

Listing by season, of Eloise Butler's plantings in 1916, that were "1st time" plantings according to her Garden Log.

Early Plantings not present today (Exceptions noted)

Eloise brought into the Garden a number of plants that are not listed today on the Garden visitor guides. Many of these were native to Minnesota and a few were not. Here is a listing of most of those plants introduced this year to the Garden for the first time - the common and botanical names listed first are names she used followed by other common names for the same plant and the newer botanical classifications, if any; then follows her source for the material. 1916 is the first year the following list of plants occur in her log. Most are shown in the photos. The inclusion of "(M.C.)" indicates a plant that was still present at the time of Martha Crone's 1951 Garden Census. "Native" indicates the plant is considered native to Minnesota or if introduced, long established. "Extant" indicates the plant is present in the Garden today. **Botanical classification:** Over the years Botanists have reclassified many plants from the classifications in use at the time Eloise Butler wrote her Garden Log or when Martha Crone prepared her census. I have retained the nomenclature that Eloise Butler or Martha Crone used and then provided the more current classification as used by the major listings in use today, particularly *Flora of North America* and the *Checklist of the Vascular Flora of Minnesota*.

Spring 1916 Plantings

- *Anemone quinquefolia*, Wood Anemone, Native, (M.C.), from vicinity of Fridley. Extant. (photo sheet on website)
- *Aspidium cristatum* var *clintonianum*, [*Dryopteris clintoniana*], Not Native, Clinton Fern, from Gillett's Nursery Southwick MA. (Photo)
- *Aspidium goldianum*, [*Dryopteris goldiana*] Goldie's Fern, Native, from Gillett's Nursery Southwick MA. Extant. (photo sheet on website)
- *Asplenium trichomanes*. Maidenhair spleenwort, Native, from Gillett's Nursery Southwick MA. (Photo)
- *Epipactis decipiens*, [*Goodyera oblongifolia*], Not Native, Western Rattlesnake Plantain, from Gillett's Nursery Southwick MA. (Photo)
- *Gaultheria procumbens*, Spicy Wintergreen (Eastern Teaberry), Native, (M.C.), from Strand's Nursery Taylor's Falls MN. (Photo)
- *Habenaria blephariglottis*, [*Platanthera blephariglottis* var. *blephariglottis*,] Not Native, White Fringed Orchid, from Gillett's Nursery Southwick MA
- *Juncus effusus*, Common rush, Native, from Gillett's Nursery Southwick MA
- *Juniperus communis*, Common Ground Juniper, Native, (M.C.), from Strand's Nursery Taylor's Falls MN. (Photo)
- *Juniperus sabina*, Savin Juniper, not native, from Strand's Nursery Taylor's Falls MN
- *Lycopodium clavatum*, Running Clubmoss, Native, from Gillett's Nursery Southwick MA [more were planted on Sept 23 from Solon Springs, WI]
- *Lycopodium complanatum*, Ground Pine (Groundcedar), Not Native, from Gillett's Nursery Southwick MA
- *Lycopodium obscurum* var. *dendroideum*, [*Lycopodium dendroideum*] Tree ground pine, Native, from Gillett's Nursery Southwick MA [more were planted on Sept 23 from Solon Springs, WI]. (Photo)
- *Pulsatilla vulgaris*, European Pasque Flower, not native, from Horsford's Nursery, Charlotte, VT.
- *Saxifraga aizoon*, [*Saxifraga paniculata* ssp. *neogaea*], White Mountain Saxifage (Encrusted Saxifrage, Native, from Gillett's Nursery Southwick MA
- *Silene latifolia*, White (Bladder) Campion, from vicinity of Savage MN
- *Tradescantia bracteata*, Bracted Spiderwort, from Glenwood Park (surrounding the Garden). Extant. (photo sheet on website)
- *Triglochin*. Arrow grass, identified only by genus. Two possible, *Triglochin maritima*, Seaside Arrow Grass (planted by Martha Crone in 1933) or *Triglochin palustris*, Marsh Arrowgrass, from vicinity of Savage (no photo below)
- *Viola Blanda*, Sweet White Violet, Native, (M.C.), from vicinity of Fridley. (Photo)



Clinton Fern, (*Aspidium cristatum* var *clintonianum*. [*Dryopteris clintoniana*])
Photo ©Emmett J. Judziewicz,
Wisconsin Flora



Western Rattlesnake Plantain
(*Epipactis decipiens*, [*Goodyera oblongifolia*]) Photo ©R A Kupher,
Wisconsin Flora



Maidenhair Spleenwort, (*Asplenium trichomanes*) Photo ©Christopher Noll, Wisconsin Flora



Spicy Wintergreen (Eastern Teaberry), (*Gaultheria procumbens*)
Photo ©Christopher Noll, Wisconsin Flora



Running Clubmoss
(*Lycopodium clavatum*) Photo
©G D Bebeau



Common Ground Juniper (*Juniperus communis*) Photo ©Paul Drobot,
Wisconsin Flora



Tree Ground Pine (*Lycopodium obscurum* var. *dendroideum*, [*Lycopodium dendroideum*]) Photo ©Aaron Carlson, Wisconsin Flora.



Sweet White Violet (*Viola blanda*). Photo ©G D Bebeau

Summer 1916 Plantings

- *Anacharis* There are two species here that are native to Hennepin County so we don't know which she got [*Elodea canadensis*., Canadian Waterweed, or *Elodea nuttallii*, Western Waterweed] from Birch Pond. No photo below.
- *Aspidium fragrans* [*Dryopteris fragrans*], Native, (M.C.), Fragrant fern, from Taylors Falls. (Photo)
- *Chimaphila umbellata*, Prince's Pine (pipsissewa)-evergreen, Native, (M.C.), from Chetek Wis. (Photo)
- *Helianthus hirsutus* Hairy Sunflower, Native, from Glenwood Park. Extant.
- *Houstonia longifolia*, [*Hedyotis longifolia*], Longleaf Summer Bluet, Native, (M.C.), from Taylors Falls. (photo sheet on website)
- *Mentha spicata*, Spearmint, Not native, from Taylors Falls. (Photo)
- *Ranunculus aquatilis*, [*Ranunculus aquatilis* var. *diffusus*], White water crowfoot, Native, from Taylors Falls. (Photo)
- *Scirpus eriophorum*, [*Scirpus cyperinus*], Woolgrass, Native, from Quaking Bog. (Later on July she discovered it already growing in the Garden.) (Photo)



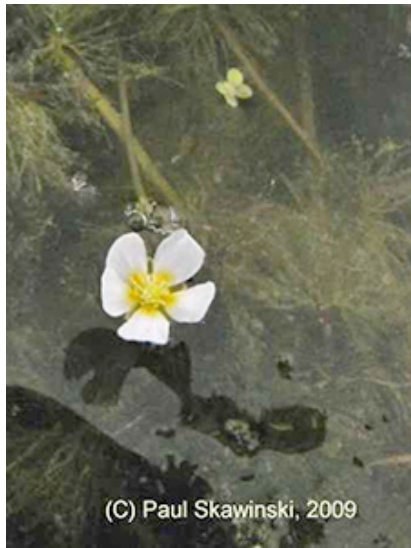
Fragrant Fern (*Aspidium fragrans* [*Dryopteris fragrans*]) Photo ©Emmett J. Judziewicz, Wisconsin Flora



Prince's Pine (*Chimaphila umbellata*). Photo ©Merle R. Black, Wisconsin Flora



Spearmint (*Mentha spicata*). Photo ©Merle R. Black, Wisconsin Flora.



White Water Crowfoot
(*Ranunculus aquatilis* var. *diffusus*).
Photo ©Paul Skawinski, Wisconsin



Woolgrass (*Scirpus eriophorum*,
[*Scirpus cyperinus*]). Photo Robert
H. Molenbrock, USDA-NRCS
Plants Database.

Fall 1916 Plantings

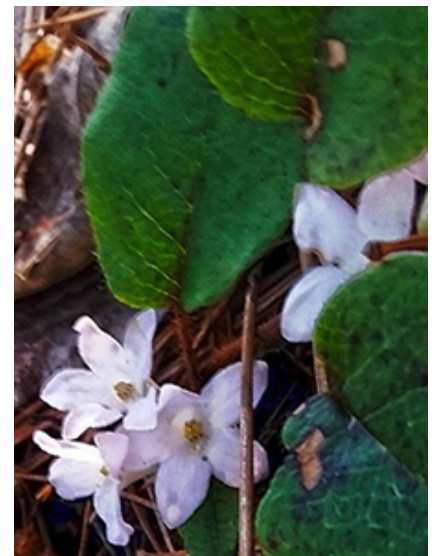
- *Artemisia absinthium*, Common Wormwood, (M.C.). Introduced - not native, from Solon Springs WI. (Photo)
- *Datura tatula* - [*Datura stramonium*], Jimsonweed, an introduction, seeds planted. (Photo)
- *Epigaea repens*, Trailing Arbutus. Native, from Solon Springs WI. (Photo)
- *Lonicera caerulea*, [*Lonicera villosa*], Mountain Fly Honeysuckle. Native, (M.C.) from Solon Springs WI. (Photo)
- *Lonicera canadensis*, American Fly Honeysuckle. Native, from Solon Springs WI. (Photo)
- *Lonicera hirsuta*, Hairy Honeysuckle, Native. from Solon Springs WI. (Photo)
- *Tephrosia virginiana*, Virginia Tephrosia or Goats-rue. Native, from Eau Claire Wis. (Photo)



Common Wormwood, (*Artemisia absinthium*) Photo ©Steve C. Garske, Wisconsin Flora.



Jimsonweed (*Datura stramonium*). Photo ©G D Bebeau



Trailing Arbutus (*Epigaea repens*).
Photo ©Aaron Carlson, Wisconsin
Flora.



American Fly Honeysuckle (*Lonicera canadensis*). Photo ©Derek Anderson, Wisconsin Flora



Hairy Honeysuckle, (*Lonicera hirsuta*). Photo ©Emmett J. Judziewicz, Wisconsin Flora



Mountain Fly Honeysuckle (*Lonicera caerulea*, [*Lonicera villosa*]). Photo ©Joanne Kline, Wisconsin Flora



Virginia Tephrosia or Goats- rue (*Tephrosia virginiana*)
Photo ©Merle R. Black, Wisconsin

Additional Text from "A collection of Garden Experiences."

Mistress Mary, so contrary
How does your garden grow?

Like Mistress, like garden is the reply. In quirks, in whimsies, and in sheer contrariness a wild garden surpasses Mistress Mary. This is true especially of the introduced species. Last summer a robust specimen of *Aster multiflorus* [*Symphotrichum ericoides*] appeared in the marsh, although it had been placed where it ought to be contented when transplanted from the dry prairie. *Gentiana andrewsii* has been naturalized by the brook, and now it comes spontaneously on the dry hillsides. *Viola conspersa* [*Viola labradorica* - American Dog Violet] was found in large masses putting to shame carefully nurtured specimens planted at the opposite end of the swamp. The showy *Liatris pycnostachya* has chosen to appear of itself in the meadow, and the little twayblade, *Liparis Loeselii*, has established itself at a distance from the planted colony.

The royal fern, *Osmunda regalis*, not indigenous to the garden, as was supposed, but laboriously dug and transported from miles away to the borders of the swamp, has mysteriously sprung up in the center. The most superb growth of *Orchis spectabilis* [*Galearia spectabilis* - Showy Orchis] is also unaccounted for, in somewhat dry and infertile soil, where no gardener would ever think of placing it. *Castilleja coccinea* [Scarlet Indian Paintbrush], suspected of root parasitism, and accordingly lifted in large blocks of sod, rewarded repeated efforts last season with a single stalk; but at the same time another specimen was found in a seemingly unsuitable place. I have failed in cultivating *Epilobium angustifolium* [Fireweed], although I have planted it both in the spring and in the fall - in season and out of season, from various places in different situations. Two years ago it broke out in two widely separated spots where it had not been consciously introduced.

I have had a similar experience with Indian Pipe, *Monotropa uniflora*, but difficulty with a saprophyte was to be expected. Last summer there was no sign of Indian Pipe, although to my surprise and joy it was abundant for the two previous seasons. I have thought that I knew every foot of my garden and the position of every sizable plant in it, but I have had so many surprises that I am no longer confident. *Lythrum alatum* [Winged Loosestrife] is a case in point. I wanted to obtain some for the wild garden and looked for it in vain through four seasons. Then I came across a large patch of it in full bloom in the garden! It is not uncommon and I have since found it in existence elsewhere.

The hazelnut, *Corylus americana*, is a superfluity in my garden, but I have been watching with interest the development of some introduced specimens of *C. rostrata* [*C. cornuta* - Beaked Hazelnut]. I felt rather foolish last summer when I discovered a lot of the latter in my bog loaded with the long beaked fruit. It is listed for the northern part of the state and I never dreamed of finding it in Minneapolis. With the exception of the fruit, it differs but little from *americana*. At about the same time I discovered also the Thimbleberry [Black Raspberry], *Rubus occidentalis*. This, too, was in fruit and thereby easily distinguished from the more common red raspberry. But how blind I was not to notice before the thick white bloom on the stems.

Teucrium canadense [Germander] is another new comer. This has followed in the wake of the extermination of Canada Thistle. Shaking my digger at *Zygadene chloranthus* [now *Zigadenus elegans* - Mountain Camas] and *Veratrum viride* and threatening to replace them with something more tractable, brought them to luxuriant blooming, although they had not shown even a switch of a flower bud during five years of zealous care. The *Zygadene* bears an elongated raceme of attractive greenish white shallow bells. The *Veratrum* (false hellebore) is a stout tall plant with large plaited leaves and a many-branched panicle of innumerable small flowers. its hugeness makes it noticeable.

A specimen of *Rubus odoratus*, the beautiful flowering raspberry -- its large rose-colored flowers and maple-like leaves familiar to many under cultivation - was procured from cold Ontario but it died down to the ground every winter and was as effortless as the first Mrs. Dombey [ref to a Dickens character]. Last season it was piqued by jealousy to sprouting into a big bush which blossomed and blossomed, outdoing every plant of that kind I have ever seen. I merely planted around it a quantity of *Rubus parviflorus*, the salmonberry, saying "I am sure I shall like these as well. They have beautiful white flowers, leaves as fine as yours, *Odoratus*, and better tasting fruit of an unusual color."

I would say to Mrs. Jackson that it is much easier to ask questions than to answer them. I have planted a good deal of *Erythronium albidum*, but have had but two blossoms, although I have been careful to select two-leaved specimens after the fruit

has matured. The leaves come up all right. It seems to require a long time to recover from transplanting. I have seen the flowers in abundance in open meadows and again on limestone bluffs. *E. americana*, on the other hand, blossoms freely in my bog where I have set the *albidum*.

A florist in New York raised *Gentiana crinita* [Fringed Gentian]. He says that the first season's growth from the seed is very tiny. His methods may be learned from consulting Garden Magazine some five years back.