Apple cultivars in Lithuania in 1820–1914

Rimvydas Laužikas
Faculty of Communication, Vilnius University, 9-206 Saulėtekio Street, 01222 Vilnius, Lithuania
Email: rimvydas.lauzikas@kf.vu.lt

The oldest mentioned gardens in Lithuania are from the Middle Ages. However, the oldest lists of fruit tree cultivars were compiled only in the 19th century. The article presents systematised information on apple (*Malus domestica* Borkh.) cultivars recommended for cultivation and cultivated in Lithuania from 1820 to 1914. A total of 22 written sources in Polish, Russian and Lithuanian from the period that mention specific apple cultivars were analysed. A list of 165 old apple cultivars was compiled during the study. The apple cultivars mentioned in historical sources have been identified as contemporary apple cultivars or those described in other historical pomology sources. The original names of the old apple cultivars recorded in written sources are also provided. The compiled list of apple cultivars reveals characteristics of the development of apple orchards in the cultural context of this period.

**Keywords:** orchards, historical apple cultivars, J. Strumilė, A. Hrebnicki, W. Montwill

INTRODUCTION

The oldest evidence of apple-eating in the territory of Lithuania is from the Neolithic period. During archaeological excavations of the ancient settlement of Nida, stocks of dried crab apple (*Malus sylvestris* (L.) Mill) split into two parts were found in one of the buildings (Rimantienė, 1999). This settlement dates back to 3500–2400 cal BC (according to Piličiauskas (2016), predominant findings from 2700–2500 cal BC). Traces of apple-eating from a similar period have been found throughout the Baltic Sea region (Kirleis, 2019).

One of the first references to cultural gardens in Lithuania dates back to 1387, the King of Poland’s and the Grand Duke of Lithuania Jagiello’s (Lith. Jogaila) donation to the Bishop of Vilnius (Fijalek, Semkowicz, 1932). From this period, there are historical documents about consumption of apples in the manors of Jagiello and the Grand Duke of Lithuania Vytautas (Piekosziński, 1896; Čapaitė, 2005). Documents from the 15th and 16th centuries record a dual tradition of apples consumption: some were used as ingredients in dishes, and others for dessert. The sale of the former was measured in volume units (e.g. baskets), while the latter were sold apiece. For example, Sigismund Augustus, for the period 6–20 September, 1546, bought 20.5 baskets of apples for the kitchen and 1,140 apples for the table, among other food products (Antanavičius, Narbutas, 2012).

In medieval and early modern Lithuania, large gardens in manors were grown quite rarely. Through the so-called ‘little ice age’ of the 14th to 18th centuries (Grove, 2012), the climatic conditions for orchards in Lithuania were not optimal. However, a large garden is mentioned in Paistrys Manor (Užtė County) in 1585; it contains as many as 100 grafted apple trees (Jablonskis, 1934). Orchards were also mentioned in other Lithuanian
The rarity of orchards is also indicated by their late entry into legal documents as objects of property. They are mentioned in the Second and Third Statute of Lithuania in 1566 and 1588. At that time grafted fruit trees were costly. The statutory compensation for the destruction of non-grafted fruit trees amounted to 300 groschens and for that of grafted fruit trees it was 1,200 groschens. For comparison, in the same Third Statute, a working ox was priced at 120 groschens, a cow at 100 groschens, and a barrel of rye grain at 24 groschens (Litskevich, 2002).

In the 17th and 18th centuries, orchards began to become popular in Lithuania. This trend is related to the cultural development of manor parks. By the end of the 18th century, gardens were abundant, even in Lithuania’s peasant homesteads (Parent, 2014).

However, there is little information on the particular cultivars of fruit trees grown in these old orchards. In the 16th and 17th centuries, several pears are mentioned: ‘uryantówka’ (glockenbirne, poire clochée), ‘muskatelki’, ‘dula’, ‘bonkrystianki’ (bon chrétien, malvasierbirner) and ‘pasowki’ (Radzivil, 1601; Szyrwid, 1642; Dumanowski, Jankowski, 2011). The Radziwill family’s interest in gardening is revealed in a notable document, entitled ‘Catalogue des arbres fruitier, de France que le Sieur de la Riuire jardinier fleuriste établi a Strasbourg pour liurer dans ce pays Sauoir...’. Based on other documents stored in the same collection, this manuscript dates back to the 18th century. The document mentions as many as 33 cultivars of apple trees as well as several dozen cultivars of pears, peaches, apricots, cherries and plums (Catalogue des arbres..., s.a.). Many of them are repeated in 19th-century sources. We can suppose that the catalogue aims for the order of fruit trees for the Radziwill’s gardens.

Knowledge of historical apple (Malus domestica Borkh.) cultivars mentioned in historical sources recommended for cultivation and cultivated in Lithuania in the period from 1820 to 1914. The 19th century through the first half of the 20th century in Lithuania could be called the great gardeners’ age. Józef Strumiłło (1774–1847), Wincenty Montwiłł (1846–1903), Adam Hrebnicki (1857–1941), Edward Janczewski (1846–1918), Povilas Vidugiris (1837–1923), Leonard Iwanowski (1845–1919), Aleksander Girdwoyń (1852–1922) and others not only created pomological and commercial orchards but also conducted research and disseminated information in this field. From this period, there are several manuscripts and printed sources mentioning specific apple cultivars. The following data sources were used: 8 editions of J. Strumiłło’s book ‘Ogrody północne’: Strumiłło (1820; 1823; 1834; 1844; 1850; 1862); Strumiłło and Tyniecki (1880; 1890), a list of fruit trees in the manor gardens (Panemunės..., 1826; Vaismedžių..., 1891; Posyła się..., 1912); descriptions of pomological parts of exhibitions held in Šiauliai in 1879, in Kaunas in 1897 and in Vilnius in 1891 and...
1899 (Zaleski, Girdwojń, 1879; Jankowski, 1891; Montwiłł, 1897; Muchowicz, 1899), a description of the Blindstrubiškės Manor Garden (Janczewski, 1879), the 1891 ‘black list’ of cultivars for Lithuania (Montwiłł, 1891), the 1900 sample list of cultivars of the Vilnius Horticultural Society published in two slightly different versions (Janczewski, 1900; Montwiłł, 1900), a list of seedlings sold by Montwiłł (1901), remarks on horticulture and the apple trade in Lithuania (Šerkšnas, 1901), the probable first list of recommended cultivars in the Lithuanian language (Martšius, 1910), a description of P. Vidugiris’ Garden in Ustronė (Martšius, 1911), A. Hrebnicki’s 1912 observations on the pomological part of the St. Petersburg exhibition (Grebnitskiy, 1912) and the Annual reports of the Head Directorate of Land Management and Agriculture of Russian Empire (Ocherk’..., 1914).

Information on Lithuania’s pomology was published in the journals ‘Ogrodnik Polski’ in Warsaw from 1879 to 1905, the ‘Ogrodnictwo’ in Krakow from 1898 to 1900 and the ‘Plodovodstvo’ in St. Petersburg from 1889. To better understand the establishment of some cultivars in Lithuania, the pre-war and interwar press was used as comparative material („Ūkiškos žinios“, „Žemaičių prietelius“).

A comparative historical research method was used for data analysis. The study’s main limitation is the ability to accurately and without duplication identify historical apple cultivars and match them to contemporary cultivars. The cultivars presented in the study were identified using modern pomological works (Rolf, 2001; Blażyte, 2008; Tuinyla et al., 1990; Hodun, Hodun, 2016; Kviklys et al., 2018; Kozlovskaya, 2015), databases (The National Fruit Collection, 2020; BUND..., 2020; SCUD..., 2020; Pometets æblenøgle, 2020) and old works of pomology (Catalogue..., 1831; Lucas, 1867; Regel, 1868; Leroy, 1879; Oberdieck, 1881; Gibb, 1887; Engelbrecht, 1889; Jankowski, 1923; Anenkov, 1878; Grebnitskiy, 1906). Differences in current terminology (names) also hinder cultivar identification, even in neighbouring countries – Lithuania, Poland, Belarus and Latvia. Thus, some of the links between the old and current apple cultivars mentioned in the article are of an interpretative nature.

RESULTS

Based on the above-mentioned historical sources and literature, a list of 165 identified apple cultivars recommended for cultivation or cultivated in Lithuania from 1820 to 1914 was compiled. While written sources mentioned another 19 cultivars, they could not be associated with contemporary apple cultivars or those mentioned in other sources. The main reasons for this non-identification are the following: (i) the abstract origin of the cultivar’s names in the sources (e.g. ‘sweet winter apple’) and (ii) the local origins of cultivars that do not have well-established names (mentioned one time only). Such local cultivars are described in the Discussion Section. The identified cultivars are listed in Table.

| Official name* | Historical sources mentioning the cultivar** | Historical names of cultivar mentioned in the sources | Year of mentioning |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Alant (NFC)   | 8, 13, 17, 23                              | Aland, Alant, Alantowe, Omoneowe jabloko, Poziomkowe, Księżniczka, Alantapfel, Princesse noble, Pomme d’Alent, Pomme carre | 1879–1912         |
| Alexander (NFC)| 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 20, 22 | Aportai, Aport, Aporta, Apporty, Apporty wielkie zimowe portugalskie, Jabłko funtowe, Funtowe, Opporto, Aportapfel, Kaiser Alexander, Alexander, Nieźrównane Kirka, Kirkes incomparable, Kirkes sondergleichen, Grand Alexandre, Aport” | 1820–1914         |
| Official name*  | Historical sources mentioning the cultivar*** | Historical names of cultivar mentioned in the sources | Year of mentioning |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Alfriston (NFC) | 17, 19                                        | Alfriston, Alfriston                                  | 1891–1911          |
| Ananas Berženicki Beržininkų ananasas (L) | 18                                            | Ananas” Berzenitski                                   | 1912               |
| Ananas Reinette (NFC) | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 19, 24            | Ananasowe, Reneta ananasowa, Ananas Renette, Pomme d’Ananas, Ananasowa reneta | 1820–1912          |
| Anisovka (R) | 18                                            | Anis” Alyy                                            | 1912               |
| Antonovka (NFC) | 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20, 22              | Antaniniai, Antaninė, Antaniniai akmeniniai, Antonówka, Antonów, Antonovka, Possarts Naliwia, Antonovka | 1879–1914          |
| Api (NFC) | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7                           | Api mały, Pomme d'Api, Sternapi                       | 1820–1880          |
| Arapka (L) | 18, 24                                        | Arapka, Arabskoi                                      | 1891–1912          |
| Autumn Pearmain (NFC) | 7, 8, 12, 22                                    | Parmena letnia, Parmena jesienna, Sommer Parmaine, Königsparmane, Osenniy renet” | 1879–1914          |
| Avenarius (R) | 3, 4, 5, 6                                     | Cukrowe czerwone, Cukrowe czerwone letnie            | 1834–1862          |
| Baumann's Reinette (NFC) | 7, 8, 10, 15, 18, 19, 20, 24                  | Baumanno reneta, Reneta Baumania, Baumann's reinette, Renet” Baumania | 1880–1912          |
| Belle de Boscoop (NFC) | 9, 10                                          | Belle de Boscop                                       | 1900–1910          |
| Belle-Mousseuse (NFC) | 8                                              | Meszka piękna, Belle mousseuse                       | 1890               |
| Berliner Schafsnase (NFC) | 1, 2                                           | Berliner-apfel                                       | 1820–1823          |
| Berner Rosen (NFC) | 9                                              | Nowe Bernenskie rozowe, Neuer Berner Rosenapfel      | 1900               |
| Bismarck (NFC) | 18                                            | Bismark”                                             | 1912               |
| Blenheim Orange (NFC) | 3, 4, 5, 6, 7                                   | Renety złote, Reneta złota z Blenhei, Gold-Renette von Blenheim, Blenheim Pepping | 1834–1880          |
| Blutapfel (NFC) | 8                                              | Krwawka, Jablko krwiste, Blutapfel, Sanguinole        | 1890               |
| Bohnapfel (NFC) | 7, 8, 10, 15, 18                               | Grochówka, Bobowe duże, Großer Bohnapfel, Bohnapfel, Bobovoye Bolshoye | 1880–1912          |
| Boiken (NFC) | 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24                   | Boikenas, Boikeno, Boikina, Bojka, Boikena, Boikenapfel, Zlotka bremeńska, Boikenapfel, Boyken” | 1890–1912          |
| Calville Blanc d'Ete (NFC) | 8, 9                                           | Kalwila biała letnia                                 | 1890–1900          |
| Calville Blanc d’Hiver (NFC) | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 19             | Kalwila bialy zimowy, Kalwile biale, Kalwila zimowa, Kalwila biala zimowa, Weisser winter kalvill, Calville d’hiver, Calville blanche a Côtes, Englischer weisser winter calvill | 1820–1910          |
| Calville de Saint-Sauveur (NFC) | 19                                              | Kalwila Zbawiciela, Calville St. Sauveur            | 1891               |
| Calville rouge d’hiver (NFC) | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8           | Kalwille czerwone zimowe, Kalwille czerwone, Kalwila karminowa, Calville rouge d’hiver, Calville sanguinolle, Rother Winter-Caville Diel, Pomme sonnante | 1820–1890          |
| Official name* | Historical sources mentioning the cultivar** | Historical names of cultivar mentioned in the sources | Year of mentioning |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Calville Rouge d'Automne (NFC) | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 18, 23 | Poziońskowe, Kalwila czerwona jesieni, Kalwilla czerwona, Kalwilla czerwony jesienny, Jabłko malinowe, Calville rouge d'automne, Rother Himbeerapfel, Calville rouge, Edelkonig, Erdbeere-apfel, Rother Herbst-Calvill, Calville rouge, Granatnoye, Malinovka Liflyandskaya, Rozovka Shvedskaya, Krasnyy Kal’vil’ | 1820–1912 |
| Calville Rouge d’Ete (NFC) | 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 | Smużka letnia, Kalwila czerwona letnia, Kalwila różowa prążkowana, Różowe jabłka, Rozmarynowe czerwone, Rother Rosmarinapfel, Calville rouge d’Ete, Rother Strichapfel, Rother Sommer Strichapfel, Passe pomme rouge | 1834–1900 |
| Catshead (NFC) | 12 | Grosser Katzenkopf | 1879 |
| Cellini (NFC) | 8, 17, 19, 20, 24 | Čelini, Cellini, Celini | 1890–1911 |
| Champagne Pipka (R) | 8 | Szambańsko-rossyjskie | 1890 |
| Cludius Herbstapfel (NFC) | 7, 8, 18, 19, 24 | Kludiusza jesienne, Kludyszewsze jesienne, Cludius Herbstapfel, Kludiyus”, Kludysz, Kludjusz | 1880–1912 |
| Court Pendo Plat (NFC) | 7, 8, 19, 21 | Krótkonóżka Królewsk, Królewskie, Königlicher Kurzstiel, Courtpendu royal | 1880–1899 |
| Cox’s Pomona (NFC) | 9 | Cox Pomona | 1900 |
| Cox’s Orange Pippin (NFC) | 9 | Reinette Cox Orange | 1900 |
| Cukrówka Litewska Lietuvos cukrinis (L) | 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 18, 24 | Cukrowe białe, Białe słodkie, Cukrowe litewskie, Słodkie letnie, Cukrowe, Żółte cukrowe, Żółte słodkie, Czornoje dieriewo, Chernoye derevo, Sakharoye Litovskoye | 1826–1912 |
| Czarnoguzy Černoguzas (L) | 18, 21, 22 | Czarnoguzy, Chernoguz” | 1899–1914 |
| Danziger Kantapfel (NFC) | 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 20, 24 | Dansko kantiotieji, Kantówka Gdańska, Kantak Gdański, Kantówka, Calville de Danzig, Rapa czerwona, Rožanka z Bentleber, Ruski Grawszetnej, Rožanka, Grafszytnik Rossyjski, Rother Winter-Rambour, Kantapfel Danziger, Danziger Kantapfel, Kant-apfel, Kantapfel, Calville de Danzig, Bentlebener Rosenapfel | 1834–1910 |
| Deutscher Gold-Pepping (NFC) | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12 | Peping niemieckie zimowe, Reneta hanowerska, Peping niemiecki złoty, Pepping, Peping d’Alllemagne, Deutscher Goldpepping, Germanien Apfel, Hoyaische Goldreinette | 1820–1890 |
| Dietzer Mandelreinette (NFC) | 7 | Reneta migdałowa, Mandel Renette | 1880 |
| Domnesc (NFC) | 1, 2 | Hernapfel | 1820–1823 |
| Downton Pippin (NFC) | 8 | Peping Dauntona, Downton Pippin, Dowtons Pepping | 1890 |
| Drap d’Or (NFC) | 7, 8, 19 | Złotogłówka, Goldzeugapfel, Drap d’or | 1880–1891 |
| Duchess of Oldenburg (NFC) | 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 18, 22 | Barovinka, Karlamoviniai, Borowinka, Borowinka biała, Charlamowski, Jesienna papierówka, Charlamowskie jabłko, Charlamowsky, Borovitsky, Borovinka | 1880–1914 |
| Dzeltenais Dzidrais (L) | 8 | Cytrynowe letnie | 1890 |
| Official name* | Historical sources mentioning the cultivar** | Historical names of cultivar mentioned in the sources | Year of mentioning |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Edelborsdorfer (NFC) | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 24 | Bursztówka, Bursztuwi, Borszówka szlachetna, Bursztówka prawdziwa, Borstofker, Edelborsdorfer, Maschansker, Bursztówka czeska, Bursztówka płaskie zimowe, Bursztówka płaskie, Gestreifer bohmischer borsdorfer | 1820–1891 |
| Fameuse (NFC) | 9, 15 | Fameuse | 1900–1901 |
| Faros (NFC) | 1, 2 | Faros Grand | 1820–1823 |
| Filippa (NFC) | 10, 23 | Filippa's aeble, Daniškoji veislė, Filip-Abla | 1910–1912 |
| Fraas Sommerkalvill (NFC) | 8 | Kalwila Fraasa | 1890 |
| Framboise (NFC) | 1, 2, 8, 10, 14, 22, 24 | Oderlandiškėje, Malinowe oberlandzke, Malinowka Oberlandzka, Himbeerapfel Oberlander, Himbeerapfel Oberlände, Himber Apfel, Himber-Apfel, Malinoskoye oberlandskoye | 1820–1914 |
| Friandise (NFC) | 8 | Przysmaczek, Leckerbeetic, Leckerbissen | 1890 |
| Gaesonker Reinette (NFC) | 7, 8 | Reneta gezońka, Gaesonker Gold-Remette, Gaesonker Reinette | 1880–1890 |
| Geflammter Weisser Cardinal (NFC) | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 17, 21 | Baltieji kardinolai, Baltasai kardinolas, Włoskie jabłka, Kardynał płomienisty, Kalwila Olgierda, Pleissner Rambour, Geflammter Cardinal, Kaiser apfel, Cardinal blanc, Carskie, Italienische | 1820–1911 |
| Gelber Richard (NFC) | 7, 12 | Ryszard żółty, Gelber Richard, Grand Richard, Richard Gelber | 1879–1880 |
| Gelber Winter-Stettiner (NFC) | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 20 | Sztetyń, Sztetyń żółta, Geller Stettiner, Stetiner Apfel, Gelber Winter-Stettiner | 1820–1891 |
| Gelber Winter-Stettiner (NFC) | 3, 4, 5, 6, 11 | Sztetyń zielone zimowe, Sztetyń zielone | 1826–1862 |
| Glogerovka (NFC) | 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24 | Glogieriniai, Lietuvos pepinas, Lietuviškėje pepinai, Lietuviškėjo pepina, Papińkiniai, Papinka Litewska, Glogierowskie, Glogierówka jeżewska, Gołąbek rewelski, Peping angielskie, Pepinki Angielskie, Peping d'Angletterre, Pippin angielskich, Pepinka Litovskaya | 1834–1914 |
| Goldapfel von Kew (NFC) | 8 | Zlote z Kiu, Kews Golden, Goldapfel von Kew | 1890 |
| Golden Arcad (R) | 8 | Arkad | 1890 |
| Golden Noble (NFC) | 8, 10 | Aukso gerieji, Zlote szlachetne, Golden-Noble | 1890–1910 |
| Golden Pippin (NFC) | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 | Renety angielskie, Reinette d'Angleterre | 1820–1862 |
| Gold-Gulderling (NFC) | 12 | Gulderling Gold | 1879 |
| Gravenstein (NFC) | 7, 8, 18, 22, 23 | Gravensteino, Grawensztainskie, Grawsztyńskie, Grafszytnik, Gravensteiner, Grawenstainer, Grafsztein szlachetne, Granštejn”, Gravenštejn” | 1880–1914 |
| Gros-Pigeonnet (NFC) | 8 | Gołąbek wielki, Grosser Täubling, Pigeonnet rouge | 1890 |
| Grosse Casseler Reinette (NFC) | 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24 | Kaselio reneta, Reneta kasselska duża, Reneta Kaselska, Grosse Casseler Reinette, Grosse Cassele Renette, Reinette Casseller Grose, Bol’shoy Kassel’skiy renet | 1880–1912 |
| Official name* | Historical sources mentioning the cultivar** | Historical names of cultivar mentioned in the sources | Year of mentioning |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Grose-Vert (NFC) | 8, 12 | Rambury zielone, Rambury białe, Rapa zielona, Grosser, Grüner-Rambour | 1879–1890 |
| Gruner Furstenapfel (NFC) | 7, 8 | Zielonka, Rzepka książęca, Grüner Fürstenapfel | 1880–1890 |
| Harberts Reinette (NFC) | 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21 | Herberto reneta, Reneta Harberta, Harberts Renette, Herbert's reinette, Renet Garbertha | 1880–1912 |
| Hawthornden (NFC) | 10 | Erškėtinė, Hawthornden | 1910 |
| Hoary Morning (NFC) | 8, 19 | Woń poranna, Hoary Morning, Brouillard, Morgenduftapfel | 1890–1891 |
| Jansen von Welten (NFC) | 7 | Jansen von Welten | 1880 |
| Jefferis (NFC) | 15 | Jefferis | 1901 |
| Kaiser Wilhelm (NFC) | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 | Cesarz Wilhelm, Renety czerwone, Reinette rouge | 1820–1900 |
| Kandil Sinap (NFC) | 18 | Kandil ‘sinap’ | 1912 |
| Kew Admirable (NFC) | 8 | Wyśmienite z Kiu, Kews Adimrable, Köstlicher von Kew | 1890 |
| King of the Pippins (NFC) | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 18, 19, 21, 24 | Aukso reneta, Królowa renet, Renety złote, Złota reneta, Złota parmena, Parmena złota zimowa angielska, King of the Pippins, Queen of the Pippins, Reine des Reinettes, Winter Goldparmane, Reinette dór, Röthliche Reinette, Renette Golden Parmane, Englische Winter Goldparmaine, Zimniy zolotoy parmen | 1820–1912 |
| Kleiner Langstiel (NFC) | 8 | Siwoogonek, Kleiner Langstiel, Blauschwanz | 1890 |
| Korichnoe (NFC) | 22 | Korichnevoye polosatoye | 1914 |
| Korobovka (NFC) | 18 | Korobovka | 1912 |
| Kosztela / Koštelė (L) | 8, 10, 18 | Koštelė, Kosztela, Koshtelya | 1890–1912 |
| Krauter-Reinette (NFC) | 7 | Reneta ziolowa, Krauter Renette | 1880 |
| Kunzes Königsapfel (BUND) | 9 | Kunzes Königsapfel, Kunzen's Königsapfel | 1900 |
| Kursk Reinette (R) | 21 | Reneta Kurska | 1899 |
| Lady Henniker (NFC) | 12 | Lady Henniker | 1879 |
| Landsberger Reinette (NFC) | 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, 24 | Liandzbergo renetai, Landsbergo renetas, Lansbergo reneta, Reneta Landsbergska, Reneta Lancberska, Reneta Londsbergska, Landsberger Renette, Landsberger rainette, Reneta Lansberga, Reneta Lansberga, Renet’s Landsbergskiy | 1880–1912 |
| Langer Grüner Guld-derling (NFC) | 1, 2, 8 | Zlocistka zielona, Gulderling, Der groenartige Gulderling, Langer Grüner Gulderling, Weinapfel | 1820–1890 |
| London Pippin (NFC) | 7, 8, 10, 17, 19, 24 | Londono pepinas, Cytrynowka zimowa, Cytrynowe zimowe, Citrynowe, Londono pepina, Peping Londyński, London pepping, Winter Citronenapfel | 1880–1911 |
| Official name* | Historical sources mentioning the cultivar** | Historical names of cultivar mentioned in the sources | Year of mentioning |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Lord Suffield (NFC) | 21 | Lord Suffield | 1899 |
| Luiken (NFC) | 7, 8 | Luikeńskie, Morega Luikena, Luika, Luikenapfel | 1880–1890 |
| Malinówka Berże- nicka / Beržininkų avietinis (L) | 16, 18 | Vyniniai, Serengei, Malinovka Berzenicka | 1901–1912 |
| Margil (NFC) | 7, 12 | Reneta muskatowa, Muskatka, Muscat Renette, Pomme Margile | 1879–1880 |
| Marmorierter Sommer-pepping (NFC) | 8 | Pepping marmurkowy | 1890 |
| Mere de Menage (NFC) | 8 | Sawłuki, Hansmütterchen | 1890 |
| Monk’s Favourite (NFC) | 8 | Mnichy, Mönchsapfel | 1890 |
| Montwiłłówka / Montvilinis (L) | 9, 14, 15, 18, 21 | Montwillówka, Graf Nostitz, Graft” Nostits” | 1897–1912 |
| Neuer Englischer Pigeon (BUND) | 8 | Gołąbek angielski koralowy, Pigeon anglais, Neuer englischer Pigeon | 1890 |
| Ničnera Zemenu / Ničnerio žemuoginis (L) | 22 | Zemlyanichnoye Nichnera | 1914 |
| Nonsuch (NFC) | 7, 8, 19 | Niezrównane Langtona, Langtona niezrównane, Nonpareil Langtona, Langtons none such, Langton’s sondergleichen | 1880–1891 |
| Norwegische Wachs Reinette (NFC) | 18 | Renet” Norvezhskiy Voskovoy | 1912 |
| Oberdieck’s Reinette (NFC) | 18 | Renet” Oberdika | 1912 |
| Oelkofer Pepping (BUND) | 8, 10 | Elkopo pepinai, Pepping Elkoferński, Oelkofer Pepping, Oelkofer Pepping | 1890–1910 |
| Okabena (R) | 10 | Okabena | 1910 |
| Ontario (NFC) | 9 | Ontario | 1900 |
| Orleans Reinette (NFC) | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 19, 22 | Reneta orleńska, Renety Orleańskie, Orleans Renette, Renette d’Orleans, Renet” orleanskiy | 1820–1914 |
| Osennee Polosatoe (NFC) | 8, 14, 18, 22 | Rudens dryźjeji, Pregowane wielkie jesienne, Rossyjski Gravenstejn, Jesienne prążkowane, Angnota-apfel, Bentler- berne Rosenapfel Polosatoye Osenneye, Osennyaya Polosatka | 1890–1914 |
| Parker’s Pippin (NFC) | 7, 8, 19 | Peping Parkera, Parkera peping, Parker Pippin, Parker’s Pepping | 1880–1891 |
| Patte de Loup (NFC) | 8 | Wilczek, Pate de loup | 1890 |
| Pigeon Rouge (NFC) | 7, 8, 10, 13, 17, 19 | Raudonasai karvelis, Raudonas karvelis, Gołąbek czerwony, Gołąbek czerwony zimowy, Rother Winter Taubenapfel, Pigeon rouge, Pigeon rouge d’hiver, Rother-winter Taubenapfel, Pigeonnet commun | 1879–1911 |
| Pigeonnet (NFC) | 7, 8 | Cynamonowe letnie, Sommer Zimmtapfel | 1880–1890 |
| Official name*  | Historical sources mentioning the cultivar** | Historical names of cultivar mentioned in the sources                                      | Year of mentioning |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Primate (NFC)  | 9, 10, 15, 17                               | Ankstviasieji, Primatė, Primate                                                           | 1900–1911         |
| Prinzen Apfel (NFC) | 7, 8, 16                                    | Princo, Ružuociai, Książęce, Melonowe jesienne, Prinzena-pfel, Melonenapfel              | 1880–1901         |
| Purpurroter Cousinot (NFC) | 1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 23 | Kuzinai, Kuzynek, Coushiot purpurowy, Kuchenne purpurowe, Buraczek, Purpurrother Cousinot, Jungfernepfel, Kalwin Badenski | 1820–1912         |
| Putim (R)       | 18                                          | Putimka Vitebskaya                                                                        | 1912              |
| Rajewskie (L)   | 8, 14, 20                                   | Rajewskie                                                                                | 1890–1897         |
| Rambour Franc (NFC) | 8                                           | Sztetyna Koralowa, Rambour de France, Rambour gros, Lotharinger Rambour                   | 1890              |
| Red Astrachan (NFC) | 7, 8, 10, 13, 20 | Raudoniejio alyviniai, Astrachanskie czerwone, Malinówka letnia, Oliwne zielone, Oliwne szare, Astrachan rother, Red Astrachan, Roter Atrakian, Pomme d'Astracan rouge, Rother Clarapfel | 1879–1910         |
| Reinette Blanche (NFC) | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6  | Renety biale, Reinette blanche                                                           | 1820–1862         |
| Reinette Coulon (NFC) | 7, 10                                      | Kuliono reneta, Reneta Kulona, Coulons Renette, Coulon's reinette                         | 1880–1910         |
| Reinette de Bretagne (NFC) | 8                                       | Reneta breońska, Reinette de Bretagne, Reinette von Bretagne, Forellenapfel              | 1890              |
| Reinette de Champagne (NFC) | 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 21, 22, 24 | Šampano reneta, Renety szampańskie, Reneta szampańska, Rzepka zimowa, Champagner Renette, Reinette de Champagne, Champagner Loskrieger-Reinette, Szampanskie, Renetˇ shampanskiy | 1834–1914         |
| Reinette de Macon (NFC) | 19                                       | Krótkonózka szara, Carpentin                                                            | 1891              |
| Reinette des Carmes (NFC) | 8                                         | Reneta karmelicka, Reinette des carmes, Reinette rousse, Carmeliter reinette, Lange roth-gestreifte grüne Reinette, französische Reinette | 1890              |
| Reinette Diel (NFC) | 13                                        | Reneta Diela, Reinette de Diel, Diel's grosse englische Reinette                        | 1879              |
| Reinette du Canada (NFC) | 7, 10, 12, 19                                | Kanados reneta, Reneta kanadyjska, Reneta Paryska ramburowa, Reneta ramburowa francuzka, Canada Renette, Pariser Rambour Renette, Reinette de Canada, Englischer Konigsapfel | 1879–1910         |
| Reinette Franche (NFC) | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6                                | Renety zielone, Reinette Franche                                                          | 1820–1862         |
| Reinette Grise (NFC) | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 7, 12, 15, 16, 19  | Melęniejie, Reneta szara, Renety szare, Reneta szara francuzka, Rambour verd-gris, Leder-apfel, Franzosische Apfel | 1820–1901         |
| Reinette Rouge Etoilee (NFC) | 8, 10                                | Zwaigżdżi reneta, Reneta gwiazdkowa, Reinette étolée, Rothhe Sternreinette, Meuser’s rothe Reinette | 1890–1910         |
| Reinette Verte (NFC) | 3, 4, 5, 6                                  | Renety zielone                                                                            | 1834–1862         |
| Reneta Litewska / Lietuvos auksinis renetas (L) | 8, 9, 14, 15, 18, 24 | Reneta Litewska, Raneta Litewska, Renetˇ Litovskiy                                      | 1890–1912         |
| Official name* (NFC) | Historical sources mentioning the cultivar** | Historical names of cultivar mentioned in the sources | Year of mentioning |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Revalecher Birnåpfel (NFC) | 8 | Gruszkowe Rewelskie | 1890 |
| Revel Borsdorfer (R) | 8, 24 | Bursztówka rewelska, Borsdorfer Livl.[andishe] Wint.[er] | 1890–1891 |
| Rheinischer Krummstiel (NFC) | 8 | Krzywonożka reńska, Rheinischer Krummstiel | 1890 |
| Ribston Pippin (NFC) | 7, 8, 15, 18, 19, 20, 24 | Ribstono pepinas, Peping Ribstonla, Pepinka Ribstonla, Ribston Pippin, Ribston’s Pepping, Peping Ribston, Ribston, Ribston Pepping, Pepin’ Ribstonla | 1880–1912 |
| Riviere (NFC) | 12 | Rivière | 1879 |
| Rosmarina bianca (NFC) | 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 18, 19 | Jabłka rozmarynowe, Rozmarynowe jabłka białe, Tyrolskie, Rozmarynka, Weisser Rosmarinapfel, Mello di romarino, Krymka Belaya | 1834–1891 |
| Ross Nonpareil (NFC) | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 | Peping francuzkie zimowe, Peping de France, Nonpareille | 1820–1862 |
| Roter Cardinal (NFC) | 7 | Kardynał czerwony, Cardinal rother | 1880 |
| Roter Eiserapfel (NFC) | 1, 2, 7, 10, 15, 18 | Geleźiniai, Eiserskie czerwone, Želeźniak, Rother eiserapfel, Pomme durable une année, Krasnyy zhelezniak” | 1820–1912 |
| Roter Sommerrambur (BUND) | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 24 | Raudonieji varasinių ramburai, Rambour rouge d’été, Rambour rouge, Rambury | 1820–1910 |
| Roter Stettiner (NFC) | 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 20, 22 | Raudonieji źtetynai, Žtetyn czerwone, Sztetyny czerwone, Stettiner rother, Stettiner Reinette, Rother Stettiner, shtetinskoye krasnoye | 1826–1914 |
| Safranapfel (NFC) | 8 | Reneta szafranowa, Safran-Apfel | 1890 |
| Saint-Baussan (NFC) | 8 | Pregowane pańskie | 1890 |
| Salmon (NFC) | 1, 2 | Hechtapfel | 1820–1823 |
| Scarlet Pearmain (NFC) | 7, 8, 15, 19, 24 | Parmena szkarlatna, Scarlett pearmain, Englishe Schar-lachrotte Parmäne, Scharlachrote Parmaine, Reinette Szkarlat.[ny] | 1880–1901 |
| Serinka (NFC) | 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 18, 22, 23, 24 | Sierinka, Pilkieje, Sierenkije, Sierinka, Sierinki, Strumillówka, Szampańskie, Poziomkowe, Zajęcza glówka, Serinka, Lehmapfel | 1890–1914 |
| Śmietankowe Żmujdzkie / Żemaicių grietinis (L) | 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 24 | Smetoniniai, Smetoninė, Śmietankowe żmujdzkie, Śmietankowe, Żmudzkie smietankowe, Smietankowe, Crème du Samogitie | 1879–1911 |
| Sommer Rabau (NFC) | 8 | Brzęczka, Sommer-Rabau | 1890 |
| Sulinger Grünling (BUND) | 8 | Zielonka hanoverska, Sulinger Grünling | 1890 |
| Summer Pear (R) | 8, 21 | Gruszkowe właściwe, Gruszewka | 1890–1899 |
| Sweet Greening (NFC) | 8 | Zielonka słodka | 1890 |
| Switzer (R) | 9, 14, 18 | Sujslepper, Łotewskie jabłko, Łotewska malinówka, Suys-lepskoye | 1897–1912 |
| Syke House Russet (NFC) | 7, 19, 24 | Reneta angielska szpitalna, Reneta szpitalna angielska, Szpi- talna reneta, Englische Spital Renette | 1880–1891 |
| Official name* | Historical sources mentioning the cultivar** | Historical names of cultivar mentioned in the sources | Year of mentioning |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Titovka (NFC)  | 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20, 24           | Tulos obuoliai, Tūlos, Titówka, Titovka, Tit tul'skij, Tulskie, Titovka | 1879–1912        |
| Transparente de Croncels (NFC) | 9 | Kronzeliniai, Oliwka Kronselska, Kronselskie, Transparente de Croncels | 1900 |
| Violette (NFC) | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 | Fioletowe zimowe, Fioletowe, Violette d’hiver, Violette | 1820–1862        |
| Virginischer Sommer-Rosenapfel (NFC) | 7, 8, 9, 14, 18, 23, 24 | Różanka Wirginiska, Virginischer Rosenapfel, Wirginianka, Różanka z Wirginiji, Virginskaya rozovka | 1880–1912        |
| Weisse Wachsreinette (NFC) | 7, 8, 10 | Vaško reneta, Reneta woskowa, Reinette dète blanche, Weisse Wachsreinette, Reinette winter wachs | 1880–1910        |
| Weißer Matapfel (BUND) | 8 | Matówka biała, Weiisser Matapfel | 1890 |
| Weißer Sommer-Tau- benapfel (NFC) | 8 | Holenderskie podwójne, Doppelter Holländer | 1890 |
| Wenetka (L) | 8 | Wenetka | 1890 |
| White Astrachan (NFC) | 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 24 | Baltieji alyviniai, Alyviniai cukriniai, Baltieji Astrachanio, Oliwne biaie, Oliwne, Biaie transparentes, Oliwka, Oliwka biaie, Astrašiaka biaie, Szary oliwny, Papierówka, Transparentes, Astrachan weisser, Weisser Astrakan, Astracan blanche, Weisser Artracan, Astrakaner weisser, Pomme d’Astracan blanche, Transparente de Moscovie, Astrakkhans- koye Beloye | 1826–1912        |
| White Transparent (NFC) | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18 | Baltiniai, Baltieji alyviniai, Papierówka, Papierówka polska, Papierówka biaie, Oliwne letnie, Reneta sułtanska, Oliwne cytrynowe, Oliwka biaie, Cytrynowe, Alabastrowe, Szklanka, Oliwne żóle, Oliwne pomarańczowe, Oliwne żóle jesienna, Papierówka żółta, Klarapfel, Astrakhskoye Beloye, Belyi Nalyv* *Pribaltijskiy, Russkiy Rozmarin*, Nalivnoye Beloye, Nalivnoye zheltoye | 1820–1912        |
| Yellow Bellflower (NFC) | 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 17 | Linejaus pepinai, Peping Linneusza, Pepinka Lineusza, Linnaeus pippin, Linnaeus peeping, Gelber Bellefleur, Belfer, Bellefleur, Bellefleur jeune | 1879–1911        |
| Zorza (L) | 18 | Zori | 1912 |
| Zwiebel Borsdorfer (NFC) | 8, 16, 22 | Saldinėliai, Cibulkos, Bursztówka cebulowa, Zwiebel-Bórs- dorfer, Borsdorfskoye lukovichnoye | 1890–1914        |

* Official name. Preferable: English by NFC (The National…, 2020); R (Ragan, 1905). In other cases: German (BUND…, 2020). For local cultivars: L (local origin, Polish, Lithuanian, Russian origin cultivar with local name).

** Historical sources mentioning the cultivar: 1 (Strumiłło, 1820); 2 (Strumiłło, 1823); 3 (Strumiłło, 1834); 4 (Strumiłło, 1844); 5 (Strumiłło, 1850); 6 (Strumiłło, 1862); 7 (Strumiłło, Tyniecki, 1880); 8 (Strumiłło, Tyniecki, 1890); 9 (Janczewski, 1900; Montwiłł, 1900); 10 (Martišius, 1910); 11 (Panemunės…, 1826); 12 (Zaleski, Girdwojń, 1879); 13 (Janczewski, 1879); 14 (Montwiłł, 1897); 15 (Montwiłł, 1901); 16 (Šerkšnas, 1901); 17 (Martišius, 1911); 18 (Grebnickiy, 1912); 19 (Montwiłł, 1891); 20 (Jankowski, 1891); 21 (Muchowicz, 1899); 22 (Ocherk’…, 1914); 23 (Posyła się…, 1912); 24 (Vaismedžių…, 1891).
CONCLUSIONS

Analysing the list reveals that most apple cultivars, probably for purely natural reasons, did not adapt to Lithuanian climatic conditions. During the whole 94-year period, 66 (40%) of all 165 cultivars were mentioned only once. For a period of more than 50 years, only 28 cultivars are mentioned. The cultivars grown for the longest periods (practically during the whole period studied) are as follows: ‘Alexander’, ‘Calville Blanc d’Hiver’, ‘Calville Rouge d’Automne’, ‘Framboise’, ‘Geflammer Weisser Cardinal’, ‘King of the Pippins’, ‘Orleans Reinettes’, ‘Purpurroter Cousinot’, ‘Roter Eiserapfel’, ‘Roter Sommerrambur’ and ‘White Transparent’. The limited variety of apples with potential to grow in the Lithuanian climate were already understood during the studied period. In 1891, Montwiłł (1891), based on observations of his garden in Vaivadiškės, compiled a ‘blacklist’ of cultivars in Lithuanian provinces. This list includes the following apple cultivars: ‘Alfriston’, ‘Ananas Reinettes’, ‘Calville Blanc d’Hiver’, ‘Calville de Saint-Sauveur’, ‘Court Pendu Plat’, ‘Drap d’Or’, ‘Hoary Morning’, ‘King of the Pippins’, ‘London Pippin’, ‘Orleans Reinettes’, ‘Parker’s Pippin’, ‘Pigeon Rouge’, ‘Reinettes de Macon’, ‘Reinettes du Canada’, ‘Reinette Grise’, ‘Rosmarina Bianca’ and ‘Syke House Russet’.

DISCUSSION

The systematization of information on apple cultivars recommended for cultivation and cultivated in 1820–1914 provides a background for broader interpretations and discussions on orchard culture of the 19th century in Lithuania. Notably, the choice of cultivars for gardens in the 19th century through the first decade of the 20th century was based not only on natural and economic reasons but also on the general cultural context. In this way, the list of cultivated apples, in pomological or economic terms, represents the gardener’s persona, orchard, or manor and reflects the fashion of the time. During this period, the planting of orchards correlated with the general upward trend in park and orchard planting. The gardens’ representative nature required having unique plants, such as those not available in neighbouring mansions. But there was a shift from gardening as an exotic strange cultivar collection to gardening as a representation of local culture and a space for local cultural discovery due to romanticism’s effects. This is clearly noticeable in the choice of cultivars.

While the lists from the beginning of the 19th century are dominated by exotic, new and imported, particularly French and German, cultivars, at the end of the 19th century, there is a clear return to apple cultivars of local origin that have been grown in the country for a long time. A peculiar ‘rudiment of the past’ can still be seen in the 1879 Šiauliai exhibition, in the collections presented by Bogdan Oginski from Rietavas and Henrik Page, a gardener from Verkiai Manor in Vilnius (‘Catshead’, ‘Lady Henniker’, ‘Margil’ and ‘Riviere’).

It is essential to understand that the hundreds of years of growth of imported, foreign apple cultivars in Lithuanian gardens created a specific genetic environment. There was a natural hybridisation between the local crab apple (Malus sylvestris (L.) Mill) and the various imported varieties in this environment. As a result, local apple cultivars were formed. These cultivars were later discovered by the manor gardeners and transferred to their gardens. However, there is evidence of new local cultivars discovered by manor gardeners and — most often — named after a local place or personal names (‘Niemczynowiecza’, ‘Szymanowski’, ‘Rajewski’ and ‘Włodeckie’). In the second half of the 19th century, many local cultivars appeared, some of which were introduced via renaming known cultivars with local names, e.g. in the 1890 list, ‘Pleissner Rambour’ was synonymously called ‘Kalwila Olgierda’; in 1900, ‘Glogierówka’ was called ‘Pepinka Litewska’, ‘Graf Nostitz’ – ‘Montwiłłówka’ and ‘Sierinka’ were derived from ‘Strumiłłowka’. The case of ‘Glogierówka’ – ‘Pepinka Litewska’ engages a series of discussions in the journal ‘Ogrodnik Polski’ in 1888–1898.

However, other cultivars are local findings, geminated from local natural seedlings. In the period from 1820 to 1914, they include the ‘Śmiertankowe żmudzkie’ (Lith. ‘Žemaičių grietininis’), grown on Blindstrubiškės Manor in 1879 (Janczewski, 1879); in the same year, Władysław Lawrynowicz, the owner of Paturkšlis Manor, presented at an exhibition in Šiauliai a ‘medium-sized, very good local
variety, not yet named’ (Zaleski, Girdwojń, 1879).

In 1890, there are mentions of the ‘Dziedzińca głowa’, ‘Krzyśka’, ‘Slazy’, ‘Mińskie Wielkie jesienne’, ‘Mińskie zielone duże’, ‘Włodeckie’ and ‘Rajewskie’ (Strumiłło, Tyniecki, 1890) as well as the ‘Niemczynowiecza’ from Tomasz Niemczynovicz’s orchard in Vilnius in 1900 (Montwiłł, 1900). The ‘Ananas Berženicki’ (Lith. ‘Beržininkų ananasas’), ‘Malinówka Berženicka’ (Lith. ‘Beržininkų avietinis’), and ‘Reneta Litewska’ (Lith. ‘Lietuvos auksinis renetas’) grew in the orchard of A. Hrebnicki (Grebnitskiy, 1912), and the ‘von Habdank’ was grown on Žiežmariai Manor (Grebnitskiy, 1912). There were also the ‘Jarzębinowka’, grown in Blindstrubiškės Manor in 1879, the ‘Grzechotka książęca’, grown in the Didjieji Grūziai Manor (Zaleski, Girdwojń, 1879), the ‘Purpurowe litewskie’ shown at Kaunas exhibition (Montwiłł, 1897), the ‘Rambur Antokolski’ and ‘Różanka Litewska’, sold by W. Montwiłł (Montwiłł, 1901), and the ‘Reneta szara Litewska’ and ‘Reneta zielona Litewska’, grown in Florianowo (Bochwic, 1904) or apple tree ‘without the name’ grown in Joniškėlis Manor (Posyła się..., 1912).

There is also a kind of ‘authorship’ observed in the lists. Each author from the 19th century to the first decade of the 20th century declared an approach to the best cultivars based on his personal experience. This is clear in the last two editions of book ‘Ogrody północne’, which appeared after J. Strumiłło’s death, by Władysław Tyniecki (Strumiłło, Tyniecki, 1880; 1890), the ‘Purpurowe litewskie’ shown at Kaunas exhibition (Montwiłł, 1897), the ‘Rambur Antokolski’ and ‘Różanka Litewska’, sold by W. Montwiłł (Montwiłł, 1901), and the ‘Reneta szara Litewska’ and ‘Reneta zielona Litewska’, grown in Florianowo (Bochwic, 1904) or apple tree ‘without the name’ grown in Joniškėlis Manor (Posyła się..., 1912).

During the period, Lithuania was as hub of the network of different pomology schools. Five different groups of pomologists were observed in Lithuania (some of pomologists belong to few different groups): (i) the Warsaw Horticultural Society (Towarzystwo Ogrodnicze Warszawskie, from 1884), whose members were L. Iwanowski, A. Girdwojń, E. Janczewski (also member of Krakow Horticultural Society) and W. Montwiłł; (ii) the Vilnius Horticultural Society (Towarzystwo Ogrodnicze w Wilnie, Vilenskoye sadovoye obshchestvo, from 1897): W. Montwiłł, J. Pawłowicz and A. Wasilewski; (iii) the Russian Imperial Horticultural society in St. Petersburg (Imperatorskogo Rossiyskogo obshchestva sadovodstva) included A. Hrebnicki; (iv) the Kaunas Horticultural Society (Kovenskoye sadovoye obshchestvo, from 1879), which included E. Gecewicz, J. Korejwa, J. Czarnecki, E. Fryk and J. Horbaczewski; (v) the horticultural societies of Riga: the German origin owners of the manors of Northern part of Lithuania (Eg. baroness von Franck from Daunorava/Donnerhof; Vasiliauskas, 2017).

Another trend was the democratization of horticulture. Gardens, which at the beginning of the 19th century were predominantly a cultural element of a manor or a city, were increasingly observed in peasant homesteads at the end of the 19th century (especially after the abolition of slavery in 1861). Despite the high scepticism of the peasants, some of them became adept gardeners. In the exhibition of Šiauliai in 1879, ‘two peasants, Gružila from Rašeiniai county and Grinius from Šiauliai county, presented several varieties of delicious apples’ (Zaleski, Girdwojń, 1879) and ‘beautiful but also practical’ Povilas Vidugiris’ collection mentioned in the description of Kaunas exhibition (Montwiłł, 1897).

However, the most significant breakthrough in the popularity of peasant gardens occurred in the interwar period when the state encouraged the creation of fruit gardens. But these actions of the government influenced the set of apple cultivars in the gardens of the Republic of Lithuania to the side of unification. However, only specific apple cultivars were encouraged for planting, and the prize was only granted if at least 60% of the orchard consisted of recommended cultivars (Ūkiškos žinios, 1935). Moreover, the connecting link between the old, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth’s pomological tradition and the new Republic of Lithuania’s pomology became Tadas Ivanauskas (Tadeusz Iwanowski), Leonard Iwanowski’s son, who became a professor at interwar Lithuania’s Kaunas Vytautas Magnus University and established a pomological garden near his house in Obelynė, Kaunas District.

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Apple cultivars in Lithuania in 1820–1914

Richard Laužikas

NAMINĖS OBEŁS VEISLĖS
LIETUVOJE 1820–1914 METAIS

Santrauka

Anksčiausios užuominos apie sodus Lietuvoje mus pasiekė dar iš viduramžių, tačiau vaismedžių veislės sąrašai buvo sudaryti tik XIX amžius. Tyrimo metu buvo susisteminta informacija apie 1820–1914 m. Lietuvoje augintų obelų veisles. Panaudoti 22 rašytiniai šaltiniai. Analizuojant duomenis taikytas kritinis lyginamasis istorinio tyrimo metodas.

Sudarytas 165 identifikuotų naminės obels (Malus domestica Borkh.) veislių, rekomenduotų auginti ir / ar augintų Lietuvoje, sąrašas. Nustatytos tendencijos: (i) dauguma obels veislių dėl gamtinų priežasčių nepasiteisinio Lietuvos klimato sąlygomis; (ii) veislių pasirinkimas sodams grindžiamas ne tik gamtiniais ar ekonominiais, bet ir kultūriniais motyvais (vaismedžiai – asmens, sodo, dvaro reprezentavimo priemonė, sekant laikmečio mądą); (iii) vaismedžių sodų įžymiausiai kultūrų (malų ir kriaušių) atstovai; (iv) XIX a. pabaigoje stebimas veislių pavadavimų vienodumas, rodantis profesionalios Lietuvos pomologijos formavimąsi; (v) ryškus sąrašų autoriškumas (rašančių kultūros atradimo erdvėse); bet ir kultūriniais motyvais (vaismedžiai – asmens, sodo, dvaro reprezentavimo priemonė, sekant laikmečio mądą); (vi) vaismedžių sodų įžymiai kultūrų atstovai; (vii) XIX a. pabaigoje stebinos sodybinės demokratijos (XIX a. II pusėje sodai vis dažniau įžymiški ne tik dvaruose, miestuose, bet ir valstiečių sodybose).