**Master List of Re-Discovered Apples**

This downloaded Word document is a master list of all of the re-discovered apples found in Eastern Washington and North Idaho. Those for which there are scions available for the 2022 scion sale are noted with an \* before the name.



**Almota (see picture above)**

**Almota** was a seedling apple discovered by Charles Moys in Whitman County, Washington, in the heart of the Inland Empire. The tree was six to eight years old in 1894. USDA artist   
William Henry Prestele painted a watercolor of the apple in 1894 that incorrectly states Moys’ surname as “Maye” and gives the apple the name “Maye Seedling”. The painting also listed the name **Almota** as an alternative name. The apple is described as very large with pale yellowish skin, washed and striped with red. It ripens in September in the northwest. It is good quality for dessert.



**Arkansas Beauty** (see picture above)

The book*, Old Southern Apples* notes that the Arkansas Beauty was extinct and that it was introduced in 1886. Stark Bros’ Nursery carried the apple in their catalogs in the early 1900’s.

The apple was described in *The Apples of New York, vol 1*:

“The Arkansas Beauty is of Arkansas origin. It is above medium in size. The flesh slightly tinged with yellow, … moderately crisp, tender, juicy, mild subacid, taste is good.”

This apple actually colors better in eastern Washington than its native Arkansas. The apple was rediscovered in 2016 in Whitman County, WA.



**Dickinson** (see picture above)

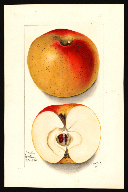
Below is a description from The Apples of New York, vol 2:

…Very productive. Fruit resembles Yellow Bellflower in shape, but the color is red. It is of good size and attractive enough in appearance to make a good market apple, but it is not above second rate in quality.

Historical. Grown from seed of the Yellow Bellflower by Sarah Dickinson, Westchester, Pennsylvania……..

Fruit medium to large, somewhat variable in size. Form oblong-conic…Skin smooth, light yellow or green, blushed and mottled with bright red, striped with darker red, sprinkled with inconspicuous, small green and whitish dots. Prevailing effect red with well-colored fruit…

Flesh yellowish, juicy to very juicy, moderately fine-grained, slightly aromatic, subacid, moderately firm, tender, fair to good. Season November to April. Known as a good keeper. This apple was re-discovered in Whitman County, WA, in 2016.



**Ewalt**

The *Ewalt* originated at the farm of John Ewalt near Bedford, Pennsylvania, sometime before 1800. The apple is described as a large yellow apple with a crimson flush. The flesh is described as firm, juicy, with good to very good quality. A good keeper apple, the *Ewalt* can last in storage until April or longer. This apple was re-discovered near Hauser Lake, ID, in 2017.



**Fall Jeneting** (see picture above)

One of the most unusually shaped apples ever. The tree produces beautiful orange, red, and yellow apples that have distinct ridges. The apple was popular at one time and is described in a variety of books and pamphlets from the 1800’s into the early 1900’s.

The book “The Apples of New York”, by S.A.Beach, volume 2, 1903, describes the Fall Jenetting as “very good for culinary uses and acceptable for dessert; is not a good keeper.”

The twenty-fifth annual report of the Fruit Growers Association of Ontario (Canada) sessional papers (37) 1894, stated that the Fall Jeneting “is a variety that cannot possibly be beaten in the way of canning apples.”

The apple is stunning in appearance, good tasting, but as a fall apple, ripening before the end of September, will not last in your refrigerator as long as winter varieties.

This apple was re-discovered in Maine in 2013. A second Fall Jeneting was found in Whitman County, WA, in 2014.



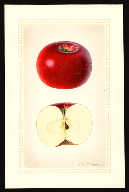
**Frazier’s Prolific, aka Cantrel or Pride of Washington**

Cantrell (Cantrel) Frazier planted one of the first commercial orchards in Walla Walla County. Walla Walla historian W. D. Lyman wrote about Frazier in 1918, saying one of his seedlings grew into a mammoth tree that was reputed to be the largest in the state - more than 7 feet, 7 inches in circumference around the base with a spread of 57 feet and height of 42 feet. Frazier and his tree gained fame when it yielded a crop of over 126 boxes of apples in 1907. The tree was commonly called Frazier’s prolific apple tree. Although the original tree died in the 1980’s it was cloned shortly before perishing. A clone was planted near Fort Walla Walla Mueum and still produces big crops of apples.



**Kittageskee** (see picture above)

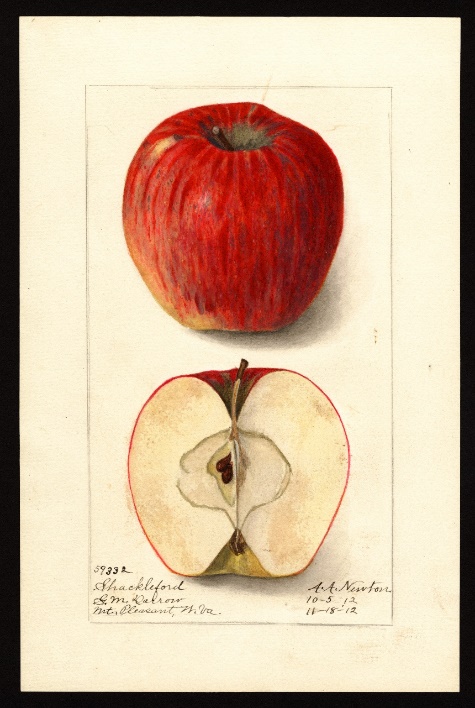
Probably originated with the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina, introduced in 1851. It was sent to France by P. J. Berckmans Nursery, Augusta, Georgia, in 1860. It was sold in Europe until at least 1905. The apple has yellow skin flushed with bronze. It is small to medium in size, the flesh is nearly sweet and aromatic. A very good winter apple. Considered extinct when it was re-discovered near Boise, ID, in 2017.



**Nero** (see picture above)

Note: A quite small apple. Originated on a farm in New Jersey in 1879. Popular apple in New York in the early 1900’s. Medium to above medium in size. Roundish and bright red. Flesh crisp, juicy, subacid with sweet taste. Late in season.

Considered extinct when it was re-discovered in Whitman County, WA, in 2015.



**Shackleford** (see picture above)

Apple expert Lee Calhoun wrote that the *Shackleford* is “medium to large, roundish or roundish oblong; skin thick, tough, waxy, smooth, pale-greenish yellow washed with red and mottled and striped with carmine….crisp, juicy, mild sub-acid. Ripe December – May. In a nursery catalog from 1912, the *Shackleford* was described *as “*large, well colored, purplish red in the sun, with a delicate bloom; mild sub-acid, aromatic. Considered extinct when it was re-discovered in Whitman County, WA, in 2017. Apple researcher David Benscoter considers the Shackleford one of the best tasting of the recent re-discoveries.



**Mihalyfi**

Mihalyfi: This apple is a Hungarian variety that was one of 20 Hungarian apple varieties sent to the Washington State Experiment Station in the late 1800’s. George Ruedy, a nurseryman in nearby Colfax, also grew some of the trees and likely sold the tree that was found about 20 miles from Colfax and five miles from the Washington State Experiment station in Pullman. In 1898 Ruedy submitted the apple to the USDA where the apple was painted in watercolors in the late 1800s. The apple is described as yellow with a red blush, medium in size, and “good for kitchen use.” \*



**Streaked Pippin** (see picture above)

The Streaked Pippin was first recorded in 1869 in New York but may date back to 1744. It is a large apple, pale yellow or greenish covered by an orange-red blush and distinct deep red stripes. The flavor, as described in apple books, is good to very good. The tree was found at the site of an old homestead near Waitsburg, WA.



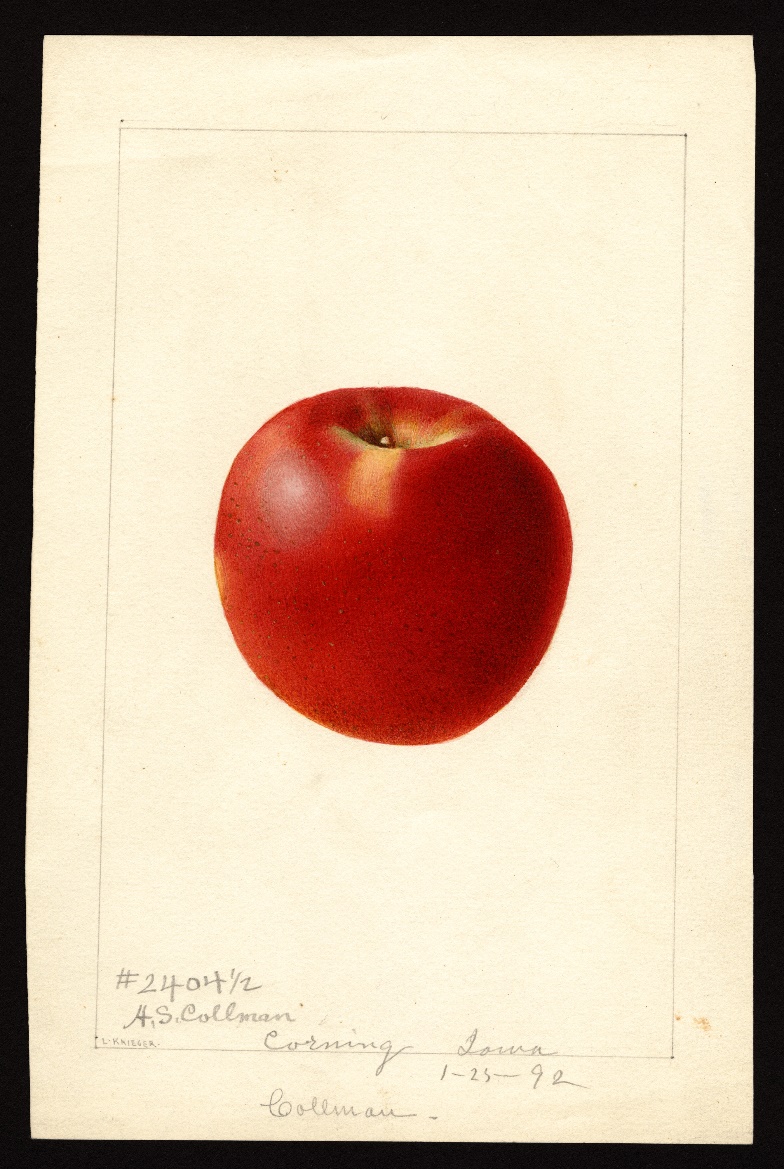
**Excelsior**

A small red apple from inside the city limits of Moscow, ID, turned out to be a very special apple. The Excelsior was first recorded in 1879 and is a red apple with flavor described as good to very good. The apple has an extraordinary history. The apple was bred (not found as a seedling as most heritage apples are) by the first man to breed apples in the United States, Peter Gideon. Gideon’s first and most successful apple was the Wealthy apple. The Wealthy, and later the Excelsior and a few other apples developed by Gideon, were the first apples to be successfully grown commercially in in Minnesota due to the state’s harsh winter temperatures. The Wealthy was developed in the 1860’s and the Excelsior followed years later. In 2004, author James Curran wrote about Gideon in his book, The Great American Apple Wizard. Curran wrote that the 15 varieties Gideon introduced after the Wealthy were eventually lost and “the Wealthy alone survives. It is Peter Gideon’s monument.” Today, another monument to Gideon has been found growing in Latah County, Idaho.



**Regmalard** (see picture above)

The Regmalard, also known as Reinette de Regmalard, was known to have been grown in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania in the late 1800’s and in Illinois and New York in the early 20th century. The apple is large, yellow, with a small blush of red. It ripens late and is considered a good keeper. A watercolor of the apple was painted in 1912 by the US Department of Agriculture and is available to view on its website. LAP volunteer E.J. Brandt found this apple growing in a forgotten orchard near the town of Troy, ID.



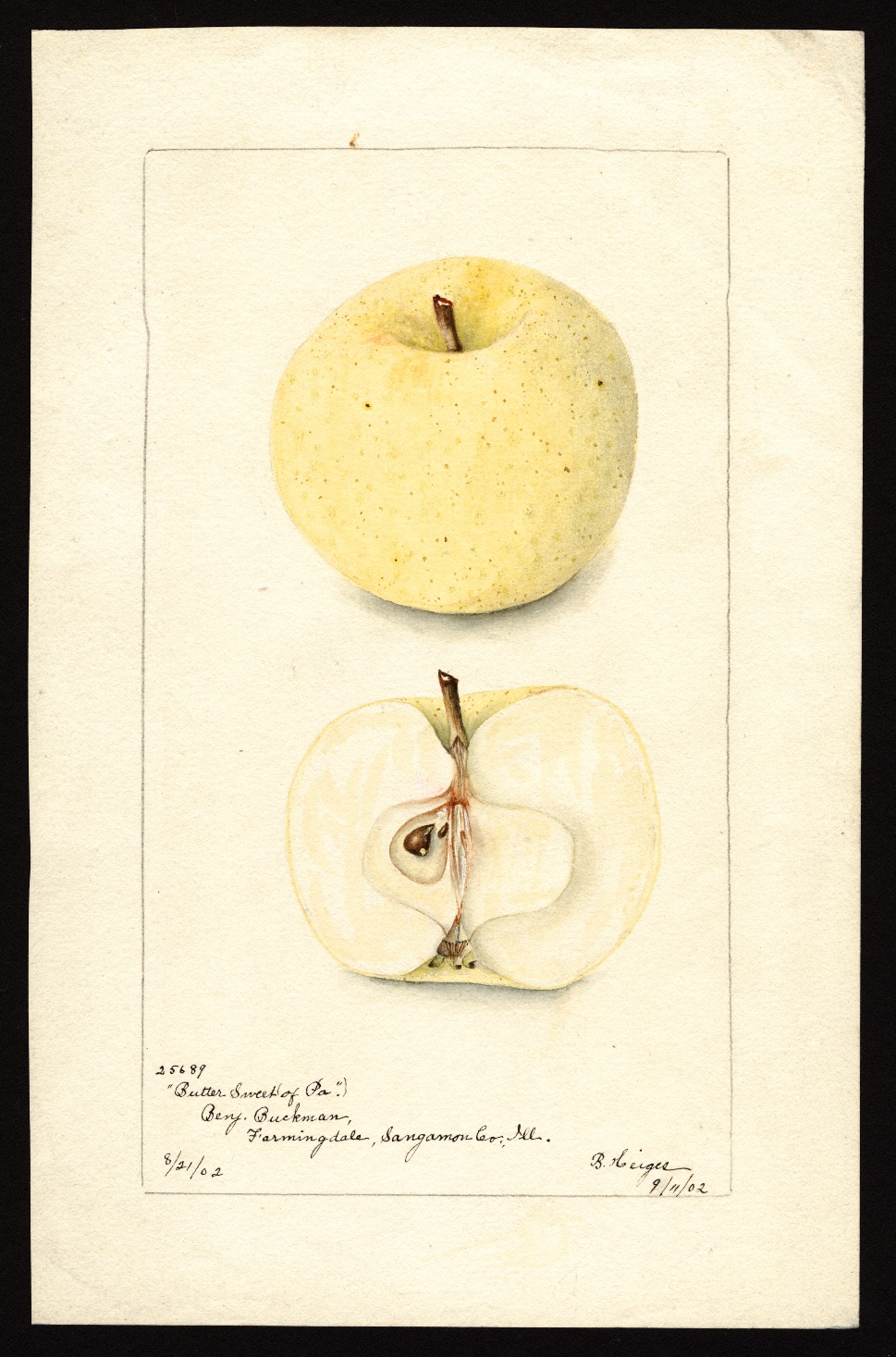
**Colman**

Colman: (Collman) Was introduced in 1884 by a man in Ohio. It is described as large, round, yellow, with red stripes and splashes. The flavor is described as very good quality for dessert or market use.



**Claribel**

Claribel: This apple first noticed when a man from Pierce County, WA, sent the apple to the USDA for a watercolor painting. It is large, yellow with dots, and good spritely sub-acid flavor.



**Butter Sweet (of Pennsylvania):**

Butter Sweet (of Pennsylvania): The origin of this tree is unknown but was grown in the trial orchard of Benjamin Buckman in Illinois in 1901. The skin is light “butter yellow” with dark colored dots.



**Givens**

Givens: (also known as Arkansas Baptist) Origins of this apple trace to Arkansas in the mid 1880’s. Its skin is greenish to bright yellow and nearly covered with dark red and dark red stripes. It is said to be good to very good quality for market use.



**Gold Ridge**

Gold Ridge (aka Goldridge) was an apple from the breeding program of Luther Burbank in 1912. The apple is medium to large in size, yellowish green blushed crimson. The apple is described as excellent to best in quality. The tree is also “not subject to mildew or scab.”



**Sary Sinap**

This is an ancient variety from Turkey. It is medium in size yellow skin blushed with pink or red wash. The apple is an early apple where it was found in Idaho and has remarkable keeping properties for an early apple. At one time Nick Botner of Oregon and the USDA in New York, and Washington State University once had the apple in its inventory but the apple has not been seen in the US in years.