

Pears from the Past Preserved for Posterity

JOSEPH POSTMAN¹

The pear originated on the Eurasian Continent, and has been cultivated for three thousand years. Approximately 250 cultivars over 100 years old are being maintained today at the Plant Germplasm Repository in Corvallis. At least 15 cultivars are **over four hundred years old**. Scionwood is available for research and evaluation. Although many other ancient cultivars have been lost, their genes are still with us in the improved varieties and sports that are their descendants. Many of the commercially important pear cultivars grown today originated in earlier centuries. Bartlett, perhaps the most widely grown pear in the western world, originated in the late 1700's. Many of these old cultivars have numerous synonyms and alternate spellings. In the lists that follow, cultivars that are widely grown around the world today are underlined. Not included here are many Asian and East European varieties that are very ancient, but whose history we have not yet explored.

Pears Originating Before 1600

Besi d'Hery - Originated in Brittany, France about 1598. Blight susceptible.

Black Worcester - British references to 1575, although possibly of French origin. May be same as French cultivar 'de Livre.'

Bon Chretien d'Hiver - Reported as early as 1495 in Europe. d'Hiver refers to winter, ie. late ripening storage pear.

Messire Jean - Earliest reference is from 1550 in French Pomological lit. Blight susceptible.

Petit Muscat - Originated in France about 1530.

Petit Blanquet - Well known in French gardens by mid-1500's. Small fruits.

Red Pear - Perry pear. Originated in England about 1500. Blooms late.

Rousselet de Rheims - Very ancient. Has been grown around the French city of Reims for several centuries. A favorite of Louis XIV. Probably traces back to Roman times.

Sanguinole - Originated in Germany about 1500. Blood red streaks in flesh.

Spina Carpi - Originated in Italy about 1575. Psylla resistant.

Sucree Verte - Described in 1598, well known in France by 1670. Fruit small, blight resistant, sweet, intense green skin.

Verte Longue d'Automne - Cultivated extensively in France by the 1500's. Not to be confused with Longue Verte.

Sotoorhime - Very old cultivar from the Tohoku area of Japan.

Spina Carpi - Originated in Italy about 1575. Psylla resistant.

Tse Li - Grown in China for **THOUSANDS** of years!

Pears Originating 1600 to 1700

Amir'e Joannet - Originated in Europe prior to 1660.

Barland - Perry Pear. Originated in England in 1600's. Chance seedling.

Belle Angevine - Originated in England prior to 1690.

Bergamote d'Ete - Originated prior to 1628 (Le Lectier). Blight susceptible.

Besi de La Motte - Originated in France prior to 1685. Blight susceptible, fruit good.

¹USDA/ARS National Plant Germplasm Repository, 33447 Peoria Road, Corvallis, Oregon 97333. 22 November, 1991. (Inspired by Apples from Antiquity, a compilation by Roger Way.)

- Beurre d'Angleterre - Originated in England prior to 1628 (Le Lectier). Blight susceptible.
- Beurre Gris - Originated in France prior to 1650. Not to be confused with Buerre Gris d'Hiver Nouveau.
- Catillac - Originated before 1665. Old French baking pear. Very large and late. Similar to Pound.
- Citron de Carmes - Cultivated in France by 1628, in USA by 1830. Fruit small, quality good, blight susceptible.
- Doyenne d'Alecon - Originated in France about 1600. Named for town of Alencon. Very late.
- Epargne - Originated in France prior to 1629. Translation "thrifty."
- Guenette - Originated in Europe about 1675.
- Iazzolo - Originated in Italy and mentioned since 1600.
- Pound - Originated in England about 1690. Very large fruit. Late.
- San Giovanni - Originated in Italy and mentioned since 1660.
- Thorn - Perry pear. Originated in England prior to 1676. Bloom mid-season.
- Pears Originating 1700 to 1800**
- Bartlett - or Williams' Bon Chretien. Originated in England about 1770. Chance seedling. Named for E. Bartlett.
- Beurre d'Amanlis - Originated in France in the late 1700's. Named for Village of Amanlis.
- Beurre Capiaumont - Originated in Belgium in 1787. Chance seedling.
- Bonne d'Ezee - Originated in France in 1788. Chance seedling. Fruit yellow, blight susceptible.
- Coscia - Originated in Italy prior to 1800. Chance seedling.
- Doyenne Gris - Originated in France about 1750. White Doyenne russet sport. Fruit russetted, quality excellent, blight susceptible.
- Forelle - Originated in Germany, probably early in the 1700's. Blight susceptible.
- Frangipane - Originated in France about 1768.
- Gansel's Bergamot - Originated in England in 1768. Seedling of Autumn Bergamot. Named after originator. Fruit gritty.
- Glou Morceau - Originated in Belgium about 1750. Seedling selection. Translation "Tasty Morsel."
- Louise Bonne de Jersey - Originated in France about 1780. Seedling selection. Blight susceptible.
- Petersbirne - Originated in Germany in 1799.
- Scipiona - Originated in England prior to 1700.
- Seckel - Originated in Pennsylvania in late 1700's. Introduced by Mr. Seckel. Chance seedling. Fruit small, quality excellent, blight resistant.
- Vicar of Winkfield - Originated in France in 1760. Named for W. L. Rahm, the Vicar of Winkfield. Chance seedling. Fruit large, blight susceptible.
- Tyson - Discovered by Jonathan Tyson in Pennsylvania in 1794. Seedling selection. Fruit quality exceeds Clapp Favorite and Bartlett.
- Urbaniste - Originated in Belgium and introduced in 1786. Chance seedling.
- Pears Originating 1800 to 1850**
- Aarer Pfundbirne - Originated in Germany in 1826.
- Allexandrine Douillard - Originated in France by M. Douillard about 1849.
- Belle Julie - Originated in Belgium by Van Mons about 1842. Early ripening.
- Belle Lucrative - Originated in Belgium by M. Stoffels in 1827.
- Belle Picarde - Originated in France about 1850.
- Belle de Feron - Originated in France about 1840. Fruit yellow, blight susceptible.
- Belmont - Originated in New South Wales, Australia about 1840. Seedling of Bartlett selected by T. A.

- Knight. Golden-skinned with flavor identical to its parent.
- Bergamote Esperen - Introduced in Belgium by Major Esperen about 1830. Chance seedling.
- Bergamote de la Pentecote - Originated in Belgium by Van Mons in 1823.
- Bergamotte Sageret - Originated in France by M. Sageret in 1815. Fruit small, blight susceptible.
- Beurre d'Anjou - Grown in France in early 1800's. Important winter pear. Grows well on quince root.
- Beurre Bosc - Originated in Belgium by Van Mons in 1807. Large russeted fruit, excellent quality.
- Beurre Clairgeau - Originated in France by Pierre Clairgeau in 1830. Seedling of Duchess D'Angouleme. Blight susceptible, blossoms medium early. Diploid.
- Beurre Diel - Originated in Belgium by Van Mons in 1805. Blight susceptible.
- Beurre Dilly - Discovered in Belgium by M. V. Dilly in 1848. Fruit rather large, pyriform-globular, obtuse, with thick skin
- Beurre Dubuisson - Originated in Belgium by Isidore Dubuisson in 1832.
- Beurre Dumont - Originated in Belgium by Joseph Dumont in 1833. Chance seedling.
- Beurre Giffard - Originated in France by Nicolas Giffard in 1825. Chance seedling. Blight susceptible.
- Beurre Gris d'Hiver Nouveau - Originated in France in 1830. Fruit quality good, blight susceptible.
- Beurre Hardy - Originated in France by M. Bonnet in 1820.
- Beurre Henri Courcelle - Originated in France by Arsene Sannier in 1888. Bergamotte Esperen seedling.
- Beurre Millet - Originated in France in 1847. Blight susceptible.
- Beurre Perrault - Introduced in France by M. Perrault about 1850.
- Beurre Phillippe Delfosse - Originated in Belgium by M. Gregoire in 1830. Chance seedling. Blight susceptible.
- Beurre Superfin - Originated in France by M. Goubault in 1837. Chance seedling. Blight susceptible.
- Beurre d'Amanlis Panachee - Originated in France by Poiteau prior to 1848. Beurre d'Amanlis sport. Fruit large, blight susceptible.
- Beurre de Bollwiller - Originated in France by Baumann Brothers in 1842. Fruit has a red blush, blight susceptible.
- Beurre de Naghin - Originated in Belgium by M. Norbert Daras about 1840.
- Beurre de Nantes - Originated in France by M. Francois Maisonneuve prior to 1845. Chance seedling. Blight susceptible.
- Beurre de Saint Nicolas - Originated in France by M. Maurier in 1839. Chance seedling. Blight susceptible.
- Blanquet Precoce - Originated in Europe prior to 1800. Blight susceptible.
- Brandy - Perry pear. Originated in England about 1800.
- Buffum - Originated in Rhode Island about 1800. Possibly a seedling of White Doyenne. Blight susceptible.
- Burkett - Originated in Illinois about 1880. Fruit small, quality poor, blight resistant.
- Chasseurs - Originated in Belgium by Van Mons in 1830. Blight susceptible.
- Columbia - Introduced in New York by M. Casser prior to 1835. Chance seedling. Blight susceptible.
- Comte de Lamy - Originated in Belgium by M. Bouvier in 1828. Chance seedling. Fruit small.
- Conseiller a La Coeur - Introduced by Van Mons in Belgium in 1841. Fruit small, blight susceptible.
- Doyenne Boussock - Originated in Belgium by Van Mons about 1800, brought to USA in 1841. Blight susceptible.
- Doyenne Georges Boucher - First fruited in France by M. Pinguet-Guindon in 1894 and named for his friend Georges Boucher. Seedling of Doyenne du Comice.

- Doyenne Goubault - Originated in France by M. Goubault in 1843. Seedling selection. Blight susceptible.
- Doyenne d'Hiver - Originated in Belgium by Van Mons prior to 1823. Blight susceptible. Hiver = 'Winter.'
- Doyenne de Juillet - Originated in Belgium by Van Mons about 1800. Fruit good quality, softens quickly, very small. Very early ripening.
- Doyenne de Saumur - Known in France since about 1800. Blight susceptible.
- Doyenne du Comice - Originated in France in 1849, introduced to USA in 1850. Seedling selection. Blight susceptible. Very high quality.
- Duchesse d'Angouleme - First propagated in France by M. Aneudsson in 1808. Chance seedling. Blight-resistant.
- Duchesse de Berry d'Ete - Originated in France at the Commune of Saint-Herblain in 1827. Seedling selection. Blight susceptible.
- Early Harvest - Brought to Kentucky from Maryland by Capt. William Chambers in 1800. Chance seedling. Discovered by Thomas Bigger. Fruit large, blight resistant.
- Emile d'Heyst - Originated in Belgium by Major Esperen in 1847. Probably a seedling selection. Named for Emile Berckmans of Heyst-op-den-Berg.
- Figure d'Alencon - Originated in France about 1829. Named for city of Alencon.
- Flemish Beauty - Originated in Belgium by Van Mons about 1800. Chance seedling. Blight susceptible.
- Fondante de Charneau - Originated in Belgium by M. Legipont about 1800. Chance seedling. Named for city of Charneau.
- Gansel Seckel Pear - Originated in England by M. Williams about 1820's. Seckel x Gansel Bergamot.
- Graf Moltke - Originated in Denmark in 1850.
- Grosse Louise - Originated in France in the early 1800's. Chance seedling. Fruit large, blight susceptible.
- Hessle - Originated in Hessle, England about 1827. Chance seedling. Tree has weeping growth habit, dessert quality fruit.
- Howell (Sport) - Introduced in Connecticut by Thomas Howell in 1840. Seedling of Jonah. Blight susceptible.
- Josephine de Malines - Originated in Belgium by Major Esperen about 1830. Seedling selection.
- Jules d'Airolles - Originated in Belgium by Leon LeClerc in 1836.
- Lawrence - Introduced in New York by Wilcomb and King in 1843. St. Germain x White Doyenne.
- Lawson - Originated in New York by Mr. Lawson about 1800. Chance seedling.
- Le Nain Vert - Originated in France by M. de Nerbonne about 1839. Genetic dwarf selection.
- Lieutenant Poidevin - Originated in France by M. Flon-Grolleau in 1845. Seedling selection. Named for C. W. Poidevin, French hero of the Crimean War.
- Lincoln - Originated in Illinois by Maria Fleming in 1835. Chance seedling. Blight resistant.
- Madame Treyve - Introduced in France by M. Treyve in 1848. Seedling selection. Blight susceptible.
- Marie Louise Marillat - Originated in Belgium in 1809, brought to USA in 1823. Seedling selection by Abbe Duquesne. Named for Marie Louise, 2nd consort of Napoleon Bonaparte.
- Maxine - Originated in Ohio by E. M. Beuchly in 1845. Chance seedling. Identical to Starking Delicious. Fruit yellow, blight resistant.
- Monchallard - Discovered in France by M. Monchallard in 1818. Chance seedling. Blight susceptible.
- Napoleon - Originated in Belgium by M. Liard in 1808.
- Nouveau Poiteau - Originated in Belgium by Van Mons in 1827.
- Passans du Portugal - Originated in Portugal in early 1800's.
- Passe Crassane - Originated in France by M. Boisbunel about 1845. In

- France considered finest late winter, dessert pear.
- Pitmaston Duchess - Originated in England by John Williams in 1841. Duchess d'Angouleme x Glou Marceau. Named for the Pitmaston Estate.
- President Osmonville - Originated in France by Leon LeClerc in 1834.
- Saint Andre - Originated in Europe in 1824, first received in U.S. by R. Manning in 1834. Somewhat blight resistant, fruit small to medium in size.
- Saint Ghislain - Propagated in Belgium by Van Mons about 1810. Selected by M. Dorlain. Fruit small, tree fairly blight susceptible.
- Snyder - Originated in Pennsylvania by John Schenk about 1803. Blight resistant, fruit quality poor.
- Stout - Originated in Indiana by W. C. Stout about 1840. Blight susceptible.
- Sucree de Mountlucan - Originated in France by M. Rochet about 1812.
- Sugar Top - Originated in Ohio in 1837.
- Suzette de Bavay - Originated in Belgium by Major Esperen in 1843. Blight susceptible.
- Taynton Squash - Perry pear. Originated in England about 1805. Mid-season bloom.
- Theilersbirne - Originated in Switzerland in 1848. Chance seedling.
- Tongre - Originated in Belgium by Charles Louis Durondeau about 1811. Chance seedling. Late. Named for the town of Tongre.
- Warner - Originated in Indiana by Dr. Boor in 1832. Fruit small, quality poor, blight resistant.
- Winter Cole - Originated in Victoria, Australia by J. Brunning and Sons about 1800. Seedling of Winter Nelis. Fruit small.
- Winter Nelis - Originated in Belgium by Jean Charles Nelis about 1814. Seedling selection. Rates high in dessert quality, late keeper. Not attractive.
- Zephirin Gregoire - Cultivar originated in Belgium by M. G. Nelis about 1831. Seedling selection of Passe Colmar. Late ripening, pyramidal, vigorous and very productive.

Pears Originating 1850 to 1900

- Abbe Fetel - Originated in France 1866.
- Alliance Franco-Russe - Introduced in France by Florimond Robitaille in 1897. Seedling selection.
- Andre Desportes - Introduced in France by Andre Leroy in 1854. Probably Williams seedling. Named for son of the director of the Angers Station.
- Ayer - Originated in Kansas by O. H. Ayer in 1880. Chance seedling. Blight resistant.
- Baronne Leroy - Originated in France about 1859. Seedling of Bonne de Printemps. Fruit small but good quality, blight susceptible.
- Barseck - Originated in New York by Jacob Moore about 1890. Bartlett x Seckel. Blight susceptible.
- Belle Guerandaise - Originated in France by M. Dion about 1893.
- Bergamote Tardive de Ganzel - Originated in England by M. Williams prior to 1854. Chance seedling.
- Bergamotte Arsene Sannier - Originated in France by Arsene Sanier in 1879.
- Beurre Alexandre Lucas - Originated in France in 1866. Chance seedling. Blight susceptible.
- Beurre Flon - Originated in France by M. Flon in 1852.
- Beurre Fouqueray - Originated in France by M. Fouqueray prior to 1885. Fruit quality good, blight susceptible.
- Beurre Jean van Geert - Originated in Belgium by Jean van Geert in 1864. Chance seedling.
- Beurre de Ghelin - Originated in Belgium by M. Fontaine de Ghelin in 1858.
- Beurre de Jonghe - Originated in Belgium in 1852.

- Beurre de Mortillet - Introduced in France about 1895.
- Blakeney Red - Originated in England in 1884. Perry pear, mid season bloom.
- Bon Chretien Bonnamour - Originated in France by M. Guillot in 1895. Blight susceptible.
- Bonne De Beugny - Originated in France by M. Chivert about 1875. Chance seedling.
- Butt - Perry pear. Originated in England in 1884.
- Charles Ernest - Introduced in France by Charles and Ernest Baltet in 1879.
- China - Originated in New South Wales, Australia in 1867.
- Chojuro - Discovered by Toma Chojuro in Japan in 1889. Alternaria-black spot resistant, scab resistant.
- Cincinnati - Introduced to the USA by S. F. Smith from France about 1854. *P. Pyrifolia* x *P. communis*. Fruit small, quality poor.
- Citron D'Ete - Originated in Belgium prior to 1895. Vigorous, productive, fruit is early of good quality.
- Clapp Favorite - Introduced in Massachusetts by Thaddeus Clapp prior to 1860. Flemish Beauty x Bartlett. Blight susceptible, fruit large, quality excellent.
- Claude Blanchet - Originated in France by Claude Blanchet in 1883.
- Colonel Wilder - Originated in California by Bernard Fox about 1870. Seedling selection. Blight susceptible.
- Coloree de Juillet - Introduced in France by M. Boisbunel in 1857.
- Comte de Lambertye - Originated in France by M. Tourasse in 1894. Seedling of Beurre Superfin. Blight susceptible.
- Comtesse Clara Frijs - Introduced in Denmark in 1876.
- Comtesse de Paris - Introduced in France by W. Fourcine in 1893. San Germano d'inverno x Curato (Cure). Very late pear.
- Conference - Introduced in England by Thomas Rivers in 1894. Seedling of Leon Leclerc de Laval. Named for The National Pear Conference of 1885 in England.
- Dana Hovey - Introduced by Francis Dana in Massachusetts in 1854. Seckel x Winter Nelis. Named for C. M. Hovey. Fruit small.
- Directeur Hardy - Introduced in France by M. Tourasse in 1894. Seedling selection. Blight susceptible.
- Docteur Jules Guyot - Originated in France by Baltet Brothers in 1870, brought to USA in 1885. Blight susceptible.
- Doitsu - Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan about 1870.
- Dorset - Introduced by Ellwanger and Barry in Massachusetts in 1895. Seedling selection. Blight susceptible.
- Doyenne Flon Aine - Originated in France by M. Flon in 1859. Chance seedling.
- Doyenne de la Grifferaye - Originated in France by M. le Gris in 1853. Seedling selection. Blight susceptible.
- Duchesse d'Angouleme Bronzee - Originated in France by M. Weber in 1873. Duchesse d'Angouleme sport. Fruit large, red, blight resistant.
- Duchesse de Brissac - Originated in France by August Benoist in 1861. Seedling selection. Blight susceptible. Not to be confused w/Belle de Brissac.
- Duchesse de Mouchy - Originated in France by the Cure of Bretueil in 1862. Chance seedling. Blight susceptible.
- Elizabeth - Originated in Belgium by Robert Manning prior to 1854. Seedling selection. Flower small, blight susceptible.
- Favorite Morel - Originated in France by M. Morel in 1874. Seedling of Bartlett.
- Fertility - Introduced in England by Thomas Rivers in 1875. Seedling of Beurre Goubault.
- Fondante de Moulins Lille - Originated in France by M. Grolez-Duriez in 1858. Seedling of Napoleon. Quality excellent, blight susceptible.

- Frederick Clapp - Originated in Massachusetts by Lemuel Clapp in 1870. Urbaniste x Beurre Superfin. Blight susceptible.
- Garber - Originated in Pennsylvania by J. B. Garber prior to 1880. *P. Pyrifolia* hybrid. Blight resistant, bloom late.
- Hawaii - Introduced prior to 1880. Blight susceptible.
- Hebe - Originated in South Carolina by William Sumner about 1866. Tree thrifty, thorny, productive, persistent foliage.
- Henri Desportes - Originated in France by Andre Leroy in 1862. Seedling selection. Blight susceptible.
- Huyshe's Victoria - Originated in England by Rev. John Huyshe about 1854. Marie Louise x Gansel's Bergamot. Dessert quality fruit.
- Ilinka - Originated in USSR in 1895.
- Jeanne d'Arc - Released in France by A. Sannier in 1893. Buerre Diel x Doyenne du Comice.
- Kieffer - Originated in Pennsylvania by Peter Kieffer in 1863. *P. pyrifolia* x Bartlett. Fruit quality fair, blight resistant.
- Lady Clapp - Originated in Massachusetts by Thaddeus Clapp prior to 1894. Probably a seedling selection. Fruit is first quality, large, yellow, melting.
- Le Brun - Originated in France by M. Gueniot in 1855. From mixed seed of Doyenne D'Hiver and Beurre D'Arenberg. Blight susceptible.
- Le Lectier - Originated in France by Auguste Leseur about 1889. Bartlett x Bergamote Fortunee. Fruit large.
- Lemon - Imported from Russia in 1879. Fruit quality poor, small size, blight resistant.
- Longworth - Originated in Iowa by William Longworth in 1892. Blight resistant.
- Louis Vilmorin - Originated in France by Andre Leroy about 1863. Seedling of Beurre Clairgeau. Blight susceptible.
- Lucy Duke - Introduced in North Carolina by Mrs. Lucy Duke in 1892. Bartlett x (Winter Nelis?). Blight susceptible.
- Madame Andre Leroy - Originated in France by Andre Leroy in 1862. Seedling selection. Fruit large, blight susceptible.
- Madame Favre - Originated in France by M. Favre in 1861. Named for the breeder's wife.
- Madame Lye Baltet - Introduced in France by Ernest Baltet in 1877. Named for the breeder's wife. Fruit small.
- Madame Verte - Originated in Belgium by M. de Jonghe prior to 1860.
- Madame du Ballett - Introduced in France by M. Ballett in 1894.
- Marguerite Marillat - Originated in France by M. Marillat in 1874. Fruit large, blight susceptible.
- Mariette de Millepieds - Originated in France by Maurice Goubalt about 1854.
- Mathilde Recq. 68 - Originated in France by M. Simon-Louis in 1895.
- Nijisseiki - Discovered in Japan by Matsudo Kakunosuke in 1888. Translation = 'Twentieth Century.' Considered the 'Queen of Japanese Pears.'
- Notaire Lepin - Originated in France by M. Rollet in 1860. Fruit large, blight susceptible.
- Orel No. 15 - Brought from USSR to Iowa by J. Budd about 1880. Blight resistant, fruit quality poor.
- P. Barry - Originated in California by Bernard Fox in 1873. Seedling of Belle Lucrative. Named for Patrick Barry, American nurseryman and pomologist.
- Packham's Triumph - Originated in New South Wales, Australia by Sam Packham about 1897. Uvedale St. Germain x Bartlett. Fruit large, yellow, blight susceptible.
- Parrot - Originated in England by Thomas Rivers in 1895. Partially self-fertile.

- Pierre Corneille - Introduced in France by M. Sannier about 1894. Buerre Diel x Doyenne du Comice.
- Precoce de Trevoux - Originated in France by M. Treyve prior to 1862. Named for Town of Trevoux. Early, blight susceptible.
- President Drouard - Originated in France by M. Olivier about 1886. Seedling of Butirra Napoleon.
- President Heron - Originated in France by Arsene Sannier in 1897.
- Princess - Originated in England by Thomas Rivers in 1875. OP seedling of Louise Bonne. Dessert quality fruit.
- Reliance - Introduced in Georgia by P. J. Berckmans in 1890. Seedling selection. Fruit small, quality good, blight susceptible.
- Rene Dunan - Originated in France prior to 1895.
- Reny Chaternay - Originated in France by M. Sannier about 1895.
- Roi Charles de Wurtemberg - Originated in Germany in 1894. Seedling of Beurre Clairgeau. Selected by Herr Muller, gardener to the King of Wurtemberg.
- Royale Vendee - Originated in France in 1860. Seedling selection by Count Eugene of Noujes a la Caudie. Blight susceptible.
- Santa Clause - Originated in Belgium by Col. Brymer in 1875.
- Schweizer Wasserbirne - Originated in Germany about 1856. Wasserbirne = 'Water Pear.'
- Sudduth - Introduced in Illinois by Thomas Constant about 1895. Seedling selection. Fruit small, blight resistant.
- Tonkowitzka - Originated in USSR in 1879. Translation = 'Slender Twig.'
- Triomphe de Touraine - Originated in Tournai, Belgium by M. D. Naghin in 1868. Seedling selection.
- Triomphe de Vienne - Originated in Vienne, France by M. Jean Colland in 1864. Seedling selection. Blight susceptible.
- Vermont Beauty - Originated in Vermont by Benjamin Macomber in 1885. Chance seedling. Blight susceptible. Attractive.
- Wilder Early - Originated in New York by Charles A. Green about 1884. Chance seedling. Named for M. P. Wilder, Pres. of the Hort. Soc. of Mass.
- Winter Bartlett - Originated in Oregon by D. Coolidge in 1880. Seedling of Bartlett. Resembles Bartlett in form and coloration but smaller.
- Worden Seckle - Originated in New York by about 1881, introduced in 1890. Seedling of Seckel selected by Sylvester Worden. Excellent quality, blight susceptible.
- Yellow Huffcap - Perry pear. Originated in England prior to 1884. Early blooming.

References

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Symposium—Strawberries in America

A Series of 10 papers covering the genetics, evolution, diseases, breeding, and culture of strawberries are presented in HortScience 25(8): 868-879. The results of this symposium will be of interest to strawberry breeders and researchers as well as amateurs with a serious interest in the history and development of strawberries in America.