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History Society

The Laurel Tree of Carolina
from Mark Catesby 1731
(Magnolia Grandiflora)

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MONDAWMIN: BALTIMORE'S LOST COUNTRY ESTATE

by Michael J. Trostel

Today Mondawmin is a tree-less site containing a not-so-successful shopping center surrounded by vast parking areas with a scattering of cars. But 150 years ago, when the house was newly completed and the grounds were being laid out and the gardens planted, Mondawmin was one of the show places of Baltimore County.

The estate, on the outskirts of Baltimore, was the creation of Dr. Patrick Macaulay. Dr. Macaulay was born in Yorktown, Virginia, in 1791 and educated at St. Mary's College in Baltimore, after which he studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. He then practiced as a physician in Baltimore and published a number of articles on medical subjects ranging from bloodletting to yellow fever to the emasculation of squirrels.



Site Plan of Mondawmin

Author: Michael F. Trostel, FAIA

Drawings by: W. Peter Pearre

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CALENDAR

September 28-29th, 1991: The Atlanta Historical Society and the Georgia Perennial Plant Association will host a symposium at the Atlanta History Center entitled "Refining the Garden: The Trowels and Pleasures of Gardening." See below for more information.

October 3-5, 1991: The Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes fall conference on "The Southern Vernacular Landscape" will be held at Old Salem in Winston-Salem, NC. Contact Jackie Beck, Registrar at (919) 721-7300.

October 11th-12th, 1991: The Southern Garden Symposium will hold a symposium and garden workshop in St. Francisville, LA. See below for more information.

October 31-November 2, 1991: Southeast Regional Meeting of the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta will be held at Pinecote: Native Plant Center of the Crosby Arboretum in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. The theme will be "Adapting to a Changing World" and those interested in attending should contact the Convener, Edward L. Blake, Jr., Crosby Arboretum Foundation, 3702 Hardy St, Hattiesburg, MS, 39762; (601) 261-3137.

March 4th-8th, 1992: The 1992 Atlanta Flower Show's theme will be "Sweet Land of Liberty ...Presidential Pathways." Contact Caroline Gilham, Atlanta Flower Show Chairman/1992, 240 Peachtree St., Suite 240, Atlanta, GA, 30303. (404) 355-0245.

March 20-22, 1992: SGHS 1992 Annual Meeting in Charleston, SC. The speaker roster is almost complete and should feature Jonathan Poston, Director of Preservation, Historic Charleston Foundation, on context and evolution, the need for landscape preservation; Martha Zierden, Archaeologist, Charleston Museum, on Charleston yards and their history; Elise Pinckney, author, Early Charleston Gardens, on Charleston's Botanists and early gardening history; Jim Cothran, ASLA, author, Gardens of Charleston's Historic District (1992), on the history of garden design in Charleston; Louise Pringle Cameron, author, The Private Gardens of Charleston, on Charleston's contemporary gardens; and Mary Palmer Dargan, ASLA, and Hugh Graham Dargan, ASLA, on Charleston's Plantation Landscape.

"REFINING THE GARDEN" SYMPOSIUM SCHEDULED

To celebrate the South's gardening heritage, the Atlanta Historical Society and the Georgia Perennial Plant Association are co-sponsoring the third annual symposium, "Refining the Garden: The Trowels and Pleasures of Gardening" on September 28th and 29th at the Atlanta History Center. This symposium will offer lectures, a tea, a book signing and reception, and tours of the gardens at the Atlanta History Center.

Gardening experts who will be participating in the symposium include: Dr. Michael Dirr, who will speak on the genus hydrangea; Ken Druse, who will speak on "Tomorrow's Gardens: A Kinder, Gentler Approach to the Landscape"; SGHS member Brent Heath, third generation bulb grower and owner/operator of The Daffodil Mart, who will speak on "Bulbs for all Season"; Norman Kent Johnson, who will focus on "Growing the Everyday Garden"; SGHS board member Jane Symmes, owner of Cedar Lane Farms in Madison, Georgia, who will speak on her favorite plants; Eve Davis, owner of Eve's Garden in Atlanta, who will speak on her specialty, out-of-the-ordinary annuals; and Jimmy Stewart will speak on "Big Ideas for Small Gardens."

Registration is Saturday, September 28th from 9:00 to 9:45 am, with speakers following from 10:00 am till 4:00 pm, with a reception and book signing scheduled immediately afterwards. On Sunday, September 29th, speakers are scheduled from 12:30 pm to 3:00 pm. The cost is \$65.00, which includes all lectures, an English tea and access to the Atlanta History Center's gardens. For more information and registration, call the Garden Department office at (404) 238-0654 or write to: Refining the Garden, Atlanta History Center, 3101 Andrews Drive, Atlanta, Georgia, 30305.

1991 SOUTHERN GARDEN SYMPOSIUM

The Southern Garden Symposium will be held in St. Francisville, Louisiana, on October 11th and 12th, 1991. The two day program begins on Friday, the 11th, with a Garden Workshop presented by landscape architects and horticulturists in two of St. Francisville's most noted gardens, Rosedown and Afton Villa. On Saturday, the 12th, three noted speakers will be featured. John Brookes, one of the most original English Garden designers, will come from London to address the participants. Other speakers are Mark J. Wenger, Director of architectural projects at Colonial Williamsburg, and Jon Emerson, landscape architect and professor at Louisiana State University. The Symposium will conclude with a reception in one of the area's historic gardens. The fee of \$60.00 includes demonstrations, lunch, and admission to Rosedown and Afton Villa gardens. The \$45.00 fee for Saturday's activities includes lectures, lunch, and reception. Registration is limited. For further information, please write to The Southern Garden Symposium, P.O. Box 1607, St. Francisville, LA, 70775.

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But medicine was only one of the doctor's many interests. He was a member of the Baltimore City Council, a founder and later president of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, and one of the first directors of the B&O Railroad. He was also a co-editor of the Baltimore North American, a weekly journal of politics, science, and literature, which in 1827 published several of Edgar Allan Poe's first poems.

Mondawmin was completed in 1841. With the subtly designed advancing and receding planes of its principal elevation, the house was one of the most refined examples of Greek Revival architecture in the Baltimore area. In addition the large conservatory occupying one entire end of the house and the porte-cochere at the entrance were both advanced ideas at the time for an American house. From several similarities with other houses known to have been designed by Robert Cary Long, Jr., Mondawmin might be attributed to that architect. Long was one of the most talented and fashionable architects practicing in Baltimore at the time.

Tradition says that an early visitor to Mondawmin was Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. The host commented that he had not named his new estate and the poet, looking out over fields of corn, is said to have remarked, "There you have the name- Mondawmin, the spirit of corn." Longfellow later used the name, with a slightly different spelling, in his narrative poem The Song of Hiawatha.

Dr. Macaulay died in June 1849 at the age of 56. The funeral was held at Mondawmin and the burial was in the family vault in St. Paul's Cemetery. Shortly after the doctor's death, the estate was offered for sale. The newspaper advertisement described Mondawmin as "...The beautiful COUNTRY RESIDENCE of the late Dr. Patrick Macaulay, near the western verge of the city of Baltimore, is offered for sale...The immediate location of this well known seat is upon an eminence that commands beautiful views of the city, of the surrounding country, and of the waters of the harbor and Chesapeake Bay. It comprises about SEVENTY-THREE ACRES OF LAND, half a mile without the western limit of the city, and about two miles from its central portions... The Ornamental Grounds about the Mansion House of Mondawmin, with the Garden, Graperies and Orchard, are in the highest possible state of embellishment and culture. The exotic trees and shrubbery with which the green-houses and conservatory are stocked, were selected by the late proprietor himself, on his repeated visits to Europe, without reference to cost, and were adjusted and trained by his own taste and personal attention to their present state of bearing and fruitfulness. For useful purpose, there is meadow enough on the place to grow fifty tons of hay, and it produces fine crops of corn and other grains. The water is supplied by springs in almost every field, is conducted, by the best modern hydraulic pipes and apparatus, through all parts of the house, the kitchen, and stabling, and in the fullest supplies to the baths, garden, and ornamental basins. The dwelling on Mondawmin is a modern structure, of great elegance, eighty-five feet by forty, two stories, with basement and attic, with porticoes and extensive conservatory... The manager's and servants' houses, stabling, barns, &c., are all new, and in keeping with the rest of the improvements of the place. It would be useless to go into a fuller enumeration of the advantages and improvements of this valuable property. It is believed they are scarcely equalled, certainly not exceeded, by those of any place in the country."

In August 1849, in accordance with probate law, an inventory was made of Dr. Macaulay's personal property. Many such inventories are simply one long list, but the doctor's was one of those broken down room by room for the house with the contents of the outbuildings also listed.

Remembering that the inventory was made in August when the plants would have been out-of-doors, the Conservatory in the house contained only:

4 Busts Italian Poets on Columns	@ 10	40.-
2 Plaster Dancing Girls	5	10.-
6 ditto Busts 4 Brackets & 1 Pedestal		24.-
2 Bronze Hanging Lamps 3 Lights		60.-
8 do Brackets and Glass Shades	@ 2.50	20.-
1 Glass Case, Birds, Shells, Minerals & Antique Curiosities		500.-
1 Bass Viol & Case		4.-
1 Print Mountain Elevations		5.-

Sometimes persons taking inventories found objects in unlikely places. In the "Nor West Room, 1st Floor," the room to the right of the front door and used by Dr. Macaulay as his office, along with a handsome desk and other furniture, expensive mantel ornaments and a large pier mirror are listed "1 Marble Sun Dial 3.-" and "1 Pair of Pruning Shears .50."

In the list of "Books," after the 48 volumes of Scott's novels, 17 volumes of bibles and dictionaries and a few volumes on history, the rest of the books are lumped together as "1739 Vol assorted Books & Pamphlets" valued at \$1,088.54, so unfortunately there is no way of knowing what gardening books or periodicals the doctor used for ordering plants and for designing the grounds at Mondawmin.

To anyone who gardens, the most interesting part of the inventory is the following:

Green House

50 Potted Geraniums	various	25.-	1 Coil of Rope	1.-
50 " Primroses	assorted	2.50	1 Lot of Cast Iron Bars	3.-
96 " Cactus'	do	12.-	1 " of about 4,000 Empty flower pots	5.-
9 " Eupherbia Splendons		2.-	1 " " do 1/4 Box of Window Glass	1.50
3 Cast Iron Flower Urns & plants	@ 1.00	3.-	1 Box & Sulphur & Lot Empty Boxes	2.-
5 Acassias' in Pots	@ .25	1.25	1 Lot of about 3,000 " flower pots	4.-
1 Arbuclin Striata	in box	1.50	1 Surveyors Chain	2.-
50 Pots Assorted Roses	@ 3	1.50	1 Lot of about 620 Pots of Flowers, small	29.20
5 Mexican Bull Roots in pots	@ 3	1.50	7 Small Lemon Trees in Pots	@ 25 1.75
2 Green House Syringes	@ 3.50	7.-	1 " do in a Tub	1.-
5 Tin Water Pots	@ 15	.75	1 Cape Jassmine in Tub	.50
5 Garden Rakes, 7 Hoes, 4 Dung Forks, 3 Shovels & 2 Spades	@ 20	4.20	1 Lot of Flowers in Pots, in the Ground	25.-
1 Garden Line, 2 Hand Saws, Shears, 3 Drill Hoes, & 2 Mattocks	for	3.-	40 Pots of assorted Grape Vines	10.-
12 Iron Quoits & 4 Garden Tools		1.50	400 Common Red Brick	2.-
3 Mowing Scythes	@ 37-1/2	1.12-1/2	4,000 assorted Roses in Pots	120.-
1 Hydraulic Ram imperfect		1.-	1 Old Box Stove	.50
2 Tubs and a Lot of Empty Barrels		.50	4,000 Empty Flower Pots	10.-
2 Barrells Roman Cement	@ 1.00	2.-	1 Grindstone and Frame	1.50
1 Theodolite, 1 Tripod and poles		10.-	1 Carpenter's Work Bench	.50
1 Cross Cut Saw		1.50	1 Stone Garden Roller	1.-
1 Cupboard with Glass Doors		2.50	48 Panels of Iron Fence	@ 1.00 48.-
1 Glaziers Diamond		1.-	1 Old Settee	.25
1 Carpenter's Brace and 13 Bits		1.-	3 Pomegranates in Pots (Small)	.37-1/2
1 Lot Sundries in the Closet		1.50	16 assorted Oleanders in Tubs & Pots	4.75
3 Garden Thermometers	@ 25	.75	4 Rustic Chairs	@ .25 1.-
1 Lot of Lead Pipe		30.-	1 Camp Stool	.13
1 Case of Draws		2.-	1 Fancy Water Dipper	.25
1 Small Pine Table		.75	4 Bridle Bits	3.-
1 Framed Map (Mountains)		1.-	1 Feather Fly Brush	1.50
1 Pine Writing Desk		.75	1 Pair Duelling Pistols, with Mahog. Case	15.-
1 Garden Engine		.50		
1 Iron Pump		.50		

In 1850 Mondawmin was purchased by George Brown, the head of the investment banking firm of Alex Brown & Sons. Through three generations of Brown family ownership the park-like grounds were carefully maintained and the gardens continued, although not on the scale that Dr. Macaulay had established them. The last private owner was Alexander Brown who died at Mondawmin in 1949 at the age of 91.

Today no trace of the house or its landscaped grounds remain. Only the marble fountain in the formal garden by the greenhouse was saved- and literally at the very last moment from the wrecker's maul. Today it sits in a garden in Frederick County, Maryland, water still jetting up from carved flowers and splashing down into a circular basin. Dr. Macaulay would be pleased that this joyful bit of his beloved Mondawmin survives.

THOMAS AFFLECK
TEXAS' INNOVATIVE NURSERYMAN AND GARDEN WRITER
 by William C. Welch and Pamela A. Puryear

Thomas Affleck was the most widely-read garden and farm writer in Texas and the South before the Civil War. Had Thomas O'Hara wanted to know about improvements at Tara, he would have studied Affleck's Southern Rural Almanac & Plantation & Garden Calendar. Had wife Ellen O'Hara wished to know what sorts of kitchen garden seed to plant, or how she should lay out her flower gardens and shrubbery, she would have consulted Affleck too. Besides his own books, Affleck had articles in other publications and newspapers; his output was tremendous. But writing was but one facet of this innovative and energetic man. He ran several plantations, operated a full service nursery, and experimented with all aspects of agriculture and stock raising.

Affleck first settled in Texas north of Brenham in Washington County in the late 1850s. He had previously scouted this area twice before moving his nursery, which was then located outside Natchez, Mississippi. He named the 3400 acre tract he bought on credit "Glenblythe."

"Glenblythe" was situated in "a very beautiful and elevated prairie valley" and had a six bedroom "Commodious" plantation house with dining room, parlour, 2 halls, dressing and bathrooms, kitchen, laundry, storeroom, pantry, cellar, two 50-foot galleries and dependencies that included a smokehouse, carriage house, granary, stable, and other outbuildings. In 1858 wife Anna wrote that fruits and flowers were "surprisingly plentiful and the country very pleasing." (Cole, The Texas Career of Thomas Affleck, p. 58) Two miles north of the house was the working part of the plantation: overseer's house, combination church and hospital, storehouse, 20 houses for the hands, a sawmill, flour mill, corn mill, cotton gin and press and planing mill. Nearby was a blacksmith shop, sugar mill, foreman's house, cooper's shop and carriage house. Because of Affleck's reliance on many slaves to operate this self-sufficient plantation, the freeing of his work force in 1865 ended many of these diversified projects.

Personally, Thomas Affleck was "rather stern in appearance, but kind in heart," as an elderly lady acquaintance once recalled. Handsome as a young man, he made a distinguished older man with a full beard. "He gained the immediate attention and usually the confidence of his contemporaries." His greatest talent was his lucid and pleasing prose style, which was ideally suited to his readers. He had a first rate, innovative intelligence, disciplined energy and (usually) good intentions. His sometimes sharp business practices were his only flaw, and these simply arose from a chronic lack of resources with which to realize his enthusiasms. The man himself recognized that his shameless selling of himself and his nursery products in all that he wrote could give rise to criticism. He defended this failing in an 1858 newspaper article by saying "Everyone is liable to error; and those specially who feel and write enthusiastically on any subject must occasionally deceive themselves."

Affleck's agricultural writing had many themes. One project was wine-making, especially with our native Mustang grapes. In 1857 he planted forty acres as a vineyard, encouraged by the fine wine his manager had made the previous year. In 1858, Affleck hoped to make 100 barrels of Mustang wine and sell them for \$50.00 each. He advertised in his own 1860 Almanac: "Pure and Unadulterated Mustang Wine can be supplied... It forms a pleasant and wholesome table drink, and as a Tonic for patients recovering from prostrating fevers, and

AT
AFFLECK'S CENTRAL NURSERIES,
 NEAR BRENHAM,
 WASHINGTON CO., TEXAS.
 AND
SOUTHERN NURSERIES,
 Washington, Adams County, Miss.,
 There will be good stocks of
TREES AND PLANTS
 FOR SALE,
Fall and Winter of 1858-60.
 SEE PAGE 11 OF THIS ALMANAC FOR CATALOGUES.
 AT THE
CENTRAL NURSERIES, TEXAS,
 PURE AND UNADULTERATED
MUSTANG WINE
 Can be supplied bottled or in barrels. It forms a pleasant and wholesome table drink, and as a TONIC for patients recovering from prostrating fevers, and for Females who may have been long in delicate health, it is unequalled. It has also been found a very certain remedy in many cases of chronic diarrhea.
Price, per barrel, \$50; per case of one dozen bottles, \$5.
 AT
Affleck's Lumber and Flouring Mills,
 NEAR THE CENTRAL NURSERIES,
 WASHINGTON COUNTY, TEXAS.
 May be purchased
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
 AS WANTED:
 Of Cedar, Ash, Oak, &c.,
 DRESSED IN ANY MANNER DESIRED.
 As Flooring and Ceiling, Dressed, Tongued and Grooved,
 DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, &c.
 SHINGLES OF CEDAR OR OF OAK, &c.
 SEE ADVERTISEMENT WITHIN

Title page of Affleck's Catalogue

for females who may have been long in delicate health, it is unequalled."

Roses were another specialty. In Mississippi in 1851, he advertised 162 sorts, and in Texas in 1860, he referred to his "splendid collection." He wrote long, very readable newspaper articles especially for his lady customers to recommend the best of each class. Affleck often bragged that if European rose breeders released a new cultivar one year, he would have it flowering in his nursery the next. One of his favorites was the Cherokee rose (*Rosa laevigata*) which he recommended for hedging [see Magnolia, Spring 1991]. In the days before barbed wire (introduced in 1880), such a hedge properly planted and maintained cost a fraction of what a wall or heavy, permanent board fence would have. Evidently his advice was followed because A.S. Johnston's "China Grove" plantation in Brazoria County boasted a Cherokee hedge, which outlasted even the outbuildings on the site, and was commented on fifty years later.

Just before and after his move to Glenblythe, Affleck determined that Texas was going to have apples despite the lack of winter chilling time the trees required. In 1860, the Almanac admitted, "But this is quite far enough South for the apple. Still we hope to succeed in growing an abundance of fruits." It is characteristic that though Affleck was in financial difficulties, before moving to Texas he ordered 70,000 apple seedlings. His own 10,000 had burned on a wharf at Natchez awaiting shipment to Texas.

In garden design, Affleck followed the landscape tradition which decreed the mixed shrubbery of various textures near the house. Grassy enclosed yards were usually scythed (lawn mowers became popular in the 1870s), planted with flowering trees and shrubs along with a few flowers. Victorian ladies were expected to take their exercise walking in these shrubberies. Affleck recommended "a pleasant variety, though one kind...should prevail in one place: so that every turn of the walk may present something new.... Roses in one place, perennials like phlox and dahlia, or bright annuals in another, perhaps verbena, or geraniums in another." One of the Allen brothers had such a shrubbery in 1840s Houston.

Affleck came to America from Scotland as a young man of 20 after studying agriculture at the University of Edinburgh. In Cincinnati, Ohio about 1838 he established a truck farm and planted his cottage home as a show place of flowers and trailing vines. It is characteristic that he failed to make a living at truck farming.

A close observer of- and loser in- the great mulberry speculation, he learned about agricultural "crazes" which he tried to duplicate, with disastrous results, for the rest of his life.

His first writings appear in The Western Farmer and Gardener in Cincinnati about 1840 and he soon became editor of that publication. Losing his first family in an epidemic, he remarried a widow he met at a Fair in Mississippi in 1842. Because her plantations were in that area, he moved there and founded the famous Southern Nurseries just outside Natchez.

This nursery was a great success, though its profits could not begin to subsidize Affleck's vast projects. A wave of improvement in the 1840s and Affleck's acclimated stock and huge selections which eliminated chancy orders from Northern sources are two reasons for its popularity. His first catalogue carried 230 pears, 177 apples, 63 peaches, 16 cherries, 15 figs, 13 plums, 11 nectarines, etc.

By the mid 1850s Affleck was near bankruptcy. The approaching threat of war plus the fact that two-thirds of his business came from Texas influenced the move to that state.

The aftermath of the war in the 1860s put an end to most of Affleck's projects. He tried to pick up the pieces and create "The New South" but his plans for immigration of a new Scots work force to replace hired former slaves collapsed. He turned to marketing a carbolic acid used as a sheep dip, and had been working on this business when caught in a storm returning home. He died at Glenblythe of pneumonia April 30, 1868, at the age of 56.

Despite the down side of his sharp business practices, Affleck's contributions to Southern agriculture and stock raising were tremendous. His gardening advice could be followed with few qualifications today, as he was so far in advance of his time. Modern Texans could well, as his obituary said, agree that Thomas Affleck was a "benefactor" to his adopted state.

Addenda: Thomas Affleck's papers, including all his writings, are held by the Louisiana State University Archives. His biography for this period is Fred C. Cole's 1942 dissertation The Texas Career of Thomas Affleck. The authors wish to thank Mrs. John Jacobs for her assistance. In 1986 the New Year's Creek Settler's Association reprinted the 1860 Almanac as a Sesquicentennial project and marked the site of Glenblythe, near New Gay Hill.

THE ROSES OF THOMAS AFFLECK by Pam Puryear

In 1856 Thomas Affleck wrote a lively and informative series of articles for a Louisiana newspaper, the Picayune, on recommended rose varieties for the South, the same year that he scouted and began to move his nursery stock to his new plantation "Glenblythe."

An example of Affleck's Scottish, hard-nosed realism can be seen in the following quotation from the articles:

"There are new varieties constantly being produced. But the fact that they are new amounts to nothing if they are not, at the same time, distinct and beautiful; and add something in habit, color, form, etc., that may be really desirable, to those we already have.

I have a large number now under trial, in addition to those enumerated. It requires more than one season, however, to prove a new rose, and determine whether it is suited to the climate or no. Many of the finest do not produce really fine blooms until the plants have attained a season or two's growth and become completely established; and none of them bloom well unless in deep rich soil, and annually manured and tended.

It is difficult to describe the color of many of these roses in words. For instance, "crimson, tinted with lilac," may be employed to describe, and that truly, the color of two roses, which are, however, really unlike each other in color. And no words can describe the brilliancy of color of Giant of Battles, or the singular beauty of Pius IX, or the clear warmth of color of Marquise Bocella, or the delicate stripes and veins in the petals of Mme Campbell d'Islay.

Then there are the roses which bloom in the highest perfection in the spring and summer but in the fall lack clearness of color, perfect form, &c., whilst another nearly resembling it blooms in the fall in the highest perfection, but in the spring is not particularly attractive. And for this it is that a very considerable variety is required in order to have roses in perfection at all seasons."

Affleck's suggested roses are listed below, with Affleck's own comments in quotation marks. He seems to have been well aware of, if not influenced by Rivers and Paul's writings, as he seems to follow the same order in his varietal descriptions. The numbers written in ink or faint pencil below the names probably referred to his foreign catalog numbers, as one lists the price in shillings. (Mr. Charles Walker says that the numbers are not from William Paul's Cheshunt.)

Of the BOURBONS, Affleck stated that they were "best adapted of all to the extreme South." He admired them for continuing in flower "from frost to frost again," their few, light-colored thorns, smooth and glossy branches, leathery leaves, thick "satin" or "burnished" petals which endure the summer heat and of course their hardy luxuriant growth.

Chaillot- large clusters of rose-colored blooms.

Enfant d'Ajaccio- very noisette-looking, fragrant, brilliant, scarlet shaded crimson, best used as a pillar.

Gerbe de Rose- (also a hybrid) rich foliage, color bright rose edged and shaded with white.

Glorie de France/Monthly Cabbage- light rose, abundant "fine old variety."

Glorie de Guillotiere- large light rose.

11 Hermosa- "still one of the best," very double & perfect, delicate rose color, "nearly always in bloom."

23 La Quintinie- deep crimson-purple, slender habit, large fine shape, "new."

12 Leweson Gower- deep rose, very large and double, equal to Souvenir de la Malmaison.

13 Madame Desprez- Robust, rosy-lilac, clusters of cupped blooms.

14 Madame Nerard- blush color, fragrant.

21 Souvenir de la Malmaison- magnificent pale flesh tinted fawn, immense size. "How I envy the grower who first saw that plant bloom, the seed of which he had sown, feeling that such a gen was his!"

Below on the newspaper clipping are other numbers and names:

- 3 Bouquet de Flore
- 16 Oscar le Clerc
- 18 Truinces de Charpeneur (?)
- 26 Acidalie- [put out by Pousseau, 1837, described as blush, often white, fragrant.- ED]
- 27 Aurore de Guide
[Remainder too faint. -ED.]

Of the CHINA roses and their hybrids, Affleck recommended that they be severely pruned as they bloom new wood, and that they be pegged down for a better show. Those he picked in 1856 were:

- 44 Abbe Maillard- very showy, rich deep crimson.
- 42 Agrippina or Cramoise Superiure- a constant bloomer and strong grower of rich brilliant crimson, large and cupped with a white stripe down the center of the petal. Good for hedge or fence.
- 44 Clara Sylvain- pure white, large [said to be synonymous with Lady Warrender -ED].
- 45 Eugene Beurnhais- globular, bright amaranth.
- 46 Fabvier- semi-double, showy scarlet.
- 47 Green Pose- "very curious."
- 51 Indica Superba- "somewhat resembles the old Indica or Daisy rose so common here but is a great improvement on it." Rose paling to the center, very double, early bloomer.
- 48 Mrs Bosanquet- vigorous, pale flesh.
- 49 Nemesis- very dark, velvety crimson.
- 50 Prince Charles- globular, cupped brilliant carmine.

Others listed below were:

- 53 Madame Breon
- 54 President d'Olbecque
- 55 Archduke Charles

Of the hybrid Chinas, Affleck listed:

- 356 Jenny- deep rosy-lilac. "profuse."
- 357 La Fontaine- brilliant crimson, robust.
- 351 Descartes- purplish-rose color, fine form
- 353 George IV- darkest crimson, "black rose" hardy, vigorous and free blooming.

"TEA-SCENTED-- The Tea roses are the greatest favorites of all with the ladies. Their extreme, but delicate, beauty, and rich, delicious fragrance, place them above all others, and especially in the South, where they flourish so well. They bloom more perfectly than any other roses in the autumn. The severe cold of the winter of 1856 was almost too much for young plants of this class that were unprotected. I lost the greater part of my stock of young plants. They were in the most perfect and full bloom two days before Christmas; and being in that growing state, the severe freeze of the following night destroyed the young, and greatly injured the old plants." [Dates, when known, added by author.]

- 70 Abricote- a bright rosy fawn ____ (?) delicate and beautiful.
- 90 Adam- very delicate rose color, large and splendid, 1838/1833 ?
- 71 Bougère- distinct large glossy bronzed rose color, robust, constant bloomer. 1832
- 73 Cassio- the full grown bud lovely, delicate rose color.
- 43 Cels- a rich growing blush, & a free bloomer. "Does not, however, always open well." Takes good culture and warm weather.
- 75 Devoniensis- "...nothing more perfect," vast flower, finely cupped creamy white tinted with rose. Does not bloom well on young plants. 1841/1858 [obviously not, as article 1856 !- ED.]
- 91 Goubault- robust free bloomer, bright rose finely cupped, buds perfect, fragrant. (resembles Bon Silène) 1843
- 77 Hardy- vivid rose color, large blooms.
- 79 Josephine Malton- creamy white, shaded fawn, large and striking.
- 80 Jaune Panaché- straw colored shaded rose, "pretty."
La Sylphide- very fragrant, rosy buff, turning creamy white, large bush [from the breeder Laffay- ED.]
- 81 Lyonnaise- pale flesh, large, free bloomer, half opened buds beautiful.
- 83 Princess Hélène- light rose "with a pretty & peculiar tinge of yellowish buff," globular, very desirable.
- 84 Princess Marie- dark flesh, large, fragrant, imperfect flowers.
- 85 Safrano- buds are bright apricot, open flowers fawn or saffron, lovely buds; robust an hardy, 1839.

- 87 Souvenir d'un Ami- delicate salmon, "curiously" shaded with rose, imbricated, vigorous, a free bloomer. 1846
- 88 Triomphe de Luxembourg- "fine old variety" buff rose, large, 1836.
- 94 Victoria Modesta- light rose shaded, very double, beautiful form.
- 89 William Wallace- bright blush, vigorous, free blooming.

Below Affleck's listing in newspaper print, he also hand-wrote the following on his copy:

- 96 Canary [dwarf yellow, 1852, Guillot pere- ED.]
- 97 Glorie de Dijon 1853
- 98 Julie Mansais [creamy white, sweet]
- 99 Madame (Melanie) Willermoz [creamy white, large, full, La Charme, 1845]
- 100 Maria
- 101 Niphetos [white with pale yellow, very beautiful, 1843/1844]
- 102 Souvenir d'un Ami 2nd [repeat of above]

At least five more notations are too faint to read in my copy; they are possibly in pencil.

"NOISETTES- The original of this class was a seedling produced near Charleston, SC, from the old musk rose fertilized with the common China, and is named after its original grower. It now includes some of the most magnificent roses we have. I have a very superior collection of them, being especial favorites. They bloom afresh after almost every shower, and bloom early and late in the season.

I have now before me, this 5th day of November, a bouquet of absolutely perfect blooms, all but one of this class, and on the day before last Christmas, they were in equal perfection. There are those pretty little gems Ainée Desprez and Donna Marie; Solfaterre and Chromatella- the first almost as deep and rich in color as the last; a cluster of Gerbe de Roses ("sheaf of roses"), and most admirably varied; it is classed with the Bourbons, by the way, though with much of the vigorous habits of the Noisettes, containing just a dozen of absolutely perfect blooms; Blanche de Lait (not, _____ however, "white as milk," but with a delicate blush tinge in the center as is its wont in the fall,); Angélique Clement in another vast cluster; Mrs. Siddons, whose buds are exquisitely beautiful; and Elinor Bouillard, in another prodigious mass of half-opened buds; but I forget that there is a limit even to the extent of your columns, Messers Editors."

- 121 Ainée Desprez- miniature, rose-colored, very double (the size of a half dollar), "richly striped a darker rose, in clusters.
- 122 Angélique Clement- dark rose, very double, in clusters.
- 123 Augusta- "a new American seedling," resembles Solfaterre, larger petals, in bright lemon, with Tea fragrance, a strong runner, rich foliage. [According to Ellwanger, this was Solfaterre !]
- 124 Blanche de Lait- pure white, large clusters.
- 127 Chromatella or Cloth of Gold- "Magnificent," the bud a rich cream, large yellow bloom, must mature before good. 1843. Donna Marie- a miniature Souvenir de la Malmaison: blush paling to flesh, cupped, "a little gem."
- 129 Elinor Bouillard (?)- light pink clusters.
- 130 Fellenburg- crimson clusters, very showy, use as pillar [sic Fellenburg, China]
- 142 Jeanne d'Arc- pure white, pillar, 1848.
- 133 Lacatans- found near Louisville, KY; pure white, a "magnolia rose," used under glass there, but can be planted outside at Natchez.
- 134 Lamarque- a well known rampant climber, superb white slightly straw colored flowers, fragrant, 1830.
- 135 Mrs. Siddons- clusters of fawn colored petals, tinted with rose, beautiful buds, very free blooming.
- 36 Orpherie- bright salmon clusters, "singular." 1844/1841
- 140 Solfaterre-- bright lemon, a "fine old rose."
- 143 Triomphe de la Ducher(e)- large, pale rose, "vast clusters."
- 141 Victorieuse- dwarf, pale bush.

A BRIEF REPORT ON THE SGHS SPRING BOARD MEETING HELD IN ST. FRANCISVILLE by Harriet Jansma, President

Our board secretary, Flora Ann Bynum, reported on the organization's healthy financial situation and the decision to change dues billings to May of each year. She distributed new copies of our attractive membership

brochure, which is available to members on request. Ask for a few for your garden history friends by writing to her at the Society's address. After hearing plans for the Louisiana meeting from Shingo Woodward and her

annual meeting committee, the board heard a progress report on plans for the 10th annual meeting of the society, at Charleston, South Carolina, on March 19-22, 1992, from the meeting co-chairman and host, Hugh Dargan. We are looking forward to seeing many of you at this special meeting, where an exhibit will feature our past annual meetings and allow us to remember our visits to the fine gardens of the South. Future annual meetings may be easier to organize thanks to a board decision to ask the president to appoint a member to write a handbook providing information and advice on schedules, finances, and other arrangements required of our host committees. Mrs. Helen Ray, of Savannah, Georgia, has graciously consented to do this with the help of other former meeting committees. She has begun the task and will report to the board in October. Our 11th annual meeting may be held in Texas, if board member Bill Welch continues to receive enthusiastic support there. This decision will be discussed at our fall board meeting at Old Salem. The Southern Garden History Society has become a sponsoring organization for the very successful conference on "Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes" held at Old Salem every two years. Our board was pleased to join the other sponsors of this

event, which gave rise to this organization. This year's conference, where the SGHS board will meet, will be held October 3-5, 1991. The publications committee, led by Florence Griffin, continues to work toward the publication of the first monograph in our long-planned "Magnolia Essays" series. We will report to members about the first essay after our October board meeting. The Cherokee Garden Library, which cares for the archives of this Society, expects to reside in its new quarters about one year from now. Members are welcome to visit the Library at the Atlanta Historical Society in the new room or at the present location. Ben Page of Nashville, Tennessee, continues to collect photographic records of our annual meetings in an effort to document the gardens of the region during the 1980s and 90s and to show our presences in them as well. Catherine Howett reported on the Catalog of Landscape Records and a meeting held at Wave Hill, Bronx, New York, to review its functions and value and suggest future directions for this valuable service. (The Catalog is a listing of landscape holdings in other repositories, and thus an invaluable guide to any scholar seeking landscape records. Members should make use of it, and member institutions should provide information to the Catalog.)

IN MEMORIAM: CHARTER MEMBER JO EVANS by Glenn L. Haltom

On June 18, 1991, Mrs. U.B. Evans of Concoridin Parish died at the age of 95. She was born in Bardwell, Kentucky in 1896 and attended school there and at Decatur, Alabama, and Alexandria, Louisiana. While visiting her sister in Alexandria, Louisiana in 1911, she met her husband to be, U.B. "Bob" Evans, who was an engineer. They bought Haphazard Plantation near Frogmore, Louisiana in the mid-1930s and moved there permanently in 1940. Mr. Evans died there in 1967.

Jo Evans was an ardent horticulturist and farmer. She wrote a monthly column on gardening for the Louisiana Electric magazine, Rural Life, for some 20 years beginning in the 1950s. Her articles were called "Garden Gossip" and covered a wide range of topics on horticulture and silviculture as well as landscaping and the "how tos" of home gardening. Each month she discussed what was going on in her garden and in the area of Mississippi and Louisiana around her. Her depth of knowledge was extraordinary and her ability to communicate her thoughts unique.

Her generosity was legendary. She shared not only her knowledge but also her plants with friends and visitors. No one could leave Haphazard Gardens with empty hands nor without some new insight into growing things.

Her interest and enthusiasm for gardening was so intent that she caused many would-be gardeners to become serious about it. She felt that sharing ideas with others was like dividing bulbs-- the more you divided, the more you got.

She was a member of the Louisiana Society for Horticultural Research, The American Hemerocallis Society, The America Holly Society, a charter member of the Louisiana Iris Society, and a founder of the Ferriday Garden Club. She also was a former state president of the Louisiana Garden Club Foundation and a member of many archaeological horticulture societies. She lectured widely across the South and wrote several books on the flora and fauna of her area of the lower Mississippi River Valley. She won numerous awards in horticulture both statewide and regionally and in 1955 was accorded the distinct honor of being selected as the woman who had done the most for horticulture during that year.

MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

The July 1991 issue of Southern Living includes a feature article on SGHS members *Georgia* and *Mazie Vance* of Short Glade Farm in Virginia's Shenandoah

Valley. The article has many good tips on flower preservation and arrangement, an art for which Georgia is well-known enough to be supplying bouquets for the

Diplomatic Reception Rooms for the State Department.

The Spring/Summer 1991 Newsletter of The Garden Conservancy announced the awarding of the James Marston Fitch Charitable Trust Mid-Career Grant in Historic Preservation to

garden history researchers and SGHS members *Anne Yentsch*, *St. Clair Wright*, and *Barbara Paca* for the development of a technique called geometric analysis, which can determine where 200-year old garden features may lie buried, thus streamlining archaeological recovery procedures. The technique was first tested at the William Paca Gardens in Annapolis, where it was found that geometric principles based on the parameters of the main house had been incorporated into the garden landscape. The technique has potential application in garden restoration projects throughout the United States. For more information about the Mid-Career Grant Program, contact Page Ayres Cowley, Executive Director, The James Marston Fitch Charitable Trust, Beyer Blinder Belle, 41 E. 11th St, New York, NY, 10003 (212) 777-7800.

American Nurseryman's July 1, 1991 issue contains an article, entitled "An Old-Fashioned Garden: Perennials and Biennials from America's Past" by SGHS member *John T. Fitzpatrick*, director of the Thomas Jefferson Center for Historic Plants, and Julie S. Higginbotham on an informative listing of perennials and biennials for historic gardens, all chosen and annotated by *John Fitzpatrick*. The Virginia section of Southern Living's July 1991 also contained an article on *John* and the Thomas Jefferson Center for Historic Plants that focuses on the Center's role in preserving historic varieties of old garden flowers.

Greensboro, North Carolina landscape architect and SGHS member *Chip Callaway* was the subject of an in-depth June 21st Winston-Salem Journal article. Written by Mary Giunca and entitled "Unearthing the Past," the piece examined the background of Chip's interest in gardening and garden history. It also provided details on some of his major garden restoration endeavors, Chip's projects for financier Richard Jenrette being the target of special attention. The article discussed at length his work at Hillsborough, North Carolina's Ayr Mount and the Roper House in Charleston. The latter project, by the way, was done in the aftermath of Hurricane Hugo, with a visit by Prince Charles looming immediately ahead.

Louisiana SGHS member *Pat Holden* has recently been featured on an episode of the PBS program "The Collectors." For this particular broadcast, a portion of the program was shot at Maison Chenal, the remarkable New Roads-area home of Pat and her husband, Jack. Of course, both the Maison Chenal dwelling and its gardens are now familiar to many SGHS members following their tour during the recent Louisiana meeting of the Society. (See Magnolia, Spring 1991, p.4.) Viewers of "The Collectors" heard Pat discuss her gardening activities, along with her broader collecting interests, as she underscored the multifaceted meaning of "creole."

Southern Living seems to be featuring SGHS members in every issue. In the April 1991 issue it was Charlottesville landscape architects and members *Peggy* and *Mike Van Yahres*, with emphasis on their home's vegetable garden. The article contains good advice on mulching and other matters which those interested in growing vegetables will find useful.

OF INTEREST

The first catalog of Elisabeth Woodburn Books since the death of the founder, Elisabeth Woodburn, was issued last May and is a special issue dedicated to Ms. Woodburn. The topic is "U.S. Women in Horticulture" and copies are available from Elisabeth Woodburn, Books, Booknoll Farm, P.O. Box 398, Hopewell, NJ, 08525. Telephone: (609) 466-0522.

The Agricultural History Newsletter will be sent upon request free to anyone interested. It contains information on upcoming symposia, publications, and other information important to those interested in the field. The Newsletter is published by the Economic Research Service's Agricultural and Rural History Section. Write Vivian B. Whitehead, Editor, Agricultural and Rural History Section, NEH-ARED-ERS-USDA, 1301 New York Ave. NW, Room 928, Washington, DC,

20005-4788.

Rosemont, the up-country South Carolina plantation of Ann Pamela Cunningham, the original founder of the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association, will be the site of a Gala Celebration fund raiser for the Rosemont Plantation Project on August 16th, 1991. SGHS member Christy Snipes, M.L.A., of Historic Landscape and Garden Design, of Columbia, S.C., is project manager of this Laurens County Historical Society's preservation and research project, which is funded in part by a National Trust Preservation Services Grant. The study will include historic research and documentation of Rosemont and the Cunningham family, an examination of the landscape gardening aspect of the property, and an archaeological investigation of the site.

IN PRINT

Wilder, Louise Beebe. What Happens in my Garden. Foreword by Elisabeth Sheldon. A reissue of the classic book first published in 1935. This is a delightful and informative discourse on the doings of Mrs. Wilder's own garden. Also recently reissued is Rosetta E. Clarkson's Green Enchantment with a new foreword by SGHS member Tovah Martin. First published in the 1930s, this contains chapters on witches' gardens, herbs that never were, monastery gardens and more. Both books are available from Capability's Books, 2379 Highway 46, Deer Park, WI, 54007. Telephone: (800) 247-8154.

Dover Publications has now a complete, unabridged

edition, with more than 800 woodcut illustrations of the first of the great English gardening books, John Parkinson's A Garden of Pleasant Flowers: Paradisi in Sole Paradisus Terrestris. Parkinson (1567-1650) was the royal apothecary and botanist to James I and Charles I and author of the largest herbal in the English language. In addition to its importance in the history of botanical writing, the book is an essential reference for those interested in gardening, landscape architecture, or Elizabethan life and customs. The book, which is \$24.95, can be ordered from Dover, 31 East 2nd St., Mineola, NY, 11501.

MUFFIN-MARAUDER REMATCH

On August 6th, a steamy Tuesday afternoon, the Monticello Muffins softball team met the Mount Vernon Marauders for the third time in their sometimes-annual softball challenge event. Longtime Magnolia readers will recall that the outcome of their two previous matches resulted in a tied series: Dean Norton's Mount Vernon grounds crew resoundingly winning the first and the Monticello Muffins, led by Peter Hatch, rising again in the second round. Despite many outstanding Mount Vernon plays on the parched field, including a stunning home run over (some say under) the right field electric fence by Norton, the Monticello team proved too formidable this season. Hatch's Muffins were "well-done" in the final inning, with a still-debated but victorious score. Afterwards, a rematch was vowed over a keg of beer and fourteen pizzas. Endnote: Unfortunately, not present in the stands was the latest cheerleader in the Norton clan. Congratulations to Dean and Susanne for the arrival of a new sister for Nellie- Tallula (Lula) Ama Schragg Norton, born May 24th.

Fall Issue: Please send your articles and announcements to Kenneth McFarland, Stagville Center, P.O. Box 71217, Durham, NC 27711-1217 no later than **November 1st**.

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