Landscape Gardening in Antebellum Hillsborough, North Carolina:
The Camerons at Burnside
by Kenneth McFarland, Stagville Center, Durham, North Carolina

The Cameron family of Hillsborough and Raleigh owned one of North Carolina's largest plantation holdings, consisting of approximately thirty thousand acres in 1860. They controlled this agricultural empire chiefly from their home at Fairntosh Plantation in eastern Orange County. The Camerons gardened at Fairntosh as well, but it was at Burnside, the Hillsborough home of Paul and Anne Ruffin Cameron, that the family's gardening interests were most fully realized.

Located on the eastern edge of Hillsborough and bordered on the south by the Eno River, the large Burnside tract was ground well situated for such activities. In addition, Moses Ashley Curtis, rector at neighboring St. Matthew's Episcopal Church and one of the region's leading botanists, surely provided both inspiration and advice for his parishioners Paul and Anne Cameron. Their neighbor to the east, Governor William A. Graham, was doubtlessly a source of inspiration as well, the grounds of his home Montrose showing the skilled hand of English landscape gardener Thomas Paxton. Moreover, Anne's father, Thomas Ruffin, North Carolina's chief justice and a respected horticulturist, lived but a short distance away and was in frequent contact with the Camerons. Settling in to full-time residence at Burnside on the eve of the Civil War, Paul and Anne Cameron thus had every encouragement as they began

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Calendar

May 19th-20th, 1995. "Places of Commemoration. The Search for Identity and Landscape Design," Dumbarton Oaks Landscape Architecture Symposium will discuss the role of landscape architecture in the design of commemorative places that are intended to help shape and contract people's memory and identity. The presentations will focus on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. For information, call (202) 342-3280 or write to 1703 32nd St., NW, Washington, DC 20007.

June 1st-4th, 1995. The Friends of Hilltop Arboretum will host a symposium: "Turning on the Public to Turning off Exotics." Field trips include visits to the Curt Sorrels Natural Area and an Atchafalaya Basin canoe trip. For registration information, call (504) 767-6916 or (892-5424, or write to P. O. Box 82608, Baton Rouge, LA 70884.


June 17th-21st, 1995. "History: Something We Do!" The twenty-fourth annual meeting and conference of the Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums will be held at Hiram College in Hiram, Ohio. Host institutions include Century Village, Hale Farm and Village, and Lake Farmpark. Contact Judith M. Sheridan, Brownfield Farm, 8774 Rt. 45 N.W., North Bloomfield, OH 44450. (216) 685-4410.


October 5th-7th, 1995. The tenth-biennial conference on "Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes," held at Old Salem in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The conference theme is "The Influence of Women on the Southern Landscape." (see next issue of Magnolia for preview of this conference.)

October 21st, 1995. Perennials Conference co-sponsored by the Perennial Plant Society and Cheekwood Botanical Gardens and Museum of Art. Featured speakers are J. C. Raulston of Raleigh, North Carolina and John Greenlee, author of the Encyclopedia of Ornamental Grasses from Pomona, California. For further information, contact the Education Department, 1200 Forest Park Drive, Nashville, TN 37205-4242 or call (615)353-2146.

May 9th-12th, 1996. The fourteenth-annual meeting of the Southern Garden History Society will be held at the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The meeting will be sponsored by the Talbot County Historical Society and headquartered at the Tidewater Inn in Easton. SGHS board member Ed Shull is conference chair.

The Camerons at Burnside

Continued from page one

a gardening project of major proportions.

For plants they turned mainly to the well-known firm of Parsons and Company of Flushing, New York. In 1858, 1859, and 1860 Parsons filled orders from the Camerons covering an impressive and costly array of flowers, shrubs, and trees. One shipment alone, for example, totalled a substantial $594.48, a large sum indeed for the period. In addition, Parsons assisted the Camerons to engage an English gardener, Thomas Adams, who began his work at Burnside late in 1858.

Interesting vestiges of the Camerons' gardening activities, including specimen trees, survive at Burnside, in the St. Matthew's churchyard (where

The Cameron Family home, Burnside, in Hillsborough, NC. Photo courtesy of Ken McFarland.
Paul and Anne are buried), and at neighboring Cameron Park School. Nearby Montrose, formerly the Graham residence and now the home of Nancy and Craufurd Goodwin, continues on as a major center of horticultural activity, the Montrose gardens having achieved national recognition. See related article.

Perhaps an even better sense of the magnitude of the Burnside gardens can be gained, however, from the actual plant orders and other documents included in the Cameron Papers located in the Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Portions of these documents are thus included herein, courtesy of the Southern Historical Collection. They demonstrate not only what the Camerons and Thomas Adams undertook in Hillsborough but also something of the range of plants available to them and their fellow citizens of mid-nineteenth-century America.

Paul and Anne Cameron's grave markers.
Hillsborough, NC. Photo courtesy of Ken McFarland.

Trees and Plants bought by Paul C. Cameron for Burnside Exhibit 43, C.P. #133: 20 Oct. 1858
Flushing, near New York, 10 Mo., 20 1858
Paul C Cameron Hillsboroughl Orange Co., N.C.
Bought of Parsons & Co.

Department of Hardy Trees and Plants
No.

ornaml. 29 6 American Mt. Ash
[Sorbus americana]
Trees 30 6 Eurpn do do
[A. aucuparia]
32 6 Silver leaved Maple
[Acer saccharinum]
33 6 Sycamore do
[A. pseudoplatanus]
34 6 Norway do
[A. platanoides]
36 3 White flow'g Horsechesnut
[Aesculus hippocastanum cv. 'Alba']
37 3 Yellow do do
[A. hippocastanum]
Plums 65 4 Coe's Golden Drop
66 4 Bavay's Green Gage
67 4 Imperial Gage
68 4 Yellow do
69 4 Royale de Yours
70 2 Cruger's Plum
71 4 Smith's Orleans
72 4 Washington
73 4 Yellow Egg

Cherries
54 2 Americaln Amber
55 2 Asden's White Heart
56 2 Belle de Choisy
57 2 Black Eagle
58 2 do Heart
59 2 do Tartarian
60 2 Napoleon Bigarreau
61 2 Govr Wood
62 2 Ox Heart
63 2 Elkhorn
64 2 Werder's Early Black

Apricots
94 4 Breda
95 4 Dubois Golden

Paul and Anne Cameron Papers #133 are from the Southern Historical Society Collection Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

[Plant list annotations within brackets by Peggy C. Newcomb.]
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>4 Early Peach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>4 Royale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>4 Moorpark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Currant</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>2 Cherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>2 Red Dutch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exhibit 43, C. P. #133: 20 Nov. 1858**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>
| 1 | 16 Sycamore Maple  
* [Acer pseudoplatanus] |
| 2 | 16 Sugar do  
* [A. saccharum] |
| 3 | 20 White Horse Chesnuts  
* [Aesculus hippocastanum cv. 'Alba'] |
| 4 | 10 Yellow do do  
* [A. hippocastanum] |
| 5 | 16 Americaln Hornbeam  
* [Carpinus caroliniana] |
| 6 | 12 Dble White Hawthorn  
* [Crataegus laevigata] |
| 7 | 12 do. Scarlet do  
* [C. laevigata cv. 'Paulii'] |
| 8 | 12 Laburnum  
* [Laburnum anagyroides] |
| 9 | 12 Europn Beech  
* [Fagus sylvatica] |
| 10 | 6 do. Larch  
* [Larix decidua] |
| 11 | 2 Ash leaved Maple  
* [Acer negundo] |
| 12 | 12 Paulownia Imperialis  
* [Paulonia tomentosa] |
| 13 | 24 European Mt Ash  
* [Sorbus aucuparia] |
| 14 | 20 American do. do.  
* [S. americana] |
| 15 | 4 Balsam Poplar  
* [Populus balsamifera] |
| 16 | 12 Weeping Willow  
* [Salix babylonica] |
| 17 | 6 Taxodium Distichum  
* [Bald Cypress] |
| 18 | 6 Europn Linden  
* [Tilia cordata] |
| 19 | 2 Red twig do  
* [T. x europaea] |
| 20 | 6 American Elm  
* [Ulmus americana] |
| 21 | 2 Campestris do  
* [U. carpinifolia] |
| 22 | 6 Montana do  
* [U. glabra] |
| 23 | 10 Azalia viscosa  
* [Rhododendron viscosum] |
| 24 | 10 do. pontica  
* [R. luteum] |
| 25 | 6 purple Berberry  
* [Berberis vulgaris cv. 'Atropurpurea'] |
| 26 | 12 Vulgaris do  
* [B. vulgaris] |
| 27 | 1 Buddleya Lindleyana  
* [Buddleia lindleyana — Butterfly Bush] |
| 28 | 9 Deutzia scabra |
| 29 | 2 do gracilis |
| 30 | 6 Forsythia  
* [Forsythia suspensa or F. viridissima] |
| 31 | 6 Hydrangea hortensis  
* [Hydrangea macrophylla subsp. macrophylla] |
| 32 | 9 Mahonia  
* [Mahonia bealei] |
| 33 | 6 Ribes sanguinea  
* [Ribes sanguineum] |
| 34 | 4 Spirea grandiflora  
* [Exochorda racemosa] |
| 35 | 4 do Reevesi  
* [Spiraea cantoniensis] |
| 36 | 2 do do fl pl  
* [S. cantoniensis cv. 'Lanceata'] |
| 37 | 4 do Prunifolia  
* [Bridal—wreath] |
| 38 | 6 Weigelia rosea  
* [Weigelia florida] |
| 39 | 7 Large Dble Floring Cherry  
* [Prunus avium cv.?] |
| 40 | 3 Chinese do do do  
* [P. serrulata cv.?] |
| 41 | 10 American Beech  
* [Fagus grandiflora] |
| 42 | 6 Cut leaved do  
* [F. sylvatica cv. 'Laciniata'] |
| 43 | 12 Purple do  
* [F. sylvatica cv. 'Atropunicea'] |
| 44 | 4 Chinese White Magnolia  
* [Magnolia sinensis] |
| 45 | 4 Soulangiana do  
* [M. x soulangiana] |
| 46 | 6 Glauc a do  
* [M. virginiana] |
| 47 | 4 Weeping Ash  
* [Fraxinus excelsior cv. 'Pendula'] |
| 48 | 4 do Beech  
* [Fagus sylvatica cv. 'Pendula'] |
| 49 | 1 do Cypress  
* [Platycalix orientalis cv. 'Flagelliformis'] |
<p>| 61 | 4 Montana pendula Elm [Ulmus glabra cv. 'Horizontalis'] |
| 62 | 1 Weeping Larch [Larix decidua cv. 'Pendula'] |
| 63 | 2 do Linden [Tilia petiolaris] |
| 65 | 10 Andromeda arborea [Oxydendrum arboreum] |
| 66 | 2 Cephalanthus orientalis [Buttonbush] |
| 67 | 1 Chimonanthus praecox [Chimonanthus fragrans] |
| 68 | 4 Cytisus capitatus [Cytisus purpureus] |
| 69 | 4 Cotoneaster rotundifolia |
| 70 | 6 Daphne mezereum alba |
| 71 | 4 Euonymus Americanus [Strawberry Bush] |
| 72 | 6 Hibiscus dble Pheasant Eye [Hibiscus syriacus cv.] |
| 73 | 6 do rubra pleno [H. syriacus cv.] |
| 74 | 4 do albo variegata [H. syriacus cv.] |
| 76 | do. Ribes uva-crispafoia [Ribes uva-crispa] |
| 77 | 3 Robinia hispida [Moss Locust, Rose Acacia] |
| 79 | 14 White Spruce [Picea glauca] |
| 80 | 12 Hemlock do [Tsuga sieboldii] |
| 81 | 60 Norway do [Picea abies] |
| 82 | 12 Meorinda do [P. smithiana — Himalay Sprayce] |
| 83 | 2 Araucaria Imbricata [Araucaria araucana — Monkey-puzzle] |
| 84 | 2 Cedar of Lebanon [Cedrus libani] |
| 85 | 4 Cryptomeria Japonica [Japanese Cedar] |
| 86 | 4 Cunninghamia sinensis [Cunningharmia lanceolata — China Fir] |
| 87 | 12 Juniperus cracovica [Juniperus communis cv. 'Cracovia'] |
| 88 | 5 do hibernica [I. communis cv. 'Hibernica'] |
| 89 | 4 do pyramidalis [I. communis cv. 'Erecta Glauca'] |
| 90 | 4 do prostrata [I. communis depressa] |
| 91 | 6 Picea Balsamea [Abies balsamea] |
| 93 | 4 do Pectinata [A. alba — Silver Fir] |
| 95 | 12 Pinus Excelsa [Pinus wallichiana] |
| 96 | 9 do Pinaster [Cluster Pine] |
| 97 | 30 do Strobus [White Pine] |
| 98 | 12 do Cembra [Swiss Stone Pine] |
| 99 | 9 do Mughus [P. mugol] |
| 100 | 2 Taxus hibernica [Taxus baccata cv. 'Stricta'] |
| 101 | 6 do baccata [English Yew] |
| 105 | 12 do Stricta [T. baccata cv. 'Stricta'] |
| 107 | 2 Thuja aurea [Thuja occidentalis cv. 'Aurea'] |
| 108 | 30 do occidentalis [American Arborvitae] |
| 109 | 12 do orientalis [Platycladus orientalis] |
| 112 | 12 Buxus arborescens [Buxus sempervirens cv. 'Arborescens'] |
| 113 | 6 do latifolia [B. sempervirens cv. 'Latifolia'] |
| 116 | 6 Euonymus Japonica [Japanese Spindle-tree] |
| 117 | 10 Kalnia latifolia [Mountain Laurell] |
| 119 | 30 Rhododendron Ponticum [Rhododendron luteum] |
| 120 | 12 do maximum [Rosebay Rhododendron] |
| 121 | 40 do Catawbiense [Catawba Rhododendron] |
| 122 | 2 Rhododn Roseum pictum [R. prinophyllum cv.] |
| 123 | 1 do Nivaticum worRed [Rhododendron niveum cv.?] |
| 125 | 1 do Perspicum do [Rhododendron cv.?] |
| 126 | 1 do Azureum do [Rhododendron cv.?] |
| 127 | 1 do Everstiaum [Rhododendron cv. 'Everestianum'] |
| 128 | 1 do Gloriosum [Rhododendron cv.?] |
| 129 | 2 Rhododn Roseum pictum [R. prinophyllum cv.] |
| 130 | 1 do Album elegans [Rhododendron cv. 'Album Elegans'] |
| 131 | 2 do Lee's dark purple [Rhododendron cv.?] |
| 132 | 2 do Roseum elegans [R. prinophyllum cv.] |
| 133 | 2 do Catawbiense Splendens [R. catawbiense cv.] |
| 135 | 2 do do rubrum superbum [R. catawbiense cv.?] |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>6 Silver Maple [Acer saccharinum]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4 Eagle’s Claw do [A. platanoides cv. ‘Laciniatum’]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 Purple do [A. platanoides?]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2 Scarlet do [A. rubrum]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2 Striped Bark do [A. pensylvanicum]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1 Ohio Buckeye [Aesculus glabra]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1 Persian Dble flow’g Almond [Prunus triloba?]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1 Dble flow’g Peach [Prunus persica cv.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>4 Spanish Chesnut [Castanea sativa]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1 Cytisus Intermedeus new [Cytisus sp.?]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>4 Scotch Laburnum [Laburnum alpinum]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>4 Cut leaved Beech [Fagus sylvatica cv. ‘Laciniata’]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>2 Copper do [F. sylvatica cv. ‘Atropunicea’]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>4 Purple do [F. sylvatica cv. ‘Atropunicea’]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>4 Europ’n Larch [Larix decidua]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>2 Tulip Trees [Liriodendron tulipifera]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>2 Magnolia conspicua [Magnolia beptapeta]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>1 do Alexandria [M. x soulangeana cv. ‘Alexandrina’]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>2 do norbertiana [M. x soulangeana cv. ‘Norbertiii’]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>1 do Thompsoniana [M. x thompsoniana]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>1 do Striata [?]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>4 do glauca [M. virginiana]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trees and Plants Ordered by Paul C. Cameron for Burnside Exhibit 45, C.P. #133: 16 Nov. 1859**

1. 6 Balsam do [P. balsamifera]
2. 4 Lombardy do [P. nigra cv. ‘Italica’]
3. 1 Pyrus sinensis [Pyrus ussuriensis]
4. 1 Pyrus communis sinensis [P. communis]
5. 2 Turkey Oak [Quercus cerris]
6. 1 Rhus Cotinus [Cotinus coggygria or C. obovatus]
7. 1 Golden Willow [Salix alba vitellina]
8. 1 English Basket Willow [S. purpurea]
9. 6 Taxodium Distichum [Bald Cypress]
10. 1 Silver leaf Linden [Tilia petiolaris]
11. 2 Huntington Elm [Ulmus vegeta]
12. 2 Canadian do [Ulmus sp.]
13. 1 Virgilia lutea [Clerodendrum lutea]
14. 1 Weeping Birch [Betula pendula]
15. 2 do Beech [Fagus sylvatica cv. ‘Pendula’]
16. 2 do Elm [Ulmus glabra cv. ‘Horizontalis’]
17. 2 do Larch [Larix decidua cv. ‘Pendula’]
18. 1 do M. Ash [Sorbus aucuparia cv. ‘Pendula’]
19. 1 do Fountain Willow [Salix babylonica cv. ‘Pendula’]
20. 1 do Kilmarnock [?] do [Salix sp.]
21. 1 Amorpha fruticosa [Bastard Indigo]
22. 2 Andromeda arborea [Oxydendrum arboreum]
61 2 do catesbii
[Leucothoe axillaris or L. fontaneanum]
62 1 do rambracea
[L. recemosa?]
63 16 Berberis atropurpurea
[Berberis sp.]
64 1 do dubeis
[B. buxifolia]
65 1 Caragana grandiflora
[Caragana arborescens]
66 1 Ceanothus intermedius
[Ceanothus americanus]
67 2 Chimonanthus fragrans
[Chimonanthus praecox]
68 1 Clethra acuminata
69 1 Colutea arborescens
[Blaadder Senna]
70 4 Red twig Linden
[Tilia x europaed]
71 1 Cytisus sessilifolius
72 2 Daphne mesereum
[February Daphne]
73 2 Deutzia gracilis
74 1 Euonymus americanus
[Strawberry Bush]
75 1 Hibiscus Dble White
[Hibiscus syriacus cv.]
76 2 do Bicolor pleno
77 2 do Rubra pleno
78 1 do anoemonaeflora
79 2 Hydrangea glauca
[Hydrangea macrophylla subsp.]
80 2 do hortensis
[H. macrophylla sp. macrophylla]
81 2 do quercifolia
[Oakleaf Hydrangea]
82 6 Laurel leaved St John's Wort
[Hypericum sp.]
83 1 Sea Buckthorn
[Hippophae rhamnoides]
84 2 Ligustrum vulgare
[Common Privet]
85 1 Upright Honeysuckle speciosa
[Dierama longiflorum]
86 2 Mahonia fascicularis
[Mahonia aquifolium]
87 6 do aquifolia
[M. aquifolium]
88 1 Philadelphus coronarius
Mock Orange
89 1 Pyrus rubra pleno
90 1 Rhamnus catharticus
[Common Buckthorn]
91 1 Spiraea grandiflora
[Exochorda racemosa]
92 2 do Bella
[Spiraea bella]
93 1 do sinensis pendula
[S. prunifolia cv.]
94 1 do ariaefolia
[golden-leaved form of several possible species]
95 1 Syringa alba
[Syringa vulgaris cv. 'Alba']
96 1 do laciniata
[Cut-leaf Lilac]
97 1 do Emomii
[Himalayan Lilac]
98 4 Weigelis rosea
[Weigelia floridai]
99 5 Abies Alba
[Silver Fir]
100 4 do canadensis
[Tsuga canadensis]
101 1 do Douglassii
[Pseudotsuga menziestii]
102 12 do Excelsa
[Picea abies]
103 1 do Brunoniata
104 1 do Spectabilis
[Himalayan Fir]
105 4 do Meubiesii
[Abies mariesii]
106 1 do Orientalis
[Picea orientalis]
107 4 Cedrus Deodara robusta
[Cedrus deodara cv. 'Robusta']
108 4 do Libani
[Cedar of Lebanon]
109 1 do do argentina
[Cedrus atlantica cv. 'Argentea']
110 1 Cephalotaxus fortunei
[Chinese Plum Yew]
111 1 Chamaecyparis nana
[Chamaecyparis lawsoniana cv. 'Nana']
112 1 do ericoides
[C. thyoides cv. 'Ericoides']
113 5 Cryptomeria Japonica
[Japanese Cedar]
114 1 Cunninghamia sinensis
[Cunninghamia lanceolata]
115 4 Juniperus communis pendula
[Juniperus communis cv. 'Pendula']
116 2 do oblonga pendula
[J. communis 'Oblonga Pendula']
117 2 Juniperus hibernica
[J. communis 'Hibernica']
118 2 do pyramidalis
[J. communis 'Pyramidalis']
119 1 do reevesiana
[Red Cedar]
120 2 do squamata
[Tibetan Juniper]
124 4 Picea Balsamea  
[Abies balsamea]
126 4 do Pectinata  
[A. alba]
128 1 do Pickta  
[A. sibirica]
129 1 do Pindrow  
[A. pindrow]
130 2 do Pinsapo  
[A. pinsapo]  
130 1 do Pickta  
[A. sibirica]  
129 1 do Pindrow  
[A. pindrow]
131 1 do Pines  
[A. spectabilis]  
132 1 do Pines  
[A. spectabilis]
133 2 Pinus austriaca  
[Pinus nigra subsp. nigra]
134 2 do Excelsa  
[Pinus pinaster?]
135 6 do Strobus  
[White Pine]
136 1 do Lambertiana  
[Swiss Stone Pine]
137 4 do Cembra  
[Swiss Stone Pine]
138 1 do compacta  
[Pinus nigra subsp. nigra]  
139 1 do Sylvestris  
[Sca'ts Pine]  
140 4 do Mughus  
[P. mugo]
141 1 do Pinnster  
[P. pinaster?]
142 1 Podocarpus Japonica  
[Podocarpus macrophyllus]  
143 1 do coriacea  
[P. coriaceus]  
144 2 Taxus baccata  
[English Yew]  
145 4 do Stricata  
[Taxus baccata cv. 'Stricta']  
146 1 do elegantissima  
[T. baccata cv. 'Elegantissima']  
147 4 do hibernica  
[T. baccata cv. 'Stricta']  
148 2 do Dovestoniana  
[T. baccata cv. 'Dovestonii Aurea']  
149 1 do ericoides  
[T. baccata cv. 'Eriocides']  
150 2 Thuja aurea  
[Thuja occidentalis cv. 'Aurea']  
151 2 do Californica  
[T. occidentalis cv. 'Douglasii']  
152 24 do occidentalis  
[American Arborvitaes]  
153 2 do tartarica  
[Platycladus orientalis cv. 'Pyramidalis']  
154 5 do nepalensis  
[P. orientalis cv.]  
155 3 do sibirica  
[P. orientalis cv.]  
156 1 do compacta  
[P. orientalis cv. 'Compactus']  
157 1 do glauca  
[P. orientalis cv. 'Glaucus']
158 1 do floribunda  
[P. floribunda]
159 1 Buxus argentia variegata  
[Buxus sempervirens cv. 'Argentea']  
160 1 do aurea  
[B. sempervirens 'Aureo-variegata']  
161 6 do laitolia  
[B. sempervirens cv. 'Latifolia']  
162 2 Cotoneaster microphylla  
[Co]toneaster microphylla]  
163 1 do simmondsii  
[C. simmonsii]  
164 1 Crataegus pyracantha  
[Pyrocantha coccine]a  
165 4 Euonymus japonica  
[Japanese Spindle Tree]  
166 1 do argentia  
[E. japonica cv. 'Argenteo-variegata']  
167 4 Ilex aquifolium  
[English Holly]  
168 8 Laurus cerasus  
[Prunus laurocerasus]  
169 1 do argentea  
[Ligustrum japonicum]  
170 4 Retinorspera ericoides  
[Chamaecyparis sp.?]  
171 12 Rhododendron Catawbiense  
[Sequoia giganteum]  
172 6 do named varieties  
[Sequoia giganteum]  
173 1 Wellingtonia Gigantea  
[Sequoia giganteum]  
174 1 Bignonia grandiflora  
[Campsis grandiflora]  
175 1 Clematis flammula  
[Clematis flammula]  
176 12 Paeonia lactiflora cv. 'Humei']  
[P. lactiflora cv.]  
177 2 do odorata  
[P. lactiflora cv.]  
178 1 do Virginica  
[P. lactiflora cv.]  
179 1 do mouton Incarnata  
[P. lactiflora cv.]  
180 12 Paeonia lactiflora cv. 'Humei']  
[P. lactiflora cv.]  
181 6 do rosea  
[P. lactiflora cv.]  
182 2 do Whitlilii  
[P. lactiflora cv.]  
183 1 do moutan Incarnata  
[P. suffruticosa cv.]  
184 1 do rosea  
[P. suffruticosa cv.]  
185 2 Early Harvest  
[P. lactiflora cv.]  
186 2 Red Astrachan  
[P. lactiflora cv.]  
187 2 R J Greening  
[P. lactiflora cv.]
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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
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<td>4</td>
<td>2 Fall Pippin</td>
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<td>2 Fameuse</td>
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<td>2 Baldwin</td>
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<td>1 English Morello</td>
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<td>1 Elarly Richmond</td>
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<td>1 May Duke</td>
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<td>1 Plumly Morello</td>
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<td>1 Belle de Choisy</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>1 Thomson (?) Morello</td>
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<td>2 George 4th</td>
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<td>1 Schuyler's Large</td>
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<td>1 Early Peach</td>
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<td>1 Napoleon Bigarreau</td>
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<td>2 Black Tartarian</td>
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<td>1 Ox Heart</td>
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<td>1 Govenorl Wood</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>1 Smith's Orleans</td>
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<td>1 Imperlall Grape</td>
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<td>1 Bovay's Green do</td>
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<td>3 Beurre Easter</td>
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<td>4 Urbaniste</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>3 Lawrence</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>2 Vicar of Winkfield</td>
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<td>2 Winter nelis</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>2 Glout Morceau</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>2 Suzette de Bevay</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>2 Buffum</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>2 Louise Bonne de Jersey</td>
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<td>45</td>
<td>Currant</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>6 Black Naples</td>
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<td>Goosebry</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>6 Houghton's Seedling</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>Raspberry</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>6 Fillbasket</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>6 Northumberland Fillbasket</td>
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<td>52</td>
<td>6 Red Antwerp</td>
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<td>53</td>
<td>6 Catawissa</td>
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<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>6 Lawton Blackberry</td>
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<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>3 Giant Rhubarb</td>
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<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>3 Myatt's (?) Victoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>3 Linnaeus (?)</td>
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<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Trees for Cameron Park at Burnside</td>
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<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Exhibit 47, C.P. #133: 30 Oct. 1860</td>
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<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>50 Hemlock Spruce [Tsuga sieboldii]</td>
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<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>50 White Pine [Pinus strobus]</td>
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<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>50 Balsam Fir [Abies balsameal]</td>
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<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>50 Norway Spruce [Picea abies]</td>
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<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>3 Cedar of Lebanon [Cedrus libani]</td>
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<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>6 Weeping Willow [Salix babylonica]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>12 Mt Ash</td>
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<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>12 Sugar Maples [Acer saccharum]</td>
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<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>2 Ohio Buckeye [Aesculus glabra]</td>
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<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>1 Kilmarnock Weeping Willow</td>
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<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>2 Rhododn Catawiense</td>
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<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>2 Catawba Rhododendron</td>
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<td>72</td>
<td>Plum</td>
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<td>73</td>
<td>4 Coe's Golden Drop</td>
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<td>74</td>
<td>4 Imp'l Gage</td>
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<td>75</td>
<td>4 Bavay's Green Gage</td>
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<td>76</td>
<td>Cherry</td>
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<td>77</td>
<td>1 Black Heart</td>
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<td>78</td>
<td>1 Arden's White Heart</td>
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<td>79</td>
<td>2 Napoleon Bigarreau</td>
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<td>80</td>
<td>Apricot</td>
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<td>81</td>
<td>3 Early Peach</td>
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<td>82</td>
<td>Nectarine</td>
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<td>83</td>
<td>1 Stanwich</td>
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<td>Std Pears</td>
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<td>4 Bartlett</td>
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<td>5 Seckel</td>
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<td>Dwf Pears</td>
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<td>50 Bartlett</td>
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<td>91</td>
<td>Apple</td>
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<td>92</td>
<td>2 Newtown Pippin</td>
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<td>93</td>
<td>2 Versailles Currant</td>
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<td>94</td>
<td>Department of Greenhouse Plants</td>
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<td>95</td>
<td>Exhibit 43, C.P. #133: 20 Oct. 1858</td>
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<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fuchsia Rosa Avis 1 Little Bo peep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Venus d Medicis[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>[tube white, sepals</td>
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<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>blush white, corolla</td>
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<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>deep blue — esr 1864]</td>
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<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Joan of Arc</td>
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<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Englands Glory [fine white, scarlet</td>
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<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>corolla — esr 1864]</td>
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<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Evening Star</td>
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<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>[tube white, recurved</td>
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<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>sepal, carmine corolla</td>
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<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>— bn 1870]</td>
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<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>Acacia intermedia</td>
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<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>Drummondii</td>
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<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>cultriformis</td>
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<td>111</td>
<td>vestita</td>
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<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>speciosa</td>
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<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>enocarpa</td>
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<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>Grevillea Lellermanii</td>
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<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>[Grevillea sp.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>— Indica alba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 117  | Pittosporum lobira var [?]}
Gloxinia wilsonii
Lillium lauci album
— rubrum
Verbena Giant of Battles
[velvety scarlet
crimson – bn 1868]
Impératrice Elisabeth
[striped variety, finely
cut foliage: creeping – esr]
A J. Degrea
Etoile d Venus
[light pink shading to
dark eye, large – esr 1864]
Jerry Dean sufeseur
White Perfection
[Mrs Holford
Madam] Lemenoin
[gen]eral] Simpson
[St]andarlkl Bearer
[Mrs Clive
Dr Macleau
White Perfection

Flowers for the Burnside Gardens
Exhibit 44, C. P.
#133: 20 July 1859
[Justicia aurea
Lantana camara cv.
‘Alba’]
[Cuphea micropetala
Veronica sp.]
[Gaillardia pulchella
Pentas lanceolata]
[Salvia involucrata —
Rosy-leaf Salvia]
[Mexican Bush Salvia]
[Gentian Salvia]
[Plumbago plumbaginoides]
[Plumbago indica]
[Phlox paniculata cvs.]
[Phlox maculata ?]
[Philodendron x bowerae
virginianum
Lady Downs
Flower of the Day
variegation – bn 1870]
[Aurora
Lady Turner
Countesse of Bectine]
[Nutmeg
Silver Queen
variegation – bn 1870]
[Lemon
Pentas rosea
[Phlox maculata ?]
[P. x fragrans
silvery-edged]
[rosy scarlet, zonale –
brn 1870]
[Lady Smyth
Prince of Orange
Golden Chain]
[white flowers – esr 1864]
[Prince of Nassau
Princess Alice
Couttesse of Burlington]
[rosy purple, late
flowering – esr 1864]
[rosy purple, late
flowering – esr 1864]
[Spectabilis D[?] du Comptesse d’ Mane
L’able Bellanger
Purpurea]
[Nancy
Madam] Hloullet
[Bouvardia longiflora alba
[R. longiflora cv.]
P. leiantha
[B. leiantha]
[Bouvardia longiflora cv.]
[Bouvardia longiflora cv.]
[rosy purple, late
flowering – esr 1864]
Flowers for the Burnside Gardens Exhibit 46, C.P. #133: 16 Nov 1859

Dielytra spectabilis

Chrysanthemum Pompon Velida

[Dicentra spectabilis — Bleeding Heart]

[orange brown - bn 1868]

Bernettianum [?]
La Jongleur
Madam Schmidt
Lalia
Hen Chauvere [?]
Etoile d’ Ilatin
Cameleon
Avocat tandiff
Mignonette
Justin Jessies
Manitoujel [?]
Large flo[wered] Marshall [?] [?]
Souvlvenier de Ragencourt
Elegantissima
La Bruice
La Reine D’Or
[?] Horatius
William Penn
Reine de Belges
Francoise
Madam] Hee Jaquin

Gladiolus gandavensis

[Tigridia assorted]

Lilium lancifolium] rubrum [white Tiger Lily with crimson spots]

roseum

[rose spotted]

Carnations

caryophyllus]

Platycodon grandiflorum

[Platycodon grandiflorus — Balloon Flower]

Liatris spicata

[Blazing Star]

Hemmerocallis

[Daylily]

Napoli	[? violet white

Delphinium Hendersonii

Inicans [?] Bruquettti

[?] excelsa

Phlox cathesk[?]

L’able Belanges [?]

Mad[am] H louetl

[rosy purple, late flowering — esr 1864]

Purpurea nova

Catherine d Sr amault

Souvlenier] d Passy

[rosy lilac, crimson center — bn 1870]

Charles Eschauer

M Claudin

Phlox Madami Bassuet

D Audry

Laurent de St Cyr

[rosy lilac, light center — bn 1870]

Macrantha

Durel du Comptesse d Marie

Reeve d Amour

Admiral Lenoir

Minerva

Mad[am] Pescallon

Besdent[?] descaine


Nancy Goodwin Recognized by Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina

W ell known to many Southern Garden History Society members, Nancy Goodwin of Hillsborough has won Preservation North Carolina’s Minnette C. Duffey Award. This award, named for one of New Bern’s preservation leaders, is considered “North Carolina’s highest award for the preservation or maintenance of landscapes, gardens, streetscapes, or grounds related to historic structures...” Nancy was so honored for her work at the Montrose gardens and nursery where she gave new life and vitality to a landscape shaped in the antebellum years by Governor William A. Graham and his English gardener Thomas Paxton. (See related article on Cameron family gardens at Burnside.) Even SGHS members who have not visited Montrose will be familiar with Nancy and the Montrose gardens through various articles in the New York Times, Southern Accents, and other publications, as well as through an appearance on the “Victory Garden.” The editors of Magnolia are indeed pleased to congratulate Nancy Goodwin on this achievement +
“What are White Pipes?” asked my friend, Kitty Felts, several years ago. She explained that her cousin, who lived on an old family home site near Winston–Salem, spoke of a flower called “White Pipes” that bloomed in her yard each spring. I made some inquiries and looked in several references, but never found the answer. Finally, Kitty obtained a few bulbs and planted them in a pot. When they bloomed the following spring, she brought them to me, pot and all. They turned out to be what I knew as Weeping March Flowers (Narcissus pseudonarcissus moschatus), a small white trumpet daffodil that goes by many other names, including Silver Bells, Little Swan’s Neck Daffodils, and, simply The March Flowers. The name White Pipes was new to me, and Kitty wondered if they were so called because they “piped” the coming of spring. “Weeping” and “Swan’s Neck” are obvious descriptions of the blossoms, which dip or nod downwards.

This daffodil has a long history and is noted both in John Gerard’s Herbal (1633) and in John Parkinson’s Paradisi in Sole Paradisus Terrestris (1629). Parkinson describes two forms of the flower as: “Pseudonarcissus Hispanicus flore albo medius & minor. The two lesser white Spanish bastard Daffodils . . . the leaves of both are of a whitish greene colour, one a little broader then the other: the flowers of both are pure white, and bending downe the heads, that they almost touch the stalke againe . . . .” Hortus Third lists this species as Narcissus moschatus and adds that “most garden material known as N. cernuus is this species.”

Back in 1975 Elizabeth Lawrence had given me the name of one of her market–bulletin ladies, Mrs. Bailey Anderson, in Gilbert, South Carolina. “She has for sale the Weeping March Flowers and the Old White Iris,” Elizabeth told me, “and you must get them for your garden.” In due time, the bulbs and rhizomes arrived from Mrs. Anderson, encased in bread wrappers and newspapers. The Weeping March Flowers did well for me for many years, but sadly, one year I noticed they were gone.

I started searching to replace them and, in 1991, found some in the yards of two older homes in Winston–Salem. Each owner generously shared their bulbs and I reestablished my planting. My two clumps have multiplied well, and early in March this year they bloomed thickly. Kitty’s bulbs have not multiplied as vigorously as mine, only producing four blossoms this year, and seem more delicate in size.

According to Brent Heath of the Daffodil Mart in Gloucester, Virginia, there are two forms of this daffodil. William Hunt of Chapel Hill, North Carolina believes to have both types — one with the crooked or swan’s neck and the other that “looks up.” At “blossom time” this March I asked Bill to mark bulbs of this upward facing flower to dig for me later.

In The Little Bulbs (1957), Elizabeth Lawrence writes of obtaining two forms of the Little White Trumpet from Mr. Heath (Brent’s father) and that “both were the daffodils that I had already collected in old gardens . . . . They have a definite and individual fragrance, but whether it is of musk or not I cannot say, for I am not sure what sort of scent musk is.”

Other bulb collectors in the South are aware of this lovely narcissus. Celia Jones
In Print

A paperback version of Elizabeth Lawrence’s Through the Garden Gate is now available. This collection of Lawrence’s popular weekly articles in The Charlotte Observer from 1957 to 1971 was published in hardcover in 1990. Elizabeth Lawrence (1904–1985) was the first woman to receive a degree in landscape architecture from the North Carolina State College School of Design. Her own legendary gardens in Raleigh and Charlotte provided the background for her books and columns. Edited by Bill Neal. University of North Carolina Press, publishers. 270 pages.


The Southern Heirloom Garden, by SGHS members Dr. William Welch and Greg Grant. Includes over two-hundred color photographs and many rare engravings. Taylor Publishing Company.

Gardens of Historic Charleston, by SGHS member and landscape architect James R. Cothran. Described as “a tour through Charleston’s most enchanting, secluded outdoor rooms,” and published by the University of South Carolina Press. 170 pages (including 140 color photographs), hardcover. (to be reviewed in an upcoming issue of Magnolia.)

“A Sourcebook of Cultivar Names” by Arthur O. Tucker, Scott G. Kunst, Freek Vrugtman, and Laurence C. Hatch. Volume 54, Number 4, 1994–1995 of Arnoldia, the quarterly publication of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. This valuable booklet can be ordered directly from the Arnold Arboretum for $10. A subscription for the quarterly publication is $20.00 per calendar year. For more information, contact: Circulation Manager, Arnoldia. The Arnold Arboretum, 125 Arborway, Jamaica Plain, MA 02130–3519. Telephone is (617)524–1718.

Books: In Brief

Nature’s Melody: A Guide to Georgia Wildflowers, by Betty L. Benson is available from The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc., 325 South Lumpkin Street, Athens, Georgia 30602. The price, including postage, is $30.00.

In recent years, as environmental concerns have risen to the forefront of public policy debate, there has been a revival of interest in the native plants of the South. The wildflower plantings along roadways in North Carolina, Virginia, and other parts of the South have greatly enlivened the passage of motorists along interstate highways and other public thoroughfares. These efforts, along with a growing concern for the loss of native habitats, have led many southern gardeners to cultivate wildflowers at home and in commercial nurseries. It was this concern, coupled with a motor trip to the West and childhood memories of family gardens, which encouraged Betty L. Benson to undertake her own wildflower garden in Georgia. Now, under the auspices of the Garden Club of Georgia, Inc., she has produced Nature’s Melody: A Guide to Georgia Wildflowers. Handsomely printed with color photographs by Benson, illustrations by Alisa Moore, and edited by Thomas S. Patrick, this book has appeal for SGHS members across the South. The wildflowers of Georgia are not limited to that state. The plants Betty Benson describes are native to many regions of the South and are the ornaments of our larger southern landscape.

— Davyd Foard Hood
Although Beatrix Farrand was not a Southern landscape architect, and any influence she might have had on Southern gardening of the early twentieth century is virtually nil, the publication of Beatrix: The Gardening Life of Beatrix Jones Farrand, 1872–1959 is an event of note for members of the Southern Garden History Society. Many will recognize that Farrand created at Dumbarton Oaks (in Georgetown) one of the most important landscapes within the purview of the Society. That work, for Robert and Mildred Woods Bliss, comprises gardens and grounds developed and refined over nearly two decades, beginning with her first visit to “The Oaks” in June 1922 and ending with her production of the Dumbarton Oaks Plant Book in 1941. In November 1940, the Blisses had deeded their Washington estate to Harvard University, and it remains in its stewardship.

Another reason to appreciate and acquire this new book is Beatrix Farrand’s role and position in the development of landscape architecture and gardening as professions in the opening years of this century. In 1899, when the American Society of Landscape Architects was organized, she was among its eleven charter members. Within that original group, she was the only woman. Although her role in the evolving organization of the professional society was small, and she was little engaged in its general affairs, her status was useful to an organization seeking to gain both recognition and credibility. Likewise, her visible stature in the profession no doubt encouraged other women to take up landscape architecture as their life’s work. Disliking the term “landscape architecture,” she styled herself as a “landscape gardener” throughout her career, which began in the 1890s.

The role of women in the extraordinary renaissance of gardening in America during the early twentieth century, and particularly in the inter-war years, is an area that has begged for the attention of scholars. In 1991, Mac Griswold and Eleanor Weller evocatively introduced the subject in The Golden Age of American Gardens: Proud Owners, Private Estates, 1890–1940. Two years earlier, in 1989, James J. Yoch’s Landscaping the American Dream portrayed the gardens and film sets designed by his cousin, Florence Yoch (1890–1972). Her designs included the gardens and grounds of “Tara,” “Twelve Oaks” and other landscapes for Gone With the Wind. On the east coast, the work of Farrand, Ellen Biddle Shipman, Marian Cruger Coffin, and Annette Hoyt Flanders, among others, has long deserved fuller recognition, study, and publication.

Jane Brown’s Beatrix is one of a series of works needed to bring balance and perspective to the craft and practice of garden and landscape design during this period. Coming ten years after Diana Balmori, Diane Kostial McGuire, and Eleanor M. McPeck’s inaugural work, Beatrix Farrand’s American Landscapes: Her Gardens and Campuses, Jane Brown’s Beatrix further refines our understanding of Farrand’s life and career. It should encourage a fuller and more analytical look at her landscapes and a more focused examination of the critical use of architectural features in Farrand’s creation of place. It should also prompt other garden and landscape historians to advance their research into the lives and careers of that long impressive roster of women and men, including garden writers and photographers, who shaped the making of gardens in the early twentieth century.

At the outset, Jane Brown makes the case that through birth, wealth, and social position, Beatrix Jones was in a most enviable position by which clients and success came to her with relative ease. The niece of novelist Edith Wharton, Beatrix Jones was born into a socially and financially elite family that resided in New York and Philadelphia, and summered in Maine, Newport, and Saratoga. She counted Henry James and President Theodore Roosevelt as friends, and she would later design the monuments that mark the graves of the
President, his wife, and their son Quentin. Thus it is not surprising that she quickly developed an important clientele among the wealthiest members of New York and American society. Neither is it surprising, given Brown's discussion of her work, that the gardens Beatrix Jones Farrand designed for John D. Rockefeller, Jr. (at Seal Harbor, Maine), Willard and Dorothy Straight, Otto Kahn, Edward S. Harkness, Clement B. Newbold and others, are places of remarkable beauty and lasting importance in the history of American landscape architecture. They were always more than the mere settings of the lives of the rich. When called upon, however, she could also provide just that and did so for the great beauty and socialite Mrs. Harrison Williams at "Oakpoint," her estate in Bayville, Long Island.

Beatrix Jones Farrand's practice as a landscape gardener extended throughout the Northeast, with special projects in California and commissions abroad, (most notably her work for Dorothy [Straight] and Leonard Elmhirst at Darlington Hall in Devon). Brown includes a list of nearly two-hundred commissions and, of these, almost a third (sixty-three) were for gardens and work in Maine where Farrand summered nearly every year of her life. Surely mindful of the Blisses' gift of Dumbarton Oaks to Harvard, Farrand set about in the 1940s to develop the gardens and property at Reef Point, her summer place in Maine, as a study center and public garden. This project, however, was to prove unsuccessful and the gardens were dismantled in the 1950s. Her papers, documenting a career confined largely to the Northeast, were deposited at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1955, along with her collection of Gertrude Jekyll's papers. These final actions made for a bittersweet end to a life and career that not only produced great American gardens, but also preserved a record of that achievement for posterity.


The Plant Reporter
Continued from page 12

The 1995 Alston Lecture Series

The Atlantic Botanical Garden is sponsoring a notable garden lecture series that highlighted Frank Cabot, founder of the Garden Conservancy, in early April. Mr. Cabot, a supportive member of SGHS, was featured in the American Man's Garden. In 1991 his private garden Stonecrop in Cold Spring, New York became public. Upcoming lectures in the series include noted perennial authority and photographer Pamela Harper on June 15th. For more information about the series, call (404) 876-5859 ext. 226, or write to the Botanical Garden at: Piedmont Park at the Prado. P.O. Box 77246, Atlanta, GA 30357.
Members in the News

The Southern Garden History Society is profiled in an article by Sallie McCauley for the March/April issue of Carolina Gardener. Notable members mentioned in the piece include Hugh and Mary Palmer Dargan, Flora Ann Bynum, Florence Griffin, and honorary president William Lanier Hunt.

Louisiana's Celia Jones and Jan Jones Grigsby, owners of Sisters Bulb Farm, are featured in an article by Tovah Martin in the April issue of Victoria magazine. Sisters heirloom bulbs are available through Scott Kunst's Old House Gardens, which is also noted in this issue. To receive his mailing list, write to: 536 Third St., Ann Arbor, MI 48103-4957. Scott's antique tulip varieties are also featured in the April/May issue of Garden Design.

The Alabama Cooperative Extension System at Auburn University has begun a pilot program in cooperation with the Birmingham Botanical Gardens to answer home horticultural questions through an 800 telephone number. SGHS member and former county agent George Stritikus is in charge of handling the horticultural hot line for this program. George, a lifelong gardener, has been an active member in several other plant societies including the Birmingham Rose Society. He is currently writing A Guide to Restoring Historic Alabama Gardens. The plant question line he mans is 1-800-644-4458.

Translation of Nouveau Jardinier Underway

Dr. William C. Welch, publications chair of SGHS, announces that Mrs. William D. (Sally Kittredge Evans) Reeves has agreed to translate Nouveau Jardinier de la Louisiane, an important early nineteenth-century text on gardening in Louisiana. First published in 1838, the work includes a major listing of plants of great value for garden historians in this region. A translation of this document will contribute greatly to the body of primary source material now available. Mrs. Reeves is archivist for the Notarial Archives of New Orleans. SGHS members will remember her presentation on this fascinating collection during the 1991 Annual Meeting in Saint Francisville, Louisiana. This translation is under consideration by the publications committee as a possible future Magnolia Essay +

Deadline for submission of articles for the Summer Issue of Magnolia is June 1st.
The thirteenth-annual meeting of the Southern Garden History Society, held in Mobile April 21st–23rd, focused on “The Gulf Coast Influence: Landscapes and Gardens of Mobile.” Dr. Edgar Givhan, with his able assistant Holle Briskman, put together a program to enlighten and entertain us on Mobile’s colorful history.

We experienced the Gulf influence immediately. In fact, the meeting’s theme song surely could have been “Singing in the Rain.” I felt a bit like Gene Kelly as we danced our way through the Oakleigh Garden District between sprinkles. By Sunday, as I toured the lovely old Magnolia Cemetery in still more April rains, I began to more fully understand Mobile’s lush vegetation. None of the showers dampened our enthusiasm, however, knowing April showers truly bring the flowers that bloom not only in May, but apparently through most of the year in “tropical” Mobile.

Mark McDonald, director of Mobile’s Historic Development Commission, set the tone of the meeting in his opening...
**Calendar**

**Through September 19th, 1995.**
“Shaping an American Landscape: The Art and Architecture of Charles A. Platt,” an exhibition at the Octagon Museum in Washington, D.C. A man of the American Renaissance, Platt’s career as artist, architect, and landscape designer is examined through his many public and private works.

**September 27th & 28th, 1995.** “The Southern Garden: A Retrospective.” This event, held at Discovery Place and the New Charlotte Convention center features noted garden writer Penelope Hobhouse and Dr. James Reveal, author of *Gentle Conquest*, a Library of Congress publication on early North American plant exploration. For more information, write c/o Jeanne Martin, 2001 Radcliffe Ave., Charlotte, NC 28207, or call Sue Pannvill at (704) 331-0969.

**October 5th – 7th, 1995.** “The Influence of Women on the Southern Landscape.” The tenth-biennial conference on Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes focuses on the role of southern women in America’s gardening history, from plantation mistress to garden club grande dame. Among the roster of speakers are SGHS members Susan Haltom, Christy Snipes, Ken McFarland, Greg Grant, Davyd Foard Hood, and others. Valencia Libby serves as conference moderator. SGHS is a sponsoring organization. Contact Kay Bergey, Registrar, Old Salem Inc., Box F, Salem Station, Winston-Salem, NC 27108, or call (910) 721-7313.

**October 6th–8th, 1995.** The third-annual “Charleston Garden Festival.” Speakers include Ryan Gainey, Dr. William C. Welch, J. C.

**October 13th – 14th, 1995.** Southern Garden Symposium & Workshops – Exploring Southern Gardens. This year’s symposium features SGHS board member Catherine Howett speaking on “History, Myth, and Memory in Southern Gardens.” She will be joined by a host of “internationally acclaimed lecturers” including Mark Plotkin, former head of the plant program at World Wildlife Fund and author of *Tales of a Shaman’s Apprentice*. For registration information call (504) 635-4220 or write to: P. O. Box 2075, St. Francisville, LA 70775.

**November 4th, 1995.** “Our Gardening Heritage.” Symposium focuses on heirloom plants and their use in today’s garden. Speakers include SGHS members Dr. Arthur O. Tucker, Florence P. Griffin, Peggy C. Newcomb, and Felder Rushing. Contact Cindy Reittinger, Education Manager, Atlanta Botanical Garden, Piedmont Park at The Prado, Box 77246, Atlanta, GA 30357, or call (404) 876-5859, ext. 213.

**May 9th – 12th, 1996.** The fourteenth-annual meeting of the Southern Garden History Society will be held at the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The Talbot County Historical Society will sponsor the meeting, which will be head-quartered at the Tidewater Inn in Easton. For further information contact SGHS board member Ed Shull at (410) 744-2681 or write: 1302 Edmondson Ave., Catonsville, MD 21228.

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**Landscapes of the Gulf Coast**  
*continued from page one*

address on “Architectural History of Mobile.” Jay Higginbotham enlarged upon this theme in “Colonial History of Mobile.” The city’s distinctive French and Spanish heritage, along with its British, gives Mobile the unique flavor that it proudly preserves as it moves into the twenty-first century. The restored Fort Conde and the newly constructed, ultra-contemporary Federal Building exemplify both the extremes and the eclectic blend of past and present. Continuing on architectural topics, James I. Bargainier presented his “Restoration of a Southern Urban Property,” showing the many challenges, as well as satisfactions, of his restoration work. The Most Reverend Oscar Lipscomb, Archbishop of the Diocese of Mobile and former president of the
Alabama Historical Association, spoke on “The Diaries of Bishop Michael Portier,” the first bishop to reside in Mobile. Bishop Portier made many observations of the flora around Mobile during the early nineteenth century. He also described and documented the plants in the gardens at Spring Hill College, Visitation Monastery, and the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

Continuing on a botanical note, Nicholas Braswell’s presentation introduced us to “The French Vine and Olive Colony.” As history has shown, high hopes and dedication were not enough to override the harsh realities of climate, and neither colony prospered. Ed Givhan, our conference coordinator, spoke on the “Restoration of a Southern Rural Property,” showing slides of his work at Lime Ridge Farm. Ed uses plants from “Miss Betty’s plant list” (Betty Givhan, 1885–1962) and those he remembers from his grandmother’s garden (Lena Givhan, 1886–1949). His restoration work shows how he happily incorporates heritage plants in his fast-paced gardening.

Colonial Williamsburg’s landscape foreman, Terry Yemm, returned to his Mobile roots to give a provocative and delightful program. [Terry was a speaker for the twelfth–annual meeting held at Colonial Williamsburg in 1994. See Vol. X No. 4 “In Search of the Colonial Landscape” and Vol. XI No. 2 “The Great Plant Hunters of Colonial Virginia”] His lecture, “St. Elmo: A Southern Expression of the Downingesque,” showed us once again that he is a master at sleuthing the history of southern gardening. This time, Terry explored the work of a popular southern novelist of the nineteenth century, Augusta Jane Evans. By citing certain passages from her 1866 novel, St. Elmo, Terry illustrated her use of landscape descriptions derived from the work of noted American landscape gardener, Andrew Jackson Downing (1815–1852).

Ron Jackson, Urban Forester for the City of Mobile, elaborated on the city’s beautiful and historic trees in his talk, “The Oaks of Mobile.” Having lived many years in Houston, I have seen how unchecked suburban development can devour large chunks of native vegetation. I retired to rural Columbus, Texas only to witness the fall of a majestic oak to make way for a new tire store. I was grateful, therefore, to learn that in Mobile, trees cannot be cut down without city permission. Mobile is to be saluted for not only protecting

1895 photograph at the Henry Fonde house, with a giant century plant (Agave americana) sprawling like an octopus across one corner of the yard. In the background, a shrub rose peeks over the century plant.
its urban forest, but also increasing it by planting additional trees every year. There is a lesson here for us all.

Touring the Oakleigh Garden District gave us a sense of history while showing us modern Mobile’s preservation efforts. The owners of six private, turn-of-the-century homes graciously opened both their houses and their gardens to SGHS members. The enclosed gardens, each a little hidden treasure, showed Mobile’s historic European influence. Shade from the massive live oaks, a commanding element throughout the neighborhood, was counterpointed by dots of sunshine that allowed flowering shrubs and perennials to brighten the gardens. Although the azaleas had bloomed early this year due to the unseasonably warm weather, the striking oak-leaf hydrangeas were luminous. SGHS members enjoyed cocktails at Twelve Oaks, a Greek Revival mansion, built in 1868.

Our umbrellas were used for shade Saturday afternoon as we toured the well-known Bellingrath Gardens with chief horticulturist, Pat Ryan. Sunday, while some members toured the Eastern Shore and were enchanted with the rain porches of the homes, others visited Mobile’s historic sites. A small group of us toured Magnolia Cemetery with historian John Sledge. The cemetery was still strewn with spring wildflowers, giving us a bit of Alabama’s native flora. As we rode through the cemetery in the light rain, John quietly told us the cemetery’s history and of the foundation that preserved and protected it. He pointed out tombstones of interest and acquainted us with the families buried in the cemetery. Several plots had immense central stones topped with firefighters’ hats, giving evidence to the many firefighters buried there. An anchor rested on the sites of some of Mobile’s early seamen. Large stone dogs reposed peacefully on some family plots. John pointed out several tall stones carved as if they were completely draped with cloth, indicating that the one resting beneath was the last of a family line. The ornamental iron work throughout Mobile is one of its signature features, and that in Magnolia Cemetery is undoubtedly noteworthy. Much of it was in a sad state of neglect, overgrown and broken, before the preservation of the cemetery began. When we toured, many of the enclosure fences had been repaired and restored; others were in progress.

A bonus on the Magnolia Cemetery tour was the company of Bill Finch, Mobile Press and Register garden writer. He and SGHS member Liz Druitt gave us running commentaries on the roses in the cemetery. As a novice rosarian, it was more than I could digest, even with notes from Greg Grant that I had already. While Liz and Bill debated about the white multiflora ramblers that were possibly coming up from below the graft, I just enjoyed the profusion of blossoms. As they

An 1885 photograph of an elaborate front-yard rose garden with immense wooden trellises. Note the hard-packed sand paths leading to the Dunlop home, once near Lyon Park on Spring Hill Avenue in Mobile.
pointed out the crimson Chinas ‘Louis Philippe’ and ‘Cramoisi Superieur’, I marveled at the intensity of the reds and prayed that my two small bushes back in Texas would prove as hardy as these in Magnolia. ‘Old Blush’ and ‘Cecil’ Brunner’ were likewise present, two friends one would expect to find in any aged cemetery.

As we completed our tour, Bill invited our group to explore a nearby neighborhood where several small gardens had interesting flora. He led us directly to a little house with a real showstopper in the front yard: a majestic white rose interwoven with a bright orange Lantana borrida. As we gazed in amazement at this absolutely smashing combination, Bill and Liz were already out of the vehicles and visiting with the gentleman from the house next door who came over to inspect us. Soon we were invited into the backyard where we saw everything from mustard greens to native mock orange, Philadelphus inodorus. By the time we returned to the front yard, the gardener herself—a lovely, petite African–American grandmother—emerged to greet us. She had been raised nearby and had lived in this house for many years, collecting and enjoying her plants. We pressed her as to the name of her beautiful white rose. She simply nodded and smiled, showing just a sparkle of gold, and said, “White Rose.” We all smiled and nodded in return, saying, “Hmmm! White Rose.” It was a memorable close to a memorable tour of a southern garden.

I hope to return to Mobile. It has a proud heritage and I think there remains much to see. As with all SGHS annual meetings, the gardens where we linger keep drawing us back.

Illustrations for this article are from an exhibit of Mobile’s gardening history coordinated expressly for the annual meeting by Bill Finch, assistant Living Editor of the Mobile Press Register. Captions by Bill Finch. Photos courtesy of University of South Alabama Archives.

North Carolina A & T State University Presents African–American Landscape Symposium

by Kenneth M. McFarland

April 6th – 7th saw the Landscape Architecture Program at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University offer the second in an ongoing series of symposia dedicated to a thorough examination of the many ways African Americans have shaped their landscape surroundings, both under enslavement and after the Civil War. Landscape professionals, historians, students, and others journeyed to Greensboro for a program that began with the always-stirring words of poet Dr. Maya Angelou.

A wide range of topics and settings were then examined by speakers such as Alice Eley Jones of Durham’s Historic Stagville. Ms. Jones looked at the infusion of African spiritual elements into the landscape as part of the way slaves and their descendants assigned meaning to their surroundings. At least some African influence can be seen also in the practice of brick laying by black sorority and fraternity members at Morgan State University (and other schools), a subject discussed by Morgan State professor Mark Cameron. A second historically black institution...
was scrutinized by Ian Grandison, of the University of Michigan, who has studied the self-protective location of Tuskegee University in connection with harassment and violence directed against the Tuskegee community.

While Tuskegee was founded on the site of a cotton plantation, the plantation era itself was the focus of Dell Upton of the University of California, Berkeley, who like Alice Jones, is intrigued by overlapping meanings of landscapes and by questions of who at different times and in different settings, “controlled” those landscapes. Dr. Upton’s sometime collaborator, John Michael Vlach of Georgetown University, examined similar subject matter as he discussed the form, function, and placement of dwelling places for enslaved African Americans, drawing material from his recently-published *Back of the Big House: the Architecture of Plantation Slavery*.

Former slaves and their descendants have also shaped much of the landscape of Bertie County, North Carolina, a topic discussed by Arwin Smallwood, a Ph.D. candidate at Ohio State University. Through slides and commentary, Mr. Smallwood painted a complete picture of an ever-evolving rural community of churches, homes, stores, and even ballparks.

This year’s symposium concluded with a panel discussion that both summarized the massive amount of material previously presented, and offered an extended period to field many questions from the audience. All agreed a rich vein of subject matter had only been scratched, giving North Carolina A & T’s Landscape Architecture Program a volume of subject material for countless future symposia on the African-American landscape.

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**Joys Derived: A Georgia Garden of the Civil War Reconstruction Era**

*by Florence P. Griffin, Atlanta, Georgia*

In 1867, Levi Ballard, who had served in the Confederate army throughout the Civil War, purchased two hundred acres of land near Palmetto, Georgia, some twenty miles southwest of the railroad terminus, Atlanta. There, he built an imposing Greek Revival house facing an old stagecoach road for his wife and their three young children. Two years later, in 1869, he hired an English landscape gardener to design and build a patterned garden in front of the mansion.

Levi had married Sarah Harrison on December 19, 1861. During the war years and until

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Picture postcard view of the Ballard house and garden, circa 1907. The bed in the center of the front walk was characterized by the English gardener who laid it out as “an African spider.” The spider appears to have been executed by the clipped shape of the boxwood. The bed itself, outlined in brick, is elliptical.

*Courtesy of Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Byrd.*
their new home was completed in 1867, the young couple lived with Sarah’s father, Nathaniel Harrison, in Campbell County at Pumpkintown on the Chattahoochee River. The house Levi built in Palmetto, some eight miles away, is said to have been modeled after his father-in-law’s antebellum home.

This grand house and garden remained in the Ballard family until purchased in 1976 by Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Byrd of Atlanta. At that time, the original draperies and carpet were still in place in the parlor, and the garden, though neglected, had endured unaltered. The Byrds have respected the integrity of the house and garden. They have not attempted to restore the garden, striving instead to preserve what remains of its pattern and plants.

The following account of the garden was written circa 1919 by Cora Ballard (Mrs. Thomas) Arnold, a daughter of Levi and Sarah Harrison Ballard. A Ballard family member sent this account to Dr. and Mrs. Byrd after their purchase of the house, noting: “...since you own the remnants of the garden, I thought you might like to have my grandmother’s written recollection.”

Layout of the Ballard garden. The area within the present fence is approximately 150 feet wide and 100 feet deep.

A Historical Sketch of the Ballard Garden by Cora Ballard Arnold

“In Campbell County, Georgia, on the outskirts of the little town of Palmetto nestling between the intersection of two highways there flourishes a garden of unusual beauty and quaintness typical of the English garden of long ago.

“This garden was the dream fulfilled of the late Levi Ballard and his wife just after the completion of a stately colonial home built in 1867. That the home might have a setting in harmony with its dignity in the fall of 1869 a landscape gardener was engaged who had practiced his trade in England. He immediately began to lay his plans and for six months toiled steadily on this job.

“The plot covers an area of one-half acre or more. ’Tis surrounded by an euonymous hedge and laid off in beds of different shapes and sizes, each margined with dwarf boxwood. Wide sanded walks wind in and out amongst these beds. In the center of the main walk leading to the home is an elongated bed of unusual lines and characterized by the gardener as an African spider. In this bed throughout the summer geraniums and heliotrope reigned supreme, and as the fall came on the great heads of heliotrope would almost cover up other plants presenting a mass of purple beautiful to behold and filling the air with their rich fragrance.

“Throughout the other beds every conceivable kind of shrubbery was planted: arborvitae of various varieties, junipers, yews (English and Irish), deodar cedars, spruce pines, magnolias, laurels, gardenias, etc., interspersed with flowering plants of many kinds and roses of various varieties. As time passed on, many of these shrubs have died but have been replaced by other growth.

“Quite a number of the flowering plants were taken from the old garden that flourished on this
same spot fifty years before the Civil War and during its time was one of the show places of this section of Georgia. 'Twas established by the Randles followed by the Wattses and had been carefully tended by the slaves. These shrubs — the althea, lilac, English dogwood, crepe myrtle, Spanish bayonet — together with peonies and many monthly and spring roses continue to thrive and bloom and in a silent and beautiful way bespeak a history of long ago. Iris are still found in the background taken from the original garden and thousands of bulbs — jonquils, daffodils, narcissus of several varieties, Butter and Eggs, white and blue hyacinths of the Roman variety — continue in the springtime to flaunt their colors of yellow, white, and blue, seemingly unmindful of their antiquity and history but beautiful and gay in their changed surroundings.

"The mistress of the garden truly possessed the 'flower touch' and every plant that came under her love and care grew and flourished. How carefully did she guard the tiny seedlings that her hands had planted, and on every vacant spot — not too close to disturb the shrubbery — could be found all kinds of perennials and annuals such as petunias, phlox, larkspur, candytuft, sweet alyssum, mignonette, portulaca, hollyhocks, four o'clocks, nasturtiums, sweet williams, May pinks (pink and white), verbenas, poppies and many others. Here also were found many clumps of tritoma or red hot poker, a plant of rare beauty and dignity rearing up many heads of scarlet and gold and attracting the attention of all passersby.

"The original cost of the planning, planting and furnishing of this garden amounted to almost $2,000.00 which at that time was considered an extravagant expenditure in flowers. Yet today, fifty years after its conception, it stands preeminent in the county in its style and expanse, a living memorial to the builders."

What sort of people were Levi (1833–1921) and Sarah (1835–1906), the builders of this garden? Levi was descended from William Ballard, who arrived in Virginia from Greenwich, England in 1627. William's progeny were prominent in the early history of Virginia. His son Thomas served as Speaker of the House of Burgesses, and Thomas's son was vestryman of Bruton Parish Church in Williamsburg. Levi's grandfather, Benjamin Ballard, moved to Wilkes County in eastern Georgia in 1783. Joshua, Levi's father, moved to Morgan County, about fifty miles west of Wilkes, and later another fifty miles west to Anniestown on the Yellow River in Gwinnett County, Georgia, where Levi was born in 1833. In 1835, Joshua and his family moved still farther westward to Campbell County, Georgia, on the Chattahoochee River. Though engaged in the hard work of farming, Joshua was opposed to slavery and refused a portion of his father's estate consisting of slaves.

Levi, of the eighth generation of Ballards in this country, farmed with his father for a time, then taught school for several years, first in Palmetto, Georgia, and later in Arkansas. With the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, Levi joined the Sixth Regiment of Arkansas. In December of that year, he returned to Georgia and married Sarah Harrison. Shortly thereafter, he enlisted in the Fifty-Sixth Georgia Infantry and was appointed sergeant. He served in Georgia, Kentucky, and Mississippi, surrendering with his regiment on April 26, 1865, in Greensboro, North Carolina.
After the war, Levi returned to farming, first with his father-in-law, then on his own. In addition to the two hundred acres purchased near Palmetto in 1867, he continued to acquire land, eventually becoming the largest landowner in Campbell County. He also became a land dealer, a merchant, a banker, and a state senator.

Sarah was born in Asheville, North Carolina, where she received her early education. Her mother died young, and she was reared in the home of a well-to-do uncle in Asheville. Her father moved to Campbell County after her mother's death. As a young lady, Sarah came to Campbell County to live with her father and attended college in Newnan, Georgia.

Following their marriage in 1861, Sarah and Levi had twelve children. In later years, a son, Nathaniel, wrote of his mother: “Like her father, she was of a morose temperament and always took life seriously. She inherited her father’s sense of saving and economy. It was her help in this direction that aided her husband to accumulate a competency. She soon became a slave to her home and children, quit visiting neighbors, and remained always at home.”

But Sarah’s life was not without pleasure. She had her garden. Again, Cora Ballard Arnold remembers: “Although at this time of her life help was scarce and money at a premium, through her judicious management she reared seven children to maturity, planned and served three good wholesome meals a day to this family of nine, kept in order a comfortable, happy home and in what spare time she could find gave attention to the growth and culture of flowers. She possessed a ‘flower hand’ and everything that came under her care thrived and bloomed luxuriantly. Amongst the happy recollections of my childhood, this is one of the outstanding features, and I delight to recall and revel again in the joys we all derived from her flower garden. I can see her now as she worked so untiringly and lovingly in that garden plot. Here, when worried, she found peace and rest, and what a harvest of bloom did we reap from her efforts.”

Numerous shrubs and flowers survive in the garden today. Blooming there on June 12, 1995 were southern magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora), cape jasmine (Gardenia jasminoides), single white, red-throated althaea (Hibiscus syriacus), perennial sweet pea (Lathyrus latifolius), and the white form of rose campion (Lychnis coronaria 'Alba'). Earlier, on March 25, 1995, we visited the garden with Robert Bryant, Sue Vroooman, and Peter Kotowski from the horticulture staff of the Atlanta History Center, along with Jim Cothran and Betty Byrd. Vanhoutte spirea (Spiraea vanhouttei) was in bloom, but baby’s breath spirea (S. thunbergii) and bridal wreath spirea (S. prunifolia) had bloomed earlier. A few flowers were left on a particularly handsome flowering quince (Chaenomeles spectosa). The large, single flowers were white brushed with pink at the throat and red filaments. The elliptical, glossy, dark green leaves seemed unusually large and were thick in texture. We were late for spring-flowering bulbs — only a few grape hyacinths (Muscari botryoides) lingered — and too early for iris. I have seen Parkinson’s Star flower of Naples (Ornithogalum nutans) blooming there in past years. According to Elizabeth Lawrence, this was grown in southern gardens as the satin hyacinth. There was one bulbous plant that we could not identify with fresh, dark green, strap-like foliage about ten inches in length and one-and-a-half inches wide. It showed no sign of bud or bloom at the time. By June 12 the plant had disappeared, presumably into dormancy. [Editor’s note: this bulb might possibly be Naked Ladies, Lycoris squamigera.]

Among the woody plants in the garden are boxwood (Buxus sempervirens ‘Suffruticosa’), winter honeysuckle (Lonicera fragrantissima), winter jasmine (Jasminum nudiflorum), crape myrtle (Lagerstroemia indica), Chinas fir or monkey pod (Cunninghamia lanceolata), nandina (Nandina domestica), arborvitae (Thuja orientalis), deodar cedar (Cedrus deodora), eastern red cedar (Juniperus virginiana), Scotch broom (Cytisus scoparius), forsythia (Forsythia sp.), mock orange or English dogwood (Philadelphus coronarius), and cutleaf lilac (Syringa laciniata). There are other woody plants that we have been unable to identify. Spanish bayonet (Yucca filamentosa) persists outside the fence surrounding the garden.

Visiting the remains of the garden today and remembering Cora Ballard Arnold’s description of the garden as it was, we can catch a glimpse of an era when flowers were not only cherished for their beauty but were also thought to provide strength and moral enrichment to those who admired and tended them. As Sarah Ballard reared seven of her twelve children to maturity here in
the South during the difficult years following
the Civil War, she and her family were
sustained, as Cora Arnold tells us, by joys
derived from her garden.

Is there a parallel phenomenon today?
With Americans spending fifty billion dollars a
year on gardening, perhaps we, too, are finding
strength, sustenance, and renewal in joys derived
from the garden.

Notes:
1. Campbell County was organized in 1828 from
lands of several surrounding counties and
dissolved in 1932 through merger into Fulton
County, whose county seat is Atlanta.
2. Information about Levi Ballard, Sarah
Harrison Ballard, and their family not
otherwise noted, is from Ballard family
manuscripts and documents in possession of Dr.
and Mrs. Daniel Byrd.
3. William F. Northern, ex-governor of Georgia,
ed. Men of Mark in Georgia Covering the Period
from 1733 to 1911 (Atlanta: A.B. Caldwell,
Publisher, 1912), Vol. VI, 41-43.
4. Thomas Jaffe and Damon Darlin, "Ah the sweet
smell of manure" Forbes, 22 May 1995, 84

More on White Pipes from Cather Novel

Flora Ann Bynum's "Plant Reporter"
column in the spring 1995 issue of Magnolia (Vol.
XI No. 3, p. 12, "White Pipes and Silver Bells —
Ring in the Spring") generated some interesting
responses from our readership. Perhaps the most
intriguing was a letter from garden writer Marty
Ross of Kansas City, Missouri. Marty, a la Terry
Yemm and St. Elmo, cited a quotation from Willa
Cather's 1940 novel Sapphira and the Slave Girl.
The passage that follows is an excerpt from a first
"[Mrs. Blake] left the laundry and walked
about the negro quarters to look at the multitude
of green jonquil spears thrusting up in the beds
before the cabins. They would soon be in bloom.
‘Easter flowers’ was her name for them, but the
darkies called them ‘smoke pipes’, because the
yellow blossoms were attached to the green stalk
at exactly the angle which the bowl of their clay
pipes made with the stem."

The setting of the novel is Hayfield Plantation,
near Winchester in northwest Virginia. Although
the blossoms Willa Cather described were yellow
instead of white, there appears to be a yellow
form still in the trade. A catalog from Jacques
Amand, a major British bulb dealer, currently lists
"Narcissus moschatus. Very graceful pseudonarcissus,
delightful pale creamy yellow nodding
flowers. Few only. Rare."

Daffodil Mart, the nursery of SGHS member
Brent Heath, offers "N. pseudonarcissus
moschatus cernus (Silver Bells) – lovely, nodding,
all-white trumpet; ‘Swan’s Neck Daffodil’ in its
1995 catalog. For ordering information, call
1-800-ALL-BULB +
Books: In Brief

*MONEY, MANURE & MAINTENANCE*ingredients for successful gardens of
MARIAN COFFIN Pioneer Landscape Architect
1876–1957, by Nancy Fleming. Country Place

This well-researched and thoroughly
documented study of the life and work of Marian
Cruger Coffin brings to light another truly
outstanding figure among the first professional
landscape architects in this country. Miss Coffin
ranked among but a handful of talented and
determined women, including fellow MIT
graduate Beatrix Jones Farrand and Ellen Biddle
Shipman, who pursued this field during the early
twentieth century. In 1906 she established her
office in New York City and became a Junior
Member of the American Society of Landscape
Architects. By 1930 she had won the prestigious
Gold Medal of the Architectural League of New
York. At a time when the work of most women
landscape architects was limited to residential
design, Coffin was landscape architect for Dela-
ware College (now The University of Delaware),
from 1918–1952. Additionally, she made plans for
Connecticut College in New London (1940) and
Foxcroft School in Middleburg, Virginia

Her designs for over one-hundred thirty
private clients, however, compose her most
distinguished achievements. Based primarily
in the Northeast, her southern works were often
the result of northern connections. Her southern
commissions included The Hacienda, a Boca
Grande, Florida estate owned by H. Rodney
Sharp of Wilmington, Delaware. Through her du
Pont connections, Miss Coffin also designed the
Kentucky estates of William Marshall Bullit
(Oxmoor, 1909–10), Charles T. Ballard (Bushy
Park), and the adjoining Alexander Humphrey
property in Glenview. The Ballard and Humphrey
estates on the bluffs of the Ohio River are known
today as Melcombe and the preservation of the
Coffin design remains important to the current
owners.

Miss Coffin’s designs for Henry Francis du
Pont (Winterthur, 1928–53), Lammot du Pont
Copeland (Mt. Cuba, 1950), and Stephen H. P.
Pell (The Pavilion of Fort Ticonderoga, New
York) are now familiar sites whose preservation
has been assured through the non-profit sector.
Through Nancy Fleming’s book we come to
know the fuller picture of this pioneering
landscape architect.

—Peggy C. Newcomb

Southern Garden History Society – Membership Form

Annual Dues (Check One):

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Return with check to Southern Garden History Society, Old Salem Inc., Drawer F,
Salem Station, Winston-Salem, NC 27108.

The membership year runs from May 1st to April 30th. Members who join after January 1st will be credited for the coming year beginning May 1st. Contributions to the society are tax deductible. Two people may attend an annual meeting on one institutional or business membership.
SGHS Welcomes New Board Members

During the annual meeting in Mobile the following dedicated members of the Southern Garden History Society were elected to serve on the board for a three-year term.

James I. Bargainier from Montgomery, Alabama. Jim was a host at the October 1992 board meeting held in Montgomery and was a speaker at the 1995 annual meeting. He is the architect for the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts and has a strong, active interest in landscape preservation. Ed and Peggy Givhan consider him the best amateur landscape architect in Montgomery.

Mrs. Theodore J. (Nancy) Haywood from Houston, Texas. Nancy is exceedingly active in landscape and garden club projects in Houston. Some of her many activities include: president-elect of The Park People; past president of the River Oaks Garden Club during which she received the Garden Club of America’s 1993-94 Montague Medal for outstanding civic achievement; Zone IX Representative of the GCA; and president-elect of The Houston Seminar.

Kenneth M. McFarland from Hillsborough, North Carolina. Ken is site manager for the Stagville Center of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources. He has been a longstanding member of the planning committee for Old Salem’s “Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes” conference and is extremely active in restoration in Hillsborough. Additionally, Ken serves as associate editor and frequent contributor to Magnolia.

J. Dean Norton of Mount Vernon, Virginia. Dean, the longstanding horticulturist for the Mount Vernon Ladies Association, was host to the Society for its 1990 annual meeting at Mount Vernon. He also serves on the screening committee for The Garden Conservancy.

A current listing of all SGHS board officers and directors is available from society headquarters.

Members in the News

The June issue of Southern Living magazine featured SGHS members Don and Mary Shadow of Shadow Nursery in Winchester, Tennessee. Don, representing the fourth generation of Shadows in the nursery business, has supplied the South with rare and unusual plants for nearly three decades. The Shadows were hosts to the SGHS board of directors during their fall meeting in 1994.

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