

Gode autentiske beskrivelser af Daniel O'Rourke/Sangster's No. 1

Early Dan O'Rourke. Plant from three and a half to four feet high, - in general habit not unlike the Early Frame, of which it is probably an improved variety; pods usually single, two inches and three fourths long, containing five or six peas. When fully ripe, the pea is round, cream-colored, white at the eye and at the junction of the cotyledons, and nearly a fourth of an inch in diameter. Plants from seeds sown May 1 were in bloom June 7, and pods were gathered for use from the 25th of the month. The Dan O'Rourke is remarkable for its precocity, and, with the exception of Dillistone's Early and one or two American varieties, is the earliest of all the sorts now in cultivation. It is hardy, prolific, seldom fails to produce a good crop, appears to be well adapted to our soil and climate, is excellent for small private gardens, and one of the best for extensive culture for market. Its character as an early pea can be sustained only by careful culture, and judicious selection of seeds for propagation. If grown in cold soil, from late-ripened seeds, the variety will rapidly degenerate ; and, if from the past anything can be judged of the future, the Dan O'Rourke, under the ordinary forms of propagation and culture, will shortly follow its numerous and once equally popular predecessors to quiet retirement as a synonyme of the Early Frame or Charlton.

Burr, F. 1865. *The Field and Garden Vegetables of America*. Boston: Crosby and Nichols.

Sangster's No. 1 — This variety is of a slender habit of growth, more so than Early Emperor, and consists of a single stem 2 feet high, producing, on an average, from eight to ten pods on each plant. Pods generally single, but frequently in pairs, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ (trykfejl og forkert tal??, red.) inches long, and upwards of half an inch wide, quite straight, thick, and plump, and terminating abruptly at the point. When fully grown they become much swollen, broad in the back, and somewhat round or quadrangular. They contain, on an average, seven, but frequently eight, peas. The ripe seed is white. This and Waite's Daniel O'Rourke were sown in adjoining rows 5th of April, 1853, and came into bloom on the 5th of June ; on the 9th the first blooms began to drop, and the slats (young pods) to appear; by the 22nd the whole plants were nearly out of bloom ; and on the 1st of July the pods were quite filled and ready to gather. I was most particular in my observation of these two varieties, as it had been said by some that they are distinct. That there should be no mistake I procured Sangster's No. 1 from Mr. Sangster, and Daniel O'Rourke from Mr. Waite. They were sown on the same day, came up on the same day, slatted on the same day, podded on the same day, and died-off on the same day, after having attained the same height, and presented the same habit of growth. This is a very valuable Pea. It is not so tall by some inches as Emperor, stops growing and blooming much sooner, and is ripening-off when Emperor is still fresh and growing. In this respect it is very valuable to the gardener, as it enables him, after obtaining a prolific crop of early Peas, to clear the ground for something else. It comes into use seven days later than Dillistone's Early, and matures its crop more slowly.

Hogg, R. 1872. "Report on Garden Peas", *Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener*, n. s. vol. 23, november, 1872.

Daniel O'Rourke. Plant two to three feet high; foliage rather deep green, somewhat scanty; stipules slightly glaucous, washed with white; stem often branched at the base, rarely above; nodes rarely more than three inches apart; peduncles about one-half an inch long; pods paler than the foliage, often in pairs, in some strains slightly recurved, two to two and a half inches long, blunt at the apex when fully developed; peas five to eight in a pod, pale green, compressed when full grown, about three-eighths of an inch in diameter; seeds sometimes shading toward green, roundish, very smooth, about five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, radical rather distinct. An ounce contained 122 seeds. Moderately prolific, very early, maturing its crop rather gradually. Advertised by Waite & Co., of England, as a new pea in 1853.

New York Agricultural Experiment Station. 1884. Third Annual Report. Albany, N.Y.: Weed, Parsons and Company.

Sangster's No. 1.

Sangster No. 1 has been one of the most famous peas, both in England and America. It was first announced in 1851 by Hay, Sangster & Co., and was, within a few years, probably the source of more comments, reports of trials, lists of synonyms, etc., than any other pea. It, with Dickson First and Best, was said to show no frost injury in a trial where several other strains were severely hurt.

It came to America very promptly, being tested in Mississippi in 1856 and there found the best of nine varieties. Burr gives the name only as a synonym of Daniel O'Rourke; which Hogg reverses; but both strains have been repeatedly cataloged since then by many American seedsmen.

Fragmentary descriptions of the Sangster differ slightly among themselves but not more so than do plants of it grown at the Station from seed obtained in British Columbia and in England. From the first, seeds sown May 22, pods were ready in 42 days, and from the second lot, sown on the same date in another season, in 49 days. When both were sown on May 1, in the same year, the British Columbia strain was three days earlier than the other, — 54 and 57 days.

The British Columbia strain was slightly taller, flowered two nodes higher, and was rather smaller in pod, with somewhat fewer seeds to the pod, slightly larger peas and seeds, and the latter are all bright cream in color, while the English seeds were duller cream with a decided admixture of light green. Early descriptions emphasize the whiteness of the flowers of Sangster No. 1, as separating it from a few other strains; but this does not apply generally; and no marked differences separate the plants grown at the Station from those of varieties previously described. It has the same approximate season, plants 2 to 2 1/4 feet high, medium to slender, usually unbranched stems; abundant dark green almost bloomless foliage, with regular leaflets; single or occasionally paired, medium sized, plump, blunt-ended pods, slightly lighter in color than the foliage; and the same light green, almost round peas, which change to cream colored, occasionally light green seeds, all with orange-colored cotyledons, and averaging about 125 to the ounce. The rather small pods and comparatively poor yields of Sangster No. 1, and other varieties directly grouped with it, make them now unworthy of consideration.

Hedrick, U. P. *The Vegetables of New York*. Vol. I, part I: Peas. Report of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station for the year ending June 30, 1928. Albany: J. B. Lyon Company.

Daniel O'Rourke.

Daniel O'Rourke ranks with Sangster No. 1 as a much discussed pea; and the two in recent years, at least, have been considered synonymous, choice of name depending on preference or prejudice of the user. According to David Landreth, Geo. Charlwood, an English seedsman, said seed of Daniel O'Rourke came from America; and Landreth maintains that the seed was derived, through Early Burlington, from his own Extra Early. Except for this Landreth letter, which is very straightforward and positive, credit for Daniel O'Rourke is given to Waite, who offered it in England in 1853, as being a week earlier than Early Emperor, with large pods and a better yielder. It was named from the Derby winner of the previous year, but neither origin nor history are given. It was listed in America within a year of the English advertisement and was shown before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society the following season. It soon became widely known, perhaps to a considerable extent through the name, and in 1880 was regarded as "still the most popular among myriads of varieties of peas, new and old." Many of the partial descriptions attempt to separate Daniel O'Rourke from Sangster No. 1, Early Princess, Prince Albert and other varieties; but it is very doubtful that any of these distinctions would hold under changed conditions for the varieties compared. As early as 1868 both English and American strains of O'Rourke were recognized. It was carefully described in 1884 by Prof. Goff, whose characters, where comparable, differ but slightly from those of plants recently grown at the Station for four seasons.

Improved Daniel O'Rourke was also grown at the Station in 1893, for the World's Fair display, and called "one of the best of the old varieties." In the later comparisons, seed from the Idaho Station proved to

be untrue, or a degenerating strain, but that of Improved Daniel O'Rourke gave plants typical of the original variety as commonly described. Plants from the Idaho seeds were tall, with long, sharp-pointed leaflets and "rabbit-eared" stipules, unbranched, flowering very high on stem, and producing long, many-seeded pods, with very small seeds, — all signs of inferiority. As is true of most "Improved" strains, that of Daniel O'Rourke was soon pronounced identical with the original. As Landreth claims identity, at origin, of Daniel O'Rourke with Landreth's Extra Early, it is of interest to note how very few are the points of difference between the two as grown at the Station in the same season and in adjoining rows tho not exactly side by side.

The Landreth variety is given first in each comparison: Height 2 1/4'-2 1/2', 2'-2 1/4'; stem round, angular; branches lacking, few; flowers 8th node, 8th-11th; pods single or few pairs, single; pods 2 1/4"-2 7/8 inches, 2 1/4" - 3 inches; not always filled to tip, filled; peas medium size, large; sown April 27, ready 57 days, 59, and in another season, sown May 1, 56 days, 56; crop good, good to very good. In practically every case, differences can be accounted for by slight variations in vigor of seeds from different sources; and in the remainder of almost 100 points of possible difference the check marks were the same.

Hedrick, U. P. The Vegetables of New York. Vol. I, part I: Peas. Report of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station for the year ending June 30, 1928. Albany: J. B. Lyon Company.

Sangster's No. 1. Stem slender, 2 to over 2 1/2 ft. high, commencing to flower at the fifth or sixth joint, and producing from six to eight tiers of pods; flowers usually solitary, white, and of medium size; pods straight, about 2 inches long, somewhat square at the end, each containing from five to seven very round peas, which often remain slightly greenish or acquire a salmon-coloured hue when ripe. A litre of the peas weighs, on an average, 780 grammes, and 10 grammes contain about 50 peas. A remarkable peculiarity of this variety is that the flower, which makes its appearance lowest down on the stem, often withers without expanding, and sometimes, when it does open well, it is not until after the flower at the joint above it has come out. This variety is the earliest of all the kinds commonly grown in France. In England a sub-variety, named Dillistone's Early, is grown, which is three or four days earlier, but the plant is slenderer and less productive. The present variety is the best for an early crop in the open air.

Robinson, W. 1885. The Vegetable Garden. London: John Murray. Engelsk oversættelse af Vilmorin-Andrieux Les plantes potagères.

Daniel O'Rourke Pea (Pois Daniel O'Rourke). - Stem 2 to 2 1/2 ft. high; leaves somewhat larger, rounder, and lighter coloured than those of Sangster's No. 1 Improved; flowers white, rather large, solitary, commencing to appear at the sixth joint of the stem; pods somewhat longer and broader than those of Sangster's No. 1 Improved; peas rather large, becoming of a greenish-white or salmon-colour when ripe. A litre of them weighs, on an average, 790 grammes, and 10 grammes contain about 45 peas. This variety is quite as early as the preceding one, and about equally good. The two kinds are very closely allied, and are sometimes confounded with each other, although a well-marked difference may be observed by anyone who studies them carefully. The Daniel O'Rourke may be infallibly recognized by the stems terminating abruptly above a leaf which is nearly as large as the others, instead of having at the end one or two small-sized leaves, as is usually the case in the two preceding varieties.

Robinson, W. 1885. The Vegetable Garden. London: John Murray. Engelsk oversættelse af Vilmorin-Andrieux Les plantes potagères.

Sangster's No. 1, or Improved Early Champion Pea. — Probably the offspring of the First and Best, and somewhat larger and more productive, but not quite so early. It usually comes into flower two days later. It often produces the pods in pairs, and they are somewhat longer and broader than those of the preceding kind. The peas are white and round. This variety is very liable to degenerate, and it should be very carefully isolated, when grown for seed purposes, to keep it true. In the vicinity of Paris it is rather extensively grown for market supply. It is not so productive as the Early Emperor Pea, but has the advantage of coming in four or five days earlier.

Robinson, W. 1920. The Vegetable Garden. London: John Murray. Engelsk oversættelse af Vilmorin-Andrieux Les plantes potagères.

Daniel O'Rourke Pea. — Stem 2 to 2 1/2 ft. high; leaves somewhat larger, rounder, and lighter coloured than those of Sangster's No. 1; flowers white, rather large, solitary, commencing to appear at the sixth joint of the stem; pods somewhat longer and broader than those of Sangster's No. 1; peas rather large, becoming a greenish white or salmon-colour when ripe. This variety is quite as early as the preceding one, and about equally good. The two kinds are very closely allied, and are sometimes confused with each other, although a well-marked difference may be observed by anyone who studies them carefully. The Daniel O'Rourke may be easily recognised by the stems terminating abruptly above a leaf which is nearly as large as the others, instead of having at the end one or two small-sized leaves, as is usually the case in the two preceding varieties.

Robinson, W. 1920. *The Vegetable Garden*. London: John Murray. Engelsk oversættelse af Vilmorin-Andrieux *Les plantes potagères*.

Daniel O'Rourke. Stængelen svag, 100—140 cm. høj, ugrenet eller med et Par mindre Grene midt paa Stængelen. Bladene grønne, 2 —3-parrede, bredt elliptiske. Første blomsterbærende Gren fremkommer i 11.—16. Bladhjørne og ender i en indtil 5 mm. lang gold Axespids, som Regel uden Støtteblade for Blomsterne, men undertiden forsynet med smaa, indtil 3 mm. lange Støtteblade. Paa 20 Planter taltes 54 enkeltstående Blomster og 10 2-blomstrede Klaser. De modne Bælge ere lysegule, hyppig besatte med hvide Vorter, 7 cm. lange og 1.3 cm. brede. I 100 Bælge fandtes 476 Frø, altsaa 24.3 pr. Plante; de ere gule med en mørkere Plet paa hver Side, 8.2 mm. lange, 7.5 mm. brede.....Tidlig.

Rostrup, O. 1889. "Dyrkningsforsøg med forskellige Ærtesorter", i E. Rostrup (red.), *Om Landbrugets Kulturplanter og dertil hørende Frøavl*, nr. 8, s. 53-72.