ANNUAL MEETING 1990

Within a week or ten days all members should have received registration materials for the Society's annual meeting at Mount Vernon, Virginia, May 18-20 (Friday noon through Sunday afternoon). If you fail to receive your information, notify the Secretary-Treasurer at our Old Salem address, or call Dean Norton at Mount Vernon, (703) 780-7262. We await eagerly the tours of the Mount Vernon estate and the Sunday visits to important and beautiful gardens in the nation's capital. Every effort will be made to accommodate members who wish to attend, but early registration is recommended.

ANOTHER REGIONAL GARDEN HISTORY SOCIETY

In early fall, 1989, the SGHS headquarters received a call from Walter T. Punch, Director of the Library, Massachusetts Horticulture Society, Boston. Mr. Punch requested information about the Southern Garden History Society for a group of people interested in forming a New England garden history society. Our secretary-treasurer, Flora Ann Bynum, sent him the society bylaws, back issues of Magnolia, membership brochures, and other information. (So far as we are aware, our Southern Garden History Society was the first regional society of its kind, and up to now has been the only functioning garden history society in the United States, except for local groups.) We are proud to serve as a model for others, and glad to know about other persons and groups which share our interests.
CALENDAR


March 16-17, 1990 (Friday-Saturday) "A Union of Spirits: a Conference for Interpreters," at Farmers' Museum, P.O. Box 800, Cooperstown, New York 13326; tel. (607) 547-5431. Co-sponsored by Mid-Atlantic and New England groups of ALHFAM (Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums).

May 18-20, 1990 (Friday afternoon through Sunday evening) SGHS annual meeting at Mount Vernon. Registration will be limited to 125 participants; members should prepare now to respond promptly to the information packet that they will receive very soon.

May 31-June 2, 1990 (Thursday-Saturday) Conference on plantation life in Virginia during the late 18th and early 19th centuries, co-sponsored by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, University of Virginia, and the Institute of Early American History and Culture. For information, write Stephen Innes, Corcoran Dept. of History, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903; or telephone the Institute of Early American History and Culture at (804) 221-1110.

June 9-10, 1990 (Saturday-Sunday) The Heritage Rose Foundation will meet at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. For information write Charles A. Walker, Jr., 1512 Gorman St., Raleigh, N.C. 27606.

June 16-21, 1990 (Saturday-Thursday) Annual meeting of Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums, at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. For information contact the program committee, c/o Bob Benz, Billings Farm and Museum, P.O. Box 489, Woodstock, VT 05091; tel. (802) 457-2355.

April 14-16, 1991 (Friday-Sunday) Annual meeting of Southern Garden History Society. Plan ahead to join us out west on the Mississippi, in St. Francisville, Baton Rouge, and New Orleans, Louisiana.

October 3-5, 1991 (Thursday afternoon through Saturday morning) Biennial conference on "Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes" at Old Salem. For information: Old Salem Inc., Box F, Salem Station, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27108; tel. (919) 721-7344.

HURRICANE RESTORATION FUND--AN APPEAL FOR HELP

Middleton Place, the 18th-century plantation home of Arthur Middleton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was devastated by Hurricane Hugo. Although structures were spared major destruction, damage to the gardens was especially severe. Hundreds of trees were destroyed, and many others need professional care to survive. Your tax-deductible donations are sought to help with repairs and replanting: Middleton Place Foundation, Hurricane Restoration Fund, Ashley River Road, Charleston, S.C. 29414. Tel. (803) 556-6020.
THE CHEROKEE GARDEN CLUB OF ATLANTA: ITS GARDEN LIBRARY, DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF SOUTHERN GARDEN HISTORY SOCIETY ARCHIVES
information from Anne C. Carr (Mrs. Julian S., Sr.), a member of the garden club and a member of the Southern Garden History Society board of directors

People involved in restoration of old homes in the South can usually find authentic materials for renewing a structure; but it has been difficult, and at times nearly impossible, to get information on how to duplicate early gardens.

In 1973, Atlanta's Cherokee Garden Club realized the need for a comprehensive garden library in their city and thereupon voted to develop such a resource. Knowing that horticulture history relates to the history of people, the Atlanta Historical Society asked that the library be housed in its splendid new archives building, McElreath Hall. A charter was drawn up which reads: "The purpose of the library is the conservation and dissemination of educational and research information for the gardening and horticultural community of the Southeastern United States."

Today the library consists of over 3000 volumes, magazines, catalogues, and periodicals. The flavor of the collection is primarily American, then Southern, with a number of significant English and French volumes, as well as books on the Oriental influence on our choice of plants and flowers. Our collection includes books on important English landscape architects of the 18th and 19th centuries, along with those of Humphry Repton, Gertrude Jekyll, and Andre Michaux, as well as Philip Miller, whose 18th-century volume, The Gardener's Dictionary, was widely owned and read in the southern United States.

In 1977, the Library moved significantly toward its goal through the involvement of one of the country's most noted garden book collectors and dealers and a member of SGHS as well, Elisabeth Woodburn of Hopewell, New Jersey. For ten years Mrs. Woodburn had painstakingly collected rare American garden books dating from 1634 to 1900. In an address at the Bicentennial Symposium on agricultural literature, in 1975, Charles van Ravenswaay, former director of the Winterthur Museum, remarked, "...Mrs. Woodburn has collected, studied, compared, and physically handled the books she describes. To her, the authors are old friends."

Mrs. Woodburn was seeking a proper home for her carefully nurtured collection, and had refused it to several large collectors, including the Smithsonian Institution. Hearing about the Cherokee Garden Library, she saw that her collection could become the nucleus for a fine horticultural library in an area where farming and gardening had long been an established way of life. Most important to her was that the books would be available to the public through the auspices of the Atlanta Historical Society.

With the encouragement and aid of the Cherokee Garden Club, major grants from foundations, garden clubs, and individuals, the Woodburn Collection on the Historical Development of American Horticulture, made up of 169 titles, came to Atlanta.
These superb books cover a wide range of gardening subjects and document much of our horticultural heritage. Particularly interesting ones include:

**Arbustrum Americanum** by Humphry Marshall (Philadelphia, 1735), the first book on native trees and shrubs to be published in America. The author was a cousin of John Bartram.

**An Inaugural Botanico-Medical Dissertation** by Benjamin Shultz (Philadelphia, 1795). Describes the *Phytolacca Decandra* of Linnaeus, our common wild-growing pokeweed that Southerners have gathered and cooked for centuries as poke-salad.

**Nouveau Jardinier de la Louisiane** by J. F. Lelievre (1838), the first book on gardening printed in Louisiana.

**The Gardeners Kalendar** by Martha Logan (Charleston, 1779), the first American book published on how to garden.

**Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida** by William Bartram (Philadelphia, 1791). Our edition is the London 1792.

**The American Herbal,** by Samuel Stearns (Walpole, New Hampshire, 1801), the first herbal printed in America.

**The Gardener's Calendar for South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina** by Robert Squibb (Charleston, 1787).

In addition, the Library has a large collection of seed catalogues, including one of the earliest printed in America, by Berckmans, of Fruitland Nursery in Augusta, Georgia.

We have continued to add to our collection. Some recent acquisitions are: --in 1984, a large blueprint collection of one of Georgia's outstanding landscape architects, William Pauley, including work done from the 1920's through the 1950's;

--in 1985, the garden library of Elizabeth Lawrence, the noted columnist of the Charlotte Observer and writer of books on gardening. Elizabeth Lawrence began as a regional writer and became recognized across and country and abroad as an important garden writer of great insight. Included in our collection are Lawrence's personal notes and memoranda found in her books;

--in 1989, the garden library of Louisa Farrand Wood, niece of Beatrix Farrand, the renowned landscape architect of the early 20th century. Mrs. Wood is also a member of SGHS.

In 1989, the Southern Garden History Society voted to designate the Cherokee Garden Library as the depository of its archives. The Garden Club's board of directors is deeply honored, and wishes to invite all members of SGHS to tour the library, located in McElreath Hall at the Atlanta Historical Society, 3101 Andrews Drive, NW, Atlanta, Georgia 30305.
THE DeROSSET GARDEN OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA
by E. David Scott, Executive Director,
Historic Wilmington Foundation

Armand John DeRosset III (1807-1897) descended from a family that had been prominent in the history of the Wilmington area since the early 18th century. Like his father, grandfather, and great grandfather, he entered the medical profession. Before the age of thirty, however, he stopped practicing medicine and became a wealthy and successful merchant. In 1841, Dr. DeRosset began construction of his home on the corner of Dock and Second Streets. In the style of the day, it was a Greek Revival structure, with grand Doric columns facing onto a terraced garden. Stylistic changes and additions in 1854 and 1874 produced an Italianate mansion with brackets and cupola, but the columned front porch remained. From that front porch, facing the Cape Fear River just two blocks away, we may view the garden.

Made up of five descending terraces divided by a central walk and enclosed by a brick wall, the sixty-eight foot by ninety foot garden was an important element of the DeRosset estate. Eliza Jane DeRosset, Armand DeRosset's wife, first oversaw the planting and maintenance of the garden, as her letters to her daughters Kate and Alice testify: "There is a perfect rage for gardening down here," she writes Kate, who is attending school in the North, in 1846, and asks her, "If you can get me some Tube roses or any plants that I have not got bring me some."

Wilmington was not a provincial backwater town but a busy port, the largest city in the state of North Carolina, and quite cosmopolitan. It desired to be as stylish and modern as its larger Northern counterparts, as reflected in the furnishings, architecture, and gardens of the time. Eliza struggled with her garden to make it urbane. "Our garden I think looks very pretty," she writes Kate in Boston in 1843, "but I suppose [after] the splendid gardens you have seen you will think quite the contrary."

Eliza's letters, part of a collection of 13,000 family-related letters and documents in the Southern Historical Collection of the University of North Carolina, talk of flowers, vegetables, grapes, a greenhouse, and a "nice little garden engine" for watering. A sampling of these letters invites us back in time to share her garden.

1844: "I hope I will have some handsome trees by the time you return..."

1854: "The grapes are not ripe yet, but as soon as they are I will send you a Champagne basket full by express."

1854: "...it is literally over run with weeds & grass. But will have it all right again soon."

1856: "We have had a few Scuppernong grapes off our vine this summer and as for peaches we have had plenty of them out of our own garden."

1857: "...you never saw the gardens look so forlorn. I fear most of my roses are dead and neither of the Lady Banks will bloom."
1861: "...the weather has been so charming.... it has induced me to go into the garden, and now I feel quite interested again, it is beginning to look beautifully, a quantity of flowers in bloom...."

1876: "My conservatory [just completed in 1874] is looking sweetly--Calla's have been blooming in abundance for some time, and not waiting for Easter....violets are almost over but jessamins in profusion."

1876: "I have put a great many geranium in the ground which I fear I may lose, those in the Conservatory are blooming most profusely and are elegant, the roses have just begun to bloom but I fear the cold snap will put them back...."

1877: "We have had a splendid vegetable garden....peas & potatoes & spinach & the beets are nearly ready...Our crab apple has blossomed so sweetly this spring."

The DeRosset garden was certainly a multi-faceted gem and an ever-changing one. When we approach the restoration of this garden, we try to do so with an understanding of the person who first planned and planted it. Because a garden changes over time, however, we must view our restoration not as a duplication of a certain frozen moment, but rather as a "representation" of the DeRosset garden in the late nineteenth century.

The Historic Wilmington Foundation purchased the DeRosset House in 1976 to save it from destruction. Our first concern was to stabilize the house. The roof was in a serious state of disrepair and the entire north wall of the house had collapsed. With those problems solved and the exterior of the house restored, we asked ourselves what to do next. We decided that the grounds, because of their high visibility and potential for public use, should be our next task.

The restoration of an historic garden requires the use of many research sources. The archival evidence was searched and analyzed. Photo documentation was reviewed, oral histories examined. The Foundation then requested archaeological investigation to assist us in the reconstruction of the garden.

John Clauser of the Office of State Archaeology, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, agreed to complete a preliminary investigation of the front yard of the house. The Foundation asked Mr. Clauser to focus on the area directly related to our proposed project, and he agreed, even though excavation of the back yard might have yielded more archaeological evidence, so that we could proceed according to our reconstruction plan.

We established goals before the field work began:

1. Determine what major features should be included in the landscape plan;
2. Provide details for restoration of major landscaping features;
3. Provide clearance for underground lighting and irrigation systems;
4. Provide base information for the development of reasonable restoration goals for future landscape work.
The archaeological investigation gave the Foundation the raw data needed to complete the construction of the terraces, central steps, and north wall. The terrace wall, for example, was discovered to be constructed of dry laid ballast stone and was approximately one foot (two ballast stones) thick. In the subsequent construction of the wall, mortar was required to stabilize it, but the appearance of the original was duplicated.

Investigation of the planting beds indicates that there were square central beds surrounded by a grass path on each of the lower three levels. The limited extent of the archaeology makes the conclusion that all the terraces had similar beds a speculative one. The terrace that was investigated showed clear importation of bedding soils in the central area; as Mr. Clauser put it, "the excavation...suggest(s) purposeful preparation of this area for planting."

The reconstruction of the central walk was based on photographic evidence and on the archaeological work. It has been suggested that the DeRosset walk employed the trick of tapering the path to make the garden appear larger. Mr. Clauser states that this was a fairly common design tool in the 18th and 19th centuries, and that it was based on strict mathematical formulae. Whether the reconstruction of the DeRosset central path accomplished the precise formulae is open to question, but the existence of the central walk and the number of steps between terraces, the surrounding wall, and the gateways have all been documented and reconstructed.

The Foundation's goal of making this a useful, functioning garden that can be maintained and appreciated in the present has required certain compromises. A lighting system has been installed, and an underground irrigation system with slightly visible heads is in place. Now comes the next step, the planting.

Working with Edward D. Stone, Jr. Associates in Wilmington, we have developed a garden plan that reflects what we know about the garden. A committee is formed and Wildwood Nursery is selected to procure the plants. Economic constraints make a phased planting necessary, and force us to compromise in the types and numbers of plants as well. The first phase of planting should be finished by mid-April, 1990.

To celebrate the conclusion of this phase of the work, the Historic Wilmington Foundation has invited Mr. Rudy Favretti, the noted specialist in historic landscapes, to speak about garden restoration in Wilmington. This lecture is planned as the first of a series of educational programs dealing with historic gardens. We see the DeRosset garden, planted in a style appropriate to its time and its owners, as a demonstration for education of the public. Plans include the installation of a production garden for public use.

Mr. Favretti's lecture will kick off a week of garden-related activities of Historic Wilmington Foundation, including a sale of historic plants and a party in our new garden. The public is invited to all three: the lecture, the plant sale, and the party. For information, write to Historic Wilmington Foundation, DeRosset House, 209 Dock St., Wilmington, N.C. 28401; tel. (919) 762-2511.
THE PLANT REPORTER: WHAT IS THIS FLOWER?
by Flora Ann Bynum, Winston-Salem

1. Twelve o'clocks
   In last summer's issue of Magnolia, I submitted an article noting several common names of plants that people had asked about, names they could not identify. One of them was "tall twelve o'clocks with purple flowers," mentioned by the late Dr. Adelaide L. Fries, Moravian Church archivist, in a 1935 paper she wrote about flowers cultivated in early gardens of Salem, North Carolina.

   Recently a letter came to the editor of Magnolia from Mrs. Alan Emmet of Westford, Massachusetts, saying that in reading the diary of a Portsmouth, New Hampshire, woman she had also come across a description of a flower called "twelve o'clocks." This woman, Sarah Parker Rice, writing late in life about the flowers of her childhood garden, probably dating 1815 to 1820, said: "Among them a bulb, now rarely seen, called a twelve o'clock. It was a little white flower resembling the chicory in shape, which opened at twelve noon and closed in an hour or so."

   I talked with two of the society's members who are plant experts, William Lanier Hunt of Chapel Hill and Dr. Arthur O. Tucker of Delaware State College, Dover. Mr. Hunt searched his old garden books and reported he could find nothing using the name "twelve o'clock," either white or purple. Dr. Tucker called back to say that he had found two possibilities to suggest for a plant that might fit Sarah Parker Rice's description, though his references did not use the name of "twelve o'clock." These possibilities, both anemone species, could be a selection of Anemone blanda, the Greek windflower, or a selection of A. nemerosa 'Bracteata', a loose white double flower with green back petals cultivated since the 16th century. Both open during the day, close early, and don't open if the day is cloudy.

2. Tartarian aster
   At the landscape restoration conference in Old Salem in Winston-Salem last October, our society president, Dr. Edgar Givhan, and Dr. Tucker came into my small garden to admire and puzzle over a violet-purple aster growing at least six feet tall against the back hedge. All I knew was that it was there when we bought the house in 1952, and the previous owner had told me it was Michaelmas daisy. (Elizabeth Lawrence told me once that this was a general name used for asters.)

   Florence Griffin of Atlanta identified the aster in my garden for us as Tartarian aster (Aster tataricus). She said that she had given me a start of this aster, which I had forgotten, but I notice I do have a clump in another part of the garden. Florence got her start from a woman in North Georgia. She also reported that it is listed in the catalogue of Goodness Grows, a nursery in Crawford, Georgia.

   When I asked Dr. Tucker if he knew a date of introduction for this aster, he again searched his old garden books and called to report that although he had many, many old garden books and had searched them all, he could find only one reference to Tartarian aster. Robert Sweet, in
Hortus Britannicus, 1830 edition, says that it was introduced in England in 1818. Dr. Tucker said it was amazing given how long this plant has been around that it was not in the literature. He remarked that when he returned to Dover from Winston-Salem after the conference last fall, he found this aster growing in three old gardens there; he had noticed it before but hadn't known what it was.

Hortus III says it is native to Japan, Korea, Manchuria, North China, Mongolia, and Siberia. Elizabeth Lawrence says in A Southern Garden, "Another tall autumn flower is the Tartarian aster, A. tataricus, a native of Siberia,...planted at the back of a damp border the slender seven foot stalks bend over the spent perennials covering...with great panicles of pale mauve daisies from the middle of September to late October." Note that Miss Lawrence and some authors spell the botanical name A. tartaricus, while Hortus III and most authors use A. tataricus. Pamela Harper, in the book Perennials: How to Select, Grow and Enjoy (1985), which she wrote with Frederick McGourty, mentions Tartarian aster as "one of the durable, shareable plants seldom bought but handed from neighbor to neighbor."

(As I explained to Dr. Tucker, I am a total amateur in botanical fields and have to call on experts--my skill is to be a good, accurate reporter. In each issue of Magnolia we can perhaps carry a report on a little-known or unknown cultivated flower, calling on the experts for aid and pooling our research.)

LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION AWARD

M. C. "Mac" Newsom, a member of Southern Garden History Society, has been named as the second recipient of the Minnette C. Duffy Landscape Preservation Award, given by the Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina to recognize his work in preserving and restoring historic gardens and his informative articles on historic landscapes. The award includes a $500 stipend.

A self-employed landscape architect, Mr. Newsom specializes in historic landscape restoration and residential design. His projects include Haywood Hall in Raleigh and a master plan for a historic district in Murfreesboro. He also writes a regular garden column.

The award was established in 1987 by the family of Minnette Duffy of New Bern, in her memory. Its first recipient was Flora Ann Bynum, Secretary-Treasurer of SGHS.

IN PRINT

Caring for Your Local Cemetery, ninth issue in the "Illinois Preservation Series," should be of use outside its state and region. It provides an overview of cemetery preservation issues and some practical how-to advice. The booklet is available for $1 from Historic Illinois, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Old State Capitol, Springfield, IL 62701. A more state-specific publication, Stones and Statutes, discussing Illinois laws relating to cemeteries and burial places, is available cost-free.
ANNUAL BILLS NOTICES

Notices for annual membership dues in the society were mailed from the headquarters office the end of January. All members whose dues are payable now should have received a notice. These bills are for the current year, 1990. Members who joined after the first of last year will not receive a bill, as according to the society by-laws, anyone joining after January 1 is paid up for the coming year.

On the registration form for the Mount Vernon annual meeting is a space provided for dues for a non-member. This space is only for the use of a non-member who wants to join the society in order to attend the annual meeting. If you already belong, you do not pay your dues with the annual meeting registration but mail your dues to the society headquarters now.

SPRING ISSUE: Please send your articles on any aspect of Southern garden or landscape history, or your news of events, meetings, and publications, by April 20, 1990 to Peggy Newcomb, Associate Editor, at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, Inc., Box 316, Charlottesville, VA 22901.

SOUTHERN GARDEN HISTORY SOCIETY
Old Salem, Inc.
Drawer F, Salem Station
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27108

Mr. C. Allan Brown
809 Winston Terrace
Charlottesville VA 22903
This issue, the final one to be published by your present editor, contains information resulting from her own research work, along with that of her SGHS colleagues Allan Brown and John Fitzpatrick, both of Charlottesville, Virginia.

Allan Brown, a landscape architect residing in Charlottesville, Virginia, who will become a Fellow at Dumbarton Oaks in the fall, first discovered the subject of our work, Jacob M. J. Smith of Washington County, Arkansas, the first person to be designated as a nurseryman on the Arkansas census. Smith maintained a large garden near Fayetteville from 1836, the year of Arkansas statehood, until his death in 1878. For more information about Smith, see the introduction to the plant list in this issue, or Brown's article, "Horticulture in Early Arkansas," in Arkansas Historical Quarterly 48 (1984), 99-124. (His earlier article about Smith appeared in the quarterly of the Washington County Historical Society in 1982.)

Harriet Jansma has transcribed Smith's two garden journals, which he began in 1844 and continued throughout his life. In them he noted the daily temperatures, bloom times of his flowers, and names of species and even varieties that he was growing—including a large number of ornamental plants, especially unusual considering his location, on the very western edge of settlement. (The journals are in the manuscript collections of the Special Collections Division of Mullins Library, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, which hopes to publish them in a monograph that will include the work published in this issue of Magnolia.)

more--
John Fitzpatrick has used the transcript and plant lists made by Jansma to compile the list of plants grown by Jacob Smith between 1844 and 1859 that appears in this issue. (Plants listed between 1860 and 1878 are not here included.) He has provided both Smith’s name for each plant and a present-day botanical name for the plant. Not only that: Fitzpatrick has given us a key to his reference sources, and a list of those sources, so that others doing similar work can find the names in current use for early plant names.

About the authors: John Fitzpatrick, who took a degree in horticulture at the University of Maryland, is Director of the Center for Historic Plants at Monticello. Harriet Jansma, who has served for six years as editor of this bulletin, is a freelance writer and editor in Fayetteville, Arkansas, where she took a Master of Arts degree in English at the University of Arkansas. This collaboration on Jacob Smith is the direct result of the Society's annual meetings, where we met and talked with pleasure about our mutual interest in old plants and gardens. We have entered a request for copyright for the Jacob Smith plant list as it appears in this issue.

ABOUT MAGNOLIA’S FUTURE: beginning with the summer issue, Peggy Newcomb, who has served nobly as associate editor, will assume the task of editing our bulletin, with the assistance of Kenneth McFarland of North Carolina, and with the continuing participation of our state editors. Please keep us informed about your garden history research and activities by writing to them.

CALENDAR

May 31-June 2, 1990 (Thursday-Saturday) Conference on plantation life in Virginia during the late 18th and early 19th centuries, co-sponsored by Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, University of Virginia, and Institute of Early American History and Culture. For information telephone the Institute at (804) 221-1110.

June 9-10, 1990 (Saturday-Sunday) Heritage Rose Foundation will meet at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. For information write to Charles A. Walker, Jr., 1512 Gorman St., Raleigh, N.C. 27606.

June 16-21, 1990 (Saturday-Thursday) Annual meeting of Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. For information contact Bob Benz, Billings Farm and Museum, P.O. Box 489, Woodstock, VT 05091; tel. 802-457-2355.

April 12-14, 1991 (Friday-Sunday) Annual meeting of Southern Garden History Society. Plan ahead to join us west of the Mississippi, in St. Francisville, Baton Rouge, and New Orleans, Louisiana.

October 3-5, 1991 (Thursday afternoon through Saturday morning) Biennial conference on "Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes," at Old Salem, Winston-Salem, N.C. For information: Old Salem, Inc., Box F, Salem Station, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27108; tel. (919) 721-7344.
Jacob M. J. Smith, born in Denmark in 1799, settled two miles north of Fayetteville, Arkansas, in 1836, and began to lay out his flower garden and nursery, later known as "Smith's Flower Garden." It became a place of pilgrimage for strollers from the town and a source of support for Smith, who records in his journals his deliveries of packets of flower seed and "gardenseed" to merchants in Fayetteville.

Though he lived a very short distance from Indian Territory and a very great distance from the centers of trade and taste in our new country, Smith obtained information about gardening by subscribing to The Horticulturist and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste, Andrew Jackson Downing's influential publication. He also responded several times to Downing's requests for information from readers. In a letter that appeared in the issue of August 1852 (the last to be edited by Downing, who was killed in a steamboat accident in July 1852), Smith reported on the effects of the previous winter's cold in his garden. He had experienced severe damage, especially to his fruit trees, magnolias, and roses, and lamented, "The Trumpet Honeysuckle, the White Italian Honeysuckle, the Purple, White, and Persian Lilac, the Snowball, the Fringe Tree, and Venetian Sumac, are the only things that escaped."

As Allan Brown has noted, Smith's letters to The Horticulturist reveal a man devoted to his occupation and concerned with furthering his knowledge of horticulture. His inquisitive and experimental nature are shown in his letter published in the September 1853 issue of Downing's journal: "On the 23rd of December, 1851, I planted two dozen Tulips, of the same kind I had planted already in the middle of October the bulbs were, to all appearance, perfectly sound; they came into bloom almost as early as those of the first planting (only three days difference) but the flowers were small, lasted only a few days, and when I came to take up the bulbs, they were lean and lank, having none of that solid look one expects to see in a Dutch bulb...." Through Smith, such plants would have been made available to his western community; and through him also, there may have been some influence of the taste of Andrew Jackson Downing on this corner of the antebellum South.

NOTES ON THE PLANT LIST by John T. Fitzpatrick

A gardener or nurseryman of 1990 could be proud of growing the range of plants that Jacob Smith grew between 1844 and 1859. His diaries record for posterity the names of the plants that bloomed and fruited in his gardens, including dozens of rose cultivars, some introduced in France only a few years earlier, fashionable flowers of the day, such as dahlias and chrysanthemums, new shrubs from Japan, and unusual wild flowers from the American West. At the same time, a number of plants we think of as standard early ornamentals are missing from Smith's list, or barely represented, such as English daisies, amaranths, poppy anemones, wallflowers, turban ranunculuses, and primroses.

Smith's diaries are primarily a record of bloom time for flowers, a record of harvest time for fruits, and a temperature log. But the diary also records the spring arrival of whippoorwill and hummingbird, rose grafting, raising pelargoniums from seed, catching moles (eight in 1849), and forcing bulbs in "the room," indicating some sort of conservatory room or greenhouse. Did Smith learn horticulture on the frontier, or did he bring the skills and knowledge with him from Denmark? The diary shows his increasing sophistication in the use of botanical nomenclature. What reference books did he use, if any? Where did he get his new and unusual plants? In 1858 and 1859, among the plants he recorded in bloom for the first time in his gardens were forty-two rose cultivars, four spiraeas, four lilacs, four raspberries, six dahlias, and twenty-three chrysanthemums. His source may have been Thomas Affleck's nursery in Washington, Mississippi.
Fruits are well-represented in Smith's list, and cabbage, onion, parsnip, potato, and other vegetables are also mentioned. Smith packaged seed for some of these, recording the number of packets, as in the diary entry of January 30, 1846: "Took 68 Papers of gardenseed to Mr. Sutton." But the list appears incomplete in the areas of vegetables, herbs, and trees. Where are the peas, parsley, and other "useful" plants that he must have been growing?

One difficulty in interpreting the diary is Smith's frequent failure to note the genus when he recorded a cultivar in bloom. So there are cases where it has not been possible to determine whether the plant was a rose, chrysanthemum, dahlia, etc. Another difficulty has been determining the genus name when a cultivar name was used for more than one genus (such as 'Phoenix,' used for a tulip, a rose, and a hyacinth), or for more than one clone of a species ('Lord Wellington' referred to at least two Hyacinth clones, of different colors). Some ambiguous entries have been determined by referring to the complete transcript. By checking bloom time, one can determine the identity of some plants referred to by common name. For instance, Smith referred to the bloom of "Snowdrop," which could mean Galanthus, Halesia, or Leucojum. The early bloom date, February 17, pretty well eliminates Halesia as a possibility. A search of period literature turned up no reference to Leucojum. This leaves Galanthus the most likely candidate for Smith's "Snowdrop." Both single and double forms were well-known at the time.

There are still unanswered questions about the plants in this list. Perhaps readers will be able to identify the "Potentilla Makayana," "Mrs. Gardners Pink," or "wild Verbena." And, surely, more of the cultivar names can be confirmed as roses, dahlias, chrysanthemums, hyacinths, etc. being offered by nurseries in Smith's day. What did Smith mean when he wrote, on September 27, 1850, "first twigg eaten of the Hickory"? Isn't this more likely a fruit, such as an apple or pear, than Carva? What is his Chionanthus pinnata? By the context, it should be an herbaceous flower, not a woody plant at all. The significance of this plant list is in its convincing documentation for plants being grown in a particular time and place. Such records are invaluable resources for studying historic plants, establishing introduction dates, and developing authentic period gardens.

The research for the following list is based on a survey of period garden literature and standard horticultural references in an effort to present a plant list of use to gardeners and researchers. Hortus Third (1976) and Bailey's Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture (1939) have been constantly at hand, while Rehder's Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs (1940) and Dirr's Manual of Woody Landscape Plants (1983) have also been helpful. Research began with the tentative assignment of botanical names to Smith's names, then moved to a search for Smith's plant names in American books and catalogues of the period, in an effort to confirm their identities. Whether or not the name Smith used was located in the literature search, period sources were also checked to confirm that the plant identified was being grown at the time.

Column one gives current botanical names (per Hortus Third where possible), in alphabetical order. Cultivar names appear in column one only when they have been confirmed in the literature search. Common names, in parentheses, have been included for some lesser-known plants. Column two lists the names used by Jacob Smith and the first year the names appear in his diary. Column three gives the references by letter and page number. (See key to references on page 13.) Because of limited space, sometimes only the most useful references are listed. Some references are contradictory, resulting in a question mark in column one, either for the entire entry, or in brackets for the questioned portion of the name.

Copyright 1990, John T. Fitzpatrick.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Botanical Name</th>
<th>Name Used by Smith</th>
<th>References Cited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abronia umbellata (Sand Verbena)</td>
<td>Abronia Umbellata, 1856</td>
<td>Q57, Q146, M23, L5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achillea ptarmica? (Sneezewort)</td>
<td>Yarrow, 1852</td>
<td>E397, B47, R85, CC351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcea rosea cv.</td>
<td>Hollyhock, 1853</td>
<td>J88, I24, R87, EE37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allium cepa ['White Portugal']</td>
<td>white Onion, 1845</td>
<td>C309, I12 &amp; 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allium cepa cv.</td>
<td>Onion, 1845; Yellow Onion, 1850</td>
<td>C309, I12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antirrhinum majus</td>
<td>Snapdragon, 1853</td>
<td>A33 &amp; 34, B45, R91, EE37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aporocactus flagelliformis (Rattail Cactus)</td>
<td>creping Cereus, 1844</td>
<td>DD21, CC255, EE156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquilegia canadensis</td>
<td>wild Columbine, 1854</td>
<td>J76, R27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquilegia vulgaris</td>
<td>common Columbine, 1855</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquilegia vulgaris plena</td>
<td>Double Columbine, 1858</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asarina barclaiana cv.</td>
<td>Maurandia Baclayana, 1852</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurinia saxatilis</td>
<td>Golden Alyssum, 1855</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptisia australis</td>
<td>Baptisia cerulea, 1855</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berberis vulgaris 'Atropurpurea'</td>
<td>Berberis purpurea, 1858</td>
<td>R373, L48, CC334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brassica oleracea Capitata Group cv.</td>
<td>Drumhead Cabbage, 1845</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brassica oleracea Capitata Group</td>
<td>monthly Cabbage, 1848</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brassica oleracea Capitata Group cv.</td>
<td>Savoy Cabbage, 1845</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brassica oleracea Capitata Group ['Early York?]</td>
<td>York, 1845</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brassica rapa Rapifera Group cv.</td>
<td>Turnip, 1853</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calceolaria sp.</td>
<td>Calceolaria [from seed], 1851</td>
<td>K28, M29, B108, EE209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callistephus chinensis (China Aster)</td>
<td>Aster sinensis, 1851</td>
<td>I19, B44, R347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callistephus chinensis, double cvs.</td>
<td>German Aster, 1855</td>
<td>A25, K16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calycanthus [floridus?]</td>
<td>Calycanthus, 1858</td>
<td>B55, D30, K38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camellia [japonica?]</td>
<td>Camellia, 1858</td>
<td>B119, E392, CC64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula medium</td>
<td>Canterbury Bell, 1844</td>
<td>I24, CC348, EE37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula sp.</td>
<td>Blue Bellflower, 1858</td>
<td>B48, K28, A33, R97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canna indica (Indian Shot)</td>
<td>Canna indica, 1853</td>
<td>I24, K29, R169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caryya sp.?</td>
<td>Hickory, 1850</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cercis [canadensis?]</td>
<td>Red Bud, 1853</td>
<td>K38, R229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaenomeles speciosa cv.</td>
<td>Pyrus Japonica, 1845</td>
<td>A136, K38 &amp; 118, CC337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheiranthus cheiri</td>
<td>Cheiranthus, 1851</td>
<td>A33 &amp; 36, B175, 124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chionanthus virginicus</td>
<td>White fringe tree, 1852</td>
<td>D28, S27, L83, E305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chionanthus sp.?</td>
<td>Chionanthus pinnata, 1851</td>
<td>General: A36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum x morifolium cv.</td>
<td>Asmode, Chrysanthemum, 1858</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum x morifolium cv.</td>
<td>Autumnne, Chrysanthemum, 1858</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum x morifolium cv.</td>
<td>Brilliant, Chrysanthemum, 1858</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum x morifolium cv.</td>
<td>Brunette No. 1, Chrysanthemum, 1858</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum x morifolium cv.</td>
<td>Count Achilles de Vegier, Chrysanthemum, 1858</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum x morifolium cv.</td>
<td>Condillon, 1858</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum x morifolium cv.</td>
<td>Daphnis, 1858</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum x morifolium cv.</td>
<td>Duc de Rohan, Chrysanthemum, 1858</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum x morifolium cv.</td>
<td>Elegant, 1858</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum x morifolium cv.</td>
<td>Eliza Mieller, 1858</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum x morifolium cv.</td>
<td>Gracieuse, Chrysanthemum, 1858</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum x morifolium cv.</td>
<td>Grand Sultan, 1858</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum x morifolium cv.</td>
<td>Helen de Elkinger, 1858</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum x morifolium 'Mignonette'</td>
<td>Mignonette, Chrysanthemum, 1858</td>
<td>X20, EE41 (pompon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum x morifolium cv.</td>
<td>Modele, 1858</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum x morifolium 'Nellie'</td>
<td>Nelly, 1858</td>
<td>CC158 (cream-pink pompon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum x morifolium 'Paquerette'</td>
<td>Paquinette, Chrysanthemum, 1858</td>
<td>EE41 (white/red pompon)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chrysanthemum x morifolium 'Perfection'
Chrysanthemum x morifolium 'Solfaterre'
Chrysanthemum x morifolium cv.
Chrysanthemum x morifolium 'Surprise'
Chrysanthemum x morifolium 'Trilby'

Citrullus lanatus cv.
Citrullus lanatus var. citroides
Clematis florida f. sieboldii
Clematis sp.
Cleome [hasslerana var.?]

Colchicum sp.
Colchicum sp.
Colchicum [autumnale plena?]
Consolida [ambigua?]
Consolida orientalis?
Coreopsis basalis
Cornus [florida?]

Crocus [angustifolius?]
Crocus vernus cv.
Crocus vernus cv.
Crocus vernus cv.
Crocus [vernus?]

Cucumis melo Reticulatus Group cv.
Cucumis sativus cv.
Cytisus scoparius

Dahlia cv.
Dahlia cv.
Dahlia cv.
Dahlia cv.
Dahlia cv.
Datura inoxia quinquecuspida
Delphinium [x belladonna?]

Delphinium elatum
Delphinium grandiflorum
Delphinium grandiflorum
Delphinium grandiflorum
Deutzia gracilis
Deutzia scabra
Dianthus barbatus
Dianthus caryophyllus cv.
Dianthus chinensis
Dianthus plumarius
Dianthus cv.

Dicentra spectabilis
Digitalis purpurea
Digitalis lanata

Erythronium [dens-canis?]
Eschscholzia californica (California Poppy)
Eschscholzia californica cv.

Perfection, 1858
Solfatare, Chrysanthemum, 1858
Soulouque, 1858
Surprise, Chrysanthemum, 1858
Trilby, Chrysanthemum, 1858
Watermelon, 1845
Green citron Melon, 1852
Clematis Sieboldi, 1858
Virgins bower, 1844
Cleoma grandiflora, 1851
Colchicum, 1844
purple Colchicum, 1858
white Colchicum, 1858
double Colchicum, 1858
dwarf rocket Larkspur, 1857
Double Larkspur, 1844
Drummonds Coreopsis, 1854
Dogwood, 1852
Crinum, 1844
Yellow Crocus, 1845
Striped Crucus, 1845
Purple Crocus, 1852
pale purple striped, 1854
white crocus, 1845
Crocus, 1844
Muskemelon, 1845
Cucumber, 1854
Scotch Broom, 1854

Agnes Dahlia, 1859
Aspect Dahlia, 1859
Beauty of the Grove, Dahlia, 1858
J. Sickman Dahlia, 1859
Leuchtende von Koestribe Dahlia, 1859
Quirinus, Dahlia, 1858
Yellow Dahlia, 1844; Dahlia, 1844

Datura Wrighty, 1859
Delphinium formosum, 1859
Bee larkspur, 1856
largeflowered larkspur, 1856
great flowered Larkspur, 1857
Delphinium Grandiflorum, 1858
Deutzia gracilis, 1858
Deutzia Scabra, 1853
Sweet William, 1844
Carnation, 1844
China pink, 1844
Pheasant-eyed pink, 1844
Mrs. Gardners Pink, 1859
Dellytra Spectabilis, 1858
Purple Foxglove, 1844
Woolly Foxglove, 1856

Dogtooth violet, 1852
Escholzia crocea, 1851
Yellow Escholzia, 1853

BB147 (pale lilac)
W28 (pale yellow)
BB147 (white)
W27 (lrg-fld white)
C309, T73
C309
A91, R104, EE85
B48 & B4, I24
A25, R17, Q141, EE30
General: H7, C310, CC374
CC374
CC374
K18, I20, B45, R178
I20
K16, O137, R176
D28, CC331
A256, B114, K67 & 111
H7, R47, B72
Gen: R47, A132, B72, K68
C309, 111
C309, B9
126, E392

General: B6, H8, Q143
Forsythia [viridissima?]
Fragaria x ananassa 'Hovey's Seedling'
Fragaria x ananassa 'Triomphe de Gand'
Fragaria x ananassa 'Burrs New Pine'
Fritillaria imperialis cv.
Fritillaria meleagris (Checkered Lily)
Fuchsia 'Voltigeur'
Galanthus nivalis
Gilia tricolor (Bird's-Eyes)
Gladiolus byzantinus
Gladiolus cardinales
Gladiolus [x colvillei cv.]
Gladiolus communis
Gladiolus x Gandavensis
Gladiolus natalensis
Gladiolus [natalensis?]
Gladiolus (cardinales x oppositifolius) cv.
Helichrysum bracteatum (Strawflower)
Heliotropium arborescens
Heliotrichum rosseum
Hemerocallis liliosaephodelus? (Lemon Lily)
Hemerocallis fulva
Hibiscus syriacus cv.
Hosta ventricosa
Hyacinthus orientalis 'Acteur'
Hyacinthus orientalis 'Baron von Thuyll'
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis 'General Antink'
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis 'Grand Vedette'
Hyacinthus orientalis 'Grossfurz'
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis 'La Bien Aimee'
Hyacinthus orientalis 'Lord Wellington'
Hyacinthus orientalis 'Ophir d'Or'
Hyacinthus orientalis 'Panorama'
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis 'Penelope'
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cv.
Hyacinthus orientalis cvs.
Hydrangea [macrophylla cv.]

Iberis amara
Iberis amara
Iberis umbellata
Impatiens balsamina?
Ipomoea batatas cv.
Ipomopsis rubra (Standing Cypress)
Ipomopsis [rubra?]
Iris xiphium cv.
Iris xiphoides cv.
Iris sp.
Iris sp.

Jasminum [officinale?]
Jasminum latifolia
Kerria japonica cv.

Lagerstroemia indica
Lavatera [tristemesis?]
Lilium candidum (Madonna Lily)
Lilium lancifolium
Lilium speciosum
Lilium speciosum 'Album'?
Linum [grandiflorum?]
Lobularia maritima
Lonicera caprifolium cv.
Lonicera caprifolium cv.
Lonicera flava
Lonicera japonica [var. chinensis?]
Lonicera periclymenum var. belgica
Lonicera sempervirens
Lonicera sempervirens
Lonicera sempervirens
Lonicera tatarica cv.
Lonicera tatarica cv.
Lupinus mutabilis var. cruckshanksii
Lychnis chalcedonica (Maltese Cross)
Lychnis flos-cuculi var. plenissima

Maclura pomifera
Magnolia grandiflora
Magnolia macrophylla
Magnolia tripetala (Umbrella Magnolia)
Magnolia quinquedepa
Mahonia aquifolium
Malus 'American Pippin'
Malus 'Gloria Mundi'
Malus 'Green Newtown Pippin'
Malus 'Newtown Pippin'
Malus 'Newtown Spitzenburg'
Malus 'Pennock'
Malus 'Roman Stem'
Malus 'Walbridge'

osage Orange, 1848
Magnolia grandiflora, 1848
Magnolia Macrophylla, 1852
Magnolia Tripetala, 1854
Purple Magnolia, 1858
Mahonia aquifolia, 1859
American Pippin, 1851
Monstrous Pippin, 1851
green Newton Pippin, 1850
Newton Pippin, 1848
Vandevere Apple, 1850
Pennock Red, 1851
Roman Stem, 1848
Kentucky Red, 1851

double Hyacinths, 1844
Hydrangea, 1844
Iberis alba, 1851
White Candytuft, 1857
purple Candytuft, 1857
Lady's slipper, 1844
Sweet Potato, 1845
Cactus coronifolia, 1851
Scarlet Cantua, 1854
Spanish Iris, 1858
English Iris, 1858
Iris, 1853
Pale Turkey Iris, 1857

Kalmia latifolia
Kalmia latifolia, 1844
Kerria japonica
Kerria japonica, 1844

Crape Myrtle, 1851
Pink Lavatera, 1844
White lilie, 1844
Tiger Lillie, 1844
Lilium speciosum, 1858
White Japan Lillie, 1856
Crimson Flax, 1859
Sweet Alyssum, 1851
White Italian Honeysuckle, 1844
red Italian Honeysuckle, 1844
Yellow Honeysuckle, 1853
Chinese Honeysuckle, 1844
Lonicera Belgian, 1844
Trumpet Honeysuckle, 1852
Coral trumpet Honeysuckle, 1855
Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle, 1858
Red Tartarian Honeysuckle, 1857
Pink Tartarian, 1859
Lupinus Caukishanke, 1851
scarlet Lychnis, 1844
Double Ragged Robin, 1859

Osage Orange, 1848
B55 & 109, K114, CC149
A29, I21
A29, I21, R186, EE34
A29, I21, B45, EE34
B40, L41, H9, R109, EE30
116, E363
EE37
EE37
H7, D33, R60
H7, A133, R60
A41, B52, EE45
E399, R127
A93, EE87, J110, K45
E389, R242
K40, B55, E322
B109, K115, BB336, L126
B45 & 174, I21, R189
A133, B134, H4, R62
A93, E395, EE87
A93, E395, EE87
A93, K45, EE87
E395
E395
E388, L232, EE332
M71, R247, L322
K29, R191, L234
K9, B50, I25, A42
K30, A42, E398, R135
E365
B110, I26
D27, I26
D27, I26, CC333
B109, R250, EE332
M71, R251
F1-45, G207
E77, F2-77, G214, B849
F1-145, E74, D17
F1-145, G88
F1-225, G724, D17
F1-255, G220, E78
F2-188, G103
F1-357, G160
Malus 'White Pearmain'
Malus 'Yellow Bellflower'
Malus 'Yellow Newtown Pippin'
Malus cv.
Malus cv.
Malus cv.
Malus moschata cv.
Mirabilis longiflora
Muscaria comosum cv.
Muscaria sp.

Narcissus [jonquilla?]
Narcissus [poeticus cv.]
Narcissus tazetta cv.
Narcissus tazetta var. orientalis
Narcissus tazetta 'Soleil d'or'
Narcissus tazetta cv.
Narcissus [early flowering sp.]
Narcissus sp.
Nemophila menziesii (Baby-Blue-Eyes)
Nolana [humifusa?]

Oenothera odorata
Omphalodes linifolia
Omphalodes verna (Creeping Forget-me-not)

Paeonia ['Humei']
Paeonia ['Whittleyi Major']
Paeonia cv.
Paeonia cv.
Paeonia cv.
Paeonia [officinalis cv.]
Paeonia cv.
Papaver orientale cv.
Papaver somniferum cv.
Pastinaca sativa cv.
Pelargonium sp.
Pelargonium cv.
Penstemon sp.
Petunia sp.
Phacelia minor
Phlox drummondii
Phlox [paniculata cv.]
Phlox [paniculata?]
Phlox [paniculata cv.]
Phlox subulata?
Phlox sp.?
Physocarpus opulifolius
Physocarpus opulifolius?
Pinus nigra
Pollanthes tuberosa cv.

Winter Pearmain, 1851
Bellflower, 1851
yellow Newton Pippin, 1850
Red fall Apple, 1850
Yellow seedling, 1851
grafting Apples, 1845
Malva moschata rubra, 1844
Long flowered Four o'clock, 1855
Feathered Hyacinth, 1844
Grape Hyacinth, 1858

Jonquill, 1853
Single white Narcissus, 1844
Polyanthus Narcissus irima, 1858
P. N. Juwel of Harlem, 1858
Polyanthus Narcissus Orientalis, 1859
P. N. Papetout, 1858
P. N. Solell d Or, 1859
P. N. States General, 1858
White Polyanthus Narcissus, 1844
Yellow Polyanthus Narcissus, 1844
Yellow Narcissus, 1844
White Narcissus, 1853
Single yellow Narcissus, 1853
Nemophila insignis, 1853
Nolana, 1855

Oenothera odorata, 1851
Cynoglossum linifolium, 1858
Hounds tongue, 1844

Humee Paeonia, 1858
Whittleyi Paeonia, 1858
Violoria Tricolor Paeonia, 1858
single Paeony, 1844
double white Paeony, 1844
Crimson Paeony, 1853
Rosecoloured Paeonia, 1853
Bracted Poppy, 1855
large white Poppy, 1854
Sugar Parsnip, 1845

Scarlet Pelargonium [from seed], 1851
Pelargonium [pink bicolor from seed], 1857
Penstemon, 1853
Petunia, 1851
Whitlavia Grandiflora, 1859
Drummond Phlox, 1844
Phlox Alba Perfecta, 1858
perrennial Phlox, 1856
White Phlox, 1856
Mountain Pink, 1853
Wild Phlox, 1855
Spirea Oulifolia, 1857
Spirea folia, 1844
Black Austrian Pine, 1858
Tuharosss, 1845

F1-367, G110
F1-381, BB49
F1-145, EB2, B850
I22, K18, R199 & 356
H3, Y6, R59
H3, R59
A133, H5
B73

Paeonia cv. single Paeony, 1844
Paeonia cv. double white Paeony, 1844
Paeonia [officinalis cv.]
Crimson Paeony, 1853
Paeonia cv. Rosecoloured Paeonie, 1853

K29, B50, M82
K20, A26, R204, EE31
Y56, R360
A30, K18, R205, EE31
A45, B50
J166 & 167
E390, R297, L427

A100, H8, K96, CC199
Portulaca grandiflora
Potentilla sp.
Potentilla sp.
Primula sinensis
Prunus armeniaca cv.
Prunus dulcis [var. dulcis?]
Prunus [glandulosa cv.]
Prunus [glandulosa cv.]
Prunus persica [‘Early’?]
Prunus persica ‘Grosse Mignonne’
Prunus persica cv.
Prunus persica cv.
Prunus persica var. nucipersica cv.
Prunus sp.?
Pyrus communis ‘Bartlett’
Pyrus communis ‘Madeleine’
Pyrus communis ‘Julienne’
Pyrus communis [‘Jargonelle’?]
Pyrus communis ‘St. Germaine’
Pyrus communis [‘Winter Nelis’?]
Pyrus communis cv.

Ranunculus asiaticus
Ranunculus repens [‘Pleniflorus’?]
Rhododendron maximum
Ribes [odoratum?]
Robinia pseudoacacia
Rosa (Alba) [‘Semi-plena’?]
Rosa (Bour) ‘Appoline’
Rosa (Bour) ‘Bouquet de Flore’
Rosa (Bour) ‘Cythere’
Rosa (Bour) ‘Dupetit Thouars’
Rosa (Bour) ‘General Dubourg’
Rosa (Bour) ‘George Cuvier’
Rosa (Bour) ‘Louise Odier’
Rosa (Bour) ‘Maréchal de Villars’
Rosa (Bour) ‘Phoenix’
Rosa (Bour) ‘Pierre de St. Cyr’
Rosa (Cent) x centifolia cv.
Rosa (Cent) cv.
Rosa [(Cent) cv.?]
Rosa (Chin) ‘Belle Isidore’
Rosa (Chin) ‘Cramoisi Supérieur’
Rosa (Chin) ‘Eugene Beauharnais’
Rosa (Chin) ‘Gloire des Rosomanes’
Rosa (Chin) ‘Hermosa’
Rosa (Chin) ‘Hermosa’
Rosa (Chin) ‘Jacksonia’
Rosa (Chin) ‘Louis Philippe’
Rosa (Chin) ‘Miss Lowe’s Rose’
Rosa (Chin) ‘Mrs. Bosanquet’
Rosa (Chin) ‘Queen of Lombardy’
Rosa (Chin) seedling of ‘Old Blush’
Rosa [(Gall) ‘Glorie de France’?]
Rosa (Dama) ‘Leda’
Rosa [foetida ‘Persiana’?]
Rosa (Gall) ['Tuscany Superb']
Rosa x harisoni
Rosa (HP) 'Auguste Mie'
Rosa (HP) 'Baronne Prévost'
Rosa (HP) 'Caroline de Sansal'
Rosa (HP) 'Duchess of Sutherland'
Rosa (HP) 'Geant des Batailles'
Rosa (HP) 'La Reine'
Rosa (HP) 'Louise Peyronny'
Rosa (HP) 'Pope Pius IX'
Rosa (HP) 'William Jesse'
Rosa (Moss) 'Luxembourg Moss'
Rosa (Moss) 'White Provence'
Rosa (Moss) 'Crimson Moss'
Rosa multiflora 'Seven Sisters Rose'
Rosa (Nois) 'Aimee Vibert'
Rosa (Nois) 'Champneys'
Rosa (Nois) 'Solfaterre'
Rosa setigera cv.
Rosa (Tea) 'Bougère'
Rosa [(Tea)] 'Duc d'Orleans'
Rosa (Tea) x odorata cv.
Rosa [(Tea)] 'Madame Bérard'
Rosa (Tea) [x odorata 'Ochroleuca']
Rosa (Tea) 'Odoratissima'
Rosa (Tea) 'Saffron'
Rosa (Tea) 'Triomphe de Luxembourg'
Rosa (Tea) 'Victoria Modeste'
Rosa (Tea) cv.
Rosa cv.
Rosa cv.
Rosa cv.
Rosa cv.
Rosa cv.
Rosa cv.
Rosa?
Rosa?
Rosa?
Rosa?
Rosa?
Rosa?
Rosa?
Rubus idaeus 'Fastolff'
Rubus idaeus 'Orange'
Rubus idaeus 'Red Antwerp'
Rubus idaeus 'Yellow Antwerp'
Salvia columbariae? (Chia)
Salvia patens cv. (Gentian Salvia)
Scabiosa atropurpurea
Scilla [peruviana?]
Silene armeria

Rivers superb Tuscany, 1858
Yellow Harrison, 1857
Auguste Mie, 1858
Baron Provost, 1858
Caroline de Sansal, 1858
Duchess of Sutherland, 1858
Geant des Batailles, 1858
La Reine, 1859
Louise Peronny, 1859
Lion des Combats, 1859
Madame Laffay, 1859
Marquis Bocella, 1859
Pius the Ninth, 1859
William Jesse, 1859
Luxembourg Moss, 1859
Unique Moss Rose, 1859
Crimson Moss, 1859
Greville Rose, 1854
Amie Vibert, 1858
Champney, 1844
Solfetaire, 1845
Prairie Rose, 1858
Bougere, 1858
Duke of Orleans, 1858
Lady Humes Bush, 1844

Yellow Tea, 1844
Odoratiflora [Odoratissima?], 1844
Saffran, 1858
Triumph de Luxembourg, 1844
Violela modesta, 1845
white Tea, 1844
Baron Haller, 1858
Bella Rose, 1858
Fortunes 5 colored, 1858
King of Lombardy, 1844
Lafayette, 1844
William Griffith, 1858
Triumph victory, 1844
Bella de..., 1844
Dr. Marx, 1858
Joseph Jordan, 1858
Socasus Gaston, 1858
Seedling No. 2, 1844
Abdul Medjid Khan, 1858
Caroline Mariesse, 1858
Folstaff Raspberry, 1858
Orange Raspberry, 1858
Red Antwerp Raspberry, 1858
Yellow Antwerp Raspberry, 1858

Salvia columbiana, 1855
Salvia Lilacina, 1858
Mourning bride, 1844
Star Hyacinth, 1855
Silene Armeria, 1851

N102, O164
A53, B63, N186, R288
W29, X42, CC339
M58, N197, O363, X42
M59, W29, X42, EE68
N199, P86, R283, CC339
N198, P210, W29, EE68
M59, N197, W29, X42
N199
X42, CC339, EE68
P86, N195, R291, BB513
BB513, CC339
P138, W29, X42
N201, CC339
N116, M61, R287, BB514
A55, D24, P111
BB514, R287, P138, B62
A85, B124, N34, EE81
A80, B124, O344, M60
N79, BB513, O346, D24
N83, P82, O357, BB513
A86, N42, BB513, EE81
M60, BB512, CC124
A78, BB512 & 513
O352, CC124
N71
A78, B124, N73, CC124
BB512
M60, N72, X42, CC124
B124, R285, BB512, O358
A79, BB512, EE76
B124, M60, X42

11
Silene so. Catchfly, 1856
Solanum tuberosum cv. Potato, 1845
Spiraea alpina, 1844
Spiraea Billardi, 1858
Spiraea Revesti, 1858
Spiraea Creticea(?), 1844
Spiraea Fortuni, 1858
Spiraea Prunifolia fl. p1., 1858
Sprinta Prunifolia, 1858
Sprinta grandiflora, 1858
Amaryllis formosiforma, 1845
Syringa x chinensis cv. red Chinese Lilac, 1858
Syringa x chinensis cv. Lilac Rothmagensis rubra, 1859
Syringa x chinensis cv. Lilac Prunifolia fl., 1858
Syringa x chinensis cv. Lilac Prunifolia, 1844
Syringa x chinensis cv. Lilac Fortuni, 1858
Syringa x chinensis cv. Lilac Prunifolia, 1858
Syringa vulgaris 'Charles X' Lilac, 1858
Syringa cv. Purple Lilac, 1853
Syringa cv. White Lilac, 1853
Tagetes sp.
Tigridia pavonia cv. Yellow Tigerflower, 1851
Tigridia pavonia (yellow cv.) Tigris Tic[i]flora?, 1854
Tragopogon porriformi[tus] cv.
Tropaeolum majus
Tropaeolum majus cv.
Tropaeolum majus [majus?]
Tulipa (Bybloemen) cvs.
Tulipa (Parrot) cv.
Tulipa (Parrot) cvs.
Tulipa cv.
Tulipa cv.
Tulipa cv.
Tulipa cv.
Tulipa cv.
Tulipa cv.
Tulipa cv.
Tulipa cv.
Tulipa cv.
Verbena sp.
Verbena, 1844
Viandum opulus 'Roseum'
Viburnum opulus ['Roseum'?]
Vitis 'Black Morocco'
Vitis sp.
Weigela [coraeensis?]
Wisteria sp.
Yucca sp.
Zantedeschia aethiopica
Zinnia elegans
Zinnia [grandiflora?]
Wild Verbena, 1852
new Amaryllis, 1855
Key to References for Jacob Smith Plant List:

M Johnson, Mrs. S. O. Every Woman Her Own Flower Gardener. New York, 1875.
R Breck, Joseph. The Flower-Garden; or, Breck's Book of Flowers. New York, 1858.
U "Hovey & Company's Illustrated Catalogue." Boston, 1868.
X "Henderson's Catalogue of Plants." New York, ca. 1868.
Y "Dreer's Descriptive Catalogue of Bulbs, &c." 1868.

The author wishes to thank William Woys Weaver for the use of period references; Janet Evans, Librarian for the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, for research assistance; and Peter J. Hatch for reviewing the plant list.
SUMMER ISSUE: Please send your articles on any aspect of Southern garden or landscape history, or your news of events, meetings, and publications, by Aug. 1, 1990 to Peggy Newcomb, Editor, at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 316, Charlottesville, VA 22902.

SOUTHERN GARDEN HISTORY SOCIETY
Old Salem, Inc.
Drawer F, Salem Station
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27108

Mr. C. Allan Brown
307 Winston Terrace
Charlottesville, VA 22903