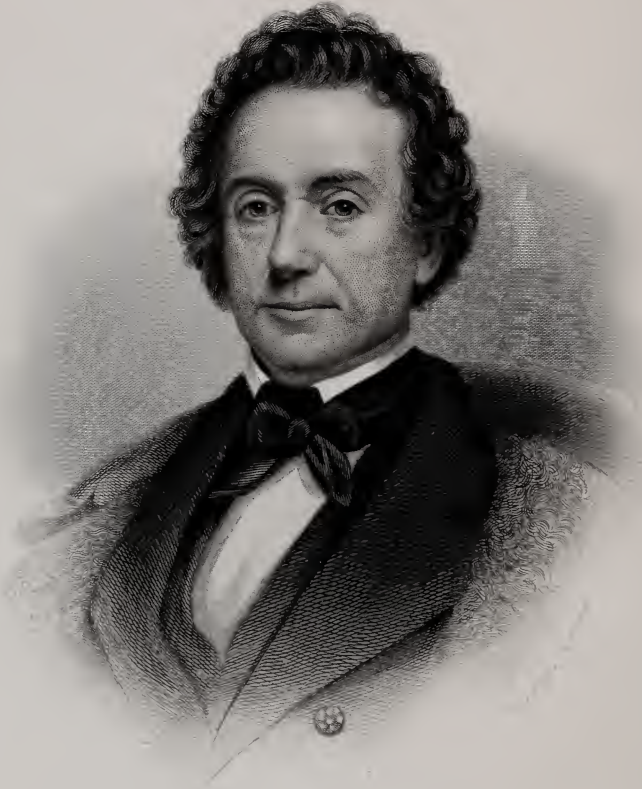


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HISTORY
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY.

1829—1878.



BOSTON:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.
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PREFACE.

THE first movement towards the present work was on the 7th of January, 1854, when, on motion of Charles M. Hovey, it was voted "that the Committee on Publication be requested to consider the propriety of publishing so much of the history and proceedings of the Society as they may deem important for present use and future reference." In January, 1859, and also in January, 1860, the subject was again considered; but no action appears to have been taken until 1861. On the 7th of February, of that year, on motion of Edward S. Rand, it was voted "that a committee of six (of which the president shall be chairman) be appointed, who shall be authorized to collect and publish, in a form to correspond with the present Transactions of the Society, a complete record of all its proceedings from 1829 to 1862, inclusive, together with such other matter as shall in their judgment be desirable or necessary to complete a full and connected history of the Society from its commencement to the present time, and that the Committee be authorized to employ such assistance in the preparation of the work as they may find necessary." This committee consisted of President Joseph Breck, Edward S. Rand, Marshall P. Wilder, Charles M. Hovey, Joseph S. Cabot, and Eben Wight. Rev. Luther Farnham was appoint-

ed editor, and prepared the history to the close of the year 1862. President Breck stated in his valedictory address in January, 1863, that the work would require revision, and there the subject rested for some years.

In 1871, it was placed in the hands of a new committee, consisting of President William C. Strong, Marshall P. Wilder, Charles M. Hovey, Francis Parkman, Charles O. Whitmore, and E. W. Buswell, who employed the present secretary of the Society to revise and complete the work. Under their direction and that of the Standing Committee on Publication and Discussion, it has been brought down to include the first half century of the Society's existence.

The sources from which the materials of the History have been derived besides the Records and Transactions of the Society are mainly the *New England Farmer*, the *Magazine of Horticulture*, and the *Horticulturist*. Other sources of information are acknowledged in notes, especially in the introductory chapter. This, it is believed, comprises a fuller account of the commencement and progress of horticulture throughout our country than can be found elsewhere, and will be of general interest.

The Committee have added to the work a portrait of Gen. Dearborn, to whom as its first president the Society is most indebted for that prestige which it has ever retained under his successors, and which has secured for it a foremost place among similar institutions. The volume is also enriched with views of the halls erected by the Society. The appendix contains, besides the matters referred to in the body of the work, a list of all the officers and members of the Society from its foundation. The editor, Robert Manning, has brought to the work the utmost faithfulness and a constant endeavor to secure strict accuracy. The investigation of

records often obscure has required much time and labor, and unwearied application, and to him is due the credit of bringing the history to its present form. The work meets the approval of the Committee of Publication, and they believe will be received with favor by the members of the Society and the public at large.

With the above account of the origin and progress of the work it is now offered as a simple and truthful record of the history of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and as a contribution to the history of American horticulture.

WILLIAM C. STRONG,
A. B. MUZZEY,
E. LEWIS STURTEVANT,
Committee of Publication.

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INTRODUCTION.

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF HORTICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES UP TO THE YEAR 1829.

THE history of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society may be appropriately introduced by a sketch of the commencement and progress of horticulture in this country, and especially in Massachusetts, previously to the formation of the Society. Though the primary object of the first settlers of the State was freedom in the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, their attention was, like that of all other colonists, turned to the cultivation of the soil as a means of subsistence. They brought with them a share of that love of gardening which they had in their former home, and we find them, from the very first, engaged in the growth, not only of the grains which afford the staff of life, but of fruits and vegetables, which, to a certain extent, are regarded as luxuries; and one or two notices show that the cultivation of flowers was not wholly neglected.

The report brought by the explorers sent out by the Pilgrims on the 16th of November, 1620, that they found "divers fair Indian baskets, filled with corn, some whereof was in ears, fair and good, of divers colors, which seemed to them a very goodly sight, having seen none before, of which rarities they took some to carry to their friends on shipboard, like as the Israelites' spies brought from Eshcol some of the good fruits of the land,"¹ is in the spirit of men who not only rejoiced in finding the means of subsistence, but loved the culture of the ground.

The scattered notices in the early writers show the Pilgrims as glad to learn of the aborigines the method of manuring and planting their fields of Indian corn. "Squanto showed them how to set,

¹ Morton's *New England's Memorial*, p. 40, ed. 1826.

fish, dress and tend it.”¹ The Indians used to put two or three fishes (generally alewives, though sometimes shad or horseshoe crabs were used) into every corn-hill.² The Pilgrims were obliged to watch their corn by night, to keep the wolves from the fish, until it was rotten, which was in about fourteen days.³ And in 1621 “the governor requested Massasoit to exchange some of their corn, for seed, with ours, that we might judge which best agreed with the soil where we live.” The natives were acquainted with the advantage of selecting the finest ears of corn for seed, and taught the settlers to do the same.⁴ They possessed varieties adapted to the warmer or colder parts of the country. One field cultivated by them in the present State of Maine is said to have comprised three hundred acres. Their practice of planting corn when the leaves of the white oak were as large as a mouse’s ear has come down to our own time.

The savages were accustomed to burn the country over twice a year, viz., in spring and fall: otherwise it would have been grown over with underwood, and impassable. By this means the trees grew here and there, as in parks.⁵

In the spring of 1621, which followed that first winter “of awful sublimity of suffering,” the Pilgrims at Plymouth had made considerable progress in gardening as early as the first of March; the season, most fortunately, being a forward one. They planted twenty acres of Indian corn, and six acres of barley and pease, manuring the ground with herrings, or rather shads, after the Indian manner. The corn did well, the barley was “indifferent good, but our pease not worth the gathering, for we feared they were too late sown. They came up very well, and blossomed; but the sun parched them in the blossom.”⁶ As early as 1632 there might have been seen in one township a hundred acres together set with these fish, every acre taking a thousand of them; and an acre thus dressed would produce as much corn as three without.⁷

“Here are grapes,” wrote Edward Winslow in 1621, “white and red, and very sweet and strong also; strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, &c.; plums of three sorts, white, black, and red, being almost as good as a damson; abundance of roses, white, red, and damask, single, but very sweet indeed.”⁸

¹ Young’s Chron. of the Pilgrims, p. 230. ⁵ Morton’s New Eng. Canaan, Bk. I. Chap. XVIII.

² Ibid., p. 231.

⁶ Young’s Chronicles, p. 230.

³ Ibid., p. 371.

⁷ Morton’s N. E. Canaan, Bk. II. Chap. VII.

⁴ Report of the Mass. Board of Agriculture, 1853, p. 5. ⁸ Young’s Chronicles, p. 234.

Besides records of farm and garden crops planted by the Pilgrims for their immediate sustenance, other memorials have come down to us in the very trees set out by them, such as the apple tree planted at Marshfield, about 1648, by Peregrine White, the first Englishman born in New England. This survived as a representative of his orchard, and the land on which it stood passed by inheritance to his descendants, until a few years ago, when, being sold, the tree was cut down by the purchaser. A lithograph of the old tree may be found in Russell's Guide to Plymouth, published in 1846, when it was described as measuring seventeen feet in height, and the old trunk, then mostly decayed, six feet in length and four and one-half feet in circumference, and as still bearing fruit. The pear tree imported from England by Gov. Prence or Prince, about 1640, and planted on his homestead at Eastham, on Cape Cod, was described in 1836 as a flourishing, lofty tree, producing, on an average, fifteen bushels of fruit a year.¹ The fruit is medium sized, oval, green nearly covered with russet, ripening in September, of poor quality by modern pomological standards, and known by the general name of Fall pear. The suckers springing up from the root produce the same, proving that it has never been grafted. In the memorable storm when the Mintot's Ledge lighthouse was destroyed, in April, 1851, the larger of two stems which then formed the tree was blown down. The remaining stem is now, according to the testimony of Capt. Ezekiel Doane, the present owner of the tree, about five feet around the butt, and thirty-five feet high.

Another pear tree, still standing in Yarmouth, was planted by Anthony Thacher, about 1640, near where his house then stood. It is a large, rotten-hearted tree, having lost all its old branches, but thrown out many new ones. It is a summer pear of inferior quality. The tree produced a fair crop in 1872.²

Besides these trees, many others planted by the first settlers, or before the year 1700, are yet standing, and a still greater number are remembered as having perished since the commencement of the present century. They were all, however, of inferior quality as to their fruit, but all strong growers. Large trees of the Hightop Sweeting, of very ancient date, as well as other varieties of apples, are still standing in the Old Colony. A row of Hightop

¹ Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture, Vol. VI. p. 430.

² Letter from Amos Otis of Yarmouthport.

Sweetings in Marshfield is reputed to have been planted more than two hundred years ago. Mr. Otis, whose letter is quoted above, says, that, in many historical researches, he has found that the first settlers in Barnstable and Yarmouth, with scarcely an exception, planted pear trees near their dwellings, and that this fact has enabled him to determine localities which would otherwise have been doubtful.

The Red Kentish was the only cherry, and the Damson the only plum cultivated. The seeds of these as well as of the other trees were brought by the Pilgrims from England. The "Sugar" pear, probably a French variety, brought, perhaps, from Acadia, was introduced about 1680. The Rhode Island Greening apple was introduced about 1765. Up to 1750, very few apples not originating in the Old Colony were cultivated. All the Hightop Sweetings known were grafted trees. Among the ancient seedling varieties were the Foxwell, Pig Nose, Bachelor's Button, Pearmains, and others. Of seedling pears, the Ewer and Aunt Desire. The poorer sorts of fruit were very early grafted with better kinds.

The notices of horticultural operations in the history of the Massachusetts Colony are much fuller than in that of Plymouth. The most prominent persons in these operations were Govs. Endicott and Winthrop, as at Plymouth Gov. Prince. Either the chroniclers did not think it worth while to record the gardening operations of others, or, as was more probably the case, the colonists generally were too much occupied in the cultivation of corn and other crops necessary for their subsistence to undertake the cultivation of fruits and other productions which were classed as luxuries.

The land, new and rich in mould, the accumulation of ages, did not require very careful cultivation to secure an abundant return; but a few years of constant cropping exhausted its productiveness. The Rev. Francis Higginson, writing in 1629, says, "The abundant increase of corne proves this countrey to bee a wonderment. Thirtie, fortie, fiftie, sixtie, are ordinarie here: Yea, Joseph's increase in Egypt is out-stript here with us. Our planters hope to have more then an hundred fould this yere. And all this while I am within compasse. What will you say of two hundred fould and upwards? It is almost incredible what great gaine some of our English planters have had by our Indian corne. . . . There is not such greate and plentiful eares of corne, I suppose anywhere else

to bee found but in this countrey: Because also of varietie of colours, as red, blew, and yellow: and of one corne there springeth four or five hundred. . . . Our governor hath store of green pease growing in his garden, as good as ever I eat in England. The countrie aboundeth naturally with store of rootes of great varietie and good to eat. Our turnips, parsnips, and carrots are here both bigger and sweeter than is ordinary to be found in England. Here are store of pompions, cowcumbers, and other things of that nature which I know not. . . . Excellent vines are here, up and down in the woodes. Our governor hath already planted a vineyard with great hope of encrease. Also mulberries, plums, rasberries, corrance, chesnuts, filberds, walnuts, smalnuts, hurtleberries, and hawes of whitethorne, neere as good as our cherries in England; they grow in plentie here.”¹

Master Graves, in his letter appended to the above quoted account of New England’s Plantation, gives this glowing description of the luxuriance of vegetation in 1629:—

“ Thus much I can affirme in generall, that I never came to a more goodly country in all my life, all things considered. If it hath not at any time been manured and husbanded yet it is very beautifull in open lands mixed with goodly woods, and again open plains, in some places five hundred acres, some places more, some lesse, not much troublesome for to cleere for the plough to goe in; no place barren but on the tops of the hills; the grasse and weedes grow up to a man’s face; in the lowlands and by fresh rivers abundance of grasse, and large meddowes without any tree or shrubbe to hinder the sith. I never saw, except in Hungaria, unto which I alwayes paralell this countrie, in all our most respects: for everything that is heare cyther sowne or planted, prospereth far better then in Old England. The increase of corne is here farre beyond expectation, as I have seene here by experience in barley, the which, because it is so much above your conception I will not mention. . . . Vines doe grow here plentifully laden with the biggest grapes that ever I saw: some I have seene foure inches about. . . . Wee abound with such things which, next under God, doe make us subsist: as fish, foule, deere; and sundrie sorts of fruits, as musk-millions, water-millions, Indian pompions, Indian pease, beanes, and many other odde fruits that I cannot name.”²

¹ Mass. Historical Society’s Collections, First Series, Vol. I. p. 118.

² *Ibid.*, p. 124.

On the arrival of the "Arabella" at Salem, the 12th of June, 1630, "the common people immediately went ashore, and regaled themselves with strawberries, which are very fine in America, and were then in perfection."¹ Roger Williams says, "The strawberry is the wonder of all the fruits growing naturally in these parts. In some places where the natives have planted, I have many times seen as many as would fill a good ship within a few miles' compass."²

The earliest agricultural account of Massachusetts is New-England's Prospect, by William Wood, who came to this country in 1629, and returned to England August 15, 1633. He says:³ "The ground affoards very good kitchin gardens, for Turneps, Parsnips, Carrots, Radishes, and Pompions, Muskmillions, Isquouter-squashes, Cucumbers, Onyons, and whatever growes well in *England* grows as well there, many things being better and larger: there is likewise growing all manner of Hearbes for meate and medicine, and that not onely in planted Gardens but in the Woods, without either the art or helpe of man as sweet Marjoran, Purselane, Sorrell, Peneral, Yarrow, Mirtle, Saxifarilla, Bayes, &c. There is likewise Strawberries in abundance, verie large ones, some being two inches about; one may gather halfe a bushell in a forenoone. In other seasons there be Gooseberries, Bilberries, Resberries, Treackleberries, Hurtleberries, Currants; which being dried in the Sunne are litle inferior to those that our Grocers sell in *England*."⁴

Other natural productions are thus described:—

"The Hornebound tree growing with broad spread Armes, the vines winde their curling branches about them; which vines afford great store of grapes, which are very bigge, both for the grape and Cluster, sweet and good; These be of two sorts, red and white, there is likewise a smaller kinde of grape which groweth in the Islands, which is sooner ripe and more delectable; so that there is no knowne reason why as good wine may not be made in those parts as well as in *Burdenaux* in *France* being under the same degree. . . .

"The Cherrie trees yeeld great store of Cherries which grow on clusters like grapes; they be much smaller than our English cherry, nothing neare so good if they be not fully ripe, they so furre the mouth that the tongue will cleave to the roofe, and the throat wax

¹ Hutchinson's History of Mass., Vol. I. p. 25, ed. 1795.

² Mass. Hist. Coll., First Series, Vol. III. p. 221.

³ First ed., p. 11.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 11, 12.

hoarse with swallowing those red Bullies (as I may call them) being little better in taste. *English* ordering may bring them to be an *English* cherrie, but yet they are as wilde as the *Indians*. The Plummes of the Countrey be better for Plumbs than the Cherries be for Cherries; they be blacke and yellow, about the bignesse of a Damson, of a reasonable good taste. The white thorne affords hawes as big as an English Cherrie, which is esteemed above a Cherrie for his goodnesse and pleasantnesse to the taste.”¹

It appears, from the same writer, that, as at Plymouth, the ocean afforded the fertilizers for the crops of the first settlers. “The *English*,” he says, “use to manure their land with fish, which they doe, not because the land could not bring corne without it, but because it brings more with it, the land being kept in hart the longer.”² At Salem, “very bad sandie ground had for seaven yeares together brought forth exceeding good corne, by being fished but every third yeare.”³ It seems to have been but a short time before some kinds of fish became too scarce to be used as manure; for on the 22d of May, 1639, it was forbidden after the 20th of the next month to use any cod or bass fish for manuring. Heads and offal might be used for corn.⁴ Wood also gives the following account of the agriculture of the aborigines, from which it would appear to be more careful than has generally been supposed: “An other work⁵ is their planting of corne, wherein they exceede our *English* husband-men, keeping it so cleare with their Clamme shell-hooes as if it were a garden rather than a corne-field; not suffering a choaking weede to advance his audacious head above their infant corne or an undermining worm to spoil his spurnes.”⁶

From his notices of different settlements it would appear that horticulture had made quite as much progress as could be expected in so short a time. In Dorchester he found “very good arable ground, and hay grounds, faire Corn-fields, and pleasant Gardens with Kitchin-gardens.” “The inhabitants” of Roxbury “have faire houses, store of Cattle, impaled Corne-fields, and fruitfull Gardens.” Boston had “very good land, affording rich Corne-fields, and fruitfull Gardens; likewise, sweet and pleasant Springs.” Of Lynn he says, “There is more *English* tillage than in *New England* and *Virginia* besides; which proved as well as could be expected, the corne being very good, especially the Barley, Rye, and Oates.”

¹ Wood, pp. 15, 16.

³ Wood, p. 37.

⁵ Of the Indian women.

² *Ibid.*, p. 10.

⁴ Mass. Records, Vol. I. p. 258.

⁶ Wood, p. 81.

John Josselyn, who styled himself "gentleman," made a voyage to New England in 1638 and 1639, and another in 1663, when he sojourned till 1671; and in his account of these two voyages, especially the latter, and in his *New-Englands Rarities Discovered*, he gives a fuller, but, unfortunately, a less trustworthy account, than that of Wood.¹

"The plants in New England," he says, "for the variety, number, beauty, and vertues may stand in Competition with the plants of any Countrey in Europe. *Johnson* hath added to *Gerard's* Herbal 300, and *Parkinson* mentioneth many more; had they been in *New-England* they might have found 1000 at least never heard of nor seen by any *Englishman* before: 'Tis true, the country hath no *Bonerets* or *Tartar lambs*, no glittering coloured *Tuleps*; but here you have the *American Mary-Gold*, the *Earth-nut* bearing a princely Flower, the beautiful leaved *Pirola*, the honied Colibry, &c."²

"Red-Lilly growes all over the Countrey amongst the bushes."³

"Our fruit-Trees prosper abundantly, *Apple-trees*, *Pear-trees*, *Quince-trees*, *Cherry-trees*, *Plum-trees*, *Barberry-trees*. I have observed with admiration that the Kernels sown or the Succors planted produce as fair & good fruit without grafting as the Tree from whence they were taken: the Countrey is replenished with fair and large Orchards. It was affirmed by one Mr. *Woolcut* (a magistrate in *Connecticut* Colony) at the Captain's Messe (of which I was) aboard the Ship I came home in that he made Five hundred Hogsheads of *Syder* out of his own Orchard in one year, *Syder* is very plentiful in the Countrey, ordinarily sold for Ten shillings a Hogshead. At the Tap-houses in *Boston* I have had an Ale-quart spic'd and sweetened with Sugar for a groat. . . .

"The *Quinces*, *Cherries*, *Damsons*, set the Dames a work, *Marmalad* and preserved *Damsons* is to be met with in every house. It was not long before I left the Countrey that I made *Cherry wine*, and so may others, for there are good store of them both red and black."⁴

Josselyn describes with much minuteness many of the plants which he observed, classifying them as 1st, Such plants as are

¹ The quotations from the Voyages are taken from the reprint in the Massachusetts Historical Society's Collections, Third Series, Vol. III., and those from the Rarities, from Tuckerman's edition; the references in both cases being to the original pages.

² Second Voyage, p. 59.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 79.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 189, 190.

common in England ; 2d, Such plants as are proper to the country ; 3d, Such plants as are proper to the country and have no names ; 4th, Such plants as have sprung up since the English planted and kept cattle in New England ; and, 5th, Such garden herbs amongst us as do thrive there and such as do not.

Among those of the second class which attracted his attention were earth-nuts, one sort bearing most beautiful flowers¹ of which Winslow records that the Pilgrims during their first winter "were enforced to live on ground-nuts,"² and also interesting to modern horticulturists from the propositions which have been made, looking to its improvement so as to make it a valuable esculent root.³ But this plant has lost its opportunity ; and what value lies undeveloped in it we shall probably never know, unless the potato becomes far worse diseased than at present. In his third division he gives⁴ a woodcut of a leaf of the *Goodyera pubescens*, or rattle-snake plantain, as unmistakable as the colored plate in the *Flores des Serres*, and regrets that he failed of carrying this plant, which he "judged to be a kind of pirola and a very beautiful plant," and which has become so much sought after in our day for fern-cases, etc., to England as a rarity of great value. His fourth class is both curious and interesting, if we can depend upon the accuracy of the names, as showing how rapidly foreign weeds were usurping the places of native plants. He mentions the couch-grass, shepherd's-purse, dandelion, groundsel, nettle, plantain, knot-grass, "check-weed"⁵ and several others besides the purslain, which we find among his garden herbs. All the common garden herbs and vegetables, with few exceptions, were found to grow well ; and among flowers he mentions hollyhocks, gillyflowers, sweet-brier or eglantine, and English roses ; which last, he says, thrive "very pleasantly."⁶ This appears to be, with the exception of Winslow's "fair white lily and sweet fragrant rose" among other flowers in his rough rhymes, the first intimation we have of the cultivation of garden flowers ; a neglect which we ascribe rather to the necessity of first attending to the growth of such plants as afforded subsistence than to lack of taste.

Some of our most injurious insects were very early noticed. Josselyn says, "there is a Bug that lyes in the earth and eateth the

¹ N. E. Rarities, p. 56.

² Young's Chronicles, p. 329.

³ Journal of the London Horticultural Society, Vol. II. p. 144.

⁴ N. E. Rarities, p. 67.

⁵ Ibid., pp. 85, 86.

⁶ Ibid., pp. 87-91.

seed, that is somewhat like a Maggot, of a white colour with a red head, and is about the bignes of ones finger and an inch or an inch and a half long ;”¹ undoubtedly the larva of the May beetle (*Lachnosterna fusca*), so troublesome to modern cultivators. “There is also a dark, dunnish Worm or Bug of the bigness of an Oaten-straw, and an inch long, that in the spring lye at the Root of Corn and Garden plants all day and in the night creep out and devour them” (probably some species of *Hadena*, or cut-worm) ; and he gives what he rightly calls a “somewhat strange way to get rid of them, which the English have learnt of the Indians.”² From his remark that “I never heard or did see in eight years’ time one worm eaten Pea,”³ it would appear that the pea-weevil (*Bruchus pisi*), said by entomologists to be a native of this country, was either not known in New England, or had not learned to prefer the exotic pea, in which only it is now found, to its original food, whatever that may have been. In 1661 John Hull related that “the canker worm hath for fower years devoured most of the apples in Boston, that the apple trees look in June as if it was the 9th month.” They were again very destructive in 1770. In 1665, 1686, and 1708, fasts were held in Salem for deliverance from caterpillars, palmer worms, and other destructive insects.⁴

The curculio was abundant as early as 1746 ; for John Bartram, writing to Peter Collinson in that year, of the sloe, says, “the blossoms are prodigious full, but never one ripe fruit. They are bit with the insect as all our stone fruit is, but the Peaches and some kinds of Cherries overgrow them.”⁵

Josselyn in his *Second Voyage* described Boston as having the south side adorned with fair orchards and gardens ; and similar language was used in regard to Dorchester, Roxbury, Dedham, Charlestown, Marblehead, and Ipswich.⁶ He says⁷ that the Indians had kidney-beans (which they boiled), pompions, and watermelons. He also makes frequent mention of them elsewhere. Some of the beans, he says, were indigenous, and others introduced. Champlain also, 1604-1610, speaks in many places of their cultivating beans and squashes. Marquette, who in 1673

¹ *Second Voyage*, p. 115.

² *Ibid.*, p. 116.

³ *N. E. Rarities*, p. 88.

⁴ *Felt's Annals of Salem*, Vol. II. p. 127.

⁵ *Darlington's Memorials of Bartram and Marshall*, p. 175.

⁶ *Second Voyage*, pp. 160-168.

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 129, 130.

descended the Wisconsin and Mississippi, commended the agriculture of the aborigines. Their beans and melons he found excellent; but their squashes were not of the best. The researches of Dr. Gray¹ have made it probable that the Jerusalem artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*) is indigenous, and was cultivated by the Hurons. It excites some surprise to notice how rapidly the aborigines availed themselves of the vegetables introduced by the Europeans, and raised orchards of fruit trees, especially the peach and apple.

We find in the records of the Massachusetts Company the evidence of forethought for the interests of the Colony in the form of a memorandum on the 16th of March, 1629, "To provide to send for New England, Vyne Planters, Stones of all sorts of fruites, as peaches, plums, filberts, cherries, pear, aple, quince kernells, pomegranats, also wheate, rye, barley, oates, woad, saffron, liquorice seed, and madder rootes, potatoes, hop rootes, currant plants."² In a letter from the governor and deputy of the New England Colony to the governor and council in New England, April 17, 1629, they say, "As for fruit stones and kernells the tyme of the yeare fitts not to send them now, soe wee purpose to do it by our next."³ It would appear from Josselyn's account,⁴ that these seeds were afterwards sent, and had sprung up and prospered.

As in the Plymouth Colony we find a tree surviving from the orchard planted by an early governor, so in the Massachusetts we have one remaining from the orchard planted by Gov. Endicott. The time of planting of this tree has been given from the date, 1630, on a sun-dial which stood near it, and which, the governor said, bore the age of the tree. It has, however, been questioned whether this tradition is correct, as the land where it stands was not granted to John Endicott until 1632, and it is improbable that the governor would have commenced cultivation before he had obtained a legal right to the land. If the family tradition, that the tree came over from England in the "Arabella" with Gov. Winthrop, June, 1630, is correct, it may have been planted at Gov. Endicott's town residence,⁵ before the grant of the farm. The fact that the governor and his descendants lived upon the farm until 1816, and that they held it by the original grant until 1828, a period of one hundred and ninety-six years, strengthens our faith in the traditionary account of the age of the tree.⁶

¹ American Agriculturist, 1877, p. 142.

² Mass. Records, Vol. I. p. 24.

³ Ibid., p. 392.

⁴ Ante, p. 8.

⁵ Ante, p. 5.

⁶ Hovey's Magazine, Vol. XIX. p. 254.

Gov. Endicott's farm was known as *Orchard* as early as 1643,¹ and the pear tree stood near the site of his mansion. The tree has never been grafted, as is shown by the fact that two suckers produce the same fruit as the main part of the tree. The fruit is of inferior quality, even coarser than that of the Gov. Prince pear tree. Tradition reports that the "woodwax" (*Genista tinctoria*) which covers the rocky pastures around Salem was introduced as a flower in Gov. Endicott's garden.

In 1648 Gov. Endicott exchanged five hundred apple trees, of three years' growth, with William Trask, for two hundred and fifty acres of land.² This statement, and the allusions, in his correspondence with Gov. Winthrop, to the exchanges which they carried on, very much after the manner of modern fruit growers, give us an idea that he was engaged quite extensively in propagating fruit trees. Writing to Winthrop the second month,³ 22d, 1644, he says, "I humblie and heartilie thanck you for your last lettre of newes & for the trees you sent mee. . . . I haue not sent you any trees because I heard not from you, but I haue trees for you if you please to accept of them whensoever you shall send. I thinck it is to late to sett or remoue. I could wish you to remoue in the latter end of the yeare your trees, & I pray you send mee what you want & I will stuppy what I can. My children burnt mee at least 500 trees this spring by setting the ground on fire neere them."⁴

To John Winthrop, jun., at "Tenne Hills" he writes, the 19th of the first month, 1645, "Let mee say truelie I account not myselfe to be the lesse engaged vnto you concerning what you wrote, ffor any such small courtesie as a few trees. . . . What trees you want at any tyme send to mee for them, & I will supply you as longe as I haue a tree. I ame sorry you make so many apologies & cautions to mee, I partly guesse from whence it proceeds, & that is because I told you I was engaged to pay 1,500 this springe. I haue almost paid them, & it was to excuse truely that I could not send you such trees as I would haue otherwise done; but for small trees I can spare you as many more as I haue sent, & would now haue done it, but your man thought the horse (not being well) would not carrie them." This letter is dated at "Orchard," and

¹ Memoir of John Endicott, by C. M. Endicott, p. 72.

² *Ibid.*, p. 80.

³ April.

⁴ Mass. Hist. Coll., Fourth Series, Vol. VI. pp. 146, 147.

in a postscript Endicott says that "Your man hath some Indico seeds for yourselfe and Mr. Piter."¹

Traditions exist of the Indians having planted on the peninsula of Boston, clearing away the wood, as was their custom, by burning.² William Blackstone, the first settler, cultivated six acres of land around his residence, which was near what is now the corner of Beacon and Charles Streets. A part of this was planted as a garden, where he raised apple trees which continued to bear fruit as late as 1765. After his removal to Rhode Island, he planted at Study Hill, near Pawtucket, the first orchard that ever bore apples in that State. "He had the first apples of the sort called Yellow Sweetings that ever were in the world."³

In April, 1632, Conant's Island in Boston harbor was granted to Gov. Winthrop for forty shillings and a yearly rent of twelve pence, he promising to plant a vineyard and an orchard, of which the fifth part of the fruits were to be paid yearly to the governor for the time being forever. The name of the island was thenceforth to be "The Governor's Garden." On the 4th of March, 1634-35 the General Court changed the rent to "a hogshead of the best wyne that shall grow there, to be paide yearely, after the death of the said John Winthrop and noething before." The grape culture, if ever seriously undertaken, undoubtedly proved a failure; for in 1640 the rent was again changed to "two bushells of apples every yeare, one bushell to the Governor & another to the Generall Court in winter, — the same to bee of the best apples there growing." Accordingly we find in the records of the General Court held at Boston the seventh day of the eighth month, 1640, formal mention that "Mr. Winthrop, Senior, paid in his bushell of apples."⁴ Josselyn mentions, that when ready to sail from Boston, the 11th of October, 1639, "Mr. Luxon, our master, having been ashore upon the Governours Island gave me half a score very fair Pippins which he brought from thence."⁵

Among the incidental proofs of the attention given to horticulture is the enactment, in 1646, by the court of the Colony of Massachusetts, that the person who should be known to rob any orchard or garden, or who should injure or steal any graft or fruit tree, should forfeit treble damages to the owner.⁶

¹ Mass. Hist. Coll., Fourth Series, Vol. VI. p. 150 a.

² Drake's Old Landmarks of Boston, p. 10.

³ Snow's History of Boston, p. 52.

⁵ First Voyage, p. 29.

⁴ Mass. Records, Vol. I. pp. 94, 139, 293, 301.

⁶ Mass. Records, Vol. II. p. 180.

From notes made 1646-48 in an interleaved almanac belonging to S. Danforth, then probably a resident of Cambridge, we find the dates of gathering several varieties of apples, the Long apples, Blackston's,¹ Tankerd, Kreton Pippin, Long Red apples, Russetin, and Pearmaines. They were all ripe in August and September. "Apricoks" were ripe July 20; and the "Great Pears," August 1, though what variety ripening at that season could deserve the name of "great" must be a puzzle to modern pomologists.²

The correspondence of John Winthrop, jun., shows that he, as well as his father, was interested in the cultivation of fruit trees. Edward Howes wrote, "From our new howse in Lincolnes Inn feilds near Prince's Streete," the 18th of April, 1634, "As for the Quodling apple slipps, I spake to Mr. Humfries once or twice about it and he sayd he would see for some. I hope he will bring some ouer with him, and yet I doubt it because it is soe forward in the yeare."³

George Fenwick of Saybrook, Conn., wrote, May 6, 1641, "I haue receaued the trees yow sent me, for which I hartily thanke yow. If I had any thing heare that could pleasure yow, yow should frely command it. I am prettie well storred with chirrie & peach trees, & did hope I had had a good nurserie of aples, of the aples yow sent me last yeare, but the wormes have in a manner distroyed them all as they came vp. I pray informe me if yow know any way to preuent the like mischiefe for the future."⁴

John Mason, writing from Saybrook, January 28, 1654, prayed the governor to "forget not to prouide for the planting some trees at spring."⁵ March 5, 1656, he wrote to Mrs. Elizabeth Winthrop, "I haue sent ten apple trees by Goodman Stolyon to your selfe. I suppose they will, most of them, be planted in the north end of your orchard. I would haue sent more if I had thought there were a place to receiue them. I haue alsoe sent Thomas Bayley thirty grafted trees, as hee desired mee. They are in Goodman Stolyon's boate. I would entreat you to acquaint him with it. Hee told mee hee would put it to Mr. Winthrops account. They come to thirty shillings."⁶

The fruit of an apple tree, which, together with an acre of land, was given to the apostle Eliot by the Indians, was exhibited before

¹ Can this have been the "Yellow Sweeting" mentioned above as originated by William Blackstone?

² Savage's Winthrop, Vol. II. p. 332.

³ Mass. Hist. Coll., Fourth Series, Vol. VI. p. 499.

⁴ Ibid., p. 368.

⁵ Ibid., Vol. VII. p. 419.

⁶ Ibid., p. 421.

the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1833. This tree stood near the meeting-house in Natick, and was called the Orange Sweeting, and was a favorite with the Indians. It will be remembered that Eliot deceased in 1690. Another apple tree, imported from England, and planted in the garden of the Wyllis family in Hartford, Conn., before the middle of the seventeenth century, produced on a few weak limbs at the top of the tree some dozens of apples in 1822. It was of the Pearmain variety.¹

Other interesting relics are the Orange pear tree in the garden of Capt. Charles Allen at Salem, supposed to have been planted about 1640, and other ancient trees of that variety in the same city, now or recently living; the Warden and Messire Jean pears in the Pickering garden in Salem, the former grafted on the day the battle of Lexington was fought; an ancient Apple pear, also in Salem until 1878;² the trees of the Black Pear of Worcester, or Iron pear in Dorchester, said to be more than two centuries old; an English Pearmain apple tree in Weathersfield, Conn., brought from England by William Tryan, now measuring nearly eleven feet in circumference, having, according to tradition, yielded fruit nearly a century before the Revolution, and in 1877 still in good bearing condition;³ the original tree of the Pinneo pear, at Columbia, Conn., reputed to be one hundred and forty years old;⁴ the original tree in the town of Chelmsford of the pear of the same name, once valued for its size and beauty, which was a very large tree before the destructive gale of September, 1816, when it was much injured;⁵ the row of trees of the Hunt Russet apple on the old Hunt farm in Concord, Mass., believed to be at least two hundred years old;⁶ and the four healthy trees still remaining of an apple orchard, planted, probably as early as 1770, on the Bacon farm in Richmond, Mass.⁷

A paper in the Philosophical Transactions,⁸ by Paul Dudley, F.R.S., and chief justice of Massachusetts, who resided at Roxbury, gives a vivid idea of the extent to which the culture of fruit and vegetables had attained in 1726; but he says not a word of flowers.

¹ Letter of Hon. John Welles to Hon. John Lowell in *Mass. Agricultural Repository*, Vol. VIII. pp. 280, 281.

² *Proceedings of the American Pomological Society for 1875*, pp. 101, 102.

³ *Massachusetts Ploughman*, Dec. 15, 1877.

⁴ *American Agriculturist*, 1876, p. 422.

⁵ *Hovey's Magazine*, Vol. VI. p. 18.

⁶ *Transactions of the Mass. Horticultural Society, Part I. 1875*, p. 63.

⁷ *Michigan Farmer*, Nov. 14, 1876.

⁸ *Abridgment*, Vol. VI. Part II. p. 341.

“ The Plants of *England*, as well those of the Fields and Orchards, as those of the Garden that have been brought over hither, suit mighty well with our Soil, and grow here to great Perfection.

“ Our Apples are, without Doubt, as good as those of *England*, and much fairer to look to, and so are the Pears, but we have not got all the Sorts.

“ Our Peaches do rather excel those of *England*, and then we have not the Trouble or Expence of Walls for them ; for our Peach Trees are all Standards, and I have had in my own Garden seven or eight Hundred fine Peaches of the Rare-ripes, growing at a Time on one Tree.

“ Our People, of late Years, have run so much upon Orchards, that in a village near *Boston*, consisting of about forty Families, they made near three Thousand Barrels of Cyder. This was in the Year 1721. And in another Town, of two Hundred Families, in the same year I am credibly inform'd, they made near ten Thousand Barrels. Some of our Apple Trees will make six, some have made seven Barrels of Cyder, but this is not common ; and the Apples will yield from seven to nine Bushels for a Barrel of Cyder. A good Apple Tree, with us, will measure from six to ten Foot in Girt. I have seen a fine Pearmain, at a Foot from the Ground, measure ten Feet, and four inches round. This Tree, in one Year, has borne thirty eight Bushels (by Measure) of as fine Pearmains, as ever I saw in *England*. A *Kentish* Pippin at three Foot from the Ground, seven Foot in Girt ; a Golden Rossetin six Foot round. The largest Apple Tree that I could find, was ten Foot and six Inches round, but this was no Graft.

“ An *Orange* Pear Tree grows the largest and yields the fairest Fruit. I know one of them near forty Foot high, that measures six Foot and six Inches in Girt, a Yard from the Ground, and has borne thirty Bushels at a Time ; and this year I measured an *Orange* Pear, that grew in my own Orchard, of eleven Inches round the Bulge. I have a Warden Pear Tree, that measures five Foot six Inches round. One of my Neighbors has a *Bergamot* Pear Tree that was brought from *England* in a Box, about the Year 1643, that now measures six Foot about, and has borne twenty two Bushels of fine Pears in one Year. About twenty Years since, the Owner took a Cyon, and grafted it upon a common Hedge Pear ; but the Fruit does not prove altogether so good, and the Rind or Skin, is thicker than that of the Original.

“ Our Peach Trees are large and fruitful, and bear commonly in three Years from the Stone. I have one in my Garden of twelve Years Growth, that measures two Foot and an Inch in Girt a Yard from the Ground, which, two Years ago, bore me near a Bushel of fine Peaches. Our common Cherries are not so good as the *Kentish* Cherries of *England*, and we have no Dukes or Heart Cherries, unless in two or three Gardens.”

Justice Dudley gave the measurements of several forest trees of remarkable size, among them a *Platanus occidentalis*, or buttonwood, nine yards in girt. An onion set out for seed would rise to four feet nine inches, and a parsnip would reach eight feet. He gave some remarkable instances of the power of vegetation, including a wonderful crop of pumpkins from a single seed. The intermixture of the different varieties of Indian corn had been noticed by the aborigines, and attributed by them “ to the Roots and small Fibres reaching to and communicating with one another ;” but Dudley was “ of Opinion that the *Stamina*, or Principles of this wonderful Copulation or mixing of Colours, are carried by the Wind ; and that the Season of it is, when the Corn is in the Earing, and while the Milk is in the Grain, for at that Time, the Corn is in a Sort of Estuation and emits a strong Scent.” He had examined an apple tree in his own town which bore a considerable quantity of apples, especially every other year, but never had a blossom. Probably this was similar to the varieties with petalless flowers known in our own day. It had been discovered that “ molosses ” could be made by boiling down the juice of sweet apples. A summer variety was used, and the farmers ran much upon planting orchards of this sweetening for fattening their swine, and assured him that it made the best kind of pork.¹

We find, in the first half of the eighteenth century, gardens attached to the residences of the wealthy citizens of Boston. When these were situated on the slopes of the various hills, the ground was shaped into terraces both in front and rear, planted with shade and fruit trees, and embellished with flowers. The gardens were laid out in the style then prevalent in England. One of these estates, on Tremont Street, midway between the entrance to Pemberton Square and Beacon Street, was the residence of Gov. Bellingham, and afterwards became the property of Andrew

¹ *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. VI. pp. 379, 380.

Faneuil, who erected on it the first hothouse in New England.¹ On his decease it passed to his nephew, Peter Faneuil. Perhaps the finest of all these estates was that of Thomas Hancock, whose mansion, which remained until 1863, was situated west of where the State House now stands, the grounds including those occupied by the State House and part of the Reservoir, his nursery being where is now Hancock Street. The garden was laid out in flowerbeds bordered with box, and planted with fruit trees on espaliers, hollies, yews, etc. Later the house and grounds of Gardiner Greene, who owned the larger portion of Pemberton Hill, which he greatly improved and beautified, are spoken of as forming altogether the finest private residence in Boston. His greenhouse is said to have been the only one existing at the time in Boston. Gardens such as are now seen only in the suburbs were then found in every part of Boston, and many are remembered by men now living; but, with the increase of population and trade, they have gradually disappeared. Shade trees were seen everywhere in the streets; but these also have followed those who planted them. The English elm trees on Tremont Street, opposite Horticultural Hall, known from the planter as "Paddock's Mall," were probably set there in 1762. They were cut down in February, 1874, after efforts had been made by the Horticultural Society and others to save them.²

The name of Old Orchard Beach, in Saco, Me., arose from a growth of apple trees planted there at a very early period, some of which remained as late as 1770. A hundred years later the trunks of two apple trees, very much decayed, but one of them still bearing fruit, remained at the site of the ancient "Agameticus," or "Gorgeana," in York. This bearing tree stood on land which was originally the homestead of Thomas Gorges, an early mayor of Gorgeana, and governor of the Province, who established himself there about 1641. Tradition avers that this tree had been brought over from England in a tub, and planted where it then stood, more than two hundred years ago. The house of Walter Phillips, who was a noted gardener and public officer in the present towns of Newcastle and Edgecomb, was surrounded by an apple orchard. Many other ancient apple, pear,

¹ Andrew Faneuil came to Boston as early as 1709, and died in 1737, so that this hothouse must have been built in the early part of the eighteenth century. — SARGENT'S *Dealings with the Dead*, Vol. II. pp. 506, 512.

² Drake's *Old Landmarks of Boston*, pp. 52, 54, 294, 333; *Atlantic Monthly*, Vol. XI. p. 699.

and other trees are mentioned in an interesting History of Orcharding in Maine in the First Annual Report of the Secretary of the Maine State Pomological Society, from which the above facts are taken, showing that the first settlers immediately engaged in the planting of orchards. From the same source we learn that John North, who came from Ireland about 1730, and settled in what is now Bristol, not only set out apple trees, but cultivated a garden ornamented with shrubs and flowers. The cellar of his house may be seen at the present day, surrounded by shrubs, the damask rose, primroses, and barberry bushes, and some very old trees. The ox-eye daisy, or whiteweed, was cultivated in the garden, and spread from it over the farms. To Benjamin Vaughan, M.D., LL.D., and his brother Charles Vaughan, the State of Maine is indebted for early attempts at agricultural and horticultural improvement. They were Englishmen by birth, and came to Hallowell in 1796, where they established upon their farm an extensive garden, a large orchard, and a nursery of fruit trees, in which not only the common fruits and vegetables, as well as nut-bearing and ornamental trees, were cultivated, but new sorts, imported from Europe, were tested, and, if they proved valuable, disseminated throughout the State, where, especially in Kennebec County, the good effects of their labors are still to be seen. Their head gardener, John Hesketh, came to this country in 1797, having previously been head gardener at Knowesley Hall, the seat of Lord Derby, and two years later he was employed by the Vaughans. His knowledge of fruits, plants, and flowers, and of the principles of landscape gardening, was very thorough for the time. Dr. Vaughan was a distinguished member of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, and, under the signature of "A Kennebec Farmer," contributed largely to its publications.¹ Very early in the present century Ephraim Goodale established a nursery for the propagation of trees, undoubtedly the first in the State, in the present town of Orrington.² Dr. Vaughan and Mr. Goodale were honorary members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Besides the pear trees which have come down to us from Govs. Endicott and Prince of Massachusetts was the well-known tree

¹ The Agriculture, Natural History, and Industry of the County of Kennebec, by S. L. Boardman.

² First Annual Report of the Maine State Pomological Society, p. 13.

planted by Gov. Stuyvesant of New Amsterdam in 1647. It was a Summer Bonchretien, and one of the oldest grafted trees which have survived to our day. It is said to have been imported from Holland. In 1856 it produced a bushel of pears. A description and woodcut may be found in Harpers' Magazine for May, 1862, when it was but little more than a venerable trunk. It stood on the corner of Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street. It was broken down by a dray in the spring of 1866, but afterwards sent up a sucker from the foot, which grew ten feet high, but probably proceeded from below the point where the tree was grafted.

Gov. Stuyvesant's garden, or "bouwery," was remarkably fine, and kept in a high state of cultivation. From forty to fifty negro slaves, besides a number of white servants, were constantly employed in the improvement of the ground. Where the road to the city crossed his property, shade trees were planted on each side.¹

Some cherry trees planted at Yonkers, N.Y., about 1650, by Frederick Philipse, the founder of that place, were growing there two hundred years later. Other cherry trees planted as early, at Point Pleasant, Bristol, R.I., on the estate of Robert Rogers, also endured for two centuries.²

"The pears which we now have," said Mr. Lowell in 1828,³ "were introduced by the Huguenots, who, on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, fled to this country. The original trees are in some instances to be found in the gardens laid out by the Faneuils, the Johonnots, and others, and nearly all which we now have may be traced to them." Mr. Lowell doubtless referred to the White Doyenne, St. Germain, Brown Beurre, Virgouleuse, etc. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes was in 1685. Mr. Prince⁴ remarked in 1831, of the White Doyenne, or St. Michael, that, "in the vicinity of New York and on Long Island, this variety of the pear is more extensively cultivated than any other, and most of the very ancient ingrafted trees there met with are of this description, where, from time immemorial, it has borne the title of the *Virgalieu* pear. How this name originated, and whether it was brought by the ancient Dutch settlers, or by some of the numerous French emigrants at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, it seems impossible now to determine: suffice it to say that by that title, and corruptions

¹ Lamb's History of the City of New York, Vol. I. pp. 187, 215.

² Report of U. S. Commissioner of Patents, 1853, p. 293.

³ New England Farmer, Vol. VII. p. 121.

⁴ Pomological Manual, Part I. p. 45.

thereof, it has been solely known in the localities referred to, from the remotest period of its probable introduction." It is probable that Mr. Lowell's view is correct, and that the White Doyenne was introduced by the Huguenots, who in 1689 settled New Rochelle.

The culture of the vine with the view of wine-making was early undertaken in Virginia, French vine-dressers having been brought over in 1621, who wrote to the English Company, that the soil and climate of Virginia surpassed that of Languedoc, and afterwards made a successful experiment in the production of wine, a specimen of which was sent to England.¹

The common apple was grafted on wild stocks in Virginia in 1647. The same year, twenty butts of cider were made in that Colony by Richard Bennet. Wine was also made in Virginia, by a Capt. Brocas, in 1647, and in 1651 premiums were offered for its production. As early as 1722 there were vineyards which produced seven hundred and fifty gallons a year. Many other attempts were made, soon after the settlement of the country, to produce wine, one of which, by English settlers at Uvedale (now in Delaware), seems to have met with some success. An attempt to establish a vineyard near Philadelphia was made by William Penn in 1683, and another by Andrew Dore in 1685; but neither succeeded. The peach, nectarine, and apricot are mentioned as growing abundantly in Virginia in 1720. Some of the peaches are represented to have been twelve or thirteen inches in circumference. They were raised so easily as to be planted for feeding hogs, and also for making brandy. Quinces also grew there in perfection at the same time. The peach and pear were introduced by George Robbins at "Peach Blossom Plantation," Easton, Talbot County, Md., about 1735, the seeds having been received from Peter Collinson of London. A codling apple tree, sent by Charles, Lord Baltimore, to his son Benedict Calvert, about the middle of the eighteenth century, stood for a hundred years in full vigor at Mount Airy, Prince George's County, Md.²

The author of the Introductory Essay and Notes to Wood's *New-England's Prospect* (third edition, 1764) says, "The late Col. Tasker of Maryland in one year made more than twenty hogsheads of wine from the Burgundy grape, which by good judges were thought equal to the product of France."

¹ Holmes's *American Annals*, first edition, 1805, Vol. I. p. 224.

² Report of U. S. Commissioner of Patents, 1853, pp. 260-297.

The French settlers who are traditionally placed at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Ill., about 1683 or 1685, gave attention to horticulture, proofs of which are still seen in the venerable pear trees, of enormous size, that survive on the sites of their settlements. Though most of the original trees are gone, there are many of the second generation scattered along the Mississippi and Wabash river towns. These old French pear trees were very hardy, and never blighted. The houses of the settlers were generally placed in gardens surrounded by apple, pear, peach, and cherry trees, and they also gave attention to the cultivation of garden vegetables.¹

A striking feature of the landscape on the banks of the Detroit River, near the city of the same name, is the gigantic pear trees, probably planted as soon as the first permanent settlements were made by the French, — about a century and a half ago. A bole six feet in girth and a height of sixty feet are common; and many show a circumference of eight to nine feet, and rear their heads seventy and sometimes eighty feet from the earth. They bear uniform crops; thirty to fifty bushels being often the annual product of a single tree. The fruit is of medium size, ripening about the end of August, crisp, juicy, and spicy, and though, as a table fruit, surpassed by many sorts, it still holds a fair rank, and, for stewing and preserving, is quite unrivalled. Individual trees differ a little in the time of ripening and the size and flavor of the fruit; but the variety is well characterized. Nearly every one of the old homesteads possessed a tree; some, two or three: few exceeded half a dozen. Such was the size and productiveness of these trees, that a single one usually gave an ample supply for the wants of a family. Tradition reports that these trees were obtained from Montreal, to which place they were brought from Normandy or Provence; but the fruit has not been identified with any known French variety. Trees of the same variety are found at other places in the vicinity. One of those at Monroe is twelve feet in circumference. Another legend among the French *habitants* of Detroit is to the effect that an *émigré* from France brought over three pear seeds in his vest pocket, which were planted on the banks of the Detroit River, and became the parents, by means of sprouts as well as seeds, of these venerable trees. One of the oldest, which stood until a recent period, is known to have been planted as early as 1705.

¹ Transactions of the Illinois Horticultural Society, Vol. X., New Series, p. 125; Country Gentleman, Sept. 25, 1879.

Many of the farms which were closely crowded on the banks of the Detroit River had orchards of several hundred apple, cherry, and pear trees, among which were the Red and White Calvilles, the Detroit Red, the Pomme de Neige or Fameuse, the Pomme Grise, Russets, Pearmains, and other apples not so well known. But, while the pear trees flourish in a green old age, the apple orchards are fast disappearing, and it is probable that even the pear trees, which belong to the old *habitants* of Detroit, will perish with them and their homesteads, and that another half-century will see the last of those magnificent trees.¹

Tradition says that some of the early French missionaries brought pear seeds, scions, and trees from Normandy as early as 1749. The apple orchards have not been traced farther back than 1749. A portion of the varieties are of Canadian origin, and indicate that the collections were brought from that province. Some of the apple trees at Detroit were grafted by Capt. Cowan, who commanded a small vessel on the lakes, and had been gardener to Gen. Washington previously to 1789. The settlers of Michigan, after its organization as a Territory in 1805, found here and there about the State orchards of seedling apple trees planted by the Indians, which, though of great age, were healthy and productive. About 1825 Gov. William Woodbridge planted two thousand apple trees and some pear trees on his farm, now part of the city of Detroit. The first peach tree at St. Joseph, where that fruit is now so successfully cultivated, was raised from the pit by Mr. Burnett, the Indian trader, who came there about 1775. The settlers in 1829 found peach trees growing there, and, as soon as they had made their clearings, they planted apple and peach seeds.²

William Penn, writing on the 16th of the 8th month, 1683, after mentioning the mulberries, chestnuts, walnuts, plums, strawberries, cranberries, whortleberries, and grapes growing naturally in the woods, said there were also very good peaches; not an Indian plantation was without them. He thought they were not inferior to any peach in England, except the true Newington. He questioned whether it was best to attempt to improve the fruits of the country, especially the grape, by the care and skill of art, or to send for foreign stems and sets, already good and approved. It

¹ Paper read by Bela Hubbard before the Detroit Pioneer Society; Letter of John C. Holmes; Report of the Michigan Pomological Society, 1878, p. 174.

² Reports of the Michigan Pom. Soc., 1872, 1873, 1878.

seemed to him most reasonable to believe not only that a thing grows best where it grows naturally, but that it would hardly be equalled by another of the same kind not naturally growing there; but he intended to try both. At about the same time, Mahlon Stacy, writing from Jersey, said, "We have peaches by cart-loads." About the year 1700, the whole street, of a mile in length, in Germantown, was fronted with blooming peach trees.¹

The Bartram Botanic Garden, near the city of Philadelphia, begun in 1728 by John Bartram, who was pronounced by Linnæus the best natural botanist known, was the first garden of the kind in America. Here grew the trees and plants collected by Bartram in his botanical explorations, which extended over nearly all the United States then known, — from Lake Ontario in the north to the source of the St. John's River in Florida, — and here still flourish a greater variety and finer specimens of our indigenous trees than can probably be found grouped together in any other place of the same size; the most prominent being a deciduous cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) twenty feet in circumference and one hundred and twenty-five feet high. The original tree of the Petre pear, raised by Bartram from seed sent him by Lady Petre, and which first bore fruit in 1763, stands near the house which Bartram built of stone with his own hands. A seat under an Ohio buckeye (*Æsculus pavia*), around which once twined a luxuriant *Tecoma*, or trumpet creeper, was a favorite resort of Washington while he lived in Philadelphia.²

The Bartram garden was continued by the sons of its founder, John and William, and afterwards occupied by Col. Robert Carr (whose wife Anne was a daughter of the younger John) as a nursery. About 1807 François André Michaux resided here, and studied the collection of trees and shrubs. More fortunate than the majority of such establishments, it is now in the possession of Andrew M. Eastwick, who preserves its original appearance, as far as possible, as a monument to the taste and industry of our first native botanist.³

Bartram was a member of the Royal Societies of London and Stockholm,⁴ and his correspondence extended to the most distin-

¹ Watson's *Annals of Philadelphia*, ed. 1844, Vol. I. pp. 17, 46, Vol. II. p. 46.

² *Horticulturist*, Vol. V. p. 253, Vol. X. p. 371, Vol. XI. p. 79.

³ Mr. Eastwick died February 8, 1879. The Bartram garden will doubtless be sold, and probably used as a shipping station.

⁴ *Loudon's Gardener's Magazine*, Vol. VII. p. 666.

guished *savans* of Europe. Linnæus, Collinson, Gronovius, Fothergill, Sir Hans Sloane, and many others, were constantly receiving from him the productions of the New World; and thousands of the finest trees in the parks of Europe have been reared from seeds sent from Bartram's Botanic Garden. His contributions to the gardens of Europe included not only forest trees and plants, but native varieties of fruit; for in February, 1759, Peter Collinson writes: "We were sadly disappointed, being in hopes of seeing some grafts of the true Newtown Pippin;¹ but there was none. Pray remember another year; for what comes from you are delicious fruit if our sun will ripen them to such perfection. Our friend Benjamin² had a fine parcel of the apples come over this year, which I shared;"³ and he afterwards expresses his obligations to Bartram for grafting the Newtown Pippin for him. In return, Bartram received from his European correspondents all the most valuable trees, fruits, and flowers of their gardens.

Bartram was a skilful farmer as well as gardener; and his correspondence, edited and published in 1849 by Dr. William Darlington, contains many incidental remarks throwing light on the history of horticulture. Thus he writes to Col. W. Byrd of Virginia, in 1739, that he had made that spring several microscopical observations upon the male and female parts in vegetables, to oblige some ingenious botanists in Leyden, and had demonstrated the truth of the sexual system, then just published to the world by Linnæus. He adds, "I have made several successful experiments of joining several species of the same genus, whereby I have obtained curious mixed colors in flowers, never known before; but this requires an accurate observation and judgment to know the precise time."⁴ This was undoubtedly the first experiment in hybridizing ever made in this country.

An appendix to a letter to Philip Miller gives interesting information in regard to the introduction of some of our most common weeds. After mentioning those frequenting the meadows, pastures, and cornfields, he says, those most troublesome in the kitchen gardens were the chickweed, henbit, shepherd's purse, wild

¹ The Newtown Pippin originated on the estate of Gershom Moore in Newtown, L.I., near the close of the seventeenth century. After enduring for more than a hundred years, the original tree died about 1805, from excessive cutting and exhaustion. — *Report of U. S. Commissioner of Patents*, 1853, p. 261.

² Franklin.

³ Darlington's Memorials, p. 217.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 315.

purslain, running mallow, two or three kinds of veronica, the malvinda (*Sida?*), mollugo, a tall species of amaranth, lamb's-quarter (a species of *Orach*), docks, and sorrel. The yellow *Linaria*, the common English *Hypericum*, wild chamomile, *Leucanthemum* or ox-eye daisy, mullein, *Saponaria*, dandelion, crow garlic, and Scotch thistle were English weeds that had become very troublesome in the mowing fields and pastures.¹

From a letter from Michael Collinson to John Bartram Feb. 25, 1773, we learn that American apples were, even at that early day, exported to England in "great quantities." The crop of the previous year had failed in England, owing to an unfavorable spring; but the American apples were found an admirable substitute, though they were too expensive for common eating, being sold for two, three, and even four pence each. Their flavor was, however, said to be superior to any thing that could be produced in England, and even to that of the apples of Italy.²

The next botanical garden, after that of Bartram, was established in 1773, by his cousin, Humphry Marshall, at West Bradford, Chester County, Penn., where he soon collected all the most interesting trees of our country, together with many native herbaceous plants and many curious exotics, a large portion of which yet survive. Many of the oaks, pines, and magnolias have attained to a majestic altitude. Like Bartram, he corresponded and exchanged with European cultivators, one of whom, Dr. Thomas Parke, wrote to him on the 29th of April, 1795, desiring a collection of seeds of American forest trees for Sir John Menzies of Scotland, and also a small assortment of apples, pears, and peaches, of the best grafted or inoculated kinds, in trees of two or three years old. It excites some surprise to learn that a sufficient number of American varieties of these fruits existed at that time to constitute even a small assortment.³

Marshall's example was followed by his friend and neighbor, John Jackson, who in the year 1777 commenced a highly interesting collection of plants at his residence in Londongrove, which in 1849 was still preserved in good condition by his son, William Jackson. About the year 1800 the brothers Joshua and Samuel Peirce of East Marlborough, Penn., began to adorn their premises

¹ Darlington's Memorials, pp. 383-388.

² *Ibid.*, p. 455. Apples were exported in 1741 from New England to the West Indies in considerable abundance.—*Report of U. S. Commissioner of Patents*, 1853, p. 260.

³ Darlington's Memorials, pp. 22, 531.

by tasteful culture and planting, and produced an arboretum of evergreens and other elegant forest trees probably not surpassed at the time in the United States.¹

Another of Bartram's friends was James Logan, one of the primitive fathers of Pennsylvania, who came to America, in company with William Penn, in 1699. He published in 1735 an account of his experiments and observations on Indian corn, which were very remarkable for that day, in support of the Linnæan doctrine of the sexes of plants. At his estate, "Stenton," near Germantown, he planted, about 1730, a grand avenue of the hemlock spruce, which has remained to the present day.²

John Bartram's son William, who had accompanied his father in many of his journeys, set out in 1773 on a botanical exploration of the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida, his travels extending west to the Mississippi River. In the course of these explorations, which continued through five years, he made many interesting observations on the horticulture of the European settlers and of the Indians. Near Charleston, S.C., he noticed a large plantation of the European mulberry (*Morus alba*), some of which were grafted on the native mulberry (*Morus rubra*) for the purpose of feeding silk-worms. Near Savannah he found the garden of the Hon. Jonathan Byram furnished with a variety of fruit trees and flowering shrubs. At Frederica, the first town built by the English in Georgia, peach, fig, pomegranate, and other trees and shrubs, were growing out of the ruins. On the banks of the St. John's River, in Florida, he saw many large and flourishing orange groves, the descendants of the trees introduced by the early Spanish settlers. Many other fine groves had been exterminated to make room for the cultivation of indigo, cotton, corn, and sweet potatoes. At the confluence of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, in Alabama, he saw several large apple trees, planted by the French, which were in a very thriving condition. In a garden at Mobile, the *Dioscorea bulbifera* was cultivated for its edible roots. At Pearl Island, near New Orleans, Bartram found peaches, figs, grapes, plums, and other fruits, in the utmost degree of perfection; and at a plantation on the Mississippi, near Baton Rouge, he observed, in a spacious garden, many useful and curious exotics, particularly the tuberose, which grew from five to seven feet high in the open ground, the flowers being very large and abundant.

¹ Darlington's Memorials, p. 22.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 21, 307; Downing's Landscape Gardening, sixth ed., p. 43.

At one Indian village, Bartram noticed a cultivated plantation of the shellbark hickory, the trees thriving, and bearing better than those left to nature; and at another village he saw a carefully pruned orange grove, besides plantations of maize, sweet potatoes, beans, and other legumes, pumpkins, squashes, melons, and other cucurbitaceæ, and tobacco. Around other deserted villages were growing plum, peach, and fig trees. A favorite situation for their towns was on a peninsula formed by the bend of a river, or at the junction of two rivers, which generally comprised a sufficient body of land suited to their crops; but, when this was not the case, they chose a fertile spot in the most convenient place. Bartram passed nearly two miles through a plantation of corn and beans, which was well cultivated, and kept clear of weeds.¹ The peach described by Coxe as the Columbia was so largely cultivated by the Indians in the Carolinas and Georgia as to have received the name of Indian peach. It reproduces itself from seeds.

Peach and quince trees were killed by frost in the Province of New York in 1737; but the apple and pear trees were not hurt by the cold. In 1768 the Society for Promoting Arts, at New York, awarded a premium of ten pounds to Thomas Young of Oyster Bay, for the largest nursery of apple trees, the number being 27,123.²

The Linnæan Botanic Garden at Flushing, L.I., was founded about the middle of the last century, by William Prince, and was continued by three generations of his descendants. The Messrs. Prince were unwearied in their endeavors to procure all foreign and native plants, and for many years this was the most extensive nursery establishment in the country. The collection of grapes, both European and native, was very large: the American plants were numerous and various, including splendid specimens of magnolias and other forest trees. Here were made some of the earliest attempts to produce improved varieties of fruit from seed in this country. In 1827 the nurseries contained more than a hundred species of Australian plants, among which were two of Eucalyptus and several Banksias. In 1828 they covered an extent of thirty acres, the collection of roses occupying an acre, and including more than six hundred different kinds.³ William Robert Prince,

¹ Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, etc.

² Report of U. S. Commissioner of Patents, 1853, pp. 261, 284.

³ Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, Vol. III. p. 466, Vol. VIII. p. 280; New England Farmer, Vol. V. p. 294, Vol. VII. p. 25.

of the third generation, who was at the head of the establishment for many years, was widely known in the horticultural world as a man of remarkable enterprise, indefatigable in his exertions for the introduction of new plants, and as a man of extensive reading and a forcible writer. He was the author of a *Treatise on the Vine* (New York, 1830) and a *Pomological Manual* (New York, 1831), in both which he was assisted by his father, the second William Prince, who also wrote a *Treatise on Horticulture* (New York, 1828). Mr. Prince dedicated his *Pomological Manual* to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, of which he was a corresponding, and his father an honorary member.

The first person who cultivated a garden on a large scale in Charleston, S.C., was Mrs. Lamboll. About the middle of the last century her garden was richly stored with flowers and other curiosities of nature, as well as useful vegetables. She was followed by Mrs. Martha Logan and Mrs. Hopton, the former of whom, when seventy years old, wrote a treatise on gardening called the *Gardener's Kalendar*, which was published after her death in 1779, and as late as 1808 regulated the practice of gardening in and near Charleston. She was a great florist, and uncommonly fond of a garden.

About 1755 Henry Laurens purchased a lot in Ansonborough, afterwards called Laurens Square, and enriched it with every thing useful or ornamental that Carolina produced, or his extensive mercantile connections enabled him to procure. He introduced olives, capers, limes, ginger, Guinea-grass, the Alpine ever-bearing strawberry, red raspberries, and blue grapes; also, from the south of France, apples, pears, plums, and the white Chasselas grape, the latter of which bore abundantly. The fruit raised from the olive trees was prepared and pickled to equal those imported. His garden was superintended with maternal care by Mrs. Elinor Laurens, with the assistance of John Watson, a complete English gardener. Watson soon after formed a spacious garden for himself, and established the first nursery in South Carolina. His garden was laid waste during the Revolution, but afterwards revived by himself and his descendants. Robert Squib followed him, and, as well as Watson, introduced many of the native productions of the State into Europe. Squib was also the author of a *Gardener's Kalendar*. André Michaux, who was sent out by the French Government in 1786 to collect plants, established a botanic garden about ten miles from Charleston.

One of the finest gardens near Charleston in 1808 was that of Charles Drayton at St. Andrews. It contained many valuable exotics; but the principal effort of the proprietor was to make a concentrated display of the botanic riches of the State, in which he was very successful. His garden was arranged with exquisite taste. Another garden was formed by William Williamson at St. Paul's, and afterwards owned by John Champneys. The extensive pleasure grounds were planted with every species of flowering trees and shrubs, native and foreign, and another part contained a great number of fruit trees, especially pecan nuts and pear trees. The *Melia Azedarach*, or Pride of India tree, was introduced by Thomas Lamboll.¹

New Smyrna, in Florida, was founded in 1763 by Dr. Andrew Turnbull, who carried thither a colony of fifteen hundred Greeks, Italians, and Minorcans. His main object was the production of sugar and indigo; but the vine, fig, pomegranate, olive, orange, and other tropical fruits were planted, and some of the old fig and olive trees still remain. One of the varieties of orange introduced by him was of such excellence that it is still cultivated as the Turnbull orange. In St. Augustine there was a garden-lot to each house, most commonly stocked with orange and fig trees, interspersed with grape vines and flowers. The pomegranate, pineapple, papaw, plantain, olive, orange, and most of the exotic and indigenous plants common to the tropics and the Middle States, were cultivated in the garden attached to the Government House. The Island of Anastatia, opposite St. Augustine, was remarkable for date and olive trees, and for the fine quality of the oranges grown there. The orange, fig, peach, pomegranate, and other fruit trees, were also produced at Pensacola.²

The barberry was early introduced into the gardens of New England, and increased so rapidly, that in 1754 the Province of Massachusetts passed an act to prevent damage to English grain arising from barberry bushes in the vicinity of grain fields.³

As early as 1762 the scarcity of corn in New England led to the inquiry whether some foreign vegetable might not be introduced which would serve as a substitute for bread. The subject was fully discussed, and, as a consequence, potatoes were soon after largely

¹ Ramsay's *History of South Carolina*, ed. 1853, Vol. II. pp. 128, 129, 193.

² Forbes's *Sketches of the Floridas*, pp. 85-91, 178; *Letters of Edmund H. Hart and W. S. Hart*.

³ *Acts and Resolves of the Province of Massachusetts Bay*, Vol. III. p. 797.

and successfully cultivated.¹ The potato is said to have been introduced into this country by a colony of Presbyterian Irish, who settled in Londonderry, N.H., in 1719; but its cultivation did not become general for many years.²

The variety of maize known as sweet corn was found by the officers attached to the expedition of Gen. Sullivan, sent against the Indians in the Genesee country, in 1779, and brought to Connecticut, whence it proceeded south.³ Another account⁴ is, that it was introduced into Massachusetts, from the country of the Susquehannah, by Capt. Richard Bagnol of Plymouth, on his return from Sullivan's expedition. Whatever the truth of these reports, there is no doubt that the Six Nations, against which Sullivan's expedition was directed, had made much progress in agriculture, and cultivated not only large fields of corn, but fine gardens of beans, pease, turnips, cabbages, melons, carrots, parsnips, and potatoes. At one village of the Indians the corn fields comprised two hundred acres. The apple and peach orchards were very extensive: at one village an orchard of fifteen hundred fruit trees was destroyed, and, at another, fifteen hundred peach trees alone.⁵

In 1769 Benjamin Coates of Salem advertised garden seeds, imported from London, for sale. Susanna Renken of Boston gave a similar notice at the same time.⁶

The first regularly educated gardener of whom we have any account in this vicinity was George Heusler, a native of Landau in the Province of Alsace, Germany. He had been employed in the gardens of several German princes and of the King of Holland, and came from Amsterdam to this country in 1780, bringing professional diplomas and recommendations. Soon after his arrival, he commenced the practice of his profession in the employment of John Tracy of Newburyport. In 1790 he removed to Salem, and continued his vocation on the farm of Elias Haskett Derby in Danvers (now Peabody), and in many of the gardens of Salem, Danvers, and other towns of Essex County, until nearly the time of his decease, which occurred April 3, 1817, at the age of sixty-six years. As early as 1796 he gave notice that he had choice fruit trees for sale at the farm of Mr. Derby. The latter gentleman had,

¹ Felt's Annals of Salem, Vol. II. p. 146.

² Horticultural Register, Vol. III. p. 214.

³ Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, Vol. VI. p. 483.

⁴ Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society for 1848, p. 836.

⁵ Addresses by Rev. David Craft at the Centennial Anniversary of Sullivan's Expedition.

⁶ Felt's Annals of Salem, Vol. II. p. 145.

just before, imported valuable trees from India and Africa, and had a very extensive nursery of useful plants in the neighborhood of his garden. Mr. Heusler was highly esteemed as an intelligent, upright, kind-hearted, and religious man; and to him the community are largely indebted for the introduction of many valuable fruits, and for developing a taste for gardening.¹ A bill of Mr. Heusler's to Nathaniel Silsbee of Salem will give some idea of the trees planted in 1799. It is for six plum trees, two each of Semiana, Imperatrice, and Bonum Magnum; twelve peach trees, three each of Brattal's White, Early Purple, Red Magdalen, and Noblesse; three apricots; twelve Lombardy poplars; and twelve large-leaf poplars. The number of poplars will surprise those who do not recollect the long rows of the Lombardy poplar, some remnants of which survived less than a generation since, and which were planted when it was a favorite above all other ornamental trees. The price of the trees was two shillings (thirty-three and one-third cents) each.²

With the successful close of the American Revolution, the arts of peace had opportunity to flourish with new vigor. In the advancement of horticulture, Washington set the example. He was not only a practical farmer on the most extensive scale, but his residence exhibited every mark of the cultivated and refined country gentleman. He appears to have had considerable taste in ornamental gardening. He planted a flower garden, and decorated his pleasure grounds with much effect; and his diary shows that he collected and planted a variety of rare trees and shrubs with his own hands, and watched their growth with the greatest interest. He employed skilful gardeners, and pruning was one of his favorite exercises.³

As one of the results of the cessation from war, in 1785 the first step for the advancement of agriculture by associated effort was taken. The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, and the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, both formed in 1785 (the latter incorporated in 1795), are still in existence. The Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, incorporated March 7, 1792, has exerted an active and useful influence on horticulture. Among its members we find the first men of the State in

¹ Bulletin of the Essex Institute, Vol. II. p. 22; Felt's Annals of Salem, Vol. II. p. 147.

² Proceedings of the Essex Institute, Vol. II. p. 174.

³ Horticulturist, Vol. II. p. 237; Irving's Life of Washington, Vol. IV. pp. 455, 464, 467, 468.

the various professions ; such as John Lowell, who was its president from 1796 to 1804 ; his son, of the same name, who was president from 1823 to 1827, and was styled by Gen. Dearborn "the Columella of the Northern States ;" Thomas L. Winthrop ; Fisher Ames ; Timothy Pickering, previously secretary of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture ; George Cabot ; Theodore Lyman ; S. Parker, D.D. ; John Welles ; Caleb Strong, who was president from 1802 to 1805 ; John Adams, president from 1805 to 1812 ; James Bowdoin ; Elbridge Gerry ; Joseph B. Varnum ; and John Hancock. The Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, a periodical devoted to agriculture, and the first of the kind in the country, was commenced by this society in 1793. John Lowell, and other persons of equal eminence, and possessing a similar love for the cultivation of the soil, were constant or occasional contributors.¹ Even in the earlier years of this publication a portion of the articles were upon horticulture, though it was not until 1821 that a regular and urgent notice was taken in its pages of that branch of agriculture.² Among the leading writers on horticulture in the Repository were John Lowell, Timothy Pickering, John Welles, and John Prince. After the establishment of the New England Farmer, the publication of the Repository was discontinued.

In 1790 John Kenrick commenced his horticultural improvements at Newton by planting a quantity of peach stones. He was acquainted with the process of grafting ; but the method of propagating by inoculation was unknown to him, and the trees for his orchard were planted in their natural state. About four years later, having learned to bud, he began a commercial nursery, adding apples, cherries, and other fruit trees to his stock. About 1797 he commenced a nursery of ornamental trees, two acres being appropriated to the Lombardy poplar, — the most salable tree at that time in this part of the country. Extending his assortment, as opportunity offered, by collecting all that could be procured from the gardens in the neighborhood of Boston, his nurseries finally became the most extensive, probably, of any in New England. In 1823 Mr. Kenrick associated with him his elder son, William, as we find from an advertisement in the New England Farmer of October 4 of that year. They offered a general assort-

¹ Trans. of the Mass. Society for Promoting Agriculture, New Series, Vol. I.

² Trans. of the Mass. Hort. Soc., 1842, p. 25.

ment of fruit and ornamental trees, especially budded peach trees, of which the nursery was said to be the finest in America, consisting of a choice collection of thirty of the best kinds for market or garden culture. Red currant bushes were also extensively cultivated, being offered by the dozen, hundred, or thousand. In 1823 they made seventeen hundred gallons of currant wine; in 1825, three thousand gallons, and, in 1826, thirty-six hundred gallons.¹

Mr. Kenrick continued in this business until his decease, in 1833. The old mansion in which he dwelt is believed to have been built in 1720, and it still promises to do good service for another century. His younger son, John A. Kenrick, continued the nursery business, and occupied the paternal mansion, until his death, in 1870. The grounds contain many choice specimen trees, among which is one of the finest weeping beeches in the country. William Kenrick's nursery at Nonantum Hill, in Newton, established in 1823, continued for twenty-seven years. During a part of this period Mr. Kenrick imported and disposed of more fruit trees, probably, than any other nurseryman in New England, besides a large number of ornamental trees.²

The seed establishment of David Landreth & Son, at Philadelphia, was founded by David Landreth, father of the present senior partner. He came from England to this country in 1784, and commenced growing seed soon after; being one of the first, if not the very first, to enter upon that work as a business in this country. Instead of the small tract of thirteen acres which he originally occupied, fifteen hundred acres are now cultivated under the personal supervision of the firm. For many years, the nursery business was carried on in connection with the seed business, the grounds being on Federal Street, about two miles from the centre of the city. The earliest collection of camellias in America was made by the Messrs. Landreth; and their collections of valuable plants and fruits, both native and foreign, were among the most extensive of their time. To them the city of Philadelphia is largely indebted for the early development of horticultural taste.³

¹ The currant appears to have been extensively grown by others for wine; for in 1824 E. Copeland, jun., of Boston, advertised Grosseille wine, made by Dr. Benjamin Dyer of Providence, who cultivated in one field forty-five acres of currants. In 1826, however, we are informed that Messrs. Dyer & Co., who had previously manufactured currant wine in large quantities, had relinquished the business on account of the high price of sugar.

² Letter of John A. Kenrick to Joseph Breck, in 1861; *New England Farmer*, Vol. II. pp. 30, 70, 333; Vol. V. p. 49.

³ Landreth's *Rural Register and Almanac*, 1872 and 1874; *Johnson's Dictionary of Modern Gardening*, Am. ed., p. 337; *Hovey's Magazine*, Vol. I. p. 202.

William Coxe of Burlington, N.J., was the pioneer pomologist of America. His orchards, especially of the apple, were very extensive, and he introduced into his collection all the best varieties of fruit from all parts of the United States, as well as from England and France. He was acquainted with the works of the leading pomological writers of Europe; and his own work, a *View of the Cultivation of Fruit Trees, and the Management of Orchards and Cider, etc.*, the first American book on pomology, is very accurate, and still an authority among pomologists. From the record which it contains of his experiments in planting orchards, we learn that they were begun as early as 1794. Although it treats only of apples, pears, peaches, plums, and cherries, it would appear, from an article contributed by him to the *American Farmer*, in July, 1828,¹ that he was acquainted with many varieties of grapes, both native and foreign, and had been very successful in grafting delicate foreign grapes, and superior varieties of our domestic grapes, on the more vigorous stocks of cultivated vines, or on the native vines of our fields. He engaged in the nursery business in connection with a partner, Daniel Smith, to whom he soon wholly relinquished it.²

William Hamilton of Philadelphia was long well known to the lovers of nature for his exertions in cultivating rare and beautiful plants at his elegant residence, "The Woodlands." During a tour in Europe he collected many curious exotics, which he brought home with him: among others that once favorite tree, the Lombardy poplar, was introduced by him in 1784. As early as 1800 this garden was extremely rich in all the fine species procurable either in Europe or the West Indies, and particularly so in rare and new American species. The *Agave Americana* flowered here in 1804.³ Frederick Pursh, the author of the *Flora Americæ Septentrionalis*, was gardener here from 1802 to 1805, and here made his first collections of American plants. In 1828 the collection was broken up by the sale of the large specimen orange, lemon, and other trees; and since 1833 "The Woodlands" has been devoted to the sacred purpose of a cemetery.⁴

Near the close of the last century, John Adlum of Georgetown,

¹ Reprinted in the *New England Farmer*, Vol. VII. p. 34

² *Horticulturist*, Vol. XI. p. 304.

³ It had bloomed in a garden in Charleston, S.C., in 1763.

⁴ *Darlington's Memorials*, p. 577; *Hovey's Magazine*, Vol. III. p. 4; *Loudon's Gardener's Magazine*, Vol. VII. p. 455; *Preface to Flora Americæ Septentrionalis*, p. viii.

D.C., began planting vines with the intent to make wine. His vineyard was situated on the banks of Rock Creek, where he collected many foreign and native varieties of grapes. He published in 1823 a *Memoir on the Cultivation of the Vine in America*, and the *Best Mode of Making Wine*, of which a second edition appeared in 1828. After expending much time and money in unsuccessful attempts to propagate the foreign grape, he abandoned it for the native varieties. Among these the since widely known Catawba, which he found in Maryland, and introduced to public notice, was his favorite.¹

The French and Spanish settlers of Missouri brought with them grapes and other fruits, which were thence disseminated in Illinois. The settlers of Kentucky, from Virginia and the Carolinas, and those of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, from New England and the Middle States, in the latter part of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, carried with them the seeds of the different kinds of fruits, grains, and vegetables they were accustomed to at home, prominent among them being the apple, peach, pear, and cherry, which were at first sown in garden-patches to be transplanted in a year or two into the first few acres cleared. The soil and climate were congenial. The trees grew thriftily, and in a very few years yielded fruit. The favorite varieties were introduced as early as possible by grafting, and, after the planting of orchards, nurseries were established for the dissemination of the varieties. A method of propagating desirable kinds much used by emigrants from the South and West was by suckers. Peaches were raised abundantly from seed, and cultivated without grafting or budding. The pear-blight, and the bitter-rot in the apple, appeared about 1820, and the peach also began to be diseased about the same time. As in the East, we find few traces of ornamental horticulture among the early settlers. But it was not wholly neglected; for a damask rose bush was living in 1859, which was brought from New Orleans more than a century before that time, and was the first rose bush that ever bloomed in Illinois.

In 1769 the French settlers on the Illinois River made upwards of one hundred hogsheads of strong wine from the wild grape.² In 1799 an association was established near Lexington, Ky., for the purpose of cultivating the grape, and manufacturing wine.

¹ *Memoir*; *New England Farmer*, Vol. II. p. 277.

² *Report of U. S. Commissioner of Patents, 1853, p. 298.*

The leader of this enterprise was John James Dufour, a native of Switzerland,—a man remarkable for intelligence, industry, and zeal in the cultivation of fruit. With much labor he gathered about thirty-five varieties of grapes, and a choice and valuable collection of other fruits. He established a nursery, and stimulated a taste for the improvement and cultivation of fruit. The wine-making enterprise, like all others depending on foreign grapes, was unsuccessful, and the little band of cultivators was broken up. They afterwards joined themselves to another colony of their countrymen, who had commenced the cultivation of the vine at Vevay, Ind., in 1802, but met with so little success that they were forced to abandon it. These abortive attempts, as well as those of the French settler, Meneusier, at Cincinnati, attracted the attention of Nicholas Longworth of the last-named city, who took much interest in horticulture, and who, with the aid of his German tenants, attempted the cultivation of the grape, but with little satisfaction, until, about 1820, he noticed an account of the Catawba, of which he immediately procured plants from Major Adlum. His success with this variety, and the impetus which it gave to the cultivation and improvement of the native grape in the United States, are too well known to need recapitulation here.

The Roxbury Russet apple was introduced into Ohio, in 1796, by Israel and Aaron Waldow Putnam, who got the scions from their father, Gen. Israel Putnam, at Pomfret, Conn. It was cultivated under the name of Putnam Russet, and was for many years without a rival as a market fruit in Ohio, whole orchards being planted with it. The settlers from North Carolina brought the Rawles' Janet or Neverfail, the Horse, and Limber Twig.

Among other interesting evidences of the early interest in horticulture in the West was the largest pear tree on record, known from the name of the owner, Mr. Ockletree. It was a seedling, brought from Pittsburg, Penn., in 1804, and planted near Vincennes, Ind. In 1837 it produced one hundred and forty bushels of pears, the largest crop recorded from it. In 1855 it measured ten and one-half feet in circumference at the smallest place below the limbs, seventy-five feet across the top, and sixty-five feet in height. In 1867 it was split down by a tornado, and seven or eight years later the trunk also died. The fruit was of inferior quality.

Silas Wharton, a native of Bucks County, Penn., and an ac-

quaintance of William Coxe the pomologist, emigrated to Waynesville, O., in 1810, and established a nursery there. He procured from Coxe and Smith a large variety of fruit; his catalogue in 1824 containing the names of ninety-two apples and fifty-eight pears. To him, more than to any other person, the neighborhood of Dayton is indebted for the introduction of fine fruit. Others of the more prominent pioneers of horticulture in the West were Zebulon Gillett of Lawrence County, O., Lewis Sanders of Grasshills, Ky., Joseph Curtis of Edgar County, Ill. (the inventor of root-grafting), Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth of Marietta, O., and Dr. Jared P. Kirtland of Cleveland, who gave special attention to the improvement of the cherry, which he commenced previously to the year 1824.¹ Dr. Hildreth and Dr. Kirtland were honorary members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

An eccentric character, commonly known as "Johnny Appleseed," but whose real name was John Chapman, a native of New England, was the first to propagate fruit trees in North-western Pennsylvania and Ohio. He had a passion for rearing and cultivating apple trees from seed, and would clear little patches of land suitable for his purpose, and where he thought apple trees would be wanted at a future day. He procured seed from Alleghany County, Penn., sowed it at the proper time in his little clearings, enclosed it with brush fences, and gave some attention to their cultivation, but never secured a title to the land, or grafted any trees. As his first-planted orchards bore, he took seed from them, always choosing the most ameliorated fruits, and, as the population increased, his operations were carried farther westward. They commenced near the beginning of the century, and continued about thirty years.²

The early French and Spanish settlers of Louisiana introduced the peach, which soon grew spontaneously. Professor Nuttall found it naturalized through the forests of Arkansas in 1819. At Natchez he found the peach, fig, pear, and quince succeeding extremely well; and apple trees introduced from Kentucky met with nearly equal success; but the cherry, gooseberry, and currant, though thriving, scarcely produced fruit at all. The pomegranate and the myrtle grew and fruited almost as in their native climate;

¹ Transactions of the Ohio Pomological Society for 1859 and 1863; Transactions of the Illinois Horticultural Society for 1876; Horticulturist, Vol. II. p. 420; Letter from S. Burnet of Vincennes, Ind.

² Hovey's Magazine, Vol. XII. p. 133; Harper's Magazine, Vol. XLIII. p. 830.

while the orange and the lemon required some shelter. Grapes succeeded only tolerably ; and the olive, which was early introduced by the French, was entirely lost. In the neighborhood of New Orleans he saw beautiful orange groves, orchards of figs, and other productions of the mildest climate, but neither the olive, date, nor grape. In the city of New Orleans, however, grew a date palm, more than thirty feet high, with a trunk nearly eighteen inches in diameter, but, being a staminate plant, it produced no fruit.¹

In California the grape, palm, olive, and other fruits, of which venerable specimens still remain, were early planted at the various missions. The olive is said to have been planted about the year 1700. Among the most noted plantations, though dating back only to about 1810, was the great pear orchard of Santa Clara College, which sixty years later produced several thousand bushels of fruit. A grape vine at San Buenaventure attained an enormous size, as did also pear, date palm, English walnut, and olive trees. But most famous was the great grape vine at Santa Barbara, the trunk of which, four feet and four inches in circumference, was exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. The vine, when growing, covered more than an acre of space, and produced annually from five to six tons of fruit. Its age was variously stated at from fifty to a hundred years. It was of the Mission variety, introduced from Mexico, but probably originally from Spain.²

As early as 1799 Solomon Lufkin, and, a few years afterwards, Christopher Osgood, both of Salem, were noted for their attention to the cultivation of plants and trees. In 1807 greenhouse plants were advertised for sale at the store of David Swasey in Chestnut Street, Salem.³

Ezekiel Hersey Derby of Salem inherited the horticultural tastes of his father, Elias Haskett Derby, and having, about 1802, taken possession of the family estate in South Salem, he transformed it into a delightful residence, with an extensive garden and pleasure grounds, greenhouses, orchards, and belts of forest trees, many of choice foreign varieties. He was one of the founders, and for many years a trustee, of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture ; and the garden and grounds which he planted retained a portion of their well-deserved fame until within a few years.⁴

¹ Journal of Travels into the Arkansa Territory.

² Letter of E. J. Hooper.

³ Felt's Annals of Salem, Vol. II. pp. 148, 150.

⁴ Bulletin of the Essex Institute, Vol. II. p. 23.

The tomato was introduced into Salem, about 1802, by Michele Felice Corné, an Italian painter; but he found it difficult to persuade people even to taste the fruit.¹ It is said to have been introduced into Philadelphia, by a French refugee from St. Domingo, in 1798. It was used as an article of food in New Orleans in 1812, but was not sold in the markets of Philadelphia until 1829.² It did not come into general use in the North until some years after the last-named date.

In 1801 a movement of great importance to the science of horticulture was made by the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. A vote was passed subscribing five hundred dollars for the establishment of a professorship of natural history at Cambridge; and a committee was appointed to procure subscriptions for its permanent endowment and for the support of a botanic garden. This movement resulted in the establishment and endowment of the Botanic Garden now connected with Harvard University. The subscription was completed in 1804, and the garden was laid out in 1805, under the care of Mr. Bell, an English gardener, and was for many years successfully managed by William E. Carter. Contributions were from time to time made to the support of the garden from the funds of the society which originated it, and it doubtless exerted a direct influence in cultivating the taste which led to the formation of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, since many of the oldest members made their first purchases of plants from it.³

The Elgin Botanic Garden was established in 1801, by Dr. David Hosack, on the road between Bloomingdale and Kingsbridge, about three miles and a half from what was then the centre of New York City. It occupied about twenty acres of land, and included an extensive conservatory and two spacious hot-houses, exhibiting a front of a hundred and eighty feet. In 1807 the garden was placed under the direction of Frederick Pursh, the botanist.⁴ At the beginning of the year 1805 it contained fifteen hundred species of American plants, for the collection of which it was principally intended.⁵ The second edition of the catalogue, published in 1811, enumerates a total of more than twenty-two hundred species. The

¹ Felt's *Annals of Salem*, Vol. II. p. 631.

² *Prairie Farmer*, June 23, 1876.

³ *Trans. Mass. Soc. for Prom. Ag.*, New Series, Vol. I. p. 28.

⁴ Preface to *Catalogue of the Elgin Botanic Garden*. New York, 1811.

⁵ Statement of facts relative to the establishment and progress of the *Elgin Botanic Garden*, by David Hosack, M.D., p. 10. New York, 1811.

garden was in 1810 sold to the State of New York, but has long since wholly disappeared, as have also the botanic gardens established previously to 1810 in Charleston, S.C., and in the State of Maryland.¹

Dr. Hosack was the most distinguished amateur and patron of gardening, in every sense of the word, of his time, in the United States. His own residence, Hyde Park, on the Hudson, was celebrated as one of the finest specimens of landscape gardening in the country. The estate comprised about seven hundred acres; and with its park, large, well-wooded, and intersected by a fine stream, a handsome and well-filled range of greenhouses and hot-houses, extensive lawn, shrubberies, flower and kitchen gardens — the whole kept in the highest order — was for a long time the finest seat in America. Dr. Hosack was well known in the literary and scientific world, and his acquaintance abroad enabled him to introduce many new fruits and plants. Some of our finest native fruits were placed in the hands of horticulturists in Europe through his means; among others the Seckel pear, trees of which were sent by him to the London Horticultural Society in the autumn of 1818.²

The seed and flower establishment of Messrs. Thorburn has long been a prominent point of horticultural interest in the city of New York, and was of great service in diffusing a taste for floricultural pursuits. Its founder, Grant Thorburn, in 1801 sold a rose geranium, which he had planted in a pot on his counter to draw attention to some flower pots that he had for sale in his grocery store; and from this insignificant beginning the establishment has grown to a complete museum of every thing that can be required in the practice of horticulture. The seed business was added in 1804, with a stock of seeds of the value of fifteen dollars. For many years Messrs. Thorburn maintained a large greenhouse, through which was the passage to their store, and in front of this a large flower bed, which was gorgeous with hyacinths, tulips, dahlias, etc., attracting the attention of every passer.³

In the year 1800 Michael Floy came from England to New York, bringing with him a plant of the Double White camellia, for John

¹ Darlington's Memorials, p. 22; Dr. Hosack's Statement, etc., p. 32.

² Hovey's Magazine, Vol. III. p. 5; Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, Vol. VIII. p. 282; Downing's Landscape Gardening, sixth ed., p. 29.

³ Hovey's Magazine, Vol. I. p. 282, Vol. III. p. 4; Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, Vol. II. p. 345, Vol. IV. p. 275.

Stevens of Hoboken, N.J., who had two or three years previously imported the Single Red. The camellia must have been soon after introduced into New England; for in 1806 John Prince received from Joseph Barrell of Charlestown a small plant of the Double White.¹ Mr. Floy afterwards established nurseries in New York, at the corner of Broadway and Twelfth Street, and at Harlem, which he carried on in connection with his sons, giving special attention to the camellia, and originating several fine varieties; among them that magnificent kind, the Floyii, the original tree of which is now in the collection of Marshall P. Wilder.

One of the earliest writers on horticulture in the United States was Bernard M'Mahon, whose *American Gardener's Calendar*, giving directions for all gardening operations in every month in the year, is still an authority on the subject. The first edition was published in 1806. To him we are mainly indebted for the dissemination of the novelties collected by Lewis and Clarke in their journey to the Pacific. His garden and greenhouses were near the Germantown turnpike, between Philadelphia and Nicetown. The nursery was purchased in 1830 by Hibbert & Buist.

At this period, large importations of the fruits of highest reputation in Europe were sometimes made by wealthy amateurs, with the hope of increasing the number of superior varieties; but these hopes were to a great extent disappointed. From among one hundred and fifty varieties imported into Boston by Eben Preble, about 1805, the only additions to the list of desirable kinds were two cherries—the Black Tartarian and White Tartarian—and a single pear.² At the meeting of the New York Horticultural Society July 9, 1822, a member presented a catalogue of fruit trees which he had purchased in Europe, comprising, in all, seven hundred and eighty-four varieties.³

Among the most noted gardens in the United States in the early part of the present century, besides those already mentioned, were the seat of Judge Peters, near Philadelphia, famed for its gardens and pleasure grounds, in which are a chestnut tree, planted by Washington, producing the largest and finest fruit, and a grand old avenue of hemlocks, planted nearly a hundred and fifty years ago, many of which are now venerable specimens a hundred feet

¹ Hovey's Magazine, Vol. I. p. 14.

² Letter of William Kenrick to Gen. Dearborn, Feb. 5, 1830.

³ Boston Palladium, Sept. 9, 1822.

high, whose huge trunks and wide-spread branches are densely wreathed and draped with English ivy, and many other interesting features, the whole estate being now included in the new Fairmount Park; Clermont on the Hudson, the show place of the last age, then the seat of Chancellor Livingston, partaking of the French style; the manor of Livingston, near the city of Hudson; and Montgomery Place, near Barrytown, N.Y., originally the residence of Gen. Montgomery, the hero of Quebec, and afterwards of Edward Livingston, with its grand natural scenery, arboretum, conservatory, and one of the most perfect flower gardens in the country.¹

A writer in the *Massachusetts Agricultural Repository*² furnished the following list of the best varieties of fruits, and remarked, that as much greater encouragement had been given in the metropolis to the raising of good fruit than previously, and as the inhabitants of our great towns began to discriminate the varieties, and to pay liberal prices for the best, it was hoped and expected that greater attention would be paid by cultivators to the quality of the fruits which they raised. It was thought that there was then in the State nearly every good variety of the pear known in France.

Peaches, Early Ann, White Magdalen, Red Magdalen, Noblesse, Old Newington, Swalch, Catherine, Lemon Clingstone, Vanguard, Blood.

Cherries, Mayduke, English, Black Heart, Bigarreaus, Black Tartarian.

Apples, Rhode Island Greening, Red Nonsuch, Nonpareil, Newtown Pippin, Roxbury Russet,³ Spitzenberg, Baldwin.⁴

Pears, Little Muscat, Catherine, Jargonelle, Summer Bergamot, Brockholst⁵ Bergamot, Brown Beurre, St. Michael, Monsieur Jean, Rousseline, Winter Good Christian, Virgouleuse, Colmar, Chaumontelle, St. Germain. The last is described as the most profitable, the most uniformly good, and the best for keeping.

¹ Downing's *Landscape Gardening*, sixth ed., pp. 26-33.

² Vol. III., 1814, p. 92.

³ The Roxbury Russet probably originated in Roxbury soon after the settlement of the country. The first settlers of Stonington, Conn., went from Roxbury as early as 1649, and tradition states that they brought this apple at a very early date. It has been more largely planted in Eastern Connecticut than any other variety, and there are trees a hundred years or more of age still standing there. — *Letter of Rev. W. Clift of Stonington.*

⁴ The Baldwin had then recently been brought into notice. The original tree stood, probably, in Wilmington, though one account locates it in Tewksbury. It first fruited about the middle of the last century.

⁵ Brocas?

Three-quarters of a century ago, or later, many decaying pear trees could be seen near ancient cellars in this section of the country, and in pastures by old cart-paths. The fruit of these trees varied from small to large in size, and, in character, from the hardest, fit only for cooking (and not for that without something to counteract its acidity and astringency), to that which was then called good eating fruit. At that period there were comparatively few orchards of apple trees in which there was a single grafted tree, the great object then being the production of cider; and, if a good eating apple appeared among the numerous seedlings, it was not known, in most cases, beyond the farm where it originated. In two centuries from the settlement of the country very little progress had been made in horticultural science. Seedling plums, pears, peaches, and cherries, as well as apples, were to be found in abundance, when there was any market, and a portion of them were very good; but, down to 1820, we do not find the record of fruit trees or scions having been imported or disseminated to any considerable extent.¹ Dr. Thacher, in the dedication to his *American Orchardist*, dated Plymouth, July, 1821, says, "It is a remarkable fact that the first planters bequeathed to their posterity a greater number of orchards, in proportion to their population, than are now to be found in the Old Colony."

The progress of horticulture was checked by the last war with England; but, as the country recovered from the effects of that conflict, there began a new era of horticultural improvement. As the close of the Revolution was followed by the formation of the Philadelphia and other agricultural societies, so the close of the later war was speedily followed (in 1818) by the organization of the New York Horticultural Society, the first society of its kind in the United States. It was incorporated in 1822, and included among its founders and members the most eminent scientific and practical horticulturists in the vicinity of the city of New York; such as Dr. Hosack, who was for some years its president, Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill, Messrs. Thorburn, Prince, Floy, Thomas Hogg, André Parmentier, William Wilson, and others. The plans of the society were comprehensive, including a garden of from ten to twenty acres, to be devoted to horticulture and botany, but more particularly to the culture of fruit trees. It was proposed also to have a hall for public lectures, a

¹ *Recollections of Joseph Breck.*

library, a botanical cabinet, and a professor of botany and horticulture. For many years the society was conducted with much energy; but later, the interest in it declined, and about 1837 it ceased to exist. Dr. Torrey, the eminent botanist, was the last president.¹

The next horticultural society in the United States was the Pennsylvania Society, organized at Philadelphia on the 20th of November, 1827, and chartered by the State on the 24th of March, 1831; its first schedule of premiums having been adopted January 4, 1830, and the first annual display held in the autumn of the same year. More fortunate than its predecessor in New York, it has gone on with increasing prosperity until the present day; so that it is the oldest horticultural society now existing in the country — too well known to need any thing said here, beyond expressing the hope that its progress, and its beneficial influence on horticulture, may be even greater in the future than in the past.

Two other horticultural societies were formed in the United States previously to the organization of the Massachusetts society, — the Domestic Horticultural Society, at Geneva, N.Y., in 1828, having for its field of operation ten counties in Western New York,² and holding its meetings and exhibitions alternately at Geneva, Lyons, and Canandaigua;³ and the Albany Horticultural Society, formed in 1829, but a short time before the formation of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, of which Judge Buel was the first president.⁴ Neither of these two societies existed more than a few years; but the Domestic Society held an exhibition at Geneva, July 3, 1835,⁵ and a fine autumnal show of fruits, flowers, and vegetables at Canandaigua on the 30th of September of the same year.⁶ In the By-Laws of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, adopted in 1836, the Committee on the Synonymes of Fruits was directed to facilitate an exchange of specimens with the Albany as well as with the Philadelphia and New York horticultural societies, for the purpose of establishing their synonymes.

It would be unjust to pass over the inception of horticultural societies in the United States without some allusion to the proto-

¹ American Journal of Science and Art, Vol. VIII. p. 398; Hovey's Magazine, Vol. II. pp. 391, 461, Vol. III. p. 389; Letter of John J. Thomas.

² New England Farmer, Vol. VII. p. 174.

³ Hovey's Magazine, Vol. V. p. 12.

⁴ New England Farmer, Vol. VII. pp. 207, 245.

⁵ Hovey's Magazine, Vol. I. p. 311.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 434.

type of all such societies, the Horticultural Society of London, which was organized March 7, 1804, and chartered in 1809, and for twenty-seven years, from 1811 to 1838, was presided over by Thomas Andrew Knight, whose unrivalled combination of scientific knowledge of vegetable physiology, and practical skill in horticultural operations, were, during all that time, directed to promoting the interests of the society, and, through it, of horticulture everywhere. Professor John Lindley was assistant secretary from 1822 to 1858, and secretary from 1858 to 1862, giving to the management of the society his great talents and inexhaustible energy.¹

In 1825 Gov. Clinton and Dr. Hosack of New York were members of the society; and Messrs. Floy, Hogg, and Wilson, of New York, Judge Buel of Albany, William Prince of Flushing, David Thomas of Cayuga County, N.Y., William Coxe of Burlington, N.J., Mr. Dick of Philadelphia, and John Lowell and Samuel G. Perkins of Boston, were corresponding members.²

No organized body has ever imparted such a stimulus to cultivation as this society. It was many years ago remarked that it had accomplished more since its foundation than China had done in a thousand years. What it has effected is best told in a report of the Council, made May 1, 1857, from which we quote:—

“It has minutely examined and reduced to order the names of fruit trees and of esculent plants; it has directed the attention of scientific as well as of practical men to the improvement of the arts of cultivation; it has introduced at much cost great numbers of exotic plants to decorate our gardens; it has published many volumes filled with important treatises upon almost every subject in which the gardener is interested; it has formed a very extensive garden and orchard, in which have been collected from time to time numerous plants valuable for their utility or beauty; it has given a great impetus to cultivation by its public exhibitions of garden produce; it has been a school from which have sprung some of the most distinguished gardeners of the present century; and it has given away to its fellows and to public establishments above a million and a half of plants, packets of seeds, and cuttings. In effecting all this about £250,000 has been expended, of which £40,000 has been consumed in the creation of the garden, more than £2,000 in forming collections of drawings, models of fruits,

¹ Book of the Royal Horticultural Society, pp. 9, 11, 25, 27.

² New England Farmer, Vol. III. p. 83.

etc., £13,000 in the mere cost of procuring new plants and seeds, while above £20,000 has been applied in the form of medals and money prizes for the encouragement of horticulture."¹

The society is best known in the United States by its Catalogue of Fruits, which is the foundation of all accurate pomological nomenclature; but a reminder of its energy is seen in every garden which contains the *Wistaria Sinensis*,² the *Weigela rosea*, or the *Dielytra spectabilis*, the most popular of the many beautiful plants that we owe to the society.

The Caledonian Horticultural Society was formed in 1809, and that of Paris, in 1826.

In 1819 the *American Farmer* was established in Baltimore, and it is now the oldest agricultural periodical in the United States which has had a continued existence in some form to this day. In 1822 the *New England Farmer* was established in Boston, under the conduct of Thomas G. Fessenden, author of the *New American Gardener*, who continued editor until his death, on the 10th of November, 1837. In 1828 the words *Horticultural Journal* were added to the title of the paper; but articles on horticulture had from the commencement frequently appeared in its pages from Mr. Lowell, Gen. Dearborn, John Prince, John Welles, Gorham Parsons, S. W. Pomeroy, Samuel G. Perkins, and Jesse Buel of Albany, as well as the editor. In November, 1826, Joseph R. Newell, who had previously kept an agricultural warehouse at No. 108 State Street, removed to No. 52 North Market Street; and in January, 1827, the office of the *Farmer* was removed to the room over Mr. Newell's establishment, where John B. Russell, the publisher from September 4, 1824, to November 28, 1832, opened a seed-store.³ The close combination of the *Farmer* office and seed-store with the agricultural warehouse attracted agriculturists and horticulturists from all parts of the country; so that the office of the *Farmer* became an exchange for the discussion of all matters of interest to cultivators.⁴ It was here that the subject

¹ Book of the Royal Horticultural Society, p. 43.

² The first living plant of *Wistaria* (formerly *Glycine*) *Sinensis* was sent from China in 1818, by John Reeves, and was still growing in the garden at Chiswick in 1863. Probably this is the plant mentioned in the *Botanical Register* as covering eighteen hundred square feet of wall, and producing six hundred and seventy-five thousand flowers in 1840.

³ In August, 1836, Joseph Breck & Co. purchased the *Farmer* and seed-store, and, a year later, they added the agricultural warehouse of Mr. Newell. They were the publishers of the *Farmer* until its discontinuance in 1846, when they became interested in the *Horticulturist*, then commenced at Albany, N.Y.

⁴ MS. of Joseph Breck; Advertisements in *New England Farmer*.

of forming a horticultural society was discussed ; and, when such a society was formed, the Farmer naturally became its organ, and continued to be as long as it existed.

The nursery established by Jonathan Winship, at his residence in Brighton, in 1816, was, next to that established by John Kenrick, the oldest near Boston. That, however, was confined to hardy plants, while the Winship nursery comprised a collection of greenhouse plants. In 1824 Capt. Winship associated with him his brother Francis, and the firm had finally thirty acres under cultivation. Special attention was given to ornamental trees and plants.

In 1823 Robert Manning of Salem commenced the formation of his pomological garden, with the design of collecting specimen trees of such varieties of fruits, both native and foreign, as were hardy enough to endure the inclemency of our winters, identifying, and testing them, and selecting for propagation such as proved worthy. In pursuing this object, he soon, in connection with William Kenrick, opened a correspondence with Dr. Van Mons of Belgium (receiving from him the many fine varieties which he had originated), and with Robert Thompson, the head of the fruit department in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, and author of their Catalogue of Fruits ; the scions received from the latter source being taken from the trees carefully identified by Mr. Thompson. Trees and scions were also drawn from all the prominent nurserymen and other cultivators in Europe and America. Though the obstacles to importing trees and scions, independent of the difficulty of obtaining the newer and choicer varieties from sources to be depended on, were much greater than at present, owing to the slowness and irregularity of communication, yet Mr. Manning pursued his chosen work with such ardor, that, at the time of his death, in 1842, his collection of fruits was far larger than had previously been made by any American pomologist, amounting to nearly two thousand varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, and apricots ; pears, which were his favorite fruit, forming by far the larger part. He also established a nursery for the propagation and sale of such varieties as proved worthy of general cultivation. To him more than to any other one in his day — perhaps it would be just to say more than to all others — were the public indebted for the introduction of new and choice fruits, for the identification of the different varieties, for the correction of their nomenclature, and the testing of their qualities ;

and he was acknowledged to be the highest authority in regard to the names and synonymes of fruits. His work was taken up at his death by his son, of the same name, who for some years continued to identify, test, and disseminate the valuable fruits collected by his father and himself.¹

In 1823, also, John Lowell published an interesting notice of Thomas Andrew Knight, president of the London Horticultural Society, his experiments, and his presents to the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. These presents consisted of trees and scions of the new varieties of fruit originated by Mr. Knight, or introduced from the continent of Europe, which were confided to Mr. Lowell, as president of the Agricultural Society, for propagation and distribution. To this source we are indebted for the first introduction of some of our finest fruits; the first parcel received from Mr. Knight comprising, among others, the Urbaniste, Marie Louise, Napoleon, and Passe Colmar pears, the Black Eagle, Elton, Downton, and Waterloo cherries, and the Coe's Golden Drop plum. Mr. Lowell continued for some years to receive from Mr. Knight trees and scions of new fruits, and, when the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was organized, he freely offered scions of these improved varieties to its members.² At about the same time, Judge Buel of Albany also imported from Mr. Knight and from the London Horticultural Society choice new varieties of fruits;³ and Samuel G. Perkins of Brookline offered to give strawberry plants, and scions of new pears and plums, which he had received from the London Horticultural Society and other sources, to such persons as would call or send for them.⁴ It will be remembered that Messrs. Lowell, Buel, and Perkins were corresponding members of the London Society.

It was at about this time that the decay of the fine old varieties of the pear was noticed. In 1826 Mr. Lowell stated that the Chaumontelle, Virgouleuse, St. Germain, Summer and Winter Bonchretien, and St. Michael, were generally in a diseased or desperate state.

The grounds of Henry Pratt, at Lemon Hill, near Philadelphia, which were for a long time considered the show garden of that

¹ Book of Fruits, p. 5; New England Farmer, Vol. XXI. p. 164; Bulletin of the Essex Institute, Vol. II. p. 24; Horticultural Register, Vol. I. p. 290, Vol. II. p. 249.

² Mass. Ag. Repos., Vol. VII. p. 331, Vol. VIII. pp. 140, 344, Vol. X. p. 205; New England Farmer, Vol. II. p. 217, Vol. VI. p. 331, Vol. VII. p. 401.

³ New England Farmer, Vol. III. p. 291.

⁴ Ibid., Vol. IV. p. 22.

city, were in the height of their beauty from 1820 to 1825; and the proprietor, opening them freely to the citizens, contributed in a great degree to improve their taste, and to inspire them with a desire to possess the more beautiful productions of nature. The grounds were laid out in the geometric mode, and were the most perfect specimen of this style in America.¹ They now form a part of the great Fairmount Park.

Waltham House, the seat of Gov. Gore, and afterwards of Theodore Lyman, about nine miles from Boston, was also at this time one of the most beautiful places as regards landscape gardening, with a fine level park a mile in length, enriched with groups of English elms, limes, and oaks, watered by a fine stream, and stocked with deer. Here, also, the finest varieties of fruit were cultivated, the trees being trained on walls, in the English method; and there were also a grapery, greenhouse, and hot-house. This and the Woodlands were the two best specimens of the modern style, as Judge Peters's seat, Clermont, and Lemon Hill, were of the ancient style, in the early period of the history of landscape gardening in the United States.²

In 1823 Samuel and John Feast began cultivating trees, plants, and vegetables in Baltimore, on the Frederick road, and were the first to offer plants for sale in the public markets of Baltimore.³ In 1827-28 the garden of Dr. Thomas Young, at Savannah, claimed superiority over every other in the South, being filled with rare plants from every part of the world. The garden of Dr. Wray, at Augusta, was rich in bulbs, native herbaceous plants, and succulents. Major Le Conte's garden, at Riceborough, also contained a superb collection of bulbs. At Charleston, S.C., M. Noisette, brother to the Paris nurseryman of the same name, had an extensive establishment, chiefly in the culinary line; but his grounds contained many fine camellias, *Cycas revoluta*, Noisette roses, etc. These and the gardens of Dr. McRee of Wilmington, N.C., and Mr. Oemler of Savannah, were long considered inferior to no private collections in the Union.⁴

In 1828 Judge Buel enumerated,⁵ as among the principal nurseries in the United States (besides those already mentioned in

¹ Hovey's Magazine, Vol. III. p. 4; Downing's Landscape Gardening, sixth ed., p. 27.

² Downing's Landscape Gardening, sixth ed., p. 23.

³ Gardener's Monthly, Vol. XX. p. 234.

⁴ Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, Vol. IV. p. 464; Hovey's Magazine, Vol. III. p. 7.

⁵ Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, Vol. IV. p. 193.

this sketch), the Bloodgood nursery, at Flushing, which was especially distinguished for its well-grown fruit trees;¹ Wilson's nursery, at Greenwich; and Hogg's nursery, at Bloomingdale, Mr. Hogg being, probably, the best cultivator of exotics in New York;² Buel and Wilson's nursery, at Albany; Sinclair and Moore's, at Baltimore, Md.; and the nursery of André Parmentier, at Brooklyn, N.Y. The last-named establishment was situated at the junction of Jamaica and Flatbush turnpikes, where is now the most thickly settled part of the city of Brooklyn. The proprietor was the brother of that celebrated horticulturist, the Chevalier Parmentier, mayor of Enghien, Belgium, and was the first practitioner of the art of landscape gardening, of any note, in this country, to which he came about 1824. In his nurseries he gave a specimen of the natural style of laying out grounds, combined with a scientific arrangement of plants, which excited public curiosity, and contributed much to the dissemination of a taste for a natural mode of landscape gardening. He frequently visited other parts of the country for the purpose of laying out the gardens and pleasure grounds of such gentlemen as desired his services.³

David Thomas of Aurora, Cayuga County, N.Y., was the pioneer horticulturist in the western part of that State, which has now become the nursery garden of the country. He did much towards introducing new and valuable fruits during the early part of the present century; and from the year 1830, and for ten or twenty years afterwards, he had probably the most extensive and valuable collection of bearing trees west of the Hudson. He was even more interested in floriculture and botany than in pomology, and made a very extensive collection of native as well as exotic ornamental plants, and was elected a corresponding member of the London Horticultural Society and of the Linnæan Society of Paris.⁴ In his horticultural pursuits he associated with him his son, John J. Thomas, author of the *Fruit Culturist*, and horticultural editor of the *Country Gentleman*, and well known as a most accurate, systematic, and conscientious horticulturist.

In October, 1828, John A. and Samuel Wilson of Derry, N.H., advertised in the *New England Farmer* a stock of more than

¹ Loudon's *Gardener's Magazine*, Vol. VIII. p. 280.

² Hovey's *Magazine*, Vol. III. p. 4.

³ Downing's *Landscape Gardening*, sixth ed., p. 24; *New England Farmer*, Vol. VI. pp. 215, 391, Vol. VII. p. 84.

⁴ Letter of John J. Thomas.

fifty thousand fruit trees of different kinds in their nursery, which had been established for more than thirty years.

It would appear, that, notwithstanding the increase of commercial nurseries, the neighborhood of Boston was far behind other parts of the country in its ability to furnish the trees and plants needed in a garden, or to supply the market with choice fruit, and that the advance in horticulture was confined mainly to private gardens, but that the latter were not excelled in any part of the country. A private garden at Jamaica Plain, that of John Prince, produced for dessert, in August, 1825, eleven varieties of pears, four each of plums, apples, and grapes, and two of apricots, besides oranges, mulberries, and muskmelons. Yet it was thought that there were not at that time more than twenty market-farmers in the vicinity of Boston who gave much attention to fruit as a source of profit.¹ In 1822 Mr. Lowell said,² "We are utterly destitute, in New England, of nurseries for fruit trees on an extensive scale. We have no cultivators on whom we can call for a supply of the most common plants of the smaller fruits, such as strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, of the superior kinds; we have no place to which we can go for plants to ornament our grounds; we have not a single seedsman who can furnish us with fresh seeds of annual flowers on which we can place a reliance." A year later, he asked,³ "Shall it be said, that from June to September in our scorching summers, a traveller may traverse Massachusetts, from Boston to Albany, and not be able to procure a plate of fruit, — except wild strawberries, blackberries, and whortleberries, — unless from the hospitality of private gentlemen?"

A sketch of the history of horticulture in this country would be incomplete without some mention of the literature of the subject. Here, also, as might be expected, we find agriculture preceding horticulture, the first work, the *Essays upon Field-Husbandry*, by the Rev. Jared Eliot of Killingworth, Conn., begun in 1747, but barely alluding to fruit culture. Eliot, who was a grandson of the apostle Eliot, introduced the white mulberry into Connecticut, and wrote a treatise on the mulberry tree and silk-worms. The *New-England Farmer, or Geographical Dictionary*, of Dr. Samuel Deane, was published in 1790. The *American Gardener*, by

¹ *New England Farmer*, Vol. IV. p. 60.

² *Mass. Ag. Repos.*, Vol. VII. p. 137.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. VII. p. 320.

John Gardiner and David Hepburn, was published at Washington, D.C., in 1804. M'Mahon, in the preface to the American Gardener's Calendar, published in 1806, says that in writing this treatise he had had recourse, besides other authorities, to the best *American* publications; but, unless a large number have escaped notice, these must have been scanty at that time. The American Practical Gardener, by "An Old Gardener," was published at Baltimore in 1819; and William Cobbett's American Gardener, at New York, in the same year. The Gentleman's and Gardener's Kalendar, by Grant Thorburn, was also published at New York in 1821. The calendar appears to have been a favorite form for a work on gardening in these and earlier days. The American Vine Dresser's Guide, by Alphonse Loubat, was published in New York in 1827. The New American Gardener, by Thomas Green Fessenden, and a Treatise on the Cultivation of Flowers, by Roland Green, appeared at Boston in 1828; and the Economy of the Kitchen-Garden, Orchard, and Vinery, by William Wilson, at New York in the same year. The works of Martha Logan, Coxe, Prince, Adlum, and Thacher, have been mentioned in the course of this chapter, as have also the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, the American Farmer, and the New England Farmer. Various European works on agriculture and horticulture were republished in this country; and several agricultural magazines, as well as transactions of agricultural societies, among which we mention only the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, were published and discontinued before the formation of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; but no exclusively horticultural periodical was published until after that time. From the time of Jacques Cornutus, in 1635, the botany of North America received frequent attention from scientific writers; but the first strictly American botanical work, written and printed in this country, by a native, is believed to be the *Arbustum Americanum* of Humphry Marshall, — a description of the forest trees and shrubs of the United States, printed in 1785. A mere allusion to the many botanical works which have followed it must suffice.

We have thus, as briefly as possible, while doing proper justice to the subject, reviewed the progress of horticultural improvement in this country for more than two centuries. We have seen that the first settlers from England, France, and other European coun-

tries, and the emigrants from the older to the newer States, brought with them a love of horticulture, and, as early as practicable, planted gardens, orchards, and nurseries. During the greater part of this long period, the advancement of horticulture was comparatively slow, and the enjoyment of its choicer productions — most even of these being much inferior to those of our own time — was confined to the wealthier portion of the inhabitants, the great majority knowing few except seedling fruits; for the art of grafting was understood by few. But from the beginning of the present century, or earlier, the improvement was more rapid, as is shown by the following remarks with which Mr. Lowell concluded an address before the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture in 1824:¹ “As to horticulture, the field is newly explored. From a barren wilderness, it has become a fertile garden. In my short space of residence in this mutable world, I remember when the Mayduke and the sour Kentish Cherry could alone be seen in our market; and there is not now a market on earth better supplied than ours with every variety of the most delicious cherries. I remember when our strawberries were only gathered from the grass-fields. I recollect the first boxes of cultivated strawberries ever sent to Boston market: they are now in profusion, and of excellent quality, but still susceptible of vast improvement. Who ever heard of an English or Dutch gooseberry or raspberry at market twenty-five years since? The Geniting, Cattern, Minot, and Iron pears, some of them execrable, were often seen; but not a single delicious variety was known out of the garden of the rich connoisseur. There never was a more rapid progress in any country than that which we have made in horticulture, and yet there is no one point in which we are so defective: I hope and believe, however, that we shall soon supply this defect.” Perhaps Mr. Lowell, in these closing words, had in mind the formation of a society to supply the defect which he pointed out; but, however this may have been, we cannot doubt that the increased rapidity in the progress of horticulture led its lovers to consider the best means of its further advancement; and their views, discussed on various occasions and in various places, ultimately took shape and form in the organization of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

¹ Mass. Ag. Repos., Vol. VIII. p. 216.

HISTORY

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

CHAPTER I.

THE ORGANIZATION AND OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

WE have seen how the way was gradually prepared for the formation of a horticultural society in the State of Massachusetts. It has often been observed, that, when the time is ripe for the development of an idea, it occurs simultaneously to many minds; and it is not easy now to prove who first suggested the establishment of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Gen. Dearborn twice states, in written prefaces to volumes of his works which he has left to his family, that "a number of gentlemen in Boston and the surrounding towns had long considered it desirable that an association should be formed for advancing the science and art of horticulture; and, after several informal meetings, a public one was held in the city, on the 24th of February, 1829, when it was determined to organize a society."

In the winter of 1828-29 a letter was received by John B. Russell, publisher of the *New England Farmer*, from Judge Buel of Albany, who asked, "Why do not the Boston gentlemen start a horticultural society?"

and added, "There is more talent in Boston and vicinity for such an association than in any place in the United States." Acting on this hint, Mr. Russell suggested to the numerous visitors to his office the formation of a horticultural society, and it is believed that this was the first formal proposal of such an organization in Massachusetts.

On Friday, the 9th of January, 1829, a communication appeared in the *New England Farmer*, written two days earlier by a zealous friend¹ of horticulture. As this was the first public proposition for the foundation of a horticultural society in Massachusetts, we give the article in full, as follows:—

"The influence that has been so generally diffused throughout our State, by the institution of Agricultural Societies, is felt and acknowledged to be of immense importance to the interests of the cultivator as well as to the consumers of the surplus produce of his labors. Whatever has a tendency to promote this honorable, and useful, and independent branch of domestic industry, should be fostered and regarded.

"It is equally gratifying to perceive that there is an excellent horticultural spirit awakened in our community, and which is not confined to the citizens of the metropolis, but pervades most of the neighboring towns and villages. We have witnessed with much pleasure the increasing interest, and ardent efforts of our citizens in this peaceful and healthful employment, and seen its visible effects, not only in the process of cultivation, but in its maturity. Our stalls and fruit-shops have been abundantly supplied the past season with better and greater varieties of fine fruits than heretofore.

"The invalid must be grateful to those who thus administer to his enjoyments. The healthful will not be unmindful of the pleasure afforded by the display of the rich dessert with which his table is crowned. And the public will view with complacent regard the attention bestowed upon this branch of the 'American

¹ Zebedee Cook, jun., of Dorchester.

System,' which needs no public act of doubtful expediency to insure its protection.

“It cannot be expected, that, in our Northern climate, we should produce, even by untiring assiduity, or extensive outlay, all those fine varieties of fruit which are yielded spontaneously, or with comparatively little labor, in some sections of our highly favored country. Under all discouragements, however, it must be admitted, that much has been achieved; and under the continued auspices of Heaven, and our native industry and perseverance, we may continue freely to enjoy the healthy and invigorating pleasures of the cultivator, and share the bounties a benevolent Providence awards to the labors of man.

“Who, then, among us, is to give the impulse to more extensive and active exertions? To those who have been the modern pioneers in the resuscitation of this primitive employment of a portion of our race, who have labored with the mind and hands so industriously and efficiently in the vineyard, we must look for countenance and instruction, for the enlargement and improvement of the system so successfully commenced, and so ardently and patriotically pursued, by several of our distinguished fellow-citizens.

“We have been led to a consideration of this subject at the present time for the purpose of calling the attention of experienced and practical horticulturists toward the founding of a society for the promotion of that useful employment, of extending its blessings, and increasing the efforts of those who feel an interest in such pursuits.

“The citizens of Massachusetts have never been backward in promoting any object of public utility, and it is believed, that all that is now wanting to give an impulse to the plan here suggested is to present the subject to the consideration of your readers.

“New York, Philadelphia, and some other of our sister cities, have preceded us in the good work. Let us go and do likewise.”

The editor¹ of the Farmer cordially approved the views taken in this article, introducing it to his readers thus:—

“We fully concur in opinion with the writer of the above able article, from a respected correspondent, that a society for the pro-

¹ Thomas G. Fessenden.

motion of skilful and scientific horticulture, established in Boston, would greatly subserve the interests of the community, as well as furnish avenues to laudable distinction, and pure and praiseworthy enjoyment to the members of such an institution. A number of persons associated for a desirable object may furnish an aggregate of mind and means, which is much more effective for beneficial purposes than would be the isolated efforts of the same individuals. A Horticultural Society might introduce new and useful plants from various quarters of the globe; import valuable and expensive publications, as well as form a repository for new and useful implements, which would be beyond the powers of more numerous and wealthy persons to accomplish without acting in concert."

The proposed horticultural society did not fail of becoming a reality, for the idea was a practical one; the institution had been needed for several years; such associations had been eminently successful in this and other countries; and the idea had become popular in Boston and the neighborhood by occasional hints in the periodicals of the day on the subject, by the conversation of eminent horticulturists, and especially by the example of successful agricultural societies.

We are not surprised, therefore, to learn, that in about six weeks from the time the above article appeared in the *Farmer*, agreeably to a request, published in the same paper of February 20, to such gentlemen as felt favorably disposed toward the institution of a horticultural society, to meet at the insurance office of Zebedee Cook, jun., on Tuesday, the 24th, at noon, for the purpose of taking measures preliminary thereto, — similar printed requests being also addressed directly to gentlemen interested in horticulture, — a meeting of sixteen gentlemen, the first public one of the kind, convened at the time and place mentioned, although the day was bitterly cold, and a remarkable snow-storm had

just filled the streets to the depth of five or six feet in the city, and much deeper in the country towns. To give character to this preliminary meeting it was deemed quite an object to have the Hon. John Lowell, who then stood at the head of the horticulturists of Massachusetts, preside. His health being feeble, he had felt but little hope that he should be able to be present. One of his neighbors on Colonnade Row, Cheever Newhall, however, called on him that morning, with his sleigh and extra blankets, and induced him to wrap up and come down, to the great gratification of the company.¹

A few appropriate remarks on the object of the meeting were made by Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, when he proposed its organization, which was effected by choosing Mr. Lowell moderator, and Zebedee Cook, jun., secretary. It was then voted that Messrs. Henry A. S. Dearborn, Zebedee Cook, jun., and Samuel Downer, be a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the government of the society, and to report the same at a future meeting, to be held at the time and place the committee might designate. It was also voted that Messrs. John B. Russell, Enoch Bartlett, Zebedee Cook, jun., Samuel Downer, and Cheever Newhall be a committee to obtain subscribers to the society, after which the meeting was adjourned. Besides Mr. Lowell, who presided at this meeting, Mr. Cook the secretary, Gen. Dearborn who opened the meeting, and Mr. Russell who lives to tell us of the occasion, it may safely be concluded that Messrs. Downer, Bartlett, and Newhall, who were appointed on committees, were present. Robert Manning and John M. Ives came from Salem, as is stated by Mr. Ives, and

¹ Reminiscences of the Mass. Hort. Soc. by John B. Russell in Tilton's Journal of Horticulture, Vol. VII. p. 88.

Andrews Breed and his brother Henry A. Breed came from Lynn. To the best of the recollection of the last-named gentleman the other five founders of the society were William Kenrick, Jonathan Winship, Robert L. Emmons, Benjamin V. French, and William H. Sumner. Messrs. Russell and Ives, and the two Messrs. Breed still survive.

The number of the *New England Farmer* containing an official account of this meeting has also a communication, over the signature "Dorchester," from which we give the following extract:—

"We are pleased to learn that the meeting of the friends of horticulture in this city on Tuesday last was numerously attended,¹ and that the occasion afforded the most conclusive evidence that a society for the improvement of this branch of our domestic industry will be established under auspicious circumstances.

"For ourselves we have long felt a strong interest in this matter. We have seen in other sections of our country the beneficial influence of institutions devoted to the practice of horticultural pursuits, and heard more of its ameliorating effects upon the varieties of fruits heretofore cultivated with partial success.

"The association of men of taste, of influence, and industry, has effected, in some of our neighboring cities, a wonderful improvement in the qualities of indigenous fruits, and a great increase of the varieties of foreign, of every kind, susceptible of successful culture in our climate. Here individual efforts have generously and patriotically contributed to collect the finest varieties of fruits, and not only to distribute gratuitously the plants or the scions, as the case may be, for extended culture, but, what renders the favor more valuable, to impart from their rich stores of practical knowledge a portion for the benefit of the uninitiated."

An adjourned meeting of the subscribers for a horticultural society was held at the same place on Tuesday the 17th of March, three weeks from the time of the

¹ Sixteen persons, considering the state of the roads, and other circumstances, might be termed by a warm friend of the meeting a numerous attendance.

first meeting. In the absence of Mr. Lowell, who was prevented from attendance by illness, Gen. William H. Sumner was chosen moderator.

The committee appointed for the purpose of preparing a constitution and by-laws for the government of the society made a report of their proceedings, which was unanimously adopted. The constitution was drawn up by Gen. Dearborn.¹

At the same meeting, after the Constitution and By-laws had been read and adopted, the Society was organized by the choice of the following gentlemen as officers: —

President.

HENRY A. S. DEARBORN, *Roxbury.*

Vice-Presidents.

ZEBEDEE COOK, Jun., *Dorchester.* ROBERT MANNING, *Salem.*

JOHN C. GRAY, *Boston.* ENOCH BARTLETT, *Roxbury.*

Treasurer.

CHEEVER NEWHALL, *Boston.*

Corresponding Secretary.

JACOB BIGELOW, M.D., *Boston.*

Recording Secretary.

ROBERT L. EMMONS, *Boston.*

Councillors.

John Heard, jun., *Boston.*

Thomas Brewer, *Roxbury.*

Samuel Downer, *Dorchester.*

William Worthington, *Dorchester.*

J. W. Webster, M.D., *Cambridge.* Aaron D. Williams, *Roxbury.*

Malthus A. Ward, M.D., *Salem.* Joseph G. Joy, *Boston.*

T. W. Harris, M.D., *Milton.* Oliver Fiske, *Worcester.*

Benjamin V. French, *Boston.* Samuel Ward, *Roxbury.*

J. M. Gourgas, *Weston.* L. M. Sargent, *Boston.*

Thomas Nuttall, *Cambridge.* Joseph Curtis, *Roxbury.*

¹ Hovey's Magazine, Vol. XVIII. p. 235.

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| Charles Tappan, <i>Boston</i> . | Thomas Dowse, <i>Cambridgeport</i> . |
| J. G. Cogswell, <i>Northampton</i> . | Daniel Waldo, <i>Worcester</i> . |
| Jonathan Winship, <i>Brighton</i> . | William H. Sumner, <i>Dorchester</i> . |
| John B. Russell, <i>Boston</i> . | Elias Phinney, <i>Lexington</i> . |
| Charles Senior, <i>Roxbury</i> . | Henry A. Breed, <i>Lynn</i> . |
| Augustus Aspinwall, <i>Brookline</i> . | Samuel Jaques, jun., <i>Charlestown</i> . |
| William Lincoln, <i>Worcester</i> . | J. P. Leland, <i>Sherburne</i> . |
| William E. Carter, <i>Cambridge</i> . | Benj. W. Crowninshield, <i>Salem</i> . |
| William Jackson, <i>Plymouth</i> . | E. Hersey Derby, <i>Salem</i> . |
| Jacob Tidd, <i>Roxbury</i> . | Nathaniel Davenport, <i>Milton</i> . |
| William Kenrick, <i>Newton</i> . | John Lemist, <i>Roxbury</i> . |

Thus the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was fully organized on the 17th of March, 1829, in the city of Boston, and at the office of one of its vice-presidents. At this meeting it was announced that upwards of one hundred and sixty persons had become subscribers; while in the first publication of the Society, a pamphlet printed in August, 1829, are the names of two hundred and seventeen members; and the list, when the account of the first anniversary, September 10, 1829, was published, had increased to two hundred and forty-nine, including the names of many of the scientific and opulent citizens of Boston and vicinity, as well as a considerable number of the most respected practical cultivators. Indeed, the Society began its career half a century ago under the happiest auspices. The praiseworthy objects of the association, the urgent demand for it to represent the horticultural enterprise and taste of New England, and the high character and attainments of its officers and members, were sure guaranties that it would be, as it has been, eminently successful.

On the 7th of April the Council appointed Dr. Jacob Bigelow Professor of Botany, Dr. John W. Webster Professor of Horticultural Chemistry, and Dr. Thaddeus William Harris Professor of Entomology.

On the 28th of April the Society voted to petition the Legislature for an act of incorporation, which was approved by the governor on the 12th of June, and accepted by the Society on the 28th of the same month.¹

It may be of interest to say a word of persons and events contemporaneous with the formation of the Society. Boston had then been an incorporated city for only seven years. Hon. Harrison Gray Otis was its chief magistrate. The city contained not far from 60,000 inhabitants, or about one-sixth of its present population. In area it has now increased more than tenfold, and includes the residences of many, then deemed country gentlemen, who were active in forming the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The valuation of the city has increased from \$80,000,000 to eight times that amount; and that of the State, which was then \$200,000,000, has increased in nearly as great a ratio. The population of the State has grown from 600,000 to three times that number. This community was then earnestly discussing the subjects of building the Western Railroad, completing Bunker Hill Monument, and the founding of an institution for the instruction of the blind. The Hon. Levi Lincoln, a practical horticulturist, was the Governor of Massachusetts; and John Quincy Adams was near the close of his term of office as President of the United States, Andrew Jackson having been elected to succeed him. Jacob Lorillard was president of the New York Horticultural Society; Zaccheus Collins, of the Pennsylvania Society; and Thomas Andrew Knight presided over that of London.

¹ Of this Act Mr. Loudon said (*Gardener's Magazine*, February, 1830), "There is something grand and refreshing in the simple form of the Act of Incorporation, as compared with the highly aristocratical royal charters of the London, Paris, and Berlin societies." The Act, with several Acts in addition thereto, may be found in Appendix A.

That peculiar feature in the organization of the Society, the "Council," copied from the London Horticultural Society by the New York as well as the Massachusetts Society, deserves a moment's notice ; for almost all the general management of the property and business in the intervals between the stated meetings of the Society was delegated to it. By the original constitution and by-laws all papers or communications were to be referred to the Council ; all rewards to such members as had advanced the objects of the Society, and all premiums for new inventions or discoveries in horticulture, or for the growth of new or excellent fruits, flowers, or vegetables, were to be awarded by it ; and it was its duty before every election to recommend a list of persons as officers of the Society for the ensuing year. By an amendment to the constitution, adopted in June, 1830, the duty of electing all members, honorary and corresponding, as well as ordinary, who had previously been chosen at the stated meetings of the Society, was devolved upon the Council. This does not appear to have worked well ; for in a few months we find members chosen by the Society, and others by the Council ; but the provision was not formally changed until 1834. The Council was authorized to meet at such times and places as it might deem expedient, and to establish by-laws and regulations for its government, subject to the approval of the Society ; and the corresponding secretary was charged with the duty of keeping a record of its meetings. A portion of these records are printed in an appendix to the Transactions of the Society for 1870. The object of conferring such powers upon this body was, apparently, to avoid the necessity of frequent general meetings of the Society when travelling was

much more difficult than now. It will be noticed, that, in accordance with the provisions above mentioned, the committees on Nurseries, Fruit Trees, and Fruit, on Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Flowers, on the Products of the Kitchen Garden, on the Library, and the Executive Committee, are in 1829, 1830, and 1831, spoken of as Standing Committees *of the Council*, while in 1832 and 1833 they are said to be *appointed* by the Council; but the members of these committees were not necessarily members of the Council, though a large majority were. In the by-laws adopted in 1835 it was provided that all standing committees should be chosen at the annual meeting of the Society: indeed, this course seems to have been pursued on all occasions after the 24th of March, 1827, when they were established and appointed by the Council. The Committee on the Synonymes of Fruit was established and appointed by the Society on the 20th of June. The Council itself was found so cumbrous, that at a meeting on the 5th of December, 1829, it was resolved "That an Executive Committee of the Council be chosen, to consist of five members, with authority to exercise all the powers of the Council; and said committee to convene at such times and places as may be deemed expedient, and to make report of its proceedings to the Council at the stated meetings of that board, and at such other times as may be required." Originally the Council consisted of not less than twenty-four members, besides the president and all other officers of the society, who were members *ex officio*; but, by the by-laws of the Society adopted in 1835, the number was fixed at not more than twenty-four, in addition to the officers. The constitution adopted in June, 1841, made no provision for a Council.

At the meeting of the Council on the 24th of March, 1829, a committee was appointed to cause a diploma to be prepared for the Society ; but it was nearly two years before it was ready for distribution. The design was a landscape view, with growing flowers, and gathered fruits and vegetables, and horticultural implements, in the foreground, and a mansion and trees in the background, and it was lithographed in the best style of art then known. The present elaborately engraved diploma was adopted in 1841. The committee charged with procuring it was also instructed to procure a seal, the Society having previously had none, and the beautiful design now used was adopted ; but the legend was not added until 1847.

The Society, immediately after its organization, faithfully devoted itself to its proposed objects as announced in the constitution. Several other meetings of the Council, and of the various committees,¹ were convened at Mr. Cook's office, until a hall was secured for the use of the Society. John B. Russell was appointed the general agent of the Society, and as such superintended the hall, and took charge of all books given as the nucleus of a horticultural library, which soon began to flow in in considerable numbers and of a valuable character. Liberal premiums were offered for the finest specimens of fruits, flowers, and vegetables. The hall was furnished with the leading horticultural and agricultural periodicals of the time, and was open at all hours of the day, for the accommodation of the members. Seeds, scions, trees, etc., were also deposited in the hall, for distribution among the members.

Weekly horticultural exhibitions were speedily instituted at the hall every Saturday, which were open to

¹ For the members and duties of these committees see Appendix B.

all, and served to effectually advertise the Society, and to render it popular. The following September the first annual exhibition was held,—a great display for the time,—accompanied with an address by the president, by a dinner attended by toasts, the reading of letters from eminent invited guests, and a horticultural song prepared and sung for the occasion. Honorary, corresponding, and other members, many of them of the highest eminence in horticulture, were elected. The *New England Farmer*, by formal vote, was authorized to publish the proceedings from week to week, which honor it gladly accepted; a correspondence was at once established with the principal horticultural societies at home and abroad; and thus the infant society grew in favor with the people, and soon had a name and praise throughout the world.

In all these labors to establish firmly the foundations of the infant society President Dearborn was foremost; and to him more than to any other person is the Society indebted for the prestige and importance which it so early attained. In the report on the expediency of establishing an Experimental Garden and Cemetery at Mount Auburn, drawn up by him in June, 1831, he gives a summary of the work then accomplished by the Society, with which we close this chapter:—

“The kind disposition which has been generally evinced to advance the interests of the Society has had a salutary and cheering influence. Many interesting and instructive communications have been received, and valuable donations of books, seeds, and plants, have been made by generous foreigners, and citizens of the United States. A liberal offer of co-operation has been promptly tendered in both hemispheres, and great advantages are anticipated from a mutual interchange of good offices.

“A library of considerable extent has been formed, containing

many of the most celebrated English and French works on horticulture, several of which are magnificent; and the apartments for the accommodation of the Society have been partially embellished with beautiful paintings of some of our choice native varieties of fruits. By weekly exhibitions during eight months of the year, of fruits, flowers, and esculent vegetables; by awarding premiums for proficiency in the art of gardening, and the rearing of new, valuable, or superior products; by disseminating intelligence, and accounts of the proceedings of the Society at its regular and special meetings, through the medium of the *New England Farmer*; and by an annual festival, and public exhibition of the various products of horticulture, — an interest has been excited, and a spirit of inquiry awakened, auspicious to the institution, while a powerful impulse has been given to all branches of rural industry, far beyond our most sanguine hopes.”

CHAPTER II.

MOUNT AUBURN PURCHASED BY THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, AND AN EXPERIMENTAL GARDEN AND CEMETERY ESTABLISHED.

ABOUT the year 1825 events occurred which were to have an important influence upon the prosperity and usefulness of the Horticultural Society, though it was then scarcely projected, and only spoken of occasionally by a few persons. At that time Dr. Jacob Bigelow — then a young physician of Boston — had his attention called to certain gross abuses in the practice of sepulture as it existed under churches and in other receptacles of the dead in that city. A love of the country, cherished by the character of his early botanical studies, had led him to desire the institution of a suburban cemetery in the neighborhood of Boston, which might at once lead to a cessation of the burial of the dead in the city, rob death of a portion of its terrors, and afford to afflicted survivors some relief amid their bitterest sorrows.

Animated by such philanthropic motives, Dr. Bigelow invited several gentlemen to meet him at his residence in Summer Street to consult together on opening a suburban cemetery, nothing of that kind then existing in the United States. The persons present at this meeting, which was assembled in 1825, were Jacob Bigelow, John Lowell, William Sturgis, George Bond, Thomas W. Ward, John Tappan, Samuel P. Gardiner, and Nathan

Hale. Other gentlemen invited to attend the meeting expressed their concurrence in its design, but were not present. A plan of a cemetery such as Mount Auburn now is was submitted by Dr. Bigelow to the persons assembled, and met with their approval. "A committee, consisting of Messrs. Bond and Tappan, was appointed to look out for a tract of ground suitable for the desired purpose, after which the meeting was dissolved. This committee fixed their attention on an estate in Brookline, which afterwards proved to be unattainable; and here the subject rested, without definitive action, for several years."

The preceding account, given by Dr. Bigelow in his History of Mount Auburn, of the first attempt to establish a rural cemetery in this country, agrees with the statements of other writers on the subject. In an Account of the Proceedings in relation to the Experimental Garden and the Cemetery of Mount Auburn, written, it is believed, by Gen. Dearborn in 1832, are found these words:¹ "A rural cemetery had claimed the attention of several distinguished gentlemen some ten years since; but no definite measures were taken for accomplishing an object of such deep interest and general solicitude among all classes of society. Among the originators of that laudable yet fruitless attempt, Dr. Jacob Bigelow was conspicuous for his zealous efforts to insure success; and, although disappointed in his expectations at that time, he never abandoned the hope of an ultimate triumph over the numerous obstacles which were to be encountered in the achievement of such a momentous project."

We have further proof that the rural cemetery had

¹ Transactions of the Mass. Hort. Society for 1832, p. 60.

long been in contemplation, from the words of the Hon. Edward Everett,¹ published in the Boston papers at the time such a place of burial was proposed in connection with an experimental garden under the auspices of the new Horticultural Society. Mr. Everett said, "The spot," referring to Mount Auburn, "which has been selected for this establishment, has not been chosen without great deliberation, and a reference to every other place in the vicinity of Boston which has been named for the same purpose. In fact, the difficulty of finding a proper place has been for several years the chief obstacle to the execution of this project." He said again, "This design, though but recently made public, has been long in contemplation, and, as is believed, has been favored with unusual approbation. It has drawn forth much unsolicited and earnest concurrence. It has touched a chord of sympathy which vibrates in every heart."

Judge Story, in his address at the dedication of the cemetery at Mount Auburn in 1831, argued the importance of rural cemeteries, from the customs of the ancients and from the general feelings of mankind in regard to the burial of their friends. He added, "Considerations like those which have been suggested have for a long time turned the thoughts of many distinguished citizens to the importance of some more appropriate places of sepulture. There is a growing sense in the community of the inconveniences and painful associations, not to speak of the unhealthiness, of interments beneath our churches. The tide which is flowing with such a steady and widening current into the narrow peninsula of our metropolis not only forbids the

¹ Transactions of the Mass. Hort. Soc. for 1832, p. 70.

enlargement of the common limits, but admonishes us of the increasing dangers to the ashes of the dead from its disturbing movements."

Although the enterprise was delayed by the difficulty of securing a suitable tract of land, it was not abandoned; but inquiries continued to be made, and negotiations attempted, for various grounds advantageously situated in the vicinity of Boston. Overtures were twice made by Dr. Bigelow to Augustus Aspinwall for the beautiful estate held by his family in Brookline. Negotiations were also attempted for land on either side of the Western Avenue, on the branch leading to the Punch Bowl. These and other attempts failed, either from the high price at which the land was held, or from the reluctance of the owners to acquiesce in the use proposed to be made of the premises.

A tract of land situated in Cambridge and Watertown, and known as "Stone's Woods" (the title to the land having remained in the Stone family from an early period after the settlement of the country), but more familiarly to the students of Harvard College, by whom, in common with other admirers of rural scenery, it was much frequented, as "Sweet Auburn," — a name bestowed upon it by Col. George Sullivan and Charles W. Greene,¹ when college students, — had been purchased in 1825 by George W. Brimmer, who afterwards enlarged the original purchase by adding to it several pieces of front land intervening between the wood and the public road on which the gate now stands, so that the whole estate included about seventy-two acres. Dr. Bigelow, who had often visited the

¹ Col. Sullivan belonged to the class of 1801, and Mr. Greene to that of 1802.

place, both in company with Mr. Brimmer, and before his purchase, proposed to him in 1830 the purchase of the whole for an ornamental cemetery; and notwithstanding his attachment to the place, which he had learned to love while in college, visiting it as he often did in company with his fellow-students,¹ so anxious was he to advance the science and art of horticulture, and to encourage the foundation of a rural cemetery, that he liberally offered to surrender the whole estate for these purposes, at the original cost to himself, although the land had risen in value, and could probably have been sold, at no distant period, for a large advance.

Dr. Bigelow, in his History of Mount Auburn, states that Mr. Brimmer was prompted to the purchase by his appreciation of the beautiful in nature, to preserve from destruction the trees and other natural features of that attractive spot, until some appropriate use should be found for it. The Account of the Proceedings in relation to Mount Auburn, in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, differs. "The land," it says, "had been purchased by Mr. Brimmer, with a view of appropriating it to a country residence, and he had planted out many ornamental trees, and opened several extensive avenues, which rendered it a favorite resort for the students of the university, and the inhabitants of the town."² The latter statement is doubtless correct; for it was corroborated by David Stone of Watertown, who sold the land to Mr. Brimmer. Mr. Stone added that Mr. Brimmer went so far as to have the land staked out

¹ Mr. Brimmer graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1803. Among his classmates were the late Rev. Drs. Edward Payson and Samuel Willard, Professor John Farrar, James Savage, LL.D., and Benjamin Bussey.

² Transactions of the Mass. Hort. Soc. for 1832, p. 61.

on which to place his house and stable. But for some reason he did not build, and hence became an active agent in opening the first extensive rural cemetery in the United States.

At the time of these events there was no ornamented rural cemetery deserving of notice in the United States, nor even in the world, on the scale of Mount Auburn as it now is, and the idea of such an one was entirely new. In some cases it met with lukewarmness, in others with prejudice, and in others with direct opposition; for the inhabitants of Boston had been accustomed to bury their dead within the city, or in the village graveyards; but now they were asked to convey the precious dust of their loved ones to the recesses of what seemed to them a distant wood. It appeared to Dr. Bigelow, that, if these prejudices were to be overcome, it could best be done by enlisting in favor of the change the co-operation of a young, active, and popular society; and to what society would he more naturally look than to the Horticultural Society, of which he was corresponding secretary? The Hon. John Lowell, who presided at the first meeting called to establish the Society, was also one of the eight gentlemen who attended the first meeting at Dr. Bigelow's house in behalf of a rural cemetery, and the tastes and associations of the members of the Society generally were such as to make them favorably disposed toward the plan. And, if there were any who questioned the propriety of a participation in such a movement by the Society, their doubts must have been removed by the eloquent words of Gen. Dearborn, probably intended to meet any objections on that score, in which he described the custom of sepulture outside of cities, in gardens and groves, among the Jews, the

Egyptians, the Greeks and Romans, the Eastern Christians, and the Turks, and from the times of the patriarchs down to our own day.

Dr. Bigelow first communicated Mr. Brimmer's proposition to the officers of the Horticultural Society, and engaged their co-operation as private individuals in his efforts. The proposition, says Gen. Dearborn, became a favorite theme of conversation among the members, and at the close of the address delivered before the Society on its second anniversary (September 10, 1830), by Z. Cook, jun., was commended to the attention of the public in the following words : —

“The improvement and embellishment of grounds devoted to public uses is deserving of especial consideration, and should interest the ingenious, the liberal, and tasteful in devising ways and means for the accomplishment of so desirable an object; and I deem this a suitable occasion to direct the attention of our citizens to a subject I have long wished to see presented to their consideration, with an eloquence that could not fail to awaken, and with arguments that will not fail to insure the influence of all in its execution. I refer to the establishment of a public cemetery similar in its design to that of Père La Chaise in the environs of Paris, to be located in the suburbs of this metropolis. . . .

“I would render such scenes more alluring, more familiar, and imposing, by the aid of rural embellishments. The skill and taste of the architect should be exerted in the construction of the requisite departments and avenues; and appropriate trees and plants should decorate its borders; the weeping-willow, waving its graceful drapery over the monumental marble, and the sombre foliage of the cypress, should shade it; and the undying daisy should mingle its bright and glowing tints with the native laurel of our forests.”

From the first establishment of the Horticultural Society, an experimental garden had been considered indispensable to the full development of its purposes. It

was provided for in its charter, and was especially urged by Gen. Dearborn. It was often the subject of anxious inquiry and interesting discussion; and the only cause of delay in commencing the important work on an extensive scale was the deficiency of adequate means. When Mr. Brimmer's proposition was communicated by Dr. Bigelow to the officers and members of the Society, and their aid invoked in establishing the cemetery, they perceived the advantage of connecting it with the desired experimental garden; and it was believed not only that the benefit to the two departments would be mutual, but that the whole would ultimately offer such an example of landscape gardening as would be creditable to the Society, and assist in improving the taste of the public in this highest branch of the art of horticulture. By invitation of Mr. Brimmer, Gen. Dearborn visited the proposed site of the cemetery to ascertain whether it would answer the desired purpose. After a thorough examination of its varied features and advantages, they were perfectly satisfied that it was impossible to make a more admirable selection in the vicinity of the metropolis. To further the plan, it was determined that President Dearborn should draw up a memoir explanatory of the objects for which the land could be advantageously used, and the means of accomplishing them.

The account given by Gen. Dearborn of the first suggestion that the experimental garden and cemetery be combined, is, that it was made by Dr. Bigelow; but the latter gentleman, referring to this statement, expressly says that it is only in part correct. "The cemetery was suggested by Dr. Bigelow; but the experimental garden was a suggestion of other officers and members of the Horticultural Society."

Mr. Brimmer's proposition to sell "Sweet Auburn" was formally communicated to the Horticultural Society at a meeting at the Exchange Coffee House, on the 27th of November, 1830, when Thomas H. Perkins, John Lowell, H. A. S. Dearborn, Jacob Bigelow, George W. Brimmer, George Bond, and Abbott Lawrence, were appointed a committee "to inquire into the expediency of purchasing a piece of ground in the vicinity of Boston for a garden of experiment and a rural cemetery."

During the following winter and spring nothing was done to promote the object, except that, as the season opened, many persons were led to visit "Sweet Auburn," and to become acquainted with the charming scenery, as well as to study its advantages for its proposed use. Numerous meetings were held by the committee, and several articles appeared in the newspapers of the period explanatory of the views of the projectors of the experimental garden and cemetery. But the Society had not, at this time, the means of purchasing land for a garden and cemetery, however desirable these objects might be; and therefore, at a meeting of the Society on the 4th of June, 1831, the president stated what measures had been taken by the committee having the subject under consideration, and offered a resolve, which was adopted, that the committee be authorized to increase their numbers, and to ask the aid of such other gentlemen not members of the Society, as in their opinion would forward the objects desired, by being associated with them. Accordingly, the committee called a meeting on the 18th of June, at the rooms of the Horticultural Society, then in Joy's Building, of gentlemen who were favorably disposed to the enterprise. Judge Story was called to the chair, and Edward Everett

was appointed secretary. There was a good attendance, and much interest was expressed by various speakers in reference to the proposed purchase of "Sweet Auburn" in behalf of the Horticultural Society. The plan agreed upon was to purchase the estate of Mr. Brimmer as soon as one hundred subscribers for lots in the cemetery could be obtained, at sixty dollars each, which would give the required sum. The following-named persons were elected members of the committee: Joseph Story, Daniel Webster, H. A. S. Dearborn, Charles Lowell, Samuel Appleton, Jacob Bigelow, Edward Everett, George W. Brimmer, George Bond, A. H. Everett, Abbott Lawrence, James T. Austin, Franklin Dexter, Joseph P. Bradlee, Charles Tappan, Charles P. Curtis, Zebedee Cook, jun., John Pierpont, L. M. Sargent, and George W. Pratt. The committee unanimously reported on the 18th of June, through Gen. Dearborn, who drew up the report, in which the advantages of the proposed experimental garden and cemetery were fully and eloquently set forth. That part of their report relating to the method of raising subscriptions for the experimental garden and cemetery was as follows:—

1. That it is expedient to purchase for a garden and cemetery a tract of land, commonly known by the name of "Sweet Auburn," near the road leading from Cambridge to Watertown, containing about seventy-two acres, for the sum of six thousand dollars; provided this sum can be raised in the manner proposed in the second article of this report.

2. That a subscription be opened for lots of ground in the said tract, containing not less than two hundred square feet each, at the price of sixty dollars for each lot, the subscription not to be binding until one hundred lots are subscribed for.

3. That, when a hundred or more lots are taken, the right of choice shall be disposed of at an auction, of which seasonable notice shall be given to the subscribers.

4. That those subscribers who do not offer a premium for the right of choosing shall have their lots assigned to them by lot.

5. That the fee of the land shall be vested in the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, but that the use of the lots, agreeably to an act of the Legislature respecting the same, shall be secured to the subscribers, their heirs, and assigns forever.

6. That the land devoted to the purpose of a cemetery shall contain not less than forty acres.

7. That every subscriber, upon paying for his lot, shall become a member for life of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, without being subject to assessments.

8. That a garden and cemetery committee of nine persons shall be chosen annually, first by the subscribers, and afterwards by the Horticultural Society, whose duty it shall be to cause the necessary surveys and allotments to be made, to assign a suitable tract of land for the garden of the Society, and to direct all matters appertaining to the regulation of the garden and cemetery; five at least of this committee shall be persons having rights in the cemetery.

9. That the establishment, including the garden and cemetery, be called by a definite name, to be supplied by the committee.

The report was accepted, and the committee was authorized to proceed in the establishment of the garden and cemetery in conformity thereto. Subscription papers were at once put in circulation through the committee; and in a short time seventy-five lots were taken, and the remaining twenty-five subsequently found buyers, chiefly through the exertions of Joseph P. Bradlee, a member of the committee. Thus by the 3d of August, 1831, the one hundred lots were taken by responsible subscribers, and the success of the long conceived plan of an ornamented rural cemetery on an extensive scale was made a certainty.

The subscription paper is now in existence, containing the names of the persons who purchased the first hundred lots, and who were thus largely instrumental

in establishing an institution so important to humanity, so interesting in a horticultural view, and so intimately associated with the Christian religion. The entire number of subscribers was ninety-one, of whom ninety took a single lot each, and George W. Brimmer ten lots; thus making the one hundred requisite for the purchase.¹

On the 23d of June, 1831, an Act authorizing the Horticultural Society to hold land for a rural cemetery, and to lay it out and dedicate it for that purpose, was approved by Gov. Lincoln. This Act was accepted by the Society on the 2d of July.²

On the 3d of August, at a meeting of subscribers for lots in the cemetery, held at the rooms of the Horticultural Society, the following named persons were elected members of the garden and cemetery committee, agreeably to the eighth section of the terms of subscription: Joseph Story, Henry A. S. Dearborn, Jacob Bigelow, George W. Brimmer, Edward Everett, B. A. Gould, Charles Wells, G. W. Pratt, and George Bond. At this meeting it was announced that one hundred lots in the cemetery had been taken; so that, by the terms of the subscription, it became obligatory. At the same time a committee, of which Judge Story was chairman, was appointed to consider the propriety of consecrating the cemetery by public religious ceremonies. This committee reported to the Horticultural Society on the 10th of September, recommending that such consecration services be held at Mount Auburn on Saturday, the 24th of September, in the afternoon, and that the exercises for the occasion be an introductory prayer, an

¹ For the names of these subscribers see Appendix C.

² For this and a supplementary Act see Appendix D.

address, and a closing prayer, with an original hymn, to be sung by the assembly, and other appropriate music. This report was accepted, and a consecrating committee of nine members, viz., Hon. Joseph Story, H. A. S. Dearborn, Charles P. Curtis, Rev. Charles Lowell, Zebedee Cook, jun., J. T. Buckingham, George W. Brimmer, George W. Pratt, and Z. B. Adams, was chosen to make the arrangements recommended. Messrs. Curtis, Buckingham, and Pratt were appointed a sub-committee to invite the orator and clergymen, and to provide an appropriate hymn and suitable music. The persons designated to prepare the grounds at Mount Auburn, and to make arrangements for the accommodation of the company, were Messrs. Dearborn, Brimmer, and Cook; while Mr. Pratt and Mr. Cook were made a committee to appoint suitable marshals and other officers, and to arrange all matters of police for the occasion.

The account of the place of consecration as printed at the time is as follows: —

“The site selected for the performance of the consecration ceremonies was a deep circular dell, formed by the united bases of four beautiful hills, in the south-western portion of the cemetery grounds. In the centre was a small pool supplied by perennial springs, and from its margin the acclivities on three sides gracefully rose for more than a hundred feet in extent, presenting a magnificent amphitheatre, sufficiently capacious to accommodate from six to eight thousand spectators. The flanks and summits of each eminence being covered with majestic forest trees, shrubs, and ‘many a wood flower wild,’ an area of more than six hundred feet in circuit, extending up the broad escarpments for at least seventy feet, was divested of the underwood, and lined with seven ranges of seats for the accommodation of the audience. Near the northern margin of the miniature lake a rostrum was formed, a few feet above the surface of the water, for the orator, clergy, and offi-

cers of the Horticultural Society. This was decorated with evergreens, giving it the appearance of a natural bower open towards the south. On the declivity of the fourth hill, and on the right of the rostrum, ranges of seats were placed, as an orchestra, for the band of music, choristers, and the various committees of arrangements."

"The day was cloudless, and the deep blue vault of heaven canopied the immense area with a dome of more resplendent grandeur than all that genius can conceive, or art accomplish. Whispering zephyrs rustled the many twinkling leaves of those towering groves which crowned the surrounding heights; the glorious sun gilded with his cheering beams the smiling landscape; while far and wide over the deep and expanded glen a thickened, flickering shadow screened with balmy freshness the assembled multitude, who listened with intense and elevated thoughts to the fervent prayer, the eloquent appeal, the thrilling hymn of praise, and those swelling notes of music which pealed sublime through every vale and tufted hill of that sacred garden of the dead. Such was the solemn stillness, so motionless the surface of the dark, deep pool, that it mirrored the steep, receding acclivities, and the innumerable spectators who thronged the encircling seats.

"At twelve o'clock, a procession was formed of the officers of the Society, as an escort to the orator and officiating clergy, which, preceded by the band, entered the rostrum through the eastern vale. The effect was grand and imposing, calling up vivid recollections of those solemn funeral rites which were performed by the patriarchs of old in the field of Machpelah, or the assembled Athenians in the venerable groves of the Ceramicus."

The order of performances was as follows:—

1. Instrumental music, by the Boston Band.
2. Introductory Prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Ware.
3. Hymn, written by the Rev. Mr. Pierpont.

To thee, O God, in humble trust,
Our hearts their cheerful incense burn
For this thy word, "Thou art of dust,
And unto dust shall thou return."

For what were life, life's work all done,
The hopes, joys, loves, that cling to clay,
All, all departed, one by one,
And yet life's load borne on for aye!

Decay! decay! 'tis stamped on all;
 All bloom in flower and flesh shall fade:
 Ye whispering trees, when we shall fall,
 Be our long sleep beneath your shade!

Here to thy bosom, mother Earth,
 Take back in peace what thou hast given;
 And all that is of heavenly birth,
 O God, in peace, recall to heaven!

4. Address, by the Hon. Joseph Story.
5. Concluding prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Pierpont.
6. Music, by the Band.

Judge Story, in his address, thus spoke of the connection of the Society with Mount Auburn:—

“The Legislature of this Commonwealth, with a parental foresight, has clothed the Horticultural Society with authority (if I may use its own language) to make a perpetual dedication of this spot as a rural cemetery or burying ground, and to plant and embellish it with shrubbery and flowers, and trees and walks, and other rural ornaments. And I stand here, by the order and in behalf of this Society, to declare that by these services it is to be deemed henceforth and forever so dedicated. Mount Auburn, in the noblest sense, belongs no longer to the living, but to the dead. It is a sacred, it is an eternal trust. It is consecrated ground. May it remain forever inviolate!”

The scene was thus described in the Boston Courier of the time, doubtless by Joseph T. Buckingham, the editor, who was one of the consecrating committee, and who entered into the full spirit of the occasion and of the enterprise.

“An unclouded sun, and an atmosphere purified by the showers of the preceding night, combined to make the day one of the most delightful we ever experience at this season of the year. It is unnecessary for us to say that the address of Judge Story was pertinent to the occasion; for, if the name of the orator were not sufficient, the perfect silence of the multitude, enabling him to be heard with distinctness at the most distant part of the beautiful

amphitheatre in which the services were performed, will be sufficient testimony to its worth and beauty. Neither is it in our power to furnish any adequate description of the effect produced by the music of the thousand voices which joined in the hymn as it swelled in chastened melody from the bottom of the glen, and, like the spirit of devotion, found an echo in every heart, and pervaded the whole scene."

"Mount Auburn has been little known to the citizens of Boston; but it has now become holy ground, and

'Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain,' —

a village of the quick and the silent, where Nature throws an air of cheerfulness over the labors of Death, — will soon be a place of more general resort, both for ourselves and for strangers, than any other spot in the vicinity. Where else shall we go with the musings of sadness, or for the indulgence of grief; where to cool the burning brow of ambition, or relieve the swelling heart of disappointment? We can find no better spot for the rambles of curiosity, health, or pleasure, none sweeter for the whispers of affection among the living, none lovelier for the last rest of our kindred."

Truly, the two thousand assembled on that day did stand on holy ground, and that which will remain sacred forever. They found it good, on that memorable day, to go to the house of mourning. It was a kind of sabbath, and fitted them for the approaching rest of holy time. Far-seeing men and women engaged in the solemnities of that day; but their work has proved more interesting and important than their high expectations pronounced it at that time, and wave after wave of interest swells over the silent and now populous city of the dead, and will thus continue until "the angel shall swear, by Him that liveth for ever and ever, that time shall be no longer."

CHAPTER III.

THE PROGRESS OF MOUNT AUBURN UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, AND THE SEPARATION OF THE TWO INTERESTS BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT.

THE terms of subscription for a garden and cemetery close with the provision "that the establishment be called by a definite name, to be supplied by the Committee." We have no record of the formal adoption of the name of MOUNT AUBURN from that of the principal eminence in the grounds — which rises one hundred and twenty-five feet above the level of Charles River, and is now crowned by the granite tower erected from Dr. Bigelow's design — but it is first applied to the cemetery in the report of the Committee, made on the 10th of September, 1831, recommending a public consecration.

At the first meeting of the Garden and Cemetery Committee, on the 8th of August, Gen. Dearborn, Dr. Bigelow, and Mr. Brimmer were appointed a sub-committee to procure an accurate topographical survey of Mount Auburn, and to report a plan for laying out the grounds. At the annual meeting of the Society, October 1, 1831, the committee, through their chairman, made a full and encouraging report. They stated that a skilful civil engineer had been employed to make an accurate topographical survey, and to locate the numerous avenues which were found necessary for convenience and embellishment. A map was so far perfected

as to be submitted for inspection, to exhibit the general outlines of the projected improvements; but considerable labor was yet required in clearing out the principal avenues and footpaths before the sites of the public and private cemetery squares could be definitely established, and designated on the plan. As the season for rural labor was far advanced, it was not considered expedient to commence the construction of the avenues before the spring; but they could be divested of the underwood, and the whole of the grounds so far cleared up, as to give them the appearance of a park, within the autumn. It was thought that the lots might be assigned within twenty days. Models and drawings of the Egyptian gateway, and of a Gothic and a Grecian tower, one of which it was proposed to erect on the summit of the highest hill, were offered for examination. The committee had been cheered in the discharge of its duties by the deep interest manifested for the success of an undertaking so important to the prosperity of the Horticultural Society, and so honorable to the country. The report concluded with the statement of the plans of the committee for the rapid progress and speedy development of the cemetery and garden, in regard to both which they indulged the most sanguine expectations. At this meeting it was voted that the Garden and Cemetery Committee be instructed to appropriate such funds as might be realized from the sale of lots in the cemetery for the erection of such buildings as they might see proper.

Gen. Dearborn, the chairman of the sub-committee to lay out the grounds, devoted himself to this work most assiduously, spending the greater part of the autumn at Mount Auburn, in laboring with hands

as well as mind, without money and without price. The avenues and paths were planned, as far as possible, to conform to the natural surface of the ground. Curved or winding courses were generally adopted, both for picturesque effect, and for easy approach to the lots. The avenues for carriages were made about eighteen feet wide, and the footpaths about five, the lots being set back six feet from the paths or avenues. The standard size of lots was fixed at twenty feet by fifteen, which size has never been changed. Alexander Wadsworth, the civil engineer employed to make the survey of Mount Auburn, in accordance with the plan of Gen. Dearborn, approved by the other members of the sub-committee, in the autumn of 1831 staked out the avenues and paths in that part of the grounds situated east of a line drawn north and south through where the chapel now stands, with the exception of the north-eastern part, which was designed for the experimental garden.

Gen. Dearborn transplanted from his nurseries in Roxbury a large number of young forest trees, which he distributed through the entire front of the cemetery. A part of these have since been moved and re-arranged, and they are now among the most beautiful ornaments of the place. In view of this and other services rendered by him, the Garden and Cemetery Committee, on the 2d of December, 1831, at the instance of Mr. Brimmer,

“ *Voted*, That in consideration of the very acceptable services rendered by Gen. Dearborn at Mount Auburn, and for the assiduity he has manifested in carrying into effect the purposes and designs of the committee, the lot selected by him in the grounds appropriated to the cemetery be presented to him, in be-

half of the proprietors, and that the same shall be conveyed to him and his heirs in the manner prescribed by the Rules and Regulations of the Association, as a gratuity, and that Mr. Cook be requested to notify him of the same."

While Gen. Dearborn, as the active working member of the committee, was engaged in laying out the grounds. Dr. Bigelow visited the place as often as the duties of his profession would allow. Mr. Brimmer was a frequent visitor, and Judge Story was often there, sometimes spending hours, and manifesting a deep interest in the enterprise, as did also Samuel Appleton.

Gen. Dearborn, having been elected a member of Congress, was compelled to leave for Washington the last of November, and was unable to return to his home until the following summer. But before his departure he addressed a letter to Mr. Brimmer, giving his views in regard to laying out the grounds, in a manner well illustrating his zeal for the speedy progress of the enterprise. After stating the importance of commencing the carriage-avenues and paths early in the spring, he gave minute directions for their formation, and for planting trees, shrubs, and flowers on their margins; for building a fence around the land; preparing the ground for the experimental garden; engaging a gardener, and building a cottage for him; and building the Egyptian gateway; and carefully noted the portions of the work most important to be first accomplished. He concluded by asking Mr. Brimmer to show his letter to Dr. Bigelow, and leave it with him if he went South; "for the doctor is an army in our cause."

At a meeting of the Garden and Cemetery Committee, held November 3, 1831, it was voted, that Dr.

Bigelow be authorized to have a plan of the grounds of Mount Auburn lithographed, and to give names to such ponds, avenues, or places as required them; also to alter any names before affixed. In the execution of the latter duty, similar to one previously ordered by the sub-committee, and for which his early studies and tastes had eminently qualified him, Dr. Bigelow adopted the beautiful and appropriate names of trees and shrubs for the paths and avenues; and this course has since been followed, with occasional deviations, made to gratify the desire of parties interested. Mr. Wadsworth's plan of the grounds was submitted and accepted at this meeting, and afterwards lithographed on a reduced scale. At the same meeting a vote was passed to permit single interments to be made in the grounds by persons not proprietors. The enclosure, since named St. James's lot, on Cypress Avenue, was shortly after set off for the purpose, and surrounded with a slight fence.

About one hundred lots at Mount Auburn having been surveyed, it was voted, in November, to offer at auction to proprietors, for a premium, the right of choice among the lots laid out. Liberal bids were made at this auction, the highest of one hundred dollars, by Samuel Appleton; and the next, fifty dollars, by Benjamin Adams. The whole proceeds of the sale, after deducting auction expenses, were \$944.92.

It will be remembered that on the 3d of August, 1831, the one hundred lots necessary to be purchased to secure the grounds of Mount Auburn were disposed of. But such was the demand for lots, that, by the 18th of November of the same year, upwards of twenty additional lots were taken. On this last-mentioned

date the deeds, more than one hundred and twenty in number, giving the various purchasers a right to their lots, were signed by H. A. S. Dearborn as president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The original price of lots was sixty dollars for three hundred square feet; and a certain number of lots were kept surveyed, in anticipation of sales at this price. It was, however, voted, November 3, 1831, that, "if an applicant choose to have a new lot assigned to him, the committee may, if they see fit, grant him a new lot on his paying ten dollars additional to his former dues." The addition subsequently required was twenty dollars. The price of a surveyed lot has been from time to time increased, the advance being founded on the greater value of the cemetery, and the difference in interest to early purchasers.

On the opening of the spring of 1832, Gen. Dearborn again took hold of the work at Mount Auburn, so congenial to his taste, with the same unwearied energy and disinterested enthusiasm as in the previous year. John B. Russell, one of the founders of the Society, in his *Reminiscences of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society*,¹ speaking of Gen. Dearborn, says, "As the funds at his command were limited, he hired only a few laborers, and superintended and worked with them himself. I remember seeing him, hoe in hand, day after day, at the head of his laborers, levelling and grading the walks, taking his dinner with him, which he would step into the Wyeth House across the road to eat." Similar recollections were expressed by Mr. David Stone, who sold the greater part of the land to Mr. Brimmer, and who worked many months with Gen.

¹ Tilton's Journal of Horticulture, Vol. VII. p. 278.

Dearborn, and by Miss Wyeth, who lived in the house where he dined, and was a constant witness of his unrequited toil, confirming the opinion of Mr. Russell, that the practical success of Mount Auburn is due more to the far-seeing, persistent, and personal labors of Gen. Dearborn than to those of any other person. His daily private journal, kept at this period, indicates, that, for more than one season, he spent the greater part of his time in active mental and physical service at Mount Auburn.

Comparatively few of the avenues and paths laid out at Mount Auburn in the summer and autumn of 1831 were constructed at that time; but in the following spring most of them were completed, affording a carriage-drive of nearly three miles, and an equal extent of foot-walks, which rendered it the pleasantest place of resort in the vicinity of Boston. By midsummer carriages passed in great numbers to every part of the ground then owned by the Society, and ascended to the summit of the hill. Early in August the Garden and Cemetery Committee caused other avenues to be laid out and constructed, and a road to be made on the eastern side of the cemetery, which united the highways on the south and north-east of the grounds, thus completing the line of centre communication with the main road from Boston to Watertown, whereby a new and most interesting approach to the cemetery was opened from Brighton, Brookline, Roxbury, and other towns south of Charles River, as well as from Boston.

In the month of May, Messrs. Cook and Bond were appointed a committee to decide upon the form of a fence to enclose the grounds at Mount Auburn. A contract was soon afterwards made for a substantial fence, seven

feet high, of rough sawed pales, which enclosed the whole ground. On the 1st of September, 1832, Gen. Dearborn, Dr. Bigelow, and Mr. Brimmer were appointed a committee to procure the erection of a gateway, with lodges for the porter and superintendent at the principal entrance, the funds being deemed sufficient to erect one of wood with some reference to ornament. The design adopted was by Dr. Bigelow, in the Egyptian style, mostly taken from some of the best examples in Denderah and Karnac. This gateway was painted in imitation of granite, and stood until 1842, when it was replaced by the present stone gateway, of the same design, which, from the size of the stones and the solidity of the structure, is entitled to a duration of a thousand years.

In September of the same year, the success of the enterprise being no longer doubtful, it was deemed expedient to secure the addition of about twenty-five acres of land on the westerly side of the cemetery, belonging to David Stone and others, and Ann Cutter. For this purpose the committee was authorized by the Society, on the 29th of September, to borrow a sufficient sum of money, to be reimbursed, with interest, out of the first proceeds of cemetery lots. This loan, to the amount of forty-four hundred dollars, was subscribed by individuals who were proprietors of lots. It was secured by mortgage of the land purchased, and no lots were sold from it until the encumbrance was removed. By this purchase a valuable tract of land was secured, the sale of which has been an important element in the prosperity of both the Cemetery and the Horticultural Society.

Other improvements effected during the year were

the excavation of the upper Garden Pond to a sufficient depth to afford a constant sheet of water, and the construction of an embankment and avenues, with a border for flowers all around it. In the centre an island was formed connected with the avenue by a bridge, and another bridge was thrown over the outlet. Arrangements were also made for excavating Forest and Consecration Dell Ponds to a greater depth, and surrounding them with embellished pathways like those of Garden Pond. David Haggerston, who had previously carried on a commercial garden, known as the "Charlestown Vineyard," was engaged as superintendent and gardener of the experimental garden and cemetery. A cottage for his accommodation had been raised, and was expected to be finished by the first of March, 1833, when he would enter upon his duties.

A receiving-tomb, with walls formed of granite, and covered with massive blocks of stone, and several private tombs, had been constructed; a number of superb marble and granite monuments had been erected; and many lots enclosed by iron fences, or prepared for planting trees, shrubs, and flowers. The first interment in Mount Auburn was that of a child of Mr. James Boyd, on Mountain Avenue, July 6, 1832; the second, that of Mrs. Mary Hastings, six days later. The first monument erected was that to the memory of Hannah Adams, a native of Medfield, Mass., one of the first female writers of America, and of considerable distinction for her historical works. The funds for erecting this monument were raised through a subscription, by ladies in Boston, and in view of their public spirit it was voted that the Committee on Surveys appropriate a piece of land for the purpose of depositing her remains;

and on the 2d of December the treasurer was ordered to pay thirty-five dollars for an iron fence around her monument.

The Horticultural Society from the outset exerted its whole influence to make Mount Auburn a model in all respects; and the Garden and Cemetery Committee appended to their account of the work done in 1832, from which many of the preceding statements have been derived, some valuable Suggestions as to the Manner of Laying out and Improving the Cemetery Lots at Mount Auburn, designed to secure a general system in the mode of constructing tombs, enclosing lots, and ornamenting them with trees, shrubs, and flowers. It was desired that all monuments should be of marble or granite; and that, when they consisted of slabs, they should be placed horizontally, and not in a perpendicular position; and that all railings or enclosures of lots should be light, neat, and symmetrical. It was a part of the original design, though not obligatory, that interments should be in single graves, rather than in tombs, the extent of the cemetery affording ample room for this method; but recommendations were given as to the best mode of constructing tombs, as well as graves, when the former were preferred. It was advised that the area of the lots should not be planted with trees or shrubs, but left free and open; that plants used for edgings should be of very humble character; and that hedges should be avoided, as liable to become so filled with wood as to present a mass of branches with but little verdure, while the ground would be filled with roots, and the monuments would be hidden from view. Directions were also given for securing a verdant surface of turf, and for forming the borders for flowers and

ornamental trees and shrubs. The committee sum up with the remark, that "the general appearance of the whole grounds should be that of a well-managed park, and the lots only so far ornamented with shrubs and flowers as to constitute rich borders to the avenues and pathways, without giving to them the aspect of a dense and wild coppice, or a neglected garden, whose trees and plants have so multiplied and interlaced their roots and branches, as to completely destroy all that airiness, grace, and luxuriance of growth, which good taste demands," — principles which, too long overlooked, are at last recognized as the only true grounds of procedure in the formation of rural cemeteries.

In the autumn of 1831 orders were sent to London and Paris for such books as could be procured in relation to cemeteries and funeral monuments; and on the 8th of September, 1832, Gen. Dearborn made a report on three of these books which had been received, relating principally to the Cemetery of Père La Chaise. A portion of the historical and descriptive account of that celebrated burial-place was translated by Gen. Dearborn, and appended to this report, in the belief that it would be interesting to the members of the Society and to all who had any part in, or had visited the similar establishment at Mount Auburn. The following passage from this report will further illustrate Gen. Dearborn's zeal in behalf of the garden and cemetery:—

"It will be perceived, from the accompanying account of Père La Chaise, that many years had passed by before that magnificent cemetery claimed public attention, and became a resort of the admirers of the arts, the opulent and enlightened, as well as the common place of sepulture for the most illustrious in letters, science, and arms, and of the humblest citizens of Paris. A year

has not yet elapsed since the consecration of Mount Auburn, and over one hundred and seventy lots have been purchased, which is more than were sold at Père La Chaise in eight years from its foundation. As to the result of the undertaking there is, therefore, no longer any doubt, and we should be encouraged in the most active and liberal exertions for completely developing the entire plan in all its interesting and important departments."

At this time the experimental garden was deemed as certain to succeed as the cemetery. The land appropriated for this purpose was the north-easterly part of the grounds, east of Central Avenue, and separated from the interior woodland of the portion set apart as a cemetery by the long water-course which expanded into Garden Pond, forming a natural boundary. Garden Pond is now transformed into a circular basin, and known as Halcyon Lake; but its name for many years perpetuated the memory of the use to which this part of the grounds was devoted, as that of Garden Avenue still does. Previous to 1856, this avenue was farther from the street than it now is, having probably been the main avenue in the garden. It was intended that the boundary between the garden and cemetery should be a line of demarcation, rather than of disconnection, and that the ornamental grounds of both should be apparently blended, and the walks so intercommunicate as to afford an uninterrupted range over both, as one common domain. The area of the garden was about thirty-two acres, and at the time of the purchase by the Horticultural Society the ground was under cultivation. In 1832 it was laid out by Gen. Dearborn, the paths and avenues constructed, and bordered with turf, in readiness for cultivation and planting with fruit and ornamental trees. In his report on the 8th of Septem-

ber, 1832, Gen. Dearborn suggested, that as the funds which had been derived from the sale of cemetery lots had been appropriated for the purchase of land, the construction of avenues and fences, and other indispensable purposes, it might be expedient to raise a committee authorized to obtain funds by subscription to enable the Society to hasten its improvements, instead of delaying them for even a few years until the proceeds of the cemetery lots supplied the means, as a comparatively small sum, if then placed at the disposal of the Society, would enable it to present an advanced and interesting garden even during the next year, and to lay such a foundation for its gradual extension as would warrant the speedy realization of all the expectations of the Society, and give great public satisfaction. In accordance with this suggestion, Joseph P. Bradley, George W. Pratt, and Elijah Vose, were appointed a committee to obtain by subscription funds for the immediate improvement of the grounds appropriated as a garden of experiment; but it does not appear that this movement met with any success. The friends of the garden were not, however, discouraged by a lack of means, but went on to the best of their ability with the funds at command. From the commencement of the Society, frequent donations of plants and seeds had been received from lovers of horticulture and botany in foreign countries and in other parts of our own country, especially from the corresponding members, for which the Society made return, as far as in its power, in plants, scions, or seeds of native origin. These gifts had previously been distributed among the members; but now they were retained for trial in the experimental garden; the first instance of this disposition of such a

present being that of a box of seeds received from Professor Tenore of the Botanic Garden at Naples, through Capt. M. C. Perry of the United States Ship Concord, a corresponding member of the Society, and interested in botanical and horticultural pursuits, it being on the 22d of December, 1832, resolved that this box of seeds be confided to the care of Mr. Haggerston. Seeds of *Magnolia acuminata*, from Dr. S. P. Hildreth of Marietta, O., an honorary member of the Society, on the 30th of March, 1833, received the same disposition, as did all similar donations as long as the garden remained in possession of the Society. On the 18th of May 1833, the president of the Society announced donations of seeds from David Porter, Esq., Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at the Ottoman Porte; J. Fay, gardener at the public grounds of the Capitol and President's house, Washington, D.C.; Alexander Walsh of New York; Col. T. H. Perkins of Boston; and the London Horticultural Society, all of which, by vote of the Society, were placed in charge of the gardener at Mount Auburn, for cultivation. Gen. Dearborn also added to this report the following statement concerning the Society's garden: —

“I am happy to announce to the Society, that the plan of the experimental garden at Mount Auburn is in progress, and will soon be carried completely into effect. Mr. Haggerston, the gardener, moved into the cottage early in the last month, and, with two laborers, has been constantly and most industriously employed in setting out over one thousand and three hundred forest, ornamental, and fruit trees, planting culinary vegetables, and preparing hotbeds for receiving a great variety of useful plants, which are intended to be distributed over the various compartments of the garden, and on borders of the avenues and paths. Among the seeds planted are four hundred and fifty varieties which have been

sent to the Society from Europe, Asia, and South America. A porter has been engaged, who has charge of the main gateway, and who, being a skilful practical gardener, will aid in the labors of cultivation in the grounds of the establishment."

On the 22d of June, 1833, according to the report of the exhibition in the *New England Farmer*, there were "furnished from the Society's experimental garden at Cambridge, by Mr. Haggerston, being the first fruits of the garden for the members, Rose Demi Longue Radish, — seeds from the London Horticultural Society, tasted, and found to be very fine, and recommended for cultivation, — also Normandy Cress from the Society's garden." Mr. Haggerston further gave notice that there would be for distribution on the next Saturday, at the hall of the Society, from their garden at Mount Auburn, plants of three varieties of cauliflower, and seven varieties of broccoli, seeds of which were received from the London Horticultural Society and from the Botanical Society of the Kingdom of Naples; and we accordingly find that on the 29th of June he sent for distribution among the members of the Society plants of Cauliflower di Palermo di Marzo tempo; C. di Palermo Tardive, and C. Palermo Primitive; Broccoli di Marzo tempo, B. Primitive, B. Tardive, and B. Romana, from the Naples Society; and Purple Transparent or Glass Kohl Rabi and Knight's Broccoli, from the London Society. On the 20th of July specimens of seven varieties of peas were exhibited by Mr. Haggerston, from the seed received from Naples. Two weeks later the Committee on the Products of the Kitchen Garden reported the exhibition by Mr. Haggerston of twelve new varieties of peas, beans, and other vegetables, with remarks upon their qualities, the

seeds having mostly been received from Naples. In August and September the reports mention the exhibition of many flowers, such as *Schizanthus*, *Petunia*, *Coreopsis*, *Silene*, *Oenothera*, *Ammobium*, *Vicia*, *Ageratum*, *Zinnia*, *Cacalia*, *Datura*, *Dolichos*, *Iberis*, *Hibiscus*, *Delphinium*, *Malope*, *Dracocephalum*, and *Thunbergia*, of different species, and many varieties of Dahlias. At the Annual Exhibition, on the 18th of September, the floral decorations of the hall, "which did great credit to the taste of the committee," were furnished, in part, from the Society's garden at Mount Auburn. September 28 there were shown the "Cephalonia Melon, an oblong, pointed, yellow variety of the musk melon; Beechwood melon, the seed from the London Horticultural Society, an oval variety of the musk melon, of a green color, flesh of a deep grass green, of a most delicious sweet and musky flavor; also the Citron water melon, excellent for preserving, produced from seeds sent by Mr. Milne of New York." October 26, Mr. Haggerston exhibited *Carotte Violette*, the seed from the London Horticultural Society. On the 19th of July, 1833, Alexander Walsh of Lansingburgh, N.Y., in presenting to the Society a large parcel of seeds of the *Corydalis fungosa*, or Woad Fringe (now *Adlumia cirrhosa*, or Mountain Fringe), to be planted in Mount Auburn Garden, added, "I purpose visiting your splendid garden," for which he was propagating trees and shrubs; and in the *New England Farmer*, January 29, 1834, the place is spoken of as a "beautiful experimental garden."

In 1834 J. W. Russell was appointed gardener and superintendent at Mount Auburn, Mr. Haggerston having taken charge of the extensive garden and conserva-

ories formed by John P. Cushing at Watertown. On the 2d of August Mr. Russell exhibited eight new varieties of Balsams, on the 9th *Plectocephalus* (*Centaurea*) *Americanus*, Asters, and *Tropæolums*; and on the 16th of August and the 13th of September bouquets are reported from Mount Auburn. At the Annual Exhibition, held in Faneuil Hall, September 17, 18, and 19, elegant bouquets were contributed from the Society's garden, and some of the wreaths and cut flowers for decorating the hall were furnished from the same place. Even after the separation of the cemetery from the Horticultural Society, the child remembered its parent; for we find the record of the exhibition, on the 5th of September, 1835, of a beautiful bouquet of new varieties of China Asters, tastefully arranged in pyramidal form, by Mr. Russell, and at the Annual Exhibition in the Odeon, September 16 and 17, of a profusion of cut flowers from Mount Auburn Garden.

These notices of the products of the experimental garden, which we have gleaned from the reports of the Society's exhibitions in the *New England Farmer*, are sufficient to show that its friends were in earnest in founding and supporting it. But though its establishment was a leading motive in the purchase of Mount Auburn,¹ and though its advantages were set forth in reports and addresses, the Society had no funds specially appropriated for its support, and most of the proprietors of cemetery lots probably felt an indifference, if not a positive aversion, to the idea of an experimental

¹ An indication of the relative importance in which the two branches of the establishment at Mount Auburn were held by the Horticultural Society may be found in the fact that in their publications it is almost invariably spoken of as the *Garden and Cemetery*, the cemetery being very seldom placed first.

garden.¹ Whether it could have been carried on successfully in the face of these difficulties, if the union between the Society and the proprietors of lots had continued, cannot be told; but the terms of separation of these two interests put an end to the garden, which was no doubt less regretted by those most interested in that department than it would have been, had not the experience of two seasons shown that the soil was not well adapted to the purpose of an experimental garden. And, if asked to assign a reason why the Society has not established such a garden since its means have been more ample, we should reply that at no time have they been adequate to the maintenance of such an establishment as would be creditable to the Society;² and it has been felt that the improvement of horticulture could be better promoted by liberal premiums for the encouragement of individual efforts in horticultural art, by the provision of suitable halls for the exhibition of improved products, and by the collection of a horticultural library, than by embarking in an enterprise not only expensive, but extremely hazardous otherwise. The prizes offered by the Society have encouraged the establishment of not one, but many, experimental gardens.

¹ The only action of the Garden and Cemetery Committee, specially relating to the garden, which we find on the records of the committee, is comprised in a vote on the 30th of August, 1834, appointing Messrs. Bradlee and Cook and such other members of the Society as they might see fit to associate with them, a committee to devise a plan for rendering the garden more productive, and to receive donations of plants, etc., and cause them to be set out in the garden; and in a vote, on the 27th of October of the same year, appointing Mr. Vose and Mr. Bradlee a committee to examine the garden and Garden Pond, and report what improvements ought in their opinion to be made therein to render the garden productive and profitable.

² The London Horticultural Society's garden was commenced at the end of the year 1818, and up to May, 1857, £40,000 had been expended on it. The extent of the garden at Chiswick was about the same as of that at Mount Auburn.

Soon after the proposal of Mr. Brimmer to sell "Sweet Auburn" for a rural cemetery, Gen. Dearborn drew up a Memoir explanatory of the great objects for which the land could be advantageously used, and the means of accomplishing them. Besides the Experimental Garden and Cemetery, the plan recommended in this Memoir included a Botanical Garden and an Institution for the Education of Scientific and Practical Gardeners; but it was not deemed expedient to commence the last two branches, from an apprehension that they might involve such an expense as would jeopardize the success of the experimental garden and cemetery, which were considered of primary importance.

Judge Story, as chairman of the Garden and Cemetery Committee, submitted at the annual meeting of the Horticultural Society, held on Saturday, September 21, 1833, the first regular annual report from that committee. From this report it appears that the whole quantity of land in the garden and cemetery, including the purchases during the year, was then one hundred and ten acres. The number of cemetery lots then laid out was about four hundred, of which two hundred and fifty-nine lots of different dimensions were sold, which, with the premiums paid for choice, amounted to the sum of \$17,229.72, most of which was then paid in. The loan authorized by the Society amounted to \$4,400, and the total receipts to \$21,694.72.

The committee paid out for the year ending September, 1833, for land, house for the gardener, fence, gate, avenues, implements, tombs, and miscellaneous expenses, \$18,521.65. There was then due to Mr. Cutter, David Stone, and to the heirs of C. Stone, for land, twenty-six hundred dollars. Besides the receiving

tomb at Mount Auburn, another had been purchased, under Park Street Church in Boston, at an expense of two hundred dollars. The number of interments in the cemetery was forty.

Judge Story stated further, in his report, that, for upwards of eighteen months, free access was given to all who desired to visit the cemetery; but that, certain abuses arising, the committee adopted regulations denying admission to persons on horseback altogether, admitting the proprietors of lots in carriages, and opening the gates freely to persons on foot, as before. These regulations were generally acceptable. The report represented the situation and prospects of Mount Auburn as highly flattering; though the need of a small edifice in which the religious services at funerals might be performed was felt, and a hope was expressed that such a building might be soon erected.

The eighth article of the Report of the Committee on the Method of raising Subscriptions for the Experimental Garden and Cemetery provided for a garden and cemetery committee, who should "direct all matters appertaining to the regulation of the garden and cemetery." This committee, at a meeting, on the 3d of November, 1831, chose a secretary and a treasurer, the latter officer being styled, in the reports of the committee, "treasurer of the cemetery," and recognized by a vote of the Society, on the 4th of October, 1834, that "all deeds relative to Mount Auburn shall be signed by the treasurer of the cemetery committee in addition to the president" of the Society. The first report of this officer accompanied the report of the Garden and Cemetery Committee in 1833. The books of the treasurer of the Society contain no record of the re-

ceipt or payment of any money whatever on account of Mount Auburn during the time when it was owned by the Horticultural Society. The committee reported their doings at the annual meeting of the Society, on one occasion asking authority to make a loan, and purchase land, and, at another time, asking authority to apply for amendments to the act of incorporation. With these exceptions, the finances and general management of the garden and cemetery seem to have been left entirely to the committee. We have no information that this course was in any degree the cause of the separation of the Society from the cemetery, but believe it is rather to be looked upon as an indication of that diversity of interests which ultimately led to the separation.

On Saturday, the 20th of September, 1834, the second annual report of the Garden and Cemetery Committee was presented to the Society by Judge Story, the chairman. The committee congratulated the Society upon the continued improvement of the garden and cemetery, and the favor and encouragement which they had received from the public. They felt it to be their first duty, however, to correct an erroneous idea entertained by a portion of the community,—that the establishment was a private speculation for the benefit of the members of the Society. This notion they pronounced utterly unfounded, no individual having any private interest in the establishment beyond what he acquired as the proprietor of a lot in the cemetery, which every man in the community might acquire upon the same terms, the whole grounds being held in trust by the Horticultural Society for the purposes of a garden and cemetery.

Judge Story, to show the success of the cemetery at that time, used this language : —

“ Mount Auburn has already become a place of general resort and interest, as well to strangers as to citizens ; and its shades and paths, ornamented with monumental structures, of various beauty and elegance, have already given solace and tranquillizing reflections to many an afflicted heart, and awakened a deep moral sensibility in many a pious bosom.”

The committee expressed the hope, that, at a period not far distant, the Society might be able to enclose the grounds with a permanent wall ; to erect a temple in which the service over the dead might be performed by clergymen of every denomination ; to add extensively to the beauty and productiveness of the garden, and, above all, to lay the foundation of an accumulating fund, the income of which should be perpetually devoted to the preservation, embellishment, and improvement of the grounds. They also suggested that arrangements for bringing water from Fresh Pond into the ponds of the cemetery, to be afterwards conducted into Charles River, would add to the salubrity of the ponds, as well as improve the effect of the scenery.

The whole expenditure at this time amounted to upwards of twenty-five thousand dollars, and the proceeds of sales of lots fell short of this amount about two thousand dollars. The balance in the hands of the treasurer was over five thousand dollars ; and the committee were of the opinion that reliance might safely be placed upon the future sales of lots to defray the expenses of the current year, and that a portion of the funds on hand might be applied to the reduction of the debts due for the

new purchases of land. The whole number of lots sold in the cemetery at that time was three hundred and fifty-one; of these, a hundred and seventy-five lots were sold in 1832, seventy-six in 1833, and a hundred in 1834. There were ninety-three interments the preceding year; eighteen tombs were built; sixteen monuments were erected; and sixty-eight lots were turfed, and otherwise ornamented.

The committee further stated, that finding the grounds at Mount Auburn were visited by unusual concourses of people on Sundays, and that the injuries done to the grounds and shrubbery were far greater on that day than on any other, they had made a regulation prohibiting any persons, except proprietors and their families, and the persons accompanying them, from entering the grounds on Sundays, which had had the effect to give quiet to the neighborhood, and prevent the depredations complained of, as well as to enable proprietors and their families to visit their lots in more seclusion and tranquillity. They had also directed the gates to be opened at sunrise, and closed at sunset.

At the annual festivals of the Horticultural Society there were frequent allusions to Mount Auburn. One of these festivals occurred three days before the consecration of the grounds, when a regular toast was offered as follows: "Eden — the first abode of the living, Mount Auburn — the last resting place of the dead. If the Tree of Life sprung from the soil of the one, Immortality shall rise from the dust of the other." At the festival on the 3d of October, 1832, the fourth regular toast was presented in these words: "Mount Auburn, — a fortunate conception happily bodied forth. While it adds solemnity and dignity to the attributes of death, it offers to grief its proper mitigations."

The orator at the fifth annual festival of the Society, September 18, 1833, Hon. Alexander H. Everett, after expressing the hope that the sacred domain of Mount Vernon might be purchased by the people, and held as national property through the intervention of the General Government, closed his address thus:—

“ In the mean time you have commenced on the smaller scale, corresponding with the wants and the resources of a single State, an establishment of this description, which promises to become one of the chief ornaments of the neighborhood, and of which the progress thus far does great credit to the discernment and taste of your Society. Superior in its natural advantages of position to the famous sepulchral grounds of the ancient world, we may venture to hope, unless the sons of the Pilgrims shall degenerate from their fathers, that Mount Auburn will hereafter record in its funeral inscriptions examples not less illustrious than theirs of public and private virtue. Even now, while the enclosures that surround it are scarcely erected, while the axe is still busy in disposing the walks that are to traverse its interior, this consecrated spot has received the remains of more than one whose memory a grateful people will not willingly permit to die. There was laid, by the gentle ministration of female friendship, as the first¹ tenant of the place, the learned, devout, and simple-hearted daughter of the Pilgrims, who has wrought out an honorable name for herself by commemorating theirs. There reposes in peace the young warrior, cut off like a fresh and blooming flower in the spring of his career. There, too, rests beside them the generous stranger, who, in his ardent zeal for the welfare of man, had come from a distant continent to share the treasures of his wisdom with an unknown people.² Around their remains will gradually be gathered the best, the fairest, the bravest, of the present and of many future generations. In a few short years, we too, gentlemen, who are now employed in decorating the surface of Mount Auburn, or describing its beauties, will sleep in its bosom. How deep the

¹ Not the first, but one of the earliest.

² The persons alluded to by Mr. Everett were Miss Hannah Adams, Lieut. Watson, and Dr. Spurzheim.

interest that attaches itself to such a spot! How salutary the effect which a visit to its calm and sacred shades will produce on souls too much agitated by the storms of the world! It was surely fitting that art and nature should combine their beauties to grace a scene devoted to purposes so high and holy.”

Mr. Everett was but thirty-three years old when he pronounced this beautiful address. How little he knew what was before him! Instead of sleeping in the bosom of Mount Auburn, “he lies buried on Dane’s Island, near Macao in China, under a monument erected at the expense of the United States, he having died in office as resident minister to China, on the 28th of June, 1847, being the first person who had filled that office from this country.”¹

In 1834 it was perceived that the interests of the proprietors of lots in the cemetery and those of the other members of the Horticultural Society were too unlike to be successfully united in one corporation. The most important point on which a difference of opinion and interest existed was the division of the proceeds of sales of lots between the two branches of the establishment, — the experimental garden and the cemetery, and it was not always easy of adjustment. On the question of legal and moral right it was found that the Horticultural Society held the fee of the land, and that to it was due whatever credit belonged to the inception of the undertaking. On the other hand, it appeared that the number of lot holders was rapidly increasing; that from the condition of purchase, that, upon paying for his lot, every subscriber should be a member for life of the Horticultural Society, they would soon have a controlling vote in its affairs;² that from them had been

¹ Letter of the Hon. Edward Everett, dated March 8, 1862.

² At the annual meeting of the Society September 21, 1833, a vote was

derived most of the funds of the establishment, and that they naturally felt that the greater part should be devoted to the improvement of the cemetery. The subject was much discussed both in and out of the meetings of the Society, considerable warmth of feeling being elicited among the friends of the two departments; and it became evident that a peaceful arrangement was not likely to be made, except by a sale of Mount Auburn, by the Horticultural Society, to a new corporation, to be composed of the holders of lots. Accordingly, at a stated meeting of the Horticultural Society, on the 6th of December, 1834, on motion of Marshall P. Wilder, it was voted, "That a committee be appointed to consider the expediency of disposing of the interests of this Society in the garden and cemetery of Mount Auburn to the proprietors of lots in the cemetery, and to report the conditions on which a conveyance shall be made, if the committee shall deem the measure advisable." It was further voted, "That said committee shall consist of seven persons, four of whom shall not be proprietors of lots in the cemetery, and that Hon. Joseph Story, M. P. Wilder, C. P. Curtis, Thomas Hastings, E. Vose, J. A. Lowell, and E. Weston, jun., Esqs., be that committee." This committee held several somewhat excited sessions without arriving at any agreement; but finally, when an excited meeting at the office of Charles P. Curtis, in Court Street, was near break-

passed, that, in all future meetings of the Society, every proprietor of a cemetery lot containing not less than three hundred square feet, and, on the decease of any proprietor, such representative of his or her lot as should be designated by the Society, should be entitled to all the privileges of membership, and this provision was incorporated into a supplementary act of the Legislature, for which a committee was at the same meeting authorized to petition; thus making proprietors of lots in the cemetery not only *life* but *perpetual* members of the Society. See Appendix D.

ing up without any practical result, a compromise was effected by the conciliatory efforts of Mr. Wilder, one of the committee; and the parties came to an agreement, the most important point of which was, that the proceeds of all sales should be divided annually between the Horticultural Society and the new corporation, in such manner, that, after deducting fourteen hundred dollars for the expenses of the cemetery, one-fourth part of the gross proceeds should be paid to the Horticultural Society, and the remaining three-fourths should be retained by the Mount Auburn Corporation for its own use. The report of the committee to this effect was made by Judge Story on the 2d of January, 1835, and accepted by the Society; and a committee, consisting of Marshall P. Wilder, John A. Lowell, and S. F. Coolidge, was appointed to carry it into effect.

Immediate application was made to the Legislature for an act incorporating the proprietors of the cemetery, which was passed March 31, 1835;¹ and a deed of conveyance, in which the conditions of the act were recited, was afterwards made out from the Horticultural Society to the newly incorporated proprietors. The vote of the Society to execute the deed was passed June 6, 1835, and the deed was dated June 19, 1835.

The result of this arrangement has been highly auspicious to both parties, which, since it was made, have been separately engaged, each in its own field of usefulness. The receipts from Mount Auburn, added to its other sources of income, have given the Horticultural Society stability and vigor, and enabled it to accomplish a work beyond that of any similar society in this country; while the Proprietors of Mount Auburn have been

¹ For Section X of this Act see Appendix E.

enabled to expend more than six hundred thousand dollars in the preservation, improvement, embellishment, and enlargement of their cemetery.

Whatever of ill feeling had grown up between the proprietors of lots in Mount Auburn and the other members of the Horticultural Society was of short duration. At the meeting of the Society on the 17th of July, 1835, President Vose stated that one object of the meeting was to consider the expediency of inviting those gentlemen who had ceased to be members by the recent act of separation of the Mount Auburn Cemetery from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, to become subscription members of the Society. A committee was appointed to invite these gentlemen to become members of the Society; and on the 27th of September, Judge Story, who had been chairman of the Garden and Cemetery Committee from the beginning, and was chosen president of the Proprietors of Mount Auburn, and who, probably, shared as largely in the excitement attending the separation as any one, was chosen a life member of the Society. At the same time Benjamin A. Gould, who had been a member of the Garden and Cemetery Committee from the beginning, was chosen a subscription member. A further proof of the good will of the Society toward the new corporation was shown in a motion to dispose the books in the library relating to cemeteries in such manner that they might be consulted by members of the Mount Auburn Corporation.

For many years no occasion existed for new adjustments of the relations between the two corporations; but gradually differences arose, which it was thought important to settle while some, at least, of the founders

of Mount Auburn, who had been fully acquainted with the whole subject from the beginning, were living to assist in an amicable arrangement. The most important of these differences arose from the claim of the Horticultural Society to participate in the proceeds of sales of land purchased since the separation of the two interests. Another difference was in regard to the receipts for single interments, of which, also, a proportion was claimed by the Horticultural Society.

The first step towards adjusting these differences was a communication from Dr. Bigelow, then president of the Proprietors of Mount Auburn, to the Horticultural Society, requesting a conference with a committee from the Society. This communication was received at a meeting of the Society on the 7th of August, 1858, and, in compliance with Dr. Bigelow's request, it was voted that a committee of five should be appointed by the Chair, and that the president, Josiah Stickney, should be chairman of the committee, to confer with the Trustees of Mount Auburn. The president appointed Marshall P. Wilder, Samuel Walker, Edward S. Rand, and Charles M. Hovey. The treasurer, William R. Austin, was added to the committee. The committee on the part of Mount Auburn consisted of the president, Dr. Bigelow, with Benjamin A. Gould and James Cheever. These committees met in conference; and, after a full statement and discussion of all matters of difference, a sub-committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Bigelow and Mr. Gould on the part of the Proprietors of Mount Auburn, and of Messrs. Wilder and Rand on the part of the Society, to consider on what terms and in what manner all such matters could be adjusted. This sub-committee, after

several meetings, and a very full and careful consideration of the whole subject, reported to the committee of conference a plan for the settlement of all questions and controversies, which was unanimously adopted by the full committee, and by them reported to the Society on the 4th of December. This report was accepted, and Messrs. Rand and Wilder were appointed to carry the same into effect. This was done by an indenture between the two parties, which was read at a meeting of the Horticultural Society on the 18th of December, and, having been approved by the Society, was executed on the same day, and two days later was accepted and adopted by the Trustees of Mount Auburn.

Some difficulties having arisen in regard to the construction of the provisions of the fifth article of this indenture, and the carrying into effect, it was deemed for the interest of the parties concerned that some explanation of it should be made. This was done by a supplementary indenture dated January 1, 1869.¹

Since these adjustments, the course of the two corporations has flowed on smoothly, with little to call for notice here; but there are two transactions mentioned in the records of the Society which should not be omitted. After the completion of the second Horticultural Hall, application was made on the 3d of February, 1866, by Dr. Bigelow, in behalf of the Trustees of Mount Auburn, for the use of a room or hall in the building, wherein to hold the annual meeting of the corporation. The Society voted, that our relations with Dr. Bigelow and the Trustees of Mount Auburn being of the most friendly character, and desiring to continue and cultivate this friendly intercourse and mutual regard,

¹ For these indentures see Appendix F.

their pecuniary prosperity being our prosperity, the free use of the Library Room or either Hall be with pleasure tendered for the purpose stated. This courtesy has ever since been shown to the Proprietors of Mount Auburn, and thus the child has once a year come under the parental roof.

In September of the same year, Dr. Bigelow, feeling that the benefit which he had conferred on the Society, through his services to Mount Auburn, had not received due acknowledgment, addressed to the Society the following letter, which it is but justice to "the only individual without whom Mount Auburn would never have existed" to include here, with the action of the Society upon it.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND OFFICERS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Gentlemen,— I have had the honor to be one of the earliest members and promoters of the Horticultural Society, and a member of its first board of officers. I was the originator of the first plan for a rural cemetery in this country, and had prepared and submitted to various persons and meetings, previous to the incorporation of this Society, the plan for a landscape garden containing private lots for family interments; being precisely what Mount Auburn now is.

After several years of inquiry for a suitable place, I succeeded in obtaining from Mr. Brimmer, for the desired purpose, the refusal of the land which has since constituted Mount Auburn, for the price of six thousand dollars. This overture I submitted to the officers of the Horticultural Society soon after its incorporation, and urged upon their notice the expediency of uniting an ornamental cemetery with their other objects, thus combining a public good with prospective pecuniary advantage to the new Society, which was then without funds, and had proposed no other objects than such as were strictly horticultural. My proposal was accepted by them; and the results at Mount Auburn and in Boston are visible at the present day.

For thirty-six years I have officially devoted to the care and improvement of Mount Auburn Cemetery most of the leisure time which I had to spare from professional labors, and have gratuitously watched over its interests as over those of my own child. The chief responsibility in its early and difficult stages was thrown upon me. The designs as well as contracts of all the public structures, such as the gate, the iron fence, the chapel, and the tower, it is well known were made and furnished by me. The selection of the subjects and the artists of the historical statues in the chapel was, by vote of the Trustees, referred to me alone, as well as the duty of importing and placing them in their present site.

In questions of seemingly opposite interest, which have sometimes arisen between the Horticultural Society and the Proprietors of Mount Auburn, I have invariably used my humble influence to prevent litigation, and to promote friendly co-operation between parties whose true interests were obviously identical, and of whose eventual harmony the fruits are now sufficiently apparent.

Conscious that I am the only individual without whom Mount Auburn would never have existed, nor the funds realized with which Horticultural Hall has been built, I have taken the liberty to call the attention of the Society to the fact, that in all the late publications, discourses, and records of the Society, all notice of my name has been avoided, and the credit given to other parties, whom I now gratefully recall as friendly and efficient collaborators, but into whose minds the enterprise of Mount Auburn Cemetery, the first of its kind in our country, was, by their own testimony, first and solely introduced by me.

I have the honor to be with great respect, yours,

JACOB BIGELOW.

BOSTON, September 20, 1866.

This letter was communicated to the Society at the annual meeting, October 6, when, after remarks by Marshall P. Wilder, commending the services of Dr. Bigelow, it was voted, on motion of Mr. Wilder, that a committee of three, of which the president should be chairman, be appointed to take into consideration the letter of Dr. Bigelow, and the recognition of his labors in connection with the Society and Mount Auburn

Cemetery. This committee, consisting of President Hovey, Marshall P. Wilder, and Charles O. Whitmore, made the following report on the 29th of December, which was accepted by the Society:—

Whereas, the Cemetery of Mount Auburn, founded by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, has proved to be an enterprise eminently advantageous to the welfare of the Society, of the highest sanitary importance to the public, a source of grateful consolation to the living, and a sacred resting place for the dead, showing that landscape art may be most appropriately devoted to the embellishment of rural cemeteries.

And *whereas*, our esteemed associate, Dr. Jacob Bigelow, one of our first officers, and now president of the Proprietors of Mount Auburn, was one of the first to open the question of Rural Cemeteries, and the first who suggested to the Society the expediency and propriety of combining a cemetery with an experimental garden, and, by his aid and counsel, was instrumental in the formation of Mount Auburn Cemetery, to which he has for thirty-six years devoted his services gratuitously in the improvement and embellishment of the grounds;

And *whereas*, “in questions of seemingly opposite interest which have arisen (in the past) between this Society and the Proprietors of Mount Auburn,” Dr. Bigelow has, by his wise counsel and sagacious acts, contributed largely to the settlement of all points that prevented harmonious action between the two Societies:

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Horticultural Society hereby acknowledges that its thanks are due to its early associate, Dr. Jacob Bigelow, for his eminent and persevering services in the establishment of Mount Auburn Cemetery, whereby he merits the gratitude of the whole community, as well as for his aid and counsel to this Society.

Resolved, That this report and Dr. Bigelow's letter be entered upon the Records, and a copy of this report and resolutions be furnished by the recording secretary to Dr. Bigelow.

Respectfully submitted.

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| C. M. HOVEY, | } Committee. |
| MARSHALL P. WILDER, | |
| C. O. WHITMORE, | |

The portion of the history of the Horticultural Society thus reviewed is both interesting and important. For several years, the history of Mount Auburn was embraced in that of the Society, and, even though separated, they can never be wholly divorced. The Society must always be interested in the cemetery as a child of its own, and one that has for years added to the prosperity of the parent. Mount Auburn, while it makes a liberal return for the care bestowed upon it in its youth, rejoices that a share of its annual income fosters one of the noblest of arts and sciences, and that, while it "scattereth, it yet increaseth." If the Society had done nothing more than to establish the oldest and one of the most important of the rural cemeteries of the United States, it would have accomplished no mean work in its existence of half a century.

CHAPTER IV.

THE FINANCES OF THE SOCIETY.

WE have seen that at the time of the organization of the Society, in 1829, there was some preparation in the public mind to welcome such an institution. But, though individual horticulturists and amateurs in rural pursuits had been for some time awake to the importance of such an association, this feeling was not general in the community. The proposal for the new society met not only with indifference from many persons, but on the part of some, who deemed existing organizations adequate to cover the whole field of agriculture and horticulture, with positive jealousy and opposition.

But the love of the founders of the Society for horticulture, their belief that the best means of its improvement and advancement would be by the organization of a society devoted to that especial purpose, and their faith that an intelligent and wealthy community would supply the means for carrying out its objects, were sufficient to induce them to unite in the establishment of such a society, in spite of lukewarmness or opposition. Their views in regard to the financial management most likely to lead to success may be learned from the following statement, which forms the beginning of the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an experimental garden and

rural cemetery, presented to the Society June 18, 1831: —

“When the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was organized, it was confidently anticipated, that, at no very distant period, a garden of experiment would be established in the vicinity of Boston; but, to arrive at such a pleasing result, it was deemed expedient that our efforts should first be directed to the accomplishment of objects which would not require very extensive pecuniary resources; that we should proceed with great caution, and, by a prudential management of our means, gradually develop a more complete and efficient system for rendering the institution as extensively useful as it was necessary and important. Public favor was to be propitiated by the adoption of such incipient measures as were best calculated to encourage patronage, and insure ultimate success.”

Though the Society had then been in existence, and conducted in accordance with these views, but little more than two years, the committee were enabled to add, that “the kind disposition which had been generally evinced to advance its interests had had a salutary and cheering influence.” Yet at that time the only resources of the Society, excepting a single donation of a hundred dollars, were derived from admission fees and assessments, the former being five dollars, and the latter two dollars a year; or any member might compound for his future assessments by the payment of thirty dollars. By the by-laws adopted in 1836 the fee for life membership was reduced to twenty dollars; but in 1866 it was again raised to thirty dollars, and at the same time the admission fee for annual members was increased to ten dollars. The annual assessment is limited by the Act of Incorporation to two dollars.

The revenue derived from this source has fluctuated greatly. During the connection of Mount Auburn

Cemetery with the Society, it was much reduced by the admission to membership, free of all assessments, of purchasers of lots in the cemetery. The same effect was produced by the late civil war; the sum received in 1862 being but little more than half that received in 1860. On the contrary, the completion of the halls erected by the Society in 1845 and 1865 was followed by a large accession of members; the receipts from this source rising from \$460 in 1843 to \$1,356 in 1847, after which they gradually declined for several years. In 1866, the year after the completion of the present hall, they were \$2,575.93, the largest sum ever received. The total amount received from this source to the close of the year 1878, is about \$49,000.

In this connection some notice of the growth of the membership of the Society will be appropriate. At the time of the first anniversary, in 1829, the list of members comprised 249 names. The admission of the purchasers of lots in Mount Auburn to membership raised the number to 657 in 1834; but, after the separation of the two interests in 1835, it fell to 350, and continued to decline until 1838, when only 246 names were borne upon the roll. On the completion of the hall in School Street it rose to 438 in 1846, and continued, though not without fluctuation, to increase gradually, until it reached 590 in 1863. In 1864 it rose suddenly to 705, and in 1865, the year of the dedication of the present hall, to 905, this being the largest increase in any one year. After that time it increased gradually, until in 1871 it reached 1,035, the highest number ever attained. It continued near that point until 1876, when, owing to the financial pressure, it began to decrease, and at the end of the year 1878 it was 900. A gratifying feature

of this growth is the constant greater increase of life members, the roll for 1837 showing 36 life and 306 annual members, while in 1878 there were 577 life and 323 annual members.

How far the founders of the Society anticipated that it would be endowed by wealthy and generous men with gifts of money and legacies cannot now be told, though doubtless their hopes, if not their expectations, looked forward to such endowments; nor were their hopes disappointed. The first of these donations, which has already been alluded to, was from the Hon. John Welles, on the 13th of June, 1829, only a few months after the organization of the Society. This donation of a hundred dollars was intended to promote the improvement of the apple, and was offered in premiums for the fruit of seedling trees which should be brought into notice after the year 1829.

In 1835 a donation of \$1,000 was received from Ambrose S. Courtis, a merchant of Boston. Mr. Courtis, who died on the 27th of August, 1836, bequeathed to the Society the further sum of \$10,000; but, the will being contested by the heirs at law, a compromise was made, by which the Society received, in 1839, one half the amount intended by the testator, whose benefactions were among the largest ever made to the Society, and coming in its infancy, when its funds were limited, may be considered the most important of all.

In 1839, also, Thomas Lee of Roxbury, a lover and cultivator of our native flowering plants, offered \$150 to encourage their growth, to be awarded in premiums during that and the succeeding four years. This gift was on the condition that the Society should offer an equal amount; and, on the same condition, Mr. Lee,

the next year, offered a premium of \$10 for the most successful method of destroying the rose slug. To this John P. Cushing afterwards added \$50 on the same condition as Mr. Lee's gift, making a total premium of \$120.

The next gift was from the Hon. Samuel Appleton, who, in a letter to Marshall P. Wilder, president of the Society, September 15, 1845, said, "With the view of giving further aid to the Society in their very laudable exertions, I send you enclosed \$1,000, to be invested as a permanent fund, the interest accruing therefrom to be appropriated annually in premiums for improvements in the arts to which the Society is devoted, in such manner as it shall direct, for producing trees good for food, and flowers pleasant to the sight."

At the Third Triennial Festival of the Society, on the 22d of September, 1848, a letter was read from Mr. Appleton, in which, with his regrets that indisposition prevented him from attending the festival, and his wishes for the continued success of the Society, he sent \$200, "fifty dollars of this sum, more or less, to be invested in a Bible, elegantly bound in one, two, or three volumes, the remainder to be laid out in books of a religious, moral, scientific, or horticultural character, as the Committee on the Library should think most beneficial to the Society; the Bible, the best of all books, giving a graphic history of the first garden, of its fruits and flowers, its location, number of inhabitants, their character, and expulsion from Eden for disobeying the command given for their observance."

The year 1846 brought to the treasury of the Society three liberal donations. On the 7th of February, the president stated that an eminent individual, who wished

his name withheld, had given to the Society \$300 to be disposed of in premiums. This amount was appropriated in twenty special prizes for fruit, of \$5 each, one third of the whole being awarded in each of the years 1846, 1847, and 1848. The time which has elapsed since this gift was made allows the statement that the donor was John P. Cushing of Watertown (now Belmont), a lover and munificent patron of horticulture.

On the 27th of February, John A. Lowell addressed to the Society a note, in which he expressed his regret, that, from his avocations, he could not actively co-operate with it in its successful exertions, which he had observed with much interest, to perfect the culture of flowers and fruit, and to diffuse through our State a knowledge of useful and ornamental gardening. Desiring, however, to promote its object, he sent \$1,000, which he wished to have invested, and the income to be applied as the Society might determine. The Society voted that the interest of this fund should be awarded in medals, to be called the "Lowell Medals."

On the 26th of August, the Hon. Theodore Lyman sent \$1,000, which he wished to have "invested in a permanent manner, and the proceeds of the investment to be appropriated in the shape of prizes for the encouragement of the growth of such kind or kinds of fruit as the government of the Society might deem advisable." At his decease, which occurred on the 18th of July, 1849, Mr. Lyman left to the Society \$10,000, the largest gift it has ever received. To commemorate these gifts a marble bust of Mr. Lyman, by Dexter, was procured by the Society, and placed in the hall.

April 3, 1847, a communication was received from Josiah Bradlee of Boston, accompanied with his check

for \$500, for the purpose of being added to the permanent fund for premiums on fruits and flowers. In the next year, on the 23d of September, Mr. Bradlee sent to the Society another gift of the same amount, which it was voted to add to his former donation, to be invested in the same manner and for the same purpose.

At a meeting of the Society on the 7th of August, 1847, a letter was read from Edward Beck of Worton Cottage, Isleworth, near London, Eng., a corresponding member of the Society, and a successful amateur cultivator of the pelargonium. As he did not wish to be merely a nominal corresponding member of the Society, he placed at the disposal of the Committee on Flowers £7, to form two prizes for the season of 1848, to encourage the cultivation of his favorite flower.

At the meeting of the Society, January 18, 1851, \$150 was received as a donation from George W. Smith, to be appropriated to the purchase of books for the library.

The Hon. Benjamin V. French, who was one of the founders of the Society, and long an officer, retained the deep interest which he always felt in its prosperity as long as he lived; and at his death, which occurred on the 10th of April, 1860, he left to it \$500. It was voted by the Society, in consideration of the deep interest manifested by Mr. French in the cultivation of the apple, to invest the amount as a special fund, the income to be forever appropriated in prizes for the improvement of that fruit. A further sum of \$2,511.13 was received from the estate of Mr. French on the decease of his widow in 1878.

At the meeting of the Society June 6, 1863, the

president, Charles M. Hovey, read a letter from H. H. Hunnewell, enclosing a mortgage bond of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, bearing interest at seven per cent per annum, for \$500, the income of which Mr. Hunnewell desired to be applied in premiums and gratuities for the introduction and cultivation of new evergreen trees and shrubs, and particularly new varieties of hardy rhododendrons. The thanks of the Society were tendered to Mr. Hunnewell for this token of his interest in its welfare and usefulness, and it was voted that the gift should be called the "Hunnewell Fund."

The next donation was from the same gentleman, but little more than a year later, and of much larger amount. It was announced at the meeting of the 2d of July, 1864, and consisted of two United States bonds of \$1,000 each. In his letter accompanying it Mr. Hunnewell requested,—

"That it should be kept entirely distinct from all other funds of the Society, for the specific purpose here designated; viz., that the income shall be allowed to accumulate for periods of two, three, or more years, and distributed from time to time, after sufficient notice, under such regulations as may be deemed expedient, by a committee appointed for that purpose, in one or more prizes, to the owners of estates of not less than three acres in extent, who shall lay out and plant them with the most rare and desirable ornamental trees and shrubs, in the most tasteful and effective manner, developing the capabilities of the locations in the highest degree, and presenting the most successful examples of science, skill, and taste, as applied to the embellishment of a country residence; the trees to be under the most thorough cultivation, the grounds in high keeping, and the prizes to apply equally in cases where proprietors take professional advice, as well as when acting on their own judgment in their improvements."

Again, on the 31st of August, 1866, the same liberal

patron of horticulture, in the hope of encouraging the cultivation of the rose in our community, and of increasing the attractions of the Society's exhibitions, asked its acceptance of a donation of \$260, to be awarded in prizes; the careful specification of which showed not only a love of flowers, but a practical familiarity with them.

The Rhododendron Show on Boston Common, in June, 1873, was one of the most noticeable events in the history of the Society. This beautiful exhibition we owe to Mr. Hunnewell, who conceived the plan, and, with the assistance of a few friends, provided the plants, making the show in the name of the Society, and guaranteeing it against any loss, but giving it the benefit of any profit after payment of the expenses. The exhibition resulted in a profit of \$1,565.28, of which \$1,440 was invested by Mr. Hunnewell in two bonds of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, of the par value of \$1,500, the income of this fund to be distributed in prizes for the encouragement of the cultivation of rhododendrons and hardy azaleas, thus making three permanent funds, amounting in all to \$4,000, established by this zealous and liberal friend of the Society, besides his donation for prizes for roses, of which the principal was intended to be awarded. The balance of \$125.28 from the Rhododendron Show was added to the general fund of the Society.

At the meeting of the Society on the 5th of November, 1864, the treasurer, William R. Austin, announced a donation from William Thomas, of \$100, for the fund of the Society, for which the thanks of the Society were presented to him.

On the 3d of December, 1864, Josiah Stickney pre-

sented, in behalf of Dr. William J. Walker of Newport, R.I., a certificate of ninety-seven shares of unpreferred stock in the Connecticut and Passumpsic Railroad, "for promoting the objects of the Society, and for encouraging the introduction and cultivation of superior vegetables." The value of this donation to the Society was \$2,354.43.

The next donation was announced on the 6th of February, 1869, when a letter from Ex-President Josiah Stickney was read, in which he signified his intention to give the use of \$12,000 for the benefit of the Library. The terms of this gift were stated in an Indenture dated February 5, 1869. They were, that the Society should hold the fund for thirty years from the first day of February, 1869, and should every year during that time appropriate from the income seven hundred dollars, to be expended solely under the direction of the Library Committee, in the purchase of books on botany, horticulture, landscape gardening, architecture in its connection with horticulture, and on other kindred subjects, such books to be designated as the "Stickney Library." No part of the income may be used for the purchase of newspapers, pamphlets, or periodicals, or for the binding of books, or the alteration or repair of the library rooms, or for the salary of the librarian or any other officer or employé of the Society, or for the care or preservation of the Library. Whenever the mortgage on the estate of the Society shall be discharged, the sum is to be invested in such securities as shall be approved by Mr. Stickney's executors and trustees, as a separate fund, to be known as the "Stickney Library Fund." At the expiration of thirty years from the 1st of February, 1869, the principal is to be paid to the president and fellows of Harvard College.

Levi Whitcomb, a member of the Society, who died in 1866, evinced his attachment to it by a bequest of \$500, to be available to the Society on the decease of his wife, which occurred in 1870. On the 5th of November of that year it was voted that the income from this bequest should be known as the "Whitcomb Premium," and that from it should be offered a prize of \$200 for the best seedling potato which should be originated after January 1, 1871, and be exhibited before and tested by a committee of the Society for at least five years, and adjudged by the committee to be of superior quality; the first premium not to be awarded prior to the year 1878.

In each of the years 1872 and 1873 Charles S. Sargent offered prizes to the amount of \$160 for Chinese azaleas and roses. In 1875 and 1876 William Gray, Jr., offered prizes to the amount of \$100 in each year for pelargoniums, and in 1876 he offered prizes amounting to \$80 for Hybrid Perpetual roses, and the same in 1877. Other gentlemen have at different times given less amounts to be offered as prizes for the objects in which they felt a particular interest, among whom were President Charles M. Hovey, Charles O. Whitmore, Elijah Williams, Peter Smith, and the Fruit Committee of 1867. The whole amount of the various donations mentioned, including the Stickney Fund, in which the Society has only a temporary interest, is a little more than \$42,500.

The financial prosperity of the Horticultural Society has resulted, in a great degree, from the foundation, in its early years, of Mount Auburn Cemetery, of which a full account has been given in previous chapters. By the terms of separation between the Society and the

Proprietors of Mount Auburn, it was agreed that the latter should annually pay to the former one fourth part of the proceeds of sales of lots, after deducting \$1,400 for expenses. The amount received by the Society under this arrangement has averaged about \$3,700 annually.

The largest item in the income of the Society is from the rent of the stores under its halls, and of the halls themselves when not needed for horticultural exhibitions. It was not, however, until the erection of the present hall that this item became so important; the largest rent ever received from the School Street property, including the estate owned by the Society in the rear of the hall, having been \$2,947.50 in 1858. The total amount received by the Society on account of rent of stores and halls is about \$307,000.

The Society would never have attained its present financial position, had not its affairs from its organization been economically administered, and its surplus funds carefully invested; the first investment having been made January 16, 1835. At the meeting on the 7th of October, 1837, it was "*Voted*, That the Committee of Finance be directed, whenever there be \$200 on hand, and not wanted for immediate use, to have the same invested in such permanent stocks as they may think best." Although the letter of this vote may not always have been followed, the general policy indicated has been steadily pursued, the stocks having been ultimately sold to provide funds for the erection of the Society's halls. The income received by the Society in the form of dividends and interest has reached the total amount of \$40,000; and so well have the investments been chosen, that no loss has been sustained on any of

them, with the exception of the first investment, which was of comparatively small amount. Nor is it known that a single dollar has ever been lost through the unfaithfulness of any of its servants.

The expenditures of the Society have been much more varied in their nature than its income, and are consequently more difficult to describe; but the largest annual item of expense has been the premiums and gratuities paid for the exhibition of superior horticultural productions, and, beginning in 1850, for the best planned and cultivated gardens, greenhouses, and ornamental grounds. The sums annually offered in the infancy of the Society were, of course, small, the first premium list, published in May, 1829, amounting to \$153; but they gradually increased to \$6,800, offered in 1876. This increase has, with few exceptions, been steady, though in 1845, the first year of the occupation of the hall in School Street, the amount rose to \$1,200 against \$460 in 1844. When the annual exhibitions became so extensive as to be held under a tent, the amount of prizes was necessarily increased, after which it rose gradually until the civil war, when it declined; but, with the opening of the new hall, it rose higher than ever before, and steadily increased until 1876. Since that year it has necessarily been diminished. The whole amount actually *paid* in prizes and gratuities (not that *offered*) since the foundation of the Society, including those for 1878, is about \$103,000. In addition to the prizes and gratuities for horticultural productions, it has been the custom of the Society to give a piece of plate to a retiring president, and sometimes to other officers the same, or a gratuity in money, as a token of personal regard, and a slight reward for

valuable services rendered to the Society and to the cause of horticulture; which in the aggregate have amounted to a considerable sum.

Apart from the large payments for prizes and gratuities, the exhibitions held by the Society have, on the whole, not been a source of profit, but the reverse. In the early days of the Society, when the labor of arranging and decorating for the annual exhibition could be performed by the members of the Committee of Arrangements, with the assistance of the porter in charge of the hall, a profit could be counted on, which formed an important item in the revenue of the Society; but, since the exhibitions have grown more extensive, the expenses have frequently exceeded the receipts, the greatest deficit having been in 1857, when the former were \$2,382.68, and the latter \$1,372.50, leaving a deficiency of \$1,010.18. The largest excess of receipts over expenses was in 1865, at the first annual exhibition in the present hall, the receipts having been \$1,822, and the expenses \$1,371.76, leaving a profit of \$450.24. The expenses of the annual and semi-annual exhibitions have in the aggregate exceeded the receipts by more than \$8,000.

Until the opening of the hall in School Street, admission to the weekly exhibitions was always free; but at that time a small admission fee was required, the receipts from this source amounting during the season to \$527.13. The same course was continued, but with greatly diminished receipts, for several years afterwards, and occasionally since. The whole amount received at the weekly exhibitions was probably about \$1,500, — a very small part of the cost at which they have been sustained. Doubtless a very different result would

have been reached, had this subject been looked at solely from a pecuniary point of view; but the Society has justly considered that the object of these exhibitions is not to replenish its treasury, but to improve the art of horticulture, and to educate the public taste in this direction; and with this end in view they have been conducted.

The holding of horticultural exhibitions involves the necessity of a place to hold them in; and those occupied by the Society have cost in the aggregate a large sum. As appears from the treasurer's books, the rent of those first occupied was but the modest sum of \$25 per quarter, but as the Society grew this expense necessarily grew also, and has amounted in all to more than \$15,000. This sum includes only the rent of rooms continuously occupied, and not that paid for halls and tents hired for the annual exhibitions, which is included in the expenses of those exhibitions. To the rent may be added the interest paid by the Society, amounting, December 31, 1878, to \$81,000, by far the greater part of this sum being interest on the mortgage debt incurred by the Society in the erection of its halls.

The formation and maintenance of a horticultural library, to correspond with the character of the Society in other respects, was one of the first subjects which engaged the attention of the founders of the Society, and has every year been a source of greater or less expense. It is true that, particularly in its earlier years, many valuable books have been presented to the Society; but the greater part of those which the library now contains have been purchased, and many of the large illustrated works at a very considerable expense. Of a total expenditure during the first two years of

the existence of the Society of \$2,353.47, very nearly one-third (\$765.42) is believed to have been on account of the library. The usual appropriation for this purpose was \$150 annually, until 1859, when \$400 was appropriated, and this was afterwards increased to \$500, at which amount it remained until the establishment of the Stickney Fund, since which time the Society has appropriated, in addition to the annual income of \$700 from that fund, from \$200 to \$300 for periodicals and binding. In the valuation of the Society's property December, 1878, the library is estimated at \$18,067.45, which is probably less than its actual cost to the Society, and doubtless much less than the same books could now be purchased for, or than its intrinsic value for consultation or reading.

The dissemination of horticultural knowledge through the publications of the Society has caused the expenditure of a considerable portion of its income. From 1847 to 1851 the Transactions were published in royal octavo, with colored plates of fruits and flowers, and copies were sold to the amount of several hundred dollars; but, with this exception, all the publications of the Society have been distributed gratuitously to the members. The whole cost of this department of the Society's work, including catalogues of the library, is estimated at about \$21,500 after deducting the amount received for publications sold.

In the earliest years of the Society a porter, who received a small sum annually for the care of the hall, was its only paid servant; but as the library became more important, and the business of the Society increased, nominal salaries were paid to the librarian, treasurer, and secretary, that of the treasurer being afterwards in-

creased as the funds of the Society accumulated. Small salaries were also paid to the chairmen of the committees on fruits, flowers, and vegetables, as their duties grew with the growth of the exhibitions. Still later, when the care and letting of the stores and halls, and the other business of the Society, became sufficient to occupy all the time of the treasurer, it was necessary to further increase his salary; and in 1874 a paid editor of the Society's transactions was appointed; this office being in 1876 merged in that of secretary. Other expenditures have been the furniture and decorations of the halls (including the portraits of all the presidents), repairs, insurance, taxes (this item alone amounting in the fourteen years ending with 1878 to \$48,060.05), labor, and miscellaneous expenses.

The receipts of the Society from its formation to the annual meeting, September 19, 1829, to which time the accounts of the treasurer were made up, were \$845, being wholly from admission fees and assessments, with the exception of Mr. Welles's donation, already mentioned, of \$100; and the expenses were \$717.30.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| In 1830 the receipts were . . . | \$736.50 ; | expenses, \$913.18 |
| 1840 " " . . . | 2,362.62 ; | " 1,924.53 |
| 1850 " " . . . | 7,003.01 ; | " 6,593.04 |
| 1860 " " . . . | 14,000.45 ; | " 11,768.23 |
| 1870 " " . . . | 29,947.15 ; | " 22,698.30 |
| 1876 " " . . . | 19,895.13 ; | " 31,081.88 ¹ |

These statements, which include only the ordinary receipts and expenditures of the Society, will give some idea of its financial progress.

The cost of the first hall, erected by the Society in

¹ The expenses this year were larger than before or since. The excess over receipts was met by a temporary loan.

School Street, at the time of occupancy, May 15, 1845, was, according to the report of the Building Committee, for the land \$18,189.75, for the building \$19,493.03 ; making a total of \$37,682.78. The means for its erection were derived from the sale of stocks in which the surplus funds of the Society had been invested ; from the Society's proportion of the proceeds of sales of lots in Mount Auburn, and from a loan, secured by mortgage, of \$15,000, at five per cent per annum. In 1849 this loan was repaid, and a new one of \$10,000, at six per cent, obtained from Josiah Bradlee. In September, 1852, the Society bought of Isaac B. Woodbury the estate in the rear of the hall, containing about 2,400 square feet, for \$12,000, with the intention of at some future time enlarging the hall, which had become too small for the annual exhibitions. The payment was made in cash \$2,500, and a mortgage of \$9,500, on which \$5,000 was paid February 14, 1854, and the balance of \$4,500 in March, 1855. May 12, 1856, \$5,000 was paid on the mortgage to Mr. Bradlee, reducing it one half ; in January, 1857, \$2,000 more was paid ; and January 6, 1858, the balance of principal and interest, amounting to \$3,027.50.

The Society was then free from debt, and a resolution of thanks to Mr. Bradlee was passed for his loan, which he had renewed and continued from time to time, receiving payment as suited the convenience of the Society ; thus saving it from the payment of extra interest during a long period of money pressure.

By the indenture with the Proprietors of Mount Auburn, dated December 18, 1858, the Society agreed to pay to that corporation the sum of \$9,008.49, that being the estimated cost of one fourth part of the land

added to the cemetery since its separation from the Society, with interest and other charges. Of this sum \$2,879.34 was paid in 1859, being half the amount due the Society for sales in 1858. The balance, amounting, with a year's interest, to \$6,496.90, was paid on settlement for the sales in 1859; and the Society was again free from debt.

On the 5th of January, 1860, the Society consummated the sale of all its real estate in School Street, measuring 5,343 square feet, to Harvey D. Parker, at thirteen dollars per foot, amounting to \$69,459. It received in payment a mortgage note for \$60,000, at six per cent, the interest to commence on the 1st of April, when possession was to be given, and the balance in cash, less the interest to that time, being \$9,317.12. Of this note \$38,000 was paid at different times during the year 1864, and the remaining \$22,000 on the 3d of January, 1865.

In August, 1863, the Society purchased the Montgomery House estate for \$101,000, paying \$1,000 in cash, and giving a mortgage — payable in gold in twenty years, with interest in currency at five and one half per cent per annum — for \$100,000. On the 6th of February, 1864, the Society, on the recommendation of the Building Committee, voted to erect a building on this land, at a cost not exceeding \$105,000. The assets of the Society available for this purpose, consisting of H. D. Parker's note, received in payment for the School Street property, and of railroad stocks and other investments of the surplus income, were estimated at \$100,054.

On the completion of the hall, the cost, including land, building, and new furniture, was found to be \$246,889; and the other property, consisting of the

library, furniture, and glass-ware, railroad stocks, and cash in the treasury, made a total of \$266,241.54. Besides the mortgage debt of \$100,000, the Society owed a floating debt of \$41,355.55, making the net property \$124,885.99.

At the beginning of the year 1869 the amount of the floating debt was \$11,000, which was paid in that year, together with \$6,000 of the mortgage debt. At the close of the year 1875 the mortgage debt had been reduced to \$60,000, at which amount it still remains. A floating debt of \$12,000 has since been incurred, which, with the amount of the Stickney Fund, payable to Harvard College in 1899, makes the total debt of the Society at the close of the year 1878 \$84,000. The property of the Society at the same time was estimated to be, in real estate, furniture, and exhibition ware, at cost, \$256,585.56, library \$18,067.45, and railroad bonds at par \$1,500, making a total of \$276,153.01, and leaving the net property \$192,153.01.

If we seek for the causes which have given this Society a financial position superior to that of any other institution of this kind in the world, we shall find that they are mainly these two, — first, its fortunate connection with Mount Auburn, which has been already mentioned; and, second, the integrity and skill with which its revenues have been administered by its finance committees and treasurers. The Society, on its part, has testified its appreciation of the faithfulness of these officers by the long time during which it has continued them in service. The Finance Committee was established in 1835; and the first chairman, Elijah Vose, held that position for ten years. Josiah Stickney served upon this committee from 1847 to 1857, and

again from 1859 to 1866, nineteen years in all, during ten of which he was chairman. Marshall P. Wilder was a member of the committee for seventeen years, from 1849 to 1858, and from 1860 to 1866, and for ten years chairman. The present chairman, Charles O. Whitmore, has been upon the committee for seventeen years, having been first chosen in 1862, and has been at its head for the last twelve years.

The first treasurer, Cheever Newhall, who lived to the age of ninety years to rejoice in the prosperity of the institution which he assisted in founding, served from 1829 to 1833, and his successor, William Worthington, from 1834 to 1837. The next treasurer was Samuel Walker, from 1838 to 1848, when he was elected president of the Society. He was succeeded by Capt. Frederick W. Macondray, who had been in office but about six months when he removed to California. Capt. William R. Austin, the next treasurer, held the office until the 2d of June 1866, when he resigned, having served seventeen years. His successor, Edwin W. Buswell, still continues in office. It will thus be seen that the Society has had but six treasurers since its foundation, and that the terms of office of three of these, Messrs. Walker, Austin, and Buswell, aggregate forty years, four-fifths of the time of the Society's existence.

We cannot better conclude this outline of the financial history of the Society than with the hope that it may always in the future have as able, faithful, and devoted managers of these interests as it has had in the past.

CHAPTER V.

THE ROOMS OCCUPIED BY THE SOCIETY, INCLUDING THE ERECTION AND DEDICATION OF THE FIRST AND SECOND HORTICULTURAL HALLS.

As the reader has already learned, the first meetings with reference to the formation of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society were held in the office of Zebedee Cook, Jr., who was engaged in the insurance business at No. 7½ Congress Street, and there the Society was organized. Mr. Cook's office was on the first floor, and very convenient, and easy of access. Though the building still remains, it has been much changed since the Society was formed there. Three meetings of the Society, on the 7th and 28th of April and the 12th of May, were held at the same place, as were also the meetings of the Council on the 24th of March and the 7th of April. At the Council meeting March 24, John C. Gray, Z. Cook, Jun., and Samuel Downer were appointed a committee to procure a room for the use of the members "of the Council and of the Society;" and on the 9th of June the meeting of the Society was held at "the Society's room." Three days later the New England Farmer announced that "a very convenient and spacious room has been fitted up, over the counting room of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, for the use of the Society. The room is furnished with various agricultural, and other

periodical journals, and is open at all hours of the day for the use of members. At this room will be deposited all seeds, scions of superior fruits, drawings of fruits, new implements of use in horticulture, books for the library of the Society, and all fruits, vegetables, or ornamental flowers that may be offered for the premiums of the Society." In the same number of the *Farmer*, the recording secretary, Robert L. Emmons, gave notice of a meeting of the Society on the next Saturday at "Horticultural Hall," and thus the Society was provided with a local habitation.

We have mentioned in our introductory chapter the agricultural warehouse of Joseph R. Newell, and the office and seed store of John B. Russell, the publisher of the *Farmer*, over it, as the general place of gathering of the horticulturists and agriculturists in the vicinity of Boston, and where the discussions which led to the organization of the Horticultural Society took place. In January, 1829, the office of the *Farmer* was removed from the third to the second story, in the same room with the agricultural warehouse; and nothing could be more natural than that the new society should occupy the room thus vacated, which had been the familiar haunt of so many of the members, with the agricultural warehouse and *Farmer* office still in close proximity. The room did not include the whole of the third floor of the building, but only the front part, looking out on Faneuil Hall and the then lately erected Quincy Market, and through Merchants' Row to State Street. It was very far from being what we should now call "spacious;" yet it sufficed for all the ordinary purposes of the Society, — business meetings, exhibitions, library, and a business and conversational exchange. Here we

can imagine Gen. Dearborn presiding, surrounded by the founders and leading members of the Society, — Cook, Bartlett, Downer, French, Newhall, Manning, Kenrick, Phinney, Williams, Winship, Emmons, Chandler, Richards, Haggerston, Walker, Vose, Shurtleff, Pratt, and others who have passed over the dark river, and Russell, Breed, Ives, Wilder, Gray, P. B. Hovey, Weld, and others who still remain to meet in the present magnificent hall of the Society, so different from the plain hired room which was then its home.

At a meeting of the Council on the 26th of September, 1829, John Prince and Samuel Downer were appointed a committee to procure a pyramidal set of shelves for the better exhibition of flowers, etc.; and at the same time Gen. Dearborn and Messrs. Cook and Downer were appointed to procure accurate drawings of our native fruits. These paintings, which were obtained at considerable expense, were framed for the embellishment of the room, but were destroyed in the fire at the room in Cornhill, in March, 1836.

After the Society removed, the room was again occupied by the agricultural warehouse, and has so continued to this day; the business having since 1836 been carried on by the firm of Joseph Breck & Co., of which the late venerable president of the Horticultural Society was for thirty-seven years the head. The room was rented by the Society of Mr. Russell, who had a lease from the owner of the building, Nathaniel Hammond, in possession of whose heirs it still remains.

In less than a year from the time this room was occupied we find the Society looking out for new quarters. Probably it had grown so that this was too small; and on the 13th of March, 1830, it was voted, "that it is

expedient to procure a suitable room in some central and convenient situation for the use of the Society;" and B. V. French, Thomas Brewer, and Z. Cook, Jun., were appointed a committee to ascertain where such a room could be procured. In two weeks they reported that they were unable to find a room possessing the requisite conveniences, and were requested to make further inquiries. May 8 they were instructed "to petition the City Government for an apartment in the Old State House, or any other city edifice, to be used as the hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society." On the 27th of November a meeting was held at the Exchange Coffee House, "for the purpose of consulting upon and adopting measures in relation to the procuring a suitable room for the future meetings of the Society." At this meeting the committee to procure a room was discharged, and a new one appointed, with full powers to procure and furnish suitable rooms. They were, however, unsuccessful in finding a satisfactory place until the next spring; but on the 7th of May, 1831, the meeting of the Society was held at the rooms in Joy's Building, which, as appears from an advertisement in the *New England Farmer*, were "Nos. 14 and 15 in the second gallery." These rooms were much more commodious than the one previously occupied; but at the first meeting held there the Society voted "that the committee appointed to secure rooms request the owner of the building to enlarge, at his own expense, the passage way between the two rooms by cutting out another door, for the better accommodation of the Society," and they were accordingly so connected, that, when desired, they could easily be converted into one large room. On the 3d of Sep-

tember, 1831, the thanks of the Society were presented to G. Thorburn & Sons for a bust of Linnæus, which was probably destroyed by the fire in Cornhill, with the other decorations of the rooms.

The rent of these rooms was \$50 a quarter, just double that of the room in North Market Street, and was paid at first to Joseph B. Joy, and afterwards to the estate of B. Joy. This rent, which would now be thought very moderate, was deemed too high at that time; and on the 17th of November, 1832, a vote was passed, "that the treasurer be authorized to give notice to the proprietor of this building that the Society will not consider themselves tenants after three months from this date, unless the said proprietor will consent to reduce the rent to \$100 per annum." On the 22d of the next month a committee was appointed to procure another room for the use of the Society, and on the 23d of February, 1833, they were requested to continue their exertions, and to ascertain at what rate they could procure the room adjoining the New England Farmer office. On the 30th of March they reported, that, after diligent search, they could not find a room more commodious than that then occupied by the Society. They were accordingly discharged, and the Society continued in the occupancy of the rooms, although the desired reduction in the rent had not been made. On the 12th of October a new committee was appointed, which was more successful; and on the 1st of February, 1834, the Society met at their new hall, No. 81 Cornhill, which name had a short time before been given to what was previously known as Market Street. The room was in the second story, over the seed store of Messrs. Hovey & Co., of whom the Society hired the rooms, they hav-

ing a lease of the whole building from the owner, Ebenezer Francis. It was while the Society occupied these rooms, that the separation between it and the owners of lots in Mount Auburn Cemetery took place; and the meeting on the 4th of October, 1834, for the choice of officers, into which this question entered, was held at the Old Common Council Room, Court Square, to accommodate all who wished to attend. The meeting at which the report of the committee to arrange the terms of separation was made and accepted was held at the hall over the Tremont Bank, then, as now, at the corner of State and Congress Streets.

On Tuesday, March 15, 1836, a special meeting of the Society was held at the store in Cornhill opposite to that formerly occupied by Messrs. Hovey, to take such measures as might be necessary in consequence of a fire, which, during the preceding night, had nearly destroyed the building in which was the Society's room. This was one of four incendiary attempts the same night, three of which were successful. The library was but partially injured (somewhat by water); but the pictures and ornaments of the room were mostly destroyed. The damaged books were rebound and cleaned; but some of them, among which are the costly folio volumes of the New Duhamel, still show the discoloration by smoke. The amount received in settlement with the company by which the Society's property was insured was \$850.

At this time another effort was made to obtain better accommodations, the Executive Committee being authorized to engage them if possible; but they reported that, after diligent search, they had been unable to obtain a room, which, on all accounts, would suit the

purposes of the Society, and had therefore engaged the former room till the end of the lease. The room, after being repaired, was accordingly again occupied for the quarterly meeting on the 4th of June, the public being invited by an advertisement in the newspapers to visit the exhibition.

While the Society was occupying these rooms, Llewellyn D. Jones, gardener to James Arnold of New Bedford, presented a rustic chair of his own manufacture, for which the thanks of the Society were voted on the 27th of September, 1834. It was ordered to be placed in the hall, for the use of the presiding officer, and will be remembered as having been so used for many years. On the 18th of June, 1836, a letter was read from John J. Low, announcing the donation of a painting of fruits, in an elegant frame, for the decoration of the hall. This painting, after following the migrations of the Society, is suspended in the present Library Room. The lease of this hall had not expired when it was vacated by the Society, and it was underlet by them for the remainder of the term.

We find no further movement towards changing the quarters of the Society until the 2d of September, 1837, when the Executive Committee presented a report in relation to providing rooms better suited to the purposes of the Society. In accordance with their report, the committee was authorized to obtain the rooms at No. 23 Tremont Row (now No. 25 Tremont Street); the room last occupied not being sufficiently large to enable the great number of persons who wished to visit the shows to enter, or to allow of a fair display of the many flowers sent for exhibition. The new room was in the second story of the building, lighted from both front

and rear, and far more commodious than any of those previously occupied by the Society, being sufficiently spacious for the annual exhibitions, which were held there until the completion of the hall in School Street.

The hall was owned by William Appleton, and the rent paid was \$500 a year and the taxes. It was at first hired for one year, at the close of which the Finance Committee reported that it might be had for another year at the same price. They were requested to look out for another hall, but on the 6th of October were authorized to hire the same hall for another year at the same rent. Soon afterwards, the Executive Committee were authorized to let the hall for fairs, etc., on other days than Friday and Saturday, at ten dollars per day. The Society remained in this hall until the close of the year 1844. It is now divided into several rooms occupied as dentists' offices.

The meetings of the Society in January and February, 1845, were held in the "Committee Room in Tremont Temple." This was the granite fronted building, formerly the Tremont Theatre, which stood on the site of the present Tremont Temple, and was burnt in 1852. On Saturday, February 15, the Society adjourned to meet on the 1st of March in the "Committee Room in their new building on School Street."

We cannot wonder, that, after so many removals, and unsuccessful attempts to obtain better accommodations, the Society should have desired to possess a building of its own. The first expression of this desire which has come under our notice is contained in a resolve passed at a meeting on the 27th of September, 1834, "That the Committee of Finance be authorized to make an investment of any unappropriated moneys in the treas-

ury, not exceeding one thousand dollars, in such stock as they shall deem advisable, the same to constitute an accumulating fund, to be appropriated, whenever the amount shall be adequate thereto, to the purchase of a place for the meetings of the Society."

In a report made by President Vose, March 4, 1837, on the general condition of the Society, after mentioning the amount received for sales of lots in Mount Auburn, and the generous donations of Mr. Courtis, he said, —

"I would beg leave to suggest for the consideration of the Society, that, keeping constantly in view the ultimate establishment of that at which it has long been aiming, a garden of experiment, whenever its funds shall be deemed adequate to the object, it is of great importance that the Society be furnished with a place of meeting, and for its exhibitions, better suited to its purposes than it has heretofore been provided with. It is believed that no part of the efforts of the Horticultural Society has been productive of a more salutary influence than its weekly exhibitions: it is here that practical men exhibit the results of their experiments in every branch of culture; here they interchange their views and opinions; and it is here, too, that the public is attracted to witness the beautiful displays of flowers and of fruits, by which it is believed that the taste is not only improved but often acquired for this interesting pursuit. An investment of its funds in a suitable building in a proper location might enable the Society to reserve such part of it for its own use as would subserve its purposes; and the rents accruing from the residue might be accumulating in aid of the ultimate objects of the Society."

In his opening address at the fourteenth anniversary of the Society, September 16, 1842, the president, Marshall P. Wilder, said, "The patronage of the community has been so much augmented, that the Society feels itself straitened in its present location,¹ and has in

¹ In Tremont Row.

contemplation at no distant day to erect an edifice suitable in elegance and convenience to the importance of the subject." Indeed, nearly a year previous to this time, on the 30th of October, 1841, a committee had been appointed to inquire after a suitable hall, room, or rooms, for the use of the Society, by purchase, lease, or otherwise. This was the first definite action on the part of the Society looking to the possession of a building of its own; but the committee did not succeed in finding a suitable location.

On the 19th of August, 1843, a committee, consisting of President Wilder, B. V. French, Elijah Vose, Samuel Walker, and Josiah Stickney, was authorized to contract in behalf of the Society for a building or building lot suitable for its purposes, if either should present itself, which it would, in the opinion of the committee, be for the interest of the Society to purchase. On the 6th of January, 1844, the president, in behalf of the committee, reported that they had purchased for the Society the estate belonging to the city of Boston, known as the Latin School House, on School Street, containing 2,952 square feet of land, for the sum of \$18,000. The report concluded as follows:—

“ Before closing this Report, your committee wish to name some of the reasons which have influenced them in their doings; and first, they would state, that, in their opinion, the time has arrived when the wants of the Society demand better and more extensive accommodations than can be furnished in the present location; that the funds now in the treasury, with its prospective resources, are such as to warrant an investment for this purpose, and that, after the Society shall have appropriated such part of the building as may be deemed necessary for its own convenience, there will then be a portion left which may be fitted up for stores or shops, and which will probably rent for a sum equal to the interest of any

loan which may be needed, in addition to its present funds, for the purchase and alteration, or the remodelling of the same. Your committee are also under the impression that the cost of the property corresponds better with the means of the Society than any other that they have met with, or that might offer itself at present, and is capable of being made commensurate with its growth and necessities for some years to come. And, further, that the estate, situated as it is in a central part of the city, where real estate must always be valuable, cannot be a very bad investment, should the Society hereafter, for any cause, wish to dispose of it."

The report of the committee was accepted, and a Building Committee was appointed to take charge of the alterations and improvements of the premises purchased, who were instructed also to apply to the General Court for further powers to hold real estate. The President, in connection with the Finance Committee, was authorized to borrow in the name of the Society, any amount not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, to enable the Society to complete the purchase. Architects were immediately employed to draw plans, and make estimates, for the alteration of the building so as to adapt it to the use of the Society; but it was finally decided to erect a new building.

At the meeting of the Society on the 14th of September, the chairman, in behalf of the Building Committee, presented a silver plate to be placed under the corner stone of the Society's new hall, with certain documents. It was then voted to adjourn to the site of the new building, and that the president be requested to perform the duty of laying the corner stone, depositing the plate, documents, etc., and to offer such remarks as he might deem suitable to the occasion.

The plate was of silver, six by eight inches, and bore the following inscriptions:—

[On the Obverse.]

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

INCORPORATED THE 12TH DAY OF JUNE, A.D. 1829.

PRESENT NUMBER OF MEMBERS, FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY.

With a list of the Officers and Standing Committees of the Society.

[On the Reverse.]

THIS EDIFICE IS ERECTED BY

THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING THE
SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF HORTICULTURE.

THIS CORNER STONE LAID ON THE
14TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1844.

BUILDING COMMITTEE:

MARSHALL P. WILDER, SAMUEL WALKER, J. E. TESCHEMACHER, JOSIAH
STICKNEY, JOHN J. LOW, BENJ. V. FRENCH, E. M. RICHARDS,
SAM'L R. JOHNSON, C. M. HOVEY, CHEEVER NEWHALL,
JOSEPH BRECK, H. W. DUTTON, FRED. W. MACONDY.

ARCHITECT, — RICHARD BOND.

BUILDERS:

GARDNER GREENLEAF, NATH'L ADAMS, C. W. CUSHING,
WILLARD SEARS, AND JONAS FITCH.

TO THIS SOCIETY THE COMMUNITY ARE
INDEBTED FOR THE FOUNDATION AND CONSECRATION OF
MOUNT AUBURN CEMETERY.

Impressions of both these inscriptions were printed, one copy being placed in the archives of the Society, another presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society, and a third to the American Antiquarian Society.

The documents and other articles mentioned as placed in the corner stone were the Transactions, Addresses, etc., of the Society; a phial hermetically sealed, and incased in powdered charcoal, containing a great variety of flower, fruit, and vegetable seeds; various horticultural, agricultural, and political papers of the day; and a variety of the coins of the United States. The whole were sealed up in a leaden box, and deposited in the stone at the north-west corner of the building; and the large column designed to stand upon it was lowered to its place. When the building was sold and torn down, this box was reserved, and deposited, with another box, in the corner stone of the present hall. The stone being firmly secured, the president of the Society, Marshall P. Wilder, delivered an address, in which he referred to the presence of gentlemen whose names are borne on the charter of the Society, and congratulated them and the members generally on the flourishing condition of the Society which admitted the erection of an edifice for the promotion and encouragement of horticulture. He adverted to the approbation and favor so liberally extended to the Society by an enlightened public; to the signal favor which had attended its almost every effort; to its influence in creating and disseminating a taste for horticultural pursuits and rural life; to the introduction of new and valuable varieties, and the unprecedented increase and improved character of fruits and flowers since its organization; to the universal desire, diffused by the zeal and labors of its members, for gardening and ornamental cultivation; and to the competition and laudable emulation excited by its exhibitions and premiums, all of which had greatly surpassed the highest

expectations of its warmest friends. In conclusion he alluded to the act of the Society in the foundation and consecration of Mount Auburn as a measure calculated to reflect honor upon any institution, and quoted from Judge Story's address the passage in which he spoke of the connection of the Horticultural Society with the cemetery.¹

These services were attended, not only by the members of the Society, but by many other citizens of Boston.

The meeting of the Society on the 1st of March, 1845, was held, agreeably to the adjournment before mentioned, at the committee room in the new building, when the president addressed the members in a few pertinent remarks, adverting to the condition of the Society at that day in comparison with that at the time of its organization in 1829; to its influence in disseminating a taste for gardening, and to the usefulness which it was designed to exert in the cause of horticultural improvement. On the 22d of March it was voted that the new hall belonging to the Society should be called HORTICULTURAL HALL, and that the lower back room should be known as the LIBRARY ROOM. Although the term "Horticultural Hall" had been sometimes applied to the rooms previously occupied by the Society, it was but seldom used, they being generally known as the "Horticultural Rooms."

On the 19th of April the Building Committee reported that the hall would be completed, and in readiness for occupancy, on the 15th of May; and in the evening of that day, eight months from the time when the corner stone was laid, it was appropriately dedicated to the

¹ Ante, page 83.

uses of the Society. The services on this occasion were most interesting and inspiring; and the character and ability of those who conducted them, the beauty of the hall, the season of the year, the floral decorations, and the brilliant assembly of ladies and gentlemen that crowded the hall, all combined to make the event one which will never be forgotten by any present. The floral decorations, arranged with admirable taste by David Haggerston, William Quant, and Alexander McLennan, made the hall glow like a garden, and filled it with their fragrance. Among them were superb specimen plants of acacias and fuchsias from the president of the Society; splendid pelargoniums from Mr. Quant, gardener to Thomas H. Perkins, and from the conservatory of John P. Cushing, by Mr. Haggerston; a gorgeous Madame Desprez rose tree ten feet high, and covered with hundreds of blooms, from Samuel Sweetser; ericas, cactuses, and other small plants, from William Meller; and baskets of flowers, and bouquets of great beauty and variety, from Miss Russell, Azell Bowditch, and others.

The members of the Society generally, with their ladies, and various invited guests, filled the room. Among those upon the platform with the president of the Society were John Quincy Adams, ex-president of the United States; Gov. George N. Briggs, Lieut. Gov. John Reed, Ex-Gov. Samuel T. Armstrong, Ex-Mayor Martin Brimmer, Hon. James Arnold, Hon. Samuel Hoar, Hon. Samuel H. Walley, Jun., and others.

The exercises consisted of a brief introductory address by the president, Marshall P. Wilder; reading from the Scriptures by the Rev. George Putnam; prayer by the Rev. William M. Rogers; an original song,

“Flora’s Invitation,” by Thomas Power; a hymn by the Rev. William C. Crosswell; and an address by the Hon. George Lunt of Newburyport. Mr. Maeder presided at the piano, and was aided by Misses Stone and Emmons, and Messrs. Marshall and Aiken, who sang with fine effect the poetry contributed for the occasion.

In his oration, Mr. Lunt discoursed of the benevolent order of Nature; of the rewards which she has for her students; of the infinite variety of her manifestations, especially in flowers, with their domestic, public, and religious associations; of the illustrious names connected with the history of gardening; of the delight of childhood and old age in a garden; and of the influence of rural scenes upon the literature of a nation. The address abounded in classical and poetical allusions, and concluded as follows:—

“It has been recently stated that the average value of the plants in a single horticultural establishment of London is estimated at a million of dollars. And oh, before this magnificent result had been reached from the comparatively trifling beginning of a few centuries ago, what infinite care and cost must have been expended; what love for the generous science must have been fostered and encouraged; what distant and unknown regions had been visited, and rifled of the glories of the plains and woods! From solitary Lybian wastes and those paradises of Persia, the Land of Roses, so eloquently described by Xenophon; from

‘Isles that crown the Ægean deep,’

to the boundless expanse of this bright heritage of ours; from Tartarian deserts to prairies of perpetual bloom; from the fertile breadth of fields beneath the southern skies to the strange continents of foreign seas and verdant islands of the ocean,

‘Whose lonely race
Resign the setting sun to Indian worlds.’

“Combined with this adventurous spirit of modern discovery is another principle, which has proved eminently favorable to the

interests of horticultural science. The higher social condition of those softer companions of our garden walks and labors and gentle cares, the more liberal position awarded them under the influence of advancing civilization, our deeper interest in their moral and intellectual culture, and our more generous regard for their innocent gratification, have interwoven a thousand graces and refinements, once unknown, amongst the coarser texture of social life. Never, indeed, do they enter so intimately into our joys and griefs and affections, as in gardens and amongst flowers. For them, and not for ourselves, we reclaim the scattered blossoms along the wildernesses of Nature: we ask of them a more tasteful care in the cultivation of their beauties, and, for their pleasure and adornment, we mingle their glorious hues into innumerable shapes of grace and loveliness.

“Welcome, then, for this, if for no other cause, the hall which you have thus prepared, and decorated and garlanded with the choicest treasures of the spring. Long, long may it stand, an evidence of no vain or idolatrous worship. Unlike those grosser handiworks of cold and glittering marble, which crowned in ancient days the baren cliff, or looked in lifeless beauty

‘Far out into the melancholy main,’

but touched with the spirit of every gentle and noble association, and consecrated by the soul of all our dearest affections, welcome, to them and to us, be this temple of the fruits and flowers.”

The building thus dedicated, and of which a view is here given, was, so far as is known, the first ever erected by a horticultural society for similar purposes. The front was of granite, of chaste Grecian style. The lower story was composed of four massive Doric piers; the opening on the right being the main entrance to the hall, and the centre and left respectively the door and window to the store, which occupied the larger part of this story. Above the piers was a plain frieze and cornice, forming a base for the fluted Corinthian pilasters which ornamented the principal story, and which were surmounted by a suitable entablature and pediment.



Monotype Printing Co.

1850

HORTICULTURAL HALL

Corner of State and
Washington Streets

Boston, Mass.

Between the pilasters were windows with a sunk panel over each. Back of the store, lighted from Chapman Place, was the Library Room, used also for the meetings of the Society, and committees. This room was at first entered directly from Chapman Place, and from a passage way in the rear; but in 1849 a door was cut connecting it with the store, which was found much more convenient. In the rear passage way referred to was a door opening from Chapman Place, and at the opposite end stairs to the hall above. This was ninety feet in length, thirty-one in width, and twenty-five in height. It was decorated with Corinthian pilasters, with stylobate and entablature, to correspond to the front. The rear was semicircular in form, having on the right a door to the stairs leading to the room below, and on the left one opening into a closet for the exhibition ware. Between these doors was a stand with receding stages for pot plants. On each side of this stand was a pedestal, one being surmounted by a statue of Hebe, and the other by a statue of a Dancing Girl. Two long tables for fruit extended lengthwise of the hall, with another on the western side against the wall; while against the eastern side and the northern end were stands for cut flowers. Two circular flower stands also stood near the northern end. The first public exhibition in the new hall was held on Saturday, May 31, 1845.

A short time before the dedication of the hall, John J. Low addressed a note to the president, of which the following is a part: "Feeling an interest in our excellent institution, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and also a desire to add to the appearance of our beautiful hall, I have caused to be placed there a clock, which

will not only be in a degree ornamental, but also serve to prompt us all to make the best use of the moments as they so rapidly pass away." This clock is now over the stage in the lower hall of the present building.

Soon after, Josiah Bradlee presented a pair of large and elegant China vases, which not only served to ornament the hall, but, at the annual exhibition, contained a pair of large bouquets; the "Bradlee Plate" being offered as a prize for the best. On the 21st of April, 1849, George B. Jones presented a large and valuable china vase, and on the 27th of September, 1856, he added two more. On the 3d of March, 1849, a letter was received from Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth, an eminent pomologist of Marietta, O., accompanied by a painting of fruits grown at that place, which was suspended in the Library Room, and is now in the present Library Room.

The store under the hall was first leased to Samuel Walker, then to Walker & Co., and afterwards to Azell Bowditch, and was used by all for the sale of horticultural articles. During the winter season, and at other times when not wanted by the Society, the hall was let for various purposes.

The possession of a home of its own, by making the Society and its objects more widely known, contributed greatly to extend its reputation and influence, and at this period, the Society began to take that prominent position which it has since maintained throughout the country. The building of which an account has been given was the abode of the Society for fifteen years of harmony and prosperity, and to it many of the members look back with the greatest interest. But, although ample for the weekly shows, the first annual

exhibition held in the new hall proved it to be hardly sufficient for the occasion; and in 1848 the annual exhibition was held in Faneuil Hall. Indeed, this had been predicted by the writer of the account of the annual exhibition of 1844, who, after speaking of the large quantity of fruit contributed for which there was no room on the tables, and of the larger accommodations when the new hall should be occupied the next year, added, "But we greatly mistake the signs of the times, if the contributions of future years will not increase to an extent far beyond our contemplated arrangements."

In his annual address on the 4th of January, 1851, President Walker said, —

"The increasing taste for horticultural pursuits requires prompt and corresponding action to enable us to keep pace with the times. The question with us now is, not *what can be done*, but rather *what shall be done first*, to meet the demands of the community and the wants of the Society. An experimental garden, enlarged and more extended annual exhibitions under tents, etc., are subjects full of interest, and may well occupy the attention, and hereafter require the deliberate consideration, of the Society. But gentlemen, a permanent TEMPLE, of ample dimensions to meet all the wants of the Society and the wishes of the public, is the first thing that I would suggest for your consideration. Let us obtain a suitable location, a HOME. For this purpose let us economize our resources, tax our time and our energies, and, if needs be, our fortunes, for this desirable consummation of the wishes of our friends and the founders of the Society. Many of them saw only through the vista with the eye of hope: it is our duty and our privilege to carry out their designs, and to fill up the picture as it once presented itself to the vision of the Lowells, the Storys, the Lymans, the Brimmers, the Courtises, the Bradlees, and the Princes. Without a hall to exhibit to advantage all the specimens raised by horticultural efforts, we cannot fully accomplish our highest aim, — the dissemination of a knowledge of, and a love

for, horticulture. Imbue the public with this, and the emulation that it will create between amateurs, and the competition among cultivators for the market, will be sufficient to fill, in a few years, the largest hall we could desire to possess.

“Having expressed my views thus frankly on this subject, permit me to touch upon details by suggesting whether a hall in every way suited to horticulture might not be built and fitted up with reference to its soul-stirring kindred spirit, *MUSIC*, where the warbling voice and the ‘Bird Song’ might be wafted, like the gentle zephyr, among the trees, the buds, the blossoms, and the flowers, to ravish the ear, while the eye should be charmed by the gems of lovely spring, or the golden drops and purple hues of gorgeous autumn.”

Not only was the hall insufficient for the annual exhibitions, but the Library Room was ill lighted and damp, rendering it unsuitable for a reading-room, as well as liable to injure the valuable books there deposited. Accordingly, when in August, 1852, the owner of the estate in the rear of the hall offered it for sale, it was purchased by the Society with a view of extending the building so as to afford better accommodations. In the summer of 1854 the subject of selling the Society’s real estate to Harvey D. Parker, who was then erecting his hotel upon the adjoining land, was considered; but no sale was made at that time. An arrangement was, however, effected by which a narrow strip of land, with the right to use one half the western wall of the Society’s building, was sold to Mr. Parker, the Society receiving from him the sum of \$1,553.74, and the right to use the division wall to be erected by him, in case they should extend their building southward.

On the 6th of November, 1858, Eben Wight, Samuel Walker, George W. Pratt, Edward S. Rand, Jun., and F. Lyman Winship were appointed a committee “to

take into consideration the present insufficient accommodations of the Society, to consider the expediency of disposing of the present estate, to ascertain what more suitable location can be procured, and the probable cost of erecting a building sufficient for all the wants of the Society; also to consider the feasibility of so altering the present building by enlarging the same, or of rebuilding on the present site, as to afford adequate accommodations for the present, and also to meet the increasing wants of the Society." President Breck, in his annual address on the 1st of January, 1859, after alluding with approval to the appointment of this committee, described the accommodations needed, as, in addition to a large exhibition room, one of smaller dimensions for winter, and other light and airy rooms for the library, and for meetings of the Society and of committees, and in connection with these, or a combination of them, the conveniences of a horticultural exchange, where the members might meet from week to week to hold social intercourse, and recount their successes or failures, discuss the merits of the last new fruit or flower, or communicate whatever might relate to the subject which they had so much at heart. On the 5th of March, 1859, the committee reported progress, and were authorized to employ an architect to estimate and draught plans for such alterations in the building as they might desire. The estate on the north-erly side of Winter Street, then occupied by the Central Congregational Church, was brought to the attention of the committee, and designs and estimates for a building on that site were procured; but the idea was afterwards relinquished.

On the 5th of November, 1859, the subject of dispos-

ing of the property of the Society, and of procuring other accommodations, was referred to the Executive and Finance Committees. On the 17th of December, the joint committee made their report, from which the following is an extract: "A portion of your committee were in favor of rebuilding upon the present site; but, upon careful estimates, it was found that a building such as could be erected upon our present property, though perhaps sufficient for our present wants, would not be such as would be creditable to the Society, or satisfactory to individual members, and also that a suitable building would involve an expenditure of from twenty to thirty thousand dollars, without increasing the value of the land in like proportion, or being such as would afford a large income to the Society." The committee further stated that they had received from Harvey D. Parker what they considered a most liberal offer for the property, and that they regarded the acceptance of it as greatly for the interest of the Society. At a meeting a week later, the Society voted to accept the offer of Mr. Parker, and to sell the property on the conditions mentioned in the preceding chapter; and the site of the hall is now occupied by the ladies' dining room and adjacent corridor of the Parker House.

In his annual address, on the 7th of January, 1860, President Breck, after alluding to the advantageous sale of the Society's property, said, "We shall leave this spot with feelings of deep regret; for here we have enjoyed many pleasant meetings. This is the place where we have first seen many new fruits and flowers, where we have acquired much horticultural knowledge, and where, for many years, the associations have continued satisfactory and pleasant."

Before the time for vacating its hall, the Society had secured rooms at the corner of Washington and West Streets, with entrances from both streets. The rooms were all upon one floor; and the largest, previously known as Amory Hall, was a spacious, airy, and pleasant room, sufficiently large for the weekly, though not for the annual exhibitions. The large room in the rear was well adapted for the meetings of the Society and its committees, as well as for the library and reading room. In some respects, the Society was better accommodated here than ever before.

While occupying these rooms, the Society received from L. M. Sargent, December 15, 1860, the present of a painting, by Henry C. Pratt, of the *Cereus giganteus*, a cactus found in the hot and arid regions of New Mexico, which is now suspended in the library room.

While here, also, the collection of portraits and busts of the presidents and other prominent members and benefactors of the Society, which now ornaments its halls, may be said to have been commenced; the only one previously owned by the Society being the bust of Theodore Lyman. On the 5th of January, 1861, a committee was appointed to consider the expediency of procuring portraits of the past and present presidents, to be placed in the rooms of the Society. The committee having reported, a month later, in favor of procuring such portraits, the sum of \$1,000 was appropriated for the purpose; and on the 5th of May they announced that they had procured portraits of H. A. S. Dearborn and Marshall P. Wilder, by Miss Stewart; Zebedee Cook and Joseph S. Cabot, by Brackett; Elijah Vose, by Young; Samuel Walker and Josiah Stickney, by Hartwell; and Joseph Breck, by Pratt.

On the 31st of March, 1863, Charles O. Whitmore offered for the acceptance of the Society a marble bust, by Henry Dexter, of Marshall P. Wilder. In the letter conveying this offer, Mr. Whitmore recounted the services of Mr. Wilder to the country and the Society, — the latter then extending over a period of thirty years, — and especially his services upon the committee which arranged the separation between the Society and the Proprietors of Mount Auburn, when Mr. Wilder proposed the terms of settlement ultimately adopted. It was these last mentioned services which the bust was particularly intended to commemorate.

Although these rooms were in many respects so convenient, they were further south than was desirable; and at every meeting and exhibition all the members, and all the articles shown, were obliged to ascend two flights of stairs. Indeed, they were never thought of as a permanent home for the Society; and an effort in which the Society had engaged before leaving the School Street Hall, to obtain from the Commonwealth the grant of a reservation of land on the Back Bay, on which it might erect a building suitable to its purposes, was continued after its removal. This movement was made in connection with the Boston Society of Natural History and other scientific and educational associations. It was believed, that, if these various institutions could be congregated together, it would be not merely for their own benefit, but for the advantage of science, education, agriculture, and commerce throughout the Commonwealth and the Union. The Horticultural Society pledged itself, if the grant was obtained, to take possession of the land when filled and graded, and prepare the same for immediate plant-

ing, and, within five years from the time of the grant, to erect a crystal palace or conservatory for their own use, and for the growth of plants, commensurate with the wants of the Society and the progress of horticultural science, and honorable alike to the city and Commonwealth.

These efforts, though continued for two years, were unsuccessful; and on the 7th of December, 1861, the Executive Committee was instructed to be on the lookout for a location for the Society. The Finance Committee was soon after added to the Executive Committee, and on the 5th of April, 1862, the joint committee was empowered, if they should find a suitable location in Washington or Tremont Street, or the streets between these, not further south than Winter Street, to contract for it in the name of the Society. After reporting progress from time to time, the committee made their final report on the 15th of August, 1863, which was, that they had purchased for the Society the Montgomery House estate on Tremont Street, which had generally been admitted by the members to be the most central and desirable location obtainable. The estate was reported as containing about 6,300 square feet, the dimensions being 55 feet and 5 inches on Tremont Street, 123 feet and 9 inches on Bromfield Street, 120 feet and 7 inches on Montgomery Place, and 52 feet and 3 inches on the rear line. The conditions of the purchase have been given in the preceding chapter. In their preliminary report, on the 7th of February, 1863, the committee stated that the only other estate within the prescribed boundaries which had attracted their notice was that known as the Tremont Temple, which they had learned might be for

sale. They, however, regarded the Montgomery House estate as far preferable.

The report of the committee was accepted, and the president and treasurer were authorized and directed to sign and execute all papers necessary to complete the purchase. In accordance with the recommendation of the committee, the estate was placed in the charge of the Finance Committee until the Society should decide to erect a building upon it.

At the annual meeting on the 2d of January, 1864, President Hovey and Josiah Stickney, Charles O. Whitmore, Marshall P. Wilder, Joseph S. Cabot, William R. Austin, H. H. Hunnewell, James F. C. Hyde, and Leander Wetherell were appointed a committee to consider the expediency of erecting a building on the site of the Montgomery House. This committee on the 6th of February made a unanimous report, from which the following portions are extracted:—

“Your committee believe it is for the permanent interest of the Society to proceed with the erection of a building, if it can be done within its means, or with safety as an investment of its funds. The question of time is one to which they have given much attention; and, looking at it in all its aspects, they feel assured, with such a plan as they have had prepared,—should it meet the wishes and approval of the Society,—a building can be erected at a reasonably enhanced price, without detriment to its present interests or future welfare, which will afford a good income upon the outlay, and, what is of the most importance, place the Society in possession of a hall of its own, where it can accommodate all the exhibitions, weekly or annual,—a building that shall be an ornament to our city, ‘a fitting testimonial of our liberality,’ and one which will enable us to carry forward the great objects of its founders, viz., ‘Encouraging and improving the science of horticulture.’

“At an early stage of the action of the Society, a committee of five was chosen to purchase a suitable site within certain limits;

and that committee, desirous of serving the interests and forwarding the objects of the Society, which they believed to be to secure a handsome and appropriate building, selected the Montgomery House estate, and had plans and estimates, prepared by G. J. F. Bryant, placed before them and the Society. These estimates showed that the building could have been erected in 1862 for \$85,000. This plan has been materially and essentially altered in its interior arrangements, while its exterior character has been preserved, and, it is confidently hoped, its architectural proportions improved, its fitness augmented, and its beauty of design much enhanced. It is now presented with the full belief that, after much study, it comes as near as possible to the wants and requirements of the Society both as regards its own uses and that equally important one of income. It has had the earnest attention and deliberation of some of the committee, and is offered with the hope and expectation that it will be satisfactory to all."

"The entire cost of the erection of the building, according to the estimates of Mr. Bryant now made to your committee, and procured from responsible parties, and since revised, will not exceed \$102,500; and, when the offers are open to competition, he believes it will be reduced. When your committee take into consideration the greatly enhanced value of the stocks owned by the Society over that of 1862, this excess over the estimates of the first plan is far more favorable than they were led to anticipate.

"The income of the building, according to the best judgment of your committee, after careful inquiry as to the income of property in the immediate vicinity, will be fully equal to six per centum per annum on the entire investment.

"To meet the cost of the erection of the building, your committee herewith annex a statement of the assets of the Society available for that purpose, very carefully and accurately prepared by the treasurer, and believed to be correct, amounting to \$100,054 on the 23d of January last.

"To meet the payment of the mortgages upon the estate, payable in twenty years from September 1, 1863, it is proposed by your committee to recommend to the Society, immediately upon the completion of the building, the creation of a sinking fund, which shall meet its liabilities in 1883. This proposition is to lay aside every year \$3,500 from the income of Mount Auburn, which will, with interest, amount in sixteen years to \$98,745.

“The deep interest which will be created by the erection of a new building, it is believed by your committee will greatly increase the number of members, and the income from this source and its exhibitions will probably be sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of the Society; and, should this hope be realized, a larger sum can be added to the sinking fund, should the Society so direct, which will enable it (if opportunity offers, which it is thought possible it may) to pay off some of the mortgages (which are made to six parties) before the period of their expiration, or leave to the Society a much larger sum to encourage the objects to which it is especially devoted.

“Your committee cannot here omit to contrast the present condition of the Society with its condition in 1843, when it decided to purchase the Latin Schoolhouse in School Street for the sum of \$18,000, with only \$15,000 available funds for the purpose. It then almost unanimously voted to erect a building upon the site, which, with the land, would cost about \$40,000. If the attempt to build now can be termed a hazardous enterprise, with its increased means, much larger number of members, and the far greater public taste for horticulture and rural art, what must the action of the Society have been deemed in 1843? Its prospective income could not then be considered, at the outside, as more than \$2,500, and the income from the building less than five per centum; and, to carry forward the work, it was necessary to execute a mortgage for \$15,000, besides using all the income from Mount Auburn for four years. Yet it went on prosperously, meeting all its liabilities promptly, distributing very liberally of its means for the encouragement of horticultural and pomological science; and, thanks to those who labored so faithfully, we are now receiving the benefit of the sound judgment and foresight, united with zeal and energy, of those who laid the foundation of our success, and gave to the Society more extended influence and the means of far greater usefulness.

“In conclusion, your committee would advise the immediate erection of a building worthy of that art and science of which it shall be the home, and from which their benign influence shall spread throughout the land.”

The committee recommended that they be constituted

a building committee, and authorized to proceed with the erection of a building on the Montgomery House estate, according to the plans and estimates of Mr. Bryant, then submitted to the Society, and to make all necessary contracts and agreements; and that the committee having charge of the estate be directed to terminate the lease on the first of May. It was then unanimously voted, that the whole matter of erecting a building be referred to the committee, with full powers; and that such alterations in the plans and specifications, as they should suggest, be made under the superintendence of the architect, Gridley J. F. Bryant, and at a cost not exceeding the sum of \$105,000.

Though there had been but one opinion as to the eligibility of the site finally purchased over that of any other offered, in securing it the committee met with many obstacles, arising from the fact that the estate was owned by several persons, and from the fears entertained by many of the more timid or conservative members, that, in purchasing with the intention of building, the Society was assuming too great a risk. The committee labored long and assiduously to overcome these obstacles; and their ultimate success is due to the persistent efforts of Charles O. Whitmore, one of the members. In like manner, the more cautious members of the Society were doubtful of the expediency of building at the time this enterprise was undertaken; but the perseverance and determination of the president of the Society and chairman of the Building Committee, Charles M. Hovey, triumphed over every hindrance, and carried the work on to success.

On the 5th of March the committee reported, that, in accordance with the vote of the Society, they had made

and executed contracts with responsible parties for the entire construction of the building within the amount to which they were limited. In the plan submitted to the Society the Tremont Street façade only was of granite, and the Bromfield Street and Montgomery Place façades of brick; but the committee had the pleasure of informing the Society, that, notwithstanding the very important alteration they had made, in substituting Concord granite for the two sides, the estimate for which was about \$5,000, they had been enabled to secure for the Society a beautiful granite structure throughout for the sum of \$104,630. On the 2d of April the Society voted to place all its available funds at the disposal of the president and Finance Committee, for the erection of the new building. At the meeting on the 7th of May, the treasurer stated that the Montgomery House had been formally given up by the lessee. The demolition of the old building and the erection of the new were commenced immediately after.

By the 13th of August the work had so far progressed that a special meeting of the Society was called to make arrangements for laying the corner stone. The president stated, that, while it was not the desire of the committee to make any ostentatious display, the importance of the building was such as to render it proper that the corner stone should be laid with appropriate ceremonies. A committee was accordingly appointed to make the necessary arrangements, agreeably to which his Honor Mayor Lincoln, and members of the City Government, the members of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association and of the Boston Society of Natural History, the trustees of Mount Auburn Cemetery, the members of the Massa-

chusetts Historical Society and of the Institute of Technology, the trustees of the Public Library, the members of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture and of the Boston Numismatic Society, with other invited guests, and the past officers and present members of the Society, met at the rooms in Amory Hall at 9 o'clock A.M. on the 18th of August, and thence, under the marshalship of Samuel Hatch, proceeded up West Street, through Tremont Street Mall and Tremont Street, to the site of the new building, where a platform was erected for their accommodation. After music by the Brigade Band, the president delivered an address, in which he alluded to the foundation of the Society, and its objects, which they were then assembled to promote by the erection of a building for its use; to the laying of the corner stone of the first horticultural hall almost twenty years before; to the founders of the Society (some of whom were present), and especially to Gen. Dearborn; to the progress and beneficial influence of the Society; to its interest in Mount Auburn Cemetery; to Samuel Appleton, John A. Lowell, Theodore Lyman, Josiah Bradlee, Benjamin V. French, and H. Hollis Hunnewell, as its benefactors, not forgetting the intelligent amateur and other cultivators, both among the living and the dead, to whom the Society is indebted for the invaluable services and unflagging zeal which have given it a renown second to that of no other horticultural association.

At the close of the address the corner stone was laid by the president, who deposited under it a zinc box, containing a silver plate eight inches long and six wide with the following inscriptions:—

[On the Obverse.]

THIS EDIFICE IS ERECTED

BY THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING THE

SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF HORTICULTURE,

AND THIS CORNER STONE LAID AUGUST 18, 1864,

BY THE PRESIDENT,

CHARLES M. HOVEY.

BUILDING COMMITTEE:

C. M. HOVEY.

WILLIAM R. AUSTIN.

JOSIAH STICKNEY.

H. H. HUNNEWELL.

MARSHALL P. WILDER.

JOSEPH S. CABOT.

C. O. WHITMORE.

JAMES F. C. HYDE.

LEANDER WETHERELL.

ARCHITECTS:

GRIDLEY J. F. BRYANT AND ARTHUR GILMAN.

TO THIS SOCIETY THE COMMUNITY ARE INDEBTED FOR THE FOUNDATION
AND CONSECRATION OF MOUNT AUBURN CEMETERY.

[On the Reverse.]

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

INCORPORATED THE 12TH DAY OF JUNE, 1829.

PRESENT NUMBER OF MEMBERS SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY.

PRESIDENT.

CHARLES M. HOVEY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

J. F. C. HYDE.

C. O. WHITMORE.

H. HOLLIS HUNNEWELL.

W. C. STRONG.

TREASURER.

WILLIAM R. AUSTIN.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

EBEN WIGHT.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

F. LYMAN WINSHIP.

The box contained also the Transactions of the Society from 1843 to 1864; the publications of the Society, containing its History, etc., by Gen. Dearborn; the Boston Almanac for 1864; Catalogue of the Proprietors of Mount Auburn Cemetery; copies of Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture for 1864, containing the Reports of the Building Committee; a copy of the Fruits of America; Boston newspapers of August 18; a silver and a bronze medal of the Society, and an Appleton bronze medal; and coins of the United States of the date of 1864. Beneath it was placed the box, with its contents entire, which was taken from beneath the corner stone of the old hall in School Street. Both boxes were placed in a cavity in the first vermiculated stone at the north-west corner of the building, on Tremont Street and Montgomery Place. After the laying of the corner stone an appropriate prayer was offered by the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Lothrop. The whole audience then joined in singing Old Hundred, and the ceremonies were concluded with a benediction.

The erection of the building progressed favorably during the summer of 1864; and early in January, 1865, it was roofed in, and ready for the interior finishing. A short time previously the Building Committee had been authorized to substitute granite for wood, as specified in the original contract, in the central attic of the Tremont Street façade forming the pedestal for the statue of Ceres, at an expense of not more than \$2,500. On the 1st of July the building was so nearly completed, that the Building Committee was directed to make arrangements for its dedication. At the same time, the subject of discontinuing the weekly shows, on account of the expiration of the lease of Amory Hall,

was considered; but it was afterwards decided to hold them in one of the unoccupied stores in the new building. On the 5th of August the meeting of the Society was held for the first time in the library room of the new building, when the president delivered an address of welcome to the members, and congratulated them upon the possession of a new and elegant building.

On the 16th of September the building was dedicated, the exercises consisting of prayer by the Rev. F. D. Huntington, D.D., an address by President Hovey, a song written for the occasion, and sung by Ball's Quartette Choir, and closing with a benediction. The exercises were interspersed with music by the Germania Band.

In the opening of his address the president bade the members welcome to their new hall:—

“Welcome, then, thrice welcome, to this Temple of Fruits and Flowers which you have reared, over which Ceres, Flora, and Pomona shall preside. Here shall each hold high court, and all who worship at their shrine bring annually their chosen offerings,

‘Flowers of all hue, and without thorn the rose,’

wreathed and garlanded in all the fancied forms of grace and loveliness which cultivated taste may direct. Here bring your orchard treasures,—

‘The wide projected heaps of apples,’

‘The Pippin burnished o’er with gold,’

‘The juicy pear

In soft profusion scattered round,’

and make this ample hall like fair Pomona’s arbor,

‘With flowerets decked, and fragrant smells,—”

a prophecy and an invitation which met a fitting response in the annual exhibition of the succeeding week.

The address continued with an interesting summary

of the history of the Society, which, said the speaker, "is the history of horticulture in our country," and after mention of the progress of horticulture in England, the formation of the London Horticultural Society, and the introduction of American plants, concluded thus:—

"If, through a period of more than thirty years, you have, by your devotion to the great purposes of the Society, followed it from place to place, cheered and encouraged by its onward progress, until it has reached the elevated position it now holds, how great must be your delight, and what deep emotions of gratitude must spring up in your hearts, that you have found a permanent home! In the contemplation of the past, as well as in the anticipations of the future, how much there is to awaken in us renewed feelings of joy, exultation, and pride, not in a vain or arrogant spirit, but humbly thankful, that, through the course of so many years, unvarying success should have attended your labors, harmonious action governed your deliberations, and a judicious administration of your affairs enabled you to erect this costly and beautiful edifice!

"But let not this prosperity decrease your ardor, or lessen your labors in your favorite pursuit. Rather let it rekindle and fire your zeal for new conquests. Your duties and responsibilities have increased with your growth. If you have pulled down, that you might build greater, if you have grasped the prize of a life-long ambition, let not this result satisfy you. If you are the possessor of a garden filled with beautiful trees or shrubs, to which you may retire from the turmoil of the crowded city, and among whose sylvan shades you take your daily walk, making them your companions and friends, come hither often with branch, or flower, or berry, to inspire the same delight in others. Or, if you are only the owner of a little spot of ground filled with the choicest flowers, whose constant nurture has occupied the moments snatched from life's busy scenes, and whose opening blossoms are daily eloquent with lessons of grace and loveliness, do not refuse to offer them here as tokens of your affection, and triumphs of your art. And, if neither tree nor flower nor fruit can yet claim your care, will not the recollection of youth's golden hours, when gath-

ering the first snowdrop of spring or the last aster of autumn, touch as with a vibrating chord that latent love for Nature which few do not possess, awaken aspirations for things beautiful, and bring you into sympathy with the objects of our association?

“Welcome, then, to us be this Temple of Flora! Here come and bring your lovely flowers, gathered, it may be, fresh from the dewy fields and pastures, or plucked in early morn in the cultivated border, the choicest offerings of your tasteful care, arranged in innumerable forms, and sparkling with colors of every hue. From these walls may there ever irradiate that spirit of beauty which shall not only draw within your extending circle every lover of nature or art, but whose glorious effulgence shall not be dimmed until the whole world becomes a garden!”

Though this building is so familiar to the members of the Society, it may be well to give some description of it for those less acquainted with it, as well as for a record in the future. The external style and appearance are of a dignified and monumental character. The front, on Tremont Street, which faces westerly, is divided into three general divisions, the central division being decorated with an order of coupled columns, repeated in pilasters behind, and carried through the three stories, — Doric in the lowest, Ionic in the second, and Corinthian in the third story. A rich cornice crowns the whole façade, surmounted by a central attic as a pedestal for a statue of Ceres, cut in white granite. The windows have semicircular arched heads; those in the front being crowned with cornices, which in the second story are supported by brackets, while those in the third story have the spandrels enriched with carving. The angles of the front are decorated with projecting piers cut with vermiculated quoins, and forming bases at the top of the entrance story for two statues, — that of Flora at the south-western, and that of Pomona at the



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Boston

HORTICULTURAL HALL

Corner of

Second St.

north-western corner. It is believed that this is the first instance in which statuary of a high order of excellence has ever been placed in similar positions in this country. The angles in the second and third stories are supported by Doric pilasters, the faces of which are cut in moulded panels. The façades on Bromfield Street and Montgomery Place are similar in style to the front, but much plainer, and are surmounted by a balustrade. The material is Concord white granite.

On the 4th of February, 1865, Turner Sargent, H. Hollis Hunnewell, Charles O. Whitmore, and Benjamin P. Cheney, were appointed a committee for the purpose of receiving donations for procuring and placing upon the centre crowning tablet, and on the north and south buttresses of the first story of the Tremont Street façade, three statues respectively of Ceres, Pomona, and Flora; and the committee were authorized, when the donations were sufficient to cover the cost of the statues, to cause the same to be executed. At the meeting of the Society on the 7th of July, 1866, the chairman of the committee reported, that, by the spontaneous and noble generosity of his associates, three colossal statues,—one representing the Goddess of Grain, one the Goddess of Fruits, and one the Goddess of Flowers, modelled by Martin Milmore,—had been executed in granite, and placed in their proper positions upon the building.

The first or street story is divided into five stores, two of which front on Tremont Street, and three on Bromfield Street, two of the latter running through to Montgomery Place, while in the rear of the third is a staircase, which commences in the basement, and communicates with each story above, and with the loft, for

storage purposes. The divisions of the basement are the same as those of this story, there being a cellar under each store; but that under the eastern store is occupied by the boiler for heating the building, and for the storage of fuel.

The entrance to the part of the building occupied by the Society is by a flight of marble steps ten feet in width, carried up between the two stores on Tremont Street, and leading into a spacious vestibule. Here, on each side of the door to the Lower Hall, is a marble tablet, that on the right being inscribed with the date of the dedication of the building, the names of the Building Committee and the Committee on the Statues, and those of the architects and sculptor; while that on the left commemorates the foundation of Mount Auburn Cemetery by the Society. The hall on this floor is 50 by 57 feet, besides the large, recessed stage, which is placed between the private staircase previously mentioned, and an anteroom in the south-easterly corner of the building. It is lighted by three windows on each side, and finished with Ionic pilasters; and the ceiling is supported by four pillars of the same order, to correspond to that on the outside in this story. These pillars and pilasters sustain beams by which the ceiling is divided into large panelled compartments, the walls being also decorated with panelling. All the rooms of this story are seventeen feet high in the clear.

This hall is ornamented with portraits and busts of many of the founders, prominent members, and benefactors of the Society, which have been placed there from time to time by the friends of these gentlemen, in recognition of their services to the Society. The marble bust, by Milmore, of Charles O. Whitmore, was pre-

sented in January, 1869, by his associates of the Massachusetts Agricultural Club, through their chairman, Cheever Newhall, to be placed in the rooms of the Society. In tendering this bust, the members of the club, all of whom were members of the Society, "desired to express not only their great regard and respect for Mr. Whitmore, who had been such an efficient member and liberal patron of the Horticultural Society, but also to place under the care of this Society a memorial of his valuable services as Chairman of the Finance Committee, so successfully rendered in the management of its funds. They also desired to make this record of his persevering and indomitable efforts in causing the magnificent building of the Society to be erected on its present site, thereby greatly promoting the comfort, convenience, and prosperity of the Society, and adding a highly ornamental structure to the city of Boston."

The portrait of the gentleman through whom the bust of Mr. Whitmore was presented — Cheever Newhall, one of the founders of the Society, its first treasurer, and for many years one of the vice presidents — was next added to the collection. It was presented in September, 1869, by the members of the Massachusetts Agricultural Club.

The portrait of Samuel Downer, who was also one of the founders of the Society, and long an active member of the Fruit Committee, was presented by his son, Samuel Downer, November 12, 1870.

At the meeting on March 4th, 1871, Marshall P. Wilder presented, on behalf of a few gentlemen, portraits of John B. Russell and William Kenrick. Mr. Russell was one of the founders of the Society, taking an active part in its organization, and afterwards acting

as its general agent. Mr. Kenrick was also one of the founders, and a member of the Council and of the Fruit Committee.

At the meeting on January 6, 1872, George W. Pratt presented, "in behalf of certain gentlemen who wished to show their appreciation of the great interest evinced by the late Hon. John Lowell in horticulture and rural art, and also to keep in remembrance his active and noble efforts as one of the earliest members of the Horticultural Society, a bust of him, executed in marble by Brackett."

The portrait of Benjamin V. French was presented by his nephew, Benjamin V. French of Lynn; that of Aaron D. Williams, by his son, Aaron D. Williams; and those of Joseph H. Billings and Aaron D. Weld, by their friends. All of these four gentlemen were among the earliest and most active members of the Society. Those of Benjamin P. Cheney and Edwin W. Buswell, who have done valuable service in later years, were also presented by their friends. The bust of Josiah Stickney was presented by Charles O. Whitmore, and that of Amos Lawrence, by his son Amos A. Lawrence. That of Theodore Lyman was, as has been before mentioned, procured by the Society as a memorial of his generous benefactions.

Returning now to the vestibule, we enter from it the Library Room, a remarkably pleasant room, extending across the whole front of the building, and having three windows on Tremont Street, looking out on the Granary Burying Ground, with its trees and shrubbery, the Tremont House on the right, and Park Street Church on the left, and, when the leaves are fallen from the trees, giving a view of the Athenæum building and

the dome of the State House beyond. The room is lighted also at one end by a window on Bromfield Street, and at the other by one on Montgomery Place. Its dimensions are about 50 feet by 20; and the northern end may, by folding doors, be shut off into a separate room for the use of the Fruit Committee. Under the stairs leading to the Upper Hall are two small rooms opening both into the Library Room and the vestibule; that on the southerly side of the building being appropriated to the Flower Committee, and that on the north for general purposes.

The ascent to the Upper Hall is from the vestibule, by a broad flight of stairs on each side of the building. The stage is placed, as in the Lower Hall, between the private stairway and an anteroom, and, excepting the space taken up by these, the hall occupies the entire upper story of the building, the length (not including the stage) being 96 feet, the width 50 feet, and the height 26 feet. It has a graceful coved ceiling resting on a rich cornice, supported by pilasters, the capitals of which correspond with those on the outside of this story. The faces of these pilasters, as well as of the piers which support the arched window-heads, are ornamented with moulded panels. The walls are dadoed to the height of the window-sills (as are also those of the Lower Hall and vestibule), forming a stylobate for the pilasters. The panels between the cross-beams on the ceiling of this hall are ornamented with bold mouldings, with drops at the intersections. Over the head of the stairway in each front corner of the building is a gallery, which formerly extended across the end of the hall, the central portion having been removed in 1871. These galleries are supported by Doric pilasters

crowned with a cornice and parapet, and are reached by stairs from the landings beneath. Between the pilasters on the sides of the hall are placed large mirrors, over which hang the portraits of the presidents of the Society. A full-length portrait of Dr. Jacob Bigelow, "Projector of Mount Auburn," by Ordway, was placed in this hall in 1876. The walls, pilasters, and mouldings are colored with delicate tints, and the stage recess is richly decorated in fresco with garlands of flowers and vases of fruit; and, when lighted up for a horticultural exhibition or an evening party, the hall presents a rich and attractive appearance.

As intended by the committee when the building was planned, the Lower Hall is used for the weekly shows of the Society, and both halls for the rose and annual exhibitions; though in 1873, '74, and '75 the annual shows were so extensive as to require the addition of Music Hall for the plants and flowers, while the shows of fruits were held in the Society's Upper Hall, and those of vegetables in the Lower. When not occupied by the Society, the halls are let for fairs, lectures, parties, etc.

The close of the address delivered by President Hovey at the laying of the corner stone of the building which has just been described, will form an appropriate conclusion to the present chapter: —

"Let us hope, that whenever, at some very remote day, these walls may crumble and decay, — for decay, though slow, is the destiny of all earthly things, — and the memorials now deposited shall come to light, they will at least serve to show that the objects of the Society were solely to promote all those pursuits which bring pleasure and happiness to the social and domestic life, to enrich and embellish our homes and country, to create a refined taste,

and to open new and exhaustless sources of instruction and wealth.

“With the increased means with which the liberality of the public has in part endowed us,—the resources from the investment now believed to be so judiciously made,—and the greater facilities afforded by this edifice, we shall be called upon for fresh exertions, greater activity, and the same persistent zeal which have thus far given us a name and reputation at home and abroad.

“We feel the responsibility of the task, but an appreciating and enlightened public will cheer us on; and as those who have been so prominent in our councils are soon to pass away, and ‘the places which knew them shall know them no more,’ may our successors, animated with their zeal, stimulated by their example, roused by their energy, and enlightened by their knowledge, not only preserve the Society in its present flourishing state, but extend its usefulness, increase its popularity, and give it an imperishable renown.”

CHAPTER VI.

THE LIBRARY OF THE SOCIETY.

THE purpose for which the Society was established implies original experiment and observation by the members ; but it is evident that the record of what has been accomplished or attempted by others may be of great service in such experiments ; and when we consider how many errors may be avoided, how much time that would otherwise be spent in repetition of the experiments of others would be saved, how many suggestions pointing out the best course of experiment would be gained, and how many new plants and fruits would be made known, by the study of such records, we appreciate the library as not merely an important aid to the Society, but as absolutely necessary to its highest usefulness. Such were the views of the founders of the Society ; for Mr. Cook, in his address at the second anniversary, September 10, 1830, said, "Industry, intelligence, and skill are indispensable agents in the business of horticulture. A thorough acquaintance with the views of eminent scientific and experimental writers, as well as with the more legible and definite compositions of nature, are essential to the formation of an accomplished and distinguished cultivator. The information we derive from study, as from the practical observations of the workings of inanimate nature, will administer to our success, and prevent, in a measure,

the recurrence of errors which flow from inattention, or from the want of some established system of operation." And it was well remarked in the report of the Library Committee for 1860, that "the store of knowledge gained by experience, though perhaps the most useful, is necessarily but small; while that gleaned from the writings of others spreads over a larger ground, is much more varied, and often available at once for our own use."

The library is not mentioned in either the Constitution or By Laws adopted by the Society in 1829; but at the meeting of the Council on the 7th of April, besides committees on fruits, flowers, and vegetables, a Committee on the Library was chosen, "to have charge of all books, drawings, and engravings, and to recommend from time to time such as it may be deemed expedient to procure; to superintend the publication of such communications and papers as may be directed by the Council; to recommend premiums for drawings of fruits and flowers, and plans of country houses, and other edifices and structures connected with horticulture; and for communications on any subject in relation thereto." This is the first action which we find towards gathering a library. The first committee consisted of H. A. S. Dearborn, John C. Gray, Jacob Bigelow, T. W. Harris, and E. Hersey Derby.

The first books placed in the library appear to have been a donation from one of the founders of the Society, — Robert Manning, for which the thanks of the Society were presented to him on the 12th of May, 1829. They consisted of Forsyth's Treatise on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees, with Notes by William Cobbett; New Improvements of Planting and

Gardening, both Philosophical and Practical, explaining the Motions of the Sap and the Generation of Plants, etc., by Richard Bradley, F.R.S., London, 1717; The Clergyman's Recreation, showing the Pleasure and Profit of the Art of Gardening, by John Lawrence, A.M., rector of Yelvertoft, London, 1716; An Introduction to the Knowledge and Practice of Gardening, by Charles Marshall, the first American edition, in two volumes, Boston, 1799; *Vinctum Britannicum*, or a Treatise of Cider and other Wines and Drinks extracted from Fruits growing in this Kingdom, with a Discourse on the Best Way of Improving Bees, by J. Worlidge, Gent., London, 1691. A month later there came from Grant Thorburn & Son of New York, Speechly's Treatise on the Culture of the Vine, Formation of Vineyards in England, Culture of the Pineapple, and Management of the Hothouse; Bliss's Fruit Grower's Instructor; Haynes's Treatise on the Improved Culture of the Strawberry, Raspberry, Gooseberry, and Currant, with colored plates; Drummond's First Steps to Botany; Davy's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry; and Maddock's Florist's Directory, with colored plates. All these were the latest London editions. At the same time John Prince sent seven volumes of horticultural publications for the library; and John Lowell sent complete sets of Bigelow's American Medical Botany, and Say's Entomology, with Hayward's Science of Horticulture, and Loudon's Gardener's Magazine as far as published, and an order to have the future numbers procured at his expense as fast as they appeared, for the library of the Society. A week later he added a volume of the London Horticultural Society's Transactions, and offered to contribute thirty dollars towards

the purchase of a complete set of that valuable work. Soon after, J. M. Gourgas presented Chaptal's *Traité Théorique et Pratique sur la Culture de la Vigne*, Marshall's *Planting and Rural Ornament*, and Michaux's *Flora Boreali-Americana*, each in two volumes. From Samuel Downer came M'Mahon's *American Gardener's Calendar*, and Deane's *New England Farmer or Geographical Dictionary*; while the *American Orchardist*, and a *Practical Treatise on the Management of Bees*, were presented by the author, Dr. James Thacher. March 27, 1830, John Lee presented Sinclair's *Systems of Husbandry in Scotland*, Young's *Farmers' Calendar*, and several other agricultural works. May 8, it was announced that a handsomely bound copy of Loudon's *Encyclopædia of Plants* was received from Robert Barclay of Bury Hill, Dorking, Eng., an honorary member of the Society; and, on the 12th of June, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Lowell for his donation for the purchase of the seven volumes of the *London Horticultural Society's Transactions*, and to John C. Gray, for his contribution towards the increase of the library.

But the Society did not depend on donations alone for gathering a horticultural library. On the 28th of April, 1829, it was voted "that the amount to be expended in the purchase of books for the library, as well as the selection of them, be left to the discretion of the Committee on the Library." From a report of the proceedings of the Council on the 6th of March, 1830, it appears that the committee had promptly used the authority so liberally given them, and that there had already been received from Paris several valuable works, including the *Nouveau Cours Complet d'Agriculture*,

in sixteen octavo volumes; Duhamel's *Physique des Arbres*, in two volumes quarto, and his *Semis et Plantations des Arbres*; Ventenat's *Description des Plantes nouvelles et peu connues cultivées dans le Jardin de M. J. M. Cels*, — a large quarto volume with one hundred plates; Thoüin's *Course de Culture et de Naturalisation des Végétaux*, in three octavo volumes, with a quarto volume of plates; Noisette's *Manuel Complet du Jardinier*, etc., in four volumes octavo, with plates; *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, in four volumes octavo; and Chaptal's *Chimie appliquée à l'Agriculture*, in two volumes octavo. This appears to have been the first purchase of books for the library. Instructions had also been given to procure the new edition of Duhamel's *Traité des Arbres Fruitiers*, in seven folio volumes, with colored plates; the *Almanach du Bon Jardinier* for 1828-29; Du Petit Thouars's *Historical Sketch of the Catalogues of Fruits*; Lectier's *Catalogue of Fruit Trees*, published in 1626; Bonnefore's *Catalogue*, published in 1651; and the *Catalogues of the Nurseries of the Luxembourg and Lieusaint*; and to subscribe for the *Annales de l'Institut Horticole de Fromont*. Several numbers of the last-named work were also presented by the Chevalier Soulange Bodin, founder and director of the institute. Gen. Dearborn had written to Dr. Van Mons, requesting him to transmit his recent large catalogue and other publications, on his mode of raising new kinds of fruit. In a letter to M. le Vicomte Héricart de Thury, president of the Horticultural Society of Paris, which accompanied a package of scions of new American fruits, the president said, "I shall be under infinite obligations if you will send me a list of the most useful new works that have appeared at Paris on horti-

culture and kindred subjects, with the price, that we may enrich our library with them." In the same report Gen. Dearborn announced that books which had been ordered from London were daily expected; and on the 27th of March, 1830, he reported the reception of Martyn's edition of Miller's Gardener's Dictionary, in four folio volumes; the *Systema Naturæ* of Linnæus, translated by Turton, in seven octavo volumes, with plates; the Transactions of the London Horticultural Society and the Pomological Magazine, as far as published; Hooker's *Pomona Londinensis*, quarto, with colored plates; Loudon's *Encyclopædias of Agriculture and Gardening*; Phillips's *History of Vegetables, Pomarium Britannicum, and Sylva Florifera*, and many other works. Duhamel's *Arbres Fruitiers* was received in the autumn of 1830. The works relating to cemeteries and sepulchral monuments, ordered in the autumn of 1831, have already been noticed in the account of Mount Auburn.

The agent of the Society for the purchase of books in Paris was Isaac Cox Barnet, United States consul; and in London Col. Thomas Aspinwall, also consul, performed the same service, both of these gentlemen being corresponding members of the Society. The first charge on the books of the treasurer is of \$152, on the 7th of August, 1829, for a bill of exchange in favor of Mr. Barnet, doubtless in payment for books ordered; and on the 24th of June, 1830, the whole amount remitted to London and Paris on this account was more than \$700. When it is considered that the only funds of the Society at this time were derived from admission fees and assessments, the devotion of so large a part of its means to the library will show the importance attached

to this department at that early day. It is true, that on the 25th of September, 1829, it was voted, "that a subscription paper be placed on the table, for such gentlemen as may see fit to subscribe to raise a fund for the purchase of books for the library of the Society;" but we have no record of its success.

On the 13th of March, 1830, a carefully drawn code of regulations for the library and cabinet, consisting of twelve articles, was adopted, which continued in force, without material alteration, until April 6, 1861, when a revised code of regulations was adopted. June 18, 1830, the library, etc., were insured for \$1,000.

The first Catalogue of the library was printed in the *New England Farmer* of August 10, 1831. At that time there were in the library 190 volumes, three-fourths of which were English and French publications. Among the more important works may be named (besides those already mentioned) Coxe's *View of the Cultivation of Fruit Trees*, Adlum's *Memoir on the Cultivation of the Vine in America* (presented by the author), Evelyn's *Silva*, Michaux's *North American Sylva*, Prince's *Treatises on Horticulture and on the Vine*, Quintinye's *Compleat Gardener*, and Wilson's *American Ornithology*. There was then no American horticultural journal; but the *New England Farmer*, the *Genesee Farmer*, and the *Southern Agriculturist* were found on the Society's table; while of foreign periodicals and serials there were the *Pomological Magazine*, Loudon's *Gardener's Magazine*, the *Transactions of the London Horticultural Society*, the *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, the *Annales de l'Institut Horticole de Fromont*, and the *Floral Magazine*.

With the publication of the first Catalogue, the library

may be considered as fairly started as one of the most important means of promoting the objects for which the Society was founded. In the early history of the Society it was exceedingly valuable to many members; a large number of the books contained in it being not only expensive, but difficult to procure. The many notices of the library show the great interest at first taken in this branch of the Society's work; but, after three or four years, they are found less frequently; and there are indications that many books were lost to the library by neglect of the members to return them, Michaux's *Sylva Americana* being one of the missing works. Through the whole of the year 1834 there is hardly an allusion to the library; but this may partly be accounted for by the excitement attending the question of separation from Mount Auburn. At the annual meeting on the 19th of September, 1835, the Library Committee made a report at length, — the first of which we have any record. It was placed on file; but no copy has been preserved. From the *New England Farmer* we learn that the committee stated that measures had been taken to secure the regular reception of certain valuable publications from France. A part of the report, relating to books having been loaned, and not returned, was recommitted, with instructions to recover the books if possible.

For some years the notices of the library were extremely scanty; but it was during this period that the injury by fire mentioned in the preceding chapter occurred. On the 17th of August, 1839, the committee reported that there had recently been added to the library the new edition of Loudon's *Encyclopædia of Plants*, Buist's *Flower Garden Directory*, M'Intosh's

Greenhouse and Flower Garden, Sayer's Cultivation of the Dahlia and Cactus, and Berlèse's Cultivation of the Camellia. They stated that the library was in excellent condition, and that none of the volumes were known to be missing; and expressed the opinion that the collection of books should be rendered more complete by the addition of the most desirable standard and periodical works as expeditiously as the funds of the Society would permit, so that it might, at no distant day, embrace every thing relating to the science of horticulture and the art of gardening. In pursuance of this object they recommended the purchase, provided the amount to be expended during the year should not exceed \$300, of Michaux's *Sylva Americana*, to supply the place of a set destroyed by fire; the Transactions of the London Horticultural Society, to complete the set on hand; Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, to complete and continue the set; Mrs. Loudon's work on Floriculture; the *Bon Jardinier* for 1839; Paxton's Magazine of Botany; Edwards's Botanical Register; Loudon's Suburban Gardener; and Berlèse's *Iconographie du Genre Camellia*. Benjamin V. French proposed Sir John Sinclair's Correspondence; Eliot's Essays on Field Husbandry, published in 1747; Arthur Young's Agricultural Tour; and Radcliff's Survey of Agriculture in Flanders. Professor J. L. Russell proposed Loudon's *Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum*, De Candolle's *Organographie Végétale*, and the London Horticultural Society's Catalogues of Fruits. The committee were authorized to carry out the principles and recommendations of their report, and also those added by Messrs. French and Russell.

From this time, the Committee on the Library appears

to have reported with tolerable regularity; and the sum of \$150 was, with few exceptions, appropriated annually for the increase of the library. September 26, 1840, the committee reported that they had procured or made arrangements to procure, M^r.Intosh's Flower Garden, Orchard, and Greenhouse; Kollar on Insects; Loudon's Arboretum, Suburban Gardener, Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Village Architecture, his edition of Repton's Landscape Gardening; the Gardener's Magazine for 1839-40; Mrs. Loudon's Flower Garden; and the last Catalogue of the London Horticultural Society. The numbers of Berlèse's Iconography of the Camellia, and Audubon's Birds of America, were also to be received as published.

The next report was made on the 21st of January, 1843. The committee had lately held a meeting, at which the condition of the library was taken into consideration with reference to the importance of completing the broken sets of valuable works, particularly the London Horticultural Society's Transactions and Loudon's Gardener's Magazine. The set of Michaux's *Sylva* wanted the third volume; and the committee recommended the purchase of the same, if it could be obtained, or, in failure thereof, of the new edition, with Nuttall's continuation. They also recommended the purchase of Noisette's *Jardin Fruitier*, with colored plates of fruit; six copies of the new edition of the London Horticultural Society's Catalogue of Fruits; the Supplements to Loudon's *Hortus Britannicus* and *Encyclopædia of Plants*; Paxton's *Botanical Dictionary*; Torrey and Gray's *Flora of North America*; Dana's *Muck Manual*; the last London edition of Lindley's *Theory of Horticulture*; Mrs. Loudon's *Ladies' Flower*

Garden of Ornamental Annuals, of Bulbous Roots, and of Perennials; Paxton's Magazine of Botany, either the entire work, or to commence with the first number of the next volume; Rogers's Fruit Cultivator; Ruffin on Calcareous Manures; Land Draining, by the Author of British Husbandry; Use and Abuse of Lime; and Stephens's Book of the Farm. The committee concluded by suggesting the propriety of setting apart annually a certain sum in aid of the library.

This report was accepted, with an amendment instructing the committee to purchase Gray's Botanical Text Book in addition to the works named, and to subscribe for the London Horticultural Society's Transactions, Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, and Paxton's Magazine of Botany, to commence with the first number of the current volume, instead of procuring back volumes, and not to exceed in amount the sum of \$150.

A year later, the committee reported that the library of the Society was not in as good condition as they would like to see it in. It contained many valuable works, some of them donations from the members and other gentlemen interested in horticulture, and others purchased from the funds of the Society; yet, looking back to the period of the organization of the Society, upwards of fourteen years, a much larger collection of books should have been gathered. In the Catalogue of the library, published January, 1842, less than 150 distinct works were named, and the whole number of volumes did not exceed 300. Until the appropriation asked for by the committee for the previous year, amounting to \$150, very little had been paid for books since 1836. The committee viewed the library as one of the objects of the Society which should always receive

the greatest encouragement, the value of membership being much enhanced by a good library, as many individuals were induced to join it in order to receive information from books, which, from their cost, they were unable to purchase. They stated that the appropriation of the last year had been expended in the purchase of the books named in the report of the committee, and that such as were not to be obtained in this country would be received from London. They asked for an appropriation of \$150, and renewed the recommendation of the committee of the previous year, that an annual appropriation for the purchase of books should be made at the same time with the appropriations for premiums for flowers, fruits, and plants. A librarian had been appointed, who would faithfully attend to the duties of his office, agreeably to the by laws regulating the loan of books. Many pamphlets and periodicals would be bound up, and the committee indulged the hope that the library would be put in a condition worthy of the Society.

But little was said of the library after this, until January 9, 1847, when the Society anticipated the action of the committee by a vote appropriating \$300 for the increase of the library, and \$50 for the salary of the librarian, at the same time directing the committee to report to the Society, for approval, a list of such books as they would recommend. About two months later, the committee reported that they had recently re-arranged the books, and published a new catalogue. For two or three years but little money had been appropriated for the purchase of books, and few added to the library. The Transactions of the London Horticultural Society had not been completed, and they recommended

that the needed volumes be procured to complete the set up to the close of the quarto publication, and that the continuation in octavo, the first volume of which in quarterly numbers had just been completed, be procured. They also recommended the completion of Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, of which fifteen volumes were wanting, and that three volumes of Michaux's *Sylva* be procured to complete the set. They renewed the recommendation to procure Noisette's *Jardin Fruitier*, Paxton's Magazine of Botany, and Torrey and Gray's *Flora of North America*, and added as desirable Loudon's *Rural Cemeteries*, *Hortus Lignosus*, and *Encyclopædia of Trees and Shrubs*; Mrs. Loudon's *Ladies' Companion*; Lindley's *Vegetable Kingdom*; *A Manual of Practical Draining*; Low's *Breeds of Domestic Animals*; the *Farmer's Dictionary*; and the *American Poulterer's Companion*. The committee stated that they had made choice of R. M. Copeland as librarian, and had set apart the hours from 11 till 1 o'clock of every Saturday in the year for the delivery of books. From this time, there has been no failure of the Library Committee to report annually; though the reports were not generally published, nor always recorded.

With the liberal appropriation of \$300, the committee were, a year later, able to report that a complete set of Paxton's Magazine of Botany, in twelve volumes, had been purchased; two volumes, completing the quarto Transactions of the London Horticultural Society, had been received, and also the numbers of the new series as far as published. Loudon's Magazine had been ordered to complete the set. Many other small works had also been added to the library; and the whole of the books were in better condition than ever before.

The committee reported with unfeigned gratification, that the number of books which had been taken out by the members was greater than in any preceding year, and that the interest in this important department of the Society was steadily increasing. In order to keep alive this feeling, they proposed that \$100 be appropriated for the increase of the library.

It was during this year that Hon. Samuel Appleton's donation of \$200 for the increase of the library was made, as already mentioned in the chapter on the finances of the Society. The copy of the Bible purchased agreeably to the terms of the gift was a Glasgow edition, but imported in sheets, and bound in Boston, and is a superb book in its typography, plates, and binding. The whole of this donation, with an equal sum from the funds of the Society, was placed at the disposal of the Library Committee for 1849; but we have no information as to the books purchased, except the Bible above mentioned; the reports made January 6, 1849, and January 5, 1850, not having been preserved.

The report of the committee made on the 4th of January, 1851, represents the library as in a flourishing condition, and contributing much to the diffusion of information on horticultural science. A larger number of books had been taken out than in any previous year. The more important works added were Loudon's *Hortus Britannicus*, Wilson's *Rural Cyclopædia*, the *Farmers' Library*, and *Paul's Rose Garden*.

Two weeks later a donation from George W. Smith, of \$150 for the increase of the library, was announced, and was placed at the disposal of the Library Committee. On the 31st of December, 1852, the commit-

tee reported that the state of the library must be gratifying to every member of the Society. By the aid of the liberal donation of Mr. Smith, added to the appropriation by the Society, they had been enabled to purchase several new and valuable works. Those purchased from the Smith Fund were, as far as recorded, Michaux's *Sylva Americana* with Nuttall's continuation, Dr. J. D. Hooker's *Rhododendrons of Sikkim-Himalaya*, Thornton's *Illustrations of the Linnæan System*, and Sir W. J. Hooker's *Victoria Regia*. In 1852 also several French horticultural and agricultural works were received through the International Exchange of M. Alexandre Vattemare.

For some years the reports of the Library Committee were generally similar in character to those of which the substance has been already given, recording additions more or less important in number and value, and a gradual increase in the circulation of the books, but admitting that the progress in this department was not commensurate with that in other branches of the Society's work. One great reason for this slow growth is indicated in the reports of the committee for 1855 and 1857, — the want of a commodious and pleasant library room, the one then occupied being lighted only from a narrow court, and being so damp as to require the greatest care on the part of the librarian to preserve the books.

Beginning with 1857, the reports of the Library Committee have been regularly printed in the *Transactions of the Society*. Previously to 1860 they were quite short, occupying less than a page; but in that year the committee made a full and elaborate report, reviewing the history of the library, and stating their own action,

and their plans for the future. The Society having then a beautiful and convenient room for the library, and the appropriation having been increased to \$100, the committee were encouraged not only to make greater additions of standard works than before, but to establish a reading room, supplied with thirteen foreign periodicals and forty-four of the best American horticultural and agricultural journals, selected from a large number received in reply to a circular which was sent to the editor of every such journal, requesting a specimen of his publication. The reading room was opened daily from 10 to 12 A.M., and from 3 to 5 P.M. The committee had carefully examined into the condition of the library; the books had all been re-arranged in neat and convenient cases, and were an ornament to the new library room; and meetings of the committee, which for sixteen years had been very few, had been held regularly.

The next year the appropriation was increased to \$500, and the committee reported continued improvement, and were able to say that the library had reached a position of great usefulness, from which it should never be allowed to fall. The reading room, which a year before could only be considered an experiment, had been of great advantage, and the committee recommended that it be considered a permanent institution. An increasing interest had generally been shown, though the committee regretted that there was, on the part of many members, a want of appreciation of the value of a large and well selected horticultural library. Many rare and valuable works had been added, though the amount available for this purpose had been much reduced by the large bills for binding which were neces-

sarily incurred. The rules of the library had been revised, and some important changes made; and many rare and valuable works had been added to the "List of Books not to be taken from the Library Room." Some of the periodicals taken the previous year, which were found of little value, or were not read, had been discontinued, and others added. The set of Curtis's Botanical Magazine was incomplete by the whole of the second series and several odd volumes, and, on account of the rarity of those wanting, was deemed impossible ever to complete; but the missing volumes had all been supplied, and the committee referred to this acquisition as, perhaps, the most valuable made during the year. They requested that the names of any books desired by members might be handed to the librarian, to be added to the library at the discretion of the committee.

For several years, the annual appropriation of \$500 was continued, and the general tenor of the reports was the same. In 1863 it became evident, that to continue the importation of foreign books at the high rates of exchange then existing would involve so great an outlay, that it was resolved to suspend importation until a more favorable time, excepting that of periodicals necessary for keeping up with the movements of the day, and a few other especially desirable works. In order to offset in some degree the great increase of price on these necessary importations, means were taken to give the Society the benefit of the law which enables such institutions to import books free of duty. In 1864, also, the growth of the library was somewhat checked by the same cause, though additions were made by purchases within this country, both of rare and costly works thrown from time to time on the market, and of

others more popular in character. An increase of more than one third in the number of books taken out was reported. Agreeably to a vote of the Society, the Library Committee procured an album for the photographs of members. This has been filled, and a second and third have been added, containing now 400 photographs. In 1865 the action of the committee was curtailed by the necessity of using one half the appropriation for furnishing the library room in the new building. In 1866 the committee announced that the library would thenceforward be open for taking out or examining books during the business hours of every week day. In 1867 the reduction in the rate of exchange made it possible to procure several valuable works which had been desired. During nine months of the year the circulation was 532 volumes against 481 taken out during the whole of the year 1866, and the rooms had grown in favor as a place of resort. In 1868 the circulation rose to a thousand volumes.

In 1869 occurred the most important event in the history of the library, — the donation of the Stickney Fund, the terms of which gift have been stated in Chapter IV. The income has annually been appropriated according to the terms of the gift, and has enabled the Society to add to its library many large and costly works of reference. The regular appropriation for this year, having been made before the gift of the Stickney Fund, was increased by \$100; and, an opportunity offering to secure a valuable collection of books at a moderate price, a special appropriation of \$333.26 was made. The total expenditure on the library for this year thus amounted to \$1,633.26, — more than in any year before or since. Since this time, the appropriation for binding,

periodicals, etc., in addition to the income of the Stickney Fund, has been from \$200 to \$300. In 1875 a special appropriation was made to take advantage of an opportunity to secure that rare and valuable work the *Flora Danica*.

In 1873 the Society received, by the bequest of John Lewis Russell, who had for many years been professor of botany and horticultural physiology to the Society, the largest donation of books that has ever been added to its library, including all his valuable collection of horticultural and botanical books, the names of which will be found in the Supplement to the Catalogue of the library published in 1873. Besides these, the gift comprised a large number of duplicates of books previously in the library. The collection was especially rich in works on cryptogamic botany, which had been Professor Russell's specialty, and was a most worthy and appropriate memento of his regard for the Society. Next to Professor Russell's bequest, the largest number of books received by the Society in a single donation was 56 volumes from the Cambridge Horticultural Society. So many of the members of this society were also members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, that it was deemed inexpedient to keep up two separate organizations so near together; and when, in 1875, the Cambridge society was dissolved, it was voted that all the books in their possession which were not already in the library of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society be placed there.

The first Catalogue of the library has already been mentioned. The second was made January 1, 1842, enumerating 286 volumes; the next in February, 1847, with 292 volumes; and the next in 1852, with 304 vol-

umes. These were published with the Transactions of the Society; but the later ones, in 1854 (18mo, enumerating 414 volumes), 1867, and 1873, have been in separate pamphlets. According to the report of the Library Committee for 1860, there were then 25 folios, 100 quartos, 700 octavos, and 100 duodecimos, making a total of 925 volumes. April 1, 1867, there were 1,290 volumes, and, at the end of the year 1878, 3,400 volumes, and 600 pamphlets.

The first chairman of the Library Committee was Gen. Dearborn, to whose zeal and energy in laying the foundations of the library, his correspondence, published in the *New England Farmer*, and on file, bears ample testimony. Gen. Dearborn held the position of chairman until 1835, when he was succeeded by Elijah Vose, who served until 1840. Thomas Lee was chairman in 1841, and Marshall P. Wilder in 1842. Charles M. Hovey was then elected, and served for seventeen years. Edward S. Rand, Jun., served three years, commencing in 1860, and again in 1875 and 1876. Francis Parkman held the office from 1863 to 1874. To all these gentlemen and their associates and successors, the Society is indebted for their part in bringing the library to its present state of usefulness.

We learn from an advertisement in the *New England Farmer* of May 18, 1831, requesting members to return all books to the library, that a catalogue might be prepared, that Edward W. Payne was then librarian; and from the same source it appears that Robert T. Paine held that office two years later. In the list of officers for 1835 and 1836, Charles M. Hovey, then a member of the Library Committee, was designated as librarian. By the By Laws adopted in 1836, the Library Com-

mittee was authorized to appoint a librarian annually ; but we have no record of any action under this authority until 1844, when Robert McCleary Copeland was appointed. Mr. Copeland had been chosen a member of the Library Committee for the previous year, and he continued to hold both these positions until the close of the year 1866. For some years his services were given without charge ; but afterwards he received a small salary. His care and attention in preserving the valuable books in the library from injury under many disadvantageous circumstances, were repeatedly acknowledged by the Library Committee ; and at their suggestion, in January, 1861, the Society presented him with a testimonial of its appreciation of his services. Since 1866, the treasurer, E. W. Buswell, has performed the duties of librarian.

In thus tracing the progress of the library from its foundation, we have incidentally mentioned some of the more valuable acquisitions made from time to time, especially in the earlier part of its history ; and a continuation of the list of donations, especially of the books written and presented by members of the Society, would be of much interest, but too long for these pages, and we mention only the splendid work on the *Victoria Regia*, by John Fisk Allen, of which a copy was presented by him to the Society ; and Alphand's great work, *Les Promenades de Paris*, a copy of which was presented by William Gray, Jun., and another by Francis L. Lee. So, also, we might give an idea of the present value of the library by mentioning the names of many rare and costly works, of which, probably, but few can be found in the country, except in this library ; but space forbids, and we can only say that the possession

of such volumes as Sibthorp's *Flora Græca*, the *Flora Danica*, Curtis's *Flora Londinensis*, Redouté's *Liliacées*, Berlèse's *Iconographie du Genre Camellia*, Bateman's *Orchids of Mexico and Gautemala*, Lindley's *Sertum Orchidaceum*, Martius's *Palms*, Lawson's *Pinetum*, the *Pinetum Woburnense*, Strutt's *Sylva Britannica*, Moore and Lindley's *Ferns*, Hooker and Greville's *Icones Filicum*, Curtis's *Botanical Magazine*, the *Flore des Serres*, Duhamel's *Arbres Fruitiers*, Decaisne's *Jardin Fruitier*, and Risso and Poiteau's *Histoire et Culture des Orangers*, is sufficient to give importance to the library. Nor, while providing costly works of reference, have manuals of cultivation, and other smaller but not less valuable books, which may be studied by members in their homes, been neglected, but all that could be procured may be found on the library shelves. Notwithstanding the great advances made in the last twenty years, the library is, like all other libraries, incomplete: indeed, it cannot be said to be complete in any department; but we may trust, that, by the time the Society's interest in the Stickney Fund expires, the library will, with the accessions from other sources, so nearly approximate to completeness, that those to whose care its treasures are then confided will have little more to do than to add such publications as appear from year to year. The law of gravitation holds good with regard to libraries; and we may expect, that, as this increases, its attraction will reach farther, and bring more and larger donations of books and money. At present, it is unrivalled on this continent; and William Robinson of London, the editor of *The Garden*, in noticing the catalogue in 1873 (having before personally examined the library), said, "We know of no equally extensive

library in the possession of any English horticultural society." The library is now one of the most important means used by the Society for the promotion of horticulture; and the library room is at all times a pleasant resort for the members, and an attraction to strangers visiting the city, who are always welcome.

It is proper to take some notice of the Publications of the Society, and, as they were for many years under the charge of the Library Committee, we shall find no more appropriate place than this.

The first publication of the Society was a pamphlet of fifty-two pages, issued in August, 1829, containing the Proceedings on the Establishment of the Society; a List of Officers and Standing Committees; the Act of Incorporation, Constitution, and By Laws; a Schedule of Premiums offered; and a List of Members. In December of the same year the Address delivered by President Dearborn at the First Anniversary, on the 17th of September, was published, with an account of the exhibition and festival. Three hundred copies were printed; and in September, 1833, the Society voted to print a second edition. A similar pamphlet was issued every year for nine years, those from 1831 to 1834 inclusive containing also reports and other documents relating to the Garden and Cemetery at Mount Auburn. The Address delivered by Judge Story on the Dedication of Mount Auburn was also published in 1831, with an account of the establishment, and a list of subscribers for lots, etc.; and a catalogue of lots and proprietors was printed in 1834.

At the same time that these pamphlets were issuing from the press, communications made to the Society on various horticultural subjects were published in the

New England Farmer, of which the following were enumerated in the pamphlet printed in December, 1829 :

1. On ingrafting the European Sweet Water Grape on American Stocks, by John Prince, Esq., and Gen. W. R. Armistead.
2. On the Cultivation of Squashes and Melons, and the Extirpation of Insects from Vines, by J. M. Gourgas, Esq.
3. Schedule of Fruit Trees, of fifty-two choice varieties, presented to the Society by the Proprietors of the Linnæan Garden near New York, with Descriptive Remarks, by William Prince.
4. Description of the Capiaumont Pear, with a Drawing, by Samuel Downer.
5. On the Culture of the Strawberry, by President Dearborn.
6. On the Treatment of Bees, and Observations on the Curculio, by Mrs. Mary Griffith of New Jersey.
7. Description of a Native Seedling Pear in Dorchester (the Clapp), with a Drawing, by S. Downer.
8. On the Culture of the Sweet Potato and Description of Different Varieties, by Hon. John Lowell.
9. Description of the Cushing Pear, with a Drawing, by S. Downer and B. Thomas.
10. On Budding or Inoculating Fruit Trees, by Levi Bartlett, Warner, N.H.
11. Notes and Observations on the Vine, by William Kenrick.

For some years, similar communications were frequently published, among the most interesting being accounts of the method of heating hothouses and graperies with hot water, by Samuel G. Perkins and Thomas H. Perkins, this method having then been just introduced ; a communication from Dr. James Mease of Philadelphia, on the Reciprocal Influence of the Stock and Graft ; and one from A. J. Downing, on Temperature considered in relation to Vegetation and the Naturalization of Plants. John Adlum and Nicholas Longworth wrote on the culture of the native grape and

the manufacture of wine; Dr. T. W. Harris, on injurious insects; and Gen. Dearborn, besides original articles, contributed many translations from the *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris* and the *Annales de l'Institut Royal Horticole de Fromont*. The production of silk was then attracting much attention, and there were several communications on the cultivation of the mulberry tree and the care of silkworms. Interesting letters accompanying donations of seeds, scions, fruit, etc., and reports made from time to time by the president on the general condition of the Society, were also published in the same journal.

After 1837, the Transactions, instead of being published annually, were issued in thick pamphlets containing the work of two or three years. In 1843 they contained, besides the usual reports of exhibitions and anniversaries, an article by Dr. Joel Burnett on the *Curculio*, and in 1845 the Address delivered by Mr. Lunt at the dedication of the first Horticultural Hall. In 1846 the By Laws were so amended as to provide for a standing Committee on Publication, and the next year the Society commenced the issue of its Transactions in imperial octavo, with colored plates of fruits and flowers in the highest style of art. Three numbers were published, making one volume, which contained an Essay on the History and Culture of the Pear, by Gen. Dearborn; Some Remarks on the Superiority of Native Varieties of Fruit, by A. J. Downing; The Hybridization of the *Camellia Japonica* and its Varieties, by the then president, Marshall P. Wilder; An Analysis of the Forms of Pears, by J. E. Teschemacher (which has become the standard for the description of the forms of this fruit); Results of the Cultivation of Six Kinds of

Garden Pea, by Mr. Teschemacher; and a Historical Sketch of the Society, by Gen. Dearborn; with minute descriptions of the fruits and flowers illustrated, and full reports of the business meetings and exhibitions up to the close of the year 1851. On the completion of this volume the Society returned to the former style of publishing its Transactions; and the annual pamphlet was made up of the reports of the committees to award premiums, with the schedule of those offered for the next year. The brief remarks at first prefixed to the reports of the awards by the Fruit, Flower, Vegetable, and Garden Committees have gradually expanded into valuable records of the progress in these departments from year to year, sometimes embodying interesting papers on the cultivation of plants, and descriptions of new fruits, flowers, and vegetables by members of the committees and others. Many special reports have been published, among the most important of which are a Report on the Distribution of Seeds by the Patent Office, by Professor Russell; the Report of the Special Committee to confer with the Trustees of Mount Auburn in 1858; several reports on the Alimentation of Birds, particularly the Robin, by Professors Jenks and Russell; and a Report on the Causes of the Injurious Effects upon Vegetation of the Winter and Spring of 1871-72. Since 1856 the inaugural addresses of the presidents, and the reports of the treasurer, which had previously been only occasionally published, have been regularly comprised in the Transactions.

The founders of the Society entertained the hope that it might at some day diffuse horticultural information through a regularly published journal. Gen. Dearborn, in a letter to the Vicomte Héricart de Thury,

January 31, 1830, alludes to the *New England Farmer* (having sent some numbers containing descriptions of the fruits of which scions were transmitted at the same time) as "a very useful publication, which, for the present, is a substitute for a periodical journal of our own institution." In March, 1859, appeared the *Journal of the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society*, containing the names of the officers for the year, the rules and regulations for the exhibitions, and the proceedings from January 1 to March 5; but only a single number was published.

On the revision of the By Laws in 1866, the Standing Committee on Publications was discontinued; but in 1871 an amendment was passed, resulting from the recommendation of President Strong in his inaugural address, providing for a Committee on Publication and Discussion, who should not only superintend the publications of the Society, being empowered to engage such assistance as might be requisite, but should have the direction and control of discussions, lectures, and essays on horticultural subjects. The discussions held under this provision of the By Laws, beginning with 1874, have been reported by the secretary, and printed as Part I. of the *Transactions of the Society* for each year.

Besides forming a library, the Society early undertook to procure accurate paintings of the new native fruits exhibited from time to time, and also, in September, 1829, voted to make arrangements with Dr. T. W. Harris for the permanent exhibition at the hall of insects injurious to fruit trees. July 3, 1858, at the request of Dr. A. A. Gould, an appropriation of one hundred dollars was made towards the purchase, by the Boston Society of Natural History, of the collection of insects left by Dr.

Harris and of his papers relating thereto, on condition that the members of the Horticultural Society should have free access to the collection, subject to the rules and regulations of the society having it in charge. In 1871 Philip S. Sprague presented to the Society two cases containing specimens, in all their different forms, of the insects injurious to the potato and cabbage, including the *Doryphora decem-lineata*, or Colorado potato beetle, with its parasites, and the *Pieris rapæ*, or European cabbage butterfly. Interesting herbariums have also been presented by the friends of the Society, among which may be mentioned a collection of plants from the Island of Crete in 1851, by Dr. Giuseppe Monarchini, a corresponding member of the Society, and an herbarium of our own indigenous plants, including a good collection of grasses, made by Dennis Murray, and presented by his daughters. But the most valuable acquisition of this class is the herbarium of North American ferns, presented June 5, 1875, by George E. Davenport, which contained good specimens of one hundred and twenty-one out of the one hundred and thirty-one species then known, the larger portion of them represented by numerous specimens, exhibiting nearly every variety of form in which a fern can be found, and from many (often widely different) localities. Mr. Davenport has since added to this herbarium many rare specimens.

There may have been, in years past, members who deemed that too large a proportion of the Society's funds was spent upon the library; but we believe that there are none who can now entertain that opinion, or who do not, as they look upon this rare and valuable collection of books, rejoice in the progress made in building up a horticultural library. By the terms of

the gift, the income of the Stickney Fund must be devoted to the purchase of *books* for the library, and to no other object whatever; and the annual appropriation by the Society is not more than sufficient to defray the cost of current periodicals, and necessary expenses for binding. It should be remembered, that while "the money spent in prizes and gratuities for fruits, flowers, and vegetables, is productive of much good, the permanent benefit both to individual members and to the Society is but small compared with that derived from a well stocked and carefully selected library; from that, the benefit is permanent, and continually increasing, reaching all, and continually growing in value." In the words of the chairman of the committee, in the first report after the occupation of the present hall, "Our library may be said to bear to this noble building the relation which the brain bears to the body; and the Society is aware of the importance to its interests of replenishing and invigorating this vital part."

CHAPTER VII.

THE EXHIBITIONS OF THE SOCIETY, 1829-1844.

IN some respects the subject upon which we now enter is more important than any yet treated. It goes at once to the ultimate object of the Society, and brings before us the products of horticultural science and skill in the orchard, the garden, and the greenhouse,—the end to which the endowments, the halls, and the library of the Society are but means.

In treating of the exhibitions of the Society, it will be convenient to divide them into three periods: the first, from the foundation of the Society in 1829 to the erection of the first Horticultural Hall; the second, from the occupation of that hall in 1845 to the erection of the present hall in 1865; and the third, from that time to the close of the year 1878. This will also be the appropriate place in which to mention other measures adopted to directly promote the objects of the Society, such as the distribution among its members of plants, seeds, etc., presented for that purpose; the offer of prizes for gardens, greenhouses, etc., and for the discovery of means to destroy noxious insects; and lectures and discussions. Indeed, we may properly commence with the first mentioned subject; for, as soon as the purpose to form a horticultural society was made public, William Prince & Sons of Flushing, N.Y., announced their intention of making a donation of fruit trees, which

was received in April, 1829. It comprised fifty-two of the choicest varieties then known of the pear, apple, peach, cherry, plum, nectarine, apricot, and chestnut. Arrangements were made with the Messrs. Winship, by which these, with any other trees and shrubs presented to the Society, might be planted in their grounds at Brighton, where the members could have access to them, and obtain scions and cuttings. In August, 1831, Messrs. Winship gave notice that the trees, with the exception of a few apricots and cherries, were all growing finely, and that members could be supplied with buds. September 6, 1834, pears were exhibited from grafts taken from one of these trees.

In August, 1831, a valuable donation of scions of new pears was received from Dr. Van Mons of Louvain, Belgium; but they were delayed so long on the passage to this country that not one was saved. A consignment of a hundred and twenty varieties sent a year later never reached their destination. Application was afterwards made to Dr. Van Mons for scions of his new pears, by Robert Manning and William Kenrick, who were more successful in introducing these improved fruits than was the Society.

The first donations of seeds were announced on the 28th of April, 1829. They consisted of ornamental flowers, shrubs, and fruits from Caraccas, sent by Dr. S. L. Mitchill of New York; Mexican and other vegetables from Dr. Hosack, and vegetable seeds from William Wilson of New York. Seed of the Casaba melon was received in July, 1831, from Thomas Holdup Stevens, commander of the United States ship Ontario, a corresponding member of the Society. The services of the officers of national ships, as well as of consuls in

foreign ports, in the introduction of new seeds and plants, were secured by Gen. Dearborn, his wide acquaintance with these officers enabling him to do this greatly to the advantage of the Society. A package of seeds of the *Pinus* (now *Cedrus*) *Deodara* was received in March, 1832. But the most important donations of this character appear to have been one received in September, 1834, from Dr. Nathaniel Wallich, curator of the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, and a corresponding member of the Society, comprising seeds of more than a hundred species of East Indian plants, which were placed in the hands of the Society's gardener at Mount Auburn; and a donation in April, 1836, from Baron H. Carol Von Ludwig of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, also a corresponding member of the Society, including seeds and bulbs of about three hundred species of Cape plants. One of these bulbs, *Antholyza præalta*, was presented in flower by R. T. Paine at an exhibition of the Society on the 16th of July. Other donations have already been mentioned in connection with the experimental garden at Mount Auburn.

On the 28th of April, 1829, the Fruit Committee reported a list of prizes which they recommended to be offered by the Society, amounting to \$93. The reports of the Committees on Vegetables and Flowers were not ready until the 28th of June. The amount offered for vegetables was \$35, and for flowers \$60. These premium lists were immediately published in the *New England Farmer*, and were also printed in the pamphlet issued by the Society in August.¹ None of the prizes were awarded in 1829; and in the spring of 1830 the lists were again published in the *New England Farmer*,

¹ For these lists see Appendix G.

with some changes, the most important of which was the omission from the fruit list of the premiums for essays, nurseries, and the introduction of new varieties; and from the flower list of those for the cultivation of the American holly, *Magnolia glauca*, *Rhododendron maximum*, and *Kalmia latifolia*.

The following account of the origin of the exhibitions of the Society is given by John B. Russell in his *Reminiscences*: —

“ Robert L. Emmons, the first recording secretary, who had a very refined taste, and passionate love for flowers, was a punctual attendant at all the meetings, and generally brought a small, tasteful bouquet, or half a dozen modest flowers, and placed them on the business table. His example was gradually followed by other members, till a long table was required, which was always filled. As Saturdays generally brought most of the members into the city, informal gatherings were held at their room, with specimens of fruits and flowers; and thus began the weekly exhibitions of the Society.”

The stated and annual meetings, which were originally fixed for Tuesdays, were, on the 13th of June, 1829, changed to Saturday, doubtless because the latter was found a more convenient day for the members. The first exhibition of which we have any record was on Saturday, the 20th of June, 1829. A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* said of it, —

“ With others I was much pleased with the respectable exhibition of fruits and flowers which was made at the last meeting. Among those exhibited at the hall were about thirty varieties of roses, comprising the Royal Purple, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Unique, Moss, the German rose, etc. Some fine Double Crimson dahlias, White Moss roses, Double Yellow roses, Scarlet irises, etc., would have been sent from the garden of Mr. Pratt if he had been aware of the convenience of the hall for exhibiting

them. A basket of the Pineapple strawberry was exhibited from the garden of the Messrs. Winship. This variety comprises more excellences, in the opinion of many, than any cultivated, and is early, large, and very productive."

It was suggested that "it would be a good plan if gentlemen would send every Saturday any fruits or flowers that may be particularly fine, for public examination, as this is a day when many of the members are in town, and would be pleased to examine the products of the various gardens and orchards in this vicinity." An exhibition was held on the 11th of July, when, among other things, there were from Samuel Pond early potatoes of a variety raised from seed about four years previous, by Solomon Perkins. Sixteen hills yielded a bushel thus early in the season. Samuel Downer brought his "Late Mazzard cherry," now known by his name. There are also notices of exhibitions on the 18th and 25th of July; but we are informed that the show of flowers and fruit on Saturday, August 1, exceeded that of any preceding week.

"Among the specimens most worthy of notice were fine ripe apricots from the garden of Gen. Dearborn, and a variety of the French cherry called the Belle et Magnifique, which from its size and beauty, and ripening late, is worthy of cultivation; also the *Hibiscus palustris*, a perennial and indigenous plant obtained from Naushon Island: it is a beautiful plant, and is found in the low grounds of Dedham and many other parts of the country. From the garden of John Prince, Esq., specimens of *Lagerstrœmia Indica*, *Agapanthus umbellatus*, *Vinca rosea alba*, *Gardenia florida*, *Clerodendron fragrans*, *Bignonia radicans*, and several fine dahlias. From Winships' Nursery, *Phlox acuminata*, *Centaurea Americana*, a very early pear (true name unknown), and specimens of the Early Harvest apple, scions of which have been very generally distributed through the liberality of Gorham Parsons, Esq. From Capt. D. Chandler, Lexington, Sir John Sinclair's new beet, and

Knight's Tall Marrow peas. From the Charlestown Vineyard, by David Haggerston, a specimen of the Snake cucumber, five feet and four inches long; also very beautiful specimens of the *Schizanthus pinnatus*, *Ageratum Mexicanum*, *Fuchsia gracilis*, *Galinsoega trilobata*, *Calendula pluvialis*, *Coreopsis lanceolata*, *Robinia hispida*, *Pyrethrum Indicum*, several varieties of *Delphinium* and *Campanula*, *Nicotiana odorata*, *Verbascum nigrum*, *Ledum monstrosum*, two varieties of *Linaria*, *Lantana cammara*, *Viola grandiflora*, *Iberis odorata*, *Lobelia cardinalis*, and very fine seedling Carnations, Dahlias, and late Roses."

At this time the production of silk was attracting much attention; and, a week from the exhibition just mentioned, J. H. Cobb of Dedham sent specimens of raw silk, silk cocoons, reeled or organzine silk, and silk tow from the outside of the cocoons. A box of Bloodgood pears forwarded from New York for this exhibition unfortunately arrived too late. This was the first time this variety had been seen here.

With the progress of the season, the exhibitions increased in variety and interest. Many species of plants from different parts of North America were sent from the Botanic Garden at Cambridge; John Lowell and John Lemist exhibited many rare and beautiful plants; and George W. Pratt sent a *Yucca gloriosa* with two hundred and eighty flowers. All the new fruits, both native and foreign, as well as fine specimens of the older varieties, were brought by those who wished to make them known, and were frequently accompanied by scions for distribution among the members. Samuel R. Johnson brought Washington plums measuring six and a quarter inches in circumference, and weighing nearly three ounces each; and John Lowell a bunch of Malaga grapes weighing three pounds. By vote of the Society it was recommended to such members as culti-

vated fine varieties of fruit, to send specimens to the hall on Saturdays, to be disposed of by auction at one o'clock for the benefit of the Society; and in the accounts of the treasurer we find various sums credited from this source.

The first anniversary of the Society was celebrated on the 19th of September, under the direction of a Committee of Arrangements of fourteen gentlemen, Vice-President Cook being chairman. An address was delivered before the Society and others in the picture gallery of the Athenæum at three o'clock, by President Dearborn. He gave an interesting and comprehensive view of the origin and progress of horticulture, its various branches, and its effects in multiplying and improving the fruits of the earth. Near the close of his address he said, —

“Having been so long dependent upon our transatlantic co-laborators, 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.”

Gen. Dearborn closed his oration in these words: —

“Peters, Hosack, Lowell, Perkins, M'Mahon, Coxe, 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 ever be 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.”

At four o'clock the members of the Society, with friends and invited guests to the number of nearly one hundred and sixty, sat down to a dinner at the Exchange Coffee House, on Congress Square, then the principal hotel of the city. 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 greenhouses; a large variety of Mexican Georginas (dahlias), of uncommon size and beauty, from George W. Pratt and others; roses and others choice flowers from Mr. Aspinwall of Brookline; and a fine specimen of the India rubber tree, from Mr. Belknap of Boston, interspersed with large bouquets of beautiful flowers, and numerous baskets of grapes, peaches, nectarines, pears, apples, and melons. The decorations were arranged by Mrs. Z. Cook, jun., and Misses Downer, Haven, Tuttle, and Cook of Dorchester, assisted by Mr. Haggerston of Charlestown, and Messrs. Senior and Adamson of Roxbury. At the dinner, besides the regular toasts, sentiments were offered by Hon. Daniel

Webster, Hon. Harrison Gray Otis, Mayor of Boston, and Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop; and others were sent by Hon. John Lowell, Jacob Lorillard, President, and William Prince, Vice President, of the New York Horticultural Society. Henry J. Finn of the Tremont Theatre sang a song written by himself.

No other exhibition was held than that of the fruits and flowers in the dining hall; but this was opened to visitors from twelve to two o'clock, when it was so crowded that the Committee of Arrangements regretted that a larger hall had not been engaged for the occasion. The whole celebration is described as most auspicious, and truly gratifying to the friends of the Society.

After the anniversary, the exhibitions were continued until the middle of November, when notice was given that they would be suspended until the next spring; but it was desired that specimens of any new or valuable late fruits should be sent for examination. As far as can be judged from the partial reports which have been preserved, the shows were highly creditable to the new Society, and must have given great encouragement to the members. Nor did the discoverers of new fruits fail to perceive the advantage of submitting them to the judgment of those competent to pronounce on their value. Then, as now, the pear was the favorite fruit. Besides the *Urbaniste*, which fruited and was shown for the first time, there were of new European pears lately received from Mr. Knight and others, the *Marie Louise*, *Napoleon*, *Passe Colmar*, *Capiaumont*, *Bartlett* (the origin of which was then unknown), *Forelle*, and *Vicar of Winkfield* (or *Burgomaster*, as it was then called), a specimen of which measured seven and three quarters inches in length, and ten and one quarter inches round,

and weighed thirteen ounces. The *Beurre Diel* was shown under the name of *Sylvange Verte*. Of the older kinds the *Chaumontelle*, *Virgouleuse*, *Spanish Bon Chretien*, *St. Germain*, *Ambrette*, and *Brown Beurre*, were most prominent. Of natives, the *Heathcot*, *Dix*, *Wilkinson*, and *Lewis* appear to have been shown for the first time, and drawings were ordered for the use of the Society. The *Petre*, *Clapp*, *Harvard*, *Cushing*, *Hadley*, and *Fulton*, then of recent introduction, were also exhibited, as were fine specimens of the *Seckel*, which had been longer known. Judge *Buel* sent from *Albany* a collection of thirty-six varieties of apples and pears for the purpose of settling their nomenclature.

The exhibitions were resumed on the 15th of May, 1830, when, in the words of the report, —

“Tulips for premium were exhibited by *S. Downer*, *Messrs. Pratt*, *P. B. Hovey, jun.*, *A. Aspinwall*, *J. Breck of Pepperell*, and *C. Senior*. The tulips exhibited for premium were, according to the judgment of the committee, very superior flowers: it was also stated by several gentlemen present who had seen tulip exhibitions in *England*, that they had never witnessed greater varieties of finer colors or better shaped flowers. The committee decided that *A. Aspinwall* had the best six flowers.”

At the same time, *Messrs. Pratt* exhibited thirty very beautiful varieties of *Ranunculus Asiaticus*, which received the prize for that flower. These were the first premiums ever awarded by the Society. On the 22d also the show of tulips was very fine, *Mr. Aspinwall's* again being best. “The exhibition was very gratifying, and was visited by many ladies as well as gentlemen.”

On the 8th of May it was voted that the Committees

on Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, and the Synonymes of Fruits, be specially charged to examine the various products within their several departments, and to furnish reports thereon for publication in the *New England Farmer*. The report of the exhibition on June 5 is the first which bears the authority of the committees. Fuller and more specific rules for the action of the committees were adopted on the 12th of June and the 2d of October.

June 19, David Haggerston exhibited Keens's Seedling strawberries, the largest of which was five and a half inches in circumference, and a quart averaged over four inches. These received the prize for the best strawberries; and an additional premium was awarded for the introduction of the variety. At one of the weekly shows one hundred different varieties of the carnation were exhibited. Dr. S. A. Shurtleff presented fine gooseberries from a bush which bore a bushel of fruit, in his garden near Pemberton Hill. Several fine specimens of English varieties were shown, the premium being awarded to Nathaniel Seaver, for the Jolly Angler, the largest of which measured four and a quarter inches in circumference. The improved American varieties were not known until about fifteen years later.

At this time the apricot and nectarine were much more frequently shown than at the present day. We have the record of the exhibition of many fine apricots, mostly Moorparks. Some premium specimens of this variety from E. Phinney on the 27th of July, measured six inches in circumference. A month later, Charles Stearns of Springfield sent plums equally large. Samuel R. Johnson of Charlestown exhibited Washington

plums from a tree which had produced fifty dollars' worth per annum for three years. Foreign grapes were then much cultivated in the open air, and fine specimens of Black Hamburg, Black Cape, White Chasselas, Red Chasselas, Horatio (Spanish), Barcelona, Oval Malaga, White Muscat, Esperione, Black Corinth, and White Corinth, were shown by Zebedee Cook, jun., David Haggerston, and others. Of native grapes, the Catawba was shown by John Adlum of Georgetown, D.C., who introduced it, and by several cultivators in the vicinity of Boston. The Williams, Benoni, Porter, and Hubbardston Nonsuch¹ apples (natives), and the Gravenstein and Ribston Pippin (foreign), made their appearance. October 9, John Prince sent fifty-five varieties produced on his farm, and, a week later, E. Weston, jun., of Duxbury, sent apples from a seedling tree nearly a hundred years old, which had borne in a single year seventy-six bushels of fruit. At the same time Samuel G. Perkins sent a specimen of the Duchesse d'Angouleme pear, probably the first produced in America. It was the only one that grew on the tree, and measured eleven and three tenths inches. When tasted, "it was pronounced superior to the St. Michael, it being as abundant in juice, and of a much richer and higher flavor," — a judgment which leads to the suspicion that the connoisseurs of that day, quite as much as of our time, were liable to prepossession by a large and handsome fruit. Trees of this variety one year from the bud sold readily the next spring at five dollars each. The Beurre d'Aremberg and Golden Beurre of Bilboa (foreign), and the An-

¹ The Hubbardston Nonsuch sprung from seed about 1780, and was introduced to notice about 1828 or 1830. The original tree was standing in 1871, in the town from which it took its name.

drews (native), were shown. Though the St. Michael had begun to crack, many fine specimens, especially from sheltered gardens in Boston, were shown, among which was a branch twenty-six inches long bearing thirty-eight large and fair pears, the whole weighing ten pounds and three ounces. July 31 Samuel G. Perkins sent a beautiful basket of forced grapes and nectarines. One of the latter was the Lewis or Boston nectarine, a new native variety, of which Mr. Perkins said, "This fruit was painted, some years since, by my order, and sent to the Horticultural Society of London; but I have understood that doubts have been entertained as to the correctness of its coloring, it being thought too brilliant to be natural. You will see, however, by the specimens I shall present you, that there is no deception on that score." As the season advanced, the exhibitions increased in extent and interest, culminating on the 9th of October, when, in the language of the report, "the display of fruits was unusually great," and closing on the 27th of November.

As in the history of horticulture generally, so in the history of the Society, the useful came before the beautiful; and fruit was at this time the most prominent object claiming the attention of the members, while the reports of the exhibitions of flowers are but meagre in comparison. We have already mentioned the tulips and ranunculuses, and, besides these, the only flowers of which any considerable number of varieties were exhibited were the geranium, rose, and chrysanthemum. Of geraniums the varieties were *Ignescens*, *Washingtonianum*, *Rowena*, *Prince Leopold*, *Macranthum*, *Involucratum*, *Maximum*, *Lattelobium*, *Pickieci*, *Maculatum*, *Davianum*, *Lady Scott Douglass*,

and Duchess of Clarence. Of roses, the Tea, Russian Felix, Double and Single Scotch, Boursault, De Meaux, Single Yellow, two varieties of Pompones, Damask, Four Seasons, Moheke flora multiplice, Double Yellow, Grevillii, Multiflora, Perfect Bouquet, Unique, Agreeable Violet, White and Pink Moss, two varieties of Provence, two varieties of Hundred Leaf, and Royal Purple. Some of the names of both the geraniums and roses would indicate that the flowers were from the original type of the species, which had not then broken into varieties. Moss Roses were shown on the 3d of July, by Jeremiah Fitch, from a plant twelve feet high, on which from four to five hundred full blown flowers had been counted at one time. Of chrysanthemums there were the Quilled Flame, Curled Lilac, Tasselled White, Golden Lotus, Large Lilac, Changeable Buff, Paper White, Crimson, Pink, Lilac, White, Semi-quilled White, Park's Small Yellow, Golden Yellow, Quilled Lilac, and Quilled White.

Other flowers exhibited, beginning with the earliest, and advancing with the season, and which it is presumed were the rarest and most beautiful then known, were *Calceolaria corymbosa*, *Lonicera Tartarica*, *L. xylosteum*, *Iris Florentina*, *Narcissus*, *Kerria Japonica*, *Coronilla Emerus*, *Primula Sinensis* (white and red), *Papaver bracteatum*, *Alyssum saxatile*, *Vestia lycioides*, *Iris Germanica*, *Senecio elegans*, *Veronica gentianoides*, *Violas*, *Cowslips*, *Bouvardia triphylla*, *Anchusa leptophylla*, *Pæonia officinalis*, *Snowballs*, *Columbines*, *Antholyza præalta*, *Agrostemma Flos-cuculi*, *Philadelphus coronarius*, *Dictamnus alba*, *Hemerocallis lutea*, *Phlox suaveolens*, *Spiræa*, *Lonicera sempervirens*, *Fuchsia gracilis*, *Double Pheasant-eyed Pink*, *Passiflora cœrulea*,

P. quadrangularis, *Iris Pseud-acorus*, *Pentstemon campanulatum*, *Podalyria cœrulea*, *Tradescantia Virginica*, var. *alba*, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, *Digitalis grandiflora*, *Gardenia florida flore pleno*, *Amaryllis formosissima*, *Lychnis Chalcedonica*, Double Dahlias, Carnations, *Erythrina Crista-galli*, *Lilium superbum*, *Tigridia pavonica*, *Agapanthus umbellatus*, Double Hollyhocks, *Hedychium Gardnerianum*, *Phlox paniculata*, *Sagittaria latifolia*, *Hibiscus Manihot*, *H. palustris*, *Lantana cammara*, *Canna coccinea*, *Salvia splendens*, *Centaurea Americana*, China Asters, and Double Striped *Camellia Japonica*. Native plants were exhibited from time to time; but, as these were the same then as now, there is no occasion for mentioning their names.¹

The reports of the exhibitions of vegetables are less frequent and less full than those of flowers. Yet we find, that, at that early day, the forcing of vegetables was not wholly unknown; for on the 29th of May Mrs. Gore's gardener exhibited potatoes, string beans, cucumbers, and mushrooms, "all of fine appearance." Other fine vegetables were shown from time to time; but the only thing of note was a cauliflower from Otis Pettee, on the 23d of October, weighing nine and three quarters pounds when divested of its leaves. On the 28th of August Capt. Smith of Quincy exhibited a sample of "a kind of manure from Peru, called by the Spaniards *guano*," — then a novelty here.

The second anniversary of the Society was celebrated on the 10th of September, to use the words of the report "in a very splendid manner." The arrangements were similar to those of the previous year; but

¹ The list of premiums awarded for fruits and flowers may be found in Appendix H.

the number of contributors of fruits and flowers was materially increased. The address was by Vice President Cook.

The course pursued in subsequent years was similar to that above described; and, as the exhibitions of 1829 and 1830 have been noticed somewhat at length, a less extended account of the next three years' work will suffice.

The weekly shows already mentioned were held in North Market Street; but early in May, 1831, the Society removed to the more spacious rooms in Joy's Building. The exhibitions of flowers continued, besides the roses and dahlias, to be drawn mainly from the hardy herbaceous perennials and shrubs; but the reports show a decided increase in the exhibition of greenhouse plants. Among the objects most worthy of notice there were, on first day of the year, seven varieties of camellias, from David Haggerston; May 14, a splendid specimen of *Musa coccinea*, from John Lowell; June 4, a bouquet of fifty-five varieties of Scotch roses, from the Messrs. Winship; June 25, a fine plant of *Hoya carnosa*, from Mr. Haggerston; August 13, from President Dearborn, the first specimens ever shown of the Dearborn's Seedling pear; August 27, a fine plant of *Maranta zebrina*, from N. Davenport, and a cocoanut tree, from B. H. Norton; October 15, from William Prince of Flushing, N.Y., "fruits called shaddocks." The weekly shows were opened to visitors at eleven o'clock, and it was requested that specimens intended for premium or exhibition should be upon the stands or tables as early as ten.

The anniversary address was in the Athenæum Lecture Room, by Malthus A. Ward of Salem, Professor

of Botany and Vegetable Physiology to the Society, who said, —

“The prosperity of this Society hitherto, is, I believe, altogether unexampled; and its future prospects are bright and exhilarating in the extreme. Warned by the deplorable embarrassments of some, and guided by the happy example of other horticultural establishments, the strong and sagacious minds which have conducted the affairs of ours so felicitously to the present moment will not be likely to err greatly in their management of them hereafter. Should Heaven intercept some of them from seeing all their wise and tasteful plans perfectly accomplished, they may at least enjoy the present confident assurance that posterity will appreciate and be grateful for their labors.

“Even in the short space since the foundation of this Society its influence has become strongly marked, not only around the residences of its members, but throughout this section of the country. Never before was there so much inquiry for ornamental trees, and for the choicer kinds of fruits, among people of all classes. Never before did gardening and rural affairs engross so large a share of common conversation. . . . Never before was there an opportunity for the interchange of such cheap but acceptable civilities, as the offer of desirable plants, seeds, and scions of favorite fruits, or the timely donation of a delicious melon or basket of grapes.”

In regard to the fruits at the annual exhibition we may quote the words of Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, in a letter to President Dearborn: “I was at your horticultural fair in Boston in September, 1831; and, contrary to my expectation, I found your specimens of fruits, in variety and size, surpassing those I had seen in New York and Philadelphia. I little expected to see foreign grapes succeeding with you in open culture; but those I saw in the gardens in the vicinity of Boston could not be surpassed in any part of the Union.”

The winter of 1831 and 1832 was very destructive to fruit trees; and the season following was extremely cold

and backward. The reports of the exhibition indicate the injurious effect on the gardens. The most noticeable display was on the 30th of June, when "the exhibition of flowers was very fine, and the variety such as had rarely or never been witnessed in the vicinity." There were at least a hundred and fifty varieties of roses in the various bouquets. At the anniversary "the display of fruits and flowers in the dining hall was much superior to what could have been anticipated from a season so inauspicious to their production. It seemed that neither cold nor cholera could check the course of cultivation, nor prevent the display of that dominion of mind over matter which modifies and moderates the untoward eccentricities of the elements, and gives the vegetable productions of every climate to seasons and soils apparently very unfit for their development." The address was by the professor of entomology, Dr. Thaddeus William Harris, and the subject was the Relations subsisting between Insects and Plants. It was longer, and contained more information of practical value to cultivators, than any other address ever delivered before the Society, being a summary such as had never previously been published of all that was then known in regard to insects injurious to vegetation here, and the best means of preventing their ravages, by the most accurate and thorough student of the subject which the country then possessed.

At the exhibition on the 15th of June, 1833, "the display of flowers was equal, if not superior, to any previous exhibition at the same season. The Messrs. Winship alone contributed a hundred and thirty-two varieties of roses, besides a large collection of other flowers. July 13 thirteen varieties of currants were

shown by the Messrs. Winship, and seventeen varieties of gooseberries by Samuel Walker. August 24 there were ten exhibitors of plums, who presented forty-two dishes, comprising twenty-five varieties, one contributor showing sixteen varieties. At the same time a bunch of the Horatio or Nice grape, weighing six pounds and seven ounces, was shown by Jacob Tidd. September 7 William Kenrick exhibited, with other flowers, fourteen varieties of beautiful althæas, and, on the 5th of October, Eben Putnam showed eighty varieties of dahlias. At this time the exhibitions were opened at ten o'clock, and visitors withdrew at twelve, after which the examination by the committees took place; and the specimens exhibited were removed at one o'clock. The anniversary was celebrated as usual, the address being by Hon. Alexander H. Everett. It contained brief but comprehensive historical sketches of horticulture, and notices of existing improvements in gardening, as displayed in various parts of Europe, and noted by the personal observations of the orator.

The next winter, inquiries having been made for such information, the Fruit Committee published a list of fruits adapted to the climate of New England. This list comprised thirty-three apples, forty-nine pears, fourteen plums, thirteen cherries, and thirty-two peaches, all of which had been exhibited at the meetings of the Society. Nearly half the number were of American origin. But a small part of these fruits are now in cultivation.

The weekly exhibitions in 1834 were held at the rooms in Cornhill. Those of greenhouse plants and flowers, particularly camellias in the early spring, show a very decided increase over previous years. That on

the first of March is spoken of as "a splendid display," and the two succeeding shows appear to have been equally good. May 31 specimens of *Magnolia purpurea* and *M. cordata* were shown by John A. Kenrick; and "a fine specimen of *Pæonia Moutan Banksii*, from a plant that had stood out during winter with scarcely any protection," came from William Kenrick. It had been shown on the 1st of March by Thomas Mason, from plants which must have been grown under glass. June 21 a fine specimen, from Mrs. Archelaus Norcross, of the *Macrophylla* rose, the first ever exhibited at the Society's rooms, excited much admiration. August 9, the *Gladiolus psittacinus* or *Natalensis* was exhibited by the Messrs. Winship, and it was shown at the annual exhibition by Samuel Sweetser. In the words of the report, it "was one of the richest and most gorgeous plants which ornamented the hall. It is of late introduction, never flowering here before this season. It will probably be considered one of the finest varieties of bulbs which decorate the flower garden." The prophecy in the last sentence has been more than fulfilled by the progeny of this species hybridized with others: indeed, no one at that time could have imagined the infinite variety of these flowers, which constitute the gayest ornament of our gardens, and one of the chief attractions of our exhibitions, in the months of August and September. On the 27th of September "the exhibition of fruits was more choice and select than any previous one of the season; and the show of flowers excelled any previous exhibition, particularly in regard to dahlias." November 22 the *Duchesse d'Angouleme* was again exhibited, and it appears that it had already become celebrated for its uncommon size and beauty, and its excellent flavor and productiveness.

The annual exhibition this year formed an epoch in the history of the Society; for it was the first one on the plan which has every year since been continued. On the 4th of January it was

“Resolved that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of one or more public exhibitions of fruits and flowers, as tending to excite a taste for horticulture, extending its influence, and as a means of revenue, and that such committee be instructed to communicate with those who may have conducted similar exhibitions in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, with a view of ascertaining the details and results, and to report the same at a subsequent meeting of the Society.”

On the 7th of June another committee was appointed to consider the subject, and was authorized to proceed, if the exhibition should appear practicable. It was resolved, that, in case the receipts should not be sufficient to defray the expenses, the deficiency should be paid out of the funds of the Society. Zebedee Cook, jun., was chairman of the committee; George W. Pratt, who was originally appointed, having declined. The committee was ultimately increased to thirty-five members, and was divided into sub-committees: one to procure a hall; others to solicit the loan of plants and flowers, and to ascertain the kinds, and procure a list of such as it might be desirable to obtain; for Boston; for Charlestown, Lynn, and Salem; for Cambridge, Brighton, Watertown, etc.; for Roxbury, Dorchester, and vicinity; another to attend to the financial department, procure tickets, etc.; and another to conduct the necessary arrangements for the transportation of plants to and from the place of exhibition. Committees were afterwards appointed to attend to the arrangement and decoration of the hall; to receive, arrange, and label

plants; to receive, arrange, and label fruits; and to give notice of the exhibition.

The exhibition was held in Faneuil Hall on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of September, and, according to the report of the committee, —

“The display surpassed the most sanguine anticipations of the friends of the Society and the amateurs of that rural improvement in which nature and art combine to produce the fairest objects which can decorate the splendid abodes of affluence or the humble retreats of rural felicity. It was a subject of delightful contemplation to behold the ‘Cradle of Liberty’ converted, as it were by enchantment, into the Temple of Flora and the Palace of Pomona.”

The ceiling and galleries of the hall were festooned with rich and tasteful wreaths of flowers and evergreen. The exhibition of fruits included choice specimens of all the best varieties then known. There were two clusters of Nice grapes from Jacob Tidd, weighing six and a half and five pounds; from the Messrs. Hovey a Black Hamburgh vine in a pot, only eighteen months from the cutting, bearing twenty clusters weighing nearly half a pound each, and from Ebenezer Breed, Brown Beurre and Gansel’s Bergamot pear trees in pots, bearing fine fruit. Robert Manning sent a collection of pears, of forty-four varieties, embracing many of the new kinds then recently introduced into the country, — the beginning of those great collections of pears which were both a consequence and a cause of the high estimation in which this fruit has been held in Massachusetts. A curious apple, produced without blossoms, and having neither core nor seeds, was exhibited.

The Committee to name and label the Plants and Flowers reported that, —

“The display which decorated the hall was splendid beyond description, and far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the committee. Many of the species presented were very choice and rare. There might be seen the Banana of the West Indies, the Fig from Persia, the Coffee from Arabia, the Lemon, Orange, Pomegranate, and Sago palm, with many other interesting plants, natives of a tropical clime. Among those ornamental as well as useful were the variegated Holly, Myrtle, Laurel, Magnolia, Aucuba, Box-tree, Aloes, and the elegant India rubber tree. Some were remarkable for either their curious foliage or flowers, as the Arum, Pourretia, Eucalyptus, Nandina, Cactus, etc.; others for their delightful and agreeable odor, as the Hedychinum Gardnerianum, Polianthes tuberosa, Pancratium, Funkia, Jasminum, etc. Those conspicuous for their rich and brilliant colors were the Erythrina picta, nearly eight feet in height; the Vallota purpurea, with six expanded flowers; the Gladiolus Natalensis, with three tall spikes, and numbering nearly twenty open flowers, which for magnificence of bloom can be eclipsed but by few plants at this season of the year. Among the various flowers and charming bouquets which adorned the tables was a large collection of the superbly splendid Georgina (dahlia), amounting, from all the contributors, to nearly five hundred flowers. There was also a beautiful variety of the lovely China and German Asters.”

The report goes on to enumerate the plants and flowers exhibited, among which were so many large and fine orange and lemon trees, from several contributors, that they must have formed a very prominent feature of the exhibition. John Lowell sent two fine plants of *Citrus decumana*, with eight or ten ripe fruits, some of which measured five inches in diameter. He also contributed a plant of *Musa sapientum*. A collection of very rare plants from the Botanic Garden at Cambridge included *Astrapæa Wallichii*, *Hakea saligna*, *Pourretia spinosa*, *Banksia serrulata*, *Ficus elastica*, *Coffea Arabica*, *Vallota purpurea*, *Melastoma*, *Eugenia*, *Nandina*, *Eucalyptus*, *Lantana*, *Ardisia*, *Melaleuca*, *Fuchsia Thompsonia*, *Protea argentea*, *Hoya carnosa*, etc.

But few vegetables were exhibited, and these were not reported separately, but with the fruits. A contribution worthy of notice was the Autumnal Marrow squash from John M. Ives, who had just introduced it. The Purple and White Egg Plants, which had not appeared in any previous reports, were also exhibited. Water-melons, one weighing forty pounds, and other melons (all melons being then classed as fruits), Valparaiso squashes, Orange gourds, English and Lima beans, and one or two varieties of cabbages, were all the other vegetables shown.

The address by John C. Gray was on the inducements to the pursuit of horticulture, especially in this country, and on the desire to create and diffuse a taste for horticulture, which led to the foundation of the Society. It was delivered in the exhibition hall. The usual dinner was omitted. The exhibition was successful financially, the sale of tickets of admission having produced \$775, and the sale of fruits and flowers about \$125, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$420.76. The shows of this year do not appear to have been injured as much as might have been supposed by the agitation in regard to the separation of Mount Auburn from the Society.

No exhibition worthy of special notice was made in 1835 until the 7th of March, when Thomas Mason of the Charlestown Vineyard presented, besides other greenhouse plants, specimens of *Azalea coccinea* and *A. Phœnicea*,—the first exhibition of this flower, of which special shows are now held. March 28 a bouquet from the conservatory of John P. Cushing “was exhibited that surpassed every thing of the kind that had yet been produced near Boston. It was a combina-

tion of the rarest and most recently imported kinds of flowers, among which the *Echium grandiflorum* excited more admiration than any production ever exhibited at the Society's room." The bouquet included also *Eutaxia myrtifolia*, *Epacris grandiflora*, *Hibiscus Rosa-Sinensis*, *Ixia crocata*, *Pittosporum Tobira*, *P. undulatum*, *Gardenia florida*, *Camellia myrtifolia*, *Petunia nyc-taginiflora*, *Schizanthus pinnatus*, *Erica ventricosa*, *Oxalis rosea*, *Sollya heterophylla*, *Azalca Phœnicia*; several new pelargoniums, among which was Mary Queen of Scots; Red Moss, White Unique, and Yellow Tea roses; carnations, pinks, stocks, etc. May 30 John Lowell exhibited *Cercus speciosus* with upwards of fifty flowers expanded, and, on the 20th of June *Cactus speciosissimus*, *Alstroemeria Pelegrina*, *Marica cœrulea*, and *Curcuma zerumbet*. July 25 Samuel Walker exhibited seventy varieties of gooseberries, thirty-four of which were named. In these early years the Society was most indebted to the Messrs. Winship for displays in the floral department.

The annual exhibition was held on the 16th and 17th of September, in the Odcon,—formerly the Federal Street Theatre. A floor was laid over what had been the pit, even with the stage; and around this, in front of the first gallery, white pine trees were placed, before which was a table filled with flowers and fruit; and a centre table running lengthwise was also filled with fruit. On the stage were five circular tables, the centre one being largest, and forming a complete pyramid of flowers, at the top of which were two spikes of *Strelitzia reginæ* in beautiful bloom. Three of the other tables were filled with superb dahlias, a finer display of which had never been made in New England; the other

stand was filled with double China asters. In the rear of these tables, forming the background, was a mass of white pines and plants in pots. In front of the second and third galleries were hung the paintings belonging to the Society, with festoons of flowers between the supporting pillars. The entrance passage was densely lined with evergreens. The exhibition was visited by upwards of three thousand persons. The effect by gas light was beautiful beyond description; and the crowd which thronged the hall on the last evening seemed unwilling to leave it. For choice and rare flowers, and especially new and excellent fruits, the exhibition was far in advance of that of the previous year, or of the highest anticipations which had been formed. An eloquent address on Theoretical and Practical Horticulture was delivered at the Odeon by John Lewis Russell, who had succeeded Dr. Ward as professor of horticulture. Towards the conclusion Professor Russell said, —

“The review of the past year is such as to encourage us in our efforts. The weekly exhibitions at the Society’s rooms have afforded specimens of taste, skill, and enterprise. The establishment of two magazines devoted to horticulture speaks highly in favor of an increasing taste in the community. The list of new members, and the remembrance of those abroad in valuable donations, evince a good state of things and a degree of prosperity ever to be desired.”

The winter of 1834–35 was one of unexampled severity; but the succeeding summer and autumn were very favorable, particularly for the dahlia. The absence of severe frost, and the extremely fine weather all through October, prolonged the display of flowers at the Society’s room. “The dahlias from Marshall P. Wilder, Samuel Sweetser, Samuel Walker, William E.

Carter (of the Botanic Garden), and Messrs. Kenrick, were splendid beyond description." The exhibitions were evidently appreciated by the community; for, at that of October 10, the hall was so crowded with visitors, that the Society was obliged to adjourn its meeting without transacting any business. On the 3d of October Samuel G. Perkins exhibited Duchesse d'Angouleme pears, one of which weighed nineteen ounces. The Committee on Fruits named, as most worthy of cultivation, among the newer pears which had been exhibited, the Urbaniste, Surpasse Virgalieu, Bergamot Sylvange, Downton, Dix, and Wilkinson. The exhibitions of late fruits had been gradually increasing, and as instances, on the 5th of December more than twenty varieties of apples, and five of pears, including the Columbia Virgalieu from Bloodgood & Co. of Flushing, N.Y., were shown, and on the 13th of February, 1836, twenty-five dishes of apples of nearly as many varieties, and three dishes of pears.

On the 24th of October, 1835, some special awards were voted to several gentlemen who had been pre-eminent in forwarding the objects of the Society. They were to Robert Manning, for his meritorious exertions in promoting the cause of pomological science, and for obtaining valuable new varieties of fruits from Europe; to William Kenrick, for his successful efforts in procuring scions of new fruits from Europe, and for his valuable treatise on fruit trees; to Marshall P. Wilder, for beautiful exhibitions of camellias, roses, and dahlias, embracing many new varieties, imported by him from Europe; to Samuel Walker, for splendid exhibitions of new varieties of tulips, pinks, and anemones, imported by him from Europe, and for his successful efforts in

the cultivation of the same; and to the Messrs. Winship, for their long and valuable services as members of the Society. These testimonials were pieces of plate, of the value of fifty dollars each, inscribed in accordance with the above votes.

At this time the camellia was the most popular greenhouse flower; and during the winter of 1835 and 1836 several beautiful shows were made by Marshall P. Wilder, Samuel Sweetser, the Messrs. Hovey, and Thomas Mason, who were the most extensive cultivators. This winter was extremely severe, and the summer following was cold and unpropitious, with severe drought in the latter part. The crop of cherries and peaches was much injured. On the 2d of July, 1836, Marshall P. Wilder exhibited fine specimens of *Gladiolus floribundus*. The annual exhibition was held on Saturday, September 24, at the Artists' Gallery, — a spacious hall in Summer Street; and although it was intended for only one day, and not so great exertions were made as at the show of the previous year, the quantity of fruits and flowers shown was but little less, and the specimens in many instances were superior, and included many new and rare varieties. The flowers, particularly the dahlias, were in the highest state of perfection. The collection of pears shown by Robert Manning comprised about seventy varieties, among which we notice for the first time the names of the Belle Lucrative and Beurre Bosc. The address, by Ezra Weston, jun., the recording secretary, was on the production of new varieties of fruit, with an account of the theory of Dr. Van Mons on this subject. Fruits of this season were exhibited on the 4th of March, 1837, comprising thirteen varieties of pears, the greater part of recent

introduction, and ten varieties of apples. At this time the Winter Nelis pear was coming into notice; and specimens were exhibited on the 25th of March which were highly praised.

The shows of the Society during the winter of 1836 and 1837 were not generally as interesting as usual, there being no flowers of any kind presented; but, as the summer advanced, their former interest was more than renewed. There was an abundance of all fruits, except peaches; and amidst the prostration of almost every branch of industry it was pleasant to witness the success which attended the efforts of horticulturists. Among the notable plants exhibited was, from John D. W. Williams, a very fine specimen of *Erica ventricosa superba*; and from Marshall P. Wilder *Oncidium flexuosum*, which had been in bloom more than four weeks, and had at one time ninety-seven fully expanded flowers. This was the first orchid reported at any exhibition. Of fruits, the Early Sweet Bough apple and the Rostiezer and Louise Bonne of Jersey pears seem to have been exhibited for the first time. The public were invited, by a notice in the horticultural journals, to visit the rooms of the Society on Saturdays, during the season of fruits and flowers, from ten to twelve o'clock A.M.

The annual exhibition was held in the new hall of the Society, in Tremont Row, commencing on the 20th of September, and continuing four days. The hall was tastefully and appropriately decorated; and the exhibition was, on the whole, most gratifying to the lovers of horticulture. The season was favorable, and the quantity and quality of fruit, as well as the abundance of flowers, particularly dahlias, far surpassed any previous

exhibition. The fruit was displayed on a large oval table in the centre of the room, which was graced with two large and beautiful orange trees from John Lowell. Two growing pineapples from John P. Cushing, the first ever shown, attracted particular attention. Among other remarkable plants were *Chamærops humilis*, from Mr. Cushing; *Cycas revoluta*, from John Lemist; *Leucodendron argenteum*, from the Botanic Garden; two *Agaves*, from the Messrs. Winship; a collection of *Acacias*, from Marshall P. Wilder; a yellow Tea rose, from Hovey & Co.; variegated holly and *Erica colorans*, from J. D. W. Williams; *Humea elegans*, from Robert Murray, etc. The pretty *Phlox Drummondii* was first seen here at this show. The address was delivered by William Lincoln of Worcester, at the Swedenborgian Chapel in Tremont Street. It was an interesting sketch of the horticulture of the early days of New England, and was animated with occasional touches of humor. The substance of this address has been incorporated into the introductory chapter of this history. Since 1833 the anniversary dinners had been omitted; but this year the Committee of Arrangements sat down to a dinner at Concert Hall, on the last day of the exhibition. Many of the contributors of fruits and flowers, as well as the principal officers of the Society, were present, and the occasion was one of great hilarity.

The gradual improvement which we have noted in the exhibitions will appear the more creditable when it is considered, that, for two years, no premiums had been offered by the Society for any object whatever. But in the spring of 1838 it was voted that \$275 be placed at the disposal of the Flower, Fruit, and Vegetable Committees for premiums during the coming year. It was

apportioned as follows — for flowers, \$125 ; fruits, \$100 ; and vegetables, \$50, — the total amount being nearly double that appropriated eight years before. Of the amount placed at the disposal of the Flower Committee more than fifty dollars was offered for dahlias. The premiums designed to encourage the cultivation of native flowering shrubs and other plants, and also that for camellias, were omitted. Instead of single premiums for the best apples and pears, offers were made for the best summer, autumn, and winter apples, and the same for pears. In the vegetable department a premium was offered for the best six “spears” of rhubarb, which seems to indicate that this plant (of which only one variety was then known) was more commonly cultivated than at the formation of the Society. The premiums generally were increased in amount.

The exhibition on Saturday, the 28th of April, 1838, was announced as the Geranium Show, and was open to the public from eleven A.M. to two P.M., — an hour longer than usual. A prize of five dollars was offered for the best six varieties in pots, and one of three dollars for the best seedling. This was the first show of the season, and was attended by a large number of interested visitors, auguring well for the success of the summer and autumn shows. The best display was made by Marshall P. Wilder, the finest among his collection being Lord Denman, Diadematum, and Hericartianum. The premium for the best seedling was taken by Samuel Sweetser. May 19 beautiful specimens of upwards of twenty named varieties of hyacinths were exhibited by Hovey & Co. June 9 William Kenrick showed “Wistaria Consequana or Chinese Glycine, which is hardy, and flowers profusely in an exposed sit-

uation." The exhibition of roses two weeks later was very extensive and interesting. The bouquets of that day appear to have been very different in style from those now shown. On the 11th of August there was exhibited "a large, beautiful bouquet, composed in part of asters, dahlias, and *Gladiolus Natalensis*," — a combination which we think would surprise the ladies and gentlemen who make up the bouquets that now take the Society's premiums. Not unfrequently specimens of new flowers were exhibited in bouquets, fifty varieties of roses, for instance, being thus shown. September 8 Otis Pettee exhibited ninety kinds of seedling peaches, all fair and handsome, and many of them fine, taken from as many trees. The promise of the opening exhibition was kept, the shows being better attended, and exciting more interest, than in previous seasons. Among new plants the *Verbena Tweediana* was extensively cultivated and greatly admired.

The annual exhibition was held on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of September. The flowers were very profuse, with the exception of the dahlias, which were so much injured by the extreme heat of the season, and the continued drought of July and August, that scarcely one-tenth as many were shown as the previous year. The fruit, however, made amends; for such a rich and numerous variety of fine kinds had never before been shown. Robert Manning's collection of pears comprised eighty-four varieties, and Benjamin V. French's collection of apples, sixty-eight varieties. A magnificent *Stanhopea quadricornis* from Marshall P. Wilder, *Pandanus utilis* and *Araucaria excelsa* from John Lowell, and *Agave Americana variegata* from the Messrs. Winship, were among the most showy plants.

The exhibition of vegetables was better than ever before, and a separate report was made for the first time. The number of contributors of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, was much larger than in any previous year. As in the preceding year, the Committee of Arrangements dined together on the last day of the exhibition. The occasion was one of friendly greeting and cheerful intercourse, and the sentiments called forth indicated much zeal in the cause of horticulture and floriculture. No address was delivered before the Society, as there had been at every previous anniversary.

The Transactions of the Society for 1837-38 contain an interesting review of the progress of horticulture up to this time, by John Lewis Russell, the professor of botany, from which we learn that the greenhouses in the vicinity were particularly rich in the *Camellia Japonica*. The taste for this flower was universal, and the collections were numerous, comprising every choice variety of native or foreign origin. That of Marshall P. Wilder stood first, there having been added to it within a year twenty-one of the newest varieties from China, England, Germany, Belgium, and Italy. The collections of Samuel Sweetser and Hovey & Co. were of great merit. Next to the camellia the azalea was the greatest favorite; and exceedingly valuable collections were common. That of Mr. Wilder contained a hundred or more specimens of azaleas and rhododendrons, some of great rareness; and that of Mr. Sweetser was equally large. *Rhododendron hybridum*, belonging to Mr. Wilder, exhibited nearly one hundred flower buds; and *R. arboreum*, in the conservatory of John P. Cushing, nearly seventy trusses of bloom. The *Cactææ* had many representatives, a fine group belonging to

Mr. Sweetser being the most complete. *Cactus triangularis* had flowered in the collections of John P. Cushing and J. W. Boott, and was of so rare occurrence as to be considered worthy of note. Cape heaths were represented by an extensive and beautiful collection of eighty-four species and varieties belonging to John Towne, besides well grown plants at Mr. Wilder's. J. D. W. Williams possessed a specimen of *Erica bacans* five or six feet high, and several others of beauty. The taste for *Pelargoniums* had continued for several years, and each season brought into cultivation many new and superb varieties.

Among plants of rare occurrence Professor Russell mentioned the accession of many of the more curious tropical *Orchideæ*, of which a dozen or more species might be found at Mr. Wilder's. Some of the finest of these had flowered, among which the *Stanhopea insignis* excited universal admiration. John Lowell had also lately collected a series. At John P. Cushing's conservatory, *Passiflora kermesina* and *P. Phœnicea* had flowered. At the same place *Alpinia (Globba) nutans*, *Primula cortusioides* (of rare occurrence), *Dionæa muscipula*, and *Tropæolum tuberosum*, were worthy of notice.

Some attention had been given to the *calceolaria*, and beautiful seedling varieties were common. *Clematis Sieboldii* flowered at Mr. Lowell's the previous summer. *Enkianthus quinqueflorus* had blossomed for several seasons at Thomas H. Perkins's. *Portulaca Gilliesii*, it had been ascertained, did best as a border plant in a situation exposed to great heat. Some of the tree *pæonies* had given superb inflorescence, an instance of which was a plant of var. *Banksii*, in possession of Samuel Sweetser, bearing at once upwards of fifteen flowers,

some of which were more than eight inches in diameter. The foreign magnolias were numerous. In the greenhouse of William Pratt, Jr., *Wistaria Consequana* (now *W. Sinensis*), probably the first full grown plant in the vicinity, had produced thirty or more racemes of flowers. The dahlia, rose, and tulip attracted most attention among garden flowers. Next to these as a floral gem in the open air came the hyacinth. An increased taste for carnations, pinks, pansies, and phloxes had been manifested among florists, and petunias had lately been employed in the embellishment of the parterre. The verbena had not then "broken," but was confined to less than a dozen species and varieties. Not so much attention as could be wished was given to the native flora, though a taste for the culture of the more beautiful or curious productions of New England was gaining ground, Thomas Lee being foremost in this department.

Of the new pears named by Professor Russell as giving promise of value, all, with a few exceptions which have already been mentioned, have been superseded by superior varieties. The most extensive structures for raising fruit under glass for sale were those of Thomas Mason at Charlestown. Pineapples were grown by John P. Cushing, Thomas H. Perkins, and John Lowell.

While the members of the Society were thus busily engaged in introducing new plants and fruits, they also sought to originate them. Probably this was attempted most extensively with regard to the dahlia, of which Joseph Breck, John Richardson, Messrs. Hovey, and others, produced seedlings that would bear comparison with the best European varieties. William E. Carter of the Botanic Garden exhibited fine seedling camellias, phloxes, and pansies; the Messrs. Winship, roses; Mar-

shall P. Wilder, pelargoniums; Joseph Br eck, phloxes and zinnias; Samuel Walker, pansies; and seedling carnations and delphiniums were shown by other growers. Less was done in regard to seedling fruits; but Joseph S. Cabot showed several seedling pears possessing valuable characteristics, and Thomas Mason a seedling raspberry which was highly praised. The Welles premiums for seedling apples, mentioned in Chapter IV., were never awarded, no specimens of sufficient excellence having been presented.

The offer of premiums for 1839 was similar to that for 1838. We find, however, a prize offered for the first time for the best tomatoes. On the 22d of June A. Aspinwall exhibited upwards of five hundred blooms of roses, remarkable for their size and brilliancy, in more than a hundred varieties. Hovey's Seedling strawberry was first exhibited on the 29th of June, and, in the words of the committee, "promised well for the cultivator to take rank with the most desirable," — a promise which it has fulfilled for forty years. At this time the specimens took the premium for the best strawberries.

The exhibitions of native flowers this season were much more extensive and interesting than previously, owing to the premiums offered by Thomas Lee, as mentioned in Chapter IV. The principal exhibitors were William Oakes, Ezra Weston, jun., and Francis Parker. August 3, John Towne exhibited a *Fuchsia gracilis* six feet high, and in full bloom. August 17, J. L. L. F. Warren showed love apples or tomatoes of three varieties, — the common red, common yellow, and smooth yellow. The shows of fruits were uncommonly good this season. That of September 7 is spoken of in the

report as "very imposing, and highly creditable to the contributors. The most ardent and sanguine votaries of Pomona who witnessed the exhibitions in former years could hardly have anticipated such desirable results in so short a period of time as has elapsed since the formation of the Society. Among the great variety of fruits, particularly of plums, were specimens remarkable for their size and great beauty." A week later a fine specimen of *Strelitzia augusta* was presented from the conservatory of Thomas H. Perkins. The committee were much gratified with a sight of this splendid flower, the first specimen exhibited at the Society's rooms, and probably the first seen in the United States. October 5, William E. Carter of the Botanic Garden presented fruit of *Eugenia Malaccensis*, or rose apple, which was pronounced most delicious, partaking of the fragrance of the rose with the sweetness of the peach. October 12, John Lowell exhibited beautiful flowers of the *Gloriosa superba*, which had never bloomed before in this country. October 26, Orange quinces, weighing eighteen and twenty ounces each, were presented by James Morey of Nantucket.

The Fruit Committee, in connection with the report of the exhibition of October 19, said, —

"It will no doubt be gratifying to the friends of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society to know that this is the only institution in America or Europe which has established a weekly exhibition of fruits and flowers, — a custom so conducive to improvement, that we are surprised it has not been more generally adopted. One of its most important advantages is the opportunity thus afforded to the amateur of comparing in a vast variety of instances fruits of the same species under different degrees of cultivation; some raised in exposed situations, with no more care than every farmer can bestow upon his apple orchards, and others whose growth has

been sheltered by trellises and walls, in the gardens of the city and vicinity, and sedulously trained upon the most enlightened principles of the art. Many of the garden fruits at the exhibitions of the Society are superb, and we are particularly pleased to observe so frequently among them those old and universal favorites, the St. Michael and Brown Beurre, equal or superior in size, color, and flavor, to the best of former days. The specimens of these two varieties, and also of the Duchesse d'Angoulême and Beurre Diel shown during the past week will far surpass the figures and descriptions of the European pomological works."

The pear now known as the Vicar of Winkfield, which had been in cultivation for some years as the Burgomaster, was at this time ascertained to be the Monsieur le Curé of European authors, — a more correct name than that which it bears at present.

The annual exhibition on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of September, was quite similar to that of the previous year, though the dahlias were much better. Some Striped St. Germain pears, grown in pots in John P. Cushing's grapery, were remarkable for size and beauty. The thanks of the Society were specially voted to James Arnold of New Bedford, for peaches and Black Hamburg grapes; C. & A. J. Downing of Newburgh, N.Y., for Seckel, Brown Beurre, and St. Michael pears; and to William L. Rushton of New York, for fine Giant celery. Among the plants was the *Pandanus spiralis*, from William E. Carter.

In May, 1840, the Flower Committee adopted rules for the guidance of exhibitors, and the award of premiums, particularly at the dahlia show.

The first noteworthy exhibition of this year was on the 11th of April, when there were shown twelve varieties of citrons, lemons, oranges, and limes, from Charles W. Dabney, United States Consul at Fayal, an honorary

member of the Society. They were gathered from his own garden, where only in the islands some of them could be found. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Dabney for his liberal and interesting donation; and a committee was appointed to send him a collection of fruits, seeds, etc., in return. At the exhibition of pæonies for premium on the 13th of June, upwards of five hundred flowers were shown, William Kenrick's display being finest. The same day, Thomas Lee exhibited *Sabbatia chloroides*, cultivated, and a very fine specimen. A week later, *Deutzia scabra* was shown, and pronounced "one of the finest acquisitions lately made to our hardy shrubs." July 25, John Prince exhibited *Lilium superbum*, which was reported as very fine. August 22, Hovey & Co. exhibited eighteen species and varieties of verbenas, indicating that this flower had begun to "break." On the 29th the exhibition of peaches was described as particularly fine. November 14, thirty-one varieties of turnips were exhibited by David Haggerston, gardener to John P. Cushing.

The twelfth annual exhibition was held on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of September. The arrangement of the hall was decidedly improved over that of previous exhibitions. In the centre of the room, over the large oval fruit table, were thrown two arches, which rested upon the two ends and upon the middle of the table. These arches were composed of lattice work, so as to have a light appearance, and were beautifully wreathed with evergreens, roses, splendid dahlias, asters, etc., and presented an elegant appearance. The two opposite corners of the room from the entrance door were fitted up with alcoves, also of lattice work, three in each corner, the middle one in each considerably larger

than the other two. In these alcoves were placed some of the most splendid bouquets which ever graced the room. They were backed by evergreens, and in front festooned by a variety of brilliant flowers, which rendered them objects of great interest, and added much to the *coup d'œil* upon entering the room. The cornices of the room were also beautifully festooned, which contributed in no small degree to the display.

On the tables on each side of the room were arranged collections of plants, many of them fine specimens. The *Chamærops humilis*, with its pendent fan-like foliage, the sago palm, the thick and fleshy foliage of the *Ficus elastica* (India-rubber tree), the myrtle-like blossoms of the tall and graceful *Eugenia*, the noble leaf of the banana, intermixed with the grotesque forms of the Cacti, contributed to make up a fine display. On one side of the room the plants formed a rich and deep background to the mass of splendid blooms of the dahlia, which filled the stands the whole length; and the dark foliage, contrasted with the rainbow hues of this flower, heightened and set off their appearance with great effect.

The exhibition of fruits was remarkably fine, and the variety of specimens very numerous. Among other new pears, the Flemish Beauty was shown for the first time under that name. The exhibition of vegetables was not as good as the previous year. There being a great number of strangers in the city, the room was crowded with visitors, all of whom seemed to be highly gratified with the display. The Committee of Arrangements dined together at the Exchange Coffee House, with the usual pleasantness and good feeling.

The first Grand Dahlia Show of the Society was held

on Wednesday, the 23d of September, continuing through Saturday. It was much finer than the most sanguine could have anticipated, and the number of competitors was larger than was expected. Nearly three thousand superb blooms of the dahlia were displayed, besides fine collections of asters and annuals, which were also exhibited for premium. A variety of bouquets, verbenas, and other flowers, rendered the show more interesting. The dahlias were shown in two divisions, — the first open to all cultivators of more than two hundred plants, and the second to cultivators of less than that number. In each of these classes were two prizes for the best twenty-four, the best twelve, and the best six blooms. There was also a "Premier Prize" for the best six blooms, open to all cultivators; and prizes, likewise open to all, for the best single specimen bloom, and the best seedling. There were fifteen entries for the best specimen bloom, and four for the premier prize. On the second day of the exhibition the exhibitors and judges, with a few invited guests, dined together at the Exchange Coffee House. Gen. Dearborn responded to a sentiment in honor of the founders of the Society; Rev. Henry Colman, commissioner for the Agricultural Survey of the Commonwealth, to one in recognition of the encouragement given by the State to horticulture and agriculture; and N. J. Becar of Brooklyn, N.Y., in response to a toast in honor of the Horticultural Society of Brooklyn, proposed "Health and success to the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society."

So great was the interest felt in the cultivation of the dahlia, that another show for prizes was held on the 10th of October, the premiums to be made up from

entrance fees paid by the contributors. There were three classes, — for the best twelve blooms, the best six blooms, and the best single specimen, — two prizes in each class. There were ten entries in each class. The weather continued fine without frost up to the 17th; and the lateness of the day gave several growers an opportunity to display new kinds which had not previously flowered. The stands, taken together, were finer than had ever before been exhibited. Several hundred fine blooms were shown, besides those offered for prizes. The names of all the flowers in the prize collections were duly recorded in Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture.

The first thing we find to notice in the exhibitions of 1841 is the high bush blackberry cultivated by Eliphalet Thayer in his garden, and exhibited on the 7th of August, when it attracted much attention from its large and beautiful appearance. The next week was marked by the exhibition of the first of the Japan lilies which are now so extensively cultivated. It was the *Lilium lancifolium album*, and was shown by Marshall P. Wilder. The plant had two flower spikes, on which were eight expanded flowers and ten buds, and was, in the estimation of the committee, "a superb plant." It was not discovered, until about ten years later, that these lilies would endure our winters in the open ground. June 19, Mr. Wilder exhibited *Clematis azurea grandiflora*, a fine new kind.

The thirteenth annual exhibition was opened at noon on Wednesday, Sept. 22, continuing three days, and was even more fully attended than that of the previous year. The side of the room opposite the entrance was decorated with evergreens, in front of

which were the pot plants, and in front of these the dahlias, which were so numerous as to occupy all the stands the whole length of the room, amounting to more than a thousand flowers, many of which were most superb blooms, and as a whole were much superior to any previous exhibition of this flower in the Society's rooms. The other arrangements were similar to those of the preceding year.

Among the plants exhibited were *Corypha umbra-culifera* and *C. Taliera*, from John P. Cushing; *Cactus senilis* and *Banksia cricæfolia*, from the Botanic Garden; *Lisianthus Russellianus*, from John Cadness of the Public Garden; two specimens of *Rhodochiton volubile*, from E. N. Perkins, with a large number of flowers expanded; and *Brunsvigia falcata*, from Thomas Willott. The centre table was profusely loaded with the greatest variety of fruit ever exhibited in the United States. The pears were all finer than usual, and many of the specimens were surpassingly beautiful.

The old custom of an anniversary dinner was resumed on this occasion, about a hundred members sitting down together at Concert Hall on the last day of the exhibition. The tables were decorated with a profusion of flowers; and a large table in the centre of the hall, between the two dining tables, was loaded with all the finest and most beautiful fruit which had been displayed during the three days of the exhibition. Among the invited guests were Josiah Quincy, president of Harvard University; Ex-Gov. Levi Lincoln, president of the Worcester Agricultural Society; Gen. Dearborn, and Thomas Colley Grattan, the British consul. President Wilder, in his opening speech, spoke of the foundation and progress of the Society; and Gen. Dearborn alluded

to the pioneers of horticulture in New England before the formation of the Society, among whom he mentioned Thomas H. Perkins, Christopher Gore, John Lowell, Samuel G. Perkins, and Eben Preble. Other speeches, with songs and sentiments, made the occasion a most gratifying one.

The second grand dahlia show was fixed for the 5th and 6th of October; but the hopes which had been formed for that occasion were blasted by a severe storm on the night of the 2d and 3d.

We have mentioned in Chapter IV. the donations of Messrs. Lee and Cushing, to be added to an equal amount from the funds of the Society, to form a premium for an effectual method of destroying the rose slug. This premium was offered June 13, 1840. On the 19th of June, 1841, a letter was read from David Haggerston announcing that he had discovered whale-oil soap to be a cheap and effectual means of destroying not only the rose slug, but several other insects. The Flower Committee reported, on the 5th of March, 1842, that, on trial, this means had been found completely successful in subduing this most destructive insect; and the premium of one hundred and twenty dollars was accordingly awarded to Mr. Haggerston.

At the same meeting at which Mr. Haggerston's discovery was announced, the Society voted to offer a premium of one hundred dollars for a successful mode of destroying the curculio, to which an equal amount was added from the hands of gentlemen interested in horticulture. The attention of the Society had been called to this subject about a year after its organization, by a letter from Dr. James Mease, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, giving information of a

movement originated by a lady in New Jersey, and in which the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was invited to join, to raise by subscription the sum of two thousand dollars to be appropriated as a reward for the discovery of an effectual means of destroying the curculio. A committee appointed to consider Dr. Mease's communication recommended that two hundred dollars be appropriated from the funds of the Society for the object in view, and that a subscription should be opened to add to the amount; but it is not known that any person ever claimed this premium. There were several applicants for the premium offered in 1841; but neither of the methods proposed was thought so effectual as to entitle its discoverer to the reward offered. Among these applicants was Dr. Joel Burnett, who communicated to the Society a full account of the character and habits of the curculio, forming the most valuable result of the offer of this premium.¹

The season of 1842 opened with an increased interest in the exhibitions of the Society. The New England Farmer speaks of the shows as more gorgeous, and the visitors as more numerous, than usual. The cultivators of the rose, having learned how to prevent the ravages of the slug, were encouraged to increase their collections; and the exhibition of roses, pæonies, and other flowers, on the 25th of June, is described as finer than any previous display at that season of the year. July 2, sixty varieties of seedling strawberries were presented by Samuel Walker, whose experiments with this fruit led to the production, a few years later, of the very fine flavored variety introduced to cultivation under the

¹ Dr. Burnett's paper was published in the Transactions of the Society for 1843-46, page 18.

name of Walker's Seedling. August 6, John C. Lee exhibited clusters of the Zinfindal grape a foot long, and weighing two and a half pounds each. This year witnessed the first exhibition here of two of our finest summer pears, — the Elizabeth, shown August 20, by R. Manning, who received it from Dr. Van Mons; and the Tyson, of which scions were sent from Philadelphia, where it originated, by Dr. James Mease some years previously. This was shown by William Oliver, August 27 and September 3. January 7, 1843, A. H. Ernst of Cincinnati, a corresponding member of the Society, sent specimens of the Broadwell apple, a native sweet variety, of fine quality.

The fourteenth annual exhibition occurred on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of September. The number of pot plants was grèater than the previous year, and comprised better and more select specimens. Among the most conspicuous of these was a fine specimen of Lagerstrœmia Indica, from the president of the Society, upwards of eight feet high and proportionally broad: it was in full bloom, and received deserved admiration. Several elegant fuchsias from the Botanic Garden and Samuel Sweetser added much to the display. A noble Chamærops humilis (fan palm), from the collection of John P. Cushing, was very imposing; and a fine Phœnix dactylifera (date palm) contrasted well with the other plants. Achimines coccinea, well grown and in fine bloom, Russelia juncea, and a fine, tall specimen of the elegant Abutilon striatum, from the Public Garden, were all very showy. The fruit was excellent, but not in so great variety, or in such profusion, as the previous year. The old custom of an address on some subject connected with horticulture was this year resumed.

It was by James E. Teschemacher, corresponding secretary of the Society, who gave an interesting account of his experiments in treating plants with guano. Several of these plants, intended to illustrate the address, were placed in the exhibition.

In the evening of the same day the first Triennial Festival of the Society was held at Concert Hall. More than two hundred persons sat down to the tables; and the occasion was remarkable as being the first to which ladies had been invited. "The illumination of the spacious room; the walls covered with festoons of flowers; the tables loaded with the most delicious fruits; the dulcet notes of a full band of music; and the crowning beauty of all,—the presence of lovely woman,—gave to the whole picture more the appearance of Eastern fiction than of sober reality." The principal addresses were made by President Wilder; Jonathan Chapman, Mayor of Boston; Josiah Quincy, President of Harvard University; Rev. Hubbard Winslow; Hon. Charles M. Conrad, United States Senator from Louisiana; Hon. Abbott Lawrence; Hon. Josiah Quincy, jun.; Horace Mann, Secretary of the Board of Education; Hon. Thomas Kinnicutt, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; Hon. J. T. Austin, Attorney General of the Commonwealth; J. T. Buckingham, President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association; Hon. William Sturgis; and Charles M. Hovey. A letter was read from Gen. Dearborn, and a song written for the occasion by J. H. Warland was sung. Other songs and many sentiments were given; and the entertainment was closed by the singing of an ode to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," written by the late T. G. Fessenden for a previous anniversary, entitled "The Course of Culture."

The third grand dahlia show took place on the 22d and 23d of September, when upwards of a thousand blooms were exhibited, besides the stands entered for premiums. Though the weather had not been wholly favorable, the exhibition was one of the best ever made by the Society. A subscription dahlia show was held on the day of the annual meeting, October 1, at which, though some of the cultivators out of town could not compete, owing to the destruction of their plants by frost, the blooms that were shown were remarkably fine, and some were superior to any ever before seen.

The first exhibition of importance in 1843 was on the 13th of May, and by the liberal contributions and the number of visitors, showed that the love of gardens and flowers had not been chilled by the icy hand of winter. We find, among other flowers exhibited a week later, the Bon Silene rose, from John Fisk Allen, — the first mention we have seen of this variety now so generally cultivated. June 10, the finest rhubarb ever exhibited in the hall was brought by Messrs. Hovey. It was of the Myatt's Victoria variety, and twelve stalks weighed ten pounds. The show of strawberries on the 1st of July was one of the best, if not the best of the season. Hovey's Seedling surpassed all other varieties, the berries being from three to four inches in circumference. The show of cherries on the 15th of July was considered the finest ever made at the Society's rooms. July 29, a beautiful plant of the new and elegant *Achimenes longiflora*, with three or four large deep blue flowers fully expanded, was exhibited. It came from the Public Garden, and was pronounced one of the finest plants that had been lately shown. September 2, Samuel Sweetser exhibited *Aloe mitræformis*. The seedling

geraniums shown by William Meller, and the seedling phloxes from William E. Carter and Joseph Breck, would compare favorably with the varieties imported at great cost.

An unusual number of new fruits were brought to the notice of the Society this year. Besides others possessing much merit, which have been superseded by still finer varieties, we may mention the Diana grape (the value of which will be appreciated when it is considered that the only native grapes then generally cultivated were the Isabella and Catawba), from Mrs. Crehore, in whose garden it originated; the Lawrence pear, from Wilcomb & King of Flushing, L.I.; the Doyenne Boussock, from the Pomological Garden of Robert Manning; the Mother apple, from Calvin Haskell; the Lady's Sweet, from C. & A. J. Downing of Newburgh, N.Y.; and the Northern Spy, from Ellwanger & Barry of Rochester, N.Y. The last named fruit was presented on the 1st of June, 1844, the specimens being large, of fine flavor, and beautiful color. In the opinion of the committee, no other variety was superior, if in all respects equal, to it at that season of the year.

The annual exhibition occurred on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of September. The decorations of the hall were much the same as on former occasions. The dahlias were almost an entire failure; but their place was to a great extent filled by the asters, which were displayed in great variety and perfection. The increase in the fruits, also, was so great as to require a very large space to show them to advantage. The collection of plants from James E. Teschemacher of the Public Garden deserves particular notice. They comprised *Brunia*

ericoides, *Gloxinia rubra*, *Begonia platanifolia*, *Achimenes coccinea*, and a very fine specimen of *A. longiflora*. Some seedling camellias showed the extraordinary effect of guano on the color and size of the foliage. Other camellias, treated with pulverized wood charcoal, showed superior growth. A seedling acacia, watered with a solution of nitrate of soda, and other experimental plants, attracted much attention. The pears and plums were in greater variety than ever before, and the specimens were uncommonly fair, and the grapes and apples were also good. The only festivities of the occasion were on the last day, when the Committee of Arrangements dined at the Pavilion with invited guests, among whom were A. J. Downing of Newburgh, N.Y., A. H. Ernst of Cincinnati, O., and a delegation from the American Institute of New York, consisting of Rev. John O. Choules, Samuel Stevens, and Henry Meigs. It may be mentioned here that a delegation of six members was appointed by the Society to visit the exhibition of the American Institute in October, and that the interchange of visits then commenced was kept up with the Institute, the New Haven Horticultural, and other societies, for several years. The special dahlia show, owing to the very unfavorable weather for this flower, was inferior to either of the three preceding ones.

The schedule of premiums offered for 1844 was much more carefully prepared than those of previous years. The times when the various prizes for flowers would be awarded were stated, while before they had been announced by the committees shortly before the season for the respective flowers. Special prizes for fruits and flowers at the annual exhibition were offered. Regulations for the guidance of committees and exhibitors

were established, which form the basis of those now in force. The premium lists had only been published in the *New England Farmer* and the *Magazine of Horticulture*; but now it was voted to print two hundred and fifty copies on a sheet for distribution among the members, two extra sized copies being framed, and hung in the Society's room. Two years later the lists took the form of a pamphlet, of twelve octavo pages, and in 1874 had grown to a fifty page pamphlet, of which thirteen hundred copies were required. The awards for flowers were, in 1844 and previously, generally made, not by the committee, but by boards of three judges, selected by the committee for each occasion, as expert and impartial, only a part of the number being members of the committee.

Some of the most notable products exhibited were Royal George Clingstone peaches, measuring eleven inches in circumference, from John Fisk Allen, on the 1st of June. A week later Samuel Walker brought *Lychnis angustifolia plena*, "a very superb new perennial." The next three Saturdays the same gentleman made a superb display of double varieties of the *Ranunculus Asiaticus*, exhibiting on the 29th a hundred and fifty flowers, — rose, orange, yellow, sulphur, crimson, scarlet, variegated, striped, and mottled. August 24 an amateur whose name is not given exhibited "a magnificent specimen of *Rochea falcata*, very rare and beautiful." On this and the succeeding Saturday the display of plums was extremely fine. On the 24th there were sixteen dishes, from as many contributors, of the Washington plum. Seven of the largest averaged three and one-eighth ounces in weight. On the 31st there were about seventy dishes

in thirty varieties (the Washington still taking the lead) from twenty-two contributors, — an exhibition in itself. The present generation can have no idea how much such a collection of plums, in their rich colors of purple and scarlet and gold, adds to the beauty of a horticultural show, and we are not surprised to learn that the exhibition surpassed all previous weekly shows. The Jefferson plum was exhibited from Robert Manning's Pomological Garden this year for the first time. October 12 John Owen exhibited a box of Green Gage plums, being the sixty-seventh taken from the same tree.

At this time it was not unusual for a single contributor to place on the table a dozen or more bouquets, larger or smaller. We read of one large bouquet composed wholly of dahlias, and embracing seventeen varieties, and of smaller ones of roses and verbenas. On the 31st of August ten different contributors presented each one or more bouquets. The 7th of September the committee remarked that the great number of apples which were weekly presented for names, amounting in all to scores if not hundreds of specimens, without any statement whether they were seedlings or grafted fruits, and without giving the local name, or a description of the growth of the tree, rendered it impossible to comply with such requests.

As may be judged from what we have said of the weekly exhibitions, the season of 1844 was remarkably favorable for fruit; and at the annual exhibition, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of September, the fruit was contributed in such quantities, that room could not be found on the tables for all, although the usual variety of flowers was greatly diminished by the long-continued

drought which had prevailed. So large a number of varieties of fruit, and so fine specimens, had never been exhibited before in the country. We find reported for the first time, from Marshall P. Wilder, president of the Society, the *Beurre d'Anjou* pear, which has now become so universally known as one of the most valuable of all pears, as to need no encomiums here. Premiums had been offered for the most beautiful designs for ornamenting the hall; and several eagles, stars, pyramids, and models of Bunker Hill monument, covered with dahlias, asters, etc., such as the better taste of later years has condemned, were exhibited. The exhibition of vegetables showed some improvement over those of previous years. Josiah Lovett, 2d, showed ten varieties of melons, and eight of squashes.

The premiums for dahlias, which had for the four preceding years been awarded at a special show, were this year offered at the annual exhibition. Later in the season, the dahlias recovered from the injury by drought; and fine displays were made from the city gardens, where they were untouched by frost on the 9th of November. The show of chrysanthemums on the 2d of November was very fine.

We have thus brought our review of the exhibitions of the Society down to the close of our first period; viz., the time previous to the erection of the first Horticultural Hall, the corner-stone of which was laid on the Saturday preceding the annual exhibition of 1844. The frequent reports we have copied of exhibitions surpassing any former ones, many more of which might have been given, will show the continued improvement in the products of horticulture. This advance was noted not only in the gardens of the members, but in

the markets of the city; and in distant States might be seen fruits and flowers whose existence could be traced to the influence of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. And it should be remembered that this improvement was effected with far less inducement in the form of premiums and gratuities than is offered now. Although the premium list was gradually increased, it amounted in 1844 to only \$460, the Fruit and Flower Committee having at their disposal \$200 each, and the Vegetable Committee \$60.

It was during this period that ocean steam navigation was established, giving a powerful impetus to horticulture both in this country and in Europe, by the opportunity which it afforded for the interchange and concentration of the fruits and flowers of every climate, many of which found a place in the orchards, gardens, and conservatories of New England. The fruit growers of our day have but a faint idea of the vast amount of time, care, labor, and money, spent in making the collections from which has been obtained the information as to the most desirable varieties for cultivation, which is now so easily accessible to any one who would plant an orchard or a garden. Enterprising pomologists collected every variety that could be found in the extensive catalogues of European nurseries, or discovered in our own country, and that could be supposed desirable. Some of these fruits proved all that was expected; while many, from change of climate or other causes, proved indifferent or worthless. A selection of such as would be most esteemed for a succession through their respective seasons was the great desideratum. To effect the herculean task of making such a selection, it was necessary that hundreds of varieties

should be cultivated in different soils and aspects by different individuals, and the various fruits brought together for comparison at the weekly and annual exhibitions of the Society. This work, which was in active progress at the time of which we write, may now be considered as substantially accomplished.

Not only were the most desirable fruits unknown, but there was much confusion and perplexity in their names. Trees received from various nurseries and horticultural establishments in the New, as well as the Old World, under different names, proved synonymes of the same variety. The opportunities afforded to amateurs and others, at the exhibitions of the Society, to examine specimens from many different sources, were the means of throwing much light on the subject; and the mist and darkness which had surrounded it were gradually disappearing. The present advanced state of pomological knowledge has only been attained through the indefatigable labors of fruit committees and other cultivators in identifying and fixing in their minds the distinguishing characters of varieties, in establishing their true names and synonymes, and in ascertaining their flavor and quality, and the habits and productiveness of the trees. Many new native fruits were brought to notice from time to time, which have been mentioned as they appeared; but we may particularly recall here the Hubbardston Nonsuch, Porter, and Northern Spy apples, the Tyson and Lawrence pears, and the Hovey's Seedling strawberry.

The lovers of flowers were not less diligent in collecting every novelty in their department. The new and rare specimens shown from week to week presented to the community such combinations of beauty

as had never before been witnessed in this part of the country. From these exhibitions there not only grew a taste for the cultivation of such flowers; but the moral effect upon the minds of the spectators was salutary and improving. Every new variety of the dahlia announced in European catalogues was immediately imported, sometimes at very great cost, and the most perfect selected for cultivation. The enthusiasm in the cultivation of the dahlia eclipsed even the love for the rose; but its popularity was short lived, and the rose has now regained the pre-eminence justly belonging to it. Even at the time of which we are speaking, it had no rival but the dahlia; and members of the Society who could remember when but from six to ten varieties, limited in their time of flowering to the month of June, were all that were known, could count them by hundreds; and some of them were in bloom nearly the whole year. The tulip was then grown much more largely than now; and beds containing thousands of bulbs, protected by houses from the sun and bad weather, were shown in all their perfection and glory. Other flowers to which special attention had been successfully given, either in introducing new varieties, or in their cultivation, were the fuchsia, Japan lilies, camellia, verbena, gladiolus, achimenes, gloxinia, phlox, tree pæony, ranunculus, and, of annuals, balsams, larkspurs, ten weeks stocks, German asters, etc. Though little had been done in originating new varieties, a beginning had at least been made; the dahlia, pansy, phlox, carnation, and pelargonium being the favorite subjects of experiment at the hands of Messrs. Breck, Carter, Walker, Wilder, Meller, and others.

In vegetables the advance was not commensurate

with that in fruits and flowers. This was doubtless owing in some degree to the comparatively small amount appropriated in premiums. Yet many fine specimens of cabbages, cauliflowers, broccolis, lettuces, celery, asparagus, rhubarb, tomatoes, and other delicious vegetables, bore witness to great improvement in this department. The rhubarb and tomato were then acquiring that popularity which now makes them, especially the tomato, necessaries of life. Perhaps the most important new vegetable introduced was the Marrow squash. The value of even a single acquisition of this character will be appreciated, if we imagine ourselves deprived of this standard variety and all the improved kinds that have succeeded it.

During the period we have reviewed, the weekly and annual exhibitions were greatly indebted for their success to the labors of the various members of the committees on fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and of the committee of arrangements. To specify the names of even the most active would occupy too much room; but we cannot omit to mention the name of one whose services were pre-eminently valuable in this respect, — Samuel Walker, who held the position of chairman of the committee on flowers from 1836 to 1840, and again in 1843, after which he was chairman of the fruit committee until he became president in 1849, and who was also chairman of the committee of arrangements from 1837 to 1845. From the time of the first annual exhibition in Faneuil Hall, in 1834, this last named committee was a very large and important one, frequently consisting of from twenty-five to forty-five members, and apparently comprising all the active working force of the Society. In 1845 the number

of members was fixed at thirteen, at which it has since remained.

We close this chapter with an extract from the Transactions of the Society for 1843-46, as showing the feeling at that time in regard to its past and future progress:—

“When we look back through the brief space of time since the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was first established, and notice the rapid progress that has been made in horticultural knowledge, the general diffusion of hitherto unknown delicious fruits and exquisite flowers, the facility with which they can be made to sport, and form improved new varieties by cross impregnation and other means of art, the imagination is inclined to anticipate the future, and inquire to what perfection in horticultural science shall our successors arrive half a century hence, should the same enterprising spirit be manifest in the future operations of this and other kindred societies, as has been exhibited by those who have been associated with us in times past.”

CHAPTER VIII.

THE EXHIBITIONS OF THE SOCIETY, 1845-1864.

As in the preceding chapter we must, before taking up the subject of the exhibitions, mention a movement, which, though not immediately connected with the shows of fruits and flowers, was yet of great importance to the progress of horticulture. At the first meeting of the Society in 1845, the great advantage of transmitting seeds, cuttings, etc., by mail, at a low rate of postage, was stated; and a committee was appointed to draw up a petition to Congress, praying that a clause providing for so transmitting such articles should be introduced into the postal laws then under consideration. This petition was sent to Hon. Robert C. Winthrop to be presented to Congress, and was accompanied by a letter from the president of the Society, setting forth the benefits gained from the facilities offered in England for the transmission by mail of small parcels of merchandise at low rates, and the advantages which might be anticipated to the agriculture and horticulture of the country from such a means of distributing seeds, cuttings, etc., of new fruits, flowers, or vegetables. Although this petition produced no immediate result, it is much to the credit of the Society that it so early engaged in a movement which has since enabled horticulturists throughout the country to avail themselves of every improvement in varieties more cheaply than could be done in

any other way, and thus has largely assisted in bringing about the present advanced state of horticulture.

The increased taste for horticulture which led to the erection of the first Horticultural Hall, was, in turn, stimulated by the possession of that beautiful building. The amount appropriated for premiums was raised from \$460 in 1844 to \$1,200 in 1845. Of this, there was assigned for fruits and flowers \$400 each; for vegetables \$150; and for festoons, designs, etc., at the annual exhibition \$250. Apart from other reasons for this increase, it was necessary, as a small fee was charged for admission to the weekly exhibitions, to offer such rewards to cultivators, that the shows should meet the expectations of the public.

The exhibitions on and after the 8th of May were held in the library room of the new building, until the 24th, when they were held in the hall for the first time; but, the fixtures not being then quite complete, the formal opening to the public did not take place until the 31st of May. The specimens of rare plants and flowers on that day were very numerous, and fully answered the expectations of the Society, as well as of the many visitors. The exhibition of forced grapes and peaches was also remarkably fine.

The exhibitions had now become so extensive that it is more difficult than ever to make a selection of the productions most worthy of record. Many new varieties of strawberries of English origin were exhibited, and a less number of raspberries. The Black Eagle cherry was coming into notice as a very superior variety; and fruit of the Downer was shown from the original tree, which had never failed to produce a crop. The collections of roses contained every new French or

English variety. Other flowers of which new and beautiful varieties were multiplying were the gladiolus, fuchsia, tree and herbaceous pæonies, gloxinia, achimenes, and hardy rhododendrons and azaleas. J. M. Thorburn & Co. exhibited a beautiful specimen of *Stephanotis floribunda*, "a very rare and elegant hothouse climber." On the 21st of June thirty-three bouquets were exhibited by eight contributors. September 27, Messrs. Winship showed *Arundo Donax striata*, "a very beautiful plant." Two tomatoes were shown weighing three and a quarter pounds, and measuring twenty-three and a half, and twenty-one inches in circumference. At this time the improved varieties, of moderate size and with smooth skins, which are now exclusively cultivated, were entirely unknown; the variety generally grown being large, and deeply and irregularly wrinkled.

The first annual exhibition of the Society in the new hall was of a very different character from any of those which preceded it. This was owing to two causes,—the increased amounts offered for floral designs, and the tables admitting a greater display of large objects. The show of pot plants was not as large as usual; but no effort was made to procure them, as the increased quantity of fruit required more space than in previous exhibitions.

The entrance staircase was covered with a bower of evergreen; and near the opposite end of the hall stood the floral temple of David Haggerston, which received the prize for the best design. This was seven feet wide and fifteen feet high, in the Grecian style, and consisted of an hexagonal base, on which stood six columns supporting an entablature and the ribs of a dome. The columns were elegantly wreathed; and the entablature

was composed of white amaranths, upon which was inscribed, in purple amaranths, "Dedicated to Flora." In the centre was a vase inlaid with purple asters, the whole forming a chaste and appropriate design. Near by stood Messrs. Hovey's Chinese pagoda, six feet wide at the base, and upwards of eighteen feet high, in three stories, terminated with a pyramid of flowers. It was constructed of moss of several colors, evergreens, and various flowers, principally asters. In the rear of these two designs were arranged evergreens and fine pot plants, in front of which stood a table containing a splendid basket of grapes and nectarines from Mr. Haggerston. Near the other end of the hall was a Gothic monument from William Quant. This was five feet in diameter, and eighteen feet high, surmounted by a cross; the ground-work of green moss, which was inlaid with asters, marigolds, amaranths, and other flowers, so skilfully as to present the appearance of mosaic work. It received the second prize. Other designs were a harp, a plough, an eagle, and a Newfoundland dog covered with pressed black hollyhocks and gray moss, and carrying a basket of flowers. The cut flowers consisted mostly of asters, the dry weather having been very unfavorable to the dahlia, which was for the first time eclipsed by its rival, the aster.

The collection of fruit was very extensive, and contained some of the finest specimens ever seen. From Robert Manning's Pomological Garden came two hundred and forty varieties of pears, fifty of which had never fruited before in this country. The vegetables were less numerous than in previous years.

The seventeenth anniversary was celebrated by a *fête* at Faneuil Hall on the evening of Friday, the 19th

of September, which was attended by about six hundred ladies and gentlemen. Large trees from the forests filled up the spaces between the pillars of the galleries; while the panels and columns were ornamented with graceful festoons, and tastefully intertwined with flowers. Appropriate inscriptions and mottoes were placed at each end of the hall; and the front of the galleries bore the names of distinguished botanists and horticulturists. The president of the Society, Marshall P. Wilder, presided, and delivered the opening address, in which he reviewed the progress of the Society from its beginning. He was followed by the Hon. Edward Everett, who had that morning arrived in Boston, after a five years' residence as minister of the United States at the court of St. James; by the Hon. Daniel Webster, who was called on as the "Marshfield Farmer;" and by the Hon. John G. Palfrey, secretary of the Commonwealth. Addresses were also delivered by the Hon. Josiah Quincy, ex-president of Harvard University, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, the Hon. Caleb Cushing, who had just returned from his embassy to China, and other distinguished guests. A sentiment in honor of the memory of Judge Story "who, in the name of the Society, performed the sacred act of consecration of Mount Auburn," and who died a short time before the festival; was received by the company in appropriate silence, and the band played Pleyel's Hymn. Among other interesting incidents of the occasion was the presence of the venerable widow of Alexander Hamilton (the daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler), who sat on the right of the president, and was introduced to the audience by Mr. Webster. Besides the appropriate sentiments and the music of the band, original songs and odes enlivened the occasion.

Early in 1846 several special awards were made, which should be noticed here. The first was to Marshall P. Wilder, for his seedling camellias, of which he had exhibited five varieties, two of them being of surpassing beauty and perfection. For these two, which were named Wilderi and Mrs. Abby Wilder, was awarded a piece of plate of the value of fifty dollars. Colored engravings of these camellias were published in the Transactions of the Society for 1847. The same award was made to Messrs. Hovey for the Hovey's Seedling strawberry, of which the Fruit Committee said, that, after a trial of twelve years, they knew of no strawberry of superior merit. On recommendation of the Committee on Flowers, the large gold medal of the Society was awarded to Samuel Feast of Baltimore, who, in the Queen of the Prairies, a variety of *Rosa rubifolia* produced by cross impregnation, had given a type of a new class of roses. When the Society was formed, the fruit department took precedence of all others; but the floral department grew rapidly in importance, and we notice that this year, for the first time, the appropriation for prizes for flowers was larger than that for fruit.

The exhibitions in the Society's hall commenced with as much enthusiasm as in the previous year, and were as well sustained through the season. Messrs. Winship exhibited five bunches of asparagus cut from as many rows, each of which had received a different fertilizer; guano, nitrate of soda, salt, ashes, and horse manure being used. That treated with guano, at the rate of two-thirds of a peck to a row ninety feet in length, was the best. Several growers who had attempted the improvement of the strawberry exhibited

new varieties. The 20th of June being premium day for roses, pæonies, pinks, and other flowers, the contributions, especially of roses, were so profuse that it was found necessary to limit many of the exhibitors to a smaller space than they desired. Messrs. Hovey & Co. exhibited nearly two thousand blooms of hardy roses, in upwards of five hundred varieties. Perhaps the two most popular varieties were *La Reine* (Hybrid Perpetual) and *Souvenir de Malmaison* (Bourbon). *Chéné-dolé* (Hybrid China) was spoken of as "surpassingly fine." These and *Solfaterre*, which was then just introduced, are still cultivated. Later in the season seedlings of the new Japan lilies were exhibited by President Wilder, who, immediately on the introduction of these beautiful flowers, had commenced hybridizing them. That favorite among our earliest pears, the *Doyenne d'Été*, was brought to notice this year. On the 10th of October Samuel G. Perkins sent some remarkably fine specimens of about twenty varieties of autumn and winter pears. Mr. Perkins was a most skilful amateur cultivator, training his pear trees on walls, in the European method, and had previously exhibited many fine specimens. Since his death, which occurred the following summer, the training of fruit trees on walls has been but little practised here. The exhibitions of fruit this and the two succeeding years were stimulated by special prizes for the best varieties and specimens, which the Society was enabled to offer, in addition to the regular premiums, through the liberality of a gentleman¹ desirous of promoting horticultural science. It being the object of the donor to ascertain and make known through the Society the best

varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, and cherries exhibited before it, the names of the successful varieties were published as a "special prize list of fruit."

The eighteenth annual exhibition occurred on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of September, the general arrangements being much like those of the previous year. It was deemed expedient to leave the hall as it came from the hands of the architect, to show its own fair proportions, and not to attempt any studied decorations other than such as might be offered in the shape of wreaths, bouquets, and floral designs, and to avoid an excess of ornament, and a display of sombre green. The collection of fruit was remarkably good. The pears were not so numerous or so fine as the year before; but this was more than made up by the splendid peaches and still finer grapes. The two central fruit tables were ornamented with four marblé statues of the seasons, the Society's new marble vases, and the rich Chinese vases presented by Mr. Bradlee, in which were large pyramidal bouquets. The season had not been favorable to the dahlia; and the asters which had in previous years supplied its place were also comparatively few in number. But the floral ornaments and decorations more than made up for any deficiency in the stands of cut flowers, and, taken as a whole, — fruits, flowers, designs, and decorations combined, — no exhibition had ever been more attractive. The designs were similar, in general character, to those of the previous year; but there was an improvement in the style and finish.

One of the earliest measures adopted by the Society in 1847 was the establishment of a list of "Prospective Premiums" for objects to be originated subsequent to A.D. 1846, and which should, after thorough trial, be

deemed equal or superior in quality and other characteristics to any then extant. These premiums, perhaps suggested by the special awards to Messrs. Wilder, Hovey, and Feast the previous year, have been since increased in number; and through them the originators of some of our finest flowers and vegetables, and especially of fruits, have been appropriately rewarded.

The consideration of the expediency of substituting medals for money prizes had been referred to a committee in September, 1845. This committee, after careful examination and correspondence, and obtaining specimens of the Banksian, Knightian, and other medals offered by the London Horticultural Society, reported in favor of the measure; and accordingly dies were procured for the Appleton and Lowell medals, and for another known as the Society's medal. These medals stamped in gold, and also the "Lyman Plate," were offered for the first time in the list of Prospective Premiums. Other pieces of plate, and the same medals in silver, or silver gilt, were offered in the list of annual prizes.

The season being cold and late, the Hall was not opened for the regular shows until the 15th of May, when there was perhaps a better display of greenhouse plants than had ever been made before. The number of new and rare plants exhibited during the season was unusually large. Among them were, from President Wilder, *Azalea nudiflora ornata*; from T. H. Perkins, a magnificent specimen of *Stephanotis floribunda*; from John Lowell, *Nepenthes distillatoria*, *Cattleya intermedia*, *Maxillaria aromatica*, *Jatropha panduræfolia*, *Russelia juncea*, and *Tabernæmontana coronaria*; from Henry Reed, *Cytisus racemosus*; from J. E. Tesche-

macher, *Ismene calathina*, *Hæmanthus tenuiflorus*, *Echinocactus mammillarioides*, *E. Ottonis*, and *E. Eyresii*; from Joseph Breck, *Iris Susiana*; from Hovey & Co., *Hydrangea Japonica*, *Nuttallia grandiflora*, *Platycodon grandiflorum*, *Gesnera tubiflora*, and *Cestrum roseum*; from O. H. Mather, *Buddleya Lindleyana*; from William Meller, *Clivia nobilis*; from Parker Barnes, *Ipomopsis picta*. F. W. Macondray sent a cactus, nearly five feet in circumference, from the *Araucaria* Mountains in Chili. Cheever Newhall contributed a plant of *Lagerstrœmia Indica*, ten feet high, and six feet in diameter, and full of bloom. The variety of hardy herbaceous flowers and shrubs from Mr. Breck and the Messrs. Winship was very large. President Wilder contributed many new gladioli, azaleas, calceolarias, petunias, and cinerarias. The variety in the forms of bouquets was very great: round and flat vase bouquets, round and flat hand bouquets, double-faced flat hand bouquets, circular bouquets, etc., are mentioned. John Fisk Allen, whose collection of foreign grapes was very large (in the course of his experiments he tested four hundred kinds), exhibited twenty-two varieties on the 26th of June. Mr. Allen also made frequent exhibitions of forced peaches, nectarines, plums, cherries, and figs, as well as of out-door fruits, gaining the prize for the best and most interesting exhibition of fruits through the season. The Houghton's Seedling gooseberry, the first of those native varieties which have proved so valuable for their exemption from mildew, was exhibited by Josiah Lovett on the 7th of August. Frederick Tudor from year to year exhibited remarkably fine specimens of pears and other fruits from his gardens on the exposed promontory of Nahant, where, in the shelter

artificially provided for them, they flourished in an unsurpassed degree. The Onondaga or Swan's Orange pear was first exhibited this year, by Ellwanger & Barry of Rochester, N.Y., and excited much interest. Among vegetables there are recorded thirteen stalks of rhubarb forty-three inches in length, and weighing twenty-one pounds, from Josiah Lovett.

The annual exhibition, on the 22d, 23d, and 24th of September, differed in its general features from former ones, but was as a whole very good. The prizes for large designs, such as temples, pagodas, etc., had been abolished by vote of the Society, early in the year, as not in good taste, but calculated to display the skill of the architect, rather than that of the florist. There were but few plants in pots; but the dahlias and asters were excellent. The display of fruits was decidedly the best and most abundant ever made. In grapes the varieties were more numerous, and the quality more delicious, than on any former occasion. The highest prize was taken by the Cannon Hall Muscats, exhibited by Thomas Needham, gardener to O. H. Mather. The great feature of the exhibition was the array of pears, which was undoubtedly the most valuable ever shown in this country. The majority of specimens were above the average in size, fair, and highly colored. The Society was honored by the attendance of delegates from the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Philadelphia; American Institute, New York; New York State Agricultural Society; Albany and Rensselaer Horticultural Society; New Haven County Horticultural Society; New Haven Pomological Society; Rhode Island Horticultural Society; Long Island Horticultural Society; Worcester County Horticultural Society, and a

volunteer delegation from Berkshire. On the last day of the exhibition a meeting of the Fruit Committee was held for the purpose of testing such of the new fruits exhibited as were in season; many of the delegates from abroad being invited to attend; and the anniversary was thus made profitable, as well in the interchange of civilities, as in receiving and imparting much information on subjects pertaining to horticulture and pomology.

The exhibition of dahlias on the 2d of October was considered the best ever made in the room. The stands were all filled, and many fine flowers were arranged on the tables. President's Wilder's collection consisted of more than three hundred blooms. Besides the usual premiums, prizes were offered for the best specimen bloom of each of nine different colors. October 30, the Society, on recommendation of the Fruit Committee adopted Rules of American Pomology, which had already been adopted by several horticultural societies, for guidance in naming, describing, and introducing new fruits. By these rules the Catalogue of the London Horticultural Society was established as the standard European authority, and Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America as the standard American authority in regard to the names of fruits.

The exhibition of camellias on the 12th of February, 1848, was unusually fine, Marshall P. Wilder presenting thirty-three varieties, Hovey & Co., sixteen, and John Cadness, from Warren's Garden, twelve. The members of the Society continued their attempts to produce improved varieties by hybridizing; President Wilder exhibiting, at the opening of the hall, on the 12th of May, a fine seedling *Rhododendron* between *R. campanula-*

tum and *R. Catawbiense*, and M. Tidd, on the 12th of June, a seedling *Epiphyllum* raised from *E. Ackermanii* and *Cereus speciosissimus*, — a fine flower. The show of herbaceous pæonies on the 17th of June was remarkably fine: more new kinds were contributed than ever before, and some of them were surpassingly beautiful. A week later, the show of strawberries was one of the finest ever witnessed in the hall. There were at least one hundred quarts upon the table, mostly Hovey's Seedling. July 29, John Cadness made a rich display of rare and beautifully grown greenhouse plants, including *Veronica speciosa*, nine feet in circumference, *V. Lindleyana*, *Ixora rosea*, *Rondeletia speciosa*, *Stigmaphyllon ciliatum*, *Stephanotis floribunda*, *Aristolochia caudata*, *Achimenes grandiflora*, *A. longiflora*, and *Vinca alba*, besides cacti in variety, and fuchsias. August 26, President Wilder exhibited Japan lilies, from plants which had stood the winter out-doors, with only a slight protection; and it was remarked that the knowledge of the hardiness of these beautiful and fragrant flowers would be a source of gratification to amateurs.

In the summer of 1848, the Society, after a correspondence with other societies in regard to the expediency of holding a national convention of fruit growers, joined with the horticultural societies of Philadelphia, New Jersey, and New Haven, and the Board of Agriculture of the American Institute of the city of New York, in issuing a call for such a convention; which accordingly met on the 10th of October, in New York, as the American Congress of Fruit Growers, a large delegation being sent by the Society. This measure proved to be of an importance not appreciated at that time; for the Congress of Fruit Growers, joined with

the North American Pomological Convention, which held its first meeting at Buffalo, N.Y., on the 1st of September, 1848 (the united societies being known as the American Pomological Society), has effected more for the advancement of pomology than any other association in the world, and its publications have become a standard authority on the subject.

The annual exhibition, on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of September, was the greatest effort that had ever been made by the Society. The experience of the last three years having shown that their own hall was insufficient for the annual show, it was determined to hold it in Faneuil Hall. The old hall was beautifully and tastefully decorated for the occasion, the galleries being filled with a grove of large exotics and evergreens, and the columns hung with wreaths. The panels of the gallery bore the names of distinguished horticulturists, as at the festival of 1845; while at the head of the hall were the names of the presidents and benefactors of the Society, and the walls were inscribed with poetical mottoes. A more magnificent collection of fruit had never been offered for inspection in this country; and it is doubtful whether it had ever been surpassed by the exhibition of any society in Europe. As to quantity, it was so great, that six large tables the whole length of the hall were hardly sufficient to contain it. The variety of pears was immensely large; and while it included many kinds of no interest in an exhibition, except to show that they were unworthy of cultivation, many of the dishes were filled with large and perfect specimens of the finest kinds. The display of apples also was without a parallel, embracing a great number of varieties, some of them very beautiful, and most of them of

the best quality. The grapes were very fine, and in great variety. Among the largest contributors were President Wilder, who showed two hundred varieties of pears; Robert Manning, who sent two hundred and sixty varieties of pears, and one hundred and eighteen of apples; and John Fisk Allen, who showed thirty-three varieties of foreign grapes. Contributions of fruit were received from growers in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Michigan. Among these were the first specimens exhibited before the Society of the Howell pear, which were brought by S. D. Pardee of New Haven from the original tree, owned by John English.

There was a great collection of pot plants from the conservatories and greenhouses of amateurs and nurserymen; but for want of room they were not exhibited to the best advantage. Among them were some large and splendid plants of camellias, oranges, acacias, etc., from Marshall P. Wilder, John A. Lowell, Hovey & Co., George C. Crowninshield, J. L. L. F. Warren, and others. The stands for cut flowers were well filled with choice dahlias, asters, roses, etc.

The display of vegetables was better than at any former exhibition. A collection of cabbages, beans, beets, onions, carrots, and kale, exhibited by J. E. Teschemacher, to show the action of guano, and a collection from S. W. Cole of nearly one hundred varieties of potatoes, of which thirty-seven were his own seedlings, were the most interesting contributions.

The number of specimens and varieties of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, presented for exhibition, was estimated as follows: pears, one thousand three hundred dishes, in three hundred and fifty varieties; apples, six

hundred dishes, in one hundred and fifty varieties; grapes, one hundred and twenty-five dishes, in forty varieties; peaches, fifty dishes, in twenty-five varieties; plums, twenty-five dishes, in twelve varieties; making an aggregate of two thousand one hundred dishes, in five hundred and seventy-seven varieties, and over eight thousand specimens. Of flowers there were three thousand specimens, including more than four hundred varieties; and of vegetables, one thousand five hundred specimens, which comprehended seventy varieties. At the first exhibition, in 1829, there were only fifty-five parcels of fruit, including not over thirty varieties, and not more than one hundred and twenty kinds of flowers.

In the autumn of 1834, fourteen years previous to the exhibition now described, the Society held its sixth annual exhibition in Faneuil Hall; and those who witnessed both did not hesitate to say that, for beauty of arrangement, brilliancy of appearance, and general effect, the exhibition of 1834 was superior to that of 1848. This superiority was due to the contributions of plants and flowers and floral decorations; for in 1834 the contributions of fruit were small indeed, but in 1848 they had increased to such an extent that even Faneuil Hall was hardly sufficient for their display.

At the close of the exhibition, the third (and last) triennial festival of the Society was held in Faneuil Hall. The arrangements were so similar to those of the festival of 1845, that no further account will be necessary here. An engraved representation of the festive scene was published in the *Horticulturist* for November, 1848, and copied into the *Flore des Serres*.

Two special awards were made early in the year 1849, which should be recorded here. The first of

these was the Society's gold medal, voted to Gen. Dearborn on the 6th of January, for the essential services rendered by him to the science of horticulture and the interests of the Society, during the period when he presided over its affairs, and when that noble monument of his devotion to its interests, Mount Auburn Cemetery, was projected. The second was the award of a piece of plate, of the value of twenty-five dollars, to J. F. Allen, as a testimonial of the appreciation by the Society of his contributions of hothouse fruits to the exhibitions of past seasons.

There has seldom been so unfavorable a year as 1849 for the apple, pear, and other fruits, on which the interest of the Society's exhibitions largely depends. And not only were they diminished in extent as regards fruits; but we find less than usual worthy of mention in the department of plants and flowers. The first special Rose Show, or semi-annual exhibition, ever held by the Society, was on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of June. The weather had been exceedingly hot and dry the week previous, and many plants had begun to feel the effects of the drought; yet the show was much better than had been anticipated under these circumstances. The roses, which were the main feature, were surpassingly fine, some of them excelling any ever before exhibited, and were supplied in liberal quantity. The display of pot plants was limited; but the specimens were remarkably well grown. Grapes were shown in large quantities and numerous varieties, as well as of fine quality. Peaches, figs, and strawberries were also shown; but, owing to the lateness of the season, the last named fruit was not so fine as was anticipated. A special list of prizes was prepared for this exhibition, besides which liberal gra-

tivities were awarded. Financially the exhibition was not successful.

At the annual exhibition it was feared that, owing to the severity of the winter and the drought of summer, the display would be greatly inferior to that of the previous year. In a partial degree this was the result, but not to any thing like the extent anticipated. The injury to the gardens was much greater in Essex and Norfolk Counties than in Middlesex. As instances of the reduction in the fruit crop, we find that the collection of pears shown by Marshall P. Wilder comprised two hundred varieties in 1848, and only thirty-three in 1849; and at Robert Manning's Pomological Garden in Salem the destruction was so complete, that while two hundred and sixty varieties of pears, and more than a hundred of apples, were shown in 1848, not a single specimen was sent in 1849. But though the number of varieties shown was comparatively small, some of the pears were superior to any ever before exhibited. The apples were not only few in number, but generally of inferior quality. A bunch of the Portien Noir grape, weighing about four pounds, was shown by J. F. Allen.

The dahlias had scarcely begun to bloom, and the other flowers had been cut short by the dry weather; so that the display was much more meagre than usual; but the pot plants nearly made up for this deficiency, some very fine specimens being exhibited, among which was the *Psidium Cattleianum* (guava) in fruit, from Hovey & Co. The show of vegetables was superior to any ever before made, the variety being extensive, and the specimens fine.

At the special dahlia exhibition September 29, the blooms were the finest ever seen in the Society's hall.

October 13, Frederic Tudor exhibited ten Louise Bonne of Jersey pears, weighing seven pounds, four and three-quarters ounces, the largest weighing a fraction less than thirteen and three-quarters ounces, and measuring nearly ten and a half inches. The size of these pears in a dry summer was attributed to their having been stimulated with rain water. A week later, several persons exhibited White Doyenne pears, some of which were "as perfect as could be produced."

We find this year, for the first time, the list of awards by the Fruit Committee accompanied by some remarks from the pen of Joseph S. Cabot, chairman, on the character and results of the season, such as, in later years, and in a much expanded form, have given great interest to the reports of this and other committees, and, as records of progress in the various departments, have added permanent value to the Transactions of the Society.

The first meeting of the Society in 1850 was marked by the commencement of a custom which has since seldom been departed from. This was the delivery by the president of an address containing suggestions for promoting the interests of the Society and the improvement of horticulture. The most important was the recommendation that

"Premiums should be offered, and gratuities be given, by the Society, under the direction of a committee appointed for that purpose, whose duty it should be to visit and examine such places as the proprietors should invite them so to do, at such times and as often as they might deem proper, without any previous notice having been given to the gardener, superintendent, or other person having charge of the same, that the committee might be able to form a correct judgment as to the general management and state of cultivation on the premises; and to report to the Society the

most successful cultivators at home, as the other committees report the finest products exhibited in the hall of the Society.’’

This address was referred to a committee, on whose report the recommendation of the president was adopted, and the measure was afterwards incorporated into the by-laws, by providing for a standing committee on gardens, and defining its duties. Another suggestion of the president, discussed by the committee in their able report, related to holding the annual exhibition under a large tent; and it was thought that this measure might lead to a larger attendance, that for a few years preceding having undeniably been less numerous than was desirable. The committee stated further, that, either because a fee had been charged for admission, or from some other cause, the weekly exhibitions seemed to have lost their attractions, and recommended a return to the original practice of making them free to the public. This recommendation was also adopted, and a year later the change was reported as successful, a large assemblage having weekly filled the hall, admiring the productions of the garden, the greenhouse, and the orchard.

The displays of foreign grapes by J. F. Allen were continued almost through the year, the last exhibition of the crop of 1849, from the retarding house, having been on the 2d of February, 1850, and the first of the crop of 1850 on the 23d of March. June 15, Hovey & Co. showed thirty-six varieties of hardy azaleas, and fifty blooms of rhododendrons in eight or ten varieties, — the most extensive display of these beautiful flowers then made. From Joseph Breck came *Clematis azurea grandiflora* “of out-door culture and had proved quite

hardy." July 6, L. C. Eaton of Providence, R.I., sent twenty-six varieties of strawberries, which were tested and reported on by the Fruit Committee. September 7, a basket of the most beautiful nectarines ever placed on the Society's tables was shown by Stephen H. Perkins. There were thirty specimens, averaging about eight inches in circumference. They were the produce of some of the old trees set out by the late Samuel G. Perkins, who introduced the variety (Lewis) to notice,¹ and were exhibited by his son. September 28, John P. Cushing exhibited specimens of White Doyenne, Gray Doyenne, Brown Beurre, and several newer pears, from trees under glass, and on walls and as espaliers and standards in the open air, all being finely grown. Some of the varieties were cultivated in two or three different forms. October 19, J. F. Allen showed a very handsome Beurre Bosc pear, weighing twelve and a quarter ounces, which was considered a very remarkable specimen. The Flemish Beauty showed signs this year of the blight which has since affected it.

The annual exhibition was held in the hall of the Society, supplemented by the library room and store in the lower story; the grapes and pears being arranged on two long tables in the hall, and the apples, plums, peaches, etc., with the vegetables below. Although the fruit trees had blossomed profusely in the spring, a cold easterly storm destroyed the greater part of the fruit, and that which escaped was less fair and beautiful than usual. Yet the number of growers and the quantity produced was now so large, that, when the specimens selected for the annual exhibition were placed on the tables, the display was more extensive and choice than

¹ Ante, page 225.

any previous one, the pears being not only in great variety, but many of them large and beautiful. The apples were fine, especially the collection presented by Benjamin V. French, which was an exhibition in itself, comprising one hundred and forty-one varieties, all well grown, and many of them very handsome. The gold medal of the Society was awarded to Mr. French for his services in the cause of horticulture, and especially for collecting, successfully cultivating, and exhibiting this great variety of apples.

The show of plants was small, owing to the limited space; but those exhibited were principally specimens of great beauty. The exhibition of vegetables was also small; but the specimens shown were almost universally excellent of their kinds. The show of potatoes, which in former years had been very fine, was scanty, on account of the disease.

The new Committee on Gardens reported at the close of the year, that by the offer of prizes for the best gardens, greenhouses, etc., a new impetus had been given to cultivation, and that the objects of the Society in offering the prizes were being fully realized. They bore testimony to the general improvement and neatness of nearly every place visited, and to the cordial reception which they everywhere met. The Fruit Committee, while acknowledging the great advance in the cultivation of the pear and the introduction of improved varieties, regretted that the almost exclusive devotion to this fruit had led to the neglect of the apple, — a fruit certainly as useful, and, in an economic point of view, more valuable.

The first object we find to note in the exhibitions of 1851 is the *Weigela rosea*, now so common in our gar-

dens, exhibited in full bloom on the 19th of April by H. Grundel, gardener to Marshall P. Wilder. It was described as "an exquisite hardy shrub." June 21, John P. Cushing sent twenty-four varieties of strawberries, many of the specimens of superior quality, and, a week later, thirty-two varieties, which were tested by the Fruit Committee. June 21, also, Isaac Fay exhibited for the first time his seedling, Jenny Lind, which the committee reported to be a solid berry of fine flavor and good size, giving promise of value, and which yet holds its place as one of the best early strawberries. July 26, Azell Bowditch exhibited very fine Champion of England peas, which were pronounced among the best in cultivation, being remarkably sweet, tender, and prolific. The exhibitions of hardy herbaceous plants and shrubs through June and July appear to have been unusually large both as to quantity and variety. August 23, the Fruit Committee tested the Beurre Giffard pear, from Joseph S. Cabot, and reported it as new, and promising well for an early pear. The display of foreign grapes at this time was very large. Besides J. F. Allen, whose contributions have already been mentioned, Hovey & Co., W. C. Strong, and Joseph Breck, exhibited forced grapes in large quantity and variety; while many other cultivators occasionally placed on the tables specimens of superior quality.

The annual exhibition was held on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of September; the library room and store on the lower floor of the Society's building being occupied, as the year previous, in addition to the hall. A portico of three arches, with a frieze and entablature supported on four piers, to correspond to those in the front of the building, was erected over the sidewalk. The whole

was wreathed with evergreen, and bore the inscription, "Twenty-Third Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society." Owing to a long and severe drought, the display of flowers was meagre; and, though the pot plants were excellent, they were few in number. The glory of the show was the fruit, more particularly the pears, of which the crop, though not large, was in quality, notwithstanding the drought, finer beyond comparison than in any previous year. Four prizes were offered for the best collections of twelve varieties each; and, as the names of the varieties in the successful collections have been preserved, we copy them for comparison with those of later date. The first prize was awarded to Josiah Stickney, for Andrews, Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Beurre Diel, Colmar d'Aremberg, Dix, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Flemish Beauty, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Napoleon, Thompson, and Vicar of Winkfield; the second prize to Samuel Downer, jun., for Bartlett, Beurre Diel, Chaumontel, Columbia, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Glout Morceau, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Napoleon, Passe Colmar, Urbaniste, Van Mons Leon le Clerc, and White Doyenne; the third prize, to Marshall P. Wilder, for Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Diel, Columbia, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Dunmore, Glout Morceau, Golden Beurre of Bilboa, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Passe Colmar, Urbaniste, Van Mons Leon le Clerc, and Vicar of Winkfield; the fourth prize, to H. Schimming, gardener to John P. Cushing, for Beurre Diel, Catillac, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Easter Beurre, Gansel's Bergamot, Glout Morceau, Gray Doyenne, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Seckel, St. André, White Doyenne, and Winter Nelis. It will be perceived that less than half of these varieties would now be thought worthy of a place in a prize collection, and some have gone entirely out of cultivation.

The crop of plums and peaches was very abundant, and of superior quality. A dish of Early Crawford's, from John P. Cushing, were probably the finest peaches ever placed on the Society's tables, measuring twelve or thirteen inches in circumference. The display of vegetables was exceedingly fine.

The "Railroad Jubilee," to celebrate the completion of the roads connecting Boston with Canada, was held on the same days as the annual exhibition, and, by vote of the Society, the distinguished strangers present in the city were invited to the exhibition. At the annual meeting on the 4th of October, several residents of Montreal were chosen honorary members, who were doubtless introduced to the Society's rooms on this occasion.

On the 11th of October the Champlain Valley Horticultural Society exhibited a collection of twenty-eight varieties of pears, and fifty-three apples, of which the committee said, "This collection was one of much interest, not only in affording proof of the successful attempts to improve the horticulture of the valley of Lake Champlain, but in furnishing an opportunity for testing the fruits of that region, and thus better enabling a decision of the question of the adaptation of particular varieties to general cultivation." Another collection was exhibited on the 1st of November, from André Leroy of Angers, France, consisting of one hundred and sixteen varieties of pears, and thirty-six of apples, besides crab apples, walnuts, chestnuts, etc., only a part of which, however (owing to the miscarriage and detention of the package), arrived in good order. This collection was of much interest, as enabling cultivators not only to settle doubts as to the correctness of new varieties which had fruited here, but to learn the

value of others without waiting for the trees to bear ; and great satisfaction was felt that the introduction of ocean steam navigation had rendered the interchange of such collections possible. Among the pears was the Doyenne du Comice, now widely known as a variety of superlative excellence.

One of the most useful services rendered by the Society at this time was the work undertaken by the Fruit Committee of formally testing new varieties of fruits as presented from week to week, either from imported trees or native seedlings, and carefully comparing them with standard varieties ; minutes of their decisions being made at the time. The report of the committee for this year is fuller than any previous one, and gives the names of about forty pears of foreign origin which had been exhibited and tested for the first or second time ; and this list was not complete, but embraced only those which had particularly attracted the attention of the committee. Among the forty we do not find one now deemed "worthy of general cultivation." A large number of new native pears had also been examined as well as of other fruits, large and small, native and foreign. At this time the Early Virginia, Hovey's Seedling, and Jenney's Seedling strawberries, were thought, taking all circumstances into consideration, probably the most profitable, and best for general cultivation in this vicinity. The Christiana melon, raised by Capt. Josiah Lovett from a green Malta melon impregnated with a very early variety, it was believed had not been equalled. To mark their appreciation of its merits, and recommend it to growers, the Society awarded Capt. Lovett a piece of plate of the value of fifty dollars. Early the next year, a similar special award was made to John M.

Ives, for the introduction of the Marrow squash, which, as before recorded, was shown by him at the annual exhibition of the Society in 1834.

For some reason now unknown, the Society saw fit, in 1852, to return to the practice, which had been discontinued for two years, of charging an admission fee to the weekly exhibitions. At the exhibition on the 10th of January, Hovey & Co. exhibited fine specimens of *Bignonia venusta*. May 22, the *Dicentra* (*Dielytra*) *spectabilis* was shown by Winship & Co. for the first time. In July, H. Schimming, gardener to John P. Cushing, exhibited fine plants of *Clerodendron squamatum*, *C. pedunculatum*, *C. fallax*, *Allamanda grandiflora*, *Justicia carnea*, *Dipladenia splendens*, with new alstrœmerias, calceolarias, etc. Of new fruits, the Coe's Transparent cherry was first shown June 26 by Azell Bowditch. The Sheldon pear was also shown by Hovey & Co. for the first time. November 13, Francis Dana exhibited several of his new seedling pears, among which was No. 16, now known as Dana's Hovey. The *Beurre Clairgeau* was shown by Samuel C. Pitman and Jonathan Fowler, its large size and rich color exciting much interest. October 2, Frederic Tudor exhibited upwards of twenty varieties of pears of great perfection and beauty; and the whole show of that day was one of the finest ever made in the Society's hall. During the autumn several specimens of *Duchesse d'Angouleme* were shown weighing twenty-four ounces each.

The increased number of exhibitors, and the great variety of fruit, induced the Society this year to try the experiment of holding the annual exhibition under a pavilion, as had been done by the London Horticultural Society in its exhibitions at Chiswick. The tent was

two hundred feet long by one hundred feet wide, and was pitched in the Public Garden, then a much less attractive place than now, and was fitted up with six rows of tables, measuring in all more than one thousand feet in length. The two tables against the sides were devoted to flowers and vegetables, and the other four to fruit. In the centre was a stage filled with beautiful plants. The sides of the pavilion were covered with evergreen trees, and the poles supporting the centre were wreathed with evergreens and flowers. The entrance was through an arch decorated in the same way. The crop of apples and pears was most abundant this year; and the display of these fruits, especially the pears, was magnificent. Peaches, plums, and grapes were not so abundant, partly owing to the late season of the exhibition, when many of these fruits were past. The prizes for apples and pears in 1845, 1846, and 1847, were for the largest numbers of varieties, and the best grown; but for the next four years they were offered for the best collections of twelve varieties. This year, however, there being ample room for the display of large collections, prizes were offered both for the largest collections and for twelve select varieties, with the result that the total number of dishes placed upon the tables exceeded three thousand and four hundred, amounting to more than a hundred bushels, about two-thirds of which were pears. Marshall P. Wilder exhibited two hundred and sixty varieties of pears; Hovey & Co., two hundred and fifty pears, besides apples, grapes, figs, etc.; and Benjamin V. French, one hundred and sixty pears, and one hundred and eighty apples.

The display of plants was not very large; but many of the specimens were very beautiful, the most promi-

ment being a finely grown *Nepenthes distillatoria*, from John P. Cushing, which attracted much attention. The exhibition of vegetables was large, and exceedingly fine in quality—indeed, the best ever made,—the accommodations for their display being better than ever before. The prize for the best display and greatest variety was awarded to the Hon. Daniel Webster.

The Fruit Committee, in their report, remarked that

“Delegations from the horticultural societies of several far distant States were present, with many individuals, both of this country and from Europe, who, from their high position in society, were well qualified to give opinion of weight; and never was a horticultural exhibition in Boston examined by so numerous or so truly respectable a concourse of visitors as that of 1852. Never were more just or satisfactory expressions of interest and delight elicited; never a more true assertion universally made than that it exceeded in numbers and varieties of fruit, as well as in beauty and perfection, every former exhibition of the kind yet witnessed by them in any part of the world.”

The Committee on Gardens reported visits to the greenhouse of Jonathan French in Roxbury, the greenhouses, stoves, and graperies of Hovey & Co. in Cambridge, the fruit and vegetable garden of John Gordon in Brighton, the garden and grounds of John P. Cushing at Watertown, and the fruit garden of Frederic Tudor at Nahant. The last mentioned place was particularly commended by the committee as combining taste in the buildings, beauty of situation, and extensive views, with well arranged grounds, the most approved mechanical appliances, and a large collection of the choicest varieties of fruit trees. All the trees and plants were flourishing, notwithstanding the naturally adverse circumstances of the situation.

In his address on the 1st of January, 1853, President

Cabot recommended to the Society to hold occasional meetings for the discussion of subjects pertaining to horticulture. The suggestion was referred to a committee, who reported favorably upon it; and accordingly an informal meeting was held on Saturday the 15th of January, at half past nine A.M., at which the culture of the pear was discussed. Four other meetings were held at intervals of two weeks; the subjects being the advantage of heading in newly planted trees, the importance of mulching pear trees, and the value of wool waste as a manure.

The opening exhibition of the season took place on the 14th of May. The weather was fine, and the show of plants in pots was unusually rich, varied, and beautiful, — finer than any ever before seen at the May exhibition. The summer was memorable for the exhibition, by John Fisk Allen, of the *Victoria regia*, or great water lily. On the 18th of June a leaf four feet in diameter was shown, and on the 16th of July one measuring five and a half feet. A flower was shown at a special exhibition, on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, August 4, to a crowd of admiring visitors. The committee recommended a gratuity of fifty dollars to Mr. Allen for the introduction and successful cultivation of this rare and wonderful plant. On the 6th of August, Alvin Adams exhibited, besides other California productions, bark and foliage from the gigantic redwood trees of California (*Sequoia gigantea*). The botanical relations of this tree were not then determined, and it was described as “the mammoth arbovitæ tree, said to be about three hundred feet high.”

We have spoken of the interesting exhibitions of native plants in 1839, the result of the special prizes

offered by Thomas Lee. After that time the interest in this class of plants declined ; but on the 3d of September of this year, Dennis Murray presented a hundred species of native plants, and fourteen of fungi, all carefully labelled with their scientific names. Mr. Murray continued these contributions to the close of his life, in 1864, he having been attacked while arranging his flowers in the stand for the annual exhibition, by an illness which caused his death in a few days. Since then, this department has been well sustained by many zealous collectors and cultivators.

The crop of peaches this year was unusually large, and of excellent quality, and on the 3d of September a remarkably fine exhibition of this fruit was made by a large number of contributors : indeed, the whole show was one of the best ever made in the hall, and the same may be said of the show a week later.

The twenty-fifth annual exhibition was held in a pavilion on Boston Common, near West Street, commencing on the 20th of September, and continuing four days. The pavilion was the same as that used the year previous ; but the whole space was floored over, making it much more comfortable. The roof was decorated with various colored flags and banners, giving a gay effect to the whole ; and a platform in the centre, surrounded with plants, was occupied by a band of music. The tent was brilliantly lighted with gas during the evening, when it presented a most beautiful appearance. Soon after the commencement of the exhibition, it was visited by a severe rain storm, which penetrated the canvas, and gave the fruits and flowers a thorough drenching. The weather for the remainder of the time was remarkably pleasant ; and crowds of people visited

the pavilion, the number being upwards of eight thousand, besides the members of the Society and invited guests. Pecuniarily the exhibition was one of the most profitable ever held by the Society.

Although the fruit was so fine in 1852, it was even exceeded this year as regards pears, both in quantity and quality. Larger collections of this fruit were shown than ever before; that of Marshall P. Wilder comprising three hundred and ten varieties, and that of Hovey & Co., three hundred. These numbers were not again reached for several years. The *Beurre Diels* and *Flemish Beauties* were eleven to twelve inches in circumference, and the *Beurre d'Anjous* and *White Doyennes* ten inches. Marshall P. Wilder exhibited the *Beurre Superfin* pear for the first time. E. W. Bull exhibited his new seedling grape, which, under the name of *Concord*, is now so generally cultivated throughout the country. The apples were quite ordinary, this not being the bearing year; but the grapes were much finer than the previous year. Many new contributors came in, carrying off the prizes from those who had received them for years.

The display of plants was very beautiful, and embraced some exceedingly fine specimens. The show of vegetables was good, and attracted much attention.

The Committee on Flowers and Vegetables, following the example of the Fruit Committee, this year added to their list of awards a few interesting remarks on the most important objects exhibited, and the Committee of Arrangements made a formal report for the first time. The first award of a prospective prize was made this year to Hovey & Co., for their seedling cherry, the *Hovey*, which had been exhibited for five years. The

crop of plums, which was exceedingly abundant in 1852, was reported by the committee to be an almost entire failure this year. This was the beginning of that scarcity of plums, which, owing to the destruction of the trees by the black knot, has continued to the present day.

The Garden Committee visited the grapehouse of M. H. Simpson at Saxonville; the garden of Benjamin V. French at Braintree, where they found a great variety of strawberries under experimental cultivation; the grounds of John D. Bates at Swampscott, the nurseries of Winship & Co. at Brighton, those of Hovey & Co. at Cambridge, and the extensive graperies of W. C. Strong at Brighton; for all of which premiums were awarded.

The spring of 1854 was cold and backward, and the drought in the months of July and August extremely severe, producing an unfavorable effect upon the exhibitions through the season. The display at the opening exhibition was quite meagre; and the only object worthy of note here was a fine specimen of *Cattleya Mossiæ*, in flower, from John Fisk Allen. July 22, Ignatius Sargent exhibited bunches of Black Hamburg grapes, several of which weighed upwards of four pounds each, and the largest, seven and one half pounds. This was probably the largest bunch of this variety ever shown at any exhibition of the Society. September 9, John Fisk Allen presented specimens of the Allen's Hybrid grape, the first cross between the native and foreign species, the Rogers hybrids having first fruited in 1856.

The arrangements for the annual exhibition, which opened on the 12th of September, and continued through the 16th, were similar to those of the preceding year:

and, notwithstanding the severe drought, it was one of the most successful ever made by the Society. The fruits from the largest contributors were not only as large, but equally as fair, as at any former exhibition; while the smaller collections showed that an increased attention to the cultivation of fruit had been given by the newly enlisted members. The variety of pears was not so great as the previous year; the largest collection consisting of two hundred and seventy-three varieties from Marshall P. Wilder. The apples were exceedingly fine, and the quantity was large, Benjamin V. French showing one hundred and fifty kinds. The grapes were remarkably good, comprising some superb clusters of the Syrian, from Mrs. F. B. Durfee, weighing about six pounds each. The Concord was shown in great perfection. A large number of other native grapes, of every grade of quality, was exhibited; and we may date from this time the general interest in the improvement of the native grape, which has already resulted in adding many valuable kinds to our catalogues.

There was a grand display of pot plants, among them being a very finely grown specimen, the first introduced here, of the beautiful *Cissus discolor*. from Marshall P. Wilder. This was the harbinger of the infinite variety of *Caladiums*, *Crotons*, *Dracænas*, *Marantas*, *Agaves*, and other ornamental leaved plants now so generally cultivated and admired.¹ The show of vegetables exceeded the expectations of the committee, the quantity being abundant and the quality excellent.

Much interest was added to this occasion by the meet-

¹ It should not be understood that ornamental foliaged plants were unknown before this time, for the *Maranta zebrina* was exhibited in 1831, but that the *Cissus* heralded the introduction of these plants in such numbers as to form a separate class.

ing, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of September, of the American Pomological Society, for which accommodations were provided in the hall of the Society, while a place was set apart in the pavilion on the Common for the fruits brought by the members. These were not as numerous as was expected, showing that all parts of the country had suffered from the prevailing drought. They were mostly from New York and Pennsylvania; the largest collection consisting of one hundred and ninety-five varieties of pears, and forty of plums, from Ellwanger & Barry of Rochester, N.Y. The impression which the exhibition of the Society as a whole made on the delegates may be gathered from the words of P. Barry of Rochester, in the convention: "I have visited a great many exhibitions of the kind, both in this country and in Europe; but in tastefulness of arrangement, in interest and instruction, this surpasses all I have ever seen. The display of fruits on the tables has hardly been equalled in the world."

Owing to the extreme drought, few places were visited by the Committee on Gardens, and such as were examined appeared more or less to disadvantage; yet they reported that they could not well overrate the high state of cultivation and general fine appearance of the grounds of Nahum Stetson of Bridgewater. They visited also the grounds of T. P. Chandler of Brookline, the fruit garden of William R. Austin at Dorchester, and the garden of Parker Barnes in the same town. Premiums or gratuities were awarded for all these places.

Two of the prospective prizes for new productions were awarded this year, — the Society's gold medal to Hovey & Co., for their seedling camellia, C. M. Hovey,

and the same to Martin Davis, for the Davis's Seedling potato.

The exhibitions of 1855 showed an increased interest in every department. A new camellia, — now called Mrs. Anne Marie Hovey, — producing pink, white, and variegated flowers on the same plant, was shown by Hovey & Co. for the first time. June 19, John B. Moore exhibited twelve stalks of *Victoria* rhubarb, weighing twenty-four and a half pounds, the largest stalk weighing two pounds and seven ounces. July 7, M. H. Simpson presented specimens of grapes grown on vines from which crops had been taken in March, 1854, and again in December of the same year. C. F. Jones exhibited several orchids in fine bloom, including *Dendrobium moschatum*, and *Stanhopea tigrina*. Some of the displays of roses and other cut flowers were remarkably fine, being limited in extent only by the size of the hall. The seedling and other phloxes from Joseph Breck, Hovey & Co., and Parker Barnes, and seedling petunias from E. S. Rand, jun., were particularly noted. On the 1st of September eleven cultivators offered collections of asters for premium, the whole forming the finest display of this flower ever made in the hall. At the same time J. F. Allen exhibited *Nelumbium speciosum* (the lotus of the Nile and the sacred bean of India), *Nelumbium luteum* of the Southern States, and *Nymphæa cœrulea*, grown in the tank with the *Victoria regia*. The *Myrsiphyllum asparagoides*, now so popular for decorative purposes under the name of "smilax," was exhibited by Herman Grundel, gardener to Hovey & Co.

The interest in the improvement of the native grape continued. Specimens of the Delaware were sent to

the Society for the first time by A. Thompson of Delaware, O. The Fruit Committee remarked the increased care bestowed on the cultivation of the pear, and expressed the belief that this fruit succeeded as well or better in the vicinity of Boston than in almost any other part of our country, — a belief which the experience of later years has confirmed.

Though the experiment of holding the annual exhibition in a tent had proved pleasant and successful in many respects, it was felt to be hazardous in our changeable climate; and, on the completion of the new Music Hall, its large size and central situation commended it as the most desirable place for the annual exhibition, which was accordingly held there from the 18th to the 21st of September. An arch was constructed over the main entrance, leading from Winter Street, and tastefully decorated with streamers, flags, and flowers. The main body of the hall was occupied by five tables for fruit, each seventy feet long and five feet wide. Under the side balconies were stands for flowers; and the space under the north gallery was devoted to vegetables. The pot plants and designs were arranged on the stage; and the whole, when viewed from the balconies, presented a beautiful panorama of the productions of Pomona and Flora.

The display of fruits was superior to any former one, owing mainly to the very small number of inferior specimens. The flowers were superior, the dahlias especially surpassing those exhibited for the past four years; and the display of pot plants was large and fine. Prizes were offered for floral designs, which added much to the appearance of the hall. They were much smaller than those exhibited in 1845 and 1846; but the com-

mittee remarked that many of them could have been improved had Dame Nature been consulted oftener by the artists during their construction.

The variety and excellence of the vegetables exceeded that of any former exhibition. A very remarkable contribution in this department was a collection of thirty-two varieties of squashes from Rev. A. R. Pope, which he had kept from mixture by carefully covering the blossoms, and fertilizing them by hand. The only places reported on by the Garden Committee were those of Joseph Breck at Brighton, whose collection of hardy herbaceous plants was particularly noted, and who received the prize for the best flower garden; and of Dr. Nathan Durfee at Fall River, who received the prize for the best fruit garden.

The exhibition at the opening of the hall on the 17th of May, 1856, was marked by a display of numerous and finely grown pot plants. W. C. Strong exhibited twenty-eight pots of fuchsias, and cut specimens making up forty varieties, which are described as truly magnificent, and forming such a display of this beautiful flower as had been rarely seen. Edward S. Rand, jun., exhibited *Clematis lanuginosa*, now known as a parent of *C. Jackmanni* and other beautiful varieties, but which had never been seen here before, and was spoken of as by far the most showy of the tribe. On the 21st of June, the prize day for roses, owing to the lateness of the season the display was not great; but the pæonies were just in perfection, and the exhibition was by far the finest ever seen in the room. A week later, a splendid exhibition of roses and other flowers was made from upwards of thirty contributors. July 5, H. H. Hunnewell sent a dozen beautiful specimens of

the Stanwick nectarine, which proved superior to any other variety the committee had ever tasted. September 3 was prize day for asters; and the display was superior even to that of the preceding year, there being nearly twenty contributors. October 4, Isaac Fay showed twelve Seckel pears weighing fifty-one and a quarter ounces; and Samuel Kemp, an equal number weighing fifty ounces. The exhibition of pears on that day as a whole was unsurpassed at any weekly show, nearly every contribution being well grown, and of extra size.

The annual exhibition was again held in the Music Hall, and, though superior in many respects, was not, as a whole, equal to some former exhibitions. The general arrangement of the hall was the same as the year previous; but a greater profusion of evergreens and flowers was used in decoration. The ceiling was festooned with streamers of various colors, and the columns were prettily wreathed. On the railings of the balconies were the names of prominent botanists, horticulturists, pomologists, and benefactors of the Society.

The display of pot plants, though not large, was an improvement on that of the preceding year, and that of cut flowers was uncommonly good. Many floral designs were exhibited; and, besides the successful competitors for the six prizes, twelve persons received gratuities for bouquets.

The display of pears, which included many new varieties, was, as usual, large and fine, as was also that of apples; while that of grapes was limited. Prizes were offered this year for the best display of vegetables; yet the show was not equal to that of some former years, many of the liberal and extensive contributors being

more or less engaged in carrying out the arrangements for the inauguration of the Franklin statue. J. Hyde & Son offered a collection of sixty-seven varieties of potatoes, explaining on the cards their relative value for culture. Several persons exhibited the *Dioscorea Batatas* (Chinese yam) and the *Holcus saccharatus* (Chinese sugar-cane), of which sanguine hopes were entertained that they would become valuable agricultural products, — the former as supplementing the potato, and the latter as supplying sugar or syrup.

The reports of the various committees continued to increase in fulness and interest. The Committee on Gardens gave a detailed account of the various places visited by them, the first being that of M. H. Simpson at Saxonville, where they examined his experiments in growing three crops of grapes in two years. The next was to the flower garden of Joseph S. Cabot, president of the Society, at Salem, to whom they awarded the first prize; here also they visited the graperies and lily house of John Fisk Allen. The next trip was to the garden of Mrs. F. B. Durfee at Fall River, who received the premium for the best graperies, and whose gardener, Mr. Young, received a gratuity for the fine condition of the lawns and grass plats. Charles Copeland's pleasure grounds at Wyoming were next examined, and received the highest award. Two of the oldest and most famed seats in Massachusetts, the Gov. Gore estate in Waltham, afterwards owned by Theodore Lyman, and, at the time of this visit, by T. W. Walker, and Oakley Place, the estate of George W. Pratt in Watertown, next received the attention of the committee. To Mr. Walker was awarded the premium for the best vegetable garden, and the second prize for a flower garden.

Mr. Pratt's grapery and flower department were particularly commended, and a gratuity was awarded for them. The last visit was to the grounds and nurseries of Hovey & Co. at Cambridge, who received a gratuity for their fine pears and strawberries and splendid bed of Japan lilies. The report concluded thus:—

“The committee cannot close this report without expressing their high approval of this portion of the Society's labors. A spur and new life have been given to horticulture, and a laudable ambition and emulation encouraged. The rich specimens of fruit which adorn our tables, and compete for the prizes, are now, in most instances, but fair and true representatives of the gardens from which they come, and need not be ashamed of the places where they grew. We are happy to believe that the pleasure and satisfaction of these visits have been mutual. Few persons are without the desire for praise or approval, which it is always a satisfaction to receive from those considered best competent to judge, and having official position. The awarding of liberal premiums, and a careful inspection, when invited, of the numerous and increasing gardens dotted over this Commonwealth, may be justly considered a good substitute for an experimental garden (one of the early objects of this Society), and perhaps is the best method of expending our funds for the promotion of horticulture and improved gardening.”

The Flower Committee reported, that, “from the time of the opening of the hall to the annual exhibition, no weekly display has failed to be such as not only to attract and gratify visitors, but also to reflect credit upon contributors and the Society. From season to season the marks of improvement are visible; and the production of seedlings, and the introduction of new plants, give evidence of a constantly growing and continued progress on the part of cultivators.” Special commendation was given to the seedling Japan lilies shown. The displays of roses, asters, phloxes, and dah-

lias, had also been fine. The change which a few years had wrought in some of these flowers was both striking and gratifying, and its extent might be in some degree appreciated by contrasting the prize asters of only half a decade since with the perfect and very beautiful specimens that this season filled the prize stands of the Society. Yet the committee regretted that no inconsiderable portion of this progress was due to the skill of foreign cultivators, and expressed the hope that liberal encouragement would be given by the Society to the production by our florists of new seedling flowers.

The Committee on Vegetables also reported increased interest in every thing relating to that department. In fruits the committee mentioned the Washington Strawberry apple and the Rebecca grape, as new and promising introductions. The prospective prize of the Lyman plate was awarded to Isaac Fay for the best seedling strawberry, — the Jenny Lind. A very large number of new European strawberries was exhibited by Hovey & Co., among which the Admiral Dundas was remarkable for its size, eighteen weighing a pound; while the Sir Harry received the first prize as being superior in flavor to any other variety of the season.

The winter of 1856 and 1857 was of unusual severity, causing much injury to fruit trees; and the spring was cold and backward, the fruit crop being much lessened by the unpropitious weather during the time of setting. The season was also unfavorable for floriculture, and the weekly shows consequently disappointed the hopes of cultivators. But, in spite of all discouragements, the displays were most gratifying in the growth of specimen plants and in the new and improved varieties of flowers. The shows were kept up as usual in the library

room previous to the opening of the hall; and we note the exhibition on the 2d of May, by T. G. Whytal, of the pretty *Deutzia gracilis*, which, though introduced three or four years earlier, was not reported as exhibited before. At the opening of the hall on the 16th of May, a collection of eight fuchsias from H. H. Hunnewell were by far the finest ever exhibited; some of the plants being over five feet high, and perfect masses of bloom. Joseph Breck & Co. and Hovey & Co. continued to introduce and originate new phloxes, each exhibiting a hundred or more kinds at once. The Versailles currant was first shown July 18 by W. C. Strong. The Lawton blackberry was exhibited and carefully tested in comparison with the Dorchester (as the Improved High Bush was now called), the opinion being unanimously in favor of the latter. At the exhibition of September 5, the main attraction was a dish of Shanghai peaches, from N. Stetson, raised from a stone received from Shanghai. The peaches weighed twelve ounces each, and measured eleven inches in circumference. Although the plum crop generally was a failure, Henry Vandine exhibited, on the 12th of September, a collection of twenty varieties. October 31, about a hundred varieties of apples and pears were exhibited from Dr. Pfeiffer of Bremen.

The annual exhibition was again held in Music Hall, from the 23d to the 25th of September. The general arrangements of the hall were similar to those of previous years; but, agreeably to the recommendation of the last committee, all decorations around the walls were dispensed with, the hall being deemed sufficiently beautiful in itself; and the interest of the exhibition was allowed to depend wholly on the merits of the produc-

tions exhibited. A very handsome arch was, however, erected across Winter Street, at the main entrance.

The display of plants and flowers was, as a whole, better than usual, and there was also an improvement in the designs. Some Wardian cases, filled with plants in fine condition, were exhibited by H. A. Graef & Son of New York, and were much admired. They were the first ever seen here. The apples and pears were not as good as in former years; but the foreign grapes were excellent. The display of vegetables formed one of the most pleasing features of the exhibition, the variety being great, and the quality equal, if not superior, to that of former years. The squash was most richly represented.

This exhibition was marked by the revival of a custom which had been discontinued for twenty years, — the delivery of an address at the anniversary on some subject connected with horticulture. This was on the last evening of the exhibition, the fruits, flowers, and vegetables remaining in the places which they had occupied through the week, and the audience filling the balconies and the spaces between the tables. The speaker was Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who was introduced by President Cabot as not only an eloquent preacher and orator, but as personally devoted to horticulture. It is impossible here to do justice to Mr. Beecher's address, and we can only say that it was in his happiest manner, and that the numerous assembly were not disappointed.

The report of the Garden Committee for the year is of unusual interest. They again visited the hothouses of M. H. Simpson at Saxonville, and examined the beautiful specimens of rare plants, and his novel experi-

ment in grape culture. Among other places visited later in the season were the estate of H. H. Hunnewell at West Needham, now known as the most beautiful in New England, but which six years previously to the time of which we write was a pitch pine forest with a barren soil; the trees and grounds of Woodlawn Cemetery in Malden; the grounds of William Whiting in Roxbury, the flower garden and fruit houses of C. S. Holbrook in East Randolph, the flower garden of William Wales in Dorchester, the pear orchard of John Gordon in Brighton, and the smaller fruit garden of Ariel Low in Roxbury. Premiums or gratuities were awarded for all these places. The Fruit Committee noted as a circumstance showing how complete was the failure of the apple crop, and which had not occurred before since the formation of the Society, that, on the prize day for winter apples, not a single dish was presented. The Vegetable Committee commended the quality of the Hubbard squash, then just introduced to notice by James J. H. Gregory.

Several measures were adopted by the Society during the year 1858, which, though not immediately connected with the exhibitions, had an important bearing on the progress of horticulture. The first of these was the appointment of a committee, of which J. W. P. Jenks, professor of entomology, was a member, to investigate the habits of the robin, and the benefits or injuries caused by it to horticulture. A motion had been introduced to petition the Legislature for a repeal of the statutes prohibiting the destruction of this bird; but, it appearing that no one possessed any definite and accurate information as to its food, Professor Jenks undertook an investigation of the subject, which resulted in

ascertaining many interesting facts concerning the food of the robin. His reports were published in the Transactions of the Society, and gave strong evidence that the general impression that this bird is far more beneficial than injurious to the gardener is correct. Later in the year, the Society joined with the Natural History Society in a petition to the Legislature for the publication, at the expense of the State, of a new edition of Dr. Harris's work on Insects Injurious to Vegetation.

The Society also appointed a committee to take into consideration the distribution of seeds from the Patent Office at Washington. A full report on this subject — from the pen of John Lewis Russell, professor of botany, and a member of the committee — may be found in the Transactions for 1858. Professor Russell's conclusion was, that, with few exceptions, the seeds distributed from the Patent Office were valueless for cultivation in this State; and that, "when we consider the unusual facilities enjoyed by our New England cities, especially those of Massachusetts, for the early introduction of every valuable seed, whether of field or of garden culture, the zeal and enterprise manifested towards our gardens and fields provokes a smile at the ignorance of the friends of agriculture in the want of a considerate regard for our needs or possible necessities in this line of individual or social industry."

Early in 1858 the Society voted to dispense with the regular weekly shows, and to substitute monthly exhibitions, at which a fee should be charged for admission. It was thought that this course might be of advantage, by giving better and fuller displays of both flowers and fruit. It was, however, found to be attended by one disadvantage: the perfection of certain flowers and

fruits either had not arrived, or had passed, on the day fixed for the award of prizes. The reports of the season show that many interesting exhibitions were made on the Saturdays intervening between the monthly shows, as well as before the opening of the hall. This occurred on the 15th of May, and was unexpectedly fine; the specimen plants of azaleas, fuchsias, cissus, etc., being more numerous and better grown than ever before. Attention was awakened to the rhododendron; and on the 12th of June H. H. Hunnewell made the first of those beautiful displays which he has continued every year until the present time. But the great feature of the season was the rose show, on the 25th and 26th of June, when every part of the hall was occupied by stands or bouquets of roses, both of the choicer and more common varieties; and, both days being fine, the hall was thronged with visitors. The Gloire de Dijon rose bloomed profusely with several amateurs, and was pronounced the best Tea rose. Hollyhocks were very fine, and bid fair to become a popular flower. September 4, Hovey & Co. showed one hundred and twenty-five varieties of verbenas. Lili-pitian dahlias from M. Trautman were thought worthy of special mention. A very fine display of fruit was made on the 21st of August, including twenty-five varieties of summer pears from Hovey & Co., besides foreign grapes, blackberries, apples, and plums. October 16, there was a dish of very remarkable Beurre Diel pears, from J. Gooding, the largest measuring sixteen and one half inches in circumference, and weighing twenty-two ounces.

The annual exhibition was this year confined to the Society's hall, this course having probably been adopted

in consequence of the heavy draft on the treasury, caused by the exhibition of 1857. All designs were excluded, and the number of pot plants was necessarily limited; but we notice the first indications of the taste for ferns and lycopods, the beautiful forms of which are now found in every greenhouse. The prize collections of apples and pears were reduced from thirty (which had been the number for the last four years) to ten varieties; and all specimens other than those offered for competition were excluded, except a limited number of such as were new or rare. Consequently, almost all those exhibited were extremely large and handsome, and together made a magnificent display. The vegetables were exhibited in the store under the hall, as in 1850 and 1851. The most interesting feature was a collection of sixty varieties of beans, from various parts of the United States and Europe, especially France, cultivated by M. & F. Burr, for the purpose of determining their relative value, as well as their synonymes, and all neatly exhibited, and correctly labelled.

No entries were made this year in competition for the prizes for gardens, etc.; but the committee visited several places, the first of which was that of John D. Bates in Swampscott, which they found had improved with surprising rapidity since their visit in 1853. A gratuity was awarded to Mr. Bates for the excellent taste and the neatness everywhere displayed, and the thrifty growth and beauty of his ornamental trees, especially the pines. The Norway maples and Scotch pines were noticed as particularly adapted to sea-shore cultivation. Gratuities were also awarded to William Bacon of Roxbury for his pear garden, which he had reclaimed from a salt marsh, and to Samuel Walker of Roxbury,

for the neatness and successful cultivation of his nursery of pear trees.

The weather during the growing season of 1859 was extremely variable, and every month in the year was marked by frost. The effect of weather so unfavorable to vegetation could not fail to be noticed in the weekly shows of the Society. The absence of hot days, and the injury by high winds, added to the frequent frosts, made the season the most unpropitious to fruit growers since the formation of the Society. Plants cultivated in greenhouses are, however, exempt from such unfavorable influences; and an unusually fine display of these was made on the 19th of February, consisting of *Ericas*, *Epacris*, *Azaleas*, *Polyanthus*, *Cypripedium insigne*, etc. The opening exhibition continued for two days, and a finer display of pot plants had never been made in the hall: the chief difficulty was to find space for all the contributions. Many new and rare things were shown, besides superb specimens of the old favorites. Dennis Murray exhibited a very interesting collection of two hundred and fifty-six dried specimens of Lichens, all carefully named. At the rose show, June 23, 24, and 25, although the weather was rainy and cold, and the roses were not in so forward a condition as was expected, the display was very good, particularly of Hybrid Perpetuals, which were better than ever before. The Wilson's Albany strawberry was exhibited; and the committee said of it, that "those shown were very large berries, of a conical shape, dark colored, and very acid, and did not, on trial, commend themselves for their quality." July 16, W. C. Strong presented a collection of eighteen varieties of gloxinias, which received higher praise than any shown before. On the 20th of August

the hall was filled with a remarkably beautiful collection of flowers, Hovey & Co. contributing one hundred and thirty varieties of annuals, among which were many new and rare kinds. James Nugent exhibited blackberries of remarkable size, twenty-five weighing six and one-eighth ounces. September 10, W. C. Strong exhibited the first specimens of that very striking and now well known flower, *Tritoma Uvaria*. Plums were exhibited in much greater quantity, and of much better quality, than for several years.

At the annual exhibition, which was held on the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d of September, the Society returned to the Music Hall, where the arrangements were very similar to those of former years. The plants in pots were the leading feature of the exhibition. The principal display in this department was made by Hovey & Co., and the variegated leaved plants in their collection attracted much attention. As this was the first extensive collection of these plants that had been exhibited, a list of the names is given here for comparison with those of the present day, — *Agapanthus variegatus*, *Begonia Rex*, *B. splendida argentea*, *Caladium atropurpureum*, *C. pictum*, *Cissus discolor*, *Coleus Blumei*, *Croton pictum*, *C. variegatum*, *Dieffenbachia maculata*, *Dracæna terminalis*, *Farfugium grande*, *Hydrangea Japonica variegata*, *Ropala elegans*, *R. Skinneri*, and *Vinca major variegata*. The same gentlemen also exhibited the first of those collections of ornamental coniferous trees, which in later years have added great interest to the exhibitions. There were sixteen species and varieties including *Cupressus Lawsoniana*, *Thujopsis borealis*, and *Thuja Hoveyii*. Owing to early frosts in many gardens, the number of contributors of cut flowers was small.

High winds and a severe storm a short time before the exhibition greatly injured the fruit; yet the pears were very fine, the apples excellent, and the grapes superior to those of any exhibition for some years. The success of this department equalled the expectations of the most sanguine, and fully justified the attempt at so extensive an exhibition, which by some was deemed a hazardous experiment. The prizes for apples and pears were offered for collections of twenty, fifteen, ten, and five varieties, and so remained until 1876. The vegetables were more select and of finer quality than at any previous exhibition. Unfortunately the weather was stormy during the entire week of the show, preventing that attendance of the public which the exhibitions of the Society usually commanded, and it was much regretted that so fine a show should not have been witnessed by a larger number of persons.

The Fruit Committee in their report mentioned the gradual introduction of orchard house culture.

The awards by the Garden Committee this year were to Edward S. Rand of Dedham, for the best kept and neatest grounds, and for special skill in the department of flowers and ornamental gardening; to Woodlawn Cemetery at Chelsea, for good taste, neatness, and skill in every department; and to Mrs. Franklin B. Fay of Chelsea, for good taste, industry, and economy in the cultivation of flowers.

The year 1860 was as favorable to the pursuits of the horticulturist as 1859 was unpropitious. The crop of fruit of all kinds, except out door grapes, was unusually large, and of very fine quality. The transition from the Society's hall in School Street had an unfavorable effect in some of the earlier shows; but at the open-

ing exhibition in the new rooms at Amory Hall from the 23d to the 26th of May, in the words of the Flower Committee, "Never had we had a finer display of choice greenhouse plants, and never had the plants been more tastefully arranged. The new variegated plants were conspicuous and very numerous in all of the prize collections." By far the finest display and greatest variety was shown by William T. Merrifield of Worcester. His collection consisted almost entirely of variegated leaved plants and Lycopodiums.

The display of fruit and vegetables, though small, was of very good quality. At the rose show, on the 25th and 26th of June, the Hybrid Perpetuals showed the results of increased attention; but the display as a whole, though very good, was not equal to that of the previous year. The finest Hybrid Perpetuals shown were Gen. Jacqueminot, Lord Raglan, Auguste Mie, Sydonie, Cardinal Patrizzi, Étendard de Marengo, Lælia, Jules Margottin, Lion des Combats, Portland Blanc, and Triomphe de Paris.

On the 30th of June, Hovey & Co. exhibited La Constante strawberry, and Oliver Bennet fifty specimens of the Crawford's Late peach, which had never been surpassed, some of them measuring a foot in circumference, and all beautiful and high flavored. On the 4th of August the display of fruit was one of the best ever made so early in the season; the apples being especially handsome, and the Red Astrachan, Early Harvest, Large Yellow Bough, and Williams, being shown in quantities. Two weeks later the display of cut flowers was exceedingly fine, embracing many new and beautiful acquisitions, especially among the phloxes, gladioli, and petunias. On the 1st of September both

fruits and flowers were exceedingly fine, particularly the asters.

The thirty-second annual exhibition, on the 18th to the 21st of September, was held in the Music Hall, and was one of the most beautiful as well as most successful which the Society ever made. The hall was crowded with a throng of visitors the entire four days. The arrangement was somewhat different from that of previous years: the centre one of the five long tables being exchanged for a platform only a foot high, on which the collections of plants were placed; and this platform was intersected in the centre by a beautiful fountain. On the stage, where previously the plants were arranged, stands were erected for cut flowers, which were completely filled; and in front of these the rare specimen plants were placed. From this position the effect was magnificent,—the silvery plumes of the pampas grass towering up from among the plants, and on either side the caladiums, begonias, and other elegant variegated plants, forming a combination of silver, emerald, bronze, and gold, entirely novel in a horticultural exhibition. Among the most prominent plants were the *Pteris argyræa* and *P. tricolor*, *Cyanophyllum magnificum*, *C. Assamicum* and *Gynerium argenteum*, from Hovey & Co., *Maranta zebrina*, from G. G. Hubbard, and *Maranta fasciata*, from Evers & Comley. None of those monstrosities called floral designs were shown; but instead, there were “a number of neat prettily little baskets, showing into what dainty contrasts flowers could be arranged, and what pretty effects could be produced by skilful fingers.”

The display of fruit was, without any doubt, the finest ever made by the Society up to that time. There were

in all nearly two thousand dishes of apples, pears, plums, peaches, and grapes, containing upwards of twenty thousand specimens. The pears were truly remarkable. A silver cup of the value of twenty-five dollars was offered by H. B. Stanwood & Co. as a prize for the best twelve specimens of the Bartlett pear; and for this prize there were fifty-five competitors, Alexander Dickinson being successful. The twelve specimens presented by him weighed eight and one-half pounds. Marshall P. Wilder and Hovey & Co. each exhibited three hundred varieties of pears, — a larger number than has been shown at any exhibition of the Society since.

The display of vegetables was magnificent, the varieties being many, and the specimens grown in perfection. The Pomo Lesteriano, or Perfected tomato, was shown, of handsome appearance, and very solid.

For the first time, fixed prizes had been offered for pot plants and cut flowers at each weekly exhibition; so that the hall always presented an appearance creditable alike to the Society and the exhibitors. In their review of the season the Flower Committee mentioned a great number of new and rare plants exhibited at the weekly and annual exhibitions. Among those most prominent were the *Caladium Chantini* and *Gymnogramme chrysophylla* of William T. Merrifield; *Thyrsacanthus rutilans*, *Maranta regalis*, and a variety of *Begonias* from Evers & Comley; *Statice Holfordi*, and *Lilium Browni*, from Hovey & Co.; *Dianthus Heddeiwigi*, from Martin Trautman; and *Peristeria elata*, from William Wheelwright. The cut flowers were unusually fine. The dahlia, which had been so popular, seemed to be going slowly out of favor.

Among the varieties mentioned for the first time by

the Fruit Committee are the Clapp's Favorite pear, which they speak of as "truly one of the most promising varieties that had come before them," and the Mount Vernon, originated by Samuel Walker.

The Garden Committee reported that, in the discharge of their duties, they had visited a greater number of places than the committee of previous years. These included Mount Auburn and Woodlawn cemeteries, and several greenhouses and fruit and flower gardens. Special mention was made of the orchard house of Gardner G. Hubbard at Cambridge, the only one in the State; and a gratuity was awarded for it. Cherries, pears, grapes, apricots, peaches, and nectarines, were cultivated in it; but the observations of the committee led them to believe that it was best adapted to the growth of fine peaches.

The year 1861, so memorable for the beginning of the terrible four years' civil war, was memorable in the annals of horticulture as one of the most unfavorable ever known. On the morning of February 8, the thermometer, which at noon on the day previous stood at 40°, marked 21° below zero, and this in a sheltered situation in a town; while in some places in the open country it was reported as several degrees lower. This was probably as great a degree of cold as was ever experienced in the vicinity of Boston, if not the greatest. On the 3d of March the thermometer rose to 75°; but this unseasonable heat was, like the extreme cold, of short duration. On the 18th of March the mercury fell to zero. Not only was the fruit crop entirely destroyed in many places, but the trees, especially the cherry and peach, were killed, or severely injured. The blossom buds of that hardy fruit the currant were in a great measure

destroyed, which, as well as could be remembered, had not happened before for forty years. It was thought that the injury experienced was due rather to the extreme and sudden cold of February than to the sudden change from heat to cold in March. Besides the unfavorable season, it was impossible that the absorption of all minds in the terrible conflict then raging should not exert an injurious effect on the exhibitions of the Society. Yet the members contended to the best of their ability against these adverse influences, and not wholly without success; and in one department a very decided advance was shown — the number of new plants exhibited was far greater than ever before.

The opening exhibition was held at the Society's hall from the 23d to the 25th of May. The display of plants and flowers, though limited in quantity, was far superior in richness and quality to any of preceding years. There were many fine and rare plants of which specimens had never been exhibited, and fine specimens of old favorites. The show of variegated plants was particularly rich. A collection of ferns from Gardner G. Hubbard comprised fifty species. Dennis Murray had nearly a hundred species of native ferns and lycopods, including the climbing fern (*Lygodium palmatum*), now so much sought after. By vote of the Society the proceeds of the exhibition, amounting to \$62.50, were given to the fund for the relief of the absent soldiers of the State, to which was added the sum of \$132, raised by subscription among the members.

The annual rose show, on account of the little interest taken in floriculture in the troubled condition of national affairs, was limited to a few hours on Saturday, June 29. On that day the roses were in perfection.

The hall was filled with fine specimens ; and bushels of choice flowers were taken away because there was no room to exhibit them. The strawberry show occurred on the same day, and, in consequence of the offer of two silver cups by H. B. Stanwood and C. M. Hovey as prizes for this fruit, a very fine display was made. The cups were awarded for La Constante and Hovey's Seedling. The hall was crowded with visitors to its utmost capacity.

The annual exhibition was held September 17-20, in the Society's hall, with the addition of a room on the floor below for vegetables. The stands for cut flowers occupied three sides of the hall ; a table for fruits, separated by a space sufficient for visitors, encircled the hall ; and all the room that could be spared in the centre was devoted to plants. The library was set apart for the grapes, which were numerous and excellent. The floral display was unusually fine, and never appeared to better advantage. The single specimens were remarkably excellent, and the display of ferns and lycopods was better than ever before. It was thought that the exhibition of fruit would be exceedingly meagre ; but happily this was not the case, though the specimens were not equal to those of the previous year. Pears were the principal fruit ; but the Seckel was the only one which came up to the average of 1860. There were very few apples, and of peaches and plums none except from orchard houses. Specimens of the Salway peach, from H. H. Hunnewell, were greatly admired : they were eleven inches in circumference, and beautifully colored. Two new foreign grapes, the Muscat Hamburg and Golden Hamburg, were exhibited by R. W. Turner, and carried off the prize over very

remarkable specimens of the older sorts. The season was very favorable for ripening native grapes; and some of the Rogers hybrids were shown before the Society for the first time. The display of vegetables had rarely if ever been excelled in quality.

We have spoken of the great number of new and rare plants exhibited at the various shows through the season, which were far too numerous to be specified here; but a few of the most conspicuous may be mentioned. There were, from Evers & Comley, *Eucharis Amazonica*, in full bloom, and *Allamanda Schottii*; from Edward S. Rand, sen., *Latania Borbonica*, *L. rubra*, and *Alocasia metallica*; and from Hovey & Co., "a fine specimen of that sparkling little gem of a plant, *Caladium argyrites*." Jonathan French exhibited a bloom of *Lapageria rosea*. Of garden flowers, Barnes & Washburn exhibited *Stokesia cyanea*, and James McTear, a spike of gladiolus *Calypso*, three feet in length, with thirty-two almost perfect flowers. The double hollyhocks had become very popular, and there was shown for the first time "a very fine double zinnia, as large as and fully equal to a dahlia." On the 13th of July, Jackson Dawson exhibited a plant of heather (*Calluna vulgaris*) found growing wild in Tewksbury, Mass. This excited much interest; and the locality was visited and carefully examined by the Flower Committee, who came to the conclusion that the plant was probably indigenous there. The committee remarked, with some severity that, while on prize days the stands were full, when there were no prizes offered the hall presented a long array of empty bottles and bare tables.

The Fruit Committee reported, that, while the crop of

pears was far below the average, this was to some extent compensated by the quality of the fruit produced, which was with respect to some varieties superior to any before noticed. In the later exhibitions especially, the specimens were exceedingly fine and beautiful. Among the varieties which showed the greatest superiority were the Urbaniste, Marie Louise, Belle Lucrative, Beurre D'Anjou, Beurre Langelier, Glout Morceau, and Josephine de Malines. The only cherries exhibited during the season were two baskets of very beautiful May Dukes, from the forcing house of John Fisk Allen.

The Garden Committee reported that, while there had been less display and competition than usual during the season, a permanent and growing love of horticulture had been manifested. Very few, if any, of the noted estates and gardens in the vicinity had suffered from neglect; and in some cases, though to a less extent than in past years, new grounds had been opened, glass structures erected, and other improvements made. No places were entered for premium; but a gratuity was awarded to Edward S. Rand of Dedham, for his neatly kept grounds and greenhouses, and superior collection of orchids. His collection of new and choice exotics generally, was reported as beyond question the finest in New England, and under the most perfect culture. A gratuity was also awarded to Edward S. Rand, jun., for the skilful and economical laying out and management of a new estate.

The year 1862 was as propitious to the horticulturist as the preceding was unfavorable, the crop of fruit, especially, being even more abundant than in the plentiful year 1860. Nor was this abundance confined to any

particular fruit, but commenced with the strawberries, and closed only with the apples and pears, the two latter never having been larger, fairer, or better. The peach and cherry trees indeed had been so far either entirely killed or severely injured, that a large crop could not reasonably be expected; yet, wherever a tree survived, it produced most bountifully. The crop of currants was remarkable, and can never have been surpassed, the failure of the previous year having been more than compensated by the abundance of this, as if literally two crops had been produced in one. In many instances the crop would not pay for gathering, and in some places could not even be given away. Indeed, the wonderful plenty caused dull sales and low prices for all kinds of fruit,—a state of things which the Society had been laboring for years to bring about, that the poor, as well as the rich, might enjoy an abundance of the luxuries of the orchard and garden. A farmer who brought into Boston a quantity of Bartlett pears, and was unable to sell them, except at very low prices, took his load into State Street, and invited the newsboys to help themselves, doubtless feeling abundantly rewarded by the happiness he dispensed.

The year was also remarkably prolific in floral treasures. So favorably were the supplies of sun and shade, of rain and heat, meted out, that in every locality the gardens prospered, and every class of plants flourished. In such a year it might have been expected that the exhibitions of the Society would have surpassed all earlier ones; and though such an advance may not have been witnessed, owing to the civil war which continued to absorb all minds, the number of exhibitors of fruit, and the quality of the specimens shown, proved a

continued and unabated interest in that department. Many new and rare species and varieties of greenhouse plants graced the weekly shows. Ferns and lycopods had become so popular as to be recognized by the offer of a premium. Among vegetables the tomato particularly was shown in numerous varieties and a high degree of perfection.

The Flower Committee having been greatly troubled by the ignorance as to what constitutes a perfect flower, a pamphlet describing the properties of plants and flowers was compiled by the committee, which was published by the Society, as the standard for judging.

At the opening exhibition, on the 31st of May, although cut flowers were shown in considerable quantities, the plants were few, and contributed by a very small number of growers, and, as a whole, the exhibition was the smallest for some years. In 1858 and the following years, four prizes were offered for the best specimen plants at this exhibition; but the names of the successful specimens were not recorded until this year, when the first and second were taken by Edward S. Rand, with *Medinilla magnifica* and *Alocasia metallica*; the third, by Hovey & Co., with *Ropala Corcovadensis*; and the fourth, by Mr. Rand, with *Maranta regalis*. At the rose show, on the 21st of June, the number of contributors was much smaller than usual; but the roses were never presented in finer condition. The Hybrid Perpetuals especially continued to increase in number, and grew in favor, as the improved kinds, of fine form and brilliant color, superseded the old varieties. The show of strawberries was very fine: six berries of Admiral Dundas weighed four and five-eighths ounces. On the 12th of July, Spooner & Parkman exhibited

for the first time the *Lilium auratum*, which they had received directly from Japan. This magnificent lily was also shown this year in England for the first time, and everywhere its appearance was greeted as an event such as could occur but few times in the life of a lover of flowers. The same gentlemen also exhibited during the summer many new plants, especially variegated conifers and other plants from Japan, besides making the largest, most frequent, and finest general displays of flowers through the season. Very fine specimens of apples were exhibited on the 1st of November for the prizes from the fund bequeathed by B. V. French. Sheldon pears weighing twelve and three-quarters ounces each were shown at the same time by Hovey & Co.

The annual exhibition was in the Music Hall, from the 16th to the 19th of September, the general arrangements being similar to those two years before. The show of pot plants was not as good as in some previous years; but the cut flowers were splendid. The season was very favorable for dahlias, and they were shown in great perfection. H. H. Hunnewell sent a plant of pampas grass, with eight or ten full heads of its light and silvery flowers; also *Cupressus Lawsoniana* and *Sequoia (Washingtonia) gigantea*. Three prizes were offered this year for the best specimen plants at the annual exhibition, which were taken by these three plants.

Pears were never before exhibited in any thing like the quantity or perfection of the specimens shown this year. A dish of twelve Bartletts, from Josiah Stickney, weighed nine pounds and six ounces. The apples, also, were superior, especially the Gravensteins. In a year so auspicious for fruit, great expectations had naturally

been formed with respect to this exhibition, and, though it cannot be said that such hopes were disappointed, perhaps they were hardly realized; the deficiency, if any, being, that some species, more particularly apples and grapes, were not exhibited in as great variety as was expected. The display of vegetables was satisfactory; but some of the principal contributors were so over-burdened with their fruits, that they were unable to bestow as much attention upon the vegetable department as they would otherwise have given. A collection of thirty-three named varieties of turnips, from John B. Moore, was of much interest.

The ninth session of the American Pomological Society, which was held in the Horticultural Society's hall during the week of the exhibition, imparted additional interest to the occasion. The display of fruit by the members of the Pomological Society was very large, there being six collections of pears, comprising from one hundred to three hundred and forty varieties each, and four collections of apples of from sixty to one hundred and sixty-four varieties each.

The awards by the Garden Committee were to William J. Underwood of Belmont, for neatly kept grounds and skilful cultivation of flowers and fruits, and to J. V. Wellington, for the best culture of out-door grapes. Mr. Underwood's flower garden presented a particularly attractive appearance; but the attention of the committee was especially directed to his strawberry beds, and they noted the astonishing abundance and superior quality of the crop. The committee also took the opportunity to examine the extensive fields devoted to strawberry culture in the vicinity, and derived much gratification from observing their thrift and productiveness.

The year 1863 brought a season, which, though not so inauspicious as that of 1861, was unproductive in comparison with the propitious one of 1862. The weather at the commencement of the season was very dry, so that the annuals and bedding plants, especially verbenas and fuchsias, suffered materially, and there was not so great a profusion of flowers at the weekly shows as in previous years. The dry weather was also injurious to the strawberry, affecting unfavorably both the quantity of the crop and the quality of the berries. Of pears there was probably not more than a third or a half the crop of an average fruitful year; and the quality was, on the whole, rather inferior both as to size and flavor, and the fruit was also more disposed to blight and crack than usual. The crop of apples was an entire failure; the deficiency that would in any event have occurred being, probably, increased by the fact that this was not the bearing year of the kinds most generally cultivated in Massachusetts, and in many places the trees had also suffered severely for some years from the canker worm. The crop of native grapes was good, and the quality above the average. The scarcity of labor, so many persons being directly or indirectly engaged in the defence of the country, probably exercised an unfavorable influence on the exhibitions, cultivators having less time to devote to them than they would otherwise have been glad to give. The vegetable department suffered more from this cause than the others.

Some changes were made in the schedule this year, prizes being for the first time offered for specified varieties of strawberries, grapes, and pears, and for collections and single specimens of variegated leaved plants.

The prizes for gardens were omitted. The Society, following the example of the Royal Horticultural and Royal Botanic Societies of London, voted to prepare Certificates of Merit of three classes, to be given for the exhibition of new, rare, and beautiful plants and flowers, and new fruits and vegetables, for seedlings of unusual merit, and for superior skill in cultivation.

The opening exhibition, on May 30, was very good. The greenhouse plants were well grown, and attracted much attention. The first prize for the best specimen plant was awarded to James Comley, for *Ananassa sativa variegata*; the second, to James McTear, for *Aphelaxis sesamoides*; the third, to Hovey & Co., for *Coleus Verschaffeltii*, which was shown for the first time; and the fourth, to James Nugent, for *Hydrangea Japonica variegata*. Dennis Murray exhibited one hundred and ninety-four named species of fungi, several of which were discovered by him. The rose show, on the 27th of June, was one of the best ever made, especially for Hybrid Perpetuals. This year witnessed the commencement of those profuse and beautiful displays of seedling gladioli which now form so prominent a feature of our exhibitions through August and September. The prizes for this flower had previously been confined to collections of ten varieties; but this year there were added prizes for the best twenty varieties and for the best display. At the weekly exhibitions early in the season the shows of forced fruits—mostly grapes, with some peaches and cherries—compared well with those of previous years; but later in the season the shows of fruits grown in the open air were not of an equally satisfactory character, either as to the number of exhibitors, the number of varieties, or the quantity of

fruit shown, and, though much was of fine quality, some was very indifferent.

The annual exhibition was held at the Society's hall, with much the same arrangements as two years before. The plants were all choice and fine—mostly well grown specimens of variegated leaved plants. The first prize for a specimen plant was awarded to C. M. Atkinson, for *Cissus discolor*; the second, to James McTear, for *Frenela Ventenatii*; and the third and fourth, to Ignatius Sargent, for *Testudinaria elephantipes* and *Cissus discolor*. The first prize for a variegated leaved plant was awarded to Hovey & Co., for *Pandanus Javanicus variegatus*; and the second, to James Comley, for *Croton variegatum*. Among the ferns shown by Hovey & Co. was the beautiful *Pteris Cretica albolineata*. The gladioli, Japan lilies, dahlias, and other cut flowers, were contributed liberally, and arranged with unusual taste.

The show of fruit was satisfactory, as, though smaller than usual, it was more select. While some varieties of pears, such as the Louise Bonne of Jersey and Duchesse d'Angouleme, were inferior, the Sheldon, De Tongres, Doyenne du Comice, Beurre Bosc, and others, were remarkably fine. The display of native grapes was exceedingly interesting. Nearly two hundred plates were on exhibition in upwards of twenty varieties, embracing all the new sorts then lately brought to notice. Among foreign grapes, H. H. Hunnewell sent specimens of the Lady Downes, which were ripe on the 20th of September, and hung on the vines in excellent condition until the 30th of January, 1864, when they were exhibited.

The winter of 1863-64 was remarkably uniform in

temperature, so that trees and plants exposed to it came through without injury; but the summer was extremely dry, and unfavorable to the growth and blooming of plants, and consequently to the weekly exhibitions. The crop of strawberries was much injured by the drought, which was so severe that some fields were burned up before half the fruit was ripened; and in some localities the grapes withered on the vines. The pear crop was up to the average; but that of other fruits was small. Vegetables were checked in their growth by the drought; but the rains of July brought them forward rapidly.

At the opening exhibition on the 28th of May, we notice, for the first time, the new variegated honeysuckle from Japan (*Lonicera aureo-reticulata*), from two exhibitors. The display of hardy azaleas and rhododendrons a few weeks later, from H. H. Hunnewell and Hovey & Co., was unusually fine. The same may be said of the roses at the rose show on the 25th of June, especially the Hybrid Perpetuals, the specimens of which from Francis Parkman were very large and perfect. The shows of hardy herbaceous plants through the season were very extensive, and comprised a great variety, there having been added to the prizes for spring herbaceous plants, offered in former years, premiums for the best displays of named species and varieties in July, August, and September. The gladiolus continued to be, in its season, the great feature of the weekly exhibitions. The 27th of August was prize day for this flower, when there was one of the finest displays ever made, including, besides a large number of prize stands, an immense number of seedlings, many of them of the greatest merit.

Forced peaches and grapes were shown in great abundance. C. S. Holbrook exhibited on the 28th of May some of the finest Crawford's Early peaches that had ever been seen on the tables. In spite of the drought, a few good strawberries were shown: a basket of Hovey's Seedlings at the rose show, from Mrs. T. W. Ward, were of remarkable size and color; and several new European varieties were exhibited by William Gray, jun., and Hovey & Co. The last-named gentlemen had for several years been zealous in testing every new variety of this fruit, especially the large English, French, and Belgian sorts. Of currants, the Versailles had become prominent on the tables, though the Red and White Dutch were still favorite varieties for general cultivation. The season, except on very dry soils, was remarkably favorable for native grapes, which continued to attract much attention throughout the country. On the 19th of November there was exhibited a Duchesse d'Angouleme pear, grown by Charles Hova of Los Angeles, Cal., seventeen and three-fourths inches in circumference, and eight inches in length, and weighing four pounds, — the largest pear of which the Society has any record.

The annual exhibition was held September 20–23, at Andrews Hall in Central Court, the use of this room having been freely offered to the Society by the proprietor. The arrangement adopted was similar to that in the Music Hall. The centre table, filled with plants, presented a very beautiful appearance, the numerous variegated plants and ferns being backed by tall and handsome plants of various kinds. Large yuccas, palms, and choice evergreens in pots on the stage, formed an effective background for tables on which were placed

the bouquets and baskets of flowers. The last named feature had become very attractive; and on this occasion there were eighteen or twenty, all contributed by ladies, and some of them arranged with exquisite taste. The first prize for a specimen plant was awarded to Hovey & Co., for *Ropala Corcovadensis*; and the first and second prizes for variegated leaved plants, to James Comley, for *Ananassa sativa variegata* and *Cissus discolor*.

The display of fruit surpassed expectation, it being thought that the extreme drought would tell severely upon the crop; but, with few exceptions, the pears were fully up to the usual standard of excellence, and some surpassed it. The show of apples was limited, yet some of the specimens were superb. Peach trees, where healthy, produced abundantly, and there was a good display of the fruit. Of foreign grapes the exhibition was good, with some of extra quality; and in native grapes the show was especially fine. W. C. Strong presented a very interesting and instructive collection of twenty-five or more varieties. The most noticeable kinds were the Delaware, Rebecca, Allen's Hybrid, Iona, Adirondac, Framingham, Creveling, Concord, Diana, and Isabella. Many new seedlings, including the Rogers hybrids, were shown. An unusual number of seedling pears were shown this year and the preceding, from Dr. S. A. Shurtleff, Frederick Clapp, Francis Dana, and others.

The show of vegetables was pronounced as good, under the circumstances, as any since the formation of the Society, if, indeed, not superior to any. A collection of one hundred and two named varieties of beans, from Lucy H. Brewer of Hingham, a young lady of thirteen, attracted much attention.

This brings us to the close of the second of the three periods into which we have divided the exhibitions of the Society, some of those of the next year having been held in the new Horticultural Hall. We have often, in the course of this chapter, spoken of the valuable reports made from year to year by the different committees; but it is due to the chairmen, upon whom the duty of drawing up these reports generally devolved, that some more particular mention of them should be made, and especially of those of Joseph S. Cabot, who filled the position of chairman of the Fruit Committee for nine years, and whose reports are distinguished by able and interesting discussions of various subjects connected with fruit culture. Mr. Cabot was also the first chairman of the Committee on Gardens, and held that position for four years of the period included in this chapter. The reports of Eben Wight, who was chairman of the Fruit Committee for six years, are interesting summaries of the annual progress in this department. Edward S. Rand, jun., was chairman of the Flower Committee for six years; and his reports, besides the record of newly exhibited plants, are enriched with many valuable papers by himself and others on the cultivation of various plants. Joseph Breck was chairman of the Flower Committee for six years, and of the Committee of Arrangements for an equal time. Francis Lyman Winship and P. Brown Hovey each served as chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for five years. Daniel T. Curtis was chairman of the Vegetable Committee for eight years, in each of which he rendered a full and faithful report. The reports of the Garden Committee by the chairmen and secretaries were of much interest. To all the gentlemen named,

and to those who filled the same positions for shorter terms, and also to those associated with them on the various committees, the Society is much indebted for the success of the exhibitions during the period under consideration. It should be remembered, that, during this time, the amount appropriated for premiums was increased from \$1,200 in 1845 to \$2,800 in 1864 (not including the prospective prizes), and this notwithstanding the depression caused by the civil war, and the fact, that, in the last two years of this period, the resources of the Society were taxed to the utmost by the erection of their new building.

In closing this chapter we cannot but glance back over the twenty years reviewed; and although any summary of it would be out of place, for the chapter itself is but a summary of the fuller records in the Transactions of the Society, the Magazine of Horticulture, and the Horticulturist, it may not be unprofitable to recall a few of the more prominent points in the progress of the Society. In reviewing the last chapter, we spoke of the interest in the cultivation of the pear, as shown by the zeal in collecting every variety; and, though the work of collection progressed during the time covered by the present chapter, it will be seen that, towards the close of the period, the culminating point as respects numbers was reached, and that the work of *selection* — the only object of these immense collections — had well progressed; and “select lists” might be found in every horticultural publication. It was during this period that two of our most valuable pears, the Dana’s Hovey and the Clapp’s Favorite, were originated by members of the Society, and first made known through its exhibitions. The seedling pears raised by Mr. Dana were

the first to show the incorrectness of the opinion generally entertained, on the authority of Dr. Van Mons, that this fruit deteriorated when raised from the seeds of the best kinds, and that improved varieties could only be obtained by sowing the seeds of the wild pear through successive generations. What has been said of the pear is true in a less degree of other fruits; though the strawberry and the grape rivalled the pear, if, indeed, the grape did not surpass it, in the interest excited. We have chronicled the exhibition and testing of a large number of strawberries, especially of the European kinds, of large size, which, it is to be regretted, have proved too tender for our climate. We have noted the commencement of the excitement in regard to native grapes, and the advent of the Concord, the Allen's Hybrid, and other improved varieties which were early exhibited before the Society. Perhaps we cannot better estimate the advance in this fruit than by imagining our gardens and markets stripped of the Concord grape alone; but in 1845 there were not only no Concord, but few grapes of any kind, except Isabellas. And not only was the Society diligent in promoting the improvement of fruit culture in Massachusetts, but by its share in establishing the American Pomological Society, and sustaining its meetings and exhibitions, two of which, in 1854 and 1862, were held in Boston under the auspices of the Horticultural Society, it has been instrumental in the advancement of pomology throughout the country.

In the flower department we are impressed by the same zeal in gathering and testing every new thing which we have witnessed in regard to fruit; the rose being here as striking an example as the pear among

the fruits. The collections of phloxes and other perennial plants, as well as of annuals, will also be remembered. It is to the enthusiasm of those who have spared neither pains nor expense in collecting every beautiful plant and flower that we owe the *Dielytra*, the *Wiegand*, the *Deutzias*, and the *Lilium auratum*. These plants, now so popular, were all introduced within the period covered by this chapter, and, not to speak of many other less conspicuous examples now found in every garden, make it memorable. Among greenhouse plants, perhaps the most extraordinary of all is the *Victoria regia*; and although, owing to the expensive arrangements which it requires, it is not now cultivated, such is not the case with the multitudes of variegated leaved plants, the introduction of which took place at about the same time with the flowering of the *Victoria*. The taste for these, both deciduous and evergreen, in the garden and the greenhouse, as also for ferns and lycopods, has been continually increasing as more beautiful varieties have been introduced. Among flowering plants we cannot recapitulate all the novelties exhibited, and can barely allude to the improvement in the *fuchsia*, the *gloxinia*, and the *achimenes*. In the garden we notice first of all the multiplication of beautiful roses, and especially the advent of the Hybrid Perpetual class, which have now superseded the June roses. Perhaps the *gladiolus* showed more improvement than any flower, excepting the rose; but scarcely less was the improvement in hardy *rhododendrons* and *azaleas*, in tree and herbaceous *pæonies*, in the *phlox*, the *aster*, the *petunia*, the *hollyhock*, and the *zinnia*. Nor should we forget the revival of interest in the exhibition of native plants. The hardiness of the Japan lilies was not

ascertained until the period embraced in this chapter, though they were introduced before. In new seedlings originated here the greatest advance was shown in the gladiolus; but the phlox continued to be a favorite subject for improvement; and the hardy rhododendrons, Japan lilies, and petunias, and many others on a smaller scale, were the subjects of successful experiments. Closely connected with this department is the growth of a better taste in regard to the arrangement of flowers in bouquets, baskets, and designs. The establishment of the Committee on Gardens marks the progress, not only of improvement in the culture of fruit, flower, and vegetable gardens, but of taste in the laying out of ornamental and pleasure grounds with artistic effect.

In the less showy but not less useful department of the kitchen garden, we have noted the zeal of cultivators in testing large collections of potatoes, beans, squashes, and turnips, and the improved varieties originated or introduced. As, perhaps, the most striking instance of improvement, we may mention the tomato, now universally used, but in 1845 comparatively unknown. The only kind then generally cultivated was exceedingly irregular in form, and soft in texture; but in 1864 some of the smooth and solid varieties which have superseded that had appeared. The Hubbard squash, which keeps so much longer and better than the Marrow, was one of the most important vegetables gained by our cultivators. Not only were many new varieties introduced, but the quality of those exhibited showed a marked improvement in cultivation.

The twenty years from 1845 to 1864 were years of marked prosperity to the Society; and though the period includes several of the most inauspicious seasons ever

known to horticulturists, the number of contributors to the shows was so large, that the selection of even a small proportion of fruits or flowers or vegetables from the garden of each afforded, with those of greenhouse growth, which are not injured even by the most unfavorable seasons, an exhibition interesting and instructive to visitors, as well as creditable to the Society. And if cold or drought caused the appearance of retrogression in any year, such an effect was but temporary; and it was found, on the return of a more genial season, that all that was lost had been regained, and still more added to it.

CHAPTER IX.

THE EXHIBITIONS OF THE SOCIETY, 1865-1878.

THE third division of the Society's exhibitions, which forms the subject of this chapter, begins with the occupation of the present Horticultural Hall. But, though we include in it all the exhibitions of the year 1865, the halls were not actually used for exhibition until the annual show in September. The weekly shows were held in Amory Hall until the end of August, after which several exhibitions were made in one of the stores under Horticultural Hall. Doubtless this transition state produced an injurious effect on the exhibitions, and, though the winter and spring were remarkably favorable to vegetation, an exceedingly severe drought occurred in July and August, which further lessened the interest of the shows. The Flower Committee, in their annual report, complained of the lack of competition for a large number of premiums, and of the small attendance of members and their families, or of others, even though some of the exhibitions were of the highest order. Under these circumstances it will not be thought surprising that we find but one plant among those exhibited at the earlier shows, to note here, — the *Bougainvillea spectabilis*, from Brazil, "a new and rare plant," shown by Mrs. T. W. Ward on the 18th of March.

The Agriculturist strawberry was shown for the first

time. Peaches were exhibited more abundantly than for several years, and of the finest quality. The grape fever raged higher, and many of Rogers hybrids and other new varieties were tested. The show of apples was small. The pear continued to grow in favor; and the Goodale and several seedlings from Dr. Shurtleff were shown. The prospective prize "for the best new seedling pear, after a trial of five years," was awarded for Dana's Hovey. The show of melons, both water and green fleshed, surpassed any in former years.

The annual exhibition was held September 19-22 in the new halls, which had just been dedicated. In consequence of the long and excessive droughts, some doubts were felt whether all the space would be filled; but these doubts were removed on the opening day. In the upper hall there were three tables running the whole length; the centre one filled with a selection of the choicest variegated leaved plants, intermixed with Palms, Yuccas, Ropalas, and other noble specimens of tropical vegetation. The two outside tables were covered with pears, and against the wall on each side was a table for cut flowers. The stage was fitted up with two tables, one of which was filled with beautiful flowering plants, and the other with begonias and ferns. On a semicircular table in front, choice bouquets of various styles were placed as a background, and the table was filled with peaches and pears. The ante-rooms and lobbies were also occupied with fruit tables. The lower hall was arranged like the upper, with five tables, of which the centre one was filled with apples and grapes, and the others with fine vegetables. On the platform were huge cockscombs, coniferous plants in pots, and miscellaneous plants. In the vestibule,

at each side of the stairs, stood a noble *Araucaria imbricata*, ten feet high, the contribution of H. H. Hunnewell.

The display of plants was the finest for many years, there being four exhibitors of collections of twenty plants, and in all upwards of three hundred plants. Among those from the Botanic Garden at Cambridge was *Ropala Jonghei*, nearly ten feet high, and *Cyanophyllum magnificum*, six feet high; from Hovey & Co., *Ropala Corcovadensis*, ten feet high, the new *Hibiscus Cooperi*, and many others; from W. T. Merrifield, a superb *Ananassa sativa variegata* in fruit; and, from Francis Parkman, a splendid collection of thirty-six evergreen trees and shrubs in pots. Six pineapple plants, exhibiting the fruit in different stages of growth, from inflorescence to maturity, attracted much attention: they were from the garden of William Sprague, Governor of Rhode Island. The prizes for the best specimen plant were awarded to John F. Rogers, for *Ropala Youngi*, and Thomas Hooper, for *Lycopodium Wildenowii*; and those for specimen variegated plants to Jonathan French, for *Cissus discolor*, and John F. Rogers, for *Pandanus Javanicus variegatus*. The drought was so severe that the cut flowers were not up to the usual standard, though some superb gladioli and asters were exhibited.

In the fruit department there was a deficiency in the quantity and quality of the apples and native grapes; but this was, perhaps, more than counterbalanced by the magnificent display of pears, which were generally acknowledged to surpass, by their uniformly large size and excellence, any previous exhibition of this fruit. The display of vegetables was undoubtedly the finest

ever made by the Society, a very marked improvement being visible in the selection and quality of the various kinds. The attendance of visitors was very large, and, for the first time for many years, the exhibition gave a reasonable surplus into the treasury.

The winter of 1865-66 was very severe ; but the succeeding summer was warm, with abundant rains — very favorable for the growth of plants, but not for the ripening of fruits. Vegetables flourished wonderfully, and such fruits as the strawberry, which require an abundant supply of water, were benefited, though the crop of this fruit was less than it would have been but for the drought of the previous year. There were no out-door peaches, and the season was unfavorable for native grapes. Very few apples were shown, this also being attributed to the drought of the two preceding years. The pears shown for prizes were not as large or as fair as in some previous years.

That fine strawberry now known as the President Wilder was shown for the first time. Hovey's Seedling and Jenny Lind continued to be favorites. There were but two contributors of raspberries, both of whom showed Knevett's Giant ; and five contributors of currants, who exhibited three varieties, — La Versailles, Dana's Transparent, and Red Dutch.

The number of new plants exhibited was much greater than in 1865. April 4, George W. Pratt presented *Clerodendron Thomsonæ*, which was highly praised by the committee. James McTear showed the now popular *Deutzia crenata flore pleno*, for the first time ; and Hovey & Co., the variegated Japan maize. At the opening exhibition on the 23d of May, Francis Parkman exhibited *Aquilegia glandulosa* ; and C. J. Power,

Iresine Herbstii. A plant of *Clerodendron Thomsonæ*, from H. H. Hunnewell, finely trained, and in profuse bloom, took the first prize as a specimen plant. June 13, Hovey & Co. presented *Pyrethrum roseum flore pleno*, "as full as a quilled aster, and much resembling it." At the rose show on the 27th and 28th of June, Hovey & Co. exhibited a hybrid lily, between *Lilium lancifolium* and *L. auratum*, combining the beauty of the former with the size of the latter. July 11, Francis Parkman showed *Clematis Jackmanni*, the first of the hybrids of which so many beautiful varieties have since been introduced; and Sumner Downe, three stalks of *Lilium candidum*, six feet high, and having fifteen flowers each. Mrs. T. W. Ward was a frequent contributor of choice hothouse flowers, among which were *Torenia Asiatica*, *Roupellia grata*, *Allamanda grandiflora*, *Gardenia Fortunei*, etc. August 15, James McTear exhibited *Crocasmia (Tritonia) aurea*; and a deep rose-colored variety of the pond lily was received from Hyannis, and others in various shades, from deep rose to pure white, from Rochester, N.H.

The day of the weekly exhibitions was this year changed from Saturday to Wednesday. The attendance generally was such as to indicate a fair degree of interest in the objects of the Society. The rose show was on a more extensive scale than usual, and an admission fee was required; but it was not favored with propitious weather. The latter part of the season, the exhibitions were a series of triumphs, crowned by the annual show, which occurred September 18-22. The arrangements were similar to those of the preceding year, being only changed so far as to place the plants on the two sides of the hall, and the stand for cut flowers in the centre,

with a table for fruit on each side. The grapes were exhibited in the library room. The weather was very unfavorable, and consequently the number of visitors was small, except on the last day. James T. Ames exhibited a plant of *Alocasia macrorhiza* fol. var., from Ceylon; George L. Stearns, a splendid spike of *Hedychium Gardnerianum*; and H. H. Hunnewell, one hundred species of hardy conifers.

Notwithstanding the general impression that the pear crop was hardly up to the average, the show of this fruit was nearly equal to that of the preceding year. Large collections were not admitted for want of room; but there were no less than eight competitors for the prize for the best twenty varieties. Many fine specimens of apples, particularly the Washington Strawberry, Gravenstein, and Hubbardston Nonsuch, were contributed. J. W. Bailey of Plattsburgh, N.Y., sent some beautiful clusters of Adirondac grapes, which were the ripest natives exhibited.

The show of vegetables was remarkably fine both as to quality and variety. The feature which particularly called forth the admiration of visitors was a splendid collection of cauliflowers, exhibited by eight competitors for special prizes of silver cups. The first prize was taken by James H. Smith, gardener to Francis Skinner; and the second, by J. C. Converse.

The Flower Committee, in reviewing the season, spoke of the growing taste for botany, as manifested in the very full and frequent displays of native plants and flowers by young lady contributors, and made the suggestion (which was adopted the next year) that prizes should be offered as a means of fostering this interest. The baskets of flowers showed much improvement, as a

result of the prizes offered for a few years preceding, and were raised to a standard above that of our sister cities. The progress of artificial hybridization was noticed, especially in the gladiolus, where it had rendered us independent of the French, and also in pinks, lilies, and other flowers. The displays of herbaceous perennials were more satisfactory than in previous years.

Among the newer pears shown were the General Todleben, Emile d'Heyst, Conseiller de la Cour, and Augustus Dana. A large number of seedlings came from Dr. S. A. Shurtleff, forty-five of which were described in the report of the Fruit Committee. The Vegetable Committee made special mention of the Early Goodrich potato and Black Pekin egg plant, which were first shown here this year.

The Garden Committee reported that they had accepted three invitations, — all from the government of the city of Boston. The first was to the Public Garden, where they observed indications of constant care and interest, and deemed it, when contrasted with its condition a few years before, a credit to the committee having it in charge. Yet they found much room for improvement, both in the plan and the keeping. The second visit was to the farm connected with the House of Industry on Deer Island, where the extraordinary crops of roots were the most prominent feature. The third visit was to Mount Hope Cemetery; and here every part of the grounds was in good order; and the fine specimens of ribbon gardening were noticed with special commendation, for the skilful and happy blending or distinct contrast of colors, and for freedom from the sameness and stiffness to which this system is liable.

The winter of 1866 and 1867 was the reverse of that

of 1865 and 1866, there being no very severe cold, though the average temperature was low, and the quantity of snow was very great. The growing months of 1867, especially August, were remarkable for the extraordinary quantity of rain. The season was most favorable for the growth of flowers, and the weekly exhibitions were good, though smaller than usual, in part owing to the many rainy exhibition days. There was a general lack of flavor in the fruits. It was noted that the growth of early vegetables under glass was becoming more and more an object of interest; and the committee recommended the offer of prizes for its encouragement. The number of contributions of vegetables to the weekly exhibitions was not as large as usual; but the quality of the specimens shown was so superior as to make this department particularly interesting. The time for the weekly exhibitions was changed from Wednesday to Saturday, on which day they had been held for many years. Indeed, it had become so fixed a habit with many of the members to visit Horticultural Hall on Saturday, that it seemed almost impossible for some of them to become reconciled to any other day. The shows were kept open this year until three o'clock, an hour longer than they had previously been, and the attendance showed a gradually increasing interest.

Among the new or beautiful plants exhibited may be mentioned the *Abutilon vexillarium*, *Sedum Fabarium*, and a new seedling *Iris Kæmpferi*, from Hovey & Co.; *Carolinæ insignis*, from E. H. Sawyer; *Maréchal Niel* rose, which it was thought would prove a great acquisition, from William Wales; *Prunus triloba rosea*, from John C. Chaffin; *Aquilegia cœrulea*, *Malus floribunda*, a double seedling *Pyrethrum carneum*, and two new

seedling delphiniums, from Francis Parkman; two seedling tree pæonies, named Col. Wilder and E. S. Rand, jun., from Dr. J. P. Kirtland of East Rockport, O., double Persian ranunculuses, from J. F. C. Hyde; *Cypripedium spectabilis* and *Rhexia Virginica*, from E. S. Rand, jun.; *Styrax lævigatum*, from J. J. Dixwell; eight gloxinia plants, each a perfect specimen, from Mrs. T. W. Ward; a fine spike of *Lilium Canadense*, from James Comley; *Imatophyllum miniatum*, from George E. Nelson; *Eucharis Amazonica* and *Dendrobium nobile* from George W. Pratt; and *Celosia pyramidalis versicolor* var. *hybrida atrobruneis*, from H. H. Hunnewell.

The rose show was larger and better than any previous one for a number of years, and was financially successful. The exhibitions of native plants continued to increase in interest. The Fruit Committee reported a visit, on the 16th of January, to the fruit house of E. S. Converse in Malden, constructed on the plan of Professor Nyce. Great hopes were entertained at this time that autumn fruits might be kept through the winter in perfection in such houses; but these hopes were not realized. Several new tomatoes, among which were the Maupay's Superior, Foard, Eureka, and Boston Market, were exhibited for the first time; and the McLean's Advancer and Carter's First Crop peas were reported as new and promising.

The annual exhibition was all that could be desired, though for want of room the contributions were much crowded. The plants showed an advance over previous years in size, beauty, and excellence of cultivation. The prize for the best specimen variegated plant was taken by H. H. Hunnewell, with *Alocasia metallica*

A frost on the first night of the exhibition prevented some of the contributors from replenishing their stands of cut flowers.

The pears and apples were very large and handsome ; but, owing to the wet and cool summer, the grapes were inferior, though some Concords from Daniel Clark, the finest ever seen, the bunches weighing sixteen and seventeen ounces each, formed a notable exception. The display of vegetables was in all respects good.

The winter of 1867 and 1868 was more than usually severe ; and in many places the Bartlett and other pear trees were seriously injured, blackening and dying in summer from the effects of the winter's cold. The spring of 1868 was extraordinarily backward ; and on the first of June it was thought that the grape crop would not ripen. The whole period of the blossoming of the apple, pear, peach, and cherry, was excessively wet, and, in consequence, many varieties did not set a sufficient quantity of fruit ; yet the profusion of blossom, which was quite marked, especially of the apple, prevented any serious lack. Seldom has there been a more unfavorable season for the floral department. The cold and wet spring was followed by excessive drought from the first of July to the middle of August. On the 18th of September a heavy frost completely killed all tender plants ; and this was followed on the 17th of October by a snow storm and black frost so severe as to kill even chrysanthemums. Yet, notwithstanding all these adverse circumstances, the exhibitions at the Society's rooms were generally good, doing even more credit to the skilful horticulturists than in more favorable seasons.

The prize for the best specimen plant at the opening exhibition was awarded to H. H. Hunnewell, for a

Stephanotis floribunda. From the long list of new plants reported by the Flower Committee we select, as most worthy of notice, large and well grown plants of a new seedling *Erica caffra*, from John Hogan; from Hovey & Co., the Czar violet, *Eurya latifolia* fol. var., *Thermopsis mollis*, *Viola cornuta*, *Brodiaea grandiflora*, and *Bignonia Chamberlayni*; from E. S. Rand, jun., *Magnolia Lennei*; from H. H. Hunnewell, *Lapageria rosea*, *Gloire de Nancy* (a new double-flowered *Zonale pelargonium*), *Anthurium Scherzerianum*, and *Raphiolepis ovatus*; A. J. Hillbourn, *Exochorda grandiflora*; J. McTear, *Rhynchospermum jasminioides*, *Ornithogalum aureum*, and *Schizostylis coccinea*; W. C. Strong, *Thysacanthus Schomburgkianus*; James Comley, *Glaadiolus Lyoni*; Gardner G. Hubbard, *Cattleya Mossiæ*, *Dendrobium formosum*, *Brassia Lanceana*, and *Catantum tridentatum*; Mrs. T. W. Ward, *Combretum purpureum*; Francis Parkman, *Lilium Browni*, *L. excelsum*, *L. superbum*, and a seedling *Rudbeckia laciniata*; Marshall P. Wilder, *Stenocarpus Cunninghami*; and W. Cairns, *Echeveria retusa*. A very interesting feature of the exhibition on the 1st of August was a large and rare collection of cones of California trees, from J. Q. A. Warren, including *Pinus Coulteri*, *P. Sabiniana*, *P. insignis*, *P. ponderosa*, *P. contorta*, *P. Lambertiana*, *Picea nobilis*, *P. grandis*, *P. bracteata*, *Cupressus macrocarpa*, *C. Goveniana*, and *Sequoia gigantea*. The next week Mr. Warren exhibited a collection of pressed California wild flowers, and also of Sandwich Island ferns and flowers, among which were many rare species. On the same day a large and interesting collection of everlasting and other flowers and fibrous plants was presented from the Cape of Good Hope Agricultural Society.

Among these were many species of *Helichrysum*, *Phœnocomma prolifera*, *Juncus serrata*, *Malva*, *Moræa*, *Caroxylon*, *Cyperus*, *Amaryllis Belladonna*, *Corymbium strictum*, and *Myrica cordifolia*.

The rose show was reported as better than ever before, especially the Hybrid Perpetuals, doubtless owing to the special prizes offered by H. H. Hunnewell for this class. The prize for the best forty varieties was taken by John C. Chaffin; and that for the best thirty, by Francis Parkman. A special Chrysanthemum Show was announced in the schedule of prizes for the first time this year. It occurred on the 14th of November; but, owing to a snow storm and severe cold, it was an entire failure. Prizes were also first offered this year for Wardian cases.

Few new varieties were reported by the Fruit Committee which need be noticed here. The *Jucunda* strawberry, which was first shown in 1867, and then disappointed expectations, was this year regarded more favorably. The *Wilson* gained steadily, notwithstanding its poor quality. *La Constante* and *Triomphe de Gand* were kept for prizes, and the latter was by many retained for a general crop. The *Agriculturist* was generally condemned. The Philadelphia raspberry was condemned as an exhibition fruit; and, though productive and hardy, its size was against it, even for market. The display of apples was excellent, consisting mainly of the standard kinds; but specimens of *Grimes's Golden Pippin* were exhibited, and regarded as promising. Though the season was so extremely unpropitious for the grape, the exhibition was fair. A bunch of the *Eumelan* was received from Dr. C. W. Grant of Iona, N.Y., on the 11th of October, and was well spoken of

by the committee. The prospective prize was awarded for the Clapp's Favorite, as the best seedling pear after a trial of five years.

The Vegetable Committee reported that their attention was called during the season to several new and valuable vegetables, the most important of which were the General Grant tomato and the Early Rose potato. The latter, originated by Albert Bresee of Hubbardton, Vt., was exhibited for the first time on the tables of the Society on the 30th of June, and again on the 11th of July, and was awarded the Society's silver medal. Probably no other horticultural production ever attained so wide popularity in so short a time as this potato.

The fortieth annual exhibition was held September 22d to the 25th, and greatly exceeded the anticipations of the members. The plants were very fine, and included more novelties than usual, and showed higher culture than before. Hovey & Co. sent a *Seaforthia elegans* ten feet high, the rare *Agave filifera*, *Pandanus elegantissimus*, *Bambusa Fortunei* fol. var., *Oplismenus imbecilis* fol. var., etc. W. C. Harding showed *Anthurium regale*, with superb foliage, the rare *Sanchezia nobilis*, the equally rare *Dalechampia Roezliana*, and others. Among those contributed by H. H. Hunnewell were *Dracæna australis* and *D. indivisa*, six feet high, *Yucca aloifolia variegata*, *Musa vittata*, *Stephensonia Sechellarum*, *Dieffenbachia Barraquiniana*, *Alsephila australis*, six feet high, and a leaf of *Musa ensete* twelve feet long.

The display of pears was large and fine, and, though perhaps not equal to what had been seen in former years, would have been a credit to any state or country. The display of apples was extensive, and excellent in

quality. The show of grapes, though not equal to that of many previous seasons, was good. Stephen Underhill of Croton Point, N.Y., exhibited several hybrid seedling grapes; and the Walter was shown by Ferris & Caywood of Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

The exhibition of vegetables was one of the finest and most extensive ever made by the Society. A prominent feature was the numerous and fine collections of potatoes, embracing all the popular varieties in cultivation. Albert Bresee exhibited four seedlings raised from the same seed ball as the Early Rose. This variety was shown by a large number of growers.

The report of the Committee on Gardens was of more than usual interest, the year having shown a very manifest progress in this department. The committee reported visits to Mount Hope Cemetery; to the grounds of Edward S. Rand, jun., where the show of standard rhododendrons and kalmias was admirable, and the collection of native plants unequalled; to the grounds of ex-president Joseph Breck at Brighton; and, on the same day, to the grounds of W. C. Strong in the same town, where they were shown an interesting experiment in the propagation of the potato, a field of four acres having been planted from six pounds of the Early Rose, and where they examined the "hillside greenhouse" lately erected by Mr. Strong. They also visited at this time the extensive pear orchard of Henry P. Kendrick in Brighton. Later in the season they paid a visit to W. C. Harding, in Boston Highlands, where they witnessed an example of subtropical gardening, the grounds being decorated with aloes and the sago palm, in view from the windows of the mansion, while here and there were fine specimens of *Caladium bicolor*, *C. esculen-*

tum, Ricinus, Celosia, Nicotiana, Canna Indica rubra, and Zea Japonica, the last three forming a background for Gladioli, Dracaena versicolor, and Amaranthus versicolor. At Forest Hills Cemetery the committee noticed a fine rosette of ribbon gardening. After leaving that place, they visited the grounds of Marshall P. Wilder in Dorchester. Another visit was to the orchards of Dr. G. H. Lodge in Swampscott, where the committee saw the most perfect example of the wine-glass type of pruning to be found in the State, every tree showing the most persevering care and attention, though many had evidently fared hard in storms. The last visit was to the garden of S. G. Damon in Arlington, planted mainly with pear trees and grape vines; the dry location and shelter, with a light, warm soil, being particularly favorable to the latter fruit, and the collection including all the new and promising varieties.

The season of 1869 was generally favorable to the horticulturist. The preceding winter was mild, and the summer months were remarkably free from very dry or stormy weather. But on the 8th of September occurred one of the most terrific gales on record, which not only destroyed all the annuals and bedding plants, but many of the finest trees, and left the gardens only wrecks of what they were but an hour before.

The weekly exhibitions of flowers presented many fine displays of novelties, including a large number of hybrid seedlings. The committee noted with pleasure that artificial hybridization, so long practised by European horticulturists with such gratifying results, was receiving the attention which it deserved. E. S. Rand, jun., continued to exhibit rhododendrons in great variety, the best new kind being Mrs. John Clutton.

Orchids were shown more frequently than before ; John G. Barker, gardener to G. G. Hubbard, contributing quite regularly. The collections of native flowers were many and large, among the contributors being the botany class of Dean Academy. E. H. Hitchings exhibited native flowers on almost every Saturday from the first of May until October, many of the species shown being rare in this vicinity, and requiring long walks to procure them, and Mr. Hitchings's aim being to show only such as were worthy of cultivation. The opening exhibition was postponed from the time first fixed to the 16th and 17th of June, during the week of the "Peace Jubilee," and in extent and excellence was superior to any opening exhibition ever held by the Society. It was also successful financially. The three prizes for the best specimen plant were awarded to Mrs. T. W. Ward, for *Rhynchospermum jasminioides* ; H. H. Hunnewell, for *Abutilon Thompsoni* ; and Hovey & Co., for *Pandanus elegantissimus*. The rose show, though smaller than in the previous year, comprised a larger number of perfect specimens than usual. The exhibition of asters was uncommonly fine.

At the annual exhibition the plants were better than the previous year, though, as usual, somewhat crowded. The prize for the best new specimen plant was awarded for *Aucuba Japonica*, which was exhibited in fruit by H. H. Hunnewell. The female plant was introduced many years previously ; but it had never been shown in fruit before, as the male plant was not brought from Japan until 1861. The prizes for the best specimen variegated plants went to Hovey & Co., for *Pandanus Javanicus variegatus*, and H. H. Hunnewell, for *Dracæna reginæ*.

Other new or rare plants shown were, from Dr. G. R.

Hall of Newport, R.I., the *Retinispora pisifera*, which had proved perfectly hardy at that place, and *Ailantus glandulosus* with golden variegated foliage; *Stuartia pentagyna*, from E. S. Rand, jun.; *Jasminum Sambac flore pleno*, from Mrs. T. W. Ward; *Gymnostachyum argyroneureum* and *Iresine Lindeni*, from W. C. Harding, the latter recommended as a fine bedding plant; *Allamanda nobilis*, from H. H. Hunnewell; *Latania Borbonica*, *Pandanus Linnei*, and *Vallota purpurea superba*, from Hovey & Co.; an elegant specimen of *Cyanophyllum magnificum*, from the Massachusetts Agricultural College; *Begonia Pearcei*, from W. C. Strong; and *Gynerium argenteum*, from George Craft.

The new seedlings which received awards from the committee were a fine herbaceous pæony, from John Richardson; an improved *Lilium lancifolium* and coleus, from Marshall P. Wilder; phlox Sultana, and delphinium Mrs. George Derby, from Francis Parkman; *Zonale pelargonium* Miss Gertrude, from John G. Barker; and seedling gladioli, from J. S. Richards and George Craft. Francis Parkman also exhibited a remarkable seedling lily, now known as *Lilium Parkmanni*, a hybrid between *Lilium auratum* and *L. lancifolium*.

Among the most interesting objects in the fruit department were some very large specimens of Louise Bonne of Jersey, and Duchesse d'Angouleme pears, from G. F. B. Leighton of Norfolk, Va.; a collection of California fruits, from Dr. J. Strentzel of Martinez; another collection of the fruits of the same State, which had been exhibited at the meeting of the American Pomological Society at Philadelphia, and was shown here through the courtesy of the Pennsylvania Horticul-

tural Society ; and a collection of twenty-five varieties of Nebraska apples, sent by Hon. R. W. Furnas, president of the Nebraska Horticultural Society. Among these the Fameuse was especially fine. Few new fruits were presented. The President Wilder strawberry appeared to as great advantage as in previous years ; the Jucunda was held in high and growing esteem ; and the Wilson gained steadily in the market. Raspberries of the Black Cap family were shown, and were condemned by the committee. The Wilson's Early blackberry was shown, and received the first prize. At the annual exhibition, the effects of the gale of September 8, on the pears and apples, were plainly shown ; but the grape tables were completely filled, and it was doubted whether a finer display could be made in any part of the country. The Delawares and Concords were particularly fine. Stephen Underhill of Croton Point, N.Y., exhibited his seedlings, Croton and Senasqua.

The season was a remarkably favorable one for vegetables. The committee reported that every year witnessed improvement in the cultivation of early vegetables under glass, and they noticed the erection, by way of experiment, of forcing houses heated with hot water, in the hope of saving the heavy cost of the manure used for hotbeds, as well as of the transportation and labor in handling. The committee had visited one of these houses, which, on the 22d of December, was filled with a fine crop of lettuce and radishes nearly ready for market. Among the new vegetables introduced were the Dwarf White Seeded Wax Podded bean and Egyptian beet, from Fearing Burr.

The display at the annual exhibition was fully equal in quality to that of the preceding year. Perhaps the

most interesting feature was the very large and superior collections of potatoes; and among these the centre of attraction was six seedlings from Albert Bresee, the originator of the Early Rose. This variety was found in the smallest collections, and was thought by the committee, taking into consideration its many good qualities, and the lengthened period to which it retains them, as a table potato from very early in the season until the time for planting again arrives, to be unrivalled by any other variety. Mr. Bresee's success in originating so many new and superior seedling potatoes had stimulated other persons in various parts of the country to like efforts.

The winter of 1869-70 was remarkable for uniform mildness, the thermometer falling to zero but once in the vicinity of Boston; so that the fruit buds were uninjured by cold. The spring and early part of the summer were warm, with an excess of rain; while the months of July, August, and September, were above the average in temperature, with but little rain; and the drought was consequently severe, causing the premature falling of leaves and fruit, and, in some cases, the shrivelling of the wood of trees. Yet, notwithstanding this unfavorable influence on fruits, flowers, and vegetables, the shows were excellent in all these departments.

The Flower Committee reported that they were pleased to note a continuance of the lively interest taken by the members in the raising of hybrid flowers from seed, and mentioned as among the first triumphs in this direction the carnations originated by J. F. C. Hyde, president of the Society, which were more robust, and flowered more abundantly, than varieties of European origin, and were also perfectly hardy. Other seed-

lings which the committee thought worthy of particular mention were fourteen coleuses, from H. H. Hunnewell, the markings being very distinct and decided in color. E. S. Rand, jun., showed a seedling rhododendron, named Daisy Rand, which promised well; and John Richardson, an herbaceous pæony, called Dorchester. Francis Parkman exhibited a double seedling delphinium, named John C. Hovey, and a number of remarkable seedling lilies, somewhat resembling *Lilium umbellatum*, but quite distinct. Hovey & Co. showed a new seedling variety of *Lilium longiflorum*, named *longiflorum grandiflorum*, with both foliage and flowers larger than those of the common variety. George Craft and J. S. Richards continued the improvement of the gladiolus from seed, with good success.

Among the plants introduced and exhibited for the first time the committee mentioned the *Clianthus Dampieri*, from A. G. Peck, flowers of which were shown later in the season, grown as an annual in the open ground, by Andrew Wellington. H. H. Hunnewell exhibited *Tacsonia Van Volxemi*, *Begonia peltatum nigrum*, and *Ficus dealbata*, the last receiving the first premium for the best new pot plant at the annual exhibition. Mr. Hunnewell also presented a plant of *Coleus Berkleyi*, grafted with four different varieties. Francis Parkman exhibited *Wistaria Sinensis flore pleno*, from a plant supposed to be the first which had flowered in Europe or America. It was received by him directly from Japan. E. S. Rand, jun., exhibited *Hepatica angulosa*, from Hungary, with single dark blue flowers three times the size of our native species. From Hovey & Co. came *Lithospermum prostratum*, *Yucca angustifolia*, and *Passiflora Decaisneana*. George Everett ex-

hibited a fine spike of *Lilium colchicum*, or *Scovitzianum*, and a specimen of *Brodiaea congesta*. Other new or rare specimens were the *Franciscea confertifolia*, from H. H. Hunnewell; *Medinilla speciosa*, from E. W. Wood; *Lilium auratum*, of open culture, and *Rhus glabra laciniata*, from E. S. Rand, jun.; the beautiful *Viburnum plicatum*, from J. J. Dixwell; *Campanula Medium rosea*, from Hovey & Co.; *Yucca floribunda*, from Francis Parkman; *Humea elegans*, from James Comley, and *Lasiandra macrantha*, from M. S. Scudder. A specimen of the *Sarcodes sanguinea*, or Californian snow plant, from Lake Tahoe, six thousand feet above the level of the sea, was exhibited by John F. Osgood, and attracted much attention. The displays of native flowers continued to be extensive, and comprised many rare kinds. Mrs. C. N. S. Horner's exhibition on the 20th of August was the largest ever made, numbering two hundred and sixty species and varieties. The display of petunias, gladioli, and asters, was injured by the drought; but the collections of verbenas were remarkably fine for the season, and the zinnias were good. The display of baskets of flowers had come to form one of the most attractive features of the weekly exhibitions, and was uniformly good throughout the season. The display of cut flowers was smaller than usual, in consequence of the drought.

The opening exhibition was not as good as usual, and only a small part of the premiums were awarded. The first prize for the best specimen plant was taken by *Dracæna reginæ*, and the second by *Croton longiflorum variegatum*, both from H. H. Hunnewell; and the third, by the Ivy-leaved pelargonium *L'Elegant*, from C. M. Atkinson. The display at the rose show was good, not-

withstanding a severe hail storm on the day previous. The annual exhibition was the best for several years, particularly as regarded pot plants. The arrangement of the larger hall was an improvement over that of previous years, the long central stand for plants being replaced by two smaller ones, between which, in the centre of the room, was a fountain having the basin ornamented with shells and aquatic plants. The prizes for the best specimen plant were awarded first to Hovey & Co., for *Pandanus reflexus*, and second to H. H. Hunnewell, for *Vriesia Glaziouana*, and, for the best variegated plant, to Hovey & Co., for *Hibiscus Cooperi*. A prize for the best tree fern was this year offered for the first time, and taken by H. H. Hunnewell, with *Cyathea dealbata*. The special chrysanthemum show, on the 12th of November, was good both in quantity and quality.

The exhibition of fruits commenced with fine specimens of forced strawberries; but in other forced fruits there was a marked decline. The prize for the best four quarts of any variety of strawberries at the rose show was awarded for the President Wilder, the Jucunda being a very close rival; but a decided preference was given to the Wilder in point of flavor. A superb basket of La Constante strawberry was shown by John C. Park on the 2d of July,—the very acme in color, size, quality, and general beauty. The Charles Downing was shown by W. A. Parsons. Among raspberries the Northumberland Fillbasket, shown by John B. Moore, appeared for the first time, and took the first prize. It was first noted this year that the currant crop was seriously affected by the imported currant worm (*Nematus ventricosus*). A large number of seedling peaches were shown, many of which were equal to or better

than the named kinds. The exhibition of plums was, as for several previous years, almost limited to two contributors. French prunes, both fresh and dry, were shown by Dr. Louis Tribus.

Of apples the year was truly one of plenty, and indeed of such superabundance as to cause discouragingly low prices in the market. The prize collections exhibited consisted generally of the standard varieties; but on the 10th of September the first prize for a single dish was awarded to John G. Barker, for the Wormsley Pippin. A new and promising seedling, called the Hunter's Pippin, was received from Francis L. Lee. O. C. Gibbs exhibited a dwarf tree of the Keswick Codlin, filled with fruit of good size, indicating the possibilities with the apple in pot culture.

Among early pears the Beurre Giffard was first, as it had been for several years. It was followed by the Clapp's Favorite, which had become generally cultivated, and took all the prizes in its season, having no compeer in size and beauty. At the annual exhibition the most noticeable specimens were the Flemish Beauty, from F. D. Atherton of San Mateo, Cal., one of the smallest measuring eleven and a half by ten and a half inches in circumference. The Duchesse d'Angouleme, from Stephen Hill, the Doyenne du Comice, from J. S. Farlow, the Mount Vernon, from Walker & Co., the Bartlett and Beurre Gris d'Hiver Nouveau, from Gorham S. Train, the Sheldon, from Davis & Bates, and several dishes of Andrews, arrested attention as superior specimens. Henry McLaughlin of Bangor, Me., sent specimens of the Eastern Belle, a new seedling variety originated by him, resembling the Belle Lucrative in appearance and quality. Messrs. F. & L. Clapp

exhibited several seedlings, of which No. 56 was regarded as promising.

Previously to the annual exhibition, the Adirondac, Delaware, and Iona took prizes offered for native grapes; but the Ionas were grown in a very sheltered situation. The committee thought it simple justice, and not boasting, to say of the display at the annual exhibition, that, in extent and quality, it was not surpassed, if it was equalled, in the most favored sections for the grape. Not less than seventy varieties were on the tables, all fully ripe, and a large number of them superb specimens. The most attractive though not the most desirable was the Union Village. The Adirondac appeared well, but came from favored localities. Iona was fully ripe at this time of a propitious season. A profusion of fine bunches of Israella was noticeable. Most of Rogers's seedlings were present. Wilder (No. 4), Barry (No. 43), and Salem were most attractive. Very fine specimens of Rebecca were shown. The Eumelan gave general satisfaction this year. The most promising new seedling was one from Elijah F. Arnold. Another from N. B. White, called Amber Queen, was thought promising. Seedlings were shown also by James Comley, John B. Moore, J. Fisk Allen, and others. The display of foreign grapes through the season was quite limited. On the 20th of August A. G. Peck made a fine display of fruiting vines in pots. At the annual exhibition, the display was large and the quality excellent.

In the vegetable department, choice specimens of forced and other vegetables were shown before the opening exhibition, among them being the Prince of Wales rhubarb, a highly colored variety, of superior

quality, from James Comley. At the opening exhibition J. B. Moore presented four bunches of asparagus, of twelve stalks each, one bunch of which weighed fifty-three ounces. A bunch of Conover's Colossal, from New York, weighed but little more than two-thirds as much, stalk for stalk. The season was not so prolific in novelties in this department as some of its predecessors; but the Trophy tomato was exhibited by William E. Baker and others, and thought to possess valuable points. The new introductions of the previous year continued to produce a favorable impression. The exhibitions of potatoes, both at the weekly and annual shows, were unusually fine and in great variety. For earliness, productiveness, and profit in the field and garden, the Early Rose took the lead of all others. This and the Peerless were considered the two best for general cultivation. The General Grant and Boston Market were the two leading tomatoes; and on the 6th of August the former took all the four prizes offered.

The effects of the severe and long continued drought were plainly visible in this department of the annual exhibition; but the show, though less in quantity than in previous years, was, on the whole, much better than anticipated by the committee. The display of melons in all their varieties had rarely if ever been equalled. Watermelons were shown weighing from thirty-three to forty pounds, and in quality all that could be desired. The fruit of the egg plant was also shown in great perfection; but not a single cauliflower was offered.

It is not often that we have the means of comparing a horticultural exhibition here with a similar one in Europe; but the annual show was this year visited by William Robinson, the author of the Parks, Prome-

nades, and Gardens of Paris, and since well known as the founder and editor of the Garden, and whose impressions of the exhibition were published in the Gardener's Chronicle. After speaking of the Horticultural Hall, with its extensive and excellent library, which he thought perhaps the best collection of horticultural books he had ever seen, and its arrangements for the various exhibitions, he said that the floral department of the show differed very little from that of a similar exhibition in England, and that

“The marked feature of the show was its fruit. The hall had more the appearance of a special fruit show in France or England than an ordinary miscellaneous exhibition. The display of apples was remarkably fine; long and wide tables being densely covered with large and handsome fruit. Many kinds were, however, in a green and imperfect state, inasmuch as the date was too early to see apples in perfection as a class. The pear show was also very fine.—I think a few degrees better than we could display in England. It is the custom here to cultivate particular varieties to a much greater extent than in England; thus the pear known to us as the Williams's Bon Chretien, and here as the Bartlett, is cultivated everywhere, both for use when ripe, and for preserving abundantly for use throughout the year. It attains a higher character here than in England, generally has not the somewhat disagreeable musky flavor it has at home, and is often seen of a fine clear lemon yellow. One dish of twelve Bartletts weighed eight pounds and six ounces.”

Mr. Robinson thought the display of grapes very fine, both native and European kinds covering a large space. The latter were as fine as at an average English show, but not as well colored. The natives, though smaller, looked excellent, but were very objectionable to an English palate.

Most of the autumnal vegetables of English gardens

— cabbages, turnips, beets, potatoes, etc. — were seen in fair condition, though the potatoes seemed more sappy, and less desirable, than in England. Tomatoes were a much more prominent feature. Melons, both water and musk, were very fine. Heads of Indian corn, so much eaten in the green state, formed an item in the prize lists, and were very large and handsome. But strangest of all to an English eye were the enormous fruits of egg plants.

The Garden Committee reported that the long continued drought had made all attempts at ornamental horticulture of such doubtful or inferior success, that few persons were anxious to exhibit their places, and that consequently the only one visited was the estate of Edward S. Rand, jun., known as "Glen Ridge," in Dedham. This place, which was entered in 1868 for the Hunnewell Triennial Premium, was visited by the committee in that and the two succeeding years, the visit of 1870 being made in the first week in June, before the drought commenced. The committee, after speaking of the principles which should guide the owner of such an estate in laying out and improving it, and themselves in awarding the prizes offered, went on to note the principal features of Mr. Rand's estate. The first of these was the profusion and superb variety of Rhododendrons, intermixed with Azaleas, Kalmias, and Andromedas, most of which were in flower at the time of the committee's visit. Next the committee noticed the Agaves, Yuccas, etc., and other decorative plants, and the foliage plants, such as Cannas, Ricinus, Colocasias, Pelargoniums, Coleuses, and Aralias, forming beds with borders of Alternanthera, Centaurea, and Golden Pyrethrum. As a cultivator of bulbs, Mr. Rand

had few equals, and his collection of native plants was one of the most complete. The lawns were ornamented with beautiful specimens of the magnolia, cut-leaved beech, cut-leaved weeping birch, and various species of *Picea*, *Pinus*, and other evergreens. The committee commented on the arrangement of the trees and shrubs, and on the laying out of the grounds, and, regarding the progress made in their embellishment and improvement, awarded to Mr. Rand the largest Hunnewell prize.

We have spoken of the meetings held early in 1853, for the purpose of exchanging ideas on practical points in horticulture. Nothing further was done in this direction until President Strong, in his first annual address, on the 7th of January, 1871, after reviewing the work accomplished by the Society, suggested various means of increasing its usefulness, among which were the reading of papers and holding discussions on horticultural subjects. As the result of this suggestion, two meetings were held in the following summer, — the first on the 21st of June, the second day of the rose and strawberry show, when an interesting discussion on the culture of strawberries took place. The second was on the 15th of July, which was prize day for summer lilies, and was appropriately devoted to the culture and hybridization of the lily.

At the last meeting in the year 1871, the Society protested, in the name of horticulture, and also as taxpayers whose property would be thereby injured, against the indiscriminate removal of the venerable English elms known as the "Paddock Elms," opposite the building of the Society on Tremont Street, which had been ordered by the Board of Aldermen; and appointed

a committee to present to the City Government a remonstrance against their removal. This action, though it may have delayed the destruction of these trees, could not wholly avert it. They were removed in February, 1874, a short time after another effort had been made to save them, the first one falling while the Society was engaged in a horticultural discussion.

The Committee on Plants and Flowers reported that the exhibitions during the season of 1871 had been larger and better than ever before. While the general displays of cut flowers at the weekly shows had somewhat diminished in numbers, those of specialties, novelties, and hybrid seedling varieties, both pot and cut specimens, had steadily increased, so as to form the most interesting and instructive part of the exhibitions. The opening and rose shows having been found to come so near together as to affect each other injuriously, the experiment was tried this year of making the rose show the grand summer exhibition, and proved entirely successful. It was held in both halls, which were filled with one of the largest and best displays of choice plants and flowers ever made by the Society. At the annual exhibition the display of both plants and flowers was good, especially that of plants, which were well grown and in great variety. Their arrangement on smaller and lower platforms was found to be an improvement.

The committee recorded, as deserving of particular mention, the many rare orchids exhibited by J. G. Barker, gardener to G. G. Hubbard, among which were *Oncidium amictum*, *Cattleya elegans*, *Epidendrum lancifolium*, and *E. atropurpureum roseum*. James McTear exhibited *Azalea Indica Souvenir de Prince Albert*, *Arabis lucida*, and *Campanula garganica*. Francis

Parkman showed two new hybrid varieties of trumpet narcissus, the Emperor and Empress; a new seedling polyanthus, Golden Crown; and *Anthericum liliago*. E. W. Wood showed fine specimens of *Medinilla magnifica*; James Comley, a handsome seedling tri-colored Zonal pelargonium named President Hyde, and another double seedling variety; Hovey & Co., *Spiræa palmata* and *Sciadopitys verticillata*, new plants from Japan; John Richardson showed another seedling pæony, *Rubra Superba*; W. K. Wood, *Excæcaria Cochinchinensis*; Louis Guérineau of the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, *Delphinium nudicaule*, and *Desmodium gyrans*, or telegraph plant; C. M. Atkinson, a new seedling carnation, Lady Bird; E. H. Hitchings, many rare native plants, among which were a clear white and a rose colored variety of *Lobelia cardinalis*; and George Everett, *Lilium tigrinum flore pleno*. Charles S. Sargent exhibited the first forced plants of lily of the valley, which has now become so popular for winter blooming. From the Cambridge Botanic Garden came thirty species and varieties of hardy *Sempervivums*; and from Waldo O. Ross, *Pachyphytum bracteosum*, *Stapelia bufonis*, and a variety of *Sempervivums*. These were the first collections shown of the "succulents" in which so much interest has since been taken. The prizes for the best specimen plant at the rose show were awarded to Francis Parkman, for *Thujopsis dolabrata variegata*; C. S. Sargent, for *Cupressus Lawsoniana erecta*; and Hovey & Co., for *Statice imbricata*; and, for the best new pot plant at the annual exhibition, to Charles S. Sargent, for *Phormium tenax variegatum*.

Although the fruit crop of 1871 was not as large as that of the previous year, the season was, on the whole,

favorable, the greatest deficiencies being in the apple and the grape. An abundance of rain in June was so beneficial to strawberries, that the exhibition at the rose show was probably the finest ever made. The silver cup for the best four quarts was again taken by the President Wilder, exhibited by the originator. *La Constante*, from Hovey and Co., was again superb. Several seedlings presented by John B. Moore for the second time were thought to sustain the promise of the previous year. Mr. Moore also showed a collection of new foreign varieties, none of which in later years proved superior to the standard kinds, of which the exhibition, beyond these, mainly consisted.

Cherries were more abundant, freer from the curculio, and more generally exhibited, than in any year since 1860, the trees having been injured in the spring of 1861. In the intervening years this fruit had been but little cultivated, and few new kinds had been introduced; so that the exhibitions were mainly confined to the old standard varieties.

Among raspberries, the *Clarke* appeared to be gaining in estimation; while the *Philadelphia*, though enormously productive, was so deficient in size and beauty, that it did not come into favor, and the same was the case with the *Black Caps*. The *Kittatinny* blackberry was shown, and gained in favor as the season advanced, receiving the first prize on the 5th of August. The *Smith's Improved* gooseberry was shown, and pronounced of the first quality.

Of plums, but a single dish was presented at the annual exhibition, while the weekly shows were not much better,—a strong but not pleasant contrast with the shows of thirty years previous. Peaches were mainly

represented by seedlings, of which many fine varieties were shown. The Queen pineapple was exhibited in fruit by R. W. Turner.

The falling off in the crop of apples is indicated by the fact, that, in 1870, eleven out of the twelve prizes offered for collections of apples at the annual exhibition were awarded, but in 1871 only four of the same. The finest display during the season was made by E. A. Colman of Lawrence, Kan., a former resident of Boston, who in October placed on the tables very fine specimens of more than a hundred varieties, many of which had seldom or never been shown here before.

The display of pears was abundant and fine. Specimens of the Duchesse de Bordeaux, of the crop of 1870, were presented by H. Vandine, and gave promise of value as a late kind. Of summer pears, the committee remarked that the Doyenne d'Eté, Beurre Giffard, and Clapp's Favorite, had so long taken precedence, that they must be set down as the best of their respective seasons; and that the superiority of the Clapp's Favorite was so marked, that no other variety of the same season could compete with it. The committee visited the grounds of Messrs. Clapp when this variety was in perfection, and found the trees so fully and evenly hung with large, well formed, and well colored specimens, that they were more than ever impressed with its value. Many new and promising seedlings were also observed in fruit.

At the annual exhibition more than one hundred and sixty dishes were offered for the twenty-two prizes for single varieties. The Beurre d'Anjou was found in fifteen out of sixteen collections, next in favor coming the Bartlett and Duchesse d'Angouleme. The prize for new varieties was awarded to Marshall P. Wilder,

who exhibited forty-two kinds never before shown, many of them possessing much merit, but not of such superior excellence as to supersede the old standards. A most extraordinary cluster of Beurre d'Anjou was sent from California by F. D. Atherton. Other varieties exhibited from California, notably the Seckel and Dana's Hovey, were found to have attained in that warm and dry climate a sweetness unknown here, though at the loss of the fine aroma and flavor which mark our best varieties.

The crop of native grapes was most abundant, and under the warm, dry weather which prevailed until September, gave promise of excellent quality; and it was hoped that the two previous seasons, so favorable to this fruit, were to be followed by another equally propitious; but these hopes were disappointed by severe frosts. Yet the display at the annual exhibition, though not equal to that of the previous year, was satisfactory. A very striking feature was the number of new seedlings shown, J. B. Moore exhibiting fifty-two. A collection of hybrids from Dr. A. P. Wylie of Chester, S.C., was placed on the tables by Marshall P. Wilder. Several hybrids were shown by N. B. White. The Eumelan continued to make a favorable impression; but the Israella had disappointed expectations. Two new foreign grapes, the Madresfield Court Muscat and Royal Ascot, were shown by Hovey & Co.

The Committee on Vegetables reported continued improvement in that department. At one of the earlier exhibitions Fearing Burr made a very interesting display of dandelions, — the French Large-leaved, French Thick-leaved, Red-seeded, and the American Improved, the last being preferred. Fine samples of the early

Wyman cabbage were shown, one, on the 29th of June, weighing twenty-eight pounds. James Carter & Co. of London presented four varieties of Italian onions, the bulbs weighing upwards of two pounds each. James Comley exhibited very fine specimens of three new sorts of lettuce, — All the Year Round, Monitor, and Little Pixie. The prospective prize for the best seedling early potato, after a public trial of three years, was awarded to Albert Bresee, for the Early Rose.

The committee stated that great improvement had been made within the past few years in the several varieties of root crops, more especially the beet, and that finer or more uniform specimens of this vegetable had never been seen than were shown at this exhibition. Besides the Egyptian, mentioned in a former report, the Dewing's Improved and the Hatch were named as varieties to which these remarks would apply. The annual exhibition was thought, taking into account the quantity, variety, and especially the quality, of the specimens offered, to surpass any previous show. The cauliflowers, celery, egg plants, and melons were particularly fine.

The meetings for discussion were resumed in 1872, the By-Laws having in the mean time been so amended as to provide for a Standing Committee on Publication and Discussion, which was charged with the control of all discussions, lectures, essays, etc. The first meeting for the season, of this character, was on the evening of February 7, when Marshall P. Wilder delivered a lecture on Hybridization and the Production of New Varieties from Seed, which was published in full in the Transactions of the Society. Meetings were held in March, when essays were read by John B. Moore

on the Cultivation of the Strawberry; William C. Strong, on the Construction of Greenhouses, Hothouses, Propagating Houses, etc.; and Charles Barnard, 2d, on Flowering Plants for Winter Blooming, each essay being followed by a discussion of the subject.

The winter of 1871-72, following the droughts of 1870 and 1871, was remarkable for severe (though not extreme) cold at times, accompanied by high winds, little snow, and sudden changes. Thanksgiving Day, the 28th of November, 1871, was of unprecedented severity, the thermometer falling nearly to zero, and the wind blowing a gale. The temperature of March, 1872, was more than nine degrees below the average for about fifty years, the mercury early in the month falling below zero for several days, and the wind blowing heavily. So much injury was done to evergreen trees and shrubs, especially those with broad leaves, many being entirely destroyed, that a committee was appointed to investigate the cause. This committee made an elaborate report (published in full in the Transactions), attributing the injury to the loss by evaporation from the leaves, which the roots were unable to supply from the ground, affected by the drought of the two previous summers, and deeply frozen by reason of the absence of snow, and also to sudden cold following comparatively warm weather, which had brought the leaves into as great action as was possible at the season. To prevent such disastrous results in the future, the committee advised the protection of trees and shrubs from the wind by shelter, and mulching the soil, which they considered almost as necessary in winter as in summer. Careful culture would also do much, by rendering plants more healthy and vigorous, toward enabling them to withstand vicissitudes of temperature.

But little harm was done to fruit trees, not even the peach buds being killed; but grapes and strawberries received much injury, or were entirely destroyed, and the same was the case with blackberries and raspberries when unprotected.

The summer, in extreme heat and excess of rain, was such as to recall the accounts of tropical climates. As regarded the exhibitions, the year was one of general prosperity in all departments, though a severe rain storm on the first day interfered somewhat with the annual exhibition.

An exhibition of Indian azaleas was held this year for the first time, on the 1st of May. The prize for the best single specimen was taken by Mrs. T. W. Ward, with Princess Mary of Cambridge. The committee mentioned, as among the most interesting specimens exhibited from time to time, the seedling camellias, from Hovey & Co.; the Climbing Devonensis rose buds, from James Comley; the Niphetos rose, from Joseph Tailby; and at the annual exhibition, from W. C. Strong & Co., a collection of seventy varieties of ferns and mosses, including the finest plant of the beautiful *Adiantum Farleyense* that had then been shown. The displays of native plants at the weekly exhibitions were unusually interesting and instructive, comprising many rare specimens, and were neatly arranged, and correctly named. The collection from E. H. Hitchings, on the 10th of August, was pronounced the best and rarest ever exhibited. The prize for native ferns also brought from the same gentleman a collection of forty-seven species and varieties, many of them very rare. Not as many new plants were shown as usual; but we must not fail to mention the *Aquilegia chrysantha* from Louis

Guerineau of the Botanic Garden, and the Chameleon coleus from Henry E. Chitty of Paterson, N.J. At the rose show the first prize for a specimen plant was awarded to Charles S. Sargent, for *Phormium tenax variegatum*, and the second to Mrs. T. W. Ward, for *Rhynchospermum jasminioides*. At the annual exhibition the prize for the best specimen plant was awarded to William Gray, jun., for *Papyrus antiquorum*. By furnishing this plant with the richest alluvial soil, and watering it twice a day, Mr. Gray produced stems eight feet high, with tops finely expanded, and having a profusion of narrow, gracefully dependent leaves. This specimen probably had no superior in the country. The second prize was awarded to Hovey & Co., for *Dasyliion glaucum*. The prizes for the best specimen variegated plants went to C. S. Sargent, for Golden Queen holly, and W. Gray, jun., for *Gynerium argenteum fol. var.* The chrysanthemum show, especially of pot plants, was quite small, owing to the epidemic affecting horses at that time, which deprived several intending exhibitors of all means of bringing in their plants.

In the fruit department we notice the exhibition of two new strawberries, the Colonel Cheney, shown by Warren Heustis, and the Nicanor, both of which were thought to possess valuable characteristics. Fine specimens of a new seedling cherry called the Norfolk were exhibited by Joseph H. Fenno. The show of currants and gooseberries on the 20th of July was the finest ever made in the hall. As usual, the Versailles carried off all the prizes for red currants; while Dana's Transparent was superior to any other white. The prizes for gooseberries were awarded to the Downing,

Smith's Improved, and Houghton's Seedling, in the order named. No foreign gooseberries were shown.

Peaches were shown more abundantly than for several years, especially at the annual exhibition, and the specimens were remarkably large and handsome; but, owing probably to the great quantity of rain, the flavor was not generally as good as usual. Very beautiful specimens of the *Reine des Vergers* were exhibited from H. H. Hunnewell's orchard house. Several dishes of very handsome nectarines were shown at the annual exhibition. Plums were also more abundant than usual, Joseph Clark, gardener to Mrs. T. W. Ward, showing, on the 7th of September, a collection of fifteen finely grown varieties, besides making interesting exhibitions at other times. A beautiful collection from the orchard house was placed on the table at the annual exhibition by Hon. John C. Gray. A fine dish of apricots from J. Q. A. Wild, and one of excellent mulberries from Edward Kakas, were noted as fruits not often seen. Figs were also uncommonly fine.

The crop of apples was unusually abundant, and free from the larvæ of the codling moth. The committee mentioned the *Tetofsky* and *Summer Sweet Paradise* as early kinds, which, though not new, were deserving of more attention than they had received.

Among the most interesting exhibitions of pears was a collection from G. F. B. Leighton of Norfolk, Va., on the 20th of July, comprising *Ott*, *Dearborn's Seedling*, *Osband's Summer*, and *Clapp's Favorite*, which, when tested, proved not to be of as fine flavor as those grown here. F. & L. Clapp continued to show their seedling pears, including No. 3, now known as the *Harris*, and No. 22, the finest in quality of all their seedlings, which

has been named in memory of Frederick Clapp. A remarkable collection of seedling pears came from Bernard Fox of San José, Cal., said to be from seed of the Belle Lucrative, but bearing no likeness to that variety, while strikingly resembling other well known kinds. Many of them were of very fine quality. The show of pears at the annual exhibition was fully up to the usual standard.

The grape vines were not only injured by the winter, but the wet weather in August retarded the ripening of their fruit, and caused many kinds, especially the Rogers hybrids and Delaware, to mildew. The crop of the hardier kinds was good, and in many cases very fine, the Concords doing nobly. John B. Moore's seedling, Moore's Early, was shown on the 7th of September, when, though not fully ripe, it was superior to any other variety. The finest new grape at the annual exhibition was the Secretary, from James H. Ricketts of Newburgh, N.Y., who also exhibited the Advance, another hybrid seedling. N. B. White again showed several seedlings of promise. The Martha was reported as gaining in favor. The only novelty among the foreign grapes was Mrs. Pince's Muscat, from C. M. Atkinson. Its chief excellence was its remarkable property of keeping. The committee expressed their regret that so few new fruits had been exhibited, the only collection being one of pears from Marshall P. Wilder.

The number of contributors to the summer exhibitions of vegetables was smaller in 1872 than in the year previous; but the collections were generally well grown, and fully up to the standard in quality. The exhibition on the 20th of June was, however, unusually large, the space appropriated to vegetables being completely filled

with collections embracing every variety of the season. At the annual exhibition the display was good; but, owing to the unfavorable weather immediately preceding, there was a great falling off in the number of contributors, as compared with the previous year. Specimens of the Extra Early Vermont potato, a seedling originated by George W. Woodhouse of West Rutland, Vt., from the Early Jackson, supposed to be impregnated with the Garnet Chili, were exhibited for the Whitcomb Prize.

The Garden Committee reported a visit to the estate of William Gray, jun., known as "The Hermitage," which had been entered for the Hunnewell Triennial Premium; after which, they called at the residence of Marshall P. Wilder, where they made note, among other interesting objects, of the original plant of the Mrs. Abby Wilder camellia. A week later they visited Edward S. Rand, jun.'s, place, in Dedham, where they found many improvements since their last visit, the most important of which was the erection of works for raising water, consisting of a windmill near the bank of the Charles River, forcing the water to a stand pipe placed on ground nearly seventy feet higher. This stand pipe, which served also as a reservoir, was enclosed in a brick tower, with spiral stairs leading to an observatory at the top, the views from which were of exquisite beauty. A large cold grapery had also been erected; and a greenhouse in similar style, which was planned at the time of the committee's visit, was completed before their report was written. A cold house or cellar for semi-hardy plants had also been built. The last visit of the committee was to Newton Cemetery, which they found in fine condition,—naturally picturesque

and beautiful, and showing evidences of taste and care in all directions.

The year 1873 was a cold one, nine out of the twelve months being below the average temperature. The month of December, 1872, which may properly be taken into account here, was the coldest since 1837, the mercury on Christmas Day falling to 10° below zero. On the morning of January 30, 1873, it fell to 15° below zero, rising the next day to 15° above. On the 3d of May snow fell to the depth of two inches. No injury was done to the fruit crop by these vicissitudes, except that the fruit buds of the peach were, in most places, wholly killed. The spring was generally cold and backward, with drought, commencing the latter part of May, of such severity as is rarely experienced so early in the season. The effect of the drought on the crop of strawberries was most disastrous, reducing it, as was thought, about one-half. From the same cause, the cut flowers, which had always been a prominent feature of the exhibitions, were much below the usual standard.

The Flower Committee reported that the exhibitions in the early part of the year were of unusual interest, owing partly to the meetings for discussion, which largely increased the attendance, and encouraged growers to bring their plants and flowers for exhibition. The special azalea exhibition was much more successful than the previous year. The collections of spring herbaceous plants exhibited by E. S. Rand, jun., and James McTear, were uncommonly large and beautiful. E. H. Hitchings exhibited an exceedingly interesting collection of native plants, comprising, besides others, nine species of violets. At the rose show all the roses were unusually fine. The Hunnewell special prizes for the best

twelve of any one variety were awarded to C. S. Sargent, for La Reine, and Francis Parkman, for Auguste Mie. The pot plants showed that they had been grown by skilful hands. The prizes for the best specimen plants were taken by William Gray, jun., with *Aralia pulchra*, and Hovey & Co., with *Buxus arborea*. The baskets of flowers were of more than usual merit, the addition of graceful ferns greatly increasing their beauty. A very interesting and instructive feature of the exhibition on the 5th of July was a collection of twenty-two species of native sedges and grasses from Miss M. E. Carter. The magnificent orchids shown from time to time by Edward S. Rand, jun., added largely to the interest of the exhibitions. On the 26th of July Mr. Rand received both the first and second prizes for these plants. Special mention was also made by the committee of the *Dendrobium formosum giganteum*, and the *Acropera Loddigesii*, var. *aurantiaca* or *citrina*, exhibited by him later in the season. The shows of balsams and petunias, and especially of asters and verbenas, were unusually fine; and the exhibitions generally continued to increase in interest until the annual. The exhibitions of dahlias in October were remarkably beautiful. That from George Everett, on the 11th of the month, was thought the finest display ever made. There were sixty varieties, filling a large stand, and noticeable, not only for the beauty of the flowers, but for the harmonious arrangement of the colors; the centre of the stand being deep velvety crimson, gradually shading down to white at one end, and to buff at the other. The chrysanthemum show on the 8th of November was highly successful, all the prizes being awarded. Finer specimens had never been seen. Of

new seedling plants, the committee noticed with commendation the camellias of Marshall P. Wilder, *Amaryllis vittata hybrida* of Joseph Breck, a verbena from James Comley, a phlox from A. McLaren, and a delphinium from Francis Parkman.

The Fruit Committee reported that the exhibitions of forced strawberries had been more abundant this year than before, and also that on the 14th of June strawberries forwarded in cold frames were shown by Charles Garfield. This method of cultivating strawberries has since been employed by other growers. Notwithstanding the severe drought, many fine strawberries were exhibited. Among the new varieties were the Black Defiance, Kissena, and Champion. John B. Moore presented the Caroline, thought to be the most valuable of his seedlings, and the Belle, another seedling, which the committee believed to be the largest strawberry ever placed upon the tables. The true Ox Heart cherry, a very large variety, which, though not new, has seldom been seen, was exhibited by J. E. M. Gilley. The exhibitions of forced and orchard house peaches improved, while, as before remarked, the crop of outdoor fruit was scanty, owing to the destruction of the fruit buds by the winter. Very fine specimens of Hale's Early were, however, exhibited by J. B. Moore.

The crop of apples was generally inferior in quantity and quality. Specimens of several late varieties of the crop of 1872 were exhibited; among them, on the 10th of May, the Hunt Russet, from John B. Moore. The committee deemed this one of the most desirable of all apples. At the November exhibition the King of Tompkins County, a variety highly esteemed in the State of New York, was presented by F. & L. Clapp.

The crop of pears was unprecedentedly abundant and of excellent quality; and the exhibitions of this fruit corresponded in character, yet they presented few points proper to be noticed here. Remarkably well kept Beurre d'Anjous of the crop of 1872 were shown by Gardner Brewer on the 15th of March. The exhibitions of fall and winter pears in October and November were unusually extensive and excellent: at the latter the Beurre d'Anjous of J. H. Fenno, and the Winter Nelis of John L. Bird, were the finest ever seen of their kinds. The number of new varieties exhibited was less than usual. The seedlings from the Messrs. Clapp, B. S. Fox of California, and others, were again shown.

The exhibitions of native grapes were fully up to the average. A large number of seedlings were brought to the attention of the committee, from J. H. Ricketts of Newburgh, N.Y., S. J. Parker of Ithaca, N.Y., E. W. Bull, John B. Moore, N. B. White, George Haskell, and John Fisk Allen. The show of forced grapes was better than usual.

The Vegetable Committee reported that, owing to the dull and cloudy weather early in the season, the contributions of forced vegetables were much smaller than on previous occasions; but some choice specimens were exhibited. The shows in May and June were unfavorably affected by the severe drought which prevailed at that time. Very interesting exhibitions of peas, comprising many new varieties, were made through July, by G. A. Law. The William I. was regarded as one of the best varieties. The Canada Victor and Arlington tomatoes were shown for the first time. George W. Pierce exhibited a new variety of the egg plant, a cross between the Black Pekin and a large purple kind.

Two notable events in the history of the Society occurred this year, — the Rhododendron Show on Boston Common, and the meeting of the American Pomological Society. The Rhododendron Show was projected and carried out, with the assistance of a committee of the Society, by its constant friend, H. H. Hunnewell, who, while guaranteeing the Society from any loss, generously offered to give it the benefit of whatever profit might remain after the payment of the necessary expenses.

The exhibition was carried out, as planned by Mr. Hunnewell, in a manner never before attempted in this country. It was opened on the 6th of June in a tent, about three hundred feet long by eighty feet wide, pitched not far from the centre of the Common. It was arranged on the plan of similar exhibitions in England; the plants, instead of being placed on stands in pots or tubs, were sunk or planted in beds of turf, as if growing naturally in the ground, the whole interior of the tent presenting the appearance of a garden. From the entrance at the eastern end a broad central gravelled walk, bordered by wide strips of grass extending to the sides of the tent, brought the visitor opposite a mass of rhododendrons more than forty feet in diameter, forming the central feature of the exhibition. The front of this bed was composed of a group of seedlings raised by Mr. Hunnewell. Here the path divided, passing around near the margin of the tent, but still with a border of grass between it and the canvas, the two branches uniting at the further end of the tent, and enclosing three irregularly shaped beds, the first containing the mass of rhododendrons already mentioned, and the second a similar mass: the third was

planted with groups, and fine single specimens, at such distances as to display their full beauty. In the border were also single specimens of fine new varieties, many of them in standard form, as well as kalmias and hardy azaleas. The ground on either side of the broad main walk was planted with tree and other rare ferns, palms, Indian azaleas, *Musa ensete*, and other tropical plants, from the greenhouses of Samuel R. Payson, Charles S. Sargent, William Gray, jun., H. F. Durant, and the Bussey Institution. A fine specimen of *Seaforthia elegans*, from Mr. Payson, occupied a position in the centre of the main walk, being necessarily placed under the highest part of the tent. Mr. Payson also contributed two very fine plants of *Latania Borbonica*, and a *Phoenix dactylifera*. Mr. Hunnewell contributed a *Cocos coronata*, and a *Seaforthia elegans*, each fifteen feet high, a *Chamærops excelsa* eight feet high, and an *Areca lutescens*; Mr. Gray, a *Dicksonia antarctica*; and Mr. Sargent, an *Araucaria excelsa*. There were also fine specimens of *Aralia pulchra*, *Geonoma pumila*, *Cyathea dealbata*, and *Pritchardia Gaudichiana*. All the rhododendrons and hardy azaleas were from Mr. Hunnewell.

That the scene might be more natural, the surface of the ground, instead of being brought to a uniform level, was made slightly undulating, the main path descending with a very gradual slope to the middle of the tent, beyond which the ground rose more rapidly to the end, where the elevation afforded such a view of the whole interior of the tent as to tempt the visitor to rest on one of the seats placed there, and enjoy the scene.

This was by far the most successful horticultural show ever held in Boston as regards the number of visitors. It closed on the 26th of June, after having been

visited, as was estimated, by 40,000 persons, of whom 25,666 paid an admission fee. By Mr. Hunnewell's desire many of the pupils in the public schools and of the inmates of charitable institutions received free tickets of admission. The total receipts were \$7,310, and the expenses \$5,744.72, leaving a profit of \$1,565.28, which, agreeably to Mr. Hunnewell's suggestion, was set apart from the funds of the Society, the income to be devoted to the encouragement of the cultivation of rhododendrons and hardy azaleas. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Hunnewell for his noble and generous efforts in the cause of horticulture, and for the deep interest manifested by him in the welfare of the Society, and more especially with regard to this grand exhibition.

The fourteenth session of the American Pomological Society, being its quarter centennial, was held in Boston on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of September, 1873, by invitation of the Horticultural Society, and brought together a larger assembly of distinguished pomologists, and a greater display of fruit, than had ever before been gathered on this continent. Both of the Society's halls were filled with the fruit contributed. The upper hall was arranged with a very long and wide table in the centre, on which the fruit from Nebraska and Canada was placed, entirely filling it. Two tables on each side of this, and tables on the stage, the latter appropriated to the many seedling fruits presented, completed the arrangement. That of the lower hall was similar. Among the most important contributions presented was that from the Nebraska Horticultural Society, consisting of two hundred and ninety-seven varieties, and that of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, consisting of one

hundred and ninety-three varieties; much the greater part of these two collections being apples, which were remarkable for their size, beauty, fairness, and freedom from insects. The Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, Canada, sent three hundred and ninety-eight varieties, including one hundred and twenty-two pears, fifty-one grapes, and fifty plums,—a greater variety of plums than had been seen in Boston for many years. The South Haven (Michigan) Pomological Society sent a very interesting collection, comprising apples, pears, and plums, peaches in quantity, thirty-four varieties of evaporated fruits, and fourteen varieties of canned fruit. There was a beautiful collection of one hundred and fifty-one varieties of apples from the Polk County (Iowa) Agricultural and Horticultural Society. Ellwanger & Barry of Rochester, N.Y., contributed three hundred and seventeen finely grown varieties of pears; Marshall P. Wilder, four hundred and four varieties; and Hovey & Co., three hundred and twenty-eight varieties. F. & L. Clapp had eighty-six varieties of seedling pears, and in the centre a large dish of Clapp's Favorite, which attracted much attention as the handsomest dish of pears in the room. James H. Ricketts of Newburgh, N.Y., and John B. Moore, had large collections of seedling grapes. The Deseret (Utah) Agricultural and Manufacturing Company sent seventy-five varieties of apples, pears, plums, and peaches. There were oranges, shadocks, and pomegranates from Mississippi, and oranges from California. The total number of dishes of fruit exhibited was more than six thousand, from every part of the United States and the British Provinces, from Nova Scotia to California. At an early hour on the morning of Thursday, the 11th, a majority of the dele-

gates, by invitation of William Gray, jun., visited his residence ; and, at the close of the afternoon session on the same day, a larger party visited the beautiful estate of H. H. Hunnewell at Wellesley. These places offered peculiar attractions for a company of ladies and gentlemen, many of whom were experienced horticulturists and botanists, and at both they were hospitably entertained. The usual meetings for discussing the characters and cultivation of fruits were held during the three days of the session, in Wesleyan Hall, and the occasion closed with a grand banquet to the delegates on Friday evening in Music Hall.

The annual exhibition of plants and flowers by the Horticultural Society was held at the same time with the pomological gathering ; but, both the Society's halls being filled with the fruit presented on that occasion, Music Hall was secured for the floral display, which proved to be the best ever made by the Society. The hall was fitted with low platforms for the plants, and these, being smaller than had previously been used ; afforded an excellent opportunity to display the plants, so that not one was crowded out of sight. These platforms were so arranged, like the beds in a garden, that, when all was complete, the visitors might have fancied themselves in a garden of tropical plants. Two tree ferns from S. R. Payson, *Alsophila australis* and *A. excelsa*, from twelve to fifteen feet high, and the handsomest pair ever exhibited, occupied the centre of the hall, and received the prize. Fifteen greenhouse plants exhibited by Edward Butler, gardener at Wellesley College, received the highest prize for a collection, and among these none attracted more attention than a beautifully trained plant of *Lygodium scandens*. The prizes for

the best single specimen plants were awarded to S. R. Payson, for *Cibotium regale*, and Hovey & Co., for *Pandanus recurvus*; for the best specimen variegated plants, to Hovey & Co., for *Pritchardia aurea* var., and H. H. Hunnewell, for *Ananassa sativa* fol. var. The prize for the best new pot plant was awarded to H. H. Hunnewell for a very fine plant of *Phormium Colensoi* var. The Palms, Marantas, and *Dracænas* were splendid. The ferns were remarkably fine, and, besides the large specimen plants, there was a collection from J. W. Merrill of one hundred and thirty native and foreign species and varieties. The newly established premiums for succulent plants brought out a collection of two hundred and sixteen species, from Louis Guerineau of the Cambridge Botanic Garden, and one from Hovey & Co. of one hundred and fifteen species. Fine collections of caladiums, agaves, and lycopods, were shown. Among the cut flowers the gladioli were most prominent. Nothing seemed to please the visitors from abroad so much; and nothing surprised them so much as to be told that almost all were seedlings raised by the exhibitors. The dahlia renewed its old time beauty; those shown by George Everett being particularly fine. T. McCarty, gardener at Forest Hills Cemetery, exhibited splendid heads of bloom of the *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*, which has been pronounced the finest hardy shrub, and was shown here for the first time. Contributions came in so freely, that it became necessary to place tables in the wide northern gallery.

Nearly all the visitors viewed the exhibition from the balconies, whence the stately tree ferns, the magnificent Palms, the rich *Dracænas* and Marantas, the graceful ferns, and hundreds of other beautiful or curious plants,

could be seen in all their splendor. The delegates to the Pomological Convention were furnished with free tickets to the plant show, and the most experienced florists among them freely admitted that it surpassed any similar exhibition ever held in this country.

The occupation of the Society's halls by the Pomological Society's exhibition necessitated the postponement of the annual show of fruits and vegetables to the succeeding week. The upper hall was devoted to pears and grapes, the arrangement being the same as for the Pomological Society, except that three circular tables were substituted for the great central table. The lower hall was appropriated to the apples and vegetables. Some fears were entertained that it would be impossible to fill so large a space without the assistance of the florists; but the result proved that such fears were unfounded. The display of pears was acknowledged by all who saw it to be the best, as well as the most extensive, ever made by the Society. No less than twelve collections of twenty varieties each were placed upon the tables. That which took the first prize, Hovey & Co.'s, was pre-eminently worthy of it; and the dish of Bartletts in this collection was of particularly fine quality — the best of the best.

As the offer of prizes for collections of fruit was discontinued in 1876, and as this was the last year that the names of varieties in prize collections were preserved, it will be of interest to record here the names of those in the successful collections. Messrs. Hovey's contained the Adams, Andrews, Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Beurre d'Anjou, B. Bosc, B. Hardy, B. Superfin, Dana's Hovey, Doyenne du Comice, Howell, Marie Louise, Merriam, Moore's Pound, Onondaga, Paradis

d'Automne, Pratt, Seckel, Sheldon, and Urbaniste. The second prize was taken by Alexander Dickinson with Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Beurre d'Anjou, B. Bosc, B. Clairgeau, B. Hardy, B. Langelier, B. Superfin, Dana's Hovey, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Howell, Lawrence, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Marie Louise, Merriam, Onondaga, Seckel, Sheldon, Urbaniste, and Winter Nelis; the third by Marshall P. Wilder, with Bartlett, Beurre d'Anjou, B. Bosc, B. Clairgeau, B. Hardy, B. Superfin, Clapp's Favorite, Doyenne Boussock, D. du Comice, Howell, Lawrence, Marie Louise, Merriam, Mount Vernon, Onondaga, Paradis d'Automne, Seckel, Sheldon, Souvenir du Congrès, and Winter Nelis; the fourth by William R. Austin, with Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Beurre d'Anjou, B. Bosc, B. Clairgeau, B. Diel, B. Hardy, B. Langelier, B. Superfin, Doyenne Boussock, D. du Comice, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Easter Beurre, Lawrence, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Onondaga, Passe Colmar, Sheldon, Urbaniste, and Wellington.

The effect of the favorable season was strikingly shown in the improvement of varieties which had generally failed for some years. Among these was the Flemish Beauty, of which many fine dishes were shown; one from Henry A. Gane being of such excellence as was rarely seen even in the palmy days of this variety. The Souvenir du Congrès and Beurre de l'Assomption, two new pears of the highest European reputation, were exhibited by Marshall P. Wilder. A collection of remarkably well grown native grapes was presented by Horace Eaton, and received the highest prize. The foreign grapes were fully up to the standard both for quantity and quality.

The show of vegetables at the annual exhibition was

the largest and one of the best ever made by the Society. The most prominent feature was the fine collections of potatoes. That from Albert Bresee of Hubbardton, Vt., the originator of the Early Rose, was of unusual excellence, and received the highest prize. N. W. Hardy of Nelson, N.H., also exhibited a very fine collection, among which were several seedlings said to possess unusual merit.

The Garden Committee this year made the report of their third visit to the estate of William Gray, jun. This comprised about twenty acres, greatly diversified and naturally hard to subdue, and had been reclaimed, improved, and made attractive, mainly within the three years preceding the first visit of the committee. On the left of the approach was a green carpet of grass extending up to an irregular edging of wild trees and shrubs, and a few conglomerate rocks; while on the right the smooth, undulating lawn swept out, dipping to the west, until it plunged into a deep ravine, with rugged rocks, dense thickets, and huge forest trees, thus combining the picturesque and the beautiful. The mansion house was centrally placed, and beyond it, to the south, were the garden and greenhouses. The committee noticed with commendation the luxuriant cannas, and the flowers massed in beds of various forms cut in the grass, and filled with tall growing tropical plants; while others were brilliant with flowering or variegated leaved plants of humbler growth. Many rare plants were scattered singly on the lawn, including *Alsophila australis*, *Dicksonia antarctica*, *Musa ensete*, *Pandanus utilis*, *Aralia Sieboldii*, *A. canescens*, *Arundo donax* var., *Ficus elastica*, *Cordyline indivisa*, *Araucaria imbricata*, *A. excelsa*, agaves, palms, yuccas, hollies, etc. But the grandest

show of all was a magnificent specimen of pampas grass standing in the lower lawn, about twelve feet high and ten feet in diameter, rising like a fountain, spreading, and curving to the ground, and having fifty spikes of blooms. The collection of evergreens was excellent, comprising many new and rare species; among them a very fine specimen of the *Sciadopitys verticillata*.

At their second visit the committee found, on entering the grounds, the same smooth lawn as before, with all the breadth needed to exhibit the undulations and peculiarities of surface and the lights and shadows of the varied landscape. But beyond the house, and in all that related to the garden, the changes were very apparent. Four acres of land had been added; the old paths had been superseded by better and more extensive ways; and a rose garden of large dimensions had been planted. Four hundred and fifty pelargoniums, of new varieties, had been imported, and planted in a bed by themselves for the purpose of comparison. The bedding plants showed an unusual richness and uniformity of coloring; and beds of *Agaves*, *Echeverias*, and other succulents, were liberally interspersed with the border plants. The *Aralia canescens* had proved quite hardy. Other *Aralias*, as well as *Wigandias* and large leaved *Caladiums*, attracted notice. Among variegated plants the *Abutilons* and Gold and Silver hollies were conspicuous. The experiment of leaving these hollies in the ground through the winter, with only a covering of boards, had been tried with doubtful success, the branches and leaves having suffered. A hedge of *Retinispora obtusa*, three hundred feet long, with its dense, fern like, brilliant green foliage, attracted the notice of all visitors.

On their third visit the committee found no material changes in plan or treatment; but every thing had ripened into beauty. The lawns were faultless; the roads and paths were smooth and weedless; the masses of flowers and floral embroidery were uniformly successful; and the whole effect was finer than on any previous occasion. The *Erianthus Ravennæ* was pronounced more delicate and pleasing than the pampas grass. The committee awarded to Mr. Gray the largest Hunnewell prize.

During February and the spring and early summer months, discussions had been held in the library room, upon topics suggested by the simultaneous exhibitions. A special award of the Society's gold medal was made to E. W. Bull, "for the production of the best hardy seedling grape, the Concord, which has proved, after a thorough trial, so universally adapted to general cultivation throughout the United States, and the most reliable grape for vineyard cultivation in Massachusetts." The same award was made to Edward S. Rogers, "for his efforts in the improvement of the hardy grape by hybridizing the native and foreign species, and for the production of several seedlings which have proved valuable in many localities in this country."

The discussions were resumed early in January, 1874, and continued regularly until the end of March, an editor having been appointed to make notes of the discussions, which were published as Part I. of the Transactions for the year. The committee remarked that the discussions this season were much more successful than any previously attempted by the Society, and that the exhibitions held simultaneously had been, both for extent and beauty, far in advance of previous winter

shows, the exhibitions and discussions having exerted a mutually beneficial effect. The subject of petitioning the Legislature for the enactment of laws to prevent the multiplication of noxious insects was brought before the Society, and a committee was appointed, with full powers to take that step if deemed advisable. Though no action was ultimately taken, it is believed that the agitation of the subject awakened attention and was thus productive of good.

The winter of 1873-74 was generally very mild, but was followed by a cold and backward spring and a cool summer, particularly August, which was remarkable for its cold, damp nights, the thermometer falling on several successive nights as low as from 48° to 52°. This very cool weather, with heavy dews, caused mildew in the grape vines, and the consequent failure, to a great extent, of the grape crop in this and other New England States. Even the Concord was in some places nearly ruined, and everywhere much injured, by the cold and damp of July and August. But, though September was colder than usual, October, and the first half of November, were remarkably pleasant, causing many kinds of grapes to mature which would otherwise have been entirely worthless. The peach buds were unhurt. The floral department of the Society's exhibitions does not appear to have suffered at all from the unseasonable cold, though the schedule of prizes both for flowers and fruit, being made out for an average season, did not always harmonize with the facts; but except the award of rhododendron prizes, and the rose and strawberry shows, no postponement was found necessary.

The Flower Committee reported the exhibitions of the year, especially those during the early months, as

among the most successful ever held by the Society. They mentioned particularly the new and rare plants of James Comley, the splendid orchids of Edward S. Rand, jun., the beautiful Tricolor and Zonale pelargoniums of William Gray, jun., the superb hothouse flowers from Joseph Clark, the well arranged displays of cut flowers from James O'Brien and others, and the tasteful baskets from the lady contributors. The cyclamens exhibited by James O'Brien and C. B. Gardiner on the 24th of January were the finest that had ever been shown. An exhibition of greenhouse plants was arranged for the 7th of March; but, owing to stormy weather, the competition was small, and the azalea exhibition was hardly up to the standard of former years. At the rose show the collections were uncommonly good, and the competition more spirited than usual. The Hunnewell prizes for the best twelve of any one variety were both awarded to John C. Chaffin, for Charles Le Febvre and John Hopper. That for the best specimen plant was awarded to Edward S. Rand, jun., for *Aerides odoratum*. Prizes were offered this year for the best fifty named varieties of cut flowers, which promised to give much assistance to those who wished to make collections for themselves. Very rare and choice collections of native ferns were presented for premium; and on the prize day for gladioli the hall was brilliant with the fine displays. There was an unusual competition in the show of asters; but the verbena seemed to have lost ground, and the competition for the prizes for zinnias was less than usual. The chrysanthemum show in November did not come up to the expectations of the committee. Among the fine specimens and novelties the committee noted from James Comley the *Aralia Veitchii*, *Rhodo-*

dendron *Veitchianum* -*lævigatum*, *Hydrangea* *Otaksa*, *Lapageria* *alba*, and a collection of the new bulbous *Begonias*; W. C. Strong, six species and varieties of the *Weigela*; E. S. Rand, jun., Paul's New Scarlet Thorn, and *Tapeinotes* *Carolinæ*; Marshall P. Wilder, the new hardy *Azalea* *mollis*, from Japan; C. M. Atkinson, very finely grown plants of *Imatophyllum* *miniatum* *Chorozema* *Lawrenciana*, and *Kennedyia* *Comptoniana*; Francis Parkman, an especially beautiful stand of roses; George Everett, a large variety of the new hybrid clematises; L. Guerineau of the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, a fine plant of *Peristeria* *elata* with one hundred and fifty-six buds and flowers; C. S. Sargent, *Agave* *schidigera*, in bloom; and, from William Gray, jun., *Retinispora* *filiforme* *pendula* fol. var.

The annual exhibition was generally conceded to be far in advance of any ever held, as regarded the quality and rarity of the plants and flowers. It took place in Music Hall, the arrangement of which differed but little from that of the preceding year. A fountain was placed in the centre of the hall, around which were choice evergreens and other plants. The front of the platform was hidden by as fine a show of *gladioli* as ever was made here; and the cut flowers were placed in the wide gallery at the opposite end of the hall, where they produced a much finer effect than under the balconies, as at the last exhibition. The general collections of plants, and the collections of ferns, *dracænas*, palms, agaves, succulents, etc., cannot here be particularized; but a magnificent collection of conifers, consisting of about sixty species and varieties, from H. H. Hunnewell, was a noteworthy feature. Louis Menand of Albany, N.Y., one of the oldest florists in the country,

filled two stands with choice and rare plants. The prizes for the best specimen plant were awarded to William Gray, jun., for *Yucca recurva*, and Hovey & Co., for *Pandanus Vandermeerschii*; for specimen flowering plants, to Joseph Clark, for *Stigmaphyllon ciliatum*, and Hovey & Co., for *Allamanda Hendersoni*; for variegated leaved plants, to F. L. Ames, for *Cissus discolor*, and William Gray, jun., for *Phormium Colensoi* var.; and for the best new plant, to C. S. Sargent, for *Cocos Weddelliana*.

In the fruit department the annual strawberry show was one of the finest ever made by the Society. There were nearly one hundred dishes and baskets of fruit on the tables, — the largest number ever shown at any one time. The leading varieties were *Jucunda*, *Triomphe de Gand*, *President Wilder*, and *Wilson*. Some single dishes of larger and handsomer berries had been shown in previous years; but there never had been so large a competition for the prize for the best four quarts of any variety. This was awarded to Benjamin G. Smith, for *Jucunda*. The prize for the best fifty berries was awarded to William C. Child, for *President Wilder*. Forced strawberries were exhibited by John B. Moore every week, from March 21 to May 9. The shows of currants and gooseberries were better than the previous year, but not as good as the average. The *Hornet* was this year considered the best raspberry in quality.

Very handsome nectarines were presented at the annual exhibition, by John Falconer, from Mrs. C. H. Leonard's orchard house, and some fine seedlings were also shown. The exhibitions of forced and orchard house peaches were better than for many years. The chief exhibiter of the former was C. S. Holbrook, and,

of the latter, fine specimens were shown by H. H. Hunnewell and John Falconer; Mr. Falconer's list embracing several new peaches, and also new nectarines and plums. The crop of out-door peaches was the largest and best for many years. Hale's Early was remarkably fine. At the annual exhibition the fine display was a subject of general remark. No new kinds were shown; but many seedlings were presented, which were either exact reproductions of the older kinds, or so nearly like them, that it was difficult to detect any difference. There were many fine dishes of Crawford's Early, Foster, and Crawford's Late; but the difference between the first two was very slight.

The displays of apples were very fine, both at the weekly and annual shows. Among summer apples the committee were glad to see the Garden Royal reappearing on the tables. A collection of one hundred and twenty varieties of apples, and fifty of pears, was received in October from the Fruit Growers' Association and International Show Society of Halifax, N. S. The apples were not only the largest, but the most interesting part of this collection, and comprised, besides the standard and new kinds of Canada and Nova Scotia, many varieties of English origin, which, though known by reputation, had seldom or never been seen here before. Another collection came from Samuel N. Cox of St. Joseph, Mo., to the November show. This comprised fifty-two varieties, all handsome, and many remarkable for size and beauty. Both these collections were of interest, not only as introducing to our notice many new varieties, but as affording an opportunity to observe the changes in varieties well known here, when grown in other soils and climates.

The exhibition of winter pears of the crop of 1873 was unusually good; and the requirement of a statement of the method of keeping was more fully complied with than before. The crop of 1874 was not equal to that of the previous year, but about an average one. The weekly and annual exhibitions were very fine; but the varieties and collections were much the same as in former seasons, with little to call for particular mention. At the annual exhibition Capt. Charles H. Allen of Salem contributed a dish of Orange pears from a tree two hundred and thirty-five years old. The exhibition of autumn pears and apples was unusually large and fine. Edward S. Ritchie presented a Seckel pear which was thought to be the largest specimen of that variety ever seen at the rooms. It measured around the middle nine and four-tenths inches, and weighed, when taken from the tree, eight ounces. The Madame Henri Desportes, a new variety presented by Marshall P. Wilder, was thought to be of much promise. D. W. Lothrop exhibited a seedling from the Marie Louise, of excellent quality, and the seedlings from F. & L. Clapp and Asahel Foote were again shown and reported on.

The season was so unfavorable to native grapes, that the shows were unsatisfactory, and of but little interest. For this reason, the committee forbore to express any decided opinion in regard to the new seedling varieties, of which many were presented. The show of foreign grapes varied little from the standard of former years.

A specimen of the *Monstera deliciosa* (*Philodendron pertusum*), a plant of the order Araceæ, a native of Mexico and the West Indies, which has been somewhat cultivated in England for the sake of its fruit, was presented by Hovey & Co. This fruit consists of the spa-

dix of the plant, the eatable portion of which is of fine texture, and very rich, juicy, and fragrant, with a flavor somewhat like that of the pineapple and banana combined.

The Vegetable Committee reported, on the whole, a successful season in their department. The number of contributors increased, from fifty the previous year, to seventy-five. The committee again expressed their regret, that, though small but excellent displays of choice vegetables from the hotbed and forcing house were occasionally made, they were so few and far between. The first exhibition was on the 17th of January, when James Comley presented a dish of very fine mushrooms, specimens of which he continued to exhibit until the last of April. He also showed from time to time forced specimens of rhubarb, remarkable for size, color, and beauty. January 24 C. M. Atkinson showed fine specimens of Brussels sprouts. O. C. Gibbs exhibited the earliest cucumbers on the 1st of February. The show of vegetables at the opening exhibition was a very fine one, and the same may be said of that at the strawberry show. A prominent and interesting feature at the annual exhibition was the collection of new potatoes originated by C. G. Pringle of Charlotte, Vt., among which were the Snowflake and Alpha; and a similar collection from E. S. Brownell of Essex Junction, Vt., comprising the Eureka, Brownell's Beauty, and Early Nonsuch. The varieties named were entered for the Whitcomb prize. Samuel Wheeler also exhibited a new cross bred potato, between the Early Rose and White Chenango. C. G. Pringle presented the Conqueror tomato, obtained by crossing the Keyes with pollen of the General Grant. The Triumph sweet

corn, originated by Daniel C. Voorhees of New Jersey, was exhibited.

The Committee on Gardens reported a visit to the greenhouse and grapery of Edward S. Rand, jun., which had been entered for premium. The former of these was one hundred and thirty-five feet by twenty, divided into rose-pit, conservatory, and orchid, pelargonium, and camellia houses, the whole of excellent construction, well ventilated and lighted, and easily heated and operated. A part of the orchid house was glazed with ground glass, which had proved entirely successful. The orchids being the most important feature, the visit was made in February, when the greatest number could be seen in bloom, and the committee noted a large number of new, rare, and beautiful species. A water tank occupied the centre of the orchid house, with water lilies and other plants in perfection; and pitcher plants (*Nepenthes*) hung from the roof, while the lovely *Thunbergia Harrisii* trailed in long festoons of rich lavender blooms, intertwined with *Clerodendron Thomsonæ*. All the houses were in good keeping, and the plants healthy, and free from insects. The committee awarded the first prize to Mr. Rand for his greenhouse.

Mr. Rand's grapery was one hundred by twenty-five feet, with a curvilinear roof supported entirely by the side walls. It had no artificial heat. The vines were seventy-five in number, and showed remarkable growth and fruitage for their age. The first prize was awarded for this grapery.

The committee made a report on the estate of H. H. Hunnewell at Wellesley, the most beautiful place in the state, if not in the whole country; but, though they did not attempt to describe it in all its details, we must

abridge their description, and merely mention the lawn of thirty acres in extent ; the gate lodge, nearly covered with the *Ampelopsis Veitchii*, the first of this beautiful climber planted in this vicinity ; the rhododendrons, for which, perhaps more than for any thing else, the place is noted, comprising one hundred and eighty varieties in every shade of color ; the azaleas, as gorgeous as the rhododendrons are delicate, in seventy-five varieties ; the beautiful lake near which the mansion is placed, with a geometrical flower garden between it and the bank ; the lofty and spacious conservatory adjoining the mansion, filled with choice plants, above them all towering the *Musa ensete*, its leaves fourteen feet long and three broad, without a spot or blemish ; the greenhouses and stoves ; the fern, palm, and grape houses ; the orchard and forcing houses for peaches, plums, apricots, and nectarines ; the rose garden with its walls of living green ; the flower garden with its ribbon, carpet, and sub-tropical planting, and especially the great bed of succulents, with centre of agaves, framed in rows of *Echeverias* ; the carefully prepared structures for the protection of half hardy plants ; the grotto, fernery, and rockery ; the extensive pinetum, comprising the rarest and best conifers of the world, especially the new species from China and Japan ; the rare and beautiful deciduous and evergreen trees scattered over every part of the grounds, many of which have attained to large size ; the majestic oak upon the lawn, the sole survivor of the original forest, all the other trees having been planted by Mr. Hunnewell since 1852 ; the beautiful vistas opening like a flash of sunshine, now through a row of purple beeches, now to a remote statue, or through long lines of graceful elms, reaching the pur-

ple mountain side, miles away, or to the silvery lake, or across the water to the groves, turrets, and fine outlines of Wellesley College; and, last and most striking of all, the unique Italian garden, with terraces rising one above another from the shore of the lake to an ornamental balustrade crowned at intervals with vases of agaves, and with pines, beeches, and other trees clipped into fantastic shapes, and arbor-vitæ forming walls so thick and solid that they might be taken for the ramparts of a fortification, the location seeming to have been provided most felicitously by Nature for this very purpose, and its construction and surroundings making it in some respects more attractive than the famous gardens of Lake Maggiore. With this brief notice of the triumphs of horticulture at a place which in 1851 was a barren plain, but where every branch of the art is now carried to the highest perfection through the personal attention and interest of the proprietor, closes the record of the year 1874.

The winter of 1874-5 was characterized by severe cold of unparalleled steadiness and duration, commencing the first of December, and continuing until March, with hardly a day of mild weather. The ground froze to an unusual depth, and it was thought by many that the extreme cold would destroy most of the small fruits; but a happy disappointment was experienced in this respect, the greater part of them coming out in fine order, and producing abundant crops, particularly the strawberries; but blackberry canes were so much injured that the crop was almost an entire failure. The more tender varieties of the native grape, when unprotected, were either killed or badly injured. The spring was so cold and backward as to affect the exhibitions

unfavorably, and to necessitate postponing the awards of some of the prizes; but the exhibitions as a whole were successful, and the visitors were numerous, and manifested much gratification with the displays.

The exhibitions of flowers through the winter in connection with the meetings for discussion were more interesting and extensive than ever before. On the 13th of March, the library room being insufficient, the lower hall was opened for the largest and finest exhibition ever made at that season of the year. The first object deserving of special mention in the flower department was the fine display of Hybrid Perpetual roses in pots, by James Comley, on the 27th of February. This was the beginning of those beautiful exhibitions, which, stimulated by the offer of liberal premiums, have since added greatly to the attractions of our shows in February and March. The first special Pelargonium Exhibition was held on the 15th of May, when, besides the Society's premiums, liberal prizes were offered by William Gray, jun., of which that for the best specimen Zonale not variegated was gained by Hoey & Co., with Harold, and that for the best variegated Zonale, by the same gentlemen, with Florence. The show was decidedly successful, nearly two hundred plants being exhibited, and all well grown. At the rose show the Hunnewell special prize for the best twelve Hybrid Perpetuals of one variety was awarded to William Gray, jun., for Madame Laurent, and the second to John C. Chaffin, for Madame Victor Verdier. The prize for the best specimen plant was taken by James Comley, with *Dracæna Shepherdii*. During the summer, prizes were offered for cut flowers of fifty named greenhouse plants, and on alternate weeks for fifty named annuals

and perennials of out-door growth. It was thought that these displays would be very instructive as well as interesting; but the competition did not meet the expectations of the committee. The tuberous rooted begonias were again shown by James Comley and F. W. Andrews. E. S. Rand, jun., and others, exhibited many new and rare orchids. James Cartwright sent on the 6th of February a very fine plant of *Cœlogyne cristata*, having seven spikes of beautiful white flowers; and William Gray, jun., on the 27th of November, a *Cypripedium insigne*, with fifty flowers and buds. H. H. Hunnewell showed on the 3d of April two superb specimen rhododendrons, Prince Eugene and Rollissonii, and at the pelargonium show three Himalayan species, *Dalhousiæ*, *formosum magnificum*, and *Sesterianum*, and a finely trained specimen plant of clematis Lord Londesborough. James Comley showed *Dracæna Shepherdii*, *Cupania filicifolia*, and *Lobelia pumila grandiflora*. Waldo O. Ross sent *Mammillaria Newmanniana* and *M. stella-aurata*; Hovey & Co., *Anthurium crystallinum* and *Ficus Bonneti*; Edward S. Rand, jun., *Nymphæa cœrulea* and *N. Devoniensis*; Francis Parkman, the finest collection of aquilegias ever exhibited, *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*, and a variety of superb clematises; H. H. Hunnewell, *Clematis indivisa*, and flower spikes of *Agave Americana*; Joseph Clark, gardener to Mrs. T. W. Ward, a superb specimen of *Eucharis Amazonica*; and James McTear, *Nertera depressa*. The interest in originating new varieties of flowers continued, especially with regard to the gladiolus, late phloxes, greenhouse azaleas, and gesneriaceous plants.

At the annual exhibition the plants and flowers were shown in the Music Hall, the arrangements being much

the same as in the two previous years. Many rare plants were contributed; and the prize for the best new one was awarded to H. H. Hunnewell, for *Dracæna Baptistii*. The prizes for specimen plants were to Edward Butler, for *Cycas circinalis*, and Hovey and Co., for *Cocos Weddelliana*; for specimen variegated plants, to Hovey & Co., for *Ficus Parcellii*, and James Comley, for *Abutilon Sellowianum marmoratum*. The filmy ferns, *Todea superba*, *Trichomanes anceps*, and *T. radicans*, from J. W. Merrill, were highly praised for their beauty. The interest in agaves, cacti, and other succulents, continued. Other plants noted as rare or fine specimens were *Croton Weismanni*, from James Comley and Hovey & Co.; *Pandanus Veitchii* and *Maranta Makoyana*, from James Comley; and *Phormium tenax variegatum*, from Hovey & Co. All the *Dracænas* were remarkably fine. W. C. Strong exhibited a large collection of cut specimens of hardy ornamental foliaged shrubs.

In the fruit department, the strawberry show, which was this year separated from the rose show, as the roses and strawberries were not in perfection together, was reported as one of the largest and best displays of this fruit ever made by the Society, there being on the tables one hundred and sixteen baskets and dishes, all of them good, and some remarkably fine. The prize for the best four quarts was awarded to Hovey & Co., for Hovey's Seedling, and, for the best fifty berries, to Warren Heustis, for Col. Cheney. John B. Moore exhibited three new seedlings; and the Fruit Committee, on the 1st of July, visited his grounds, which they found in fine condition, and the later kinds full of fruit, the earlier ones having been gathered. They

were of the opinion that the Caroline and Grace, two of Mr. Moore's seedlings, excelled any of the other varieties. The Norfolk cherry, Mr. Fenno's seedling, was thought to surpass the Downer in flavor. The Saunders and Herstine raspberries were found large and of fine quality. Very fine plums, nectarines, and peaches of orchard house culture, were shown by John Falconer, gardener to Mrs. C. H. Leonard. A fine collection of apples was received from Dr. C. C. Hamilton of Cornwallis, N.S., a corresponding member of the society. On the 17th of April, F. & L. Clapp presented specimens of their seedling pear No. 64, of the previous season's growth, which gave promise of value as a late keeping and handsome variety. The pear crop of 1875 was more than an average one, and the Bartlett, Beurre Hardy, and Seckel were finer than ever before; while the Duchesse d'Angouleme and others were much below their usual size and beauty. Many new seedling pears and grapes were exhibited. At the annual exhibition there were six hundred and seventy-nine dishes of pears, one hundred and seventy of apples, forty-nine of peaches, three of nectarines, fifteen of plums, one hundred and twenty-one of native grapes, and fifty-four of foreign grapes, making a total of one thousand and ninety-one dishes.

The Committee on Vegetables reported that the year had been in many respects one of more than ordinary interest in that department. Competition for the prizes was active, and the products placed upon the tables had rarely been equalled for beauty and quality in the most favorable seasons. The extreme and long continued cold in the early portion of the year lessened the contributions of forced vegetables in the winter and spring;

but from the first of June onward, and especially at the annual exhibition, the displays were extensive, and of excellent quality. At the rose and strawberry shows the exhibitions of peas were unusually fine, and comprised several new varieties. The Hathaway's Excelsior and Emery tomatoes were shown for the first time. The display of potatoes at the annual exhibition, both of collections of the standard kinds and of new varieties, was remarkably fine. The quality of the articles shown more nearly approached perfection than before; and it was hoped that the rage for coarse, overgrown vegetables, had gone by.

Since the year 1848 the anniversary of the Society had been marked only by the annual exhibition, and a dinner, at the expense of the Society, for the Committee of Arrangements and a few invited guests, on the day after the annual exhibition. This year it was thought advisable to change this plan, and to provide a dinner to which all the members of the Society, with ladies, should be admitted; which was accordingly given in the upper hall, at the close of the annual exhibition, on Saturday, September 25, being the first time that the Society had ever met in a social gathering under its own roof. No attempt was made to rival the triennial festivals of former days, the occasion being rather a modest family gathering; but invitations were sent to all the more prominent benefactors of the Society, or their representatives. Other invited guests were his Excellency Governor Gaston, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Professor Asa Gray, and Judge John P. Putnam of the Superior Court. The platform in the rear of the guests' table was covered with tropical plants, and the Germania Band was stationed in the

gallery. At four o'clock about four hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner. Speeches were made by President Parkman, Governor Gaston, Rev. Mr. Clarke, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Col. Theodore Lyman, Rev. Asa Bullard, and others.

The Committee on Gardens reported visits to the greenhouses of E. S. Rand, jun., where the orchids were the principal attraction; to the orchard house of Mrs. C. H. Leonard at Rochester, where the peach, plum, apricot, nectarine, and cherry trees were found in the finest possible condition, and where the committee had the opportunity of testing many fruits, among them several of Rivers's newest seedling peaches and nectarines; to E. W. Wood's grapery, which was filled with a remarkable crop of grapes, and where every thing was in perfect order; to Woodlawn Cemetery, where they noted as the principal features distinguishing this from other cemeteries in the vicinity of Boston, the lawn, near the entrance, of nearly twenty acres, bordered with a fine growth of trees, and Woodside and Netherwood Avenues, the former three-fourths, and the latter half a mile in length, and particularly beautiful from passing through a forest with an undergrowth of kalmias and rhododendrons; and to Newton Cemetery, which they considered unrivalled for simplicity and good taste, there being but little of the heavy granite and iron work so conspicuous in some cemeteries, and none in the new lots. Prizes or gratuities were awarded for all these places.

Meetings for discussion were held during the months of January, February, and March, and were resumed in December by the reading and discussion of an essay, by William H. White, on the Culture of the Cabbage

and Cauliflower tribe, for which a prize had been awarded by the committee, — the first prize ever given by the Society for an essay. Awards were made for three other papers. The committee reported that the series of meetings for discussion held during the year had confirmed the belief that the establishment of these meetings was the most important step in advance taken by the Society for many years; while the publication of the discussions had done more to extend the reputation of the Society both at home and abroad than any other action since its formation. The offering of prizes for essays was still looked on as an experiment; but the committee deemed it so far successful that they asked for a renewal of the appropriation.

The season of 1876 was favorable to the horticulturist, being generally void of extremes; though in the latter part of July the exhibitions showed the effect of drought. The winter exhibitions grew beyond the accommodations of the library room; that of February 12 being undoubtedly the best and largest ever made at that season of the year. Indeed, some of the winter displays were so admirable, that they might almost dispute the palm with those of summer. At the azalea exhibition the prize specimen plant was the Stella, from John B. Moore. At the pelargonium exhibition the plants were hardly equal to those shown the previous season; yet they made a brilliant display. In the show of 1875 the ornamental foliaged varieties were in the majority; while this year the flowering kinds predominated. The display of rhododendrons was remarkably fine: in size of truss, perfection of individual flowers, and profusion of bloom, it had never been surpassed. The committee carefully recorded the names of the

most desirable varieties. The rose show was without doubt the best ever held by the Society. Not only did the specimens offered for prizes show a great advance over those of previous years, but the collections for exhibition only were never so many, so large, or so good. The committee reported that showing the roses in boxes gave great satisfaction, and displayed their beauties to much greater advantage than when they were placed in bottles. The special prizes for the best twelve of one variety were awarded to John C. Chaffin, for Victor Verdier, and William Gray, jun., for Baron Prevost. That for six of one variety was taken by James Comley, with Baronne de Rothschild. A prize offered by Mr. Comley for the best single Hybrid Perpetual rose went to John C. Chaffin, for Charles Le Febvre. The prize for the best specimen plant was awarded to H. H. Hunnewell, for Pandanus Veitchii. The show on the 15th of August was pronounced the largest weekly exhibition ever seen — certainly the largest so early in the season, filling the hall to its utmost capacity, and good in every department. The exhibition on the 7th of October was thought the best autumnal show ever made. The fruit, particularly pears, was the prominent feature; but the flowers and vegetables were also excellent. At the chrysanthemum exhibition the plants were better than ever before.

The orchids exhibited by E. S. Rand, jun., F. L. Ames, and others, formed a gratifying and attractive feature of the exhibitions. The committee called particular attention to a *Cattleya* exhibited by Mr. Rand on the 12th of February. It was received from Hugh Low & Son of London as *Cattleya Trianæ*, but was doubtless a natural seedling from that species, hybrid-

ized by insect agency, and was much superior in vigor and beauty to the type. It was named by Mr. Rand C. Trianae Daisy. On the same day John F. Rogers exhibited a specimen plant of Azalea Criterion, four feet high, and ten feet in circumference, and in very fine condition. On the 10th of June a plant of Decora, six feet high and twelve in circumference — one of the best plants ever exhibited, was shown by C. M. Atkinson. Hovey & Co. showed a seedling azalea hybridized between Azalea amœna and A. Indica, their object being to produce a variety as dense and dwarf, and flowering as freely and early, as the former, but with flowers of a brighter or lighter color. Many seedling varieties of *Amaryllis vittata* were shown; but they were not generally distinct. Most of these were from Francis Putnam, among whose specimens was one very fine and distinct variety. E. S. Rand, jun., showed a very fine collection of sixty-five species and varieties of spring herbaceous plants. May 20, John Cadness of Flushing, N.Y., exhibited the new white hydrangea, Thomas Hogg, from Japan. Large collections of cultivated native ferns were shown by George E. Davenport and John Robinson, Mr. Davenport's collection comprising fifty species and varieties, and Mr. Robinson's thirty-four. A great variety of lilies was shown, including the rare *Lilium Washingtonianum*, from C. A. Putnam; *L. avenaceum*, *L. cordifolium*, *L. Krameri*, and *L. Hansoni*, from B. K. Bliss of New York, and *L. Leichtlini*, from N. Hallock. Other new and rare or fine specimen plants were *Cypripedium niveum*, from William Gray, jun.; from James Comley, *Hibiscus Rosa-Sinensis cruentus*, *Dracæna metallica*, and *Allamanda Wardleana*, *Rhododendron Aucklandi*, *R. formosum*

grandiflorum, R. Princess Alice, and R. Princess Royal ; from Edward S. Rand, jun., *Aphelandra fascinator* ; from C. M. Atkinson, a very fine plant of *Anthurium Scherzerianum*, with sixteen flowers spikes, *Phaius grandifolius*, with twelve flower spikes and two hundred and fifty blooms, the best specimen of *Dionæa muscipula* (Venus's fly-trap) ever shown, and *Sarracenia Drummondii*, *S. flava*, and *S. variolaris*, which attracted much attention ; from Hovey & Co. came *Ornithogalum thyrsoides alba* and *Rudgea macrophylla* ; from C. S. Sargent, *Phormium tenax variegatum*, in flower, and *Proteinophallus Rivieri* ; from Jackson Dawson, *Calypso borealis* and *Iris tingitanum* ; from J. F. Rogers, a very fine specimen plant of *Rhynchospermum jasminoides* ; and, from Francis Parkman, *Pyrus malus baccata flore pleno*, from Japan. Several fine collections of the new varieties of clematis were shown.

The annual exhibition was this year confined to the Society's halls, the plants and flowers being shown in the lower hall, the apples, pears, and vegetables in the upper hall, and the grapes, peaches, etc., in the library room. The exhibition was one of the best arranged and most attractive ever held by the Society ; but the receipts were small, owing to the weather being stormy most of the time. The plants contributed, though there were not so many large ones as at some previous shows, were unusually good : indeed, there were no poor ones. The collection of F. L. Ames was particularly noticed by the committee as consisting of clean, handsome specimens. Hovey & Co. exhibited a splendid *Pandanus reflexus*, and William Gray, jun., a very fine *Platycerium grande*, which gained the prizes for the best specimen plants. The prize variegated leaved

plants were the *Phormium Colensoi*, from William Gray, jun., and the *Croton interruptum*, from John B. Moore. The prizes for the best specimen flowering plants were awarded to Hovey & Co., for *Lapageria alba* and *Allamanda Schottii*. That for the best new pot plant was awarded to F. L. Ames, for *Cypripedium Sedeni*. Many new cacti and other succulents were shown by John C. Hovey.

The Fruit Committee in their report remarked on the greatly extended season of fruit, especially the strawberry and the grape, and expressed the opinion, that not only from the increase in fruit culture in the South and West, but from the greater interest taken in fruits in the Eastern States, and the equal interest shown in raising new hybrid and other seedlings, we should have no fear for the present and future supply of all kinds of fruit through nearly the entire year.

The prize for the best basket of strawberries at the rose show was awarded to John B. Moore, for his seedling, Gen. Sherman. Mr. Moore also exhibited his seedling No. 26, since named Hervey Davis. The Crescent Seedling was shown by H. H. Smith of West Haven, Conn. The exhibition of out-door peaches was much inferior to that of the previous year, while the exhibition of apples was very fine. The Large Yellow Bough, Williams, Gravenstein, and Garden Royal were noted as of remarkable excellence. O. B. Hadwen exhibited several apples grown in Worcester County, which the committee thought deserving of more extensive trial, especially the Washington Royal, or Palmer Greening. The Leicester Sweet, Baylies Winter Sweet, and Excel were also noted as new and promising.

Fine specimens of pears of the growth of 1875 were

shown during the winter, and the season of 1876 was very favorable to this fruit. The exhibitions of Clapp's Favorite and other kinds on the 19th of August, and of Bartlett and others on the 26th of August and the 2d of September, were very fine. At the annual exhibition the display of pears was not as large as on some former occasions; but in quality it was thought one of the best, if not the best, ever made. The most remarkable specimens were the *Beurre Bosc* and *Beurre d'Anjou* of William R. Austin: indeed, these two varieties generally showed a marked increase in size and beauty as compared with other varieties. The prizes for apples and pears were offered for single dishes of specified varieties, which the committee thought a great improvement over the former plan of offering prizes for collections. All the dishes of each variety being arranged together, the labors of the committee were lessened; while visitors had an opportunity to judge of the correctness of their decisions. The largest number of dishes of any one variety offered was of the *Seckel*, there being twenty-eight contributors. There were twenty-six each of *Beurre d'Anjou* and *Beurre Bosc*, twenty-four of *Louise Bonne* of Jersey, twenty-three each of *Bartlett* and *Sheldon*, and twenty-two of *Belle Lucrative*. The whole number of dishes of pears offered for premium was four hundred and fifty-nine.

At the show on the 7th of October, the largest and handsomest dish of *Beurre Bosc* pears ever shown was presented by S. C. Perkins. The weight was ten pounds and two ounces: the specimens were very uniform in shape and size, and of fine color, and the committee felt themselves justified in pronouncing it a perfect dish of pears.

The season was favorable for native grapes, and the exhibitions were very good. A dish of Concords shown by Nathan Blanchard on the 7th of October was considered extra fine: the weight of six bunches was six pounds and four ounces. Besides seedlings shown by Messrs. Bull, Moore, and White, which have been mentioned as exhibited in previous years, a very remarkable collection of seedlings was exhibited by James H. Ricketts of Newburgh, N.Y. It consisted of sixty-five varieties, most of which were hybridized between a foreign and a native variety, and the others between two native varieties. Although their adaptation to the climate of Massachusetts was doubtful, it was hoped that some of them would prove hardy, and suited for cultivation here.

The Committee on Vegetables reported that the exhibitions had been as a whole the best ever made in that department. Many of the specimens approached near the desired standard of excellence, and an increased spirit of competition was shown, giving the fairest promise for the future. Much of the improvement noticed in some of the leading varieties during this and several preceding years was attributed to the increased appreciation by cultivators of the importance of pure and reliable seeds. Some of the finest prize specimens were found in the collections of growers, who, by making a specialty of some one vegetable, and by constant care in the selection of seed, saving only from the earliest and most perfect specimens, had improved it to such an extent that it was sought for from far and near; and any surplus commanded almost fabulous prices. The display at the annual exhibition was pronounced the best ever made: no part of the vegetable garden

was unrepresented. The committee reported that insects destructive to vegetation were alarmingly on the increase. The Colorado potato beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata*) made its appearance this year.

The only places visited by the Garden Committee this year were the greenhouse and grapery of Edward S. Rand, jun., and the greenhouse of John B. Moore. Mr. Moore's method of keeping over azaleas, hardy roses, etc., by plunging the pots in coal ashes in cold frames, was commended by the committee. They awarded to him the first prize for his greenhouse. In Mr. Rand's greenhouse the principal attraction was the orchids and agaves. He was awarded the second prize for this, and the first prize for his grapery. The committee thought it desirable that more members should enter places for their inspection.

Three prospective prizes were awarded this year; viz., to E. S. Rand, jun., for his seedling rhododendron, Daisy Rand; to Francis Parkman, for *Lilium Parkmanni*; and to Marshall P. Wilder, for the President Wilder strawberry.

The Committee on Publication and Discussion reported that the discussions had been maintained with increasing interest. They were practical in their character, and the committee had no doubt that this interchange of experience would be of great benefit to the members. But while it seemed to them desirable to preserve this characteristic, and to place their main reliance upon such eminently practical methods as exhibitions and discussions connected with them, they were fully persuaded of the invaluable service which science has rendered to horticulture, and therefore intended during the next season to secure an occasional lecture

more strictly scientific than any that had previously been given.

This year occurred the centennial of American Independence, which was celebrated by the great International Exposition at Philadelphia. A part of this exposition consisted in a display of Northern pomological products, from the 11th to the 16th of September. The Society voted on the 6th of November, 1875, to co-operate in the pomological department of the exposition, and appointed a special committee to take charge of the matter, with a liberal appropriation to defray expenses. The committee, early in the season, prepared a circular setting forth the object of their appointment, and soliciting contributions of fruit to be sent to the Society's hall, and thence forwarded to the Centennial Exposition, and displayed at the expense of the Society. Copies of this circular were sent freely to every agricultural and horticultural society and farmer's club in the State, and also to agricultural and horticultural journals and to individuals interested in fruit growing. The response was not equal to the hopes of the committee; but a single society, — the active and influential Worcester County Horticultural Society, — and a few individuals outside of the regular contributors to the exhibitions of our own Society, taking part in the exposition. As soon as the possibility of this result was foreseen, increased exertions were made to secure contributions from those who could be reached by personal application; and the display finally made was agreed by all, especially when the predominance of the manufacturing and commercial interests are taken into consideration, to be highly creditable to the State. The number of dishes of pears exhibited was eight hundred

and sixty-three, apples two hundred and fourteen, and grapes eighteen, making a total of one thousand and ninety-five dishes. The committee were surprised to find the number of dishes of pears from Massachusetts greater than from all the other States together, affording new proof that no part of our country is more favorable for the growth of this fruit than eastern Massachusetts. They congratulated the Society and the State on the commendable exhibit they made in the great exposition, showing the very deep interest felt in pomology, and particularly in the growth of the pear, and entertained no doubt that the show of apples would have been hardly less extensive than that of pears, had the western part of the State contributed as liberally as the eastern, where the apple is not so extensively cultivated. As an exposition of the pomological products of the State, the committee felt that the part taken by the Society resulted in bringing out a much greater show than would probably have been gathered without its aid. Awards were made by the Centennial Commission to the Society for a large collection of apples, and another of pears, and the same to the Worcester Horticultural Society. Awards were also made to many of the individuals contributing fruit.

In 1877 the Flower Committee reported that the interest in the impromptu exhibitions during the winter seemed to increase with each season, and that some of the choicest floral productions were thus presented. The show on the 3d of March was held in the upper hall; and, though anticipation had been highly raised in regard to it, the reality far surpassed expectation. Perhaps the most remarkable portion was the superb collection of cyclamens, from C. B. Gardiner, which

were placed in a low stand, where they might have been fancied one of the gayest beds in a flower garden. The largest plant had in 1875 and 1876 borne an average of three hundred and eighteen flowers. No such display had ever been made before, and the same may be said of the stands of Hybrid Perpetual roses on the opposite side of the hall, from John B. Moore, who received all the premiums for roses, both pot plants and cut flowers. As a whole, the exhibition was by far the finest ever made by the Society at this season of the year. The day was beautiful, and the show was witnessed by crowds of admiring visitors. A week later, Mr. Moore exhibited Hybrid Perpetual roses, which, though less in number, were perhaps even finer in quality.

The azalea exhibition was, on the whole, not up to the standard of former years, and the pelargonium show was not successful. In 1876 the committee thought the rose show could hardly be equalled; but that of 1877 far exceeded their most sanguine expectations. The competition was more spirited, and the number of visitors greater, than ever before. The number of exhibitors also showed a gratifying increase, and the interest in the show was much greater than if all the prizes had been taken by a few contributors. The special prize for the best twelve Hybrid Perpetual roses of one variety was gained by John B. Moore, with Alfred Colomb; and that, for six flowers, by J. S. Richards, with Louis Van Houtte. The chrysanthemum show was by far the best ever held by the Society. The plants from H. L. Higginson, both bush and standard, were superb specimens. The former were grown in small pots, and furnished with foliage to the rims of the pots.

The annual exhibition was one of the very best ever held: the plants had never been better, and the superb specimens from H. H. Hunnewell had never been equalled. The central feature of this collection was a magnificent specimen of *Musa superba*, a species which had never been exhibited here before. The other plants exhibited by Mr. Hunnewell, which took the prize for the best twelve, were *Alocasia macrorhiza* variegata, *A. metallica*, *Bromelia sceptrum*, *Croton Johannis*, *C. Youngi*, *C. Weismanni*, *Dieffenbachia Bausei*, *Eurya latifolia* var., *Ficus Parcellii*, *Hydrangea speciosa*, *Marrubium Van den Heckeii*, and *Martenezia Lindeniana*.

Orchids were not exhibited this year in as large numbers as in some previous seasons; but some good plants were shown, among which was the *Cypripedium Dominionum*, a hybrid raised by Mr. Dominy, gardener to James Veitch & Sons. The committee regretted that the liberal premiums offered for spring flowering bulbs had failed to draw out the competition hoped for. The cinerarias from J. W. Merrill on the 17th of February were the best shown for ten years; and the calceolarias from the same gentleman, on the 14th of April, were unusually fine. The show of rhododendrons, though not as extensive as in some previous years, was one of the best ever held by the Society, and the stands of new and choice varieties from H. H. Hunnewell were by far the best ever shown. Native plants were shown in larger quantities than for several seasons, and comprised interesting and instructive exhibits from Byron D. Halsted of fungi (some of which were growing upon plants), lichens, grasses, sedges, sea-weeds, carnivorous plants, and wild plants in fruit, all carefully named. On the 20th of June George E. Davenport exhibited

forty species and six varieties of hardy native ferns, grown in his garden; and at the annual exhibition J. W. Merrill exhibited, besides exotic ferns, sixty-five species and varieties of native ferns cultivated by him. Miss M. E. Carter exhibited on the 8th of September seventy-five species of *Compositæ*. The committee recorded a visit to the grounds of President Parkman, where they saw three thousand seedling phloxes in bloom, many of them surpassing the imported varieties growing in a bed near by. Their attention was also called to a bed of dwarf varieties, not over fifteen inches in height, which Mr. Parkman hoped to reduce to even less. The committee remarked of the gladioli, which formed a very attractive feature of the exhibitions, that the number of varieties was legion, and that they had been brought to such perfection that it would be difficult to improve on them. The committee were gratified to see that once most popular of all bedding plants, the verbena, receiving much attention. The popularity of the dahlia had so far revived that on the 6th of October it was the most conspicuous feature of the flower department.

The premium for the best new pot plant at the annual exhibition was awarded to H. H. Hunnewell, for a magnificent specimen of *Phyllotænium Lindeni*. That for the best specimen plant was awarded to the same gentleman, for *Musa superba*, and the second, to Hovey & Co., for *Cycas revoluta*. The best specimen flowering plant was the *Lapageria alba*, from John B. Moore. The prize variegated leaved plants were *Anthurium crystallinum*, from H. H. Hunnewell, and *Phormium Colensoi* var., from Hovey & Co. Other new, rare, or finely grown plants were *Begonia glaucophylla scandens*,

from C. M. Atkinson; *Hexacentris Mysorensis* and *Thunbergia laurifolia*, from E. S. Rand, jun.; *Salvia carduacea*, from Jackson Dawson; *Browallia Roezli*, from Mrs. E. M. Gill; *Croton Disraeli*, from F. L. Ames; *Torenia Fournieri*, from Benjamin Grey; *Eucalyptus globulus*, from W. C. Strong; *Allamanda Wardleana*, from Hovey & Co.; *Poinsettia pulcherrima flore pleno*, from W. J. Vass, and *Bougainvillea glabra*, from M. H. Merriam.

Six hybrid seedling *Dracænas* were exhibited by Edward Butler, gardener to Wellesley College, at the annual exhibition, all of which the committee regarded as fully equal to any of the varieties imported at high prices. The best of these was named *Wellesleyana*. Another seedling was exhibited by F. L. Harris, gardener to H. H. Hunnewell; and the committee expressed much gratification that the attention of practical gardeners had been called to the improvement by cross fertilization of this highly ornamental genus of plants.

The season of 1877 was very favorable for nearly all kinds of fruit, and the exhibitions would compare well with those of previous years in regard to all fruits except apples and blackberries. The committee expressed much pleasure in the continued interest in the exhibitions manifested by many of the older members of the Society, among whom they mentioned Marshall P. Wilder and P. B. and C. M. Hovey, who joined the Society soon after its formation. They recalled the names of many active and constant contributors who had passed away within a few years, but, while mourning the loss of these tried friends, were glad to see many young and enthusiastic cultivators coming for-

ward to make the exhibitions as good as those of previous years. The committee also expressed much gratification in the general interest manifested in originating new hybrid and other seedling fruits, and believed that the time was not far distant when they should see many valuable seedling fruits on the tables.

The committee again called attention to the remarkable success of John B. Moore in raising seedling strawberries, the best of which was thought to be the Hervey Davis. The exhibitions of gooseberries, especially the foreign varieties, were reported as better than for the past few years. More Foster peaches were exhibited than of any other variety. At the annual exhibition only sixty-two dishes of apples were shown against one hundred and seventy-six the previous year. The largest and finest collection during the season was from the Fruit Growers' Association and International Show Society of Halifax, N.S.

The display of pears was fine through the entire season. On the 18th of August nineteen dishes of Clapp's Favorite were exhibited. At the annual exhibition the varieties most worthy of notice were the Bartlett, Souvenir du Congrès, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Winter Nelis, and Doyenne du Comice. The show of Bartletts was one of the best ever made. There were twenty-eight dishes, and the four which received the prizes weighed nine pounds three and one fourth ounces, nine pounds two ounces, nine pounds and one half ounce, and eight pounds fifteen and one half ounces. A dish of Souvenir du Congrès, from Warren Fenno, attracted more attention than any other: it weighed twelve and one half pounds, and the largest measured seven inches in length. On the 6th of October twenty-six dishes of Duchesse

d'Angouleme were shown; the three prize dishes weighing thirteen pounds five and one half ounces, thirteen pounds four and three fourths ounces, and thirteen pounds four ounces. A dish of Winter Nelis, from F. C. Clouston, which received the first prize on the 10th of November, was pronounced the largest and handsomest of this variety ever shown, even surpassing California specimens. The weight was seven and one half pounds. The committee visited the grounds of John B. Moore, to examine the Moore's Early grape, which they found from two to three weeks earlier than the Concord and Hartford Prolific growing by its side, with the same soil and cultivation. They awarded to Mr. Moore, for this variety, the prospective prize for the best seedling grape. A novelty in the fruit department was a fine spike of fruit of *Musa Cavendishii*, containing a large number of well grown specimens, from Hovey & Co.

The Vegetable Committee reported that the season had been remarkably favorable: the various crops were abundant, and the quality excellent; and the exhibitions had corresponded, not only in the increased quantity and variety of the specimens, but in their quality and improvement. The weekly shows were all fine, those of June 7 and 27 particularly so. June 9 Levi Emery exhibited specimens of *Victoria* rhubarb, a single stalk of which weighed two pounds eleven and a half ounces. The show of peas was much superior to that usually seen. The Commander in Chief, shown by Joseph Tailby on the 14th of July, was considered promising, the pods being remarkably large and well filled. Lima beans were never shown in such perfection; in every case the prizes were closely contested, and at

the annual exhibition there were twelve competitors, Benjamin G. Smith taking the first prize here and also at the weekly shows. Notwithstanding the ravages of the potato beetle, the crop was abundant and of excellent quality, and the show at the annual exhibition was one of the best ever made in the hall. Tomatoes of open culture were exhibited from the 21st of July to the 10th of November, the display in the interval having been varied in kind, profuse in quantity, and of excellent quality. On the 25th of August John Cummings presented eleven varieties; and at the annual exhibition there were seventy-three dishes of the finest specimens ever seen on the tables. At this exhibition the show of the different varieties of squashes was pronounced the finest ever made. The displays of melons and egg plants were remarkably fine. Forty-two dishes of onions of different varieties were shown, and other roots were abundant and excellent. The committee this year, instead of placing each exhibiter's contribution by itself, arranged the different classes of vegetables together, not only lightening their own labors in awarding the premiums, but making the whole exhibition much more interesting and instructive than previous ones.

The only visits reported by the Garden Committee were to the estate of Francis B. Hayes at Lexington, and to the Newton Cemetery. Mr. Hayes's estate was entered for the Hunnewell Triennial Premium. It comprised nearly four hundred acres, watered from a reservoir excavated on the summit of a high hill near the centre, and in fifteen years had been brought from a waste pasture to a fertile and thrifty condition. The grounds around the mansion were tastefully laid out, and judiciously planted with trees, shrubs, and flowers. The

fruit and vegetable gardens were located in the best manner; the cultivation was thorough and clean; and the whole place was admirably managed. The committee alluded to the interesting recollections of the Revolution clustering around the place, and making it worthy of all that the owner was doing to improve and beautify it.

At Newton Cemetery the committee noticed the same simple yet elegant taste, and the same careful attention, which they had observed at their visits in 1872 and 1875. The greenhouses had been much enlarged during the summer, so as to provide a greater number of plants to beautify the new lots purchased.

The Committee on Publication and Discussion reported that, in accordance with the purpose expressed by them a year previously, they had procured lectures by Professor George L. Goodale of Harvard University, on the Fertilization and Cross Fertilization of Plants; Professor Levi Stockbridge of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, on Fertilizers; B. Pickman Mann, on Entomology, and Byron D. Halsted of the Bussey Institution, on Injurious and other Fungi. These lectures were received with general interest, and led to discussions which continued from week to week. Other discussions were held, suggested by prize essays which were read, or by objects exhibited. The committee thought it evident that the researches of scientific investigators, as presented in the lectures, were both interesting and serviceable to the members of the Society, and that there would be mutual advantage from this close comparison of theory and experience. They therefore purposed during the coming season to intersperse lectures, prize essays, and discussions, as they had in the year just passed.

The valedictory address of President Parkman and the inaugural of President Gray, at the meeting on the 5th of January, 1878, were of more than usual interest. The former, looking back on the progress made by the Society, as shown by the character of the exhibitions, remarked that in many respects they had distinctly improved, and that, in the ornamental departments, the improvement was at some points very marked. Such superb specimens of pot plants as were shown at the last annual exhibition had never been seen before. There had been great zeal, on the part of both amateurs and professional cultivators, in the introduction of new and rare varieties. Much, too, had been done in the raising of seedlings. Nowhere had there been more improvement than in the shows of roses, those of the last season having far surpassed any in preceding years, both in the perfection of single flowers, and in the specimens grown in pots. The latter formed a feature of the exhibitions which till recently could hardly be said to exist. What were known as general displays had held a less prominent place than formerly, and the committees had shown a just sense of the interests of high culture by rewarding quality rather than quantity.

The culture of fruits and vegetables, being better developed than that of flowers, did not afford the same scope for improvement. In some particulars the farthest progress seemed to be already reached. In pears, for example, it was hardly reasonable to expect any conspicuous improvement from year to year, while with grapes the case was different.

President Parkman pointed out the danger in the exhibitions, as in all the proceedings of the Society, of getting into ruts, and staying there. The purpose in

offering prizes to stimulate progress was sometimes well answered; but in other cases a tiresome routine was observed year after year, prizes being awarded for objects neither better than nor different from those distinguished in the same way several years before. It was suggested, that, when no improvement was perceived, it might be well to suppress the prize for a year or two.

The discussions on horticultural subjects were, in the opinion of President Parkman, one of the best new features lately added to the Society. Yet these, too, were apt to go round with the same persons, in the same groove, at the same level of intelligence and knowledge, and it was recommended that members should more generally share in them, preparing themselves to do so by recalling what their own experience had taught them on the subject announced, and, by means of books and journals, comparing their own results with those reached by others, and thus the discussions would become a powerful means of stimulating observation and thought. The offering of prizes for essays, and the delivery of lectures by persons of known ability, had had a good degree of success. Some of the lectures were admirably suited to awaken interest, and kindle a spirit of inquiry. The printed Transactions had greatly improved both in the quantity and quality of their contents.

President Gray, in his address, looked forward to see what in the future demanded the attention of the members of the Society, and after speaking of the financial situation and of the debt, which can never be repaid, for the noble library, which few as individuals could afford to own; of the opportunity, week by week, of seeing so much that is rare and beautiful in fruits and flowers,

and of meeting on common ground with those from every walk in life, brought together by a common love of nature, he considered the conditions of success in horticultural pursuits; and these he deemed to be, as in every department of human affairs, to do one thing and that well,—better, if possible, than any one else; whether horticulture be the business of life, or the relaxation from other pursuits, to choose one department, and excel in that, and not to be content with any thing short of the highest results that skill and energy and single hearted devotion to the chosen object, whatever it might be, could accomplish.

The winter of 1877–78 was mild and pleasant. The spring opened early, and the first two months were remarkably mild, and at the end of April all gardening operations were in a very forward state. May was cool, with occasional sharp frosts, which destroyed or injured melons, beans, and other tender plants, and killed the first blossoms of strawberries, which would have made the largest and best fruits. From July to September there were many very heavy showers, accompanied with hail, which caused considerable damage to fruits and plants. The cool, cloudy weather of August was unfavorable to the ripening of grapes, but promoted the development of mildew. In September and October there were a succession of fine days, without severe frost until near the end of the latter month; while November was milder than usual, so that all garden work could be well completed.

The financial crisis of 1873 was comparatively little felt by the Society until 1876, when its income was so much reduced, that it became necessary to make a corresponding reduction in the expenditures. The amount

appropriated for prizes had been gradually increased, until in 1876 it reached \$6,800; but in 1877 it was reduced to \$6,100, and in 1878 a further reduction of twenty-five per cent was found necessary, making the amount \$4,575. But, notwithstanding the rewards to the skill and labor of cultivators were thus lessened, the extent and interest of the exhibitions scarcely decreased.

In the flower department the exhibitions of the year were reported as unusually good, and several much above the average. Among these was the show of March 2, with the forced perpetual roses, cyclamens, and orchids. The rose show was noticeable for the increased number of competitors for the larger prizes, though the committee were disappointed in not seeing more new roses. The prize for the best specimen plant was taken by Hovey & Co., with *Dracæna Hendersoni*. The annual exhibition was in many respects, especially the collections of fine plants, the best ever held by the Society, and here again the committee were pleased to welcome several new contributors. This exhibition was not, however, fully appreciated and visited by the public. Many of the weekly shows were rendered particularly interesting by contributions of new and rare plants and flowers. The display of cut flowers was unusually good during the whole season.

Among the new or remarkable plants was a *Cœlogyne cristata* from H. H. Hunnewell, with forty-five flower spikes and more than two hundred flowers, exhibited on the 19th of January. March 2 F. L. Ames exhibited twelve fine orchids from his choice collection. March 16 James Cartwright sent a well flowered plant of *Dendrobium Wardianum*, said to be the finest *Dendrobe* in cultivation. At the rose show, F. L. Ames

exhibited six orchids, including the curious *Cypripedium caudatum*. July 20 Mr. Ames showed a fine plant of *Cattleya Dowiana*, probably the richest of the many gorgeous forms which this genus has produced. Orchids were also exhibited by C. M. Atkinson, E. L. Beard, Edward Butler, and Joseph Tailby. The committee expressed their gratification at the increased attention given by commercial cultivators to these and other rare and delicate plants. At the rhododendron show on the 1st of June, H. H. Hunnewell exhibited the new and beautiful *Azalea mollis* in several varieties. The prize for the best rhododendron was taken by Francis B. Hayes, with Mrs. Shuttleworth; and that for the best azalea, by Hovey & Co., with *Superbissima*. At the rose show on the 19th of June, Curtis, Cobb, & Washburn exhibited foliage of six beautiful varieties of Japanese maples, and John R. Brewer, *Andromeda speciosa*. On the 29th of June Francis Parkman presented a beautiful collection of seedlings of *Iris Kæmpferi*, which attracted much attention, and were pronounced great acquisitions. July 20 J. R. Brewer exhibited *Acer colchicum*, from Japan, with foliage resembling that of the ivy. July 27 Francis B. Hayes sent *Aralia (Dimorphanthus) Mandshurica*. August 10 W. T. Andrews presented flowers of the new, large, double, fringed petunias. August 24 T. Putnam Symonds brought a remarkable spike of flowers of *Lilium auratum*, borne on a stem seven feet in height, measuring at the base an inch and a half in diameter, widening at the top to three inches, and consisting of several smaller stems merged into one. It bore, when exhibited, one hundred and forty expanded flowers, though the individual flowers were smaller than the type. September 7 Hovey & Co. exhibited the new *Coleus multicolor*.

At the annual exhibition the first prize for a specimen plant was awarded to President Gray, for *Pandanus reflexus*, and the second, to Hovey & Co., for *Cycas revoluta*. Hovey & Co. took both prizes for specimen flowering plants; the first with *Allamanda Hendersoni*, and the second, with *Peristeria elata*. They also took the prize for the best specimen variegated plant with *Phormium Colensoi* var., the second being awarded to W. J. Vass, for *Pandanus Javanicus variegatus Veitchii*. The prize for the best new pot plant was awarded to S. R. Payson, for *Maranta Massangeana*. The display of dahlias was better than for many previous years. F. L. Harris presented a new seedling *Dracæna, Harrisii*; and Hovey & Co., *Lilium Neilgherrense*. October 5 Francis B. Hayes showed foliage of a plant received by him as *Polygonum Japonicum*, beautifully variegated; and Miss S. W. Story, *Eulalia Japonica*, a new grass with variegated foliage and ornamental flowers. At the chrysanthemum show on the 9th of November F. L. Ames contributed a remarkably fine plant of *Nepenthes Chelsoni*, a new variety with very large pitchers, and *Sonerila Hendersoni*, a stove plant of great beauty.

In the fruit department the committee reported the strawberry show as hardly as good as usual, either in quantity or quality. *La Constante* again came to the front, taking the highest prize. On the 13th of July Benjamin G. Smith exhibited fruit of *Amelanchier Canadensis* var. *oblongifolia*, or dwarf June berry, which it was thought might prove a desirable addition to our small fruits. The apple crop was very abundant, and the specimens shown were very large, fair, handsome, and of fine quality,—perhaps never better. At the annual exhibition there were four hundred and eight

plates on the tables, all of them of fine quality. The crop of pears was very much smaller than usual, but in size and quality the specimens were fully up to the average; and there was sufficient competition for the prizes to cause nearly all to be awarded. At the annual exhibition three hundred and seventy-four dishes of very large, smooth, handsome specimens, were shown. Peaches were not plenty; but many seedlings were exhibited, yet few distinct from the old kinds. There was a marked increase in the exhibition of plums, and many of the specimens were of fine quality. The trees did not appear to be so much affected with the black knot as previously.

The Vegetable Committee reported that the season had been an unusually favorable one for the productions of the kitchen garden. The crops were not only abundant, but, with few exceptions, above the average in quality. Seldom had finer or better grown specimens been seen than those placed on the tables at the weekly exhibitions. The committee noted with great pleasure the gradual improvement in the quality of the vegetables offered for their inspection from year to year, and were led to infer that more attention than formerly was paid to the selection of pure and reliable seed as the starting point to success and profit.

The exhibitions of forced vegetables from January to April were meagre; but from the azalea exhibition on the 6th of April, to the annual in September, the weekly shows were generally very fine. Very few imperfect specimens were to be seen on the tables during the entire season. Among new varieties was the Monarch rhubarb, from John C. Hovey, which received the first prize. A large number of new varieties of peas were

shown. The exhibition of Lima beans was again unusually fine. The display at the annual exhibition, though smaller than on many previous occasions, was on the whole satisfactory, the deficiency in quantity being more than made up by the excellence of the specimens. The root crops were the best and most perfect ever shown. The exhibition of tomatoes was remarkably full and fine. Eighty dishes were shown, representing all the leading varieties. The collection of John Cummings was the largest and best. The display of potatoes, though not large, was unusually fine. The specimens were uniform in size, smooth, and well grown. The squashes showed a nearer approach to the desired standard of excellence than at any former exhibition. The best collection of watermelons ever seen in the hall was shown by I. P. Dickinson, who took all the prizes. His specimens weighed upwards of fifty pounds each. The committee reported a considerable falling off in the number of contributors during the year, as compared with the two previous years.

The Garden Committee reported a visit, on the 24th of May, to the grounds of Charles S. Sargent at Brookline. This estate consisted of over a hundred and thirty acres of undulating land, the natural beauties of which were increased by the tasteful grouping of trees, shrubs, and plants. American and foreign evergreens, and rare Chinese and Japanese shrubs and trees, were planted in profusion, giving an air of refined taste to the whole estate. Choice azaleas, both the Indian and the hardy Japanese mollis, rhododendrons, and palms, resplendent with bloom and fine foliage, were elegantly arranged under a large tent. A bed of agaves, echeverias, and other succulents, was much admired. The committee

were greatly pleased with the fernery and the arrangement of plants in it. Mr. Sargent annually threw open his grounds to the public, and multitudes availed themselves of his liberality, and were delighted with the successful combination of natural advantages with the results of art in the management of trees and shrubs and the laying out of the grounds.

The second visit was on the 22d of June, to the "Hermitage," the residence of William Gray, jun., president of the Society, which received the Hunnewell Prize in 1873, and was then fully described. A spacious tent, covering a garden of tropical palms, ferns, and other plants, grouped in the happiest manner, had been added since that time. The rose garden, which was then just commenced, now presented a remarkably vigorous growth. There were fewer flower beds on the lawn, leaving it in its beautiful simplicity. Neither Mr. Sargent's nor Mr. Gray's estate was entered for prize.

On the 23d of July the committee visited the garden of William Doran and Son of Brookline, which was entered for the prize for the best garden of small fruits. It consisted of about two acres of land, which, from a rough and rocky state, had been brought under cultivation by great toil and perseverance, and planted and cultivated solely by Mr. Doran and his family, who were reaping the reward of their labor in a comfortable subsistence from the strawberries, currants, raspberries, and grapes produced thereon. The committee awarded to Mr. Doran a gratuity, in token of their appreciation of his perseverance and success in small fruit gardening.

On the 9th of August the committee paid a second visit to the estate of Francis B. Hayes, which was the year before entered for the Hunnewell Triennial Pre-

mium. Many improvements were found going on and in contemplation, among which were the making of a new lawn south-east of the mansion; the removal of rhododendron beds to new and better locations, with the addition of new and very large plants; new beds of azaleas of the best kinds, and the acquisition of great numbers of rare and beautiful trees and shrubs. The flower plats and borders were in good condition, and the whole estate showed that careful attention was bestowed upon it by a gentleman unsurpassed in the Society for his enthusiasm in horticulture.

The Society this year engaged in a movement to encourage a practical taste for horticulture among the children of the laboring classes. This was introduced by a communication, read at the meeting on the 2d of March, from Rev. Rufus Ellis, Rev. Henry W. Foote, and Rev. C. A. Bartol, who desired that the Society should offer prizes for window gardening, and conduct all the business of advertising, exhibiting, and awarding prizes, the funds for this object being supplied by benevolent individuals. The Society voted to comply with this request, and appointed the Flower Committee, with three other members, a special committee to take charge of the work. A list of prizes was accordingly prepared; and every Saturday through July and August plants were presented for exhibition; and a special exhibition was held on the 14th of September. Some difficulty was experienced in reaching the children to be encouraged to cultivate the plants; and, though the specimens exhibited were not as thrifty as those shown at the regular exhibitions, yet the promoters of the movement were cheered by the interest manifested and the good results shown, and felt that many children of

a larger growth, not belonging to the class whose advantage was especially sought, would confess to a beneficial influence.

In reviewing the period embraced in this chapter we are struck with the great progress in raising improved varieties, particularly of flowers. Not only was the improvement of the old favorites—the gladiolus, camellia, Japan lily, phlox, rhododendron, and petunia—continued, but the carnation, pæony, delphinium, pelargonium, coleus, amaryllis, polyanthus, verbena, dracæna, cyclamen, pyrethrum, and other flowers, were made subjects for the florist's art. Moreover, this improvement was pursued in a more systematic and scientific manner than before, hybridization being more generally practised. Probably this activity was in part due to the war, which, while in some respects it exercised an unfavorable influence on the exhibitions by increasing the cost of importing novelties from Europe, caused our florists to rely more on their own exertions for the production of improved varieties, and thus led to most desirable results in another direction. Among fruits, while others were not neglected, the pear, the strawberry, and the grape continued to be the favorite subjects of improvement; and the number of exhibitors of seedling pears and grapes was largely increased, notwithstanding the long time required to ascertain the quality of new varieties of these fruits. When we come to vegetables, we find most extraordinary results effected in the improvement of the most important of all culinary vegetables, the potato, commencing with the Early Rose, and continuing with other kinds produced by the originator of that variety and by other zealous cultivators.

The period embraced in this chapter was remarkable, above the previous years of the Society's history, for the great number of rare, curious, and beautiful plants introduced. The wealth of our greenhouses and hot-houses in this respect was revealed by the exhibition of 1873, when Music Hall was wholly filled by the most beautiful display of plants and flowers that had ever been made on this continent. The Orchidaceæ were during this period more largely represented than ever before. The taste for agaves, cacti, sempervivums, and other succulent plants, grew up during this period. Equal activity was shown in the introduction of hardy plants for the ornamenting of our gardens; and the *Deutzia crenata*, the *Viburnum plicatum*, the *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*, the new hardy varieties of the clematis, and the *Aquilegia chrysantha*, novelties of this period, are destined to find a place in every garden: indeed the beautiful hybrid varieties of the clematis are one of the triumphs of horticultural skill; while the almost innumerable forms of the aquilegia, discovered or originated, are but an instance of the improvement in flowers formerly known to us by a few types, or only a single one. The many and beautiful new conifers exhibited have attracted much attention, and, if but a tithe of them prove adapted to our climate, they will be most valuable additions to the beauties of our lawns. The rhododendron show was not only an important event in the history of the Society's exhibitions, but will doubtless form an epoch in the cultivation of these beautiful plants.

The interest in native flowers, which, in the early days of the Society, was intermittent in character, in this period became, through the labors of several zeal-

ous collectors, not only more extensive, but continuous; and the delicate forms of ferns were added to the flowering plants exhibited. Though hitherto a comparatively small number have been introduced to our gardens, there are now indications of a more general attempt at the cultivation of native plants.

Allusion has been made to the bedding system, and to carpet and ribbon gardening, as mentioned in the reports of the Garden Committee. These styles of gardening were introduced at about the commencement of the period embraced in this chapter. Not far from the same time we became acquainted with the *iresine*, the *coleus*, and the *alternanthera*, without which the system could never have been carried to the extent which it has attained. Along with these and older plants, which were propagated in immense numbers for this purpose, came the infinite variety of *pelargoniums*, their production being stimulated by the bedding system, in which ribbon and carpet gardening produced effects more brilliant than had previously been seen in our gardens. Sub-tropical gardening, which is also mentioned in the reports of the Garden Committee, was introduced somewhat later than carpet and ribbon gardening, and with its groups of *cannas*, *caladiums*, *dracænas*, *tritomas*, *wigandias*, etc., gave a new aspect to our gardens, while isolated specimens of palms, bananas, tree ferns, and similar exotic plants, produced on our lawns an air of refinement and distinction previously unknown. These, and the multitude of ornamental foliaged plants, both hardy and tender, which now enrich our gardens, form the most characteristic feature of the present era in horticulture.

In the fruit department we noticed, that, before the

close of the preceding period of the Society's history, the work of forming collections for the purpose of testing varieties had culminated, and that of selection had begun, and we may say, that, before the close of the period embraced in the present chapter, this work was substantially accomplished, and the attention of cultivators was turned to producing the finest possible specimens of what had been ascertained to be the best varieties. It should not, however, be understood that the collection and testing of new varieties was abandoned, but rather that the occasion for the immense collections of former times had ceased, and that the work continued on a much less extensive, yet a sufficient scale. Cultivators still persevered in the production of new varieties by hybridization, or by planting selected seeds in the hope of gaining kinds superior to those already known, or of extending the season of fine fruit; and, while the old experimenters remained in the field, others were added to their number.

In the vegetable department the most important advances were made in the more general production of early forced vegetables and in the introduction of houses heated by hot water as substitutes, to some extent, for the hotbeds which had been previously the only means used for this purpose. A gratifying improvement in the culture of vegetables generally was noticed, as shown by the specimens exhibited. This was aided by the introduction and originating of improved varieties, especially of the tomato, the various esculent roots, and, above all, the potato. A pleasing advance was shown by the fact that prizes for vegetables had come to be awarded for the most perfect specimens, though they might not be the largest: indeed, this was the case with flowers and fruits also.

The meetings for discussion — commenced in 1871, and continued with increasing interest every year since then — have done more to bring out and diffuse the knowledge of horticulture gained by the experience of the members than any other measure ever adopted by the Society; and the publication of the reports of the discussions in the Transactions of the Society has not only preserved them for future use, but has added much to the reputation of the Society abroad.

The season of 1878 was the fiftieth of the Society's existence. The semi-centennial anniversary was celebrated on Friday, September 12, 1879, the last day of the annual exhibition, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The first constitution of the Society provided for the observance of the anniversary on the third Saturday in September of each year; and accordingly the first celebration was held on the 19th of September, 1829, but six months after the organization of the Society, and the anniversaries and annual exhibitions held at the same time have been numbered from this. It was intended to celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary in connection with the rose show in June, almost exactly fifty years from the incorporation of the Society; but a severe accident to Ex-President Marshall P. Wilder, who had been invited to deliver the address, necessitated a postponement, and hence it occurred that the fiftieth anniversary was celebrated in conjunction with the fifty-first annual exhibition.

The arrangements for the celebration were in charge of a special committee, consisting of the President, William Gray, jun., chairman, Ex-Presidents Marshall P. Wilder and William C. Strong, and the Committee of Arrangements for the annual exhibition. Invitations

to join in the celebration were sent to his Excellency Governor Thomas Talbot; his Honor Frederick O. Prince, Mayor of Boston; Charles L. Flint, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; Thomas Motley, president of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture; Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. John C. Gray, Professor Asa Gray, Rev. William W. Newton, and Rev. A. B. Muzzey; to the four surviving founders of the Society, John B. Russell of Newmarket, N.J., Andrews Breed of Lancaster, Henry A. Breed of Lynn, and John M. Ives of Salem, two of whom, Messrs. Russell and Ives, were present; and to the presidents of all the State horticultural societies in the Union, eighteen in number. The celebration took place in the upper hall, the flower stands having been removed from the centre of the room, and seats placed for the accommodation of the audience. The exercises were: 1st, music by the Germania Band; 2d, prayer by Rev. A. B. Muzzey; 3d, music by the band; 4th, oration by Hon. Marshall P. Wilder; 5th, music by the band; 6th, Auld Lang Sync, in singing which the audience were requested to join; and, 7th, benediction. The audience were much gratified at the appearance in public of the venerable ex-president for the first time since the accident before referred to.

The oration was an able and interesting summary of the history of the Society by one who had been conversant with, and had taken an active part in, its work almost from the beginning. It closed as follows:—

“ And now, my friends, permit me in conclusion to say, that, among the various invitations which I have received to address my fellow-citizens, I have never been honored with one which I more readily accepted, or more highly appreciated, than the invitation

to address you on this occasion, coming as it does from those with whom I have labored for so many years. Never have I more heartily joined with you than I do now in commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of our Society, and I am quite sure there is no one here who does not rejoice sincerely in this occasion.

“I have summed up briefly, and as well as impaired health would admit, a sketch of the results of a half century’s work. To do justice to the subject would extend this address far beyond the limits of your patience; but I trust I have given you some idea of the work accomplished by this Society. This is the harvest we have reaped. These are the fruits we have gathered. But many are the seeds we have sown which have not yet germinated, and which will bless the world long after we have passed away from it. With many of us the sun is fast sinking behind the horizon of life; but the fruits of your labors will continue to enrich with golden hues and spicy odors the tables of posterity for ages after we have dropped, like the fruits of autumn, to rise no more.

“One after another of us will pass away. Few of those present will attend the anniversary of this Society at the close of the half century upon which we have entered; but our Society shall still live on and prosper. Others will rise up and carry on the good work; and as they come with fruits and flowers—the results of their labors—to adorn these halls, they will remember those who have gone before. Thus from generation to generation may this temple continue to stand, and honor the names of those who erected it!

“Commemorating, as we do by this celebration, the completion of the first half century of the existence of our Society, it is natural to look forward to the future of its history. When we reflect upon what has already been accomplished—how from a small beginning it has risen to its present usefulness and renown, who does not feel that its future is yet to be equally prosperous and glorious?

“The seed which has been sown,

“‘Though it long lies buried in the dust,
Shall not deceive our hope,’

but will continue to spring up for years to come. Much as has been accomplished, still greater results are in store for posterity; and, as time advances, still richer acquisitions in fruit and flower

will gladden the eyes, and charm the senses; and as you and your posterity shall come up to these altars with your votive offerings, let all remember with gratitude those who laid the foundations of this Society, and those who have so actively co-operated with us to advance the objects of our institution, and have brought it forward to its present prosperous condition. As the members from time to time congregate in these halls, think you not, that, if these portraits could speak from the canvas, they would bless you for your works? Methinks they now speak to us, and rejoice with us in the good which this institution has bestowed on the world.

“And now, remembering those who have gone before, let us extend a hearty welcome to those who are to succeed us.

“Welcome to our homes, and the beautiful grounds which we have made and planted for your happiness! Welcome to our fruitful orchards, smiling gardens, and charming landscapes which we shall leave to you! Welcome to these halls whose walls have resounded so often with cordial greetings and friendly salutations; where thousands shall minister in the future at the altars of nature and of art, until perfection shall crown our tables, and gladden our sight, and we shall have exchanged the cultivation of the soil for the culture of the soul!

“Welcome to the libraries and to all the privileges and pleasures of this Society; and when at last we shall relinquish our labors on earth, may we fall into the lap of mother earth like the ripened fruits of summer, then to be welcomed to those celestial fields, and to that richer inheritance in the better land where the flower shall never fade, the leaf never wither, the fruit never perish; to the rewards of a well-spent life on earth, that we may partake of the tree which bears immortal fruit, — its bloom on earth, its fruit in heaven.”

The celebration closed with a dinner at Young's Hotel, at which speeches were made by Samuel H. Wales, president of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society, John B. Russell, one of the founders of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, William C. Strong, ex-president, Benjamin P. Ware, Henry Weld Fuller,

Samuel B. Parsons of Flushing, N.Y., Samuel Downer, a son of one of the founders, Rev. A. B. Muzzey, chaplain of the day, Charles M. Hovey, ex-president, Hon. Francis B. Hayes, Herman Grundel, and others, all of whom, while recounting and rejoicing in what had been accomplished by the Society for the encouragement and improvement of the science and art of horticulture during the half century of its existence, looked forward to still more rapid progress and still greater results in the half century upon which we have entered.

CHAPTER X.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE WORK AND INFLUENCE OF THE SOCIETY

HAVING recorded the principal facts in the history of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, let us look back, and take a condensed yet comprehensive view of the whole work accomplished by it.

The first important influence exerted by the Society, which we would notice here, is that which has led to the formation of other horticultural societies. When it came into existence, in 1829, there were but four such institutions in the whole country, and these were young, with but little influence, and were all located beyond the limits of New England. This Society was the pioneer of all similar associations in the Eastern States, and has had a direct tendency by its example to cause their establishment, and to lead to the success they have attained. And its example has been felt beyond New England, not only in causing new societies to spring up throughout the land, but in putting new life into older societies by the generous spirit of emulation awakened. The benefit of its experience has been sought both for the foundation and conduct of new societies. The number of horticultural societies in the United States is probably now more than one hundred; while the agricultural societies, all of which, to a greater or less extent, embrace horticulture within their scope,

number more than seventeen hundred. These, also, have profited by the experience, and copied the methods, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; and it may rightfully claim to have had a share in causing that general appreciation of horticulture which has led these societies to give it so prominent a place in their work. It is doubtless true that the formation of local horticultural societies in this State has diminished the *comparative* importance of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; but it is equally true that the advancement of horticulture is, in the aggregate, greater than it would have been without the many local associations which this Society has had an influence in forming. In his address at the sixth anniversary of the Society, Hon. John C. Gray said, "In the retrospect of our progress we ought not to forget how much our hands have been strengthened and our spirits cheered by the friendly encouragement we have received from other horticultural societies," especially those of London, Paris, and New York. It is believed that the Massachusetts Horticultural Society has never been wanting when called upon to repay these obligations by similar encouragement and courtesies to new societies.

Another great work of this Society has been in introducing rural cemeteries throughout the length and breadth of our land. It should be remembered, that, while the founders of the Society had the guidance of similar associations in this country and in Europe to aid them in forming theirs, in establishing a rural cemetery they were entering an almost unknown field; the only cemetery serving at all as a model being that of Père la Chaise, at Paris, which was before many years surpassed by that of Mount Auburn. It was perceived

by the founders of Mount Auburn that the public health suffered for want of such a cemetery as was proposed, and that both natural and Christian feelings were wounded by the neglect of the dead and the generally uncared for condition of burial places. Yet such was the influence of custom, and so strong were the prejudices against the radical change involved in the establishment of rural cemeteries, that individual exertions were inadequate to found them; and hence all the influence of a new, popular, and energetic society, like the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, was needed to establish the first rural cemetery in the New World. That influence was exerted, and Mount Auburn was established, and is to-day not only the oldest rural cemetery, but one of the most beautiful, in the United States, — the parent of Greenwood, Laurel Hill, and the hundreds of similar cemeteries that have been consecrated in all the cities and prominent towns in our country. Nor has the influence of the Society ceased here; but, reaching beyond these cemeteries, it has led to the improvement and adornment of the once neglected village and church burial places, and educated the whole people to pay proper attention to the sepulture of the dead. Who can estimate the blessed influences that have come down to comfort thousands of sorrowing hearts as they laid away their loved ones in the quiet shades of Mount Auburn or other rural cemeteries, which would never have existed but for this Society? It is not too much to say, that, if this had been the only work accomplished by it, it would fully have justified its existence.

The most direct and positive good effected by the Society has been the great improvements in gardens and farms, and their productions, in Massachusetts and

elsewhere. This was the special object of the Society, and to it all its other work was but incidental. Previously to the existence of the Society there was only here and there a garden in this portion of the country, or indeed in the whole land, that was managed with much horticultural skill, or that attracted notice when compared with many in the Old World. A knowledge of gardening as a science hardly existed. Fruits, flowers, and vegetables, so far as cultivated, were, with few exceptions, of inferior quality. The same was true, in a great degree, of the prevalent agriculture; for few of the agricultural societies now existing had been founded. Those in existence were generally in their infancy, and had neither the knowledge nor the pecuniary means to accomplish much for the improvement of agriculture. "Horticulture was still rather a solitary than a social pursuit. Every one pursued his own course, neither acquainted, to any great degree, with the improvements of his neighbor, nor assisted by his advice, nor excited by his success. Horticulture had its own charms to recommend it, and these were many and various; but its cause wanted all that aid which is derived from the union of numbers deeply interested in the pursuit of a common and favorite object. Our Society was established to remedy this important disadvantage, to bring the friends of horticulture into close contact, to afford inducements for that social interchange of sentiment from which the mind gains new light and the feelings new warmth, to diffuse knowledge, to correct error, and to call into action those master spirits of the human mind, the spirit of emulation, and the spirit of improvement."¹ Fortunate in the time when it began to call

¹ Hon. John C. Gray's Address, September 17, 1834.

public attention to the art it was designed to promote ; fortunate in the selection of its first president and other officers ; fortunate in being surrounded by an old and wealthy community ready to appreciate whatever promised to be of benefit to the city, the state, or the country ; fortunate in having among its officers and members many of the best professional and amateur gardeners, nurserymen, farmers, and agricultural and horticultural writers in the country ; fortunate in being early called upon to perform a grand and philanthropic work in founding the first rural cemetery in the country, which, though not contemplated when the Society was formed, proved to be one of its most important and honorable achievements, and which laid the foundation of its principal wealth ; fortunate in all the circumstances of its origin and early history, — it soon arose to be a star of the first magnitude in its department. At its very beginning the Society opened a correspondence with the most intelligent horticulturists in the civilized world, and not only became their pupil, receiving instruction from the most learned teachers, but also obtaining trees, shrubs, plants, and seeds for cultivation in the gardens of the members. It established weekly and annual horticultural exhibitions, which have been continued to this day, and which have proved of incalculable service in diffusing a knowledge of the best productions of horticulture, as well as in filling our gardens and orchards with every tree pleasant to the sight or good for food. It offered premiums for the best specimens of garden products, which strongly stimulated the members to procure the best varieties in every department, and cultivate them to the highest perfection. It led to the multiplication of gardens and nurseries, and called the

hard working merchants and others of Boston to dwell in the country, and spend a portion of each day in the care of their gardens, to rejoice with their families over the flowers, fruits, and vegetables produced in them, and to be gladdened with the sight of sweet fields and rich landscapes. It taught the community, that, if they would cultivate the soil with as much system and energy as they applied to commerce and navigation, they could do it with more pleasure and with reasonable profit.

As an index to the advance of horticulture, let us compare the first annual exhibition of the Society with some of those held in later years. In 1829 the whole exhibition was made in the dining hall where the anniversary of the Society was celebrated; while in 1873, 1874, and 1875 the halls of the Society afforded room only for the fruits and vegetables, and the spacious Music Hall was added for the plants and flowers. We have no complete list of the articles exhibited on either occasion; but, if we had, it would doubtless show as great an advance in variety and rarity as in extent. The only plants specified in 1829 were an India rubber tree and orange trees, and it appears probable that a large proportion of the plants shown at the earlier exhibitions were of the genus *Citrus*, though the collection from the Botanic Garden, and other places in 1834 comprised a considerable variety. The only cut flowers particularly mentioned are roses and the dahlia, the latter flower being at that time, though much improved over the original type, far less perfect than at present. But the exhibitions at the Music Hall comprised palms of many species, *Cissus*, *Dracænas*, *Marantas*, *Crotons*, *Alocasias*, *Caladiums*, *Pandanus*, *Phormiums*, Tree ferns, *Agaves*, and other ferns and succulents by hundreds,

besides a great variety of conifers, and miscellaneous plants from every part of the known world. Among the cut flowers the dahlia was shown transformed into globular shape, and not less improved in variety and richness of coloring; while of the gladiolus, which in 1829 was entirely unknown, thousands of seedlings were shown, surpassing even the dahlia in variety and gayety of coloring. We have no direct means of estimating the improvement in the growth of plants in 1873 as compared with 1829; but from occasional notices, some of which are quoted in the preceding chapters, we may conclude that it was commensurate with the increase in the variety of flowers and plants exhibited.

Of the fruits the pears first attract our attention; and, though the language of the first report implies that several varieties were exhibited by more than one contributor, the only kind named as generally grown is the Bartlett. But in 1874 we find the larger hall of the Society filled with pears and grapes, the former in the finest varieties and specimens, those offered for prizes numbering four hundred and twenty-five dishes of twelve specimens each. It is true that the number of varieties was small as compared with those shown in some previous years; but it must be remembered that the only object of those great collections was to ascertain and select the most deserving for general cultivation, and that the collections shown in 1874 were the representatives and results of the zeal exhibited in former years to test every known variety. Of native pears the Fulton and Cushing are the only ones mentioned in 1829 (though the Seckel¹ must certainly have been shown); and

¹ The Seckel pear, according to Downing, was known in 1765. It was introduced to cultivation before 1817, having been described by Coxe in that

these are spoken of as new fruits brought into notice by the exertions of the Society.¹ But now we have the Dana's Hovey, Howell, Merriam, Sheldon, Tyson, Lawrence, and many others, either of them more desirable than the Fulton or Cushing; and in the mean time scores of native pears have been tested and estimated. At the exhibition of 1829 apples were hardly mentioned, and at that of 1874 there were less than half as many dishes as of pears; yet the remarks made concerning the pear will apply generally to the apple also. The show of grapes from under glass probably varied less widely from those made at the present day (a single bunch from Mr. Lowell weighed three pounds, which would be thought large now); but native grapes are not mentioned, and were probably represented only by the Isabella and Catawba.² In no branch of horticul-

year. The original tree in 1848 was very large for a Seckel, — more than six feet in circumference at one foot from the ground, and thirty feet high. It was much decayed, so that it was feared it would not stand the blasts of many winters; but in 1878 it still survived, and fruit from it had been shown within two years at the exhibitions of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

¹ Mr. Lowell, in 1828, said, that, though it was thirty-three years since he turned his attention to horticulture, he could enumerate no valuable table pears the evidence of whose origin in this country was to be deemed unquestionable, except the Seckel, the Johannot, the Lewis, the Heathcote, and a seedling from Dr. Alfred Baylies of Taunton. The Dix and others were known but to very few, else they could not have failed to come under the notice of Mr. Lowell. All these were accidental seedlings. Probably the first attempt in this country to produce a new fruit by cross-fertilization was by William Prince, who raised the Prince's St. Germain from seed of the old St. Germain impregnated by the White Doyenne, about 1806. While it is true that many of the finest native pears now in cultivation are accidental productions, the seedlings of Messrs. Dana, Clapp, and others, are the results of well-conducted experiments; and these, with the numerous attempts to improve the native grape, both by pure seedlings, and by crossing with the foreign species, may be ascribed to the direct or indirect influence of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

² The Isabella grape is said to have originated in South Carolina, and was introduced to notice by William Prince in 1816. The Catawba was

ture has a greater advance been made than in the improvement of the native grape. But it must be admitted that in 1829 the cultivation of the foreign grape out-doors was much more successful than now, though this success continued but a few years. Of the apricot, nectarine, and peach, also, specimens were produced much more freely than now.

We find no mention whatever of vegetables as shown at the anniversary of 1829; while in 1873, 1874, and 1875, the Society's lower hall was nearly filled with the finest specimens of the most improved kinds, in great profusion and variety.

Having compared the earlier exhibitions of the Society with the later, let us consider how the work accomplished by the Society meets the purposes and anticipations formed when it was founded. At that time the cultivation of fruits took precedence in interest over that of flowers; and it is to be expected that the nearest approach to a realization of the views of the founders of the Society should be seen in this department, and especially in the pear, which has always been the favorite fruit with the members. We may say that the work of the Society as respects this fruit has been measurably accomplished. The work of testing and selection has progressed to that point where all the varieties most desirable for cultivation are well known, and their characteristics thoroughly ascertained. The development of the best specimens in the different varieties may be said to have approached, if not to have reached, perfection; and, if any improvement is possible, an increase in the size of most varieties is certainly not

introduced before that time by Major Adlum, who procured it from a garden in Clarksburg, Md.

desirable.¹ In quality we have nothing superior, among the new varieties, to the White Doyenne, the Brown Beurre, and the St. Germain, which have been cultivated for at least two hundred years, and it is not probable that we shall obtain any. The Seckel, a unique variety, may form an exception to this remark; and possibly other new types may be produced. But though we have nothing surpassing those old varieties, which, whatever theory may be held as to the cause, have so deteriorated as to be unworthy of cultivation, we have a much larger number of equally good varieties, extending over a much longer season, to take their places. We may anticipate as probable, that the best fruits now in cultivation will ultimately share the fate of the fine old varieties which have been mentioned; and it should be the aim of the Society in the future to encourage the production of new kinds which shall take their places, as well as to extend the season by the addition of earlier and later kinds of the highest quality.

What has been said of the pear will apply, to a less extent, to the apple also. The strawberry and the native grape have shown an advance, both as to the number and quality of the varieties, such as could

¹ We have not the data for estimating the increase in the size of fruits exhibited; but it would doubtless have been more noticeable if it had been less gradual. A Beurre Bosc weighing twelve and a quarter ounces, exhibited by J. F. Allen in 1850, was thought a very extraordinary specimen; but in 1876 twelve fruits of this variety were shown *averaging* thirteen and one-half ounces. The Bartletts have not increased to the same extent, or perhaps culminated earlier. The dish which took the special prize of the Stanwood cup in 1860 weighed eight and a half pounds, and a dish from Josiah Stickney, in 1862, nine pounds and six ounces; while in 1877, when the show of this variety was unusually fine, the largest dish weighed but nine pounds three and a quarter ounces.

The remark in regard to pears that an increase in the size of most varieties is not desirable will apply equally to roses.

never have been imagined when the Society was founded; and the cultivation of small fruits generally has increased a hundred fold. As before remarked, the peach is less easily produced, and the case of the cherry is similar to that of the peach, while the plum has become comparatively unknown. But, in spite of these drawbacks, the words of President Strong in 1871 are true, and may be appropriately quoted here:—

“Largely from the award of prizes by the Society and the stimulus of honorable competition, has resulted the fact that there is a wider and more general distribution of the various fruits among all classes in Eastern Massachusetts than in any other portion of our country; and possibly we may extend the comparison to any country. Of course we do not refer to the extensive orchards in other sections, to local communities of fruit growers, or to the bountiful prodigality of Nature in particular fruits in favored localities. What we do affirm is this: that our thousands of freeholds, extending from a quarter of an acre up to the ample estate, are, to a good degree, supplied with the various kinds of fruits, and that this is in marked contrast with the homes in other portions of our country and in Europe. Our Society has done a most important work in stimulating a general love of culture and in increasing the extent of planting upon our small homesteads. Still very much remains to be done, not only in encouraging a much greater extent in planting, but more especially in raising the standard of cultivation; for we must not forget, that, while our exhibitors are most successful in their products, the majority of cultivators are far behind this high standard. It is for us continually to demonstrate the possibility of overcoming the seriously increasing evils with which we have to contend, so that all can attain the same success. Who can estimate the elevating influence, and the stability which would be given to the laboring classes, by thus beautifying their homes, and strengthening their local attachments?”

In the department of plants and flowers, which includes a far greater number of species than that of

fruits, — indeed, taking for its province almost the whole vegetable kingdom, — we cannot expect to find even an approach to completeness at any point. Yet the number of plants collected in our gardens and greenhouses, the new varieties originated or introduced, and the improvements in cultivation, must be far beyond any thing ever imagined by the founders of the Society. The first premium list published, however, indicates one point in which we have not yet attained to their hopes. Premiums were offered for the most successful cultivation of the American Holly, the *Magnolia glauca*, the *Rhododendron maximum*, and the *Kalmia latifolia*; but the cultivation of these plants has never become general, though it may be expected that the rhododendron show, designed to promote the cultivation of that plant, will have that effect; and there are indications that the deep interest now shown in collecting and exhibiting native plants will soon lead to their more general cultivation.

Few new *species* of vegetables have been introduced since the formation of the Society; but the varieties have been multiplied and improved a hundred fold. As an example, we may take the squash. The only variety for which a premium was offered on the first list was the Winter Crookneck. The rhubarb and tomato, which were not even mentioned, have become universal necessities. It is unnecessary to do more than to allude here to the development of the potato, which has been so often mentioned in the preceding pages.

“The founders and early members of the Society had enlarged views for its usefulness. Some of their fond expectations, such as experimental gardens, a school of botany and horticulture, monthly publications of essays

and facts, are projects which have not been realized. On the other hand, it is true that our exhibitions have become more extensive, and their influence has been more pervading and powerful than the most sanguine could have expected.”¹

It will be evident that the Society, in its purpose to introduce into this country fruits, flowers, and vegetables of the highest character in other lands, to test their merits, their value, and the best method of cultivating them in this climate, and then to issue them with its approval for cultivation, has succeeded beyond its highest expectations, and has thereby disseminated a vast amount of healthy and profitable enjoyment, and added much to the resources of the tiller of the soil. But, as it proceeded, a much higher aim developed itself: this was to encourage the attempt to raise native fruits, flowers, and vegetables, of as great if not greater excellence than any which could be introduced from other countries, and better adapted to our climate. The work of originating such varieties makes but slow and gradual progress, and requires not only a good stock of patience and hope, but the application of fixed rules, the result of study and observation, as well as constant stimulation and encouragement. To afford this stimulus the prospective prizes of the Society were established; and though the various awards of these prizes, made from time to time, have been recorded in these pages, it may be well to bring together here the Hovey cherry, the Jenny Lind and President Wilder strawberries, the Dana's Hovey and Clapp's Favorite pears, the Moore's Early grape, the C. M. Hovey camellia, the Liliun Parkmanni, the Daisy Rand rhododendron, and the

¹ President Strong's Address, 1873.

Davis's Seedling and Early Rose potatoes, on which the Society has, by means of these prizes, placed the stamp of its approval. Many less important products have received awards proportioned to their value. And, besides thus adding to our stock these improved varieties, the Society has been the means of shedding light on the principles governing their production, and especially of proving the fallacy of the idea, formerly entertained, that seedlings from the improved varieties of pears and other fruits revert to a wild state, and of showing, that, while it may be difficult to produce a distinct variety of superior merit, it is easy to produce kinds possessing many excellent characteristics.

No society has held a higher standard in estimating the quality of the productions submitted to its judgment, or exercised a severer taste in regard to the designs exhibited. Nor has any society been more careful to discard all extraneous assistance, or to avoid any attractions other than those connected with horticulture, in its exhibitions; and to this course may be largely attributed the success which has constantly attended its shows.

The exhibitions of the Society, bringing together the most beautiful productions of the earth, have been a source of refined enjoyment to all who have beheld them, and, if they had had no other end than to afford such pleasure, they would have recompensed the Society for all the labor and expense incurred. But to take only this view of them would be doing the Society great injustice. They should be looked at as opportunities for instruction to all who visit them, and as the indices of improvements in the gardens of exhibitors. Exclusive attention may, however, have been bestowed by the successful competitor for a premium upon one produc-

tion; and he may thereby have been enabled to bear away the prize for superiority from one whose garden was a pattern of scientific cultivation, neatness, and economy in management. The Society has, therefore, by its committees, gone into the gardens of its members and of others, and examined them as to the excellence of cultivation, neatness in keeping, and economy in management, and awarded its prizes for superiority in these respects.

But horticulture includes more than the finest fruits and flowers and the neatest and most skilful cultivation. "Horticulture in its most comprehensive sense," said Hon. Robert C. Winthrop in his speech at the anniversary of the Society in 1848, "is emphatically the fine art of common life. It is eminently a republican fine art. It distributes its productions with equal hand to the rich and the poor. Its implements may be wielded by every arm, and its results appreciated by every eye. It decorates the dwelling of the humblest laborer with undoubted *originals* by the oldest masters, and places within his daily view fruit pieces such as Van Huysum never painted, and landscapes such as Poussin could only copy." The daily sight of fine fruits and flowers and vegetables must educate the taste, and inspire a love for all that is beautiful in nature or art; and the Society in its award of prizes for bouquets, baskets of flowers, and floral designs, has done so much to promote a true taste, that Boston may claim a position in advance of any other city in the United States in this respect. But it is in landscape gardening that horticulture most truly rises to the dignity of a fine art. The founders of the Society did not lose sight of this branch of the art of horticulture, and it was intended that the garden and

cemetery at Mount Auburn should ultimately offer an example of landscape or picturesque gardening. But when the connection of the Society with Mount Auburn was severed, little could be done directly for the advancement of gardening as a fine art, except by the offer of prizes for the best application of taste and skill in laying out grounds. The inducements offered by the Society were afterwards enlarged by the donation, from a gentleman whose own grounds form one of the best examples of landscape gardening to be found in the United States, of a fund for the dissemination of a more refined taste for elegant rural improvement. Thus the purpose of the Society has been fulfilled, not only in Mount Auburn and other cemeteries, but in the private grounds of many members of the Society and others, which, as the finest specimens of art, with their beautiful lawns, and rare trees, shrubs, and other plants, so disposed as to produce the best effects, present the strongest attractions either to residents here or to visitors from abroad.

The Society has sought the promotion of horticulture by diffusing information on the subject through its publications, and by collecting a horticultural library, of both which we have fully spoken in a previous chapter. But it may also claim no small influence in creating a horticultural literature suited to the peculiar circumstances of our country, where formerly only European works could be found. Previously to the formation of the Society there was not a horticultural journal in the United States; but a few years after two were established in the city of Boston, one of which was continued for thirty-four years. These, with the books written by the members, and the articles prepared by

them for horticultural and agricultural journals, would form a valuable horticultural library. And it is not too much to say that the influence of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, exerted through its exhibitions, its prizes, its discussions, publications, and library, has, more than any or all other causes, been the means of so improving the gardens and pleasure grounds around the city of Boston, as to make its suburbs, by general acknowledgment, more beautiful than those of any other American city. But its influence has not rested here. Its publications have been freely distributed among all interested in horticulture. Its library has, with equal liberality, been opened to visitors from far or near ; and, of the hundreds of exhibitions held, there have probably been few unvisited by persons residing beyond the limits of Massachusetts. To those who constantly witness these comparisons of our products, they may come to have some appearance of sameness, yet they are ever fresh, and ever exerting a wide influence upon the public. The stimulus which has been given by our weekly and annual gatherings has resulted in an impress, more or less marked, upon almost every New England home.

The influence of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society is shown in the improvement of the markets of Boston and other cities and towns in New England. At the time of the formation of the Society the number of varieties of fruits and vegetables to be found in our markets was small, and the quality inferior ; while flowers and flowering plants were hardly thought of as articles of commerce. Not every new variety is adapted to cultivation for the market ; but such as are soon find their way there : and, as a consequence, when we pass

through the markets, or walk the streets, we find fruits and vegetables of the best varieties, and giving proof of the highest cultivation, displayed in tempting profusion; while the many florists' stores are filled with flowers of every description, from the choicest productions of the hothouse to those more easily grown, but not less beautiful, which enable all to enjoy what were formerly considered luxuries for the rich alone. The part which the Society has taken in producing this abundance is attested by the most popular of all pears, the Bartlett, bearing the name of one who was chosen a vice-president at the first election. Equal progress has been made in extending the season of fine fruits and vegetables, both by the skill of the gardener in forcing, and by the introduction of varieties of earlier and later maturity. The taste for fruit has increased; so that to satisfy it large quantities are brought from more southern climates, where it can be produced earlier, as with the strawberry, or from regions better adapted to the growth of certain species, such as the peach and the grape; and thus the horticulture of distant parts of our country has been stimulated. The skill of our cultivators is testified by the fact, that, to some extent, they have made return in their own productions for those of more favored climates; and the markets of New York have been largely supplied with lettuce forced by Boston gardeners; while the orders received by our florists from still more distant parts of the country bear witness to their taste and skill. The thousands of trees and plants of every description, both fruit-bearing and ornamental, and the quantities of seeds of every kind sold in the nurseries, stores, and markets, show a condition of horticulture in the stondest contrast with that

in 1822, when the Hon. John Lowell wrote, "We are utterly destitute, in New England, of nurseries for fruit trees on an extensive scale. We have no cultivators on whom we can rely for a supply of the most common plants of the smaller fruits, such as strawberries, gooseberries, and raspberries of the superior kinds; we have no place to which we can go for plants to ornament our grounds; we have not a single seedsman who can always furnish us with fresh seeds of annual flowers on which we can place a reliance." Yet it would appear that the condition of horticulture in this country, even where most improved, was not, on the whole (however it may have been in regard to nursery and seed establishments), better than here; for Mr. Lowell, writing in 1831, said, "Horticulture was an advanced art in the North when it was unknown in the South, and but imperfectly in the Middle States. It is equally true now. Massachusetts is far before New York and Pennsylvania in horticulture, if you take into view the improved state of private gardens, the number of its green and grape houses, and the beauty of its country seats. There do not exist in the whole range of the United States more finely cultivated or highly ornamented country residences than this ancient State can show." The precedence then taken has continued, and we may say in one word what we believe will be admitted by all, that horticulture *as an art* is more advanced in Massachusetts, and especially in the vicinity of Boston, than anywhere else in the United States. This is not due to any natural advantages, for in climate and soil our State is less favored than most others; but it may rather be ascribed to these less favorable circumstances, necessitating more skilful and thorough cul-

ture, for which the needed stimulus and encouragement has been furnished by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. We need not enlarge on the beneficial effect which the Society has exerted in educating the bodies, the minds, the tastes, and the morals of individuals and the community, or its untold influence in diffusing general happiness: a mere allusion to these points will suffice.

In the historical sketch with which this volume commences, we have seen that agriculture, providing for the necessaries of man, precedes horticulture, which ministers to his luxuries: indeed it may be said that agriculture is the parent of horticulture. But as cultivation improved, the preliminary experiments with fertilizers, the experiments in grafting, budding, and other methods of propagation, and the selection of the fine fruits which fill the orchards of our farmers, were made in the garden, and many other of the most valuable products of agriculture were first introduced, and their qualities tested in the garden. Thus has the child repaid its obligation to the parent. Horticulture is the perfection of agriculture; and as population increases, and with it the necessity for more careful cultivation, we may expect, that under the influence of this and kindred societies, and the agencies set in motion by them, all the operations of agriculture will ultimately be performed with the precision, nicety, and refinement of horticulture, until the whole world shall become a garden.

APPENDIX.

A. Page 63.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That Zebedee Cook, Jr., Robert L. Emmons, William Worthington, B. V. French, John B. Russell, J. R. Newell, Cheever Newhall, and Thomas G. Fessenden, their Associates and Successors, be and they hereby are incorporated under the name and by the description of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for the purpose of encouraging and improving the science and practice of Horticulture, and promoting the amelioration of the various species of trees, fruits, plants, and vegetables, and the introduction of new species and varieties ; with power to make by-laws not inconsistent with the Laws of the Commonwealth, for the regulation of said Society, and the management of the same and of its concerns ; to receive donations, bequests, and devises for promoting the objects of said Society ; to lay and collect assessments on the Members, not exceeding two dollars per annum ; to enforce the payment of such assessments by action for the same ; to purchase and hold real estate to the amount of ten thousand dollars, and personal estate to the amount of twenty thousand dollars ; to elect a Treasurer, Secretary, and other officers, — the appointment of which shall be provided for in the by-laws of said Society ; the meeting for the election of such officers to be called at the times and in the manner provided in such by-laws ; to empower the President, Directors, Comptrollers, Treasurer, Committees, or

other Officers or Members, or any Attorneys, Agents, or Representatives of said Society, to transact the business, manage and apply the funds, discharge the functions, and promote the objects thereof; to authorize any of the Members or Officers of said Society to fill vacancies in the various offices of the same that may happen in the intervals between the meetings of the Members for choosing Officers; and to commence and defend suits.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That in case the said Corporation shall at any time contract debts beyond their means and ability to pay at the time of contracting the same, the Officers or other Agents of said Corporation so contracting such debts shall be personally liable for the same.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That any Member of said Corporation may cease to be a Member thereof, by giving notice to that effect to the President, Treasurer, Secretary, or other Officers, and paying the amount due from him to the Society.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the first meeting of the Members of said Corporation may be called by any two or more of the persons named in the first section, by giving one week's notice, or more by advertisement in any newspaper printed in Boston.

SECT. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this Act may be altered or repealed at the discretion of the Legislature.

Approved June 12, 1829.

The Acts in addition to this Act (other than those relating to Mount Auburn, which will be found in Appendix D) are, —

1. An Act authorizing the purchase and holding of real estate to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, approved February 5, 1844.

2. An Act authorizing the purchase and holding of real estate to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, approved April 25, 1853.

3. An Act authorizing the holding of real estate to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, approved March 4, 1863.

B. Page 66. °

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL, CHOSEN
MARCH 24, 1829.

I.

ON FRUIT TREES, FRUITS, ETC.

To have charge of whatever relates to the multiplication of fruit trees and vines by seed, scions, buds, layers, suckers, or other modes; the introduction of new varieties; the various methods of pruning and training them, and whatever relates to their culture and that of all other fruits; the recommendation of objects for premiums and the awarding of them.

Elias Phinney, *Chairman*.
Samuel Downer.
Oliver Fiske.
Robert Manning.
Charles Senior.

II.

ON THE CULTURE AND PRODUCTS OF THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

To have charge of whatever relates to the location and management of kitchen gardens; the cultivation of all plants appertaining thereto; the introduction of new varieties of esculent, medicinal, and all such vegetables as are useful in the arts, or are subservient to other branches of national industry; the structure and management of hotbeds; the recommendation of objects for premiums and the awarding of them.

Jacob Tidd, *Chairman*.
Samuel Ward.
Aaron D. Williams.
John B. Russell.

III.

ON ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, FLOWERS, AND GREENHOUSES.

To have charge of whatever relates to the culture, multiplication, and preservation of ornamental trees and shrubs, and flowers

of all kinds ; the construction and management of greenhouses, the recommendation of objects for premiums and the awarding of them.

Robert L. Emmons, *Chairman.*
Jonathan Winship.
Joseph G. Joy.
William Carter.

IV.

ON THE LIBRARY.

To have charge of all books, drawings, and engravings, and to recommend from time to time such as it may be deemed expedient to procure ; to superintend the publication of such communications and papers as may be directed by the council ; to recommend premiums for drawings of fruits and flowers, and plans of country houses, and other edifices and structures connected with horticulture ; and for communications on any subject in relation thereto.

H. A. S. Dearborn, *Chairman.*
John C. Gray.
Jacob Bigelow.
T. W. Harris.

COMMITTEE ON THE SYNONYMES OF FRUITS.

At a meeting of the Society, June 20, 1829, the following gentlemen were chosen a committee to facilitate an interchange of fruits with the Philadelphia, New York, and Albany Horticultural Societies, and others, for the purpose of establishing their synonyms.

John Lowell, *Chairman.*
Samuel G. Perkins.
Samuel Downer.

C. Page 80.

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE FIRST HUNDRED LOTS
IN MOUNT AUBURN.

George Bond.
Samuel Whitwell.
Benjamin Adams.
Daniel Denny.

C. Frederick Adams.
Dennis Brigham.
Henry Rice.
B. B. Grant.

Isaac Livermore.
James Read.
Samuel F. Coolidge.
Benjamin F. White.
Samuel G. Williams.
Francis J. Oliver.
William Lawrence.
Amos Lawrence.
J. B. Brown.
Henry B. Stone.
Howard & Merry.
Zebedee Cook, jun.
Abbott Lawrence.
Nathan Appleton.
George W. Pratt.
B. A. Gould.
Joseph P. Bradlee.
H. A. S. Dearborn, Roxbury.
Samuel Walker, Roxbury.
Samuel Pond, Cambridge.
William Stanwood.
Abijah White, Watertown.
E. W. Payne.
James T. Austin.
George W. Brimmer.
John Davis.
Frederic Tudor.
John Randall.
William Ingalls.
Daniel Davis.
Charles P. Curtis.
Thomas B. Curtis.
Joseph Story.
Samuel Appleton.
Charles Lowell.
Jacob Bigelow.
Edward Everett.
Franklin Dexter.
John Pierpont.
Charles Tappan.
Alpheus Cary.
John Farrar.

Joseph Baker.
Thomas Wiley.
Robert Farley.
Joseph Coolidge.
L. M. Sargent.
J. H. Thayer.
Joseph T. Buckminster.
Thomas B. Wales.
Benjamin Bussey.
J. P. Rice.
Charles Wells.
Thomas H. Perkins, jun.
James Davis.
Josiah Loring.
George H. Kuhn.
David Eckley.
John Lemist, Roxbury.
Supply C. Thwing, Roxbury.
David A. Simmons, Roxbury.
James Boyd.
George W. Coffin.
Francis Parkman.
Rufus Wyman.
George C. Shattuck.
Edwin Buckingham.
Henderson Inches.
Isaac McLellan.
Z. B. Adams.
Richard Fletcher.
Deming Jarves.
Jared Sparks.
Robert G. Shaw.
Josiah Quincy.
Elizabeth Cragie, Cambridge.
Henry Ware.
Benjamin Waterhouse.
Charles Folsom, Cambridge.
Charles Hickling, Roxbury.
John C. Gray.
Joseph B. Joy.
Zachariah Hicks.

Those whose residence is not noted were, so far as is known, residents of Boston, though there were probably a few besides those noted who did not live in Boston.

D. Pages 80 and 110.

ACT AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A RURAL CEMETERY BY THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That the Massachusetts Horticultural Society be, and hereby are, authorized, in addition to the powers already conferred on them, to dedicate and appropriate any part of the real estate now owned or hereafter to be purchased by them, as and for a rural cemetery or burying ground, and for the erection of tombs, cenotaphs, or other monuments, for or in memory of the dead; and for this purpose, to lay out the same in suitable lots or other subdivisions, for family and other burying places; and to plant and embellish the same with shrubbery, flowers, trees, walks, and other rural ornaments, and to enclose and divide the same with proper walls and enclosures, and to make and annex thereto other suitable appendages and conveniences, as the Society shall from time to time deem expedient. And whenever the said Society shall so lay out and appropriate any of their real estate for a cemetery or burying ground as aforesaid, the same shall be deemed a perpetual dedication thereof for the purposes aforesaid; and the real estate so dedicated shall be forever held by the said Society in trust for such purposes, and for none other. And the said Society shall have authority to grant and convey to any person or persons, the sole and exclusive right of burial, and of erecting tombs, cenotaphs, and other monuments, in any such designated lots and subdivisions, upon such terms and conditions, and subject to such regulations, as the said Society shall, by their by-laws and regulations, prescribe. And every right so granted and conveyed shall be held for the purposes aforesaid, and for none other, as real estate by the proprietor or proprietors thereof, and shall not be subject to attachment or execution.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That for the purposes of this act, the said Society shall be and hereby are authorized to purchase and hold any real estate not exceeding ten thousand dollars in value, in addition to the real estate which they are now by law authorized to purchase and hold. And to enable the said Society more effectually to carry the plan aforesaid into effect, and to provide funds for the same; the said Society shall be, and hereby are authorized to open subscription books, upon such terms, conditions, and regulations, as the said Society shall prescribe, which shall be deemed fundamental and perpetual articles between the said Society and the subscribers. And every person who shall become a subscriber in conformity thereto shall be deemed a member for life of the said Society, without the payment of any other assessment whatsoever, and shall moreover be entitled, in fee simple, to the sole and exclusive right of using as a place of burial and of erecting tombs, cenotaphs, and other monuments, in such lot or subdivision of such cemetery or burying ground, as shall, in conformity to such fundamental articles be assigned to him.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the President of the said Society shall have authority to call any special meeting or meetings of the said Society, at such time and place as he shall direct, for the purpose of carrying into effect any or all the purposes of this act, or any other purposes within the purview of the original act to which this act is in addition.

Approved June 23, 1831.

ACT SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE PRECEDING.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

SECTION 1. That any person who shall wilfully destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any tomb, monument, grave-stone, or other structure placed in memory of the dead; or any fence, railing, or other work for the protection or ornament of any tomb, monument, grave-stone, or other structure aforesaid, or of any cemetery lot within the limits of the Garden and Cemetery of Mount Auburn, in the county of Middlesex; or shall wilfully destroy, remove, cut, break, or injure any tree, shrub, or plant within the limits of the said Garden and Cemetery, or shall shoot or

discharge any fire-arm within the said limits, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, or other court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by a fine not less than five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence: and such offender shall also be liable in an action of trespass, to be brought against him in the name of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, to pay all such damages as shall have been occasioned by his unlawful act or acts, which money, when recovered, shall be applied by the said Society, under the direction of the garden and cemetery committee, to the reparation and restoration of the property destroyed or injured as above; and members of the said Society shall be competent witnesses in such suits.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That any person owning a cemetery lot, containing not less than three hundred square feet, shall be a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society so long as he continues to own the same. And upon the death of any such proprietor, the devisee of such lot, or the heir at law, as the case may be, shall be entitled to all the privileges of membership as aforesaid; and if there be more than one devisee or heir at law of such lot, the garden and cemetery committee of the said Society, for the time being, shall designate which of the said devisees or heirs at law shall represent the said lot, and vote in the meetings of the Society, which designation shall continue in force, until, by death, removal, or other sufficient cause, another shall become necessary; and in making such designation the said committee shall, as far as they conveniently may, give the preference to males over females, and to proximity of blood, and seniority of age, having due regard, however, to vicinity of residence.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the said Society to take and hold any grant, donation, or bequest of property upon trust, to apply the income thereof, under the direction of the garden and cemetery committee, for the improvement or embellishment of the said cemetery, or of the garden adjacent thereto, or of any buildings, structures, or fences, erected or to be erected upon the lands of the Society, or of any individual proprietor of a lot in the cemetery, or for the repair, preservation, or renewal of any tomb, monument, grave-stone, fence or railing, or other erection in or around any cemetery lot, or for the planting and cultivation of trees, shrubs, or plants, in or around any cemetery

lot, according to the terms of the grant or bequest. And the supreme judicial court, and any other court having equity jurisdiction, shall have power to compel the due performance of the said trusts, upon a bill filed by a proprietor of any lot in the said cemetery.

Approved March 21, 1834.

E. Page 111.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROPRIETORS OF THE
CEMETERY AT MOUNT AUBURN.

SECTION 10. *Be it further enacted as follows:*—First, that the present proprietors of lots in the said Cemetery, who shall become members of the corporation created by this act shall thenceforth cease to be members of the said Horticultural Society, so far as their membership therein depends on their being proprietors of lots in the said Cemetery. Secondly, that the sales of the Cemetery lots shall continue to be made as fast as it is practicable by the corporation created by this act, at a price not less than the sum of sixty dollars for every lot containing three hundred square feet, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity, unless the said Horticultural Society, and the corporation created by this act, shall mutually agree to sell the same at a less price. Thirdly, that the proceeds of the first sales of such lots, after deducting the annual expenses of the Cemetery establishment, shall be applied to the extinguishment of the present debts due by the said Horticultural Society on account of the said Garden and Cemetery, and after the extinguishment of the said debts, the balance of the said proceeds, and the proceeds of all future sales, shall annually, on the first Monday in every year, be divided between the said Horticultural Society and the corporation created by this act, in manner following, namely; fourteen hundred dollars shall be first deducted from the gross proceeds of sales of lots, during the preceding year, for the purpose of defraying the superintendent's salary and other incidental expenses of the Cemetery establishment, and the residue of the said gross proceeds shall be divided between the said Horticultural Society, and the corporation created by this act, as follows, namely: one fourth part thereof shall be received by and paid over to the said Horticultural Society, on the first Monday of

January of every year, and the remaining three fourths parts shall be retained and held by the corporation created by this act to their own use forever. And if the sales of any year shall be less than fourteen hundred dollars, then the deficiency shall be a charge on the sales of the succeeding year or years. Fourthly, the money so received by the said Horticultural Society, shall be forever devoted and applied by the said Society, to the purposes of an experimental garden, and to promote the art and science of horticulture, and for no other purpose. And the money so retained by the corporation created by this act, shall be forever devoted and applied to the preservation, improvement, embellishment and enlargement of the said Cemetery and Garden, and the incidental expenses thereof, and for no other purpose whatsoever. Fifthly, a committee of the said Horticultural Society, duly appointed for this purpose, shall, on the first Monday of January, of every year, have a right to inspect and examine the books and accounts of the treasurer, or other officer acting as treasurer of the corporation created by this act, as far as may be necessary to ascertain the sales of lots of the preceding year.

Approved March 31, 1835.

F. Page 114.

AN INDENTURE OF TWO PARTS, MADE THIS EIGHTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, A.D. EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY EIGHT, BY AND BETWEEN THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE FIRST PART, AND THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CEMETERY OF MOUNT AUBURN OF THE SECOND PART.

Whereas differences have for some time past existed between the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Proprietors of the Cemetery of Mount Auburn, the consideration of which, by the action of the said corporations respectively, was referred to a Committee of Conference, composed of members of each of the said corporations, in the hope that measures might be devised for an amicable adjustment of all differences :

And whereas the said committee, after a full and careful consideration of all the matters thus referred to them, agreed upon a plan for the complete adjustment of all differences and the final settle-

ment of all questions between the said corporations, which plan was embodied in a report made to both of the said corporations, which Report is in the words following :

Whereas the Massachusetts Horticultural Society have, according to the provisions of the act of incorporation of the Proprietors of Mount Auburn Cemetery, a just claim for one fourth part of the proceeds of sales of lots in the present Cemetery, after deducting fourteen hundred dollars yearly for expenses :

And whereas the said Horticultural Society also claim a like proportion of the proceeds of sales of any lands which may be annexed to the present Cemetery for the purpose of enlarging the same, which claim however is denied by the said Proprietors :

And whereas the said Horticultural Society also claim one fourth part of the proceeds of single interments heretofore made from time to time in certain public lots, the fee of which is still in the said Proprietors :

And whereas certain lands adjacent to the present Cemetery have been purchased by the said Proprietors, for the purpose of annexing them to the said Cemetery as an enlargement thereof, — and it may also be found desirable, at some future time, further to enlarge the said Cemetery :

And whereas the said Horticultural Society are willing to bear their proportional part of the cost of the lands already purchased, and of such as shall hereafter be purchased, and of the cost of enclosing the same — and are also willing to bear their proportional part of the extra expenses which may hereafter be incurred in the reclaiming and filling up such parts of the said Cemetery, as it now exists or may hereafter be enlarged, as would otherwise be unsalable or unfit for purposes of burial : —

Now, therefore, with a view to effect an equitable settlement of all questions, and to prevent future doubts and difficulties between the parties concerned, and to perpetuate the friendly relations existing between the said societies, the Committee of Conference recommend the adoption of the following arrangement between the two corporations :

First, The said Horticultural Society shall pay to the said Proprietors of Mount Auburn Cemetery one full fourth part of the cost of all lands lying south of Mount Auburn Street in Cambridge, heretofore purchased by the said Proprietors for an enlargement of

the original Cemetery conveyed to the said Proprietors by the said Society, estimating such cost at fifteen hundred dollars per acre, and adding thereto interest to be compounded half yearly from April 17, 1854, taxes and other charges incurred in acquiring the title of the said lands, and all moneys already expended in improving the said lands and repairing the buildings thereon, first deducting all rents and income derived therefrom, with compound interest thereon.

Second, The said Horticultural Society shall pay one fourth part of the expense of enclosing the additional lands already purchased, in a manner corresponding with the present Cemetery, whenever the same shall be done; and shall also in case of any future enlargement of the said Cemetery, pay their proportion, one fourth part, of the cost of any lands purchased for that purpose, and one fourth of the expense of enclosing the same.

Third, In the settlement for lands already purchased the said Horticultural Society shall be credited with the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, being one fourth the amount received by the said Proprietors for their interest in the dower estate of Mrs. Pomroy (originally conveyed to the said Proprietors by the said Society), with compound interest thereon from December 20, 1844.

Fourth, The proceeds of sales of lots, both in the present Cemetery, and also in the lands already purchased, or which may hereafter be purchased as an enlargement of the said Cemetery, shall be divided, according to the terms of the act of incorporation of the said Proprietors, between the two corporations, after deducting fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400) yearly, to be retained by the said Proprietors for expenses, in the proportion of one fourth to the said Society and three fourths to the said Proprietors.

Fifth, The Horticultural Society shall release the said Proprietors from all claims for any part of the proceeds of single interments prior to the first day of January, 1859, and from and after that time the proceeds of all such interments shall be divided between the two corporations in the same proportions in which the sales of lots are to be divided.

Sixth, When lands otherwise unsalable or unfit for purposes of burial shall be filled up and improved, the cost of such filling up and improvement shall first be deducted from the proceeds of sales of such lands, and one fourth of the residue shall be paid to the Horticultural Society — provided the amount of such residue shall

never be less than the current price of land in the Cemetery, which is now fifty cents per square foot, except that intermediate spaces between lots, when not intended for burial, may be sold for sixteen and two thirds cents per square foot.

Seventh, In case the said Proprietors shall hereafter build receiving tombs, catacombs, or columbaria, the Horticultural Society shall pay their proportion (one fourth) of the cost thereof, and shall be entitled to one fourth of the amounts received for interments therein.

Eighth, The necessary releases and indentures to carry into effect the foregoing arrangement shall be made and executed by and between the said parties; but the terms of the act of incorporation of the said Proprietors, so far as they regulate the relations between the two corporations, shall not be otherwise altered.

The Committee of Conference further recommend, that the amount which, under the foregoing arrangement, will be due from the Horticultural Society to the Proprietors of Mount Auburn Cemetery, be paid as follows, viz. : the said Proprietors shall retain, from the yearly amounts to which the Horticultural Society shall be entitled upon the division of the proceeds of sales, one full half part, until the whole indebtedness of the said Society shall be discharged, with yearly interest; the said Horticultural Society, however, reserving the right to pay the whole or any part of the said sum, at any time.

JACOB BIGELOW,
EDWARD S. RAND,
For the Committee.

And whereas the said Report has been adopted by the said Horticultural Society and by the Trustees of the said Proprietors, and whereas it is found, upon a careful computation upon the basis agreed on in the said Report, there will be due from the said Society to the said Proprietors, on the first day of January next, the sum of nine thousand and eight $\frac{4}{100}$ dollars :

Now therefore, in order to carry into effect the recommendations of the said Report the said Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the said Proprietors of the Cemetery of Mount Auburn, in consideration of the covenants hereby mutually entered into, and of one dollar by each to the other paid, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, do hereby covenant and agree, each with the other, in manner following : —

First, That the said Cemetery as now existing, and situated south of the street called Mount Auburn Street in Cambridge, together with the lands already purchased as an enlargement thereof, and all additions which shall hereafter be made to the same, shall be held by the said Proprietors; and the entire control, management, and direction of the same, and of all works and improvements therein, and expenditures thereon, shall be and remain in the said Proprietors and their officers, in as full and complete a manner as the same are now vested in and intrusted to them, by an act of Legislature incorporating the said Proprietors, passed on the thirty-first day of March, A.D. eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

Second, The yearly proceeds of all sales of lands in the said Cemetery, as it now exists or may hereafter be enlarged, together with all amounts received for single interments in any public lots or receiving tombs, after the deduction of fourteen hundred dollars therefrom, to be retained by the said Proprietors for the purposes stated in said act, shall, on the first Monday in every year, be divided between the said Proprietors and the said Horticultural Society, according to the terms of the said act, in the following proportions, viz.: three fourths to the said Proprietors and one fourth to the said Society; and the said Proprietors shall at such time render to the said Society a just and true account of all sales made, and of all moneys received by them for such lands and interments during the preceding year, and shall furnish all such vouchers and evidence in regard to the same as the said Society may reasonably require.

Third, The sum of nine thousand eight and $\frac{49}{100}$ dollars which, on the first day of January next will be due and owing from the said Horticultural Society to the said Proprietors, shall be paid in manner following, viz.: the said Proprietors shall have the right to retain out of the amount which, under the provisions of the preceding article, will yearly and in each year be due and payable to the said Society, one full half part thereof of the amount so payable, which part so retained shall be applied first to the payment of the yearly interest on the said sum, or on such part as shall remain unpaid, and the residue to the reduction and final extinguishment of the said debt, until the same shall be fully paid and discharged. Provided, however, that the said Society shall have the right to pay the whole or any part of the said sum at any time.

Fourth, The said Society hereby covenants with the said Proprietors that whenever the said Proprietors shall enclose the lands already purchased, in a manner corresponding with the present Cemetery, or otherwise, as they shall see fit, they will pay to the said Proprietors one fourth part of the cost thereof, and in like manner in case of any future additions to and enlargement of the Cemetery, they will pay to the said Proprietors one fourth part of the cost of enclosing the same, whenever such enclosure shall be completed, the time and manner of making such enclosure to be at the discretion of the said Proprietors.

Fifth, Whenever lands otherwise unsalable or unfit for purposes of burial, shall be filled up and improved, the cost of such filling up and improvement shall first be deducted from the proceeds of sales of such lands, and the residue only shall be the amount to be accounted for by the said Proprietors, and to be divided between the two corporations in the manner specified in the second article of this indenture. Provided, however, that the amount of such residue shall never be less than fifty cents per square foot, except that intermediate spaces between lots, when not intended for burial, may be sold for sixteen and two thirds cents per square foot.

Sixth, In case the said Proprietors shall hereafter build receiving tombs, catacombs, or columbaria, in the said Cemetery, the said Horticultural Society shall pay one fourth part of the cost thereof, and shall be entitled to one fourth part of all amounts received for interments therein.

Seventh, The said Horticultural Society hereby release the said Proprietors from all claims and demands for or on account of any and all moneys received, or which shall be received by the said Proprietors for single interments in the said Cemetery, prior to the first day of January next.

Eighth, It is understood and agreed that the said Horticultural Society have no interest in the lands situated on the northerly side of Mount Auburn Street, on which the gardener's house now stands, and the said Society hereby expressly disclaims all right, title, and interest therein.

In witness whereof the said Horticultural Society have caused their corporate seal to be hereto affixed, and these presents, the same having been approved by Marshall P. Wilder and Edward S. Rand, a committee appointed for that purpose, to be subscribed on

behalf of the said Society by their President, Josiah Stickney; and the said Proprietors of the Cemetery of Mount Auburn have caused their corporate seal to be hereto affixed, and these presents to be subscribed by their President, Jacob Bigelow, the day and year first above written.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
By JOSIAH STICKNEY.

Approved,

MARSHALL P. WILDER,
EDWARD S. RAND,
Comm. of Mass. Hort. Soc.

PROPRIETORS OF THE CEMETERY OF MOUNT AUBURN,
By JACOB BIGELOW, *President.*

AN INDENTURE OF TWO PARTS MADE THIS FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, A.D. EIGHTEEN HUNDRED SIXTY-NINE, BY AND BETWEEN THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE FIRST PART AND THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CEMETERY OF MOUNT AUBURN OF THE SECOND PART.

Whereas in and by a certain Indenture by and between the parties hereto, dated December 18, A.D. 1858, and recorded with Middlesex Deeds, Lib. 870, fol. 365, it was among other things provided as follows:

“Fifth, Whenever lands, otherwise unsalable or unfit for purposes of burial, shall be filled up and improved, the cost of such filling up and improvement shall first be deducted from the proceeds of sales of such lands, and the residue only shall be the amount to be accounted for by the said Proprietors, and to be divided between the two corporations in the manner specified in the second article of this indenture: Provided, however, that the amount of such residue shall never be less than fifty cents per square foot, except that intermediate spaces between lots, when not intended for burial, may be sold for sixteen and two thirds cents per square foot.”

And whereas difficulties have arisen in the construction and carrying into effect the provisions of said article, as above set forth, and it has been deemed expedient and for the interests of the parties concerned that some modification of the said article should be made:

Now therefore this Indenture Witnesseth

First, The said parties in consideration of the premises hereby mutually agree to and with each other in manner following, namely, that in the future whenever the said Proprietors shall fill up and improve any of the lands in said Cemetery which are now or may hereafter be or become unsalable or unfit for burial purposes, the cost of such filling up or improvement during each and every year shall be deducted from the gross amount of money received from the sale of lands within said Cemetery during the said year :

And the balance then remaining after such deduction shall be the amount to be divided between the said Horticultural Society and the said Proprietors in the proportions as provided and set forth in article Second of said original Indenture.

Second, It is hereby further understood and agreed by and between the said parties that the settlements heretofore made by and between the said corporations by their respective treasurers are hereby fully ratified, confirmed, and established.

Third, It is further expressly understood and agreed that the said original Indenture is hereby republished and confirmed, excepting only so far as said article Fifth may be varied by the provisions of this Indenture. But nothing herein contained shall be held or construed to change or vary the minimum rate at which lands in said Cemetery are to be valued in settlement as set forth in the last clause of said article Fifth of said original Indenture.

In Witness whereof the said Massachusetts Horticultural Society have caused their corporate seal to be hereto affixed and these presents to be subscribed by James F. C. Hyde, its President, and the said Proprietors of the Cemetery of Mount Auburn have caused their corporate seal to be hereto affixed, and these presents to be subscribed by their President, Jacob Bigelow, the day and year first above written.

JACOB BIGELOW,

President of the Proprietors of the Cemetery of Mount Auburn.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

By JAMES F. C. HYDE, *President.*

G. Page 215.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

No. I.

ON FRUIT TREES AND FRUITS.

The Committee who have in charge whatever relates to the multiplication of *Fruit Trees, Fruit, etc.*, the recommending of objects for premiums, and the awarding of them, have attended to that duty, and submit the following report:—

FIRST. — ON NURSERIES.

| | |
|--|---------|
| For the best nursery of Apple Trees of the most approved kinds of fruit, not less than one thousand in number, and not less than two years old from the budding or grafting | \$10 00 |
| For the best nursery of Pear Trees, of the most rare and approved varieties, not less than one thousand in number, and not less than two years old from the budding or engrafting, a premium of, | 10 00 |
| For the best nursery of Peach Trees of the greatest variety of the best kinds, not less than two thousand in number, a premium of, | 10 00 |
| For the best nursery of Cherry Trees, not less than five hundred, and not less than two years old, and of the best kinds, a premium of | 5 00 |
| For the best nursery of Plum and Apricot Trees of approved varieties, not less than three hundred in number, a premium of . . . | 5 00 |

SECOND. — ON FRUITS.

| | |
|--|--------|
| For the best Apples, not less than two dozen, a premium of . . . | \$4 00 |
| For the best Pears, not less than one dozen, a premium of . . . | 4 00 |
| For the best Peaches, not less than one dozen, a premium of . . . | 4 00 |
| For the best Plums, not less than one dozen, a premium of . . . | 3 00 |
| For the best Apricots, not less than one dozen, a premium of . . . | 3 00 |
| For the best foreign Grapes, not less than three bunches, a premium of | 3 00 |
| For the best native Grapes, not less than six bunches, a premium of | 3 00 |
| For the best Gooseberries, not less than one quart, a premium of . . | 2 00 |
| For the best Strawberries, not less than one quart, a premium of . . | 2 00 |

THIRD. — ON THE CULTURE AND MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES, AND THE DISEASES INCIDENT TO THEM.

| | |
|--|--------|
| To the person who shall offer to the Society, at their annual meeting in September, the best treatise, in manuscript, on the cultivation and management of fruit trees, a premium of | \$5 00 |
|--|--------|

- To the person who shall offer to the Society, at their annual meeting in September, the best treatise, in manuscript, on any one or more of the insects that attack fruit trees, with the best method of preventing or destroying the same, a premium of . . . \$5 00
- To the person who shall offer to the Society, at their annual meeting in September, the best treatise in manuscript, on any one or more of the diseases to which fruit trees are liable, with the best method of preventing the same, a premium of 5 00

FOURTH. — NEW VARIETIES.

- To the person who shall introduce and propagate the greatest number of the new and most approved varieties of fruit trees, a premium of \$10 00

The times and places for exhibiting the various kinds of fruit to be fixed by the Committee, and published.

Discretionary premiums to be awarded on fruits presented by members or others, when rare and of excellent sorts.

All which is respectfully submitted, by order of the Committee.

E. PHINNEY, *Chairman.*

APRIL 28, 1829.

No. II.

ON KITCHEN GARDENS.

The Standing Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society *on the Culture and Products of the Kitchen Garden*, consisting of Jacob Tidd, Samuel Ward, Aaron D. Williams, and John B. Russell, have attended to that duty, and submit the following list of premiums: —

- Asparagus, fifty in a bunch, earliest and best in open ground . . . \$2 00
- Cucumbers, best pair, on or before the 4th of July, in open ground . . . 2 00
- Cabbages, early, the best four heads 2 00
- Carrots, twelve roots, the earliest and best 2 00
- Beets, twelve roots of the earliest and best, by the 4th of July . . . 2 00
- Potatoes, early, one peck, the best, by the 4th of July 2 00
- Potatoes, for winter, not less than twenty bushels, having regard to their productiveness as well as quality 4 00
- Celery, six plants, earliest and best 4 00
- Beans, Large Lima, two quarts, shelled 2 00
- Beans, the earliest and best, two quarts 1 00
- Beans, the earliest and best, dwarf shell, two quarts 1 00
- Lettuce, four heads, the finest and heaviest of the season 1 00
- Cauliflowers, four heads, finest and heaviest of the season 1 00
- Broccoli, four heads, finest and heaviest of the season 2 00
- Squashes, Winter Crookneck, the largest and best pair 1 00
- Peas, one peck, the earliest and best, by the first Monday of June . . . 1 00

| | |
|---|--------|
| Savoy Cabbages, six heads, best in the season | \$2 00 |
| Melons, Water, the largest and best pair | 1 00 |
| Melons, Musk, the finest pair in the season | 1 00 |
| Indian Corn, for boiling, twelve ears, having regard to the size of the ears, their earliness, and the quality of the corn | 1 00 |

The committee attend generally every Saturday at the Society's hall, No. 52 North Market Street, for the examination of any articles that may be left for examination or premiums.

Per order, J. TIDD, *Chairman*.

JUNE 20, 1829.

No. III.

ON ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, AND FLOWERS.

The Standing Committee on *Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, and Greenhouses*, beg leave respectfully to report the following subjects for premiums, viz. : —

| | |
|--|---------|
| For the most successful cultivation of the American Holly, the number of trees not less than four, which have been transplanted at least three years | \$10 00 |
| For the four best flowering plants of the <i>Magnolia glauca</i> , which have been transplanted at least three years | 10 00 |
| For the most successful cultivation of the <i>Rhododendron maximum</i> , the number of plants not less than four, which have been transplanted three years | 5 00 |
| For the best five plants of the <i>Kalmia latifolia</i> , which have been transplanted not less than three years | 2 00 |
| For the best seedling plants of either of the above, not less than ten in number, of three years' growth and upwards | 5 00 |
| For the best specimens of Chinese <i>Chrysanthemums</i> , not less than five varieties | 3 00 |
| For the best half dozen of Tulips | 2 00 |
| For the best half dozen of Hyacinths | 2 00 |
| For the best half dozen of <i>Ranunculus</i> | 2 00 |
| For the best pot of Auriculas | 2 00 |
| For the best pot of Anemones | 2 00 |
| For the best pot of Pinks | 2 00 |
| For the best pot of Carnations | 2 00 |
| For the best half dozen cultivated native Flowers | 2 00 |
| For the finest Roses, not less than five varieties | 4 00 |
| For the best bunch of double and single Dahlias | 2 00 |
| For the greatest number and finest kinds of the <i>Camellia Japonica</i> | 3 00 |

Discretionary premiums to be awarded on plants or flowers not enumerated above ; but no premiums will be awarded until the year

1830. Of the times when, and the places where, due notice will be given by the committee.

In the selection of objects for premiums, your committee have had chiefly in view the introduction into our gardens of some of those indigenous shrubs whose rare beauty (in their opinion) deserves, and which they confidently hope will obtain, the notice of the Society. They have no doubt that our own country is rich in ornamental trees and shrubs, which, if more generally known and cultivated, would be as generally admired and appreciated; and they cannot but regret, that, while so much labor and care have been bestowed upon exotics inferior in beauty, our native plants have literally been left "to waste their fragrance on the desert air." Feeling confident that many if not all the indigenous shrubs abounding in our vicinity may be naturalized to an upland soil, and even improved by cultivation, they have been induced to offer premiums for such as they think will well repay the labor of cultivation. All which is respectfully submitted. By order of the committee.

ROBERT L. EMMONS, *Chairman.*

JUNE 20, 1829.

NOTE. — None but the members of the Society are entitled to the premiums offered in the reports of the three committees.

The Committees No. 1 and 2 meet at the Society's hall, No. 52 North Market Street, every Saturday, generally, for the examination of any articles that may be left for premium or exhibition.

H. Page 227.

PREMIUMS AWARDED IN 1830.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on Fruits, on Saturday, the 4th of December, 1830, the following premiums were awarded: —

| | |
|--|--------|
| For the best Apples, to John Prince of Roxbury | \$4 00 |
| For the best summer Pears (Andrews), to Rufus F. Phipps of Charlestown | 4 00 |
| For the best autumn Pears (Bartlett), to Enoch Bartlett of Roxbury, | 4 00 |
| For the best native Pears (Heathcot), to Roderick Toohey, gardener to Mrs. Gore of Waltham | 4 00 |

| | |
|--|---------|
| For the best Peaches (Grosse Mignonne), to Elijah Vose of Dorchester | \$ 4 00 |
| For the best native Peaches, to E. M. Richards of Dedham | 2 00 |
| For the best Apricots (Moor Park), to E. Phinney of Lexington | 3 00 |
| For the best Nectarines (Red Roman), to Edward Sharp of Dorchester | 3 00 |
| For the best Plums (Bolmar's Washington), to Samuel R. Johnson of Charlestown | 3 00 |
| For the best Cherries (Black Tartarian), to Rufus Howe of Dorchester | 2 00 |
| For the best native Cherries (Downer's Mazzard), to Samuel Downer of Dorchester | 2 00 |
| For the best foreign Grapes (White Muscadine) of out-door culture, to David Fosdick of Charlestown | 3 00 |
| For the best native Grapes (Catawba), to Nathaniel Seaver of Roxbury | 3 00 |
| For the best Gooseberries (Jolly Angler), to N. Seaver of Roxbury | 2 00 |
| For the best Strawberries (Keens's Seedling), to D. Haggerston of the Charlestown Vineyard | 2 00 |
| To Thomas Willott, gardener to Mr. E. Breed of Charlestown, for the best Grapes (Black Hamburg) grown under glass, presented to the Society at their Anniversary Festival in September last, the Committee recommend a gratuity of | 5 00 |
| To Elisha Edwards of Springfield, for several beautiful varieties of rare and valuable Fruits, presented to the Society at various meetings, a gratuity of | 5 00 |

By order of the Committee.

E. PHINNEY, *Chairman.*

The Standing Committee on Ornamental Trees, Flowers, etc., award the following premiums for the year 1830 : —

For the most successful cultivation of the Rhododendron maximum a premium of \$5 to Mr. Roderick Toohy of Waltham.

For the best specimen of Chinese Chrysanthemums a premium of \$3 to Mr. David Haggerston of Charlestown.

For the six finest Tulips a premium of \$2 to Mr. Augustus Aspinwall of Brookline.

For the six finest Hyacinths a premium of \$2 to Mr. Augustus Aspinwall of Brookline.

For the finest Ranunculus a premium of \$2 to Mr. George W. Pratt of Watertown.

For the finest cultivated native Flowers a premium of \$2 to Messrs. Winship of Brighton.

For the finest Roses a premium of \$4 to Mr. Augustus Aspinwall of Brookline.

For the finest Dahlias a premium of \$2 to Mr. David Haggerston of Charlestown.

For the finest Pinks a premium of \$2 to Mr. George Thompson of Medford.

For the best Carnations a premium of \$2 to Messrs. Winship of Brighton.

The many specimens of native Flowers presented by Messrs. John Russell, Daniel Chandler, and E. M. Richards, have rendered the weekly exhibitions of the Society peculiarly interesting.

By order of the Committee.

R. L. EMMONS, *Chairman*.

N.B. — Those members to whom premiums have been awarded can obtain an order on the Treasurer for the amount, on application to the Chairman of the Committee.

No report was made by the Committee on Vegetables; but we find in the *New England Farmer* of July 23, 1830, that they had awarded the premium for Early Potatoes to Samuel Pond of Cambridge, and for Early Beets and Early Cauliflowers, to Nathaniel Seaver of Roxbury.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

OFFICERS.

Presidents.

| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Henry A. S. Dearborn 1829-1834 | Joseph Breck 1859-1862 |
| Zebedee Cook, jun. 1835 | Charles M. Hovey 1863-1866 |
| Elijah Vose 1835-1840 | James F. C. Hyde 1867-1870 |
| Marshall P. Wilder 1841-1848 | William C. Strong 1871-1874 |
| Samuel Walker 1849-1851 | Francis Parkman 1875-1877 |
| Joseph S. Cabot 1852-1857 | William Gray, jun. 1878 |
| Josiah Stickney 1858 | |

Vice-Presidents.

| | |
|---|---|
| Zebedee Cook, jun. 1829-1834 | Josiah Stickney 1852-1857 |
| John C. Gray 1826-1833 | Edward S. Rand 1858-1861 |
| Enoch Bartlett 1829-1830 | Ebenezer Wight 1858-1862 |
| Frederick Howes 1829 | Joseph Breck 1858 |
| Elias Phinney 1831-1833 | Charles M. Hovey 1858, 1859 |
| Elijah Vose 1834-1835 | James F. C. Hyde 1859-1866 |
| Samuel A. Shurtleff 1834-1837 | William C. Strong 1860-1870 |
| Jonathan Winship 1835-1847 | Charles O. Whitmore 1863-1878 |
| George W. Pratt 1835, 1863 | H. Hollis Hunnewell 1864-1874 |
| Pickering Dodge 1836 | William R. Austin 1867-1869 |
| John Prince 1837-1839 | Francis Parkman 1870-1874 |
| Theodore Lyman, jun. 1838 | P. Brown Hovey 1871-1875 |
| Marshall P. Wilder 1839, 1840 | H. Weld Fuller 1875-1878 |
| Benjamin V. French 1840-1857 | Edward S. Rand, jun. 1875 |
| William Oliver 1840, 1841 | William Gray, jun. 1876, 1877 |
| Cheever Newhall 1841-1857 | Charles H. B. Breck 1876-1878 |
| Edward M. Richards 1842-1857 | John C. Hovey 1878 |
| Joseph S. Cabot 1848-1851 | |

Treasurers.

| | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Cheever Newhall 1829-1833 | Frederick W. Macondray 1849 |
| William Worthington 1834-1837 | William R. Austin 1849-1866 |
| Samuel Walker 1838-1848 | Edwin W. Buswell 1866-1878 |

Corresponding Secretaries.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|------------|
| Jacob Bigelow | 1829-1835 | Samuel H. Gibbens | 1866, 1867 |
| Robert Treat Paine | 1835-1841 | Charles N. Brackett | 1868 |
| James E. Teschemacher | 1842-1848 | Edwin W. Buswell | 1869-1875 |
| Ebenezer Wight | 1849-1865 | | |

Secretary.

Robert Manning 1876-1878.

Recording Secretaries.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| Robert L. Emmons | 1829-1833 | Daniel Leach | 1850, 1851 |
| Robert Treat Paine | 1834, 1835 | William C. Strong | 1852-1855 |
| Ezra Weston, jun. | 1835-1839 | Francis Lyman Winship, | 1856-1865 |
| Edward M. Richards | 1840, 1841 | Francis P. Denny | 1866, 1867 |
| Ebenezer Wight | 1842-1846 | Edward S. Rand, jun. | 1868-1875 |
| Edward C. R. Walker | 1847-1849 | Robert Manning | 1876-1878 |

Counsellors.

| | | | |
|--|-----------------|--|------------|
| Augustus Aspinwall | 1829-1841 | Samuel Ward | 1829, 1830 |
| Thomas Brewer | 1829-1840 | Aaron D. Williams | 1829-1840 |
| Henry A. Breed | 1829-1840 | W. Worthington, 1829-1834, 1838-1840 | |
| Benj. W. Crowninshield | 1829-1835 | James Read | 1830 |
| J. G. Cogswell | 1829-1834 | Elijah Vose | 1830-1833 |
| Nathaniel Davenport | 1829-1838 | S. A. Shurtleff, M.D., 1831-1834, 1838 | |
| E. Hersey Derby | 1829-1840 | Edward M. Richards, 1831-1835, 1841 | |
| Samuel Downer, 1829-1835, 1840, 1841 | | John W. Webster, M.D. | 1832-1837 |
| Oliver Fiske | 1829-1835, 1837 | George W. Pratt | 1832-1834 |
| Benjamin V. French. 1829-1834, 1841 | | Edward W. Payne | 1832 |
| J. M. Gougas | 1829-1837 | George W. Brimmer | 1832-1838 |
| T. W. Harris, M.D. | 1829-1835 | David Haggerston | 1833-1840 |
| William Jackson | 1829 | Charles Lawrence | 1833-1840 |
| Samuel Jaques, jun. | 1829-1837 | Theodore Lyman, jun., 1835-1837, 1839 | |
| Joseph G. Joy | 1829-1840 | John W. Boott | 1835 |
| William Kenrick | 1829-1841 | John Prince | 1835 |
| William Lincoln, 1829, 1830, 1838-1840 | | Matthias P. Sawyer | 1836-1840 |
| J. P. Ieland | 1829 | Thomas Whitmarsh | 1836-1840 |
| John Lemist | 1829-1840 | William Pratt, jun. | 1836-1838 |
| Elias Phinney | 1829, 1830 | Thomas G. Fessenden | 1836-1838 |
| Benjamin Rodman | 1829-1840 | Joseph S. Cabot | 1838-1840 |
| John B. Russell | 1829-1834 | N. Morton Davis | 1838-1840 |
| Charles Senior | 1829-1834 | Thomas Lee | 1838-1841 |
| William H. Sumner | 1829-1835 | William Oliver | 1841 |
| Charles Tappan | 1829-1840 | Lemuel P. Grosvenor | 1841 |
| Jacob Tidd | 1829-1838 | P. B. Hovey, jun. | 1841 |
| Malthus A. Ward, M.D. | 1829-1832 | Robert Manning | 1841 |
| Jonathan Winship | 1829-1841 | Otis Johnson | 1841 |

Professors of Botany and Vegetable Physiology.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Malthus A. Ward, M.D., | 1829-1833 | William Boott | 1874, 1875 |
| John Lewis Russell | 1834-59, 1863-73 | John Robinson | 1876-1878 |
| Asa Gray | 1860-1862 | | |

Professors of Entomology.

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Thaddeus William Harris, 1829-1856 | John Robinson 1876 |
| J. W. P. Jenks 1857-1866 | Samuel H. Scudder 1878 |

Professors of Horticultural Chemistry.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| John W. Webster 1829-1839 | E. N. Horsford 1848-1860 |
| Samuel L. Dana 1840-1847 | Augustus A. Hayes 1861-1866 |

MEMBERS.

FOUNDERS,

Present at the First Meeting, February 24, 1829.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Bartlett, Enoch, Roxbury. | Ives, John M., Salem. |
| Breed, Andrews, Lynn. | Kenrick, William, Newton. |
| Breed, Henry A., Lynn. | Lowell, John, Roxbury. |
| Cook, Zebedee, jun., Dorchester. | Manning, Robert, Salem. |
| Dearborn, H. A. S., Roxbury. | Newhall, Cheever, Dorchester. |
| Downer, Samuel, Dorchester. | Russell, John B., Boston. |
| Emmons, Robert L., Boston. | Sumner, William H., Dorchester. |
| French, Benjamin V., Boston. | Winship, Jonathan, Brighton. |

ORIGINAL MEMBERS,

Who subscribed before the organization of the Society, March 17, 1829.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Adamson, John, Roxbury. | Cogswell, J. G., Northampton. |
| Ames, John W., Dedham. | Colman, Henry, Salem. |
| Andrew, John H., Salem. | Coolidge, Joseph, Boston. |
| Aspinwall, Augustus, Brookline. | Copeland, B. F., Roxbury. |
| Baldwin, Enoch, Dorchester. | Cordis, Thomas, Boston. |
| Bigelow, Jacob, Boston. | Cowing, Cornelius, Roxbury. |
| Bradlee, Joseph P., Boston. | Crowninshield, Benjamin W., Salem. |
| Breck, Joseph, Pepperell. | Cunningham, J. A., Dorchester. |
| Breed, Ebenezer, Boston. | Davenport, Nathaniel, Milton. |
| Breed, John, Charlestown. | Davis, Charles, Roxbury. |
| Brewer, Thomas, Roxbury. | Davis, Isaac, Roxbury. |
| Bridge, Nathan, Charlestown. | Dean, William, Salem. |
| Brimmer, George W., Boston. | Derby, E. Hersey, Salem. |
| Brown, James, Cambridge. | Dickson, James A., Dorchester. |
| Capen, Rev. Lemuel, South Boston. | Dodge, Pickering, Salem. |
| Carter, William E., Cambridge. | Dodge, Pickering, jun., Salem. |
| Champney, John, Roxbury. | Doggett, John, Boston. |
| Chandler, Daniel, Lexington. | Dorr, Nathaniel, Roxbury. |
| Chase, Hezekiah, Lynn. | Dowse, Thomas, Cambridgeport. |
| Clapp, Nathaniel, Dorchester. | Drew, Daniel, Boston. |

- Dudley, David, Roxbury.
 Fessenden, Thomas G., Boston.
 Fiske, Oliver, Worcester.
 Forrester, John, Salem.
 Frothingham, Samuel, Boston.
 Gannett, T. B., Cambridge.
 Gardner, Joshua, Dorchester.
 Gardner, William F., Salem.
 Gore, Watson, Roxbury.
 Gray, John C., Boston.
 Green, Charles W., Roxbury.
 Greenleaf, Thomas, Quincy.
 Greenough, David S., Roxbury.
 Harris, Samuel D., Roxbury.
 Harris, Thad. M., D.D., Dorchester.
 Harris, Thaddeus W., M.D., Milton.
 Haskins, Ralph, Roxbury.
 Hayden, John, Brookline.
 Heard, John, jun., Boston.
 Hill, Jeremiah, Boston.
 Holbrook, Amos, Milton.
 Howe, Rufus, Dorchester.
 Howes, Frederick, Salem.
 Huntington, Joseph, Roxbury.
 Huntington, Ralph, Boston.
 Jackson, Patrick T., Boston.
 Jackson, William, Plymouth.
 Jaques, Samuel, jun., Charlestown.
 Johnnot, George S., Salem.
 Jones, Thomas K., Boston.
 Joy, Joseph G., Boston.
 Lawrence, Abbott, Boston.
 Lawrence, Charles, Salem.
 Lee, Thomas, jun., Roxbury.
 Leland, J. P., Sherburne.
 Lemist, John, Roxbury.
 Lewis, Henry, Roxbury.
 Lincoln, Levi, Worcester.
 Lincoln, William, Worcester.
 Lowell, John A., Boston.
 Lyman, George, Boston.
 Lyman, Theodore, jun., Boston.
 Manners, George, Boston.
 Minns, Thomas, Boston.
 Newell, Joseph R., Boston.
 Newhall, Josiah, Lynnfield.
 Nuttall, Thomas, Cambridge.
 Oliver, Francis J., Boston.
 Otis, Harrison G., Boston.
 Parsons, Gorham, Brighton.
 Parsons, Theophilus, Boston.
 Penniman, Elisha, Brookline.
 Perkins, Samuel G., Boston.
 Perkins, Thomas H., Boston.
 Pettee, Otis, Newton.
 Phinney, Elias, Lexington.
 Pickman, Benjamin T., Salem.
 Pratt, George W., Boston.
 Prescott, William, Boston.
 Prince, John, Roxbury.
 Prince, John, jun., Salem.
 Putnam, Jesse, Boston.
 Read, James, Roxbury.
 Robbins, E. H., jun., Boston.
 Rogers, Richard S., Salem.
 Rollins, William, Boston.
 Rowe, Joseph, Milton.
 Russell, J. W., Roxbury.
 Sears, David, Boston.
 Senior, Charles, Roxbury.
 Silsby, Enoch, Boston.
 Smith, Cyrus, Sandwich.
 Stevens, Isaac, Boston.
 Story, F. H., Salem.
 Sullivan, Richard, Brookline.
 Sutton, William, jun., Danvers.
 Swett, John, Dorchester.
 Tappan, Charles, Brookline.
 Thorndike, Israel, jun., Boston.
 Tidd, Jacob, Roxbury.
 Tilden, Joseph, Boston.
 Toohey, Roderick, Waltham.
 Train, Samuel, Medford.
 Tucker, Richard D., Boston.
 Vose, Elijah, Dorchester.
 Waldo, Daniel, Worcester.
 Ward, Malthus A., M.D., Salem.
 Ward, Samuel, Roxbury.
 Webster, John W., M.D., Cambridge.
 Welles, John, Dorchester.
 White, Abijah, Watertown.
 White, Stephen, Salem.
 Wight, Ebenezer, Boston.
 Williams, Aaron D., Roxbury.
 Williams, Francis I., Roxbury.
 Williams, L. G., Roxbury.
 Williams, Samuel G., Brookline.
 Worthington, William, Dorchester.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

This list is made up from the records of the Society, and does not include those who were members only by virtue of ownership of a lot in Mount Auburn.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1865. Abbott, Samuel L., Boston. | 1846. Andrews, Alfred A., Roxbury. |
| 1837. Adams, Benjamin, Boston. | 1864. Andrews, Charles L., Swampscott. |
| 1832. Adams, Charles F., Quincy. | 1865. Andrews, E. J., Boston. |
| 1849. Adams, Charles Frederick, Boston. | 1829. Andrews, Ebenezer T., Boston. |
| 1865. Adams, C. S., Framingham. | 1829. Andrews, Ferdinand, Lancaster. |
| 1830. Adams, Daniel, Newbury. | 1853. Andrews, Frank W., Boston. |
| 1850. Adams, George E., Medford. | 1860. Andrews, Joseph, Waltham. |
| 1860. Adams, Isaac, South Boston. | 1855. Andrews, Robert, Boston. |
| 1847. Adams, John J., Boston. | 1834. Andrews, William T., Boston. |
| 1845. Adams, Joseph H., Boston. | 1858. Andros, Milton, Boston. |
| 1831. Adams, Samuel, Milton. | 1829. Anthony, James, Providence, R.I. |
| 1864. Adams, William, Winchester. | 1870. Anthony, John G., Cambridge. |
| 1845. Adams, Dr. W. A., Dorchester. | 1857. Apple, Antoine, Brighton. |
| 1845. Adams, Z. B., M.D., Boston. | 1863. Appleton, Edward, Reading. |
| 1847. Albee, John, Newton. | 1871. Appleton, Francis H., Peabody. |
| 1869. Albro, Charles, Taunton. | 1845. Appleton, Nathan, Boston. |
| 1869. Alger, R. F., Dedham. | 1845. Appleton, Robert, Boston. |
| 1863. Allen, Abbott, West Cambridge. | 1830. Appleton, Samuel, Boston. |
| 1846. Allen, Amos, Newton. | 1848. Appleton, Samuel A., Boston. |
| 1863. Allen, Andrew F., West Cambridge. | 1867. Appleton, William S., Boston. |
| 1860. Allen, Calvin, Roxbury. | 1833. Armstrong, Hon. Samuel T., Boston. |
| 1865. Allen, Charles A., Cambridgeport. | 1868. Arnold, H. P., Cambridge. |
| 1844. Allen, Edward, Roxbury. | 1843. Arnold, John, Dorchester. |
| 1871. Allen, E. L., Boston. | 1857. Ashby, William, Newburyport. |
| 1865. Allen, Frederick, Boston. | 1864. Atherton, Samuel, Dorchester. |
| 1864. Allen, George D., Malden. | 1864. Atkins, Elisha, Belmont. |
| 1867. Allen, George E., West Newton. | 1829. Atkinson, Amos, Brookline. |
| 1864. Allen, Henry O., Malden. | 1862. Atkinson, Charles M., Cambridge. |
| 1841. Allen, John Fisk, Salem. | 1865. Atkinson, Edward, Brookline. |
| 1867. Allen, Nathaniel T., West Newton. | 1874. Atkinson, John, West Newton. |
| 1865. Allen, William H., Dedham. | 1871. Atkinson, W. B., Newburyport. |
| 1867. Alley, Franklin, Marblehead. | 1832. Austin, Elbridge Gerry, Boston. |
| 1865. Ames, F. L., Easton. | 1845. Austin, William R., Dorchester. |
| 1865. Ames, Frank M., Canton. | 1865. Avery, Edward, Weymouth. |
| 1866. Ames, George, Boston. | 1865. Ayer, Adams, Roxbury. |
| 1864. Ames, P. Adams, Boston. | 1865. Ayers, John W., Boston. |
| 1849. Ames, R. W., Roxbury. | 1865. Ayling, Isaac, Boston. |
| 1864. Ames, Samuel T., Boston. | 1839. Aylwin, William C., Boston. |
| 1845. Amory, Charles, Boston. | 1847. Babbitt, Isaac, Boston. |
| 1867. Amory, Frederick, Brookline. | 1846. Bacheider, Samuel, Cambridge |
| 1846. Amory, James S., Boston. | 1856. Bachi, Ignatius C., Dorchester. |
| 1878. Anderson, Alexander, Hingham. | 1865. Backus, C. E., Dorchester. |
| 1876. Anderson, Charles J., Quincy. | 1865. Bacon, Augustus, Roxbury. |

1866. Bacon, George, Brookline.
 1847. Bacon, John H., Medford.
 1847. Bacon, Robert, Medford.
 1840. Bacon, William, Roxbury.
 1865. Bacon, William, jun., Roxbury.
 1830. Badlam, Stephen, Boston.
 1830. Bailey, Ebenezer, Boston.
 1859. Bailey, Edwin C., Boston.
 1829. Bailey, Kendall, Charlestown.
 1850. Bailey, Kendall, Charlestown.
 1842. Baker, Col. Walter, Dorchester.
 1868. Baker, William E., Boston.
 1857. Baker, William P., Quincy.
 1847. Balch, Benjamin W., Dedham.
 1870. Balch, David M., Salem.
 1829. Balch, Joseph, Boston.
 1865. Ball, S. B., Port Norfolk.
 1830. Ballard, Joseph, Boston.
 1845. Ballister, Joseph, Dorchester.
 1864. Bancroft, E. P., Newton.
 1875. Bancroft, John C., Milton.
 1868. Banfield, Francis L., Boston.
 1865. Bangs, Edward, Boston.
 1839. Bangs, Edward D., Worcester.
 1852. Bangs, Isaiah, Cambridge.
 1875. Bard, James, Framingham.
 1846. Barker, Daniel C., Lynn.
 1865. Barker, John G., Cambridge.
 1864. Barnard, Charles, West Newton.
 1846. Barnard, Charles F., Boston.
 1859. Barnard, James M., Boston.
 1873. Barnard, Mrs. Joel, Watertown.
 1876. Barnard, Robert M., Everett.
 1841. Barnard, Samuel, Watertown.
 1850. Barnes, David W., Boston.
 1840. Barnes, Parker, Boston.
 1866. Barnes, Walter S., Somerville.
 1851. Barnes, William D., Boston.
 1858. Barnes, William H., Roxbury.
 1867. Barney, Levi C., Boston.
 1864. Barratt, James, South Framingham.
 1865. Barrett, Aaron, Malden.
 1832. Barrett, George C., Boston.
 1844. Barrows, Thomas, Dedham.
 1867. Bartholomew, William, West Newton.
 1844. Bartlett, Edmund, Newburyport.
 1865. Bartlett, James, Brookline.
 1840. Bartlett, Levi, Boston.
 1841. Barton, Jabez W., Boston.
 1865. Bates, Amos, Hingham.
 1865. Bates, Caleb, Kingston.
 1864. Bates, Erastus C., Cambridge.
 1868. Bates, Henry M., Newton Corner.
 1868. Bates, Ives G., Boston.
 1860. Bates, John D., Boston.
 1845. Bates, Thomas, Boston.
 1859. Bayley, Dudley H., Boston.
 1860. Bayley, John P., Boston.
 1864. Beal, Alexander, Dorchester.
 1831. Beale, George W., Quincy.
 1860. Bean, James, Medford.
 1877. Beard, Edward L., Cambridge.
 1865. Beck, Frederick, Brookline.
 1875. Becker, Frank, Belmont.
 1876. Beckford, Daniel R., jun., Marblehead.
 1878. Beebe, J. Arthur, Boston.
 1864. Beebe, James M., Boston.
 1849. Beecher, Laban S., Roxbury.
 1845. Belknap, A. E., Boston.
 1864. Bell, Joseph H., Malden.
 1852. Bell, Robert G., Lowell.
 1865. Bell, Theodore H., Roxbury.
 1845. Bemis, Emery, Cambridgeport.
 1831. Bender, Jacob, Boston.
 1865. Bennett, A. H., Taunton.
 1857. Bennett, Oliver, Framingham.
 1862. Benton, Reuben P., Somerville.
 1868. Berry, James, Boston.
 1841. Berry, Richard N., Boston.
 1865. Bickford, Weare D., Brighton.
 1847. Bigelow, George Tyler, Boston.
 1853. Bigelow, Samuel, Brighton.
 1831. Billings, Joseph H., Roxbury.
 1846. Bingham, Daniel, Dedham.
 1860. Binney, Amos, Boston.
 1866. Binney, Amos P., Boston.
 1863. Birchard, Charles, West Cambridge.
 1870. Bird, Charles, North Chelsea.
 1864. Bird, Harrison, Brookline.
 1865. Bird, John A., Brookline.
 1867. Bird, John L., Dorchester.
 1834. Bishop, Nathaniel H., Medford.
 1867. Black, John A., Roxbury.
 1864. Black, J. W., Cambridge.
 1858. Blagg, Samuel, Waltham.
 1846. Blainey, J. M., Boston.
 1851. Blaisdell, John, Lexington.
 1845. Blake, Charles B., Boston.

1845. Blake, Francis S., Boston.
 1845. Blake, George B., Boston.
 1849. Blake, George T., Boston.
 1864. Blanchard, G. D. B., Malden.
 1845. Blanchard, John A., Boston.
 1874. Blanchard, John W., Boston.
 1866. Blaney, David H., East Boston.
 1863. Blaney, Henry, Brookline.
 1868. Blinn, R. D., Lexington.
 1849. Bliss, B. K., Springfield.
 1847. Blodget, J. W., Boston.
 1864. Blodgett, W. A., Belmont.
 1866. Blood, C. L., Boston.
 1865. Boardman, William H., Boston.
 1869. Bocher, Ferdinand, Boston.
 1848. Bogle, William, North Malden.
 1865. Bolles, Matthew, West Roxbury.
 1875. Bolles, William P., M.D., Boston.
 1865. Bolton, John B., Somerville.
 1830. Bond, George, Boston.
 1832. Bond, George W., Boston.
 1854. Bond, Thomas, North Brookfield.
 1835. Boott, William, Boston.
 1873. Borland, John N., M.D., Boston.
 1839. Bosson, Charles P., Boston.
 1865. Botume, John, Stoneham.
 1865. Bouvé, Ephraim W., Roxbury.
 1847. Bouvé, Thomas T., Boston.
 1840. Bowditch, Azell, Boston.
 1849. Bowditch, Azell C., Roxbury.
 1845. Bowditch, J. Ingersoll, Boston.
 1877. Bowditch, William E., Boston.
 1859. Bowditch, William L., Brookline.
 1829. Bowdoin, James, Boston.
 1833. Bowen, Charles, Boston.
 1865. Bowker, Mrs. Howard, Malden.
 1878. Bowker, William H., Boston.
 1865. Bowman, A. H., Boston.
 1840. Bowman, Francis, Cambridgeport.
 1848. Boyd, Francis, Boston.
 1875. Brackett, Cephas H., Brighton.
 1850. Brackett, Charles N., Newton.
 1853. Brackett, Edward A., Winchester.
 1845. Bradbury, Charles, Boston.
 1845. Bradford, Charles F., Roxbury.
 1830. Bradford, Samuel D., Boston.
 1865. Bradish, L. J., Boston.
 1845. Bradlee, Henry, Boston.
 1844. Bradlee, James B., Boston.
 1850. Bradlee, John B., Boston.
 1860. Bradlee, John D., Milton.
 1856. Bradlee, John T., Boston.
 1841. Bradlee, Joseph, Boston.
 1838. Bradlee, Josiah, Boston.
 1841. Bradshaw, E. Edes, Charlestown.
 1860. Bradstreet, Samuel, Dorchester.
 1869. Bragg, Samuel A. B., Mattapan.
 1873. Brack, Charles H., Boston.
 1837. Breck, Charles H. B., Brighton.
 1871. Bresee, Albert, Hortonville, Vt.
 1830. Brewer, Eliab Stone, Roxbury.
 1831. Brewer, Gardner, Boston.
 1858. Brewer, John R., Boston.
 1849. Brewer, Otis, Boston.
 1864. Brewer, T. M., M.D., Boston.
 1868. Bridges, George E., Newton.
 1860. Briggs, Richard, Brookline.
 1873. Brigham, William T., Boston.
 1851. Bright, Jonathan B., Waltham.
 1864. Bright, William E., Waltham.
 1845. Brimmer, Hon. Martin, Boston.
 1874. Brintnall, Benjamin, Boston.
 1859. Britton, S. A., Roxbury.
 1864. Brookhouse, J. H., Somerville.
 1863. Brooks, Addison, West Cambridge.
 1865. Brooks, Francis, Medford.
 1864. Brooks, George, Brookline.
 1847. Brooks, Hiram, Cambridgeport.
 1861. Brooks, J. W., Milton.
 1864. Brooks, Peter C., Boston.
 1864. Brown, A. S., Jamaica Plain.
 1866. Brown, Atherton T., Roxbury.
 1873. Brown, Charles E., Yarmouth, N.S.
 1845. Brown, Ebenezer, Lynn.
 1868. Brown, Edward J., Brookline.
 1845. Brown, Frederick, Boston.
 1838. Brown, George, Beverly.
 1867. Brown, George Barnard, Boston.
 1875. Brown, George B., Boston.
 1873. Brown, Jacob, Woburn.
 1863. Brown, Jonathan, Somerville.
 1860. Brown, Joseph T., Boston.
 1831. Brown, J. M., Boston.
 1848. Brown, J. W., Beverly.
 1852. Brown, Simon, Concord.
 1874. Brownell, E. S., Essex Junction, Vt.

1859. Bruce, Benjamin, Brookline.
 1862. Bruce, J. G., Cambridge.
 1867. Bruce, Nathaniel F., Stoneham.
 1855. Bryant, Albert W., Lexington.
 1859. Bryant, Gridley J. F., Boston.
 1835. Buckingham, Joseph T., Boston.
 1859. Bucklin, S. S., Jamaica Plain.
 1848. Buckman, Bowen, Woburn.
 1829. Buckminster, Edward F., Fram-
 ingham.
 1829. Buckminster, Lawson, jun.,
 Framingham.
 1860. Buckminster, William J., Mal-
 den.
 1849. Bufford, Joseph H., Roxbury.
 1853. Bull, E. W., Concord.
 1847. Bullard, Albert, Boston.
 1845. Bullard, Calvin, Boston.
 1846. Bullard, Lewis, Dedham.
 1872. Bullard, William S., Boston.
 1855. Burgess, Edward P., Dedham.
 1857. Burley, Edward, Beverly.
 1845. Burnett, Joseph, Boston.
 1866. Burnham, T. O. H. P., Boston.
 1848. Burns, Edward, Brighton.
 1860. Burr, Charles C., Newton.
 1852. Burr, Fearing, jun., Hingham.
 1852. Burr, Matthew H., Hingham.
 1865. Burrage, James, West Cam-
 bridge.
 1831. Burrige, Capt. Martin, Med-
 ford.
 1857. Busch, John W., Brookline.
 1863. Bush, F. T., Weston.
 1864. Bush, J. B., Boston.
 1871. Buss, George S., Medford.
 1829. Bussey, Benjamin, Roxbury.
 1856. Buswell, Edwin W., Malden.
 1867. Buswell, Frank E., Boston.
 1870. Buswell, Harriet S., Boston.
 1868. Butler, Aaron, jun., South Read-
 ing.
 1873. Butler, Edward, Wellesley.
 1841. Butler, Dr J. S., Boston.
 1865. Butterfield, Samuel, West Cam-
 bridge.
 1859. Butterfield, William P., Cam-
 bridgeport.
 1857. Cabot, Edward C., Brookline.
 1837. Cabot, Joseph S., Salem.
 1830. Cabot, Samuel, Brookline.
 1841. Cadness, John, Boston.
 1845. Cains, William, South Boston.
 1867. Cairns, William, Melrose.
 1870. Calder, Augustus P., Roxbury.
 1840. Call, Frederick L., Boston.
 1830. Callender, Joseph, Boston.
 1865. Campbell, Benjamin F., Boston.
 1866. Candler, John W., Brookline.
 1829. Capen, Gen. Aaron, Dorchester.
 1876. Capen, Aaron D., Mattapan.
 1844. Capen, Francis L., South Bos-
 ton.
 1865. Capen, John, Boston.
 1856. Carey, Isaac, Boston.
 1865. Carlisle, Ira B., Boston.
 1870. Carlton, Charles H., Melrose.
 1865. Carlton, Samuel A., Somerville.
 1829. Carnes, Nathaniel G., New
 York.
 1847. Carruth, Charles, Boston.
 1842. Carruth, Nathan, Boston.
 1831. Carter, Horatio, Lancaster.
 1867. Carter, Miss Maria E., Woburn.
 1845. Carter, O. C. B., Boston.
 1845. Carter, Richard B., Boston.
 1872. Carter, Miss Sabra, Wilming-
 ton.
 1874. Cartwright, James, Wellesley.
 1865. Chadbourne, M. W., Watertown.
 1857. Chadwick, Joseph H., Roxbury.
 1855. Chaffin, John C., Newton.
 1873. Chamberlain, C. W., Arlington.
 1837. Chamberlain, Edward, jun.,
 Boston.
 1865. Chamberlin, C. D., Boston.
 1865. Chandler, H. H., Boston.
 1858. Chandler, Horace P., Milton.
 1829. Chandler, Col. Samuel, Lexing-
 ton.
 1867. Chapin, George II., Malden.
 1865. Chapin, N. G., Brookline.
 1845. Chaplin, Dr. C. F., Cambridge.
 1847. Chaplin, Dr. Daniel, Cambridge.
 1867. Chapman, Edward, Arlington.
 1863. Chapman, John W., Malden.
 1847. Chapman, Jonathan, Boston.
 1866. Chapman, Moses C., Milton.
 1870. Chase, A. J., Lynn.
 1864. Chase, Mrs. C. B., Medford.
 1864. Chase, Daniel E., Watertown.
 1864. Chase, G. Wingate, Dorchester.
 1865. Chase, Henry J., Malden.
 1847. Chase, Hezekiah S., Boston.

1864. Chase, J. C., Cambridgeport.
 1878. Chase, Joseph S., Malden.
 1856. Chase, William M., Worcester.
 1855. Chenery, Winthrop W., Water-
 town.
 1858. Cheney, Arthur, Boston.
 1871. Cheney, A. P., Natick.
 1864. Cheney, Benjamin P., Boston.
 1850. Chickering, Horatio, Dedham.
 1845. Chickering, Jonas, Boston.
 1871. Child, David A., Wayland.
 1869. Child, William C., Medford.
 1865. Childs, Alfred A., Dorchester.
 1868. Childs, Francis J., Cambridge.
 1833. Childs, Joshua, Boston.
 1849. Childs, L. C., East Lexington.
 1860. Childs, N. R., Dorchester.
 1859. Chilson, Gardner, Boston.
 1873. Claffin, Henry, Brighton.
 1867. Claffin, William, Newton.
 1876. Clapp, Edward B., Dorchester.
 1865. Clapp, E. W., Walpole.
 1861. Clapp, Frederick, Dorchester.
 1871. Clapp, Frederick A., Dorchester.
 1829. Clapp, Isaac, Dorchester.
 1831. Clapp, John, South Reading.
 1831. Clapp, Joshua, Boston.
 1864. Clapp, Lemuel, Dorchester.
 1871. Clapp, Orrin C., Boston.
 1854. Clapp, Thaddeus, Dorchester.
 1871. Clapp, William C., Dorchester.
 1845. Clapp, W. W., Boston.
 1855. Clapp, W. W., jun., Boston.
 1862. Clark, Benjamin C., jun., Bos-
 ton.
 1867. Clark, Daniel, Waltham.
 1841. Clark, E. D., Boston.
 1864. Clark, George W., Malden.
 1871. Clark, James W., Framingham.
 1865. Clark, Joseph, Canton.
 1844. Clark, Joseph W., Boston.
 1868. Clark, Orus, Boston.
 1849. Clark, Peter, Andover.
 1856. Clark, Randolph M., Dedham.
 1849. Clark, Rev. Thomas M., Boston.
 1859. Clark, W. L., Neponset.
 1867. Clark, William S., Amherst.
 1845. Clarke, Albert, Newton.
 1871. Clarke, Miss Cora H., Jamaica
 Plain.
 1839. Clarke, John, Boston.
 1848. Clarke, John J., Roxbury.
 1845. Clarke, William G., Chelsea.
 1865. Clay, Edward C., Malden.
 1865. Clay, Henry, Dorchester.
 1867. Cleary, Lawrence, West Rox-
 bury.
 1853. Cleaves, Ezra, Beverly.
 1859. Clement, Asa, Dracut.
 1845. Cleveland, H. W. S., Burling-
 ton, N.J.
 1845. Cleveland, Ira, Dedham.
 1846. Cleveland, Stephen H., Ded-
 ham.
 1866. Cobb, Albert A., Brookline.
 1860. Cobb, Edward W., Boston.
 1835. Cobb, Elijah, Boston.
 1845. Cobb, Jonathan H., Dedham.
 1874. Coburn, I. E., Everett.
 1831. Codman, Edward, Boston.
 1871. Codman, James M., Brookline.
 1829. Codman, John, Dorchester.
 1866. Codman, Ogden, Lincoln.
 1863. Coe, Henry F., West Roxbury.
 1861. Coffin, G. W., West Roxbury.
 1830. Coffin, Hector, West Newbury.
 1868. Coffin, William E., Boston.
 1874. Colby, Dr. E. P., Wakefield.
 1863. Cole, H. Hammond, Chelsea.
 1845. Cole, Samuel W., Boston.
 1854. Collamore, George W., Boston.
 1844. Collamore, John, jun., Boston.
 1857. Comer, George N., Newton.
 1849. Comins, Linus B., Roxbury.
 1861. Comley, James, Brighton.
 1845. Comstock, B. W., Providence,
 R.I.
 1865. Conant, Rufus, Somerville.
 1868. Converse, E. S., Malden.
 1864. Converse, James W., West
 Cambridge.
 1857. Converse, Joshua P., Woburn.
 1870. Converse, Parker L., Woburn.
 1865. Cook, Isaac, Charlestown.
 1878. Cooke, Henry C., West New-
 ton.
 1873. Coolidge, Joshua, Watertown.
 1831. Coolidge, Samuel F., Boston.
 1833. Coolidge, Thomas B., Boston.
 1850. Copeland, Charles, Boston.
 1873. Copeland, Franklin, West Ded-
 ham.
 1840. Copeland, Robert McCleary,
 Boston.

1853. Copeland, Robert Morris, Auburndale.
1864. Copeland, W. H. C., Boston.
1850. Cordwell, George B., Roxbury.
1871. Corey, E. W., Arlington.
1855. Cormerais, Henry, Dedham.
1845. Cornell, Rev. William M., Boston.
1829. Cotting, William, West Cambridge.
1840. Cotting, William W., West Cambridge.
1841. Courtis, William, Boston.
1832. Cowing, Howland, jun., Roxbury.
1869. Cowles, William W., Boston.
1864. Cox, Daniel P., Malden.
1868. Cox, David P., Malden.
1868. Cox, George P., Malden.
1874. Cox, James F., Abington.
1868. Coy, Samuel I., Boston.
1863. Craft, George, Brookline.
1829. Crafts, Ebenezer, Roxbury.
1850. Crafts, William A., Roxbury.
1865. Crane, Charles N., West Cambridge.
1832. Crane, Joshua, Boston.
1847. Crapo, Henry H., New Bedford.
1851. Crocker, Frederick, Barnstable.
1849. Crocker, Hezekiah B., Brighton.
1844. Crocker, Uriel, Boston.
1848. Crockett, Selden, Boston.
1863. Croker, J., Dorchester.
1847. Crooker, Ralph, Roxbury.
1850. Crosby, Josiah, West Cambridge.
1853. Cross, R. A., Boston.
1867. Crowell, Philander, Chelsea.
1871. Crowell, R. H., Chelsea.
1846. Crowley, Daniel, Brookline.
1846. Crowninshield, George C., Boston.
1834. Cruft, Edward, jun., Boston.
1860. Cruickshanks, James, Malden.
1859. Cruickshanks, James T., Roxbury.
1860. Cummings, Amos, jun., Reading.
1843. Cummings, John, jun., Boston.
1865. Cummings, Nathaniel, Boston.
1848. Cunningham, Francis, Milton.
1856. Curtis, Charles F., Jamaica Plain.
1849. Curtis, Daniel T., Boston.
1829. Curtis, Edward, Pepperell.
1867. Curtis, George S., Jamaica Plain.
1875. Curtis, Joseph H., Jamaica Plain.
1850. Curtis, Nathaniel, Roxbury.
1862. Curtis, Samuel W., Dorchester.
1831. Curtis, William, Newton.
1864. Cushing, John G., Belmont.
1864. Cushing, Robert M., Belmont.
1847. Cushing, Thomas P., Boston.
1845. Cutter, Edward F., Somerville.
1855. Cutter, George B., Weston.
1848. Daggett, Henry C., Boston.
1864. Dale, Eben, Boston.
1865. Dalton, Henry L., Boston.
1848. Dana, Francis, Roxbury.
1865. Dana, John H., Brookline.
1865. Dana, Luther, Newton.
1847. Dana, Nathaniel, Brookline.
1861. Dana, Thomas, Brighton.
1845. Dane, John, Boston.
1857. Daniell, Ellery C., Dedham.
1864. Daniell, Henry W., Boston.
1837. Daniell, Josiah, Boston.
1837. Daniell, Otis, Boston.
1866. Darling, Charles K., Boston.
1874. Darling, Moses, jun., South Boston.
1845. Darracott, George, Boston.
1860. Davenport, Edward, Dorchester.
1841. Davenport, George, Boston.
1872. Davenport, George E., Boston.
1866. Davenport, Henry, Roxbury.
1855. Davenport, Jeruthmael, Brookline.
1846. Davenport, Lewis, Milton.
1847. Davis, Adolphus, Boston.
1846. Davis, Barnabas, Boston.
1861. Davis, Benjamin B., Brookline.
1829. Davis, B. J., Boston.
1847. Davis, Charles B., Brookline.
1870. Davis, Curtis, Cambridge.
1846. Davis, Dorrance, Boston.
1837. Davis, Edward S., Lynn.
1849. Davis, Franklin A., Milton.
1873. Davis, Frederick, Newton.
1859. Davis, Hervey, Cambridgeport.
1830. Davis, Isaac P., Boston.

1875. Davis, James, Boston.
 1830. Davis, Hon. John, Boston.
 1829. Davis, John B., Boston.
 1871. Davis, Miss M. E., East Somerville.
 1833. Davis, N. Morton, Plymouth.
 1855. Davis, Seth, West Newton.
 1871. Davis, T. M., Cambridgeport.
 1845. Davis, Dr. William A., Dorchester.
 1848. Davis, William H., Milton.
 1872. Dawson, Jackson, West Roxbury.
 1867. Day, George B., Boston.
 1855. Dean, A. J., Roxbury.
 1842. Deane, John, jun., Boston.
 1829. Dearborn, Gen. Henry, Roxbury.
 1865. Deblois, Stephen G., Boston.
 1847. Decker, Louis, Boston.
 1849. Delcon, Nicholas, Brighton.
 1867. Dennison, E. W., Newtonville.
 1845. Dennison, J. N., Boston.
 1873. Denny, Clarence H., Boston.
 1849. Denny, Daniel, Boston.
 1847. Denny, Edward, Boston.
 1865. Denny, Francis P., Brookline.
 1845. Denny, George, Weston.
 1845. Denny, R. S., Boston.
 1870. Denton, Eben, Braintree.
 1829. Derby, John, Salem.
 1867. Dewson, Francis A., Boston.
 1847. Dexter, Anson, Boston.
 1865. Dexter, F. Gordon, Boston.
 1858. Dexter, George M., Boston.
 1851. Dickerman, George H., Somerville.
 1860. Dickinson, Alexander, Cambridgeport.
 1866. Dike, Charles C., Stoneham.
 1874. Dike, George W., Stoneham.
 1847. Dike, Solon, Stoneham.
 1839. Dillaway, Charles K., Boston.
 1854. Dimmock, John L., Boston.
 1873. Dix, Joseph, Boston.
 1840. Dixwell, John J., Boston.
 1865. Dodge, John F., Charlestown.
 1847. Donald, John, Brighton.
 1866. Doogue, William, Boston.
 1864. Dorr, George, Dorchester.
 1847. Douglass, Robert, Cambridge.
 1875. Dove, Miss Clara L., Andover.
 1873. Dove, George W. W., Andover.
 1862. Downe, Sumner, Malden.
 1845. Downer, Samuel, jun., Dorchester.
 1833. Downes, John, Boston.
 1875. Downes, Mrs. S. M., Andover.
 1846. Doyle, William, Roxbury.
 1871. Draper, James, Worcester.
 1848. Driver, Stephen, jun., Salem.
 1877. Duffley, Daniel, Brookline.
 1837. Duncan, James, Haverhill.
 1864. Duncklee, Betsey, Brighton.
 1845. Duncklee, George, Brighton.
 1864. Duncklee, Harriet G., Brighton.
 1864. Dupee, James A., Brookline.
 1864. Durant, William, Boston.
 1852. Durfee, George B., Fall River.
 1850. Durfee, Nathan, Fall River.
 1841. Dutton, Henry W., Boston.
 1867. Dutton, William H., Boston.
 1863. Dwight, Benjamin F., Boston.
 1875. Dwight, Dana F., Boston.
 1863. D'Wolf, John L., Roxbury.
 1853. Dyer, A. N., Abington.
 1831. Dyer, Ezekiel D., Roxbury.
 1871. Dyer, N. N., South Abington.
 1830. Eager, William, Boston.
 1833. Eastburn, John H., Boston.
 1865. Eaton, George, Quincy.
 1870. Eaton, Horace, Quincy.
 1855. Eaton, Jacob, Cambridgeport.
 1865. Eaton, Russell P., Dorchester.
 1845. Eaton, William, Boston.
 1837. Eddy, Caleb, Boston.
 1871. Edgar, William, Newtonville.
 1845. Edmands, J. W., Boston.
 1865. Edson, William, Boston.
 1829. Edwards, Elisha, Springfield.
 1845. Edwards, Henry, Boston.
 1845. Edwards, Thomas, Boston.
 1878. Eldridge, Azariah, Yarmouthport.
 1840. Eldridge, Charles H., Brighton.
 1861. Eldridge, E. H., Boston.
 1844. Eldridge, J. S., Milton.
 1846. Elliot, Samuel A., Boston.
 1860. Ellicott, J. P., Jamaica Plain.
 1870. Elliot, C. D., West Newton.
 1831. Ellis, Charles, Roxbury.
 1850. Ellis, George W., Boston.
 1848. Ellis, Jonathan, Boston.
 1843. Emerson, Benjamin D., Jamaica Plain.

1847. Emerson, E. C., Boston.
 1841. Emerson, H., South Reading.
 1845. Emery C., Dorchester.
 1864. Emmons, John A., West Roxbury.
 1845. Emmons, John L., Boston.
 1848. Emmons, Nathaniel H., Lowell.
 1871. Endicott, William E., Canton.
 1829. Endicott, William P., Danvers.
 1858. Estabrook, J. A., Belmont.
 1829. Eustis, James, South Reading.
 1837. Eustis, William T., Boston.
 1866. Evans, W. J. R., West Roxbury.
 1845. Eveleth, Joseph, Boston.
 1829. Everett, Edward, Boston.
 1855. Everett, George, Concord.
 1847. Everett, Otis, jun., Boston.
 1864. Everett, William, Roxbury.
 1848. Evers, Gustav, Watertown.
 1872. Ewings, Luther B., Boston.
 1847. Fairbanks, Henry P., Boston.
 1865. Fairbanks, Josiah L., Boston.
 1843. Fairbanks, Stephen, Boston.
 1862. Falconer, James, Roxbury.
 1874. Falconer, John, Rochester.
 1877. Falconer, William, Cambridge.
 1876. Fales, Joel F., Walpole.
 1864. Farlow, John S., Newton.
 1865. Farmer, Elbridge, West Cambridge.
 1846. Farnsworth, Walter, Boston.
 1865. Farrar, Abijah W., Boston.
 1864. Farrier, Amasa, Stoneham.
 1869. Farrier, Mrs. Cynthia, Stoneham.
 1873. Faxon, John, Quincy.
 1832. Faxon, Nathaniel, Boston.
 1866. Fay, Henry G., Brookline.
 1845. Fay, Isaac, Cambridge.
 1875. Fay, Mrs. Rebekah L., Chelsea.
 1830. Fay, Samuel P. P., Cambridge.
 1845. Fearing, Albert, Boston.
 1835. Felt, Oliver L., Boston.
 1869. Felton, Arthur W., West Newton.
 1838. Fenno, John, Chelsea.
 1864. Fenno, J. B., Boston.
 1867. Fenno, Joseph II., North Chelsea.
 1873. Fenno, Thomas L., Somerville.
 1877. Fenno, Warren, Revere.
 1852. Fessenden, Charles B., Boston.
 1865. Fewkes, Edwin, Newton.
 1830. Field, Joseph, Weston.
 1865. Fillebrown, John, West Cambridge.
 1860. Fisher, Daniel Simmons, Roxbury.
 1847. Fisher, Ebenezer Shortland, Dedham.
 1865. Fisher, Francis K., Brookline.
 1846. Fisher, Freeman, Dedham.
 1855. Fisher, George, Cambridge.
 1866. Fisher, James, Roxbury.
 1845. Fisher, Warren, Roxbury.
 1851. Fiske, Robert T. P., Hingham.
 1829. Fitch, Jeremiah, Boston.
 1865. Flagg, Augustus, Boston.
 1871. Fleming, Edwin, West Newton.
 1871. Fleming, William, West Newton.
 1874. Fletcher, Edwin, Acton.
 1871. Fletcher, John W., Chelsea.
 1830. Fletcher, Richard, Boston.
 1864. Flint, Charles L., Boston.
 1869. Flint, David B., Watertown.
 1860. Flynn, Edward, Lawrence.
 1841. Flynt, William N., Monson.
 1863. Foley, Bernard, Roxbury.
 1867. Follet, Charles, Boston.
 1861. Fontarive, J. J., Boston.
 1853. Forbush, Jonathan, Bolton.
 1853. Ford, Elisha B., Boston.
 1842. Ford, Enos, Dedham.
 1829. Fosdick, David, Charlestown.
 1846. Foster, James G., Charlestown.
 1845. Foster, John K. H., Boston.
 1854. Foster, Joseph W., Dorchester.
 1865. Foster, Joshua T., Medford.
 1871. Foster, Nathaniel, jun., Belmont.
 1847. Foster, Thomas R., Boston.
 1865. Fowle, Henry D., Boston.
 1857. Fowle, Seth W., Brookline.
 1870. Fowle, William B., Auburndale.
 1865. Fox, Joseph N., Cambridge.
 1845. Francis, David, Boston.
 1829. Francis, J. B., Warwick, R.I.
 1847. Frazer, Amherst A., Boston.
 1864. Freeland, Charles W., Boston.
 1866. Freeman, Abraham, Dorchester.
 1830. Freeman, Russell, New Bedford.
 1858. French, Asa, Braintree.
 1864. French, Henry F., Boston.

1839. French, Jonathan, Dorchester.
 1870. French, J. D. Williams, Boston.
 1863. French, William E., Boston.
 1867. Frink, Dr. Charles T., Roxbury.
 1865. Frost, George, West Newton.
 1860. Frost, Rufus S., Chelsea.
 1867. Frost, Stiles, West Newton.
 1864. Frost, Varnum, Belmont.
 1867. Frothingham, Isaac H., Dorchester.
 1850. Frothingham, Samuel, Winter Hill.
 1855. Fuller, Henry A., Cambridge.
 1857. Fuller, Henry Weld, Roxbury.
 1874. Fuller, William G., Stoneham.
 1865. Furneaux, Charles, Melrose.
 1846. Fussell, John, Jamaica Plain.
 1845. Gaffield, James, Gloucester.
 1857. Gage, Addison, West Cambridge.
 1867. Gage, Edmund, Bradford.
 1870. Gage, Edwin V., Bradford.
 1855. Galvin, John, Somerville.
 1857. Gammell, John, Lexington.
 1868. Gane, Henry A., West Newton.
 1855. Gannett, W. W., Dover.
 1873. Gardiner, Claudius B., West Newbury.
 1845. Gardner, Francis, Boston.
 1864. Gardner, Henry N., Belmont.
 1845. Gardner, John, Boston.
 1838. Gardner, Joseph H., Roxbury.
 1873. Garfield, Charles, Medford.
 1851. Gassett, Henry, Wrentham.
 1864. Gaut, Samuel N., Boston.
 1866. Gay, Timothy, Chelsea.
 1865. Gerry, C. F., Dorchester.
 1860. Gibbens, Samuel H., Boston.
 1829. Gibbs, Benjamin, Boston.
 1869. Gibbs, O. C., West Newton.
 1870. Gibbs, Wolcott, Cambridge.
 1848. Gibbs, W. P., Lexington.
 1846. Gibson, Kimball, Boston.
 1868. Gilbert, B. W., Boston.
 1861. Gilbert, John, Boston.
 1866. Gilbert, J., Roxbury.
 1860. Gilbert, Samuel, jun., Boston.
 1873. Gilbert, W. A., Neponset.
 1859. Gilchrist, D. L., Boston.
 1867. Gilkey, R. F., Watertown.
 1865. Gill, Mrs. E. M., Medford.
 1865. Gillard, William, Boston.
 1862. Gilley, John E. M., Boston.
 1845. Gilmore, Addison, Boston.
 1864. Gilmore, Arthur, Boston.
 1845. Gilmore, George L., Newton.
 1861. Gilmore, Josiah, jun., Newton Corner.
 1870. Gilson, F. Howard, Somerville.
 1868. Gleason, C. W., Boston.
 1865. Gleason, Herbert, Malden.
 1871. Glover, Albert, Boston.
 1865. Glover, Edward W., Malden.
 1864. Glover, Horatio N., Dorchester.
 1870. Glover, John J., Quincy.
 1863. Glover, Joseph B., Boston.
 1864. Godbold, Gustavus A., Chelsea.
 1866. Goddard, A. Warren, Brookline.
 1870. Goddard, Mrs. Mary T., Newton.
 1849. Goddard, Thomas, Boston.
 1865. Goldsmith, Franklin L., Roxbury.
 1860. Goodrich, Daniel O., Boston.
 1868. Goodwin, Lester, Dorchester.
 1829. Goodwin, Thomas J., Charlestown.
 1841. Gordon, George W., Boston.
 1839. Gordon, John, Boston.
 1865. Gorham, J. L., Jamaica Plain.
 1835. Gould, Benjamin A., Boston.
 1831. Gould, Daniel, Reading.
 1868. Gould, Francis, Arlington.
 1864. Gould, Samuel, Boston.
 1829. Gourgas, J. M., Weston.
 1869. Gove, George G., Cambridge.
 1832. Grant, B. B., Boston.
 1847. Grant, Charles E., Roxbury.
 1855. Grant, E. B., Watertown.
 1868. Graves, Frank H., West Newton.
 1875. Gray, Edward, Boston.
 1846. Gray, George H., Boston.
 1847. Gray, Horace, Boston.
 1877. Gray, Howard, Dorchester.
 1831. Gray, Jacob, Boston.
 1860. Gray, James, Needham.
 1831. Gray, John, Boston.
 1847. Gray, Otis Arthur, Hingham.
 1866. Gray, Samuel S., Roxbury.
 1876. Gray, William, jun., Dorchester.
 1861. Gray, William, 3d, Dorchester.
 1859. Gregory, James J. H., Marblehead.
 1841. Green, Dr. John, Worcester.

1844. Green, Matthew W., Jamaica Plain.
1866. Greene, Franklin, Jamaica Plain.
1859. Greene, William A., Dorchester.
1846. Greenough, D. S., Dorchester.
1864. Greenwood, E. H., Newton Centre.
1859. Greig, George, Newton.
1861. Grew, Henry, Dorchester.
1865. Griffin, J. Q. A., Medford.
1845. Griffith, James, Gloucester.
1855. Griggs, Charles, Boston.
1845. Grinnell, Hon. Joseph, New Bedford.
1846. Groom, Thomas, Dorchester.
1834. Grosvenor, Lemuel P., Boston.
1858. Grundel, Hermann, Dorchester.
1871. Guerineau, Louis, Cambridge.
1856. Guild, Augustus, Boston.
1830. Guild, Benjamin, Boston.
1857. Guild, Chester, Somerville.
1866. Guild, J. Anson, Brookline.
1865. Hadley, T. Brooks, Stoneham.
1876. Hadwen, Obadiah B., Worcester.
1829. Haggerston, David, Charlestown.
1872. Haines, Robert J., Boston.
1856. Haley, Jesse, Cambridgeport.
1848. Hall, Adin, Boston.
1851. Hall, Charles, Medford.
1830. Hall, Dudley, Medford.
1873. Hall, Edwin A., Cambridgeport.
1864. Hall, George H., North Chelsea.
1863. Hall, George R., Boston.
1874. Hall, H. H., Lawrence.
1864. Hall, Jere F., Malden.
1847. Hall, Jesse, Cambridge.
1865. Hall, John R., Roxbury.
1874. Hall, Lewis, Cambridge.
1863. Hall, Peter C., Medford.
1864. Hall, Stephen A., North Chelsea.
1846. Hall, Theodore N., Boston.
1867. Hall, William F., Brookline.
1865. Hall, William T., North Chelsea.
1859. Hallett, George, Boston.
1856. Halley, Thomas D., Watertown.
1867. Halliday, William H., Boston.
1873. Hamlin, Delwin A., South Boston.
1864. Hammond, Gardner G., Boston.
1865. Hammond, Samuel, Boston.
1858. Hancock, Mrs. Catharine, Roxbury.
1849. Hanson, Moses P., South Reading.
1863. Harding, C. L., Cambridge.
1863. Harding, George W., Dorchester.
1869. Harding, Lewis B., Boston.
1857. Harding, Newell, Boston.
1862. Harding, Newell, Somerville.
1862. Harding, W. C., Roxbury.
1871. Hardy, F. D., jun., Cambridgeport.
1843. Hardy, Seth E., Cambridge.
1853. Harmond, Eben S., Somerville.
1865. Harnden, S., Reading.
1851. Harrington, Bowen, Lexington.
1862. Harrington, William H., Salem.
1864. Harris, Charles, Cambridge.
1858. Harris, Miss Ellen M., Jamaica Plain.
1865. Harris, Frederick L., West Needham.
1869. Harris, Horatio, Boston.
1845. Harris, Richard D., Boston.
1850. Harris, William A., Dorchester.
1829. Hartshorn, Eliphalet P., Boston.
1842. Hartwell, C. W., Andover.
1865. Hartwell, Samuel, Lincoln.
1863. Harwood, Daniel, Dorchester.
1875. Harwood, George S., Newton.
1875. Haskell, Edward, New Bedford.
1845. Hastings, Edmund T., jun., Medford.
1864. Hastings, John, Lexington.
1848. Hastings, Thomas, East Cambridge.
1849. Hatch, Anthony, Saugus.
1855. Hatch, Samuel, Boston.
1860. Hathaway, Seth W., Marblehead.
1871. Haughton, James, Boston.
1849. Haven, Alfred W., Portsmouth, N.H.
1848. Haven, Henry P., New London, Conn.
1834. Hayden, Frederick, Lincoln.
1871. Hayes, Daniel F., Exeter, N.H.
1866. Hayes, Francis B., Boston.
1870. Hayes, John L., Cambridge.

1850. Hayes, Joseph H., Boston.
 1833. Hayward, Charles, Boston.
 1830. Hayward, George, M.D., Boston.
 1864. Hayward, George P., Hingham.
 1864. Hayward, James T., Roxbury.
 1844. Hazeltine, Hazen, Boston.
 1860. Hazelton, H. L., Newton.
 1865. Head, Charles D., Brookline.
 1848. Healy, Mark, Lynn.
 1849. Heard, Charles, Brighton.
 1866. Heath, Charles, Brookline.
 1865. Heath, George W., Melrose.
 1829. Heath, John, Roxbury.
 1832. Hedge, Isaac L., Plymouth.
 1847. Hemmenway, Benjamin, Dorchester.
 1848. Hendee, Charles J., Roxbury.
 1845. Henshaw, John, Cambridge.
 1848. Henshaw, Samuel, Boston.
 1863. Hersey, Alfred C., Hingham.
 1878. Hersey, Alfred H., Hingham.
 1858. Heustis, Warren, Belmont.
 1847. Hewins, Charles A., Roxbury.
 1845. Hewins, Whiting, Roxbury.
 1868. Hews, Albert H., Weston.
 1869. Higbee, Charles H., Salem.
 1830. Higginson, Henry, Boston.
 1866. Hilbourn, A. J., Chelsea.
 1865. Hill, Benjamin D., jun., South Danvers.
 1864. Hill, George, West Cambridge.
 1860. Hill, Henry Y., Belmont.
 1847. Hill, James, Somerville.
 1841. Hill, John, Boston.
 1865. Hill, John, Stoneham.
 1878. Hill, Miss Katie A., Lowell.
 1848. Hill, William, South Boston.
 1865. Hillard, George S., Boston.
 1866. Hilton, William, Boston.
 1869. Hitchings, Ebenezer H., Boston.
 1874. Hittinger, Mrs. Mary E., Belmont.
 1866. Hodgdon, R. L., West Cambridge.
 1832. Hodge, James L., Taunton.
 1866. Hodgkins, John E., Chelsea.
 1860. Hogan, John, Belmont.
 1851. Holbrook, Caleb S., Randolph.
 1870. Holbrook, G. L., Boston.
 1865. Holden, O. H., West Newton.
 1829. Hollingsworth, Mark, Milton.
 1860. Hollis, J. W., Brighton.
 1865. Hollis, Thomas, Boston.
 1845. Hollis, Thomas, jun., Milton.
 1856. Holman, R. W., Newton Corner.
 1864. Holmes, G. W., Boston.
 1876. Holt, Mrs. S. A., Winchester.
 1851. Holton, Lemuel, Boston.
 1873. Hooper, Francis A., Marblehead.
 1845. Hooper, John, jun., Marblehead.
 1847. Hooper, Nathaniel, Boston.
 1845. Hooper, R. C., Boston.
 1865. Hooper, Thomas, Bridgewater.
 1865. Horne, C. F., Watertown.
 1870. Horner, Mrs. C. N. S., Georgetown.
 1865. Horr, John E., Brookline.
 1845. Horton, Henry K., Boston.
 1834. Hosmer, Hammond H., Lexington.
 1844. Hosmer, Hiram, Watertown.
 1840. Hosmer, Zelotes, Boston.
 1829. Houghton, Abel, jun., Lynn.
 1863. Houghton, Francis, Somerville.
 1849. House, Timothy, Dorchester.
 1846. Houston, John, Charlestown.
 1872. Hovey, Charles H., Cambridge.
 1833. Hovey, Charles M., Cambridge.
 1839. Hovey, John, Roxbury.
 1860. Hovey, John C., Cambridgeport.
 1849. Hovey, Joseph F., Charlestown.
 1829. Hovey, P. B., jun., Cambridgeport.
 1849. Howard, Benjamin, Boston.
 1836. Howard, John C., M.D., Brookline.
 1865. Howard, Joseph, South Boston.
 1853. Howe, Estes, M.D., Cambridge.
 1846. Howe, George, Roxbury.
 1831. Howe, Hall J., Boston.
 1845. Howe, Jabez C., Boston.
 1843. Howe, John, Brookline.
 1847. Howe, Joseph, East Cambridge.
 1851. Howe, Samuel G., M.D., South Boston.
 1854. Howland, Henry, Malden.
 1829. Howland, John, jun., New Bedford.
 1873. Hubbard, Charles T., Boston.
 1846. Hubbard, G. G., West Needham.

1858. Hubbard, Gardiner Greene, Cambridge.
1865. Hubbard, J. C., Boston.
1864. Hubbard, Joel W., Boston.
1847. Hubbard, William J., Boston.
1849. Huckins, James, Roxbury.
1860. Humphrey, Francis J., Dorchester.
1875. Humphrey, George W., Dedham.
1871. Humphrey, John, Marlborough.
1857. Hunneman, John J., Roxbury.
1869. Hunneman, Joseph H., Boston.
1857. Hunnewell, H. H., West Needham.
1837. Hunnewell, James, Charlestown.
1845. Hunt, Charles S., Boston.
1829. Hunt, Ebenezer, M.D., Northampton.
1867. Hunt, Edmund S., Weymouth.
1866. Hunt, Franklin, Boston.
1864. Hunt, Moses, Boston.
1871. Hunt, S. C., Somerville.
1845. Huntington, Rev. F. D., Roxbury.
1829. Hurd, William, Charlestown.
1865. Hutchins, Ezra C., Newton.
1864. Hyde, George, Charlestown.
1848. Hyde, James F. C., Newton.
1834. Hyde, Samuel, jun., Newton.
1831. Hyslop, David, Brookline.
1865. Inches, Henderson, Boston.
1865. Inches, H. B., M.D., Boston.
1847. Ingersoll, James, Boston.
1863. Ireland, G. W., Somerville.
1864. Jackson, Abraham, Boston.
1829. Jackson, James, M.D., Boston.
1864. James, William E., Jamaica Plain.
1869. Jameson, G. W., East Lexington.
1873. Jauvrin, William S., Revere.
1867. Jaques, George, Boston.
1846. Jarves, Deming, Sandwich.
1863. Jeffries, John, jun., Boston.
1865. Jenks, Charles W., Boston.
1844. Jenks, John H., Newburyport.
1852. Jenney, William P., Fairhaven.
1853. Jennings, Levi, Newton Lower Falls.
1874. Johnson, Francis M., Newton Centre.
1873. Johnson, H. A., Jamaica Plain.
1832. Johnson, Otis, Savannah, Ga.
1829. Johnson, Samuel R., Charlestown.
1850. Johnson, William, Boston.
1850. Johnson, William B., Hingham.
1855. Jones, C. F., Roxbury.
1846. Jones, Cyrus W., Boston.
1866. Jones, George H., Newton.
1845. Jones, James L., Chelsea.
1833. Jones, Llewellyn David, New Bedford.
1865. Jones, Moses, Brookline.
1845. Jones, Dr. Thomas, Boston.
1865. Jordan, Samuel, Andover.
1865. Josselyn, Alonzo, Roxbury.
1834. Josselyn, Lewis, Boston.
1830. Joy, Joseph G., Boston.
1866. Joyce, Mrs. Samuel, Medford.
1866. Kakas, Edward, Medford.
1859. Keith, W. W., Boston.
1856. Kelley, E. G., M.D., Newburyport.
1859. Kelley, John, Watertown.
1830. Kellie, William, Boston.
1876. Kelsey, Fred W., Waverly, N.Y.
1846. Kelt, James, jun., Boston.
1848. Kendall, D. S., Boston.
1868. Kendall, Edward, Cambridgeport.
1865. Kendall, Isaac B., Somerville.
1863. Kendall, Jonas, Framingham.
1874. Kendall, J. R., Woburn.
1867. Kendrick, H. P., Longwood.
1873. Kendrick, Mrs. H. P., Allston.
1865. Kennard, Charles W., Boston.
1856. Kennard, M. Parry, Brookline.
1868. Kennedy, George G., Dorchester.
1854. Kennedy, John M., Wareham.
1866. Kent, John, Charlestown.
1864. Kenrick, Miss Anna C., Newton.
1833. Kenrick, Enoch B., Newton.
1832. Kenrick, John A., Newton.
1865. Keon, Frank V. B., Cambridge.
1865. Keyes, E. W., Charlestown.
1865. Keyes, George, Concord.
1864. Kidder, Henry P., Boston.
1831. Kidder, Samuel, Charlestown.
1845. Kimball, A. P., Boston.

1855. Kimball, Charles, Winchester.
 1851. King, C. W., Boston.
 1847. King, E., Boston.
 1846. King, Franklin, Dorchester.
 1830. King, John, Medford.
 1848. King, John, Dedham.
 1865. Kingman, Abner, Boston.
 1863. Kingman, Abner A., South Boston.
 1871. Kingman, C. D., Middleborough.
 1841. Kingsbury, William B., Roxbury.
 1848. Kinsley, Lyman, Canton.
 1863. Kirmes, C., Melrose.
 1849. Kittredge, Alvah, Roxbury.
 1852. Kittredge, E. A., Boston.
 1852. Kneeland, Samuel, jun., M.D., Boston.
 1854. Knott, James, Boston.
 1849. Lackey, Andrew, Marblehead.
 1855. Ladd, W. G., jun., Watertown.
 1864. Lake, F. J., Grantville.
 1839. Lamb, John A. W., Boston.
 1847. Lamb, Thomas, Boston.
 1868. Lamprell, Simon, Marblehead.
 1859. Lamson, Rufus, Cambridgeport.
 1865. Lancaster, Charles B., Newton.
 1864. Lane, J. C., Boston.
 1866. Langmaid, S. P., Charlestown.
 1866. Langworthy, Rev. Isaac P., Chelsea.
 1864. Loughton, Charles H., West Roxbury.
 1873. Law, G. A., Roslindale.
 1831. Lawrence, Amos, Boston.
 1870. Lawrence, Amos A., Brookline.
 1864. Lawrence, Edward, Charlestown.
 1860. Lawrence, James, Boston.
 1876. Lawrence, James, Groton.
 1873. Lawrence, John, Boston.
 1842. Lawrence, Samuel Abbott, Boston.
 1852. Lawson, Peter, Lowell.
 1857. Lawton, William, Brookline.
 1848. Leach, Rev. Daniel, Roxbury.
 1864. Leavens, E. W., Malden.
 1845. Leavens, S. Davis, South Boston.
 1869. Leavitt, Charles B., Dorchester.
 1865. Leavitt, Thomas, South Malden.
 1875. Lee, Francis H., Salem.
 1860. Lee, Francis L., Brookline.
 1838. Lee, George, Watertown.
 1875. Lee, Henry, Boston.
 1831. Lee, John C., Salem.
 1848. Leeds, Samuel, South Boston.
 1841. Leighton, Thomas, East Cambridge.
 1847. Leighton, Thomas, jun., East Cambridge.
 1847. Leighton, William, Concord.
 1829. Leland, Daniel P., Sherburne.
 1850. Leland, George, Roxbury.
 1871. Lemme, Frederick, North Cambridge.
 1866. Leonard, George, West Roxbury.
 1859. Leonard, Joseph, Boston.
 1831. Leonard, Thomas, Salem.
 1860. Lerner, T. P., Cambridgeport.
 1852. Leuchars, Robert B., Roxbury.
 1846. Lewis, A. S., Roxbury.
 1863. Lewis, C. P., Dorchester.
 1845. Lewis, William G., Boston.
 1854. Lincoln, Calvin A., Hingham.
 1849. Lincoln, Daniel Waldo, Worcester.
 1849. Lincoln, Frederick W., Canton.
 1855. Lincoln, Frederick W., jun., Boston.
 1864. Lincoln, George, jun., Hingham.
 1865. Lincoln, William, Brookline.
 1845. Little, Charles C., Boston.
 1829. Little, Col. Henry, Bucksport, Me.
 1830. Little, Samuel, Bucksport, Me.
 1845. Livermore, Aaron, Boston.
 1865. Livermore, George, Boston.
 1831. Livermore, Isaac, Boston.
 1873. Livermore, Miss Maria, Mount Auburn.
 1846. Liversedge, Henry, Milton.
 1846. Liversedge, Thomas, Milton.
 1847. Lloyd, James, Boston.
 1866. Locke, B. Delmont, West Cambridge.
 1866. Locke, William A., Belmont.
 1854. Lockwood, R. G., Charlestown.
 1858. Lodge, Giles H., M.D., Boston.
 1875. Loftus, John P., Boston.
 1854. Lombard, Israel, Newton,

1857. Lombard, I., jun., West New-
ton.
1863. Long, John H. B., Dorchester.
1861. Loomis, Jason B., Chelsea.
1865. Lord, George C., Newton.
1845. Lord, Rev. Daniel M., Boston.
1865. Loring, Alfred, South Hingham.
1846. Loring, Benjamin G., Boston.
1871. Loring, Caleb W., Boston.
1845. Loring, Charles G., Boston.
1870. Loring, Charles G., Boston.
1864. Loring, George B., Salem.
1866. Loring, John A., Boston.
1832. Loring, William J., Boston.
1864. Lothrop, David W., West Med-
ford.
1854. Lothrop, Eben W., Chelsea.
1876. Lothrop, H. A., Sharon.
1857. Lothrop, John, Dedham.
1865. Lothrop, Thornton K., Boston.
1855. Lovett, George L., Beverly.
1839. Lovett, Josiah, 2d, Beverly.
1855. Low, Ariel, Roxbury.
1836. Low, John J., Boston.
1855. Lowder, John, Watertown.
1863. Lowell, Augustus, Boston.
1865. Lowell, John, Newton.
1845. Lowell, William B., Newton.
1860. Luke, Elijah H., Cambridge-
port.
1874. Lumb, William, Boston.
1871. Lunt, Charles H., West Rox-
bury.
1870. Lyman, Theodore, Brookline.
1859. Lynde, Stephen H., Winchester.
1845. Lyon, Dr. Henry, Charlestown.
1830. Mackay, John, Boston.
1844. Mackintosh, Roger S., West
Roxbury.
1840. Macondray, Frederick W., Dor-
chester.
1850. Macrae, William, Boston.
1853. Magoon, A. B., Cambridge.
1863. Mahoney, John, Boston.
1864. Maier, George H., Newton.
1865. Maloon, William, Salem.
1846. Mandell, J. W., Roxbury.
1867. Mann, Dr. Benjamin, Roxbury.
1873. Mann, James F., Cambridge.
1843. Mann, J. N. E., Dedham.
1850. Mann, Jonathan, South Boston.
1841. Mann, Samuel C., Dedham.
1853. Manning, Jacob W., Reading.
1847. Manning, Joseph, Boston.
1874. Manning, Lydia B., Reading.
1848. Manning, Robert, Salem.
1857. Mansfield, Henry S., Blackstone.
1842. March, Andrew S., Roxbury.
1865. March, George L., Watertown.
1871. Markoe, George F. H., Boston.
1844. Marland, John, Andover.
1851. Marsh, Francis, Dedham.
1876. Marshall, Frederick, Everett.
1860. Martin, B. N., Boston.
1866. Martin, Darius A., Chelsea.
1860. Martin, John S., Boston.
1850. Martin, Nathaniel, Brighton.
1857. Martin, Richard S., Boston.
1865. Martin, Valentine, Boston.
1849. Marvin, T. R., Boston.
1855. Mason, John, Cambridgeport.
1871. Mason, Robert M., Boston.
1833. Mason, Thomas, Charlestown.
1863. Matthews, Nathan, Boston.
1865. May, F. W. G., Boston.
1847. May, Samuel, Boston.
1854. Mayhew, A. C., Boston.
1829. McCarthy, Edmund, Brighton.
1869. McCarthy, Timothy, Boston.
1870. McClure, John, North Chelsea.
1860. McDermott, Andrew, Roxbury.
1862. McDonald, Alexander, Hing-
ham.
1863. McGee, James B., South Dan-
vers.
1865. McIntire, James, Malden.
1864. McIntire, Joseph, Melrose.
1870. McIntosh, Aaron S., Boston.
1841. McIntosh, William, Boston.
1833. McIntyre, Daniel, Cambridge-
port.
1866. McLaren, Anthony, West Rox-
bury.
1840. McLennan, Alexander, Water-
town.
1852. McMullen, William, Cambridge.
1837. McTear, James, Roxbury.
1829. Meade, Isaac W., Charlestown.
1830. Meade, Samuel O., West Cam-
bridge.
1872. Meisel, Augustus, Boston.
1866. Melcher, William K., Brook-
line.
1871. Mellen, George M., Brookline.

1865. Mellen, James, Cambridgeport.
 1838. Meller, William, Roxbury.
 1831. Melville, Thomas, Boston.
 1845. Merriam, Charles, Boston.
 1845. Merriam, Galen, West Newton.
 1874. Merriam, Herbert, Weston.
 1865. Merriam, John M., Cambridgeport.
 1873. Merriam, M. H., Lexington.
 1865. Merrick, John M., jun., Walpole.
 1860. Merrifield, William T., Worcester.
 1864. Merrill, Joseph, jun., Roxbury.
 1859. Merrill, J. Warren, Cambridgeport.
 1857. Merrill, S. A., Salem.
 1847. Merrill, William W., Boston.
 1873. Metcalf, Albert, Boston.
 1845. Millar, John L., Boston.
 1845. Miller, David, South Boston.
 1830. Miller, Edward, Quincy.
 1863. Miller, Erasmus D., M.D., Dorchester.
 1865. Miller, William, East Boston.
 1847. Mills, Charles H., Boston.
 1831. Mills, James K., Boston.
 1863. Mills, John F., Boston.
 1845. Mills, Lewis, Boston.
 1869. Mills, William, Somerville.
 1869. Milmore, Martin, Boston.
 1847. Milton, William H., Roxbury.
 1855. Minot, Charles, Somerville.
 1847. Minot, George R., Roxbury.
 1866. Minot, William, jun., Boston.
 1867. Minton, James, Dorchester.
 1872. Minton, Peter J., Roxbury.
 1845. Mixter, Charles, Boston.
 1830. Moffat, Z. L., Boston.
 1848. Moore, Abel, Concord.
 1849. Moore, John B., Concord.
 1864. Morandi, Francis, Malden.
 1848. Morgan, Thomas, Boston.
 1829. Morrill, Ambrose, Lexington.
 1865. Morris, Thomas D., Boston.
 1872. Morrison, Benjamin T., Medford.
 1876. Morrison, Hugh, Gloucester.
 1852. Morrison, Robert, Marshfield.
 1871. Morse, Enoch R., Somerville.
 1848. Morse, H. K., Chelsea.
 1860. Morse, O. S., Andover.
 1845. Morse, Robert M., Boston.
 1845. Morse, Samuel F., Boston.
 1850. Morse, Sidney B., Boston.
 1868. Morse, William A., Boston.
 1874. Morton, James H., Boston.
 1846. Morton, W. T. G., M.D., West Needham.
 1831. Motley, Edward, Boston.
 1843. Motley, Thomas, jun., Dedham.
 1864. Moulton, Charles II., Boston.
 1845. Mudge, E. R., Boston.
 1859. Mudge, George A., Boston.
 1841. Mudge, George W., Lynn.
 1843. Munroe, James, jun., Cambridgeport.
 1871. Munroe, James S., Lexington.
 1869. Munroe, Otis, Boston.
 1867. Munroc, William, Boston.
 1862. Murray, Daniel C., Watertown.
 1852. Murray, Dennis, Roxbury.
 1853. Murray, James, Roxbury.
 1855. Murray, Robert, Waltham.
 1830. Mussey, Benjamin, Boston.
 1844. Muzzey, Rev. Artemas B., Cambridge.
 1866. Needham, Daniel, Groton.
 1845. Needham, Thomas, Brighton.
 1867. Newbury, William B., Dorchester.
 1829. Newell, Joseph W., Malden.
 1835. Newhall, George, Dorchester.
 1845. Newhall, John M., Dorchester.
 1829. Newman, Henry, Roxbury.
 1874. Newman, John R., Winchester.
 1874. Newton, Rev. William W., Brookline.
 1871. Nichols, Benjamin W., West Roxbury.
 1868. Nichols, Mrs. Frederick, Dorchester.
 1864. Nichols, Henry, South Boston.
 1866. Nichols, James R., Haverhill.
 1829. Nichols, Otis, Dorchester.
 1850. Nichols, W. S., Roxbury.
 1829. Nicholson, Henry, Brookline.
 1845. Nicholson, Com. John B., U. S. N., Charlestown.
 1851. Nickerson, Joseph, Roxbury.
 1877. Nightingale, Rev. Crawford, Dorchester.
 1873. Northey, William, Medford.
 1843. Norton, Joshua, Boston.

1877. Norton, Michael H., Boston.
 1869. Norton, Patrick, Dorchester.
 1858. Nourse, Benjamin F., Boston.
 1865. Nourse, Benjamin F., Cambridgeport.
 1864. Noyes, George N., Melrose.
 1855. Nudd, Jacob, Cambridge.
 1845. Nugent, James, Roxbury.
 1869. O'Brien, James, Jamaica Plain.
 1865. Odiorne, Frederick H., Malden.
 1849. Odiorne, William H., Billerica.
 1866. Oldreive, John R., Chelsea.
 1862. Oldreive, Richard, Lawrence.
 1852. Oliver, Henry K., Lawrence.
 1847. Oliver, James P., Lynn.
 1853. Oliver, Stephen, Lynn.
 1830. Oliver, William, Dorchester.
 1845. Olmstead, E. Holton, Boston.
 1873. Olney, Richard, West Roxbury.
 1865. Osgood, Benjamin D., Boston.
 1864. Osgood, James Ripley, Boston.
 1845. Osgood, Peter, Andover.
 1871. Otis, Mrs. Harrison G., Boston.
 1868. Otis, Hon. Theodore, Boston.
 1870. Otis, Theodore C., Boston.
 1841. Owen, John, Cambridge.
 1862. Oxnard, George D., Boston.
 1830. Oxnard, Henry, Brookline.
 1865. Packer, Charles H., Roxbury.
 1859. Page, Edmund, Boston.
 1860. Page, J. H. W., Dorchester.
 1842. Paige, James W., Boston.
 1867. Paine, Benjamin F., Roxbury.
 1830. Paine, Robert Treat, Boston.
 1860. Palmer, George W., Needham.
 1845. Palmer, John P., Boston.
 1864. Palmer, Stevens G., Boston.
 1863. Park, John C., Somerville.
 1877. Park, William D., Boston.
 1849. Parker, Augustus, Roxbury.
 1865. Parker, Charles E., Auburn-dale.
 1830. Parker, Daniel P., Boston.
 1846. Parker, Harvey D., Boston.
 1829. Parker, Isaac, Boston.
 1849. Parker, James, Boston.
 1864. Parker, John, Boston.
 1865. Parker, John M., Charlestown.
 1850. Parker, Matthew S., Boston.
 1865. Parker, Nelson, Stoneham.
 1860. Parker, Theodore D., Brighton.
 1830. Parker, Thomas, Dorchester.
 1843. Parker, William A., Boston.
 1847. Parker, William H., Boston.
 1829. Parkinson, John, Roxbury.
 1842. Parkman, Rev. Francis, D.D., Boston.
 1859. Parkman, Francis, Jamaica Plain.
 1837. Parris, Alexander, Boston.
 1846. Parsons, William, Boston.
 1864. Parsons, William, Boston.
 1860. Parsons, William B., Rockport.
 1851. Partridge, Henry, Medfield.
 1865. Partridge, Horace, Somerville.
 1863. Patterson, James, Cambridge.
 1830. Payne, Edward W., Boston.
 1832. Payne, William E., Boston.
 1846. Payson, Samuel R., Roxbury.
 1829. Peabody, Col. Francis, Salem.
 1864. Pearce, John, West Roxbury.
 1855. Pearman, W. R., Chelsea.
 1866. Peck, A. G., West Cambridge.
 1866. Peck, O. H., Melrose.
 1871. Peck, W. G., Arlington.
 1848. Peirce, George, West Cambridge.
 1859. Penniman, A. P., Waltham.
 1865. Penniman, George, Milton.
 1829. Penniman, James, Dorchester.
 1875. Perkins, Augustus T., Boston.
 1847. Perkins, E. N., Brookline.
 1863. Perkins, S. C., Dorchester.
 1865. Perkins, T. Henry, Cohasset.
 1857. Perkins, William P., Brookline.
 1829. Perry, Rev. Gardner B., Bradford.
 1873. Perry, George W., Malden.
 1829. Perry, John, Sherburne.
 1855. Perry, S. B., East Medford.
 1856. Peters, H. H., Southborough.
 1864. Pettengill, Thomas S., Brookline.
 1872. Pfenninger, John, Grantville.
 1841. Phelps, Abel, Boston.
 1865. Philbrick, Edward S., Brookline.
 1830. Philbrick, Samuel, Brookline.
 1864. Philbrick, William D., Brookline.
 1878. Phillips, John C., Boston.
 1860. Phillips, Nathaniel, Dorchester.
 1831. Phillips, Stephen C., Salem.
 1830. Phipps, Rufus F., Charlestown.

1835. Phipps, Samuel, jun., Dorchester.
1871. Phipps, Samuel, jun., Boston.
1831. Pickman, Dudley L., Salem.
1859. Pierce, Abner, North Cambridge.
1840. Pierce, Dana, Somerville.
1867. Pierce, George, West Cambridge.
1858. Pierce, George W., Malden.
1866. Pierce, Henry L., Dorchester.
1865. Pierce, Jacob W., Brookline.
1845. Pierce, Samuel B., Dorchester.
1868. Pillsbury, Dr. H. H., Medford.
1864. Piper, Henry, Cambridge.
1872. Plimpton, Willard P., West Newton.
1854. Plummer, William, Lexington.
1849. Plympton, Charles H. P., Boston.
1829. Pond, Samuel, Cambridgeport.
1830. Pond, Samuel M., Bucksport, Me.
1831. Pool, Ward, Danvers.
1854. Poole, Benjamin C., Chelsea.
1829. Poor, Benjamin, New York.
1849. Poor, Henry, Boston.
1859. Poor, John R., Somerville.
1847. Pope, Alexander, Dorchester.
1851. Pope, Rev. A. R., Somerville.
1860. Porter, Andrew, South Danvers.
1841. Porter, Z. B., Brighton.
1858. Potter, John C., Newton.
1865. Potter, Joseph S., West Cambridge.
1865. Potter, William, West Cambridge.
1862. Powers, Charles J., South Framingham.
1851. Powers, Daniel, Boston.
1874. Prang, Louis, Boston.
1851. Pratt, John C., Boston.
1871. Pratt, L. G., West Newton.
1868. Pratt, Robert M., Boston.
1869. Pratt, Samuel, Chelsea.
1865. Pratt, William, Winchester
1830. Pratt, William, jun., Boston.
1865. Pray, Dr. Mark W., Malden.
1830. Prescott, Charles H., Cornwallis, N.S.
1858. Prescott, Eben C., Boston.
1866. Prescott, William G., Quincy.
1864. Prescott, W. G., Boston.
1865. Preston, George H., Boston.
1832. Preston, John, Boston.
1846. Preston, John, Dorchester.
1864. Preston, Jonathan, Boston.
1830. Priest, John F., Boston.
1854. Prince, F. O., Winchester.
1855. Prince, W. G., Boston.
1875. Pringle, Cyrus G., Charlotte, Vt.
1873. Proctor, Thomas P., West Roxbury.
1864. Prouty, Gardner, Littleton.
1834. Prouty, Lorenzo, Boston.
1863. Puffer, David, West Cambridge.
1869. Putnam, Benjamin W., Jamaica Plain.
1863. Putnam, Charles A., Salem.
1833. Putnam, Ebenezer, Salem.
1868. Putnam, Francis, Salem.
1876. Putnam, Henry W., Salem.
1866. Putnam, Joshua H., Brookline.
1847. Quant, John, Brighton.
1843. Quant, William, Brookline.
1831. Quincy, Josiah, Boston.
1865. Ramsay, A. H., Cambridge.
1873. Rand, Miss E. L., Newton Highlands.
1830. Rand, Edward S., Newburyport.
1848. Rand, Edward S., Dedham.
1855. Rand, Edward S., jun., Dedham.
1867. Rand, George C., Newton Centre.
1855. Rand, Isaac P., Boston.
1865. Rand, Oliver J., Cambridgeport.
1845. Randall, George, New Bedford.
1871. Randall, Macey, Sharon.
1867. Ranlett, Charles A., Billerica.
1869. Ranlett, S. A., Melrose.
1863. Rawson, George P., Feltonville.
1865. Rawson, Warren, West Cambridge.
1873. Rawson, W. W., Arlington.
1866. Ray, Edwin, Roxbury.
1865. Rayner, John J., Lexington.
1846. Reed, Charles M., Dorchester.
1868. Reed, Edwin V. R., Milton.
1831. Reed, George, Roxbury.
1851. Reed, George W., Charlestown.
1849. Reynoso, Bernard de, South Boston.

1865. Rice, Charles, Newton Lower Falls.
 1858. Rice, George W., Roxbury.
 1829. Rice, Henry, Boston.
 1829. Rice, John P., Boston.
 1849. Rice, Thomas, jun., Newton Lower Falls.
 1829. Richards, Edward M., Dedham.
 1864. Richards, Francis, Boston.
 1876. Richards, John J., Boston.
 1868. Richards, John S., Brookline.
 1846. Richards, Joseph, Braintree.
 1847. Richards, R. A., Dedham.
 1845. Richards, William B., Dedham.
 1865. Richardson, C. E., Boston.
 1871. Richardson, E. P., Lawrence.
 1864. Richardson, George C., Cambridge.
 1861. Richardson, Horace, Framingham.
 1845. Richardson, Joseph, Boston.
 1865. Richardson, Joseph, Boston.
 1844. Richardson, Josiah, Cambridge.
 1829. Richardson, Nathan, M. D., South Reading.
 1849. Richardson, William H., Dorchester.
 1869. Richardson, William H., Malden.
 1878. Ridler, Charles E., Kingston.
 1865. Rinn, J. B., Dedham.
 1860. Rivers, George R., Roxbury.
 1841. Robbins, Charles, South Boston.
 1846. Robbins, Henry, Boston.
 1873. Robbins, I. Gilbert, Boston.
 1867. Robbins, Nathan, Arlington.
 1829. Robbins, Dr. P. G., Roxbury.
 1859. Roberts, Edward, Roxbury.
 1867. Roberts, S. R., Medford.
 1873. Robeson, W. R., Boston.
 1843. Robinson, John, Roxbury.
 1871. Robinson, John, Salem.
 1848. Robinson, John H., Dorchester.
 1860. Robinson, S., Brookline.
 1829. Roduan, Benjamin, New Bedford.
 1866. Rogers, James E., Chelsea.
 1865. Rogers, John F., Cambridge.
 1865. Rogers, John H., Boston.
 1845. Rogers, O. T., Quincy.
 1832. Rogerson, Robert, Boston.
 1829. Rollins, Ebenezer, Boston.
 1864. Ross, Henry, Newton.
 1863. Ross, M. Denman, Boston.
 1871. Ross, Waldo O., Boston.
 1829. Rotch, Francis, New Bedford.
 1829. Rotch, William, New Bedford.
 1866. Ruggles, John, Brighton.
 1834. Ruggles, Micah H., Fall River.
 1871. Runey, Miss Ella F., Somerville.
 1861. Runey, John, Somerville.
 1865. Russell, C. D., Boston.
 1832. Russell, George, M. D., Lincoln.
 1864. Russell, George, Boston.
 1875. Russell, George, West Somerville.
 1844. Russell, George R., West Roxbury.
 1860. Russell, John Lewis, Salem.
 1831. Russell, Joseph, Boston.
 1865. Russell, Joseph M., Malden.
 1876. Russell, N. P., Boston.
 1862. Russell, Walter, West Cambridge.
 1857. Ryder, William H., Roxbury.
 1830. Saltonstall, Leverett, Salem.
 1865. Saltonstall, Leverett, Boston.
 1847. Sampson, Ezra W., Dedham.
 1857. Sampson, George R., Brookline.
 1865. Sanborn, Amos C., Cambridgeport.
 1855. Sanborn, John, Charlestown.
 1864. Sands, Edward, Boston.
 1866. Sanford, H. G., Gloucester.
 1853. Sanford, O. S., Cordaville.
 1870. Sargent, Charles S., Brookline.
 1859. Sargent, Epes, Roxbury.
 1865. Sargent, Henry Winthrop, Boston.
 1844. Sargent, Dr. Howard, Dorchester.
 1857. Sargent, Ignatius, Brookline.
 1865. Sargent, Turner, Boston.
 1865. Sargent, Wingate P., Melrose.
 1875. Saunders, Miss Mary T., Salem.
 1864. Sawtell, J. W., Fitchburg.
 1860. Savage, John, jun., Somerville.
 1846. Savage, William, Boston.
 1867. Saville, George, Quincy.
 1865. Saville, Richard L., Brookline.
 1867. Sawyer, E. H., Easthampton.
 1865. Sawyer, John W., Grantville.
 1835. Sawyer, Matthias P., Boston.
 1859. Sawyer, Nathaniel C., Boston.

1854. Sawyer, T. T., Charlestown.
 1847. Sayers, Edward, Boston.
 1849. Schimming, Heinrich, Water-
 town.
 1855. Schlegel, Adam, Boston.
 1848. Schouler, John, West Cam-
 bridge.
 1871. Scott, A. E., Lexington.
 1864. Scott, Charles, Newton.
 1867. Scott, George H., Brighton.
 1859. Scott, J. C., Brighton.
 1864. Scribner, S. S., Malden.
 1864. Scudder, C. W., Brookline.
 1845. Scudder, Marshall S., Boston.
 1877. Scudder, Samuel H., Cambridge.
 1840. Seabury, Pardon O., New Bed-
 ford.
 1845. Seaver, Benjamin, Boston.
 1865. Seaver, Chandler, jun., Need-
 ham.
 1864. Seaver, Nathaniel, East Boston.
 1829. Seaver, Nathaniel, jun., Rox-
 bury.
 1865. Seaver, Robert, Jamaica Plain.
 1846. Seaver, William, Roxbury.
 1844. Sever, J. W., Boston.
 1829. Sharp, Edward, Dorchester.
 1874. Shattuck, Frederick R., Boston.
 1874. Shaughnessy, John J., Boston.
 1845. Shaw, Charles B., Dedham.
 1859. Shaw, Christopher C., Boston.
 1837. Shaw, Francis G., Boston.
 1830. Shaw, Lemuel, Boston.
 1846. Shaw, Robert G., Boston.
 1866. Shaw, S. P., Cambridge.
 1831. Sheafe, Henry, Boston.
 1865. Sheafe, William, Brookline.
 1867. Shedd, Abraham B., Brookline.
 1872. Shedd, Arthur B., Brookline.
 1846. Sheehan, Jeremiah, Salem.
 1865. Sheldon, Oliver S., Milton.
 1873. Shepard, Charles W., West
 Newton.
 1875. Sheppard, Edwin, Lowell.
 1870. Sherman, Japhet, Medford.
 1861. Shimmin, Charles F., Boston.
 1865. Shorey, John L., Lynn.
 1829. Shurtleff, Benjamin, Boston.
 1830. Shurtleff, Samuel A., M.D., Bos-
 ton.
 1869. Shute, William M., Boston.
 1845. Sigourney, Henry, Boston.
 1849. Simmons, David A., Roxbury.
 1845. Simpson, Michael H., Boston.
 1845. Simpson, Dr. Paul, Boston.
 1847. Sinclair, Thomas, Brighton.
 1830. Sisson, Freeborn, Warren, R.I.
 1832. Skinner, Francis, Boston.
 1864. Skinner, Francis, Boston.
 1834. Skinner, John, Charlestown.
 1873. Slack, Charles W., Boston.
 1865. Slack, Lewis, Brookline.
 1844. Sleeper, John S., Boston.
 1848. Smalley, David S., Jamaica
 Plain.
 1841. Smallwood, Thomas, Newton.
 1859. Smith, Amos, Cambridgeport.
 1869. Smith, Benjamin G., Cam-
 bridge.
 1855. Smith, Charles A., Boston.
 1865. Smith, Charles H., Jamaica
 Plain.
 1874. Smith, Chauncey, Cambridge.
 1846. Smith, Edmund, Brighton.
 1872. Smith, E. N., Boston.
 1865. Smith, George O., Boston.
 1864. Smith, James H., Newton Cor-
 ner.
 1830. Smith, James M., Boston.
 1860. Smith, James M., Boston.
 1872. Smith, Joshua B., Cambridge-
 port.
 1841. Smith, Melancthon, Boston.
 1865. Smith, Peter, Andover.
 1829. Smith, Stephen H., Providence,
 R.I.
 1866. Smith, Thomas H., Boston.
 1870. Smith, W. B., Boston.
 1870. Snow, Eben, Cambridge.
 1874. Snow, Eugene A., Melrose.
 1852. Southack, George, Roxbury.
 1863. Southmayd, John K., Boston.
 1873. Southworth, Edward, Quincy.
 1864. Sowler, John, Boston.
 1864. Sowler, John P., Malden.
 1833. Sparhawk, Edward C., Brough-
 ton.
 1858. Sparhawk, Edward C., Brough-
 ton.
 1871. Sparhawk, George, Weston.
 1864. Spaulding, Edward, Jamaica
 Plain.
 1876. Spaulding, Mahlon D., Boston.
 1868. Speare, Alden, Boston.

1865. Spencer, A. W., Dorchester.
 1848. Spencer, William, Lowell.
 1863. Spindler, Bernard, Jamaica Plain.
 1838. Spofford, George, Georgetown.
 1855. Spooner, William H., West Roxbury.
 1859. Sprague, Charles J., Boston.
 1847. Spring, Charles, Brighton.
 1864. Springall, George, Malden.
 1829. Springer, John, Sterling.
 1863. Squires, John P., West Cambridge.
 1865. Stanley, J. H., Chelsea.
 1865. Stanwood, E. H., Grantville.
 1849. Stanwood, H. B., Boston.
 1865. Starbird, Lewis D., Malden.
 1829. Stearns, Charles, Springfield.
 1864. Stearns, Charles, Brookline.
 1859. Stearns, George L., Medford.
 1866. Stearns, Richard H., Boston.
 1834. Stearns, William, Boston.
 1839. Stearns, William G., Cambridge.
 1831. Stedman, Josiah, Newton.
 1864. Stephenson, John H., Boston.
 1849. Stetson, Amos W., Bridgewater.
 1852. Stetson, James A., M.D., Quincy.
 1833. Stetson, Joseph, Waltham.
 1846. Stetson, Nahum, Bridgewater.
 1852. Stetson, Stebbins, Somerville.
 1868. Stevens, E. C., Cambridge.
 1848. Stevens, Paran, Boston.
 1878. Stevenson, Hamilton, Woburn.
 1839. Stickney, Josiah, Boston.
 1859. Stickney, Rufus B., Somerville.
 1855. Stimpson, George, Charlestown.
 1855. Stimpson, H. H., Cambridge.
 1865. Stimpson, William B., Boston.
 1876. Stone, Amos, Everett.
 1855. Stone, Eliphalet, Dedham.
 1849. Stone, George F., Newton.
 1831. Stone, Isaac, South Boston.
 1860. Stone, James W., Dorchester.
 1829. Stone, Leonard, Watertown.
 1875. Stone, Milton J., Brookline.
 1860. Stone, Phineas J., Charlestown.
 1857. Stone, P. R. L., Cambridge.
 1875. Stone, Samuel G., Charlestown.
 1830. Stone, William, South Boston.
 1829. Storer, D. Humphreys, M.D., Boston.
 1858. Storer, Frank H., Boston
 1830. Storrs, Nathaniel, Boston.
 1846. Story, E. Augustus, Brighton.
 1835. Story, Hon. Joseph, Cambridge.
 1864. Story, Miss Sarah W., Brighton.
 1829. Strong, Joseph, jun., South Hadley.
 1848. Strong, William C., Brighton.
 1871. Sturgis, John H., Boston.
 1866. Sturgis, Russell, jun, Boston.
 1842. Sturgis, William, Boston.
 1871. Sturtevant, E. Lewis, M.D, South Framingham.
 1848. Sturtevant, Noah, Boston.
 1873. Sullivan, Julius L. D., Somerville.
 1866. Sumner, Edward, Dedham.
 1853. Sumner, William R, Dedham.
 1869. Surette, Louis A., Concord.
 1854. Swain, Charles D., Roxbury.
 1876. Swan, Charles W., Boston.
 1829. Swan, Dr. Daniel, Medford.
 1866. Swan, J. Edwin, Dorchester.
 1857. Swan, William, Dorchester.
 1835. Sweetser, Samuel, Cambridgeport.
 1830. Swift, Henry, Nantucket.
 1859. Taft, John B., Boston.
 1841. Taft, Orra A., Boston.
 1869. Tailby, Joseph, Wellesley.
 1873. Tainter, Alonzo E., Medford.
 1868. Talbot, Josiah W., South Dedham.
 1873. Talbot, William H., Boston.
 1841. Tappan, John G., Boston.
 1874. Tapper, Thomas, Canton.
 1830. Taylor, Charles, Dorchester.
 1860. Taylor, Horace B., Boston.
 1873. Taylor, Moses, Acton.
 1865. Taylor, S. P., Boston.
 1835. Teschemacher, James E., Boston.
 1860. Thacher, A. C., Dorchester.
 1856. Thacher, Thomas, jun., Roxbury.
 1874. Thatcher, L. P., Middleborough.
 1847. Thaxter, A. W., jun., Boston.
 1837. Thaxter, Levi, Watertown.
 1846. Thayer, Gideon F., Boston.
 1867. Thayer, Henry, North Cambridge.
 1847. Thayer, J. Eliot, Boston.

1865. Thayer, Nathaniel, Boston.
 1866. Thieler, Francis, Medford.
 1829. Thomas, Benjamin, Hingham.
 1847. Thomas, John M., New Orleans.
 1864. Thomas, William, Boston.
 1829. Thompson, George, Medford.
 1864. Thompson, G. M., Waltham.
 1867. Thompson, S. Benton, Lexington.
 1858. Thorndike, John H., Boston.
 1844. Thresher, Rev. Ebenezer, Roxbury.
 1876. Thurlow, Thomas C., Newburyport.
 1830. Thwing, Supply C., Roxbury.
 1847. Ticknor, William D., Boston.
 1846. Tidd, Marshall, Woburn.
 1866. Tileston, Edmund P., Dorchester.
 1865. Tileston, Edward G., Brookline.
 1866. Tilton, Stephen W., Boston.
 1870. Tobey, Miss M. B., Boston.
 1869. Todd, Jacob, Dorchester.
 1865. Todd, John, Hingham.
 1854. Todd, William, Roxbury.
 1863. Tolman, Albert, Concord.
 1873. Tolman, Benjamin, Concord.
 1874. Tolman, Miss Harriet S., Boston.
 1862. Tolman, James, Roxbury.
 1855. Tolman, John P., Boston.
 1865. Tolman, Lucius A., West Roxbury.
 1863. Torrey, Augustus, M.D., Beverly.
 1864. Torrey, Everett, Charlestown.
 1866. Tower, Elisha, Roxbury.
 1846. Towle, Lyman, Boston.
 1844. Towne, Orr N., Boston.
 1868. Towne, William B., Boston.
 1868. Train, Gorham, Dorchester.
 1855. Trautman, Martin, Boston.
 1832. Tremlett, Thomas, Dorchester.
 1842. Trull, John F., Boston.
 1830. Trull, John W., Boston.
 1872. Tucker, E. G., Boston.
 1855. Tucker, James, jun., Dorchester.
 1841. Tucker, John L., Boston.
 1841. Tucker, Nathaniel, Dorchester.
 1838. Tudor, Frederic, Boston.
 1842. Tufts, Elbridge, Cambridgeport.
 1869. Tufts, James W., Medford.
 1847. Turner, John Morton, Brookline.
 1854. Turner, Nathaniel W., Newton.
 1853. Turner, Roswell W., Newton Centre.
 1858. Turner, Royal W., Randolph.
 1841. Tuttle, Hugh M., Boston.
 1865. Tuttle, Samuel J., Boston.
 1834. Tyler, George W., Charlestown.
 1869. Underwood, Guy C., Boston.
 1849. Underwood, William, Boston.
 1853. Underwood, William J., Boston.
 1868. Upham, Henry, Brookline.
 1845. Upton, E. A., Boston.
 1860. Upton, George B., Boston.
 1845. Vandine, Henry, Cambridgeport.
 1867. Van Voorhies, H. W., South Malden.
 1877. Vass, William J., Dorchester.
 1831. Vila, James, Boston.
 1874. Vinton, Alexander H., D.D., Boston.
 1873. Vinton, Mrs. C. A., Boston.
 1873. Vinton, Miss Mary P., Boston.
 1866. Vose, B. C., Hyde Park.
 1844. Wade, Thomas, Brookline.
 1840. Wainwright, Peter, jun., Roxbury.
 1860. Wainwright, William L., Braintree.
 1870. Wakefield, Cyrus, Wakefield.
 1849. Wakefield, E. H., Chelsea.
 1832. Walcott, Edward, Pawtucket.
 1876. Walcott, Henry P., M.D., Cambridge.
 1860. Walcott, J. W., Roxbury.
 1833. Waldo, Henry S., Boston.
 1845. Waldron, Richard R., U. S. N., Charlestown.
 1855. Wales, Adolphus, Randolph.
 1829. Wales, William, Dorchester.
 1865. Walker, Charles H., Chelsea.
 1845. Walker, Edward C. R., Roxbury.
 1861. Walker, Joseph T., Roxbury.
 1829. Walker, Samuel, Roxbury.
 1843. Walker, Samuel A., Boston.
 1867. Walker, William P., Somerville.
 1845. Walley, Samuel H., jun., Roxbury.

1870. Wallis, Mordecai L., West Roxbury.
1862. Wallis, William, Newton Lower Falls.
1842. Walsh, George, Charlestown.
1859. Walsh, James, Cambridge.
1874. Walsh, Michael H., Brighton.
1859. Walsh, Thomas, Brighton.
1873. Waltham, George, Nahant.
1857. Ward, Edward A., Cambridge.
1865. Ward, John, Newton.
1829. Ward, Richard, Roxbury.
1859. Ward, W. S., Newton.
1869. Wardwell, William H., West Newton.
1865. Ware, Benjamin P., Marblehead.
1854. Ware, P. P. P., Boston.
1851. Warren, A. C., Boston.
1848. Warren, George W., Boston.
1865. Warren, Herbert M., West Newton.
1860. Warren, Ira, Boston.
1835. Warren, James L. L. F., Brighton.
1865. Warren, James M., West Newton.
1852. Warren, John C., Boston.
1829. Warren, Jonas, Stow.
1830. Warren, Jonathan, jun., Weston.
1855. Warren, Samuel D., Waltham.
1865. Warren, Washington, Chelsea.
1860. Washburn, Alexander C., Boston.
1857. Washburn, Allen J., Dorchester.
1865. Washburn, E. Fred, Quincy.
1864. Washburn, G. W. C., Roxbury.
1847. Washburn, John, Plymouth.
1864. Washburn, Nehemiah, Brookline.
1859. Wason, Elbridge, Brookline.
1865. Waters, Edwin F., Newton.
1870. Waters, Dr. George F., Newton.
1849. Watson, B. M., Plymouth.
1865. Watson, David, Malden.
1869. Watts, Isaac, Belmont.
1865. Weatherbee, Comfort, Dedham.
1848. Webb, C. H., Chelsea.
1848. Webber, Aaron D., Boston.
1829. Webster, Hon. Daniel, Boston.
1869. Webster, John, Salem.
1841. Webster, Joshua, Lynn.
1864. Webster, J. R., M.D., Milton.
1829. Webster, Nathan, Haverhill.
1862. Weightman, W. S., Boston.
1829. Weld, Aaron D., jun., Boston.
1829. Weld, Benjamin, Roxbury.
1863. Weld, Franklin, West Roxbury.
1863. Weld, Moses W., M.D., Boston.
1858. Weld, Richard H., Roxbury.
1847. Weld, Stephen H., Roxbury.
1849. Weld, William F., Boston.
1865. Weld, William G., Brookline.
1845. Wellington, Andrew, East Lexington.
1871. Wellington, C. A., East Lexington.
1864. Wellington, Henry M., West Roxbury.
1862. Wellington, Mrs. Henry W., Roxbury.
1864. Wellington, Joseph O., Belmont.
1856. Wellington, Joseph V., Cambridge.
1861. Wells, Benjamin T., Boston.
1847. Welsh, John H., Dorchester.
1842. Wentworth, James, Boston.
1865. West, C. W., Malden.
1829. West, Thomas, Haverhill.
1863. Westgate, Jonathan E., Somerville.
1864. Westgate, Miss Sarah C., Malden.
1834. Weston, Ezra, jun., Boston.
1876. Weston, Mrs. L. P., Danvers.
1876. Weston, Leonard W., Lincoln.
1870. Weston, Seth, North Chelsea.
1863. Wetherell, C. W., Malden.
1860. Wetherell, John G., Dorchester.
1860. Wetherell, Leander, Boston.
1871. Wheatland, Henry., M.D., Salem.
1844. Wheeler, A. B., Boston.
1867. Wheeler, Miss Ann C., Cambridgeport.
1863. Wheeler, Lewis, Cambridgeport.
1864. Wheeler, Samuel L., Newton Centre.
1864. Wheelwright, A. C., Boston.
1834. Wheelwright, J. F., Brighton.
1831. Wheelwright, Lot, jun., Boston.

1831. Wheelwright, William W., Boston.
1855. Wheildon, William W., Concord.
1864. Whipple, John A., Boston.
1841. Whitaker, Edgar K., East Needham.
1849. Whitcomb, Levi, Boston.
1865. Whitcomb, William B., Medford.
1846. White, B. C., Boston.
1865. White, Edward A., Boston.
1851. White, George E., Boston.
1845. White, Ferdinand E., Boston.
1865. White, Francis A., Brookline.
1842. White, John F., Brookline.
1857. White, Nathan H., Quincy.
1853. White, Nathaniel, Brookline.
1864. White, Nelson B., South Dedham.
1874. White, T. C., Charlestown.
1868. Whiteley, Edward, Cambridge.
1870. Whitman, Dr. E. F., North Chelsea.
1830. Whitmarsh, Samuel, Northampton.
1858. Whitmore, Charles O., Boston.
1829. Whiting, Calvin, Boston.
1845. Whiting, Nathaniel, Medford.
1837. Whitney, Benjamin D., Cambridge.
1847. Whitney, Eli M., Boston.
1855. Whitney, Joel, Winchester.
1866. Whitney, Luther F., Charlestown.
1860. Whitney, William, Dedham.
1845. Whitney, William F., Boston.
1865. Whiton, Bela, Hingham.
1863. Whittemore, J. F., West Cambridge.
1865. Whittle, George W., Somerville.
1855. Whytal, Thomas G., West Roxbury.
1859. Wiggin, John K., Boston.
1863. Wilbur, G. B., Watertown.
1877. Wilde, Hiram, Randolph.
1865. Wilder, Charles J., Grantville.
1866. Wilder, Henry A., South Boston.
1830. Wilder, Marshall P., Boston.
1829. Wilder, S. V. S., Bolton.
1873. Wilkins, C. W., Boston.
1845. Wilkins, John H., Boston.
1829. Wilkinson, Simon, Boston.
1840. Willard, Aaron, jun., Boston.
1829. Willard, Joseph, Lancaster.
1867. Willcox, Rev. William H., Reading.
1865. Willcutt, Levi L., West Roxbury.
1845. Williams, Aaron D., jun., Roxbury.
1865. Williams, B. B., Boston.
1865. Williams, Dudley, Jamaica Plain.
1865. Williams, Elijah, Boston.
1869. Williams, H. W., M.D., Boston.
1833. Williams, John, Cambridgeport.
1860. Williams, John, Fairmount.
1866. Williams, John E., Jamaica Plain.
1857. Williams, J. O., Jamaica Plain.
1829. Williams, Moses, Boston.
1871. Williams, Philander, Taunton.
1853. Williams, Stephen, Roxbury.
1868. Willis, George W., Chelsea.
1871. Willis, J. C., Boston.
1832. Willott, Thomas, Charlestown.
1873. Wilmarth, H. D., Jamaica Plain.
1863. Wilson, B. Osgood, Watertown.
1865. Wilson, Elisha T., Boston.
1847. Wilson, George, Marblehead.
1852. Wilson, George W., Malden.
1871. Wilson, Henry W., South Boston.
1831. Wilson, John, Roxbury.
1833. Wilson, Robert, Boston.
1848. Wilson, W. S., Boston.
1835. Winchester, William P., Boston.
1848. Winship, Francis Lyman, Brighton.
1856. Winship, Franklin, Brighton.
1864. Winship, Herman, Brighton.
1864. Winship, Oliver M., Lexington.
1855. Winslow, Reuben, Roxbury.
1870. Wiswall, Artemas, Newton.
1866. Wiswall, Henry M., Watertown.
1872. Woerd, Charles V., Waltham.
1873. Woerd, Charles V., jun., Waltham.
1876. Wolcott, Mrs. Henrietta L. T., Boston.
1870. Wood, Mrs. Anna D., West Newton.

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|--|---|
| 1869. Wood, Miss Calista S., West Newton. | 1867. Wright, George C., West Acton. |
| 1849. Wood, Dr. E., Dighton. | 1866. Wrisley, Frank, Boston. |
| 1861. Wood, Edmund M., West Need- ham. | 1829. Wyatt, Robert, Boston. |
| 1868. Wood, Elijah W., West Newton. | 1846. Wyeth, Jonas, 2d, Cambridge. |
| 1873. Wood, R. W., Jamaica Plain. | 1829. Wyeth, Nathaniel J., Cam- bridge. |
| 1870. Wood, William K., West New- ton. | 1854. Wyman, Luke, West Cam- bridge. |
| 1873. Woodbury, Charles, M.D., Bev- erly. | 1841. Wyman, O. C., Boston. |
| 1865. Woodford, Joseph H., Newton. | 1850. Yendell, George, Dorchester. |
| 1864. Woodman, G. F., West Rox- bury. | 1849. Young, Calvin, Jamaica Plain. |
| 1871. Woods, Luke H., Marlborough. | 1871. Young, Thomas, jun., Somer- ville. |
| 1865. Woodward, Royal, Brookline. | 1852. Young, William, Fall River. |
| 1846. Worcester, Joseph E., Cam- bridge. | 1846. Young, Willwood, New Bed- ford. |
| | 1862. Zirngiebel, Denys, Cambridge. |

HONORARY MEMBERS.

1829. Benjamin Abbott, LL.D., Exeter, N.H.
1829. John Abbott, Brunswick, Me.
1829. Hon. John Quincy Adams, LL.D., Ex-President of the United States,
Quincy.
1848. Professor Louis Agassiz, Cambridge.
1829. William T. Aiton, Curator of the Royal Gardens, Kew, Eng.
1848. Thomas Allen, President of the St. Louis Horticultural Society, St.
Louis, Mo.
1845. Hon. Samuel Appleton, Boston.
1839. Hon. James Arnold, New Bedford.
1829. Edward Nathaniel Bancroft, M.D., President of the Horticultural and
Agricultural Society of Jamaica.
1830. Hon. Philip P. Barbour, Virginia.
1836. Don Angel Calderon de la Barca, Spanish Minister at Washington.
1829. Robert Barclay, Bury Hill, Dorking, Surrey, Eng.
1830. James Beekman, New York.
1838. L'Abbé Berlèse, Paris.
1839. Nicholas Biddle, Philadelphia.
1859. Jacob Bigelow, M D , Boston.
1840. Mrs. Lucy Bigelow, Medford.
1829. Le Chevalier Soulange Bodin, Secretary of the Horticultural Society of
Paris.
1851. Hon. George S. Boutwell, Groton.
1847. Josiah Bradlee, Boston.
1851. Hon. George N. Briggs, Pittsfield.
1858. Hon. James Buchanan, President of the United States.

1829. Jesse Buel, President of the Albany Horticultural Society.
1848. Hon. Edmund Burke, Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D.C.
1829. Augustin Pyramus de Candolle, Geneva.
1869. Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.
1829. Commodore Isaac Chauncey, United States Navy, Brooklyn, N.Y.
1838. Ward Chipman, Chief Justice of New Brunswick, St. John.
1830. Louis Clapier, Philadelphia.
1833. Hon. Henry Clay, Lexington, Ky.
1848. H. W. S. Cleveland, Burlington, N.J.
1829. Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Baronet, England.
1829. Zaccheus Collins, President of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Philadelphia.
1851. Roswell L. Colt, Paterson, N.J.
1848. Caleb Cope, President of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Philadelphia.
1829. William Coxe, Burlington, N.J.
1847. John P. Cushing, Watertown.
1838. Charles W. Dabney, United States Consul, Fayal, Azores.
1847. Hon. John Davis, LL.D., Boston.
1829. Sir Humphry Davy, London.
1842. Gen. Henry Alexander Scammel Dearborn, Roxbury.
1829. James Dickson, First Vice-President of the Horticultural Society of London.
1830. Mrs Dorothy Dix, Boston.
1833. Capt. Jesse D. Elliot, United States Navy.
1829. Hon. Stephen Elliot, LL.D., Charleston, S.C.
1841. Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D.C.
1830. Allyn Charles Evanson, Secretary of the King's County Agricultural Society, St. John, N.B.
1842. Hon. Edward Everett, LL.D., Boston.
1830. Hon. Horace Everett, Vermont.
1829. F. Faldermann, Curator of the Imperial Botanic Garden, St. Petersburg.
1851. Hon. Millard Fillmore, President of the United States.
1829. Dr. F. E. Fischer, Professor of Botany at the Imperial Garden, St. Petersburg.
1847. Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, President of the American Agricultural Society.
1833. Joseph Gales, jun., Vice-President of the Horticultural Society, Washington, D.C.
1830. George Gibbs, New York.
1830. Stephen Girard, Philadelphia.
1833. Hon. Robert H. Goldsborough, Talbot County, Md.
1830. Ephraim Goodale, South Orrington, Me.
1830. Mrs. Rebecca Gore, Waltham.
1829. Hon. John Greig, President of the Domestic Horticultural Society, Canandaigua, N.Y.
1830. Mrs. Mary Griffith, Charlies Hope, N.J.
1841. Gen. William Henry Harrison, President of the United States.
1830. S. P. Hildreth, M.D., Marietta, O.
1829. Thomas Hopkirk, President of the Glasgow Horticultural Society.
1829. David Hosack, M.D., President of the New York Horticultural Society.
1829. Lewis Hunt, Huntsburg, O.

1829. Joseph R. Ingersoll, President of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Philadelphia.
1829. Gen. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.
1831. Mrs. Martha Johonnot, Salem.
1869. Jared Potter Kirtland, M.D., LL.D., East Rockport, O.
1829. Thomas Andrew Knight, President of the Horticultural Society of London.
1829. Gen. La Fayette, La Grange, France.
1829. Le Comte de Lasteyrie, Vice-President of the Horticultural Society of Paris.
1851. L. A. H. Latour, M.P., Montreal, Can.
1847. Baron Justus Liebig, Giessen, Germany.
1847. Professor John Lindley, Vice-Secretary of the Horticultural Society of London.
1831. Franklin Litchfield, United States Consul Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.
1830. Joshua Longstreth, Philadelphia.
1832. Nicholas Longworth, Cincinnati.
1829. Jacob Lorillard, President of the New York Horticultural Society.
1829. John C. Loudon, London.
1846. John A. Lowell, Boston.
1835. Baron Charles Ferdinand Henry Von Ludwig, Vice President of the South African Literary and Scientific Institution, etc., Cape Town. Cape of Good Hope.
1846. Hon. Theodore Lyman, Brookline.
1865. Col. Theodore Lyman, Brookline.
1829. Hon. James Madison, Ex-President of the United States, Montpelier, Va.
1836. Mrs. Charlotte Marryatt, Wimbledon, near London.
1830. Joseph Maxwell, Rio Janeiro.
1833. D. Smith McCauley, United States Consul General, Tripoli.
1834. Hon. Isaac McKim, President of the Horticultural Society of Maryland, Baltimore.
1848. Rev. James H. Means, Dorchester.
1831. James Mease, M.D., Philadelphia.
1829. Lewis John Mentens, Brussels, Belgium.
1832. Hon. Charles F. Mercer, Virginia.
1829. François André Michaux, Paris.
1869. Donald G. Mitchell, New Haven, Conn.
1829. Samuel L. Mitchill, M.D., LL.D., New York.
1829. Hon. James Monroe, Ex-President of the United States, Oak Hill, Va.
1847. Alfred S. Monson, M.D., President of the New Haven Horticultural Society.
1851. A. N. Morin, Montreal, Can.
1829. Théodore Mosselmann, Antwerp, Belgium.
1858. Baron Osten Sacken, Secretary of the Russian Legation, Washington, D.C.
1833. Baron Ottenfels, Austrian Minister at the Ottoman Porte, Constantinople.
1829. John Palmer, Calcutta.
1848. Hon. Joel Parker, LL.D., Cambridge.
1856. Samuel B. Parsons, Flushing, N.Y.
1847. Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, Brookline.
1830. A. Poiteau, Professor in the Institut Horticole de Fromont.
1848. Hon. James K. Polk, President of the United States.
1829. John Hare Powel, Powelton, Penn.

1830. Henry Pratt, Philadelphia.
 1829. William Prince, Flushing, N.Y.
 1856. Rev. George Putnam, D.D., Roxbury.
 1848. Col. Joel Rathbone, President of the Albany and Rensselaer Horticultural Society, Albany.
 1829. Archibald John, Earl^s of Roseberry, President of the Caledonian Horticultural Society.
 1829. Joseph Sabine, Secretary of the Horticultural Society of London.
 1832. Don Ramon de la Sagra, Havana, Cuba.
 1871. Henry Winthrop Sargent, Fishkill, N.Y.
 1829. Sir Walter Scott, Abbotsford, Scotland.
 1829. John Shepherd, Curator of the Botanic Garden, Liverpool, Eng.
 1829. John S. Skinner, Editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore, Md.
 1851. George W. Smith, Boston.
 1847. Stephen H. Smith, President of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society, Providence.
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 1830. Hon. John Taliaferro, Virginia.
 1848. Gen. James Tallmadge, President of the American Institute, New York.
 1849. Gen. Zachary Taylor, President of the United States.
 1829. James Thacher, M.D., Plymouth.
 1856. John J. Thomas, Macedon, N.Y.
 1848. James W. Thompson, M.D., Wilmington, Del.
 1829. Grant Thorburn, New York.
 1830. M. Du Petit Thouars, Paris.
 1829. Le Vicomte Hericart de Thury, President of the Horticultural Society of Paris.
 1837. Mons. Tougard, President of the Horticultural Society of Rouen, France.
 1833. Col. Nathan Towson, President of the Horticultural Society, Washington, D.C.
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 1839. Rev. Joseph Tyso, Wallingford, Eng.
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 1832. Federal Vanderburg, M.D., New York.
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 1831. Joseph R. Van Zandt, Albany, N.Y.
 1829. Benjamin Vaughan, M.D., Hallowell, Me.
 1829. Petty Vaughan, London.
 1851. Rev. N. Villeneuve, Montreal, Can.
 1829. Pierre Philippe André Vilmorin, Paris.
 1829. James Wadsworth, Geneseo, N.Y.
 1829. Nathaniel Wallich, M.D., Curator of the Botanic Garden, Calcutta.
 1833. Malthus A. Ward, M.D., Professor in Franklin College, Athens, Ga.
 1841. Hon. Daniel Webster, Marshfield.
 1829. Hon. John Welles, Boston.
 1830. Jeremiah Wilkinson, Cumberland, R.I.
 1848. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Boston.
 1833. Frederick Wolcott, Litchfield, Conn.
 1829. Ashton Yates, Liverpool.
 1848. Lawrence Young, President of the Kentucky Horticultural Society, Louisville.

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 1830. Mons. Alfroy, Lieusaint, France.
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 1857. Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, Roxbury.
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 1841. Eugène Achille Baumann, Bolwiller, France.
 1841. Joseph Bernard Baumann, Bolwiller, France.
 1841. Napoleon Baumann, Bolwiller, France.
 1875. D. W. Beadle, St. Catherine's, C.W.
 1875. Professor W. J. Beal, Lansing, Mich.
 1840. Noel J. Becar, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 1847. Edward Beck, Worton College, Isleworth, near London.
 1847. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Editor of the Western Farmer and Gardener, Indianapolis, Ind.
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 1869. Prosper J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.
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 1875. George W. Campbell, Delaware, O.
 1829. Francis G. Carnes, Paris.
 1829. Col. Robert Carr, Philadelphia.
 1842. Rev. John O. Choules, Schenectady, N.Y.
 1847. Rev. Henry Colman, Boston.
 1830. James Colvill, Chelsea, Eng.
 1860. Benjamin E. Cotting, M.D., Boston.

1839. Samuel L. Dana, M.D., Lowell.
1869. J. Decaisne, Professeur de Culture au Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Jardin des Plantes, Paris.
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1841. Andrew H. Ernst, Cincinnati.
1833. Nathaniel Fellows, Cuba.
1834. Henry J. Finn, Newport, R.I.
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1830. Michael Floy, Vice-President of the New York Horticultural Society, New York.
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1847. Professor Asa Gray, Cambridge.
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1829. Charles Henry Hall, New York.
1829. Abraham Halsey, New York.
1875. Dr. Charles C. Hamilton, Ex-President of the Fruit Growers' Association and International Show Society of Nova Scotia, Cornwallis.
1831. Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, D.D., Dorchester.
1841. Thaddeus William Harris, M.D., Cambridge.
1829. John Hay, Architect of the Caledonian Horticultural Society.
1830. Bernard Henry, United States Consul, Gibraltar.
1875. Shirley Hibberd, Editor of the Gardener's Magazine, London.
1833. J. J. Hitchcock, Baltimore, Md.
1869. Robert Hogg, LL.D., Editor of the Journal of Horticulture, London.
1830. Thomas Hogg, New York.

1875. Thomas Hogg, New York.
1869. J. C. Holding, Treasurer and Secretary of the Cape of Good Hope Agricultural Society, Cape Town, Africa.
1875. Rev. S. Reynolds Hole, Caunton Manor, Newark, Nottinghamshire, Eng.
1875. Fisher Holmes, Sheffield, Eng.
1876. Dr. Joseph D. Hooker, Director of the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, Eng.
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1869. Thomas P. James, Philadelphia.
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1875. G. F. B. Leighton, President of the Norfolk Horticultural and Pomological Society, Norfolk, Va.
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1849. F. W. Macondray, San Francisco, Cal.
1851. James J. Mapes, LL.D. Newark, N.J.
1869. A. Mas, President of the Horticultural Society, Bourg-en-Bresse, France.
1869. Dr. Maxwell T. Masters, Editor of the Gardener's Chronicle, London.
1829. James Maury, United States Consul, Liverpool, Eng.
1875. T. C. Maxwell, Geneva, N.Y.
1833. William Sharp McLeay, New York.
1876. James McNab, Curator of the Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, Scotland.
1869. Thomas Meehan, Editor of the Gardener's Monthly, Germantown, Penn.
1830. Allan Melvill, New York.
1829. John Miller, M.D., Secretary of the Horticultural and Agricultural Society of Jamaica.
1829. Stephen Mills, Flushing, N.Y.
1847. Charles M'Intosh, Dalkeith Palace, near Edinburgh, Scotland.
1875. J. E. Mitchell, Philadelphia.
1853. Giuseppe Monarchini, M.D., Canea, Isle of Candia.
1876. Édouard Morren, Editor of the Belgique Horticole, Liège, Belgium.
1829. Horatio Newhall, M.D., Galena, Ill.
1829. David W. Ofley, United States Consular Agent, Smyrna, Turkey.

1829. James Ombrosi, Assistant United States Consul, Florence, Italy.
 1829. John J. Palmer, New York.
 1845. Victor Paquet, Paris.
 1829. John W. Parker, United States Consul, Amsterdam, Holland.
 1829. André Parmentier, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 1875. William Paul, Waltham Cross, London, N.
 1847. Joseph Paxton, Chatsworth, England.
 1829. John L. Payson, United States Consul, Messina, Sicily.
 1829. Commodore Matthew C. Perry, United States Navy, Charlestown.
 1832. David Porter, United States Chargé d'Affaires at the Ottoman Porte, Constantinople.
 1829. Alfred Stratton Prince, Flushing, N.Y.
 1829. William Robert Prince, Flushing, N.Y.
 1875. P. T. Quinn, Newark, N. J.
 1875. Rev. Rushton Radclyffe, London.
 1833. William Foster Redding, Baltimore, Md.
 1875. D. Redmond, Pass Christian, Miss.
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 1830. William S. Rogers, United States Navy.
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 1833. Thomas Rotch, Philadelphia.
 1834. George R. Russell, Manilla, Luzon.
 1847. John B. Russell, Cincinnati, O.
 1840. Rev. John Lewis Russell, Chelmsford.
 1875. William Saunders, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
 1831. William Shaler, United States Consul-General, Havana, Cuba.
 1831. William Shaw, New York.
 1829. Caleb R. Smith, Burlington N.J.
 1829. Daniel D. Smith, Burlington, N.J.
 1831. Gideon B. Smith, Editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore.
 1877. John Jay Smith, Germantown, Penn.
 1829. Horatio Sprague, Gibraltar.
 1875. Robert W. Starr, President of the Fruit Growers' Association and International Show Society of Nova Scotia, Cornwallis.
 1875. Dr. Joseph Stayman, Leavenworth, Kan.
 1831. Capt. Thomas Holdup Stevens, United States Navy, Middletown, Conn.
 1832. William Fox Strangeway, British Secretary of Legation at Naples.
 1869. Dr. J. Strentzel, Martinez, Cal.
 1831. Judge E. B. Strong, Rochester, N.Y.
 1834. James P. Sturgis, Canton.
 1850. William Summer, Pomaria, S.C.
 1833. Francis Summerest.
 1832. Professor Michele Tenore, Director of the Botanic Garden at Naples.
 1839. James Englebert Teschemacher, Boston.
 1835. Robert Thompson, Chiswick, near London.
 1829. George C. Thorburn, New York.

1869. Professor George Thurber, Editor of the American Agriculturist, New York.
1833. John Tilson, jun., Edwardsville, Ill.
1836. Cav. Doct. Vincent Tinio, Director of the Botanic Garden at Palermo.
1847. Luther Tucker, Editor of The Cultivator, Albany, N.Y.
1839. Carey Tyso, Wallingford, Eng.
1846. Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belgium.
1851. Alexandre Vattermare, Paris.
1836. Emilien de Wael, Secretary of the Horticultural Society, Antwerp, Belgium.
1869. John A. Warder, M.D., President of the Ohio State Horticultural Society.
1875. Anthony Waterer, Knapp Hill near Woking, Surrey, Eng.
1846. J. Ambrose Wight, Editor of the Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill.
1875. Benjamin Samuel Williams, Holloway, London, N.
1853. Professor John Wilson, Agricultural College, Cirencester, Eng.
1829. William Wilson, New York.
1831. Gen. Joshua Wingate, jun., Portland.
1829. Hon. J. F. Wingate, Bath, Me.
1833. Joseph Augustus Winthrop, Charleston, S.C.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Number of Founders | 16 |
| Number of Original Members | 138 |
| Number of Elected Members | 2,088 |
| Number of Honorary Members | 156 |
| Number of Corresponding Members | 199 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total Membership | 2,597 |

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