	1	Royal Russet	Royal Russet
XXIX	2	Golden Russet	Golden Russet
XXIX	3	French Pippin	French Russet
XXIX	4	Large Russet	Large Russet
XXX	1	Osterley Apple	Osterley Pippin
XXX	2	Lewis's Incomparable	Lewis's Incomparable
XXX	3	Winter Strawberry	Winter Strawberry
XXX	4	Hanwell Souring	Hanwell Souring
XXXI	1	D'Astems, or Strifling d'Hiver	D'Astems
XXXI	2	Blenheim Orange	Blenheim Orange
XXXI	3	Brabant Belle Fleur, or Iron Apple	Brabant Bellefleur
XXXI	4	White Winter Calville	Calville Blanc d'Hiver
XXXII	1	Petite Api	Api
XXXII	2	American Plate [<i>sic</i> = Plat] Apple	Golden Pippin
XXXII	3	Robinson's Pippin	Robinson's Pippin
XXXII	4	Isle of Wight Pippin	Isle of Wight Pippin
XXXII	5	Ashmead's Kernel	Ashmead's Kernel
XXXII	6	The Grange Apple	Grange
XXXII	7	Moorhen Pippin	Moorhen Pippin
XXXII	8	Reinette Grise	Reinette Grise
XXXII	9	Golden Knob	Golden Knob
XXXIII	1	Hall Door	Hall Door
XXXIII	2	Norfolk Storing	Winter Colman (?)
XXXIII	3	Norfolk Beaufin	Norfolk Beefing
XXXIII	4	Minshul Crab	Minshull Crab
XXXIV	1	Scarlet Nonpareil	Scarlet Nonpareil
XXXIV	2	Golden Nonpareil	Golden Nonpareil
XXXIV	3	Braddick's Nonpareil	Braddick Nonpareil

Table 2. Ronalds, *Pyrus malus Brentfordiensis* (1831). List of apples depicted (cont.).

Plate	Fig.	Cultivar	Name in NAR
XXXIV	4	Green or Petworth Nonpareil	Petworth Nonpareil
XXXIV	5	Original Nonpareil	Nonpareil
XXXIV	6	Flat Nonpareil	Flat Nonpareil
XXXIV	7	Ross Nonpareil	Ross Nonpareil
XXXV	1	Alfriston	Alfriston
XXXV	2	Emperor Alexander	Alexander
XXXVI	1	Striped Monstrous Reinette	Striped Monstrous Reinette
XXXVI	2	Dutch Codlin	Dutch Codlin
XXXVII	1	Cockpit	Cockpit
XXXVII	2	Nonsuch	Nonsuch
XXXVII	3	The Cole, or Scarlet Perfume Apple	Cole
XXXVII	4	White Calville	Calville Blanc d'Été
XXXVIII	1	Syke-house Russet	Syke House Russet
XXXVIII	2	Delaware, or Trumpington	Trumpington
XXXVIII	3	Russian Transparent	Russian Transparent
XXXVIII	4	King of Pippins	King of the Pippins
XXXIX	1	Golden Burr, or Burr-Knot	Burr Knot
XXXIX	2	American Fall	Fall Pippin
XL	1	Gravenstein	Gravenstein
XL	2	Hollandbury	Hollandbury
XLI	1	Wyken Pippin	Wyken Pippin
XLI	2	Rymer	Rymer
XLI	3	Christie's Pippin	Christie's Pippin
XLI	4	Crofton Pippin	Scarlet Crofton
XLII	1	Burrell's Red	Burrell's Red
XLII	2	Devonshire Golden Ball	Devonshire Golden Ball
XLII	3	French Crab	French Crab
XLII	4	Hambledon Deux Ans	Hambledon Deux Ans

Table 3. **Alphabetical list of apples in Knight & Ronalds**

Apples are listed under the names given them in Knight and Ronalds, with (where relevant) the currently accepted name as shown in the *National Apple Register*. To indicate the subsequent fate of the cultivars, the right-hand columns indicate whether they were discussed in the following books: Taylor 1946, Bultitude 1983, Sanders 1988, Morgan & Richards 2002, as well as the *National Apple Register* (NAR). Bullets mean that the same cultivar name was used as in Knight or Ronalds; bracketed bullets mean that the name given in the *National Apple Register* was used instead.

Cultivar	Work	Plate	T	B	S	M	N
Alfriston	R	XXXV: 1	•	•		•	•
American Fall [Fall Pippin]	R	XXXIX: 2				[•]	[•]
American Plate [<i>sic</i> = Plat] [Golden Pippin]	R	XXXII: 2	[•]			[•]	[•]
Aromatic Russet [Cornish Aromatic]	R	VIII: 4	[•]	[•]		[•]	[•]
Ashmead's Kernel	R	XXXII: 5		•	•	•	•
Autumn Golden Pippin	R	XVIII: 2					•
Backhouse's Lord Nelson [Nelson Codlin]	R	XXV: 3					[•]
Baltimore	R	XXIV: 2					•
Barcelona Pearmain	R	XXI: 4					•
Beauchamwell Seedling [Beachamwell]	R	XXVII: 6					[•]
Beauty of Kent	R	XV: 1	•	•		•	•
Bedfordshire Foundling	R	XXVIII: 2	•	•		•	•
Bell's Scarlet Pearmain [Scarlet Pearmain]	R	VIII: 2	•			[•]	[•]
Bellidge Pippin [Belledge Pippin]	R	XVI: 4				[•]	[•]
Bennett Apple	K	21					—
Bess, or Best Pool [Bess Pool]	R	XXIII: 8	•	[•]	[•]	•	[•]
Best Bache	K	16					—
Blenheim Orange	R	XXXI: 2	•	•	•	•	•

R Ronalds K Knight T Taylor B Bultitude S Sanders M Morgan & Richards N NAR

Table 3. Alphabetical list of apples in Knight & Ronalds (cont.).

Cultivar	Work	Plate	T	B	S	M	N
Brabant Bellefleur	R	XXXI: 3	•			•	•
Braddick Nonpareil	R	XXXIV: 3	•			•	•
Brookes's	R	XXIII: 2	(1)			•	•
Brown's Summer Beauty	R	II: 2					•
Burrell's Red	R	XLII: 1					•
Calville Rouge d'Été	R	VIII: 3					•
Carlisle Codlin	R	III: 2	•	•		•	•
Christie's Pippin	R	XLI: 3					•
Citron des Carmes	R	XXIII: 7					(2)
Cobourg Pippin	R	XVI: 2					—
Cockle Pippin	R	XXIII: 9	•	•		•	•
Cockpit	R	XXXVII: 1				•	•
Cole	R	XXXVII: 3					•
Cornish Aromatic	R	XIX: 3	•	•	•	•	•
Cornish Gilliflower	R	XIX: 4	•	•	•	•	•
Court of Wick, or Rival Golden Pippin	R	XII: 3				•	•
Court Pendu Plat Rougeâtre [Court Pendu Plat]	R	XII: 1	•	[•]	[•]	•	[•]
Cowarne Red	K	28					—
Cowarne's Queening [Northern Greening]	R	XXV: 4	[•]			[•]	[•]
Crofton Pippin [Scarlet Crofton]	R	XLI: 4	[•]			[•]	[•]
D'Astems	R	XXXI: 1					•
Delaware [Trumpington]	R	XXXVIII: 2					•
Devonshire Golden Ball	R	XLII: 2					•
Devonshire Queen	R	XXV: 1					•

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(1) as Brooks' Seedling (2) Not the same apple as in NAR

Table 3. Alphabetical list of apples in Knight & Ronalds (cont.).

Cultivar	Work	Plate	T	B	S	M	N
Devonshire Redstreak	R	XXVI: 2					•
Dobbs's Kernel Golden Pippin	R	XVIII: 1					•
Downton Pippin	K	9	•			•	•
Drap d'Or	R	XXVI: 2				•	•
Dredge's Golden Pippin [New Golden Pippin]	R	XVIII: 6					[•]
Duchess of Oldenburg	R	VI: 6	•	•		•	•
Duke of Wellington [Dumelow's Seedling]	R	XIX: 1	(1)	[•]	[•]		[•]
Dutch Codlin	R	XXXVI: 2				•	•
Dutch Mignonne	R	XXVI: 1	•	•		•	•
Early Crofton, or Peach Apple [Irish Peach]	R	VIII: 1					[•]
Early Marrow	R	IV: 4					•
East Grinstead [West Grinstead Pippin]	R	XXVII: 1					[•]
Edgar's Apple	R	IV: 3					•
Emperor Alexander [Alexander]	R	XXXV: 2	•		•	[•]	[•]
Eve or Egg Apple [White Paradise]	R	II: 5					[•]
Fearn's Pippin	R	XII: 2	•	•		•	•
Flat Nonpareil	R	XXXIV: 6					•
Flower of Kent	R	XV: 2				(2)	•
Forest Stire	K	12					—
Foxley	K	15					—
Foxwhelp	K	3					—
Franklyn's Golden Pippin	R	XVIII: 3					•
French Crab	R	XLII: 3		•		•	•

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(1) as Wellington (2) as Isaac Newton's tree

Table 3. Alphabetical list of apples in Knight & Ronalds (cont.).

Cultivar	Work	Plate	T	B	S	M	N
French Pippin [French Russet]	R	XXIX: 3					[•]
Friar	K	30					—
Garter Apple	K	26					—
Golden Burr [Burr Knot]	R	XXXIX: 1		[•]		•	[•]
Golden Harvey	K	22				•	•
Golden Harvey	R	XXIII: 4				•	•
Golden Knob	R	XXXII: 9	•			•	•
Golden Nonpareil	R	XXXIV: 2					•
Golden Pearmain	R	XXIII: 6					•
Golden Pippin	R	XVIII: 5	•			•	•
Golden Pippin	K	2	•			•	•
Golden Reinette	R	XII: 6	•			•	•
Golden Russet	R	XXIX: 2	•				•
Golden Worcester	R	XIII: 4					•
Gooseberry	R	XIII: 1	•	•		•	•
Grange	K	7					•
Grange	R	XXXII: 6					•
Gravenstein	R	XL: 1	•	•	•	•	•
Green [Petworth Nonpareil]	R	XXXIV: 4					[•]
Hagloe Crab [Summer Hagloe]	K	5					[•]
Hall Door	R	XXXIII: 1					•
Hambledon Deux Ans	R	XLII: 4	•		•	•	•
Hanwell Souring	R	XXX: 4	•			•	•
Hawthornden	R	IV: 1	•			•	•
Herefordshire Pearmain	R	XXII: 4					•

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Table 3. Alphabetical list of apples in Knight & Ronalds (cont.).

Cultivar	Work	Plate	T	B	S	M	N
Hicks's Fancy [Early Nonpareil]	R	II: 6					[•]
Hoary Morning	R	XXVIII: 1	•	•		•	•
Hollandbury	R	XL: 2	•			•	•
Hood's Seedling	R	XXIII: 5					•
Hughes's Golden Pippin	R	XVIII: 4					•
Isle of Wight Pippin	R	XXXII: 4					•
Keddleston Pippin	R	XIII: 7					•
Kentish Broadling [Broad-End]	R	XXIV: 1	[•]				[•]
Kentish Fillbasket	R	IX: 1				•	•
Kerry Pippin	R	VI: 3		•		•	•
Keswick Codlin	R	III: 3	•	•	•	•	•
King George the Third, or Borsdorffer [Edelbersdorfer]	R	XIII: 8					[•]
King of the Pippins	R	XXXVIII: 4	•	•	•	•	•
Kirke's Golden Reinette [Golden Reinette]	R	XII: 5					
Kirke's Lord Nelson [Lord Nelson]	R	XIV: 1					[•]
La Fameuse, or Pomme de Neige [Fameuse]	R	I: 2		[•]		•	[•]
Lamb Abbey Pearmain	R	XXI: 2	•			•	•
Large Russet	R	XXIX: 4					•
Large White Incomparable Crab	R	XX: 3					•
Lemon Pippin	R	X: 4	•	•		•	•
Lewis's Incomparable	R	XXX: 2	•	•		•	•
Little Beauty	R	XIII: 5					•

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Table 3. Alphabetical list of apples in Knight & Ronalds (cont.).

Cultivar	Work	Plate	T	B	S	M	N
Loan's Pearmain	K	6					•
Loan's Pearmain	R	XXII: 3					•
London Pippin	R	XIV: 2				•	•
Lucombe's Seedling	R	XIV: 3				•	•
Mammoth [Gloria Mundij]	R	VII: 1	•	[•]		[•]	[•]
Manks Codlin	R	III: 1					•
Margaret	R	VI: 1				•	•
Margil	R	XII: 4	•	•	•	•	•
Marmalade Pippin	R	XXVIII: 3					•
Minshull Crab	R	XXXIII: 4				•	•
Moorhen Pippin	R	XXXII: 7					•
New Small Lemon Pippin	R	XX: 4					•
Newtown Pippin	R	XVII: 1		•		•	•
Newtown Spitzenberg	R	X: 3				•	•
Noblesse de Gand	R	XXV: 2					•
Nonpareil Russet [Morris's Nonpareil Russet]	R	XIII: 3					[•]
Nonsuch	R	XXXVII: 2					•
Norfolk Beaufin [Norfolk Beefing]	R	XXXIII: 3	•	[•]		•	[•]
Norfolk Storing [? Winter Colman]	R	XXXIII: 2	[•]				
Old Pearmain [Royal Pearmain]	K	29				•	[•]
Old Quining [Old Queening]	K	19					[•]
Orange Pippin	R	XVI: 3					•
Orange Pippin	K	8					•

R Ronalds K Knight T Taylor B Bultitude S Sanders M Morgan & Richards N NAR

Table 3. Alphabetical list of apples in Knight & Ronalds (cont.).

Cultivar	Work	Plate	T	B	S	M	N
Original Nonpareil [Nonpareil]	R	XXXIV: 5	[•]			[•]	[•]
Osterley Apple [Osterley Pippin]	R	XXX: 1					•
Padley's Royal George Pippin [Padley's Pippin]	R	XVI: 5					•
Parry's Pearmain	R	XXI: 3					•
Pawsan	K	14					—
Petite Api [Api]	R	XXXII: 1					[•]
Pomme d'Api Gros [Gros- Api]	R	XX: 1				[•]	[•]
Pomme de Pigeon [Pigeon]	R	XXIII: 1				•	[•]
Pomme Grise	R	XVI: 6					•
Pomme Violette [Violette]	R	XX: 2				[•]	[•]
Potter's Large Seedling [Kentish Fillbasket]	R	IX: 2				[•]	[•]
Powell's Russet	R	XIII: 9	•				•
Queen Charlotte	R	XIII: 6					•
Rambour Gros [? Mère de Ménage]	R	XXVIII: 4					
Rawlins's Fine Red-streak [Red Streaked Rawling]	R	X: 2					[•]
Red Astrachan	R	V: 2	(1)	•		•	•
Red Ingestrie	R	I: 6					•
Red Must	K	4					(2)
Red Quarenden [Devonshire Quarrenden]	R	I: 7		[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]
Redstreak	K	1					(3)
Reinette du Canada	R	XI: 1	•	•		•	•

R Ronalds K Knight T Taylor B Bultitude S Sanders M Morgan & Richards N NAR

(1) as Astrachan (2) Not the same apple as in NAR (3) Identity uncertain

Table 3. Alphabetical list of apples in Knight & Ronalds (cont.).

Cultivar	Work	Plate	T	B	S	M	N
Reinette Grise	R	XXXII: 8					•
Ribston Pippin	R	XXVI: 5	•	•	•	•	•
Ribston Russet	R	XXVI: 3					•
Robinson's Pippin	R	XXXII: 3					•
Rosemary Apple [Rosemary Russet]	R	XVI: 1	[•]	[•]	[•]	•	[•]
Ross Nonpareil	R	XXXIV: 7	•	•		•	•
Rowe's Seedling	R	V: 3					•
Royal Pearmain	R	XXII: 1					•
Royal Russet	R	XXIX: 1	•				•
Russet Table Pearmain	R	XXI: 1					•
Russian Transparent	R	XXXVIII: 3					•
Rymer	R	XLI: 2	•				•
Sack-and-Sugar	R	I: 1					•
Salopian Seedling	R	V: 4					•
Scarlet Nonpareil	R	XXXIV: 1	•			•	•
Seek-no-Farther	R	XXIII: 3					•
Siberian Harvey	K	23					—
Somerset Lasting	R	XVII: 2					•
Sops of Wine [Sops-in- Wine]	R	II: 4	•				[•]
Sovereign	R	XIII: 2					•
Spitzemberg	R	I: 5					•
Spring Grove Codlin	R	III: 4					•
Stead's Kernel Apple	K	25					•
Stonor Park	R	XXVI: 4					•
Striped Holland Pippin [Lincolnshire Holland Pippin]	R	XIV: 4					[•]

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Table 3. Alphabetical list of apples in Knight & Ronalds (cont.).

Cultivar	Work	Plate	T	B	S	M	N
Striped Monstrous Reinette	R	XXXVI: 1					•
Summer Oslin [Oslin]	R	VI: 2					[•]
Syke House Russet	R	XXXVIII: 1	(1)				•
Tartarian Crab	R	VI: 5					—
Thorle Pippin	R	II: 3				•	•
Tom Potter	R	XIX: 2					•
Wax Apple	R	II: 1					•
White Astrachan	R	I: 8				•	•
White Calville [Calville Blanc d'Eté]	R	XXXVII: 4					[•]
White Juneating [Joaneting]	R	I: 3				[•]	[•]
White Summer Pippin [Summer Golden Pippin]	R	VI: 4				[•]	[•]
White Winter Calville [Calville Blanc d'Hiver]	R	XXXI: 4	(2)			[•]	[•]
Wilmot's Seedling	R	V: 1					•
Winter Pearmain	R	XXII: 2				•	•
Winter Pippin	R	X: 1					(3)
Winter Strawberry	R	XXX: 3					•
Woodcock [Green Woodcock]	K	10					[•]
Wormsley Pippin	R	IV: 2	•				•
Wyken Pippin	R	XLI: 1	•	•		•	•
Yellow Elliot	K	17					—
Yellow Ingestrie	R	I: 4	•			•	•
Yorkshire Greening	R	XI: 2		•		•	•

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(1) as Sykehouse (2) as Calville Blanche? (3) Identity uncertain

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