

## AMERICAN TREES AND SHRUBS IN THE PARK OF HATARMAJOR, RUMANIA.<sup>1</sup>

The park of Határmajor is situated southeast of Temesvar in the plain of the so-called Banat and northwest of the mountains of Karanseles in that part of Hungary which, owing to the peace treaty of Trianon, has been ceded to Rumania. The park is part of the estate belonging to Count Louis Ambrózy, now Hungarian Envoy extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary in Vienna, Austria, who was from 1907 to 1910 a member of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Washington, and being an ardent plant lover, paid, during that time, frequent visits to the Arnold Arboretum. These visits awakened his interest in American trees and shrubs and inspired him to try the acclimatization of these plants in his native country. In this undertaking, he received the vigorous support of Professor Sargent, and seeds secured through the Arnold Arboretum were sent to his estate in Hungary and there successfully raised. After his return to Hungary, Count Ambrózy started to lay out with the help of a prominent landscape architect an extensive park surrounding his castle at Határmajor. Of this park a section was devoted exclusively to American trees and shrubs. He also made, outside the park, plantations on a large scale of economically important American trees such as Hickories, Black Walnut, Elms, Canadian Poplar and Red Cedar, which all are now in a flourishing condition and promise valuable returns. One of the most interesting is the plantation of Hickories consisting of six species in thousands of trees planted in close stands. They were planted in 1909 and have grown rapidly; they probably form now the finest plantation outside of America of Hickories, which always have remained rare trees in European gardens and parks.

The climate of Határmajor seems to be congenial to American plants as the profuse flowering of *Chionanthus* and *Cercis canadensis* shows, the latter even tends to become naturalized for seedlings are springing up under the old trees. *Castanea dentata* and *C. pumila* are both producing fruit and the former apparently could be grown more successfully there than in its native country, where it is now decimated by the chestnut-blight. A grove of *Taxodium distichum*, though planted on rather dry soil, is doing well. The winter in southern Hungary seems to be rather mild and probably more like that of the middle Atlantic States, if we may judge by the fact that *Jasminum nudiflorum*, planted on the walls of the castle, begins to bloom in January, and that evergreen shrubs like *Prunus Laurocerasus* and *P. lusitanica* and *Pyracantha coccinea* flourish.

To show how well the American ligneous flora is represented at Határmajor, a list of the species growing there may be given here.

<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> var. <i>arizonica</i> Lemm. <i>Acer rubrum</i> L.	<i>acer saccharinum</i> L. ( <i>A. dasycarpum</i> Ehrh.) “ <i>saccharum</i> Marsh.
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<sup>1</sup>Extracted from a German translation of a Hungarian manuscript by Dr. Gustav Moesz.

- Aristolochia durior Hill (*A. macrophylla* Lam.)  
 Aesculus octandra Marsh.  
     " Pavia L.  
 Baccharis halimifolia L.  
 Benzoin aestivale Nees.  
 Betula papyrifera Marsh.  
 Campsis radicans Seem. (*Tecoma radicans* Juss.)  
 Carya alba K. Koch. (*C. tomentosa* Nutt.)  
     " cordiformis K. Koch. (*C. amara* Nutt.)  
     " glabra Sweet, (*C. porcina* Nutt.)  
     " laciniata Loud. (*C. sulcata* Nutt.)  
     " ovata K. Koch. (*C. alba* Nutt.)  
     " pecan Engl. & Graebn. (*C. olivaeformis* Nutt.)  
 Castanea dentata Borkh.  
     " pumila Mill.  
 Catalpa bignonioides Wall.  
     " speciosa Ward.  
 Celtis occidentalis L.  
 Cercis canadensis L.  
 Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana Parl.  
 Chionanthus virginica L.  
 Clematis virginiana L.  
 Clethra alnifolia L.  
 Comptonia asplenifolia Ait.  
 Cornus florida L.  
     " racemosa Lam. (*C. candidissima* Marsh.)  
     " stolonifera Michx.  
 Crataegus coccinea L.  
     " crus-galli L.  
     " phaenopyrum Med. (*C. cordata* Ait.)  
 Diospyros virginiana L.  
 Fraxinus americana L.  
     " pennsylvanica Marsh.  
 Gymnocladus dioeca K. Koch.  
 Halesia carolina L.  
 Hamamelis virginiana L.  
 Juniperus virginiana L.  
 Liquidambar styraciflua L.  
 Liriodendron Tulipifera L.  
 Lonicera sempervirens L.  
 Maclura pomifera Schneid.  
 Magnolia acuminata L.  
     " tripetala L.  
 Myrica carolinensis Mill.  
 Nyssa sylvatica Marsh.  
 Osmaronia cerasiformis Greene.  
 Ostrya virginica Willd.  
 Parthenocissus quinquefolia Planch.  
 Picea pungens Engelm.  
     " sitchensis Carr.  
 Pinus Banksiana Lamb.  
     " Jeffreyi Balf.  
     " ponderosa Laws.  
     " resinosa Ait.  
     " rigida Mill.  
     " strobus L.  
     " taeda L.  
 Populus balsamifera L. (*P. deltoidea* Marsh., *P. canadensis* Mich. f., not Moench).  
 Pseudotsuga taxifolia Brit. (*P. Douglasii* Carr.)  
     " " var. caesia Aschers. & Graeb.  
 Quercus alba L.  
     " bicolor Willd. (*Q. platanooides* Sudw.)  
     " borealis var. maxima Ashe (*Q. rubra* Auth., not L.)  
     " coccinea Muenchh.  
     " imbricaria Michx.  
     " macrocarpa Mich.  
     " prinus L.  
     " rubra L. (*Q. falcata* Michx.)  
     " stellata Wangh. (*Q. minor* Sarg.)  
 Rhus aromatica Ait.  
     " copallina L.  
     " typhina L.



<i>Robinia luxurians</i> Schneid. ( <i>R. neo-mexicana</i> Auth., not Gray).	<i>Thuja plicata</i> Don ( <i>T. gigantea</i> Nutt.)
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i> Nutt.	<i>Tilia americana</i> L.
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i> L.	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> Carr.
<i>Sassafras officinale</i> Nees & Eberm.	<i>Viburnum Lentaço</i> L.
<i>Taxodium distichum</i> Rich.	<i>Zanthorhiza apiifolia</i> L'Hérit.
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> L.	

Besides the plants enumerated above, many trees and shrubs of other parts of Europe and of Asia have found a home at Határmajor, which is not only a beautiful park, but of much greater value and wider interest as a successful experiment in the acclimatization of foreign plants to the climate of southeastern Europe. Unfortunately it will be manifestly impossible for Count Ambrózy to maintain the park as it was planned, since in 1922 the Rumanian government, after passing the Agrarian reform bill, expropriated Count Ambrózy and left him of an estate of approximately 3750 Hungarian catastral acres (5330 English acres) only about 137 Hungarian catastral acres, of which 56 belong to the park and yield therefore no return; it is apparent that the income from less than 100 Hungarian catastral acres (140 English acres) is entirely inadequate to keep up the park. The extensive plantations of valuable American trees, which would have yielded considerable income, have been taken over by the Rumanian government, and are now under the Forestry Service of that country. It certainly would be highly desirable to find ways and means to prevent Count Ambrózy's undertaking, considering its practical, scientific, and esthetic value, from going to ruin, and Count Ambrózy (address: Bankgasse 6, Vienna, Austria) would be glad to receive suggestions in this respect.

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#### THE EXACT DATES OF PUBLICATION OF MIQUEL'S ANNALES MUSEI BOTANICI LUGDUNO-BATAVI AND PROLUSIO FLORAE JAPONICAE.

T. NAKAI

*Annales Musei botanici Lugduno-Batavi* and *Prolusio Florae Japonicae* are the most important and best known of the different works published by Miquel. The dates, however, of the various parts of these two publications are not exactly known. In botanical works they are usually approximately cited as 1863-4, 1866-7, 1868-9. As a certain number of contemporaneous botanical publications exist which deal with the plants of eastern Asia, it is often necessary to know exactly which one has priority. I have questioned the Dutch botanists at Leyden in regard to these works without obtaining satisfactory information. I have been, however, fortunate enough to see in the library of the Botanic Garden at Edinburgh,



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