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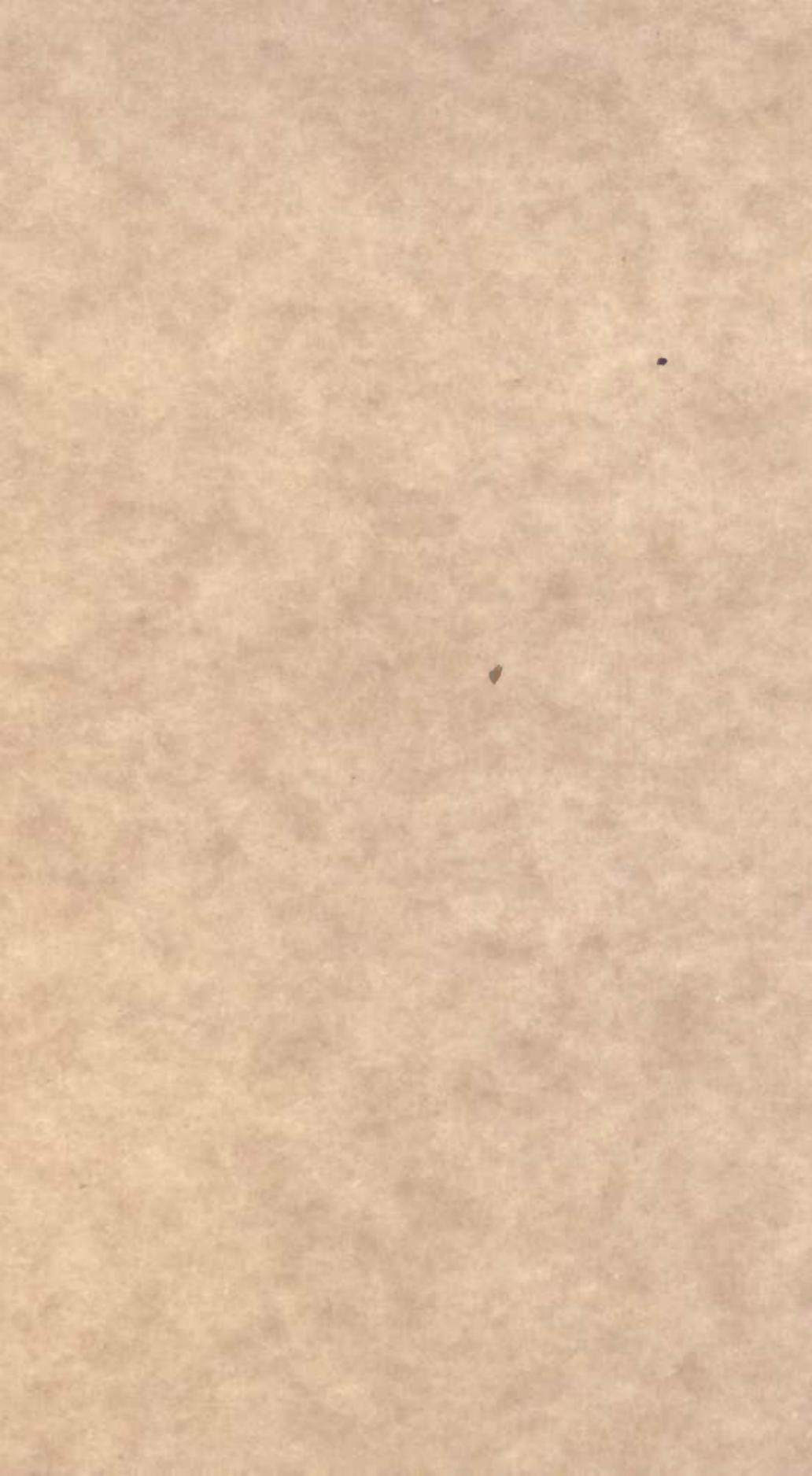


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DEARBORN

An address delivered before the  
Massachusetts Horticultural Society

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AN

# ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL

SOCIETY,

ON THE

CELEBRATION OF THEIR FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1829.

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BY H. A. S. DEARBORN.

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Man hath his daily work of body, or mind  
Appointed, which declares his dignity,  
And the regard of heav'n on all his ways.—MILTON.

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BOSTON,

FROM THE PRESS OF ISAAC R. BUTTS.

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MDCCCXXIX.



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M DCCC XXIX.

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## ADDRESS.

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*Gentlemen of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society,—*

THE history of Horticulture is co-extensive with that of the human race. The first movement towards civilization is evinced, in the cultivation of the soil; and a garden is the incipient type of extended agriculture, and of flourishing empires; the wild and erratic pursuits of the savage, are exchanged for the local and quiet avocations of the husbandman; the arts and sciences are gradually developed, and rendered subservient to the wants of society: but in the progress of intelligence and refinement, those which were earliest called into existence, although expanded and rendered universal, to meet the demands of an increased, and condensed population, are the last which are perfectly matured. All the others must, previously, have approximated towards perfection. It is then, that the grand results of their united application are manifested, in the variety, number, utility, and beauty of the products of rural industry; and that the conveniencies, comforts, and enjoyments of life are fully realized, by the triumphant labors of the accomplished horticulturist.

The imperious demands of man are food, raiment, and shelter. These are furnished by the harvests, herds, and flocks of agriculture, and the toils of the mechanic. As riches are multiplied,

and ambition excited, they are rendered conspicuous in the splendor of apparel, the magnificence of mansions, and the sumptuousness of furniture. The embellishments of letters, and the discoveries of science gradually claim attention, and operating, alternately, as cause and effect, accelerate the progress of nations, in the career of prosperity, power and glory ;—legislation, jurisprudence, and statistics, become subjects of profound study, and the deepest interest ;—the honorable profession of arms, in the field and on the ocean, obtains precedence among the active, and aspiring, over the less alluring and unostentatious vocations of civil life ; while music, poetry, eloquence, painting, sculpture and architecture have their votaries, and competitors, for the prize of distinction and immortality ; but it is not until after all these various objects of immediate interest, or of contingent and associated importance, have been zealously pursued and successfully attained, that horticulture unfolds her endearing attributes and exalted beauties. She forms the wreath which crowns the monument of an empire's greatness, and takes rank among the number, and becomes the most distinguished of the fine arts.

The mighty kingdoms of antiquity were conspicuous for their martial achievements, wealth, and extended domination,—for the intellectual attainments of their inhabitants, and most of the embellishments which gave them lustre, and renown, in the imposing march towards national grandeur, before the genius of horticulture was successfully invoked. Egypt, the cradle of civilization, so far perfected her tillage, that the fertile banks of the Nile were adorned by a succession of luxuriant plantations, from the cataract of Syenna to the marine shores of the Delta ;—but it was after Thebes, with its hundred brazen gates, had been erected, and while the regal cities of Memphis, Heliopolis and Tentyra, were rising in magnificence, and the stupendous temples, pyramids and obelisks of her mythology became the wonders of the world.

The olive crowned hills, extended vales, and teeming plains of Palestine, have ever been celebrated for the beautiful gardens

which varied and enriched the landscape,—indicating the effect of that long ancestral residence of the Israelites within, and their juxta position to the realm of the Pharaohs ;—but it was not until the embattled walls, and holy temple of Jerusalem, announced the resources, and advancement, and the prophets had rebuked the extravagance and luxurious pleasures of that eternal race. The queen of the East “ had heard of the fame of Solomon,” and went to do him homage,—his commercial fleets of Ezion-Geber and Tharshish, brought him the gold of Ophir, the silver, ivory, spices and precious stones of Africa and Asia,—the kings of Tyre and Arabia were his tributaries, and princes his merchants, ere he “ made orchards,” “ delighted to dwell in gardens,” or planted the “ vineyard of Baalhamon.”

The Assyrians had peopled the borders of the Tigris and Euphrates from the Persian Gulf to the mountainous regions of Ararat, and their victorious princes had founded Nineveh and Babylon, before we hear of the expensive gardens of Semiramis.

The Persian empire had extended from the Indus to the Archipelago, when the Paradise of Sardis excited the astonishment of the Spartan General, and Cyrus mustered the Grecian auxiliaries in the garden of Celænæ.

The Greeks had repulsed the formidable invasions of Darius and Xerxes, and Athens had reached the culminating point of her exaltation, when the accomplished and gallant Cimon established the Academus and presented it to his fellow-citizens, as a public garden. Numerous others were soon planted and decorated with temples, porticos, altars, statues and triumphal monuments ;—but this was during the polished age of Pericles ;—when Socrates and Plato taught their sublime philosophy, in the sacred groves ;—when the theatres were thronged to listen to the enrapturing poetry of Euripides and Aristophanes ;—when the genius of Phidias was displayed in the construction of the incomparable Parthenon, and sculpturing the statues of the gods ;—when eloquence and painting had reached perfection, and history was taught by Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon.

Imperial Rome had subjugated the world, and emulated Greece in literature, science and the arts, when the superb villas of Sallust, Crassus, Pompey, Cæsar, Mecænas, and Agrippina were established, and the palaces of the Emperors were environed by magnificent gardens.

The history of modern nations presents similar results. Horticulture had lingered in the rear of other pursuits, until the commencement of the eighteenth century, when it began to claim the attention of some of the most illustrious characters of England; but the origin, establishment, and extension of the present improved style of gardening are of recent date. "Bacon was the prophet, Milton the herald, and Addison, Pope, and Kent the champions of true taste." The principles, which were developed in their writings, and those of Shenstone, the Masons, and Wheatly, and their successful application in the examples produced by the taste and genius of Bridgeman, Wright, Brown, and Eames, soon rendered the system popular, and gradually extending over Europe, it ultimately reached this country. Still, gardening, in the broadest signification of the term, did not receive that distinguished and universal consideration, which it merits, until the establishment of the London Horticultural Society, which constitutes an era in the annals of Great Britain, of momentous import. It has given an impetus to cultivation, which is felt in the remotest regions of the globe. The noble example has been followed in the most flourishing kingdoms of the Eastern continent, and many similar institutions have been founded in the United States. An interest has thus been excited, and a spirit of inquiry awakened, which cannot fail of producing highly important results. The auspices are favorable, and the period is not distant when these associations will become the foci for concentrating, and from whence will be disseminated, the horticultural intelligence and products of every clime.

Notwithstanding gardening preceded, it was ultimately surpassed, by agriculture, for a long succession of ages, still, when prosecuted with the lights of experience, the instructions of ma-

tured theory, and the advantages of various and multiplied examples, horticulture becomes the successful rival of her younger, yet more favored sister, and finally usurps her entire domain; for, "that field is best cultivated, which assumes the appearance of a wide extended garden." It was this learned and skilful tillage, which, in ancient times, maintained the dense population, that crowded the classic shores of the Mediterranean, the fertile islands of Crete, Cyprus and Rhodes, the emeralds which spangle the *Ægean* sea, and realized in Sicily the Hesperides of fabulous poetry;—and which, in our age, is so conspicuous in China, Holland, portions of France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland, and has rendered the rural economy of England, the model of all countries.

When nations first emerge from a state of barbarism, the demands for food and clothing offer the most powerful inducements for agricultural industry, and the coarsest products satisfy the general consumption; but as manufactures and commerce begin to divide the labors of an increasing and more intelligent population, and the accumulated wealth of successful enterprise creates a more refined taste, and furnishes the means of gratification, the industrious cultivator of the soil is encouraged to increase the variety, quantity, delicacy and value of his legumes, esculent vegetables, fruits and flowers, until his rude fields are converted into gardens. It is then that horticulture assumes a station which commands, not only individual interest, but governmental consideration, as one of the most important branches of national industry, and is deemed worthy of the patronage of the state. Such is its present elevated character, and while the sovereigns, princes, and nobles of Europe are proud to enroll their names among the members of those institutions, which have been founded for the rational and patriotic purposes of mutual instruction, and the diffusion of information on all the branches of rural economy, we must profit by the experience of other nations, and emulate the honorable examples they have presented, for perfecting the tillage of our native land.

The co-operation of individuals, by the means of variously organized societies, for the accomplishment of objects of public utility, and general, local or private interest, is a discovery of the moderns, and has been one of the most efficient means of accelerating the progress, and enlarging the bounds of knowledge. They have explored the vast Herculaneum of antiquity for those treasures of intellect, which once gave lustre to empires, and traced the history of the inventions, discoveries and improvements of all ages; they have collected the facts of isolated research and the valuable results of private experiment; they have brought to light the labors of unobtrusive genius, rendered local information available to all, and concentrated the scattered intelligence of nations, in every department of science and art. With the facilities afforded by the wonderful art of printing, they are substitutes for, or have superseded that long cherished desideratum, a universal language; for whatever is valuable, merits attention, or is worthy of adoption, in the writings of the ancients, or the publications of existing nations, is speedily acclimated and rendered as familiar, as if it were of indigenous growth. There is still another glorious advantage in these institutions, most honorable to the human race;—in war as well as in peace their names become the paroles of intercourse between the republics of letters, of science and of arts, round the globe.

Having witnessed the happy effects of associations, for the promotion of literature, natural history, physics, agriculture, the mechanic, economical and fine arts, we may confidently anticipate, that the same salutary influence will be experienced, in the operations of horticulture, by the harmonious labors of those numerous societies, which have been founded for its encouragement.

The literature, history, science, art and practice of gardening, open a wide field for study, and inquiry, and present exhaustless sources of pleasure, instruction and wealth. Blessed is the man who participates in these enjoyments. They are not too humble for the most exalted, or beyond the reach of honest and retiring

industry. It is a banquet of reason, at which wisdom and health preside, and where the amphictyons of genius and taste revel, in the unsatiating luxuries of nature and intellect.

The holy scriptures teach us, that the Almighty sanctioned the peerless beauties and refined pleasures of a garden, by planting that of Eden, and consecrating it as a terrestrial paradise, for the progenitors of the human race. The Elysian Fields were the heaven of heathen mythology, and to each part of their prototypes, on earth, was assigned a tutelary divinity. The promised rewards, of the Mahomedan religion, are the perennial felicities of celestial gardens.

The bards, scholars, and philosophers of the classic ages, have transmitted descriptions of the picturesque plantations of the ancients, from those in which Homer places the regal palace of Alcinous and the rustic dwelling of Laertes, to the magnificent villas of Pliny and Lucullus.

By numerous works of imagination and instruction,—which have rendered their authors illustrious, and established epochs in the grand cycle of events, since the revival of letters,—we are enabled to ascertain the actual state of cultivation, to perceive the relative estimation in which it has been held, and to appreciate the beneficial consequences of progressive ameliorations, from the first humble efforts of the anchorites of St. Basil and St. Benedict, to the splendid developments of individual enterprise and public patronage, which characterize the period in which we live.

The scientific relations of Horticulture are numerous, and require an extensive acquaintance with the various branches of Natural History and Physics. Botany, Mineralogy, Hydraulics, Chemistry, Architecture and Mechanics are called upon to furnish their several contributions; and it is the special province of the artist, to render them subservient to his practical operations, by a judicious application of each to its appropriate purpose.

In this pursuit, as in all others, practice has been too long estranged from scientific theory. Each has had its professors

and disciples, but without any reciprocation of benefits, or scarcely the recognition of affinity. Science was cultivated as an abstract mental embellishment, rather than to facilitate the labors of the artist, while the arts have been practised, unaided by the instructions of science. The latter was deemed too ethereal and sacred, to pass even beyond the seclusions of philosophy, save in a language which was unintelligible to the multitude; and the uninitiated operator accomplished his work, ignorant that he was successfully performing an experiment, which depended on established theoretical principles, as the scientific was incapable, of illustrating the correctness of his theory, by actual experiment. There was an ostentatious display of intelligence without practical utility, while the useful, unaided by intelligence, was but imperfectly practised. But more comprehensive and liberal views are now entertained, and it is the enlightened policy of modern instruction, to effect a re-union of science and art, of theory and practice. We behold philosophy directing the labors of the work-shop, and practical mechanics giving instruction in the halls of science. The happy consequences of this moral revolution; its exhilarating influence on all the economical, as well as the ornamental arts, are apparent, in the unparalleled prosperity of those nations, which have taken the lead in the development of mind, the encouragement of industry, and the prudential management of their natural resources.

Chemistry has taught the manufacturer, the mode of ascertaining the causes, which so often disappointed his hopes of successful results,—has enabled him to rectify mistakes, without the loss of materials,—to discover new resources, perfect his manipulations, improve the quality of his products, and open other avenues to wealth.

The mechanic is guided by a knowledge of physics;—the illustrations of science have enabled the machinist to triumph over the inertia of matter, and to give it such an infinitely varied combination of movements, that they appear the effects of

vitality and intelligence. Who can behold the mysterious movements of the steam engine, without being forcibly impressed with the idea, that it acts like a thing of life,—that it is some huge monster,—a subdued Polyphemus, who, breathing vapor, and smoke, and fire, labors, in agony and wrath, obedient to the will of man. Located in the gorges of the mountains, it drains subterranean rivers, from the profound caverns of the miner; and affixed to the fleets of commerce and of war, they are driven triumphantly through adverse tides and storms, like roused leviathans.

The unnatural alienation of the sciences and arts, which so long retarded every other branch of national industry, had the same deleterious effect on tillage, which was also doomed to encounter other difficulties, equally, if not more discouraging. It was too generally considered as a degrading occupation, and was scarcely ranked among the pursuits of the learned, and affluent, until Lord Bacon and the erudite Evelyn deemed it worthy of attention, and gave it the sanction of their illustrious names.

The first English treatise on rural economy was Fitzherbert's "Book of Husbandry," which was published in 1634. Tusser's "Five Hundred Points of Husbandry" appeared about thirty years after, and was followed by Barnaby Googe's "Whole Art of Husbandry," and "The Jewel Houses" of Sir Hugh Platt. Early in the eighteenth century, the celebrated treatise of Jethro Tull excited much attention, and several new works of considerable consequence were announced before 1764, when the valuable publications of Arthur Young, Marshal, and of numerous other authors, spread a knowledge of cultivation, and cherished a taste for rural improvements throughout Great Britain, which has rendered that kingdom as distinguished for its tillage, as for its advancement in manufactures and commercial enterprise. Agriculture has covered her barren heaths with luxuriant crops, converted her pools and morasses into verdant meadows, and clothed her bleak mountains with groves of forest trees,—while horticulture is rapidly extending her beneficent and gladsome

influence; from the palace to the cottage, and adorning the precincts, or overspreading the entire regions of her adventurous precursor.

After the immortal Linnæus published his "System of Nature," Botany became a popular science, and its numerous votaries produced a variety of interesting elementary works, which, with those of Miller, Wheatly, Abercrombie, Repton, Price, Maddock, Panty, Sang, Loudon, and Knight,—the British Columella,—rapidly diffused intelligence among all classes of society. A passion for experiment and ornamental planting was thus induced, which give sufficient promise, that what had been figuratively expressed, might be, ultimately, realized, and the whole island become, in truth, a "Garden."

Architecture claims a conspicuous rank among the arts which are subservient to rural economy; but in the United States it cannot be expected, that individuals should indulge, that natural propensity of man, for magnificent edifices; still their establishments may assume the beauties of a refined taste, and be made to harmonize more perfectly with the purposes of their appropriation, and the scenery in which they are embowered, without enhancing the cost of construction. The error has not been merely that of negligence in the plan, indifference as to location, and a disregard of all the characteristics of the various orders of architecture; but in the heedless selection of materials, an ostentatious extravagance in the size, and a wasteful exuberance of fancied embellishments.

There being no law of primogeniture in the American Republics, estates are continually subdivided, until each portion is so reduced, as not to exceed the means of general occupancy: whatever sums, therefore, are lavished on a country residence, beyond the conveniences and comforts usually required by the great mass of the freeholders, are lost to the heirs, and often prove ruinous to the aspiring projector.

We admire what has been done in other countries, and possessing means ample as the actual proprietor of the stately edi-

fice, rashly imitate the pleasing example, without reflecting, that what we behold, has been the work of successive heirs, during the lapse of ages, and will descend with increasing grandeur to countless generations.

If stone be substituted for wood, utility and neatness, for extent and fantastic ornaments, and less be expended on the structures and more in improving the grounds, each farm would be rendered intrinsically more valuable, and the whole country would assume that flourishing, picturesque, and delightful aspect, which so emphatically bespeaks the prosperity, intelligence, and happiness of a people.

The natural divisions of Horticulture are the Kitchen Garden, Seminary, Nursery, Fruit Trees and Vines, Flowers and Green Houses, the Botanical and Medical garden, and Landscape, or Picturesque Gardening.

Each of these departments require to be separately considered and thoroughly understood, in all its ramifications, before it can be ably managed, or all so happily arranged, as to combine utility and comfort, with ornament and recreation. To accomplish this, on a large scale, and in the best manner, artists and scientific professors are employed in Europe, and are much required in this country. Hitherto their services have been generally supplied by the owners of the soil, who, as amateurs, have devised and executed plans of improvement, which do honor to their taste and skill, and encourage the hope, that these laudable examples of successful cultivation, will have a salutary influence throughout the Union.

The Kitchen Garden is an indispensable appendage to every rural establishment, from the stately mansion of the wealthy, to the log-hut, of the adventurous pioneer, on the borders of the wilderness. In its rudest and most simple form, it is the nucleus, and miniature sample of all others, having small compartments of the products of each, which are gradually extended, until the whole estate combines those infinitely various characteristics, and assumes that imposing aspect, which constitutes what is graphically called the picturesque.

The details of each grand division of Horticulture, cannot be embraced within the range of such general remarks, as propriety seems to prescribe for an occasion like the present. They are to be sought in the works of the learned, and rendered familiar, by precedent and progressive experiments. The field is ample, and requires an untiring perseverance, to gather in the rich harvest of instruction, and render it practically available. That this may be achieved in the most economical, speedy, effectual and satisfactory manner, Horticultural Associations have been deemed indispensable. They excite the public interest, foster a taste for the useful and ornamental branches of culture, and stimulate individual exertion; by the distribution of entertaining and instructive publications,—by a correspondence between the officers and among the members of like institutions,—by the establishment of libraries,—by premiums for rare, valuable, beautiful, early, or superior products,—important discoveries, estimable inventions, excellence of tillage, and meritorious communications,—by periodical meetings, for the interchange of opinions and mutual instruction,—by public exhibitions,—and by collecting and disseminating seeds, plants, models of implements, and information on all subjects, connected with the theory and practice of gardening.

Numerous esculent vegetables, delicious fruits, superb flowers, ornamental shrubs and trees, cereal, vulnerary, and medicinal plants, and others subservient to the arts, manufactures, and public economy, both exotic and indigenous, are either unknown to us, or but partially cultivated. Several varieties, which have been obtained from the equatorial regions, and confined to the shelter and warmth of green houses, stoves and conservatories, have been found to bear the severities of a boreal winter, even when first exposed, or have been gradually acclimated; and many are annually detected in every quarter of the globe, which deservedly merit naturalization; and still what numbers are “born to blush unseen and waste their fragrance on the desert air.”

Most of our common fruits, flowers and oleraceous vegetables

were collected by the Greeks and Romans from Egypt, Asia, and other distant climes, and successively extending over Western Europe, finally reached this country. But so gradual was their progress, "it was not till the reign of Henry VIII, that any salads, carrots, turnips, cabbages, or other edible roots were produced in England. The little of these vegetables that was used, was imported from Holland." Fuller observes, that "Gardening was first brought into England, for profit, about the commencement of the seventeenth century, before which we fetched most of our cherries, from Holland, apples from France, and hardly had a mess of rath-ripe peas, but from Holland, which were dainties for ladies, they came so far, and cost so dear."

Peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums, pears, cherries, strawberries, melons and grapes were luxuries, but little enjoyed before the time of Charles II, who introduced French gardening at Hampton Court, Carlton, and Marlborough, and built the first hot and ice houses.

At this period Evelyn, the great apostle of planting, translated "The complete Gardener," and a treatise on orange trees by Quintinyne, a French author of great merit; and having devoted the remainder of his life to the cultivation of his rural seat at Sayes Court, near Deptford, and in the publication of his *Sylva*, *Kalendarium Hortense*, *Terra*, *Pomona* and *Acetaria*, he "first taught gardening to speak proper English."

The Horticulture of France had hitherto been considerably in advance of that of Great Britain; it was soon, however, destined to be surpassed by her powerful rival, in the contest for national grandeur; but these kingdoms are again approximating towards an equality, in the progress of tillage.

In the literature and science of gardening, France has produced numerous authors of celebrity, and several whose works have not been superseded by those of any other country. The publications of Du Hamel, Thouin, Buffon, Gerardin, D'Argenville, Rosier, Du Petit Thours, and the two Jussieus are agronomic text-books of the highest repute.

The nursery of the fathers of the Chartreux, established by Louis XIV, near the Luxembourg, long supplied a great part of Europe with fruit trees. The Jardin des Plants, in Paris, "includes departments which may be considered as schools for horticulture, planting, agriculture, medical botany and general economy;" and there can be no question, says Loudon, of its being the most scientific and best kept in Europe.

The flower garden of Malmaison, the botanical garden of Trianon, and numerous nursery, herb, medicinal, experimental, and botanic gardens, in various parts of the kingdom, are pre-eminent for the variety, number, and excellence of their products, and for the perfection of their cultivation.

Holland has been distinguished, since the period of the Crusades, for her flower gardens, culinary vegetables, and plantations of fruit trees. The north of Europe and this country, are still dependent upon her florists, for the most splendid varieties of the bulbous rooted plants, and her celebrated nurseries, which long replenished those of England, have been recently enriched by the acquisitions of Van Mons and Duquesne. Several of the new kinds of fruits produced by those indefatigable experimentalists, already ornament our gardens, and with the excellent varieties created by Knight, promise to replace those, which have either become extinct, or are so deteriorated in quality, as to discourage their farther cultivation.

This method of hybridous fructification is founded on Linnæus' Sexual System of Plants, but the venerable President, of the London Horticultural Society, is entitled to the merit, of having first practically availed of a suggestion, which emanated from the beautiful theory of the northern Pliny. On the African coast of the Mediterranean, a custom, based on the same principles, has prevailed, from the earliest ages, in the cultivation of the Date—that "Tree of Life" to the natives of those sultry regions. The stamens and pistils of that species of Palm are produced on different trees, and those which afford the former being relatively quite low, it is necessary to cut off the blossoms

and place them, by means of ladders, over those of the female trees, which are very lofty. If this is not done the pollen does not reach the stigmas, and there is no fruit. This practice, however, does not derogate from the honor due to the scientific Knight, to whom we are unquestionably indebted for that valuable discovery, by which new varieties of every species of fruit and flower may be infinitely multiplied.

Having been so long dependent upon our transatlantic colabors, it now becomes a duty, to attempt a reciprocation of the numerous benefits we have received; and by emulating their zeal, intelligence, and experimental industry, we must develop the resources of our own country, which offers such an extensive, interesting, and prolific field of research to the adventurous naturalist. Many of the most useful and magnificent acquisitions of the groves, fields, gardens, and conservatories of Europe, are natives of the Western hemisphere. The indigenous forest-trees, ornamental shrubs, flowers, fruits, and edible vegetables of North America are remarkable for their variety, size, splendor, and value. Extending from the Polar regions to those of the tropics, and from the shores of the Atlantic to the waves of the Pacific, this mighty section of the continent, embraces every clime and every variety of soil, teeming with innumerable specimens of the vegetable kingdom, in all the luxuriance of their primeval and unexplored domains.

Catesby, Pursh, Michaux, Mulenburg, Bigelow, Nuttall, Eliot, Torrey, Colden, Bartram, Barton, Hosack, Mitchell, Darlington, Ives, Dewey, Hitchcock, and Short, have rendered themselves illustrious, as disciples of Botany, by traversing our immense forests, mountains, and prairies, and exploring the borders of our mighty rivers and lakes in quest of additions to the Flora of the United States.

Peters, Hosack, Lowell, Perkins, McMahan, Cox, Dean, Thacher, Adlum, Powel, and Buel, have, by precept and example, assiduously fostered a taste for cultivation, and successfully promoted developments, in all the various branches of

rural economy. As pioneers in the science and art of Agriculture or gardening, their services have been invaluable; and while most of them still live to behold the rapid and extensive progress of their cherished pursuits, the important results of their experiments, and the gladdening influence of their beneficent labors, their names will be ever held in grateful remembrance, as distinguished benefactors of their country.

Enlightened by their instructions, and roused by their manly enthusiasm, let us zealously imitate their commendable efforts, and endeavor to render our institution, as beneficial, in its practical operations, as it is cheering, in theoretical promise.

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**FIRST**

**ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL**

OF THE

**MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

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THE first Anniversary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was held on Saturday the 19th Sept. at the Exchange Coffee House, under the most promising auspices, and in a manner truly gratifying to its friends. The dining hall was very tastefully ornamented with festoons of flowers suspended from the chandeliers; and the tables were loaded with orange trees in fruit and flower; (from Mr LOWELL's green house;) a large variety of Mexican Georginas of uncommon size and beauty; (from Mr PRATT and others;) a splendid collection of roses and other choice flowers; (from Mr ASPINWALL of Brookline;) a fine specimen of the India rubber tree, (from Mr BELKNAP of this city,) interspersed with large boquets of beautiful flowers, and numerous baskets of grapes, peaches, pears, melons, apples, &c. &c. The arrangement of the decorations was made by Mrs Z. COOK, Jr. and Misses DOWNER, HAVEN, TUTTLE, and COOK, of Dorchester, assisted by Mr HAGGERSTON of Charlestown, and Messrs SENIOR and ADAMSON of Roxbury.

The address before the Society and others, was delivered in the picture gallery of the Atheneum, at three o'clock, by the President, Gen. DEARBORN. He gave an interesting and comprehensive view of the origin and progress of Horticulture; its various branches; its effects in multiplying and enriching the fruits of the earth; and alluded to the promoters and benefactors of the art; to the formation and beneficial labors of Horticultural Societies; and to their prospects of increasing usefulness.

Among the fruits presented were two baskets of uncommonly fine grapes and pears from WM. DEAN of Salem; a basket of superior peaches and grapes from S. G. PERKINS of Brookline. Fine fruits, (including a single bunch of grapes weighing three pounds,) from Mr

**LOWELL**; a basket of fine sweet water grapes and peaches from Mr **FOSDICK** of Charlestown; several baskets of white Muscadine grapes, intermixed with the Bartlett pear and Malaga grape from **Z. COOK, Jr.** of Dorchester; superior black grapes from **E. BREED** of Charlestown; fine grapes, peaches, and nectarines from **Mrs T. H. PERKINS** of Brookline; a basket of beautiful nectarines from **E. SHARP** of Dorchester; a basket of peaches and nectarines from **JOHN BREED** of Chelsea; a basket of choice apples and pears from **J. PRINCE** of Roxbury; two large baskets, comprising six varieties of superior melons from **T. BREWER** of Roxbury; Bartlett pears, with peaches and nectarines from **ENOCH BARTLETT** of Roxbury; a basket of beautiful Semiana plums from **JOHN DERBY** of Salem; a basket of Black Hamburg and Black Cape grapes, large peaches, and 100 kinds of ornamental plants from **WINSHIP'S** Nursery at Brighton; a box of choice apples and pears from **GORHAM PARSONS** of Brighton; a box of fine fruits from **Rev. G. B. PERRY** of Bradford; several varieties of fine pears, currant wine, six years old, and raspberry wine, from **S. DOWNER** of Dorchester; a basket of fine large French pears from **JOHN HEARD, Jr.** of Watertown; three baskets of Fulton pears, and a fine native autumnal apple from **JOHN ABBOTT** of Brunswick, Me.; fine bunches of Black Hamburg grapes from **RICHARD SULLIVAN** of Brookline; various fruits from **A. D. WILLIAMS** of Roxbury; a basket of fine Black Hamburg and Black Cape grapes from **D. HAGGERSTON'S** Charlestown Vineyard; a large basket of melons from **H. A. BREED** of Lynn; Isabella and other grapes from **N. SEAVER** of Roxbury; several large specimens of the fruit of the egg plant from **N. DAVENPORT** of Milton; a box of fine Persian melons from **C. OAKLEY** of New York; a basket of large peaches from **J. HASTINGS** of Cambridge; a basket of rare peaches from **R. MANNING** of Salem; a basket of the new Fulton pear from **T. GREENLEAF** of Quincy; a basket of various fruits from **General DEARBORN** of Roxbury, and a specimen of Isabella wine, three years old, from **WM. PRINCE** of Long Island; a basket of Cushing pears from **BENJ. THOMAS**, of Hingham, a delicious fruit, first brought into notice by the exertions of the Society.

The plants were furnished by **Mr LOWELL**, **Mr PRATT**, by the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, by **Mr ASPINWALL** of Brookline, **Mr LEATHE** of Cambridge, **Mr LEMIST** of Roxbury, **Mr HAGGERSTON** of Charlestown, **Mr PRINCE** of Jamaica Plains, **Mr BREED** of Lynn, **Messrs WINSHIPS** of Brighton, and many other gentlemen in this vicinity. **Mr PRATT'S** splendid collection of Mexican Georginas was unrivalled. The show of fruits and flowers, generally, was probably never surpassed in New England. It would be unpleasant to make any invidious comparisons where all exhibited such satisfactory specimens; but in the opinion of many, the grapes of **Mr COOK** and **Mr FOSDICK**, raised in the open air, and the green house grapes of **Messrs DEAN**, **PERKINS**, and **SULLIVAN**, deserved particular commendation.

A large box of very fine peaches, nectarines and pears, sent by **Mr WILSON** of New York, were received too late for the dinner, in consequence of the detention of the steam boat.

The Hall of the Exchange was literally crowded with visitors, from twelve to two. It was much regretted by the Committee of Arrangements that a larger Hall had not been engaged for the occasion.

At four o'clock, the Society, with their friends and invited guests, to the number of nearly 160, set down to a sumptuous dinner, prepared by Messrs Johnson & Castlehouse, when the following sentiments were drunk.

### REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *Horticulture*—That rational and noble art, which regales and delights nearly all the senses; which nourishes a generous gratitude to the author of all blessings; and enables man to create a new Eden in recompense of that which his first ancestor forfeited.

2. *Human Skill and Enlightened Cultivation*—They have changed the Crab to the Newton Pippin—the austere Mazzard to the Tartarean and Bigarreau—the Hog peach to the Noblesse and Vanguard.

3. That art which makes *all* climates *one*—which mocks at local distinctions, and makes the tropics tributary to the comforts and luxuries of Hyperborean regions—which gives even to Russia the Pine Apple and the Mangostein.

4. *Our Native Fruits*—May they be sought out with care and judicious skill—one *Seckle* will be a reward for ten years research. Nature is our best preceptress, and where she points we may safely follow.

5. May our cultivators be distinguished rather by their *deeds* than their *words*. Select cautiously, but cultivate liberally. A good fruit will reward labor.

6. Let us encourage a taste for Flowers. God gave them to us for our delight, and it is an omen of a cultivated age to encourage them. They are the best apparel of the best part of human nature.

7. *The Curator of the Cambridge Garden*, Thomas Nuttall—modest and unpretending—few men have done more for American Botany than he.

8. *Agriculture and Horticulture*—Allied Divinities, who cause the Desert to teem with abundance, and the "Wilderness to blossom like the Rose."

9. *Gardening*—In all its degrees and diversities, from the plat of culinary vegetables, which embosoms the cottage of economy, to the paradise of sweets which embowers the mansion of opulence.

10. *The Fair Sex and Floriculture*—

While many a Fair, in youth and beauty's sheen,  
Presides the Flora of the Sylvan scene,  
Full many a flower shall boast its cultivator,  
Herself the fairest, finest flower in nature.

11. *Historical Facts*—God made the first Garden—Cain built the first City.

12. *The Feast of Reason*—God made a world of good things—and it is man's *duty*, as well as his *privilege*, to make the most of them.

13. *The Empire of Man*—May it be enlarged by fresh acquisitions from the vegetable kingdom. Every cultivated plant was once wild—may every wild plant, capable of being rendered useful, be culti-

vated, till not a fruit or a flower shall dissipate its fragrance, nor "waste its sweetness on the desert air."

## VOLUNTEERS.

*By the President, Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn.* Intelligence and Industry—the only conservators of the Republic.

*By the Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop.* The Massachusetts Horticultural Society—the intelligence and zeal manifested in its infancy are sure presages of its future usefulness and prosperity.

*By the Hon. Harrison Gray Otis, Mayor of the City.* The standard principles which our fathers planted in the old garden of Massachusetts—may the taste and fashion, introduced from the old world, come free from the canker worm and rot.

From several gentlemen invited and expected, letters were received, expressing their respect and interest in regard to the Society, but declining to accept the invitation to attend on this occasion. Among these were Mr LINCOLN, Governor of Massachusetts, J. Q. ADAMS, Ex-President of the United States, JOSEPH STORY, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, JOHN LOWELL, Esq., Sir ISAAC COFFIN, Commodore MORRIS, JOSIAH QUINCY, President of Harvard University, BENJAMIN GORHAM, M. D. and Gen. WADSWORTH, of New York. Judge STORY sent the following sentiment :

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, whose excellence is proved by the best of maxims ; "by their fruits ye shall know them."

Mr LOWELL transmitted the following :

*The Horticultural Society of Massachusetts*—I give it welcome, as the *proper* means, the *best* means, the *only* means of concentrating the individual skill of our excellent and intelligent cultivators—may its success equal my hopes, it cannot exceed them.

Sent by JACOB LORBILLARD, Esq. President of the New York Horticultural Society :

*Massachusetts*—A trunk whose distinguished branches produce *good fruits* in every state of the Union.

Transmitted by WM. PRINCE, Esq. Vice President of the New York Horticultural Society, and a generous patron of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society :—

*The State of Massachusetts*—First in achieving the *independence* of our *country*, and foremost in developing the *independence* of her *soil*.

Transmitted by WM. ROBERT PRINCE, Esq. of the New York Horticultural Society.

*The spirit of Horticulture*—Which strews our paths with the sweets of Flora, and loads our tables with the offerings of Pomona.

*By Dr. Bigelow, Corresponding Secretary of the Society.* In allusion to a sentiment expressed by the President in his Address.

That department of the Horticulturist, in which all citizens are interested, the *Seminary*.

*By Mr Emmons, Recording Secretary.* Horticulture—The *first* employment of man : may every day's experience convince him that it is the *best*.

*By the Hon. Daniel Webster, a member of the Society,* accompanied by some pertinent introductory remarks upon the high professional

character and useful life of Mr Lowell. The Hon. JOHN LOWELL—  
The uniform friend of all sorts of rural economy.

*By Rev. F. W. P. Greenwood.* The cultivation of the earth, the mind and the heart—May they advance among us rapidly and simultaneously, till our whole country blooms like Eden.

*By John C. Gray, Esq. 2d Vice President.* The art of Horticulture, which furnishes us with delicious but wholesome luxuries, and with cheap but splendid ornaments; may it never want encouragement in a Republican and economical country.

*By Enoch Bartlett, Esq. 3d Vice President.* Agriculture, Horticulture, and all other culture which ameliorates the condition of man.

*By a generous Patron of the Society.* The United States—may their portion of the earth never be “subdued,” but by the musket turned into the ploughshare, and the sword into the pruning hook.

*By H. J. Finn.* The Heraldry of English Horticulture. Great Britain may be proud of her privilege to confer titles of nobility, but nature bestowed a higher honor on its peerage, when she created a KNIGHT.

*By Thomas Green Fessenden, Esq. Editor of the New England Farmer.* The greatest good of the greatest number. The whole world a garden, hands enough to cultivate it, and mouths enough to consume its productions.

*By a Guest.* The rising generation; may these twigs be so trained as to need but little trimming, become valuable standards, produce fruits worthy a premium, and receive prizes at the great final exhibition.

*By a Guest.* THOMAS A. KNIGHT, Esq., President of the London Horticultural Society; the Genius and Philanthropist in the science of Horticulture.

*By Hon. Oliver Fisk of Worcester.* Horticulture, the best substitute to our progenitors for their loss of Paradise, and the best solace to their posterity for the miseries they entailed.

*By George Kent, Esq. of N. H.* The fruits and flowers this day exhibited. A splendid exemplification of the industry and enterprise of the intelligent founders of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. “If such things are done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry.”

*By a Guest.* Horticulture—The first occupation instituted for man: to him was given “every herb, and every tree upon the face of the earth.”

*By John Prince, Esq. of Salem.* The wedding we this day celebrate, the union of hearty culture and horticulture. May the pair be ever held as choice as the apple of our eye.

*By the Editor of the Boston Courier.* HON. DANIEL WEBSTER—  
Men are the growth our frozen realms supply,  
And souls are ripened in our northern sky.

*By D. L. Child, Esq. Editor of the Massachusetts Journal.* The Ladies—They are like “the lilies of the field, which toil not, neither spin; and yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed as one of these.” No wonder then, that we have such a profuse display of coxcombs and marigolds.

*By the same.* The farmers of Massachusetts ; success to their efforts to extirpate the worst enemy of their mowing lands, the *Can-a-day* thistle.

*By J. Thornton Adams, Esq. Editor of the Centinel.* Agriculture and Horticulture. Fields of action and ambition as extensive as the soil of our country.

*By Nathan Hale, Esq. Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser.* Horticulture—the Art by which nature is taught to improve her own production.

*By Mr Wilson of the New York Horticultural Society.* The State of Massachusetts—the love of liberty is an indigenous production of her soil. Her sons led the van in cleaning it from the deleterious brush of tyrannical oppression. May equal success attend their labors in the more pleasant and delightful departments of a milder species of Horticulture.

*By T. Brewer, Esq. of Roxbury.* HON. JOHN LOWELL—The Mænas of New England Horticulture. Himself a *Patron*, and his premises a *Pattern* of correct and scientific cultivation.

*By Benj. V. French, Esq. of the Committee of Arrangements.* The Massachusetts Horticultural Society,—promising in its infancy,—may its fruits, like those of olden time, require two to carry a bunch of grapes upon a staff.

After the President had retired, ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr. Esq. 1st Vice President, gave—

H. A. S. DEARBORN, President of the Society—Under his auspices it is more honorable to gather garlands in the garden of the cultivator, than to win laurels in the field of the conqueror.

*By Samuel Downer, Esq. of Dorchester.* Our native fruits—may they continue to advance, developing their excellent qualities, until, like their native soil, they become the admiration of other climes and the pride of our own.

*By a Guest.* The Queen of flowers, the LILY—which (as is had on the best authority) eclipsed the glory of Solomon in his imperial purple—“for he was not arrayed like one of these.”

*By a Guest.* Horticulture—the science which teaches man to increase by diminishing ; a profitable barter of *quantity* for *quality*.

*By Mr J. B. Russell, Publisher of the New England Farmer.* The Long Island PRINCE of Horticulture—Entitled by his science, zeal and activity to the coronet of Flora, a badge of distinction more honorable than the crown of the conqueror: in him we are favored with an excellent exception to the ancient adage, “Put no trust in *Princes*.”

Sent by *Mr Grant Thorburn of New York.* The city of Boston—its splendid churches, its public spirited citizens, and its magnificent villas.

*By Mr E. W. Metcalf.* The cultivation of the earth, and the Art of Printing ; the sources of animal life, and of mental improvement.

*By Mr Jeremiah Fitch.* Our country's independence: the best *fruit* its soil ever produced.

*By Mr Rebello, Charge d' Affairs from Brazil.* Mutual transplantations between North and South America—the happiness of mankind is based on the liberal exchange of respective natural products.

*By Dr Thacher, of Plymouth.* American Farmers—who increase the capabilities of the *soil*, gather the *honey*, and shear the *fleece*, and reap the *harvest* for themselves and not for another.

By the same. MRS MARY GRIFFITH, the scientific Apiarian of New Brunswick.

By Capt. Nicholson, of U. S. Navy. Agriculture, Horticulture and Commerce—the graces of civilization.

The following Song, written for the occasion by Mr FINN, of the Tremont Theatre, was sung by him :

———“ Let one great day,  
To celebrated sports and floral play  
Be set aside.”—PRIOR.

This is our Rome, and I  
A *Flamen Pomonalis* ;  
P’ ll prove in Men’s pursuits,  
Some HORTICULTURAL is ;  
But while the *glass* goes round,  
Let not a *sucker* stray, Sirs ;  
*Transported* by the *vine*,  
’Twould be our *Botany bay*, Sirs.

The *Fruits* of *Horticulture*,  
You ’ll find in every shape, Sirs,  
Our sailors *stem* the *Currant*,  
In battle, *force* the *Grape*, Sirs.  
King George, in olden *Thyme*,  
Could not with *Spear-mint* loyal,  
Compel our soldiers *Sage*,  
To pay the *Penny-Royal*.

A lawyer in his books,  
Discovers *foliation*,  
And often makes his bread  
By a *flower-y* oration ;  
The Sportsman likes the *Turf*  
To *train* his cattle *jadish*,  
If he buys a *reddish* horse,  
He ’s sure to like *Horse-radish*.

Fairest of Eden’s flowers  
Was Woman, ere farewell, Sirs,  
She bade to Eden’s fruit,  
The fatal *Nonpareil*, Sirs.  
Here’s WOMAN ! from the time  
Creation’s pencil drew lips,  
And the breathings of the *Rose*,  
That lives upon her *two-lips*.

And when at *Gretna greens*  
Young ladies wish a frolic,  
If Pa says “ *Can’t-elope*,”  
Why they feel *Melon-cholic* ;  
Good wives the *Nursery* love,  
Their tender *plants* to feed, Sirs,  
And widows wish, *sub-rosa*,  
To throw aside their *weeds*, Sirs.

The Gambler, on a *spade*  
 His all on *earth* will *stake*, Sirs ;  
 The Drunkard is a *sieve*,  
 The Libertine 's a *rake*, Sirs ;  
 May he who—like a blight—  
 The Maiden's peace has broke, Sirs,  
 A *hanging-Garden* see,  
 And feel the *Art-to-choke*, Sirs.

The *pretty* Gentleman,  
 So lady-like and lazy,  
 Who goes to *Mari-gold*,  
 And lisps out "lauk a *daisey*,"  
 Of Navarino *stock*—  
 A nice corsetted *scion*,  
 Among the *Garden stuff*,  
 He 's dubb'd a *Dande-lion*.

The Spendthrift ends with *slugs*,  
 And "*Verbum sat*" 's a hint, Sirs—  
 The Miser is a *Snail*,  
 That starves upon the *Mint*, Sirs :  
 You may Old bachelors  
 In *Elder-berries* nab, Sirs,  
 Old maids they say are *Medlars*  
 Grafted on the *Crab*, Sirs.

We 'll toast the *kitchen garden*,  
 The Dishes all and each, Sirs,  
 It would our *taste* im-*pair*,  
 Their goodness to im-*peach*, Sirs ;  
 And may we never want  
 The means such *limbs* to *lop*, Sirs,  
 And always have good *grounds*,  
 To gather a full *Crop*, Sirs,

*My lines* I must re-*trench*,  
 They better things impede, Sirs,  
 And as my song 's *sow, sow*,  
 Perhaps you may *see seed*, Sirs ;  
 I 'm certain, with your *Leaves*,  
 If doggrels thus should trick us  
 Out of our good wine,—  
 Each would be *Hortus siccus*.

Then may Life's evening sun,  
 In setting be serene, Sirs ;  
 Time well employ'd—in Age  
 Will make us *evergreen*, Sirs :  
 And when the *pruning-knife*—  
 From feather, or from Cot-bed—  
*Transplants* us to the *soil*,  
 May we escape a *HOT-BED*.

## NAMES OF MEMBERS

ADMITTED SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE SOCIETY, AUGUST, 1829.

DANIEL WEBSTER, *Boston.*  
 JOHN B. DAVIS, "  
 JEREMIAH FITCH, "  
 EBENEZER ROLLINS "  
 E. P. HARTSHORN, "  
 CALVIN WHITING, "  
 JAMES READ, "  
 NATHANIEL BALCH, "  
 BENJAMIN GIBBS, "  
 AARON D. WILD, JR., "  
 JOHN DERBY, *Salem.*  
 SAMUEL WALKER, *Roxbury.*  
 JOHN PARKINSON, "  
 JOHN HEATH, "  
 EBENEZER CRAFTS, "  
 RICHARD WARD, "  
 EDMUND M'CARTHY, *Brighton.*  
 NATH'L RICHARDSON, *M. D. South Reading.*  
 FERDINAND ANDREWS, *Lancaster.*  
 JOSEPH WILLARD, "  
 JOHN SPRINGER, *Sterling.*  
 JOSEPH W. NEWELL, *Malden.*  
 ISAAC MEAD, *Charlestown.*  
 WILLIAM HURD, "  
 AMOS ATKINSON, *Brookline.*  
 WILLIAM P. ENDICOTT, *Danvers.*  
 EDWARD M. RICHARDS, *Dedham.*  
 LEONARD STONE, *Watertown.*  
 WILLIAM COTTING, *West Cambridge.*  
 NATHAN WEBSTER, *Haverhill.*  
 J. B. FRANCIS, *Warwick, R. I.*  
 STEPHEN H. SMITH, *Providence, R. I.*

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### CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

ABRAHAM HALSEY, Esq. of *New York*, *Corresponding Secretary of the New York Horticultural Society.*  
 GEORGE C. THORBURN, Esq. *New York.*

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The name of BENJAMIN ABBOTT, LL. D. Principal of PHILIPS' EXETER ACADEMY, (admitted an Honorary Member of the Society, at a special meeting held on the 27th of June last) was accidentally omitted in the publication of the Constitution and By-Laws.

## TRANSACTIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

THE following papers have been read before the Society, at different meetings, and have been published in the *New England Farmer*, as mentioned below :—

1. "On engrafting the European Sweet Water Grape on American Stocks." By JOHN PRINCE, Esq. and Gen. W. R. ARMISTEAD. *New England Farmer*, vol. vii. page 329.
2. "On the Cultivation of Squashes and Melons, and the Extirpation of Insects from Vines." By J. M. GOURGAS, Esq. Weston. *Ibid.* vol. vii. page 345.
3. "Schedule of Fruit Trees, of fifty two choice varieties, presented to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, by the Proprietors of the Linnæan Garden, near New York, April, 1829. By WILLIAM PRINCE; with Descriptive Remarks." *Ibid.* vol. vii. page 385, and vol. viii. page 18.
4. "Description of the Capiaumont Pear, with a Drawing." By S. DOWNER. *Ibid.* vol. vii. page 409.
5. "On the Culture of the Strawberry." By the Hon. H. A. S. DEARBORN, (President.) *Ibid.* vol. viii. page 9, 22.
6. "On the Treatment of Bees; and Observations on the Curculio." By MARY GRIFFITH, *New Jersey.* *Ibid.* vol. viii. page 17.
7. "Description of a Native Seedling Pear, in Dorchester, with a Drawing." By S. DOWNER. *Ibid.* vol. viii. page 51.
8. "On the Culture of the Sweet Potato, and Description of different varieties." By Hon. JOHN LOWELL. *Ibid.* vol. viii. page 65.
9. "Description of the Cushing Pear, with a Drawing." By S. DOWNER, and B. THOMAS, Esq'rs. *Ibid.* vol. viii. page 113.
10. "On Budding or Inoculating Fruit Trees." By LEVI BARTLETT, *Warner, N. H.* *Ibid.* vol. viii. page 114.
11. "Notes and Observations on the Vine." By WM. KENRICK. *Ibid.* vol. viii. page 129.

In addition to the above, the *New England Farmer* contains a weekly Report and description of the new Fruits left at the Society's Hall, No. 52, North Market street, for examination.



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