



Magnolia

Magnolia grandiflora
The Laurel Tree of Carolina
Catesby's *Natural History*, 1743

Bulletin of the Southern Garden
History Society

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Spring 2006

Flora Ann Bynum

November 8, 1924 – March 17, 2006

"so much to so many"



Flora Ann Bynum

It is hard to imagine a time without Flora Ann Bynum among us as a vital and essential part of the southern garden history scene. But, sadly, that time has come. On the afternoon of March 17 Flora Ann died unexpectedly of a heart attack, four years and one month after her husband Zack had died, also of a sudden heart attack. News of her passing spread quickly throughout the horticultural community, and those who knew her, or knew of her, were profoundly shaken by the loss; and most especially those of us who have been so actively and intimately involved with the Southern Garden History Society. Since the Society's inception in 1982, Flora Ann has been its driving and cohesive force. She held her official role as secretary-treasurer of SGHS from its beginnings until 2005. And, while she often credited the late garden writer and historian William Lanier Hunt for conceiving the idea of such an organization, we all knew that Bill Hunt was the dreamer and Flora Ann the doer.

Flora Ann was a natural nurturer and everyone who knew her felt a kind of familial bond. In describing her mother's funeral, Lee Bynum Schwall wrote: "People continue to tell me how incredible the service was...."

the sermon, the music, the flowers, the sanctuary full of people. And the visitation was amazing. It rained yet there was a constant line, I am told a half mile long, which lasted for 3 hours! Mother touched so many people's lives! It was like chapters of her life unfolding before me as I met people from her Chamber of Commerce work, our former principle of Brunson where she started the tree planting program, her

Meredith College friends, bridge club friends, birthday club friends, etc. Many friends said 'she was the sister I never had'. How could one person be so much to so many?"

Flora Ann's death came just three weeks before the Society's 24th-annual meeting in Fort Worth, Texas, and we all knew it would be difficult without her presence. William C. Welch began the annual meeting with the following tribute illuminating her amazing life:

"Flora Ann was a person with many facets: loving wife, mother and grandmother to her 12 grandchildren; a tireless, lifelong gardener who gathered, researched and demonstrated in her plantings the historic varieties



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CALENDAR

September 13-16, 2006. “Heritage Conservation at the Crossroads: When Modern Becomes Historic,” the annual meeting of the Association for Preservation Technology (APT), at the Atlanta Hilton in Atlanta. For information, contact: APT, 919 18th Street, NW, Suite 900, Washington, D. C. 20006; (202) 263-2970; or email: apt@apt.org

September 15-16, 2006. “Great Gardeners—Great Plants,” Thomas Jefferson Center for Historic Plants’ biennial Historic Plants Symposium. The 5th biennial Historic Plants Symposium, featuring prominent early American gardeners and the plants they grew, takes an unconventional look at what the plants said about the gardener and what the gardener said about the plants. Speakers include garden historians Davyd Foard Hood of North Carolina and Wesley Greene of Colonial Williamsburg; Joel T. Fry, Curator of Bartram’s Garden [see article on Painshill Park below]; William Paca Garden’s horticulturist Mollie Ridout; and heirloom rose authority Douglas T. Seidel. More information is available on the Monticello web site at: http://www.monticello.org/chp/plant_symposium.html



September 22-24, 2006. J.C. Raulston Arboretum 30th Anniversary Symposium “Plan and Plant for a Better World,” Raleigh, N.C. The JC Raulston Arboretum will celebrate the found of the arboretum at NC State University and J. C. Raulston’s life through speakers drawn from colleagues, students, plant professionals, and the nursery industry, all of whom are richer from his legacy. There will be links to the past, a roundup of current plant successes, and a salute to J. C. Raulston’s influence on future plant introductions. Featured speakers include Roy Lancaster, Peter Del Tredici, Roy Dicks, Mike Hayman, Bill McNamara, Don Shadow, Kim Tripp, and Bobby Ward. For more information, visit www.ncsu.edu/jcraulstonarboretum or call (919) 513-7005.

October 19-22, 2006. Charleston Garden Festival at Middleton Place. This year’s theme is “Fantasy in the Garden: gardening with wit and wisdom” and keynote speakers are Rosamund Wallinger and David Ruston. This event is sponsored by the Charleston Horticultural Society and the Middleton Place Foundation. For information and ticket availability, call (843) 722-9293 or visit: www.charlestongardenfestival.org

Now through October 22, 2006. “A Gardener’s Tale: The 18th-Century World of Annapolis Silversmith, William Faris,” an exhibition presented by Preston Capital Management, LLC, is now at the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore. This temporary exhibit will explore the world of William Faris, who as a gardener and silversmith, played a significant role in 18th-century Annapolis. Based on the book, *The Diary of William Faris*, published by the Maryland Historical Society Press, the exhibit weaves together the three main aspects of Faris’ life: gardening, silversmithing, and socializing. For general information: (410) 685-3750, or visit their Web site at: www.mdhs.org

October 27-28, 2006. “Time Tested Plants for Tough Times—A Practical Approach to Gardening,” the annual Oktober Gartenfest Symposium in Winedale, Texas. Visit their Web site for more information as it comes available: <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/southerngarden>, or call (979) 845-7344.



Flora Ann Bynum...

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that rightly belonged at restored structures such as Old Salem and other historical landscapes; an artist whose paintings are treasured by her children and who used this talent to further create remarkable historical 'gardenscapes', and a person who served her community well by the many significant offices that she held.

"She graduated with honors from Meredith College, from which she later received the Distinguished Alumnae Award. Following graduation she worked for the Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce. The historic house she and her husband Zack purchased in the 1950s was in a blighted area of Winston-Salem, which would eventually become Old Salem, Inc. It was purchased as a 'starter' home, but as time passed and the building and gardens became more and more integrated with Flora Ann's vision of historic restorations, they saw no need to move. Unlike many other gardens in Old Salem, a sign invited passers-by to come in, and look to their heart's content. Her garden displays drew people like magnets, and she was well known, especially, for the cockscombs that grew in profusion there. At her funeral her minister remarked, 'Flora Ann lives now in a new World. A World Jesus referred to as Paradise, which interestingly, means God's garden.'

"She was recognized across the country for her work in the restoration of historic landscapes, and was chair of the Old Salem Landscape Restoration Committee for 30 years, as well as a member of the Old Salem Board of Trustees. She was one of the founding members of the biennial "Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes" conference, and helped found the Southern Garden History Society to promote research and restoration, and served as secretary-treasurer for over 20 years. The Flora Ann Bynum Award for Exemplary Service was created by the Society in her honor. Other awards she received included the Minnette C. Duffy Landscape Preservation Award, the Frederic Marshall Society Distinguished Service Award, and the Archie K. Davis Award for serving as treasurer of the Wachovia Historical Society for 20 years and for her horticultural research instrumental in the restoration of Old Salem's landscape. She was a member of her local Spade and Trowel Garden Club for over 50 years.

One of her favorite garden activities was collecting heirloom Roman hyacinths, and she enjoyed exchanging images and stories about them with friends each year. She was a modest and unassuming person who was always gracious and friendly, ready to assist with her knowledge whenever possible."

Gene T. Capps, retired vice president of interpretation at Old Salem, paid homage to Flora Ann in an article, "Restorer of the Land," which appeared in the *Winston-Salem Journal*, April 8. His article, excerpted here, described her as an accomplished leader in preservation whose impact on the South was indelible. The article provides a fuller account of Flora Ann's particular impact upon Old Salem's garden and landscape restoration programs. In 1972, during a two-hour



photo by Lee Bynum Schwall

Peggy Cornett and Flora Ann at the 2005 annual meeting in Fredericksburg, Virginia

tour of Old Salem's historic district, Capps became acutely aware of the depth of her convictions as she bemoaned the fact that the landscape looked more like a well-kept golf course than that of an 18th-19th-century Moravian Village. "In Flora Ann's mind," he wrote, "she saw acres of gardens and orchards, field crops and fences, arbors and even costumed gardeners. She envisioned heirloom varieties of vegetables, flowers, shrubs, vines and trees." Flora Ann knew that the landscape "could be a multidimensional resource that would be used to teach about life in early Salem and early America while providing a more accurate setting for interpreting the historic buildings." She took it upon herself, as a volunteer, to begin the extensive research that would be required to study the documents at the Moravian Church archives in Winston-Salem, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and Hernhut, Germany. Peter Hatch, Old Salem's first horticulturist, was hired, and Flora Ann became his mentor, a position she held for all subsequent horticulturists until her death.

Capps then summarized the broader scope of Flora Ann's vision and accomplishments:

"Old Salem's landscape restoration became well-known among museum and preservation professionals and the research-grounded program became a model for other historical sites. *The New York Times* described the Old Salem landscape as one of the most authentic of any outdoor museum in America.

"Flora Ann's enthusiasm and energy never wavered. She eventually took on a larger challenge: to carry the message of accurate landscape and garden restoration to others in her beloved South. This was a groundbreaking idea in the 1970s. Most of the early gardens and landscapes of the South had vanished. The few restorations were based mostly on Colonial-revival thought and dealt with the lives of wealthy whites. Flora Ann's vision was based on thorough research and included the grand and the modest as well as those with roots in Europe, Africa and native

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Flora Ann Bynum.....

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photo by M. A. Pickens



Flora Ann with Greg Grant in New Orleans, 2004

America. Over the years, her leadership with the Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes Conferences and the Southern Garden History Society would ultimately have a profound impact throughout the South. But perhaps her greatest influence came from contacts with hundreds of horticulturists, preservationists and gardeners. Many became admirers, friends, and disciples of her cause.

“Far from being an elitist, Flora Ann was always available to advise

the humblest of individuals about their home gardens. Women and men often telephoned, wrote, knocked at her door or entered her garden seeking advice or inquiring about the name of a flower that was a grandmother’s favorite. Sharing the answer was for Flora Ann an act of

graciousness and a small step in her mission to save the Southern landscape.”

Like Gene Capps, my association with Flora Ann also began over 30 years ago at Old Salem. After graduating from the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, I was hired as a costumed garden interpreter for the Miksch herb garden. As I think back upon that time, I realize that Flora Ann was then younger than I am now. Indeed, there was a timeless quality about Flora Ann and throughout her life she never lost that charming youthful innocence so evident in the way her laughter easily dissolved into girlish giggles. I was captivated by her beguiling southern manner as she patiently imparted her knowledge of the early Moravian gardens. We both loved plants and over the years maintained that deep-seated bond through letters, emails, and the articles she wrote for *Magnolia*. Her great ambition was to assemble a definitive “Plant List for the South,” which SGHS, in conjunction with Colonial Williamsburg, began and continues to develop. Her impact upon my life is immeasurable. I can only hope that every one of us can carry on her legacy and continue her work into the future with similar determination and grace. ❁

-PLC, editor

Spring 2006 Board Meeting Report

The SGHS board meeting was held Friday morning, April 7, 2006, in Fort Worth, Texas. Jim Cothran, president, presided. Sally Reeves, Jeff Lewis, and Mary Anne Pickens served on the committee to simplify wording and update the bylaws to bring them in line with current practices. Newly revised bylaws were approved.

Gail Griffin presented a new set of guidelines, which will help committees planning the annual meetings. Mr. Cothran thanked Mrs. Griffin for her extensive work in this area.

Mollie Ridout reported on plans for the Society’s 25th annual meeting, “Beyond the Garden Wall,” to be held in Annapolis, Maryland, May 4-5, 2007. Other members of the 2007 planning committee are Gail Griffin, Ed Shull, and Wayne Amos.

Jeff Lewis, chair of the 2008 annual meeting, gave us the outline for the Athens, Georgia meeting planned for April 11-13. Among his plans are tours of Madison and Milledgeville, Georgia.

Davyd Foard Hood proposed, in absentia, having the 2009 meeting in Camden, South Carolina. The board voted in favor of his proposal.

The board voted to change the fiscal year of the Society to run from August 1 to July 31 so that financial reports of the spring annual meeting could be included in the actual year they were held. Budgets will be prepared by the Treasurer accordingly.

The Publication Committee reported that past issues of *Magnolia* from 1985 through 1999 have been scanned for preservation. DVDs of these issues may be available for usage by the membership soon.

Susan Haltom, Membership Committee, reported on the various kinds of memberships available and recommended minor increases to membership dues. The board approved her recommendations.

The Board voted to create a Flora Ann Bynum Memorial Endowment in honor of Flora Ann Bynum. Proceeds from the endowment would be used to further the goals of the Society. Although no final decision was made, being considered is funding the keynote speaker at the biennial “Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes Conference held in Old Salem in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Mrs. Bynum was a driving force behind that conference as well as the formation of the Southern Garden History Society. [See article on Flora Ann Bynum in this issue.]

At the SGHS annual business meeting, held Saturday morning, April 8, at the Fort Worth Botanic Gardens lecture hall, Jim Cothran thanked Susan Urshel and Paul Schmidt for hosting the 2006 meeting. He also thanked the outgoing board members, Patti McGee, Ed Shull, and Gordon Chappell, for their participation and many contributions to the Society.

Newly elected board members recommended by the nominating committee and approved at the annual meeting are Wayne Amos, Alexandria, Virginia; Marion Drummond, Mobile, Alabama; and Dr. Belinda Gergel, Columbia, South Carolina. New officers for the Society are Mary Anne Pickens, president, Gail Griffin, vice president, and Sherry Hollingsworth, secretary/treasurer. Officers serve for two year terms. The fall board meeting will be held in Charlotte, North Carolina on September 22-24. ❁

The "Peggy Martin Rose": A Survivor in the Wake of Katrina

by Dr. William C. Welch, College Station, Texas

Peggy Martin has been a mainstay in the New Orleans Old Garden Rose Society for many years. She and her husband, MJ, lived in Plaquemines Parish a few miles across the Mississippi River from the city of New Orleans. Peggy's garden included a wonderful collection of old roses assembled with love and care over the years. I am always interested in thornless roses, and Peggy was particularly enthusiastic about a large, healthy, thornless rambler rose she had collected in 1989 in New Orleans. According to Peggy "I was given cuttings of the thornless climber by Ellen Dupriest who had gotten her rose cuttings from her mother-in-law, Faye Dupriest. Faye had gotten her cuttings from a relative's garden in New Orleans. When I first saw this rose it was in full bloom and smothered the 8-ft wooden fence in Ellen's back yard. It took my breath away! I had never seen a rose so lushly beautiful with thornless bright green foliage that was disease free. All along the canes there were clusters of roses that resembled perfect nosegays of blooms."

I departed from New Orleans in the late summer of 2003 with several cuttings of Peggy's climber. The cuttings rooted quickly and I planted one on the fence at our weekend home "Fragilee," in Washington County, Texas. The cutting quickly matured into a vigorous specimen that spans most of the 12 to 15 linear feet of the 4' tall picket fencing.



photo by B. Welch

"Peggy Martin Rose" climbing on fence at "Fragilee"

I reserved my enthusiasm about the plant because I assumed that it would be a "once bloomer" with a fairly short flowering season in the spring. On a subsequent visit with Peggy, she indicated that my plant would re-bloom in the fall after it had been established for a couple of years. Last year Peggy's rose rewarded us by flowering from September through November, despite the hot and dry Texas summer. The rose further delighted us with scattered bloom all winter, even though it had been covered with ice for two days in mid-December.

In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina we heard the tragic news that Peggy Martin lost both her elderly parents and her home in the floods that inundated nearly all of Plaquemines



photo by B. Welch

Close up of the fully double blossoms

Parish. It took a couple of months for me to reestablish communication with Peggy. She and her family had moved to Gonzales, Louisiana, near Baton Rouge. Her house and garden had been under about 20 feet of salt water for two weeks following the hurricane. But, when she finally returned to visit their property she was heartened to see the lush growth of her thornless climber: a testament to its toughness and status as a true survivor. This rose and one crinum were all that remained of the once beautiful garden.

I had already been convinced that this rose deserved to be widely available and enjoyed by gardeners in other locations. Its disease resistance and colorful displays of bright pink flowers, along with its graceful trailing habit make it a logical choice for creating beautiful garden pictures. My specimen is literally covered with clusters of dark pink flowers each spring from mid-March through May. It starts blooming again in late summer and repeats until a hard frost slows it down for the winter.

A Way to Help

In mid-January 2006 Nancy Godshall, a member of the Garden Club of Houston and currently Zone IX Director for the Garden Club of America, made a donation in my name to a recently established Zone IX Horticulture Restoration Fund. The fund was established for the purpose of restoring parks, gardens, and green space in New Orleans, Laurel, Mississippi, and Beaumont, Texas, following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. I was pleased to learn that Nancy Thomas, also from Houston and a former GCA President, was closely involved in selecting projects for the restoration fund.

An idea came to me several weeks ago-in the middle of the night-about growing the "Peggy Martin Rose" as a fund raiser for the Zone IX Horticulture Restoration Fund. Peggy fully supported the idea and Mike Shoup, owner of the Antique Rose Emporium in Brehm, Texas, soon began production of the first small crop. Mike is certain that he can produce a good crop by fall 2006 and has pledged a dollar per plant to the Fund. Several other growers, listed here, are likewise

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The "Peggy Martin" Rose....

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beginning production of this rose to raise funds for the cause. A first crop from these growers should be available as early as the fall of 2006, with larger numbers in 2007. Reduced or wholesale prices may be available for Garden Club Plant Sales, Master Gardener Events, and the like. This would allow more opportunity for contributions.

I am fully convinced that the resilience and fortitude of our friends and neighbors in New Orleans, Beaumont and Mississippi is matched by the beauty and toughness of the "Peggy Martin Rose": a beautiful symbol of survival on the Gulf Coast. Please join us in supporting this effort.

Current list of cooperating growers for the "Peggy Martin Rose":

Antique Rose Emporium
9300 Lueckmeyer Road
Brenham, TX 77833
800-441-0002
<http://www.antiqueroseemporium.com>

Chamblee's Rose Nursery
10926 US Hwy 69 North
Tyler, TX 75706
800-256-ROSE
<http://www.chambleerose.com>

Petals from the Past Nursery
16034 County Rd. 29
Jemison, AL 35085
205-646-0069
<http://www.petalsfromthepast.com>

King's Nursery
Hwy 84 East,
Tenaha, Texas 75974
409-248-3811

International News of Interest

Groundbreaking Achievement Award for Painshill Park— The John Bartram Heritage Plant Collection

Painshill Park in Cobham, England was recently awarded full collection status for the John Bartram Heritage Collection by the National Council for the Conservation of Plants and Gardens (NCCPG). This is the first National Collection of its type that the NCCPG has ever awarded and it will now be used as a standard to judge other similar heritage collections.

Painshill Park is one of the most important 18th-century parks in Europe. It was created by the Hon. Charles Hamilton between 1738 and 1773 as a series of subtle and surprising vistas – The Hamilton Landscapes – which include Gothic Temple, Crystal Grotto, Turkish Tent, Gothic Tower, Chinese Bridge, Hermitage, Waterwheel, 14-acre lake, 18th-century plantings, working vineyard and much more.

The American Roots Exhibition, which opened in July 2005, brought the connection between Charles Hamilton and the influx of plants from North America to the fore, giving an ideal platform to develop a collection of plants based on the seed boxes that were sent to Charles Hamilton from the pioneering naturalist and plant collector John Bartram in Philadelphia in the mid-18th century.

Charles Hamilton received at least two boxes of seeds from North America through the agency of John Bartram in Philadelphia and Peter Collinson in London. He was also growing plants outside the box scheme known to have come via John Bartram.

Joel Fry, Curator at Bartram's Garden, after much research has established what was contained in a Bartram box over a period of years and from where the seeds were collected. A survey of the existing plant collection at Painshill reveals that

more than half of these plants are already growing in the landscape. Now the drive is towards finding the remaining plant species from sources in the United States and in the United Kingdom, with provenance from Bartram's original collecting sites.

In establishing The John Bartram Heritage Collection, Painshill Park continues to work with its partners – RBG Kew, Bartram's Garden, Monticello in Virginia, Arnold Arboretum at Harvard University and Chelsea Physic Garden. In addition strong links have been made with Gilbert White's garden at Selborne. From these partners Painshill Park has been able to source plants and seeds and Kew has been able to propagate trees and shrubs in their collection with fully documented provenance. Woodlanders Nursery in South Carolina has become a main supplier of many of the species on Bartram's lists; Agroforestry Research in Devon and Angelgrove Seeds in Canada have been able to source seeds from sites close to Bartram's originals.

Hamilton's achievements were admired by visitors at home and abroad including Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, and Horace Walpole. What makes Painshill Park exceptional today is the authenticity of the restoration which has led to the award of the coveted Europa Nostra medal for "exemplary restoration from a state of extreme neglect, of a most important 18th-century landscape park and its extraordinary garden buildings."

For further information, visit their Web site: www.painshill.co.uk or write: info@painshill.co.uk

“Prairies to Gardens:” SGHS Annual Meeting Review

by Sally Reeves, New Orleans, Louisiana

The 24th Annual Meeting of the Southern Garden History Society, April 7-9, 2006, treated participants to a wide spectrum of Texas landscapes and gardens, looking at Fort Worth with the eyes of a gardener. The program began with an overview of the city and a look at the open spaces of the authentic Great Plains prairie known as the Stella Rowan Prairie, which although near the city and the university, has never been tilled. At the opposite end of the botanical spectrum was the Chandor Garden, also known as White Shadows, where a completely self-contained and stylized design has changed the natural environment. In between were the colorful Fort Worth Botanical Garden, Dripping Springs, and the manicured private gardens of Anne H. Bass and Mrs. Stevenson, which have been influential on the area for plants and design. The floriferous garden of meeting co-chair Susan Urshel and her husband Paul was also a treat to see at the board and speakers' dinner Thursday evening.

Douglas Harmon, of the Fort Worth Convention Bureau, illustrated the imagery of old Fort Worth with old post card views of the city and its buildings. From its founding alongside the Trinity River in 1853 as a fort on the Great Plains frontier “where the West began,” Fort Worth has grown to a city of 600,000, with great art collections and medical expertise. It has doubled in population since the 1960s. By 1895, the rusticated stone Tarrant County Courthouse rose on the highest ground in town, its tower looking over the plains surrounding the city.

River flooding was a serious issue until the Great Depression, when the WPA built impoundment lakes. The Cowtown Stock Exchange, founded in 1902, for Swift and Armour, changed the city. Although the downtown meat packing plants closed in the 1960s, the horse and mule barns survive, and the tradition of the stock show with its grand prize entries continues. Near them, Sundance Square was redeveloped to counter the trend toward regional shopping centers.

Mr. Harmon stated that Fort Worth is a city of museums and gardens. Some of the highlights are Lake Worth, Rock Spring Park Rose Garden, Peter Smith Park, Arlington Heights, and Trinity Park with its water gardens a space designed by architect Philip Johnson. The Amon Carter Museum, founded by the father of Ruth Carter Stevens, was aimed to compete with Dallas.

White Shadows

Preparing for our visit to “White Shadows,” Dr. Harold Lawrence introduced the group to the property's intricate and expressive garden created from the personal inspiration and labor of English portrait painter Douglas Chandor (d. 1953). Dr. Lawrence is author of *Douglas Chandor: an English Artist and his Texas Garden*. The 1936 garden was the first public garden in Texas that featured Chinese artifacts. Chandor, who arrived in the United States from England in 1920, took his inspirations from London's Kew Gardens. A passionate gardener and gifted portraitist who painted important and wealthy subjects such as Queen Elizabeth, the Prince of Wales,



photo by P.L. Cornett

Betsy Crusel, Susan Keeton, and Susan Urshel under the arbor at White Shadow.

and Mary Duke Biddle and her family, Chandor always insisted that he painted in order to have the resources to garden. Living half of the year in New York where he painted, he returned to his beloved garden for the remaining six months of the year. He did much of the trimming, weeding, and watering of the extensive plantings himself.

The entrance features a 300-foot allée down a steep hill covered with an iron arch supporting pleached peach trees. The allée, pruned biweekly through summer, also contains apricot and apple trees, and Japanese quince. Over many years, Chandor built a folly that came to be called Cox's Mountain. It was so named after the governor of Ohio, one of Chandor's sitters, who sent him a check for \$5,000 to finish the mountain after paying the artist \$6,000 to paint his portrait. The artist drew the shapes of the rocks that formed the folly, placing each one according to his design. In the center is a grotto, and behind it a Chinese junk.

A major feature of the opposite side of the garden is the “Dragon's Fountain,” which features a bronze pagoda in the middle, Chinese bronze lanterns, and a palette of jade green created from thousands of shards of Coca-Cola bottles. Framing the fountain is a north wall containing a pair of stairways leading to a patio and a stream crossing the front of the residence, a Palladian style house designed by a Fort Worth architect. A bridge crosses the stream and was once framed by giant hanging wisteria. Among the many other small rooms and paths of the garden are a grotto, a bowling green, and a concrete walkway stamped in Latin with the name and birth date of the artist's wife Ina.

Today the city of Weatherford owns the garden. The director is Steven Chamblee, former education director of the Fort Worth Botanical Garden.

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"Prairies to Gardens:"....

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Dr. Barney Lipscomb's "Discovering Texas' Botanical Heritage" stepped the Society through the major periods of plant exploration and discovery in 19th-century Texas. Dr. Lipscomb is the chair of Texas Botany at the Botanical Research Institute of Texas. He explained that in the ten regions of soil and moisture that make up Texas, botanists began collecting in the 1840s. Mr. Lipscomb emphasized that many collectors have worked and sacrificed to collect a large amount of botanical information from the Texas plains, the blackland prairie, and the post oak savannahs. The Franco-Swiss Jean Louis Berlandier, who collected from 1828 to 1834, worked first in Mexico. He eventually collected 55,000 specimens, which he sent to Alphonsus de Candolle in Geneva. Today there are 20 Texas taxa and a genus named *Berlandiera*.

Thomas Drummond, a Scottish botanist, collected for Sir William J. Hooker, and distributed plants to many museums, including *Lupinus subcarnosus* & *L. texensis*. He identified some 750 species such as oxala, gaura, alophra, & phlox. From 1836 to 1879 botanists collected on the Edwards Plateau. Among them was Ferdinand Jacob Lindheimer, who was called the "father of Texas botany." After spending time in Mexico in the 1830s, he became a soldier in the Army of Texas, receiving permission to collect plants while soldiering. After the 1840s, he continually sent multiple sets of specimens back to Asa Grey of Harvard, and to the Missouri Botanical Garden. His *Planta Lindheim* reports on his findings. Other botanists collecting on the plateau were Louis and Eleonore Reimaarz Ervendberg in the New Braunfels area, and Ferdinand Roemer, a German geologist and acquaintance of Alexander von Humboldt. He collected some 15-20,000 species, sending them back to Harvard and other herbaria.

Dr. Ed James collected in the 1820 in the panhandle area. Jean Louis Oenothera sent numerous plants back to the New York Botanical Garden. In the 1850s Captain Randolph Marcy [a native of New Orleans] explored The Red River. S.W. Geiser of SMU was a pioneer naturalist. Jacob Bell, a Dallas area naturalist from Switzerland, collected in the period from 1869 to 1890, providing the basic study of fossil life.



photo by P.L. Cornett

Meeting co-coordinator Paul Schmidt at White Shadow.

From 1837 to 1852 Connecticut-born and Yale-trained Charles Wright led an expedition to the El Paso area from San Antonio, charged with mapping the land and collecting specimens of flora and fauna. The resulting *Plantae Wrightiana* contains some 15-20,000 specimens, all sent to Harvard and the Missouri Botanical. In the Blackland Prairie, a prominent figure was Gideon Lincecum. The genus *Reverchonnia* was named for another botanist. Other prominent collectors included Mary Sophie Young, 1872-1919; the first Fort Worth botanist Albert Ruth, 1844-1932; Lloyd Shinnors, 1918-1971; Eula Whitehouse, who in 1936 drew *Texas Flowers in their Native Colors*; Cyrun Lundell, Wm. F. Makler; and Bennie Simpson (1928-1996). Today the Texas Research Foundation and the Texas A&M Research Center contain 1.25 million collected species. Fifteen-hundred plants have been named for Texas explorers and collectors. Of 5,000 species, 326 are native to Texas. While 130,000 species were identified in the nineteenth century, 1.1 million were found in the twentieth century. Today some four to five species are still being found annually.

Stella Rowan Prairie

A stiff wind blows across the 75-acre Stella Rowan Prairie in eastern Fort Worth. Spring has broken, and timid wildflowers are just peeking above the dry grasses where Austin native and gardener Archie Rowan bequeathed a pristine site to the college. It has returned to the state now. Southern Garden History Society members strolling on the Stella Rowan Prairie with the help of experts like Steven



photo by P.L. Cornett

Ben Page, Mary Anne Pickens, and Ed Shull at White Shadow.

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"Prairies to Gardens:"....

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Chamblee, Peggy Cornett and Bill Welch, found switch grass, tall dropseed (*Sporobolus asper* var. *asper*), bluestem (*Andropogon* sp.), winecup (*Callihroe* sp.), amsonia, daisy, and verben. Seeing this subtle but important landscape was the highlight of the meeting for many.



photo by P.L. Cornett

Camassia flowering in Stella Rowan Preserve.

A prairie is a landscape dominated by grasses. It is too dry for forests, too wet for the desert. The prairie reaching down to Fort Worth is part of the Great Plains of the Americas, stretching down from Canada to Mexico. The plains contain short grass, mixed grass, and tall grass. In the Fort Worth area, the prairie is "shallow gumbo clay" overlying limestone. Not fit for cultivation, it was used for grazing.

Texas was once about three-fourths prairie. Today, ninety percent of that has been lost. Grazing, railroads, the iron plough, and cotton farming on the Blackland Prairie transformed the natural area even before urbanization. The natural prairie had been largely destroyed by 1915, as the population increased. Even with attempts to revert to nature, seeding can restore the plant life but not the function of the underground biomass, including the rhizomes, insects, and nematodes.

Fort Worth Botanical Garden

Steven Chamblee, chief horticulturist for Chandor Gardens in Weatherford, Texas, who holds a Master's of Science in Public Horticulture Administration from the University of Delaware, summarized the history of the Fort Worth Botanic Garden. A former director of education for the Garden, he later led a tour of it for SGHS members.

The 109-acre Botanic Garden is the oldest in Texas, with more than 2500 species of native and exotic plants. It was part of the city park system first acquired by the city of Fort Worth in 1912. Architects Hare & Hare of Kansas City, Missouri developed plans for the city's park system from 1925 to 1930. The Botanic Garden sits in the park unit named for Rock Springs, an ancient source of water for Indians, pioneers, and traders, as well as for the U.S. Army. Originally Rock Springs Park, it was renamed Fort Worth Botanic Garden in 1934. It is famous for a specimen tree called the "Keebler," a hollow pecan of enormous proportions that looks as if inhabited by leprechauns and fairies.

Members also enjoyed the rose garden, which contains 145 varieties and over 1,600 rose bushes. Especially attractive were specimens of 'Caldwell Pink', a found rose; 'Ducher', a white China introduced in 1869; 'Lamarque', another white rose from 1830; 'Duchesse de Brabant', a pink tea from 1857; 'The Fairy', introduced in 1932; a fragrant two-tone red and white floribunda called "Scentimental" from 1997; banks of 'Knock Out' roses, which are used as landscape plantings flanking the "rose ramp" in the heart of the garden; and the most interesting 1992 'Belinda's Dream'.

Dripping Springs-Weston Gardens

Sue and Randy Weston, owners of Dripping Springs and, across Anglin Drive, Weston Gardens and nursery, shared their love for the gardens with the members. A couple who retired from corporate jobs in 1984, they founded Weston Gardens in the Dripping Springs neighborhood unaware that an important old garden lay abandoned across the roadway. They purchased the ruin and began to restore it in 1988.

The ten-acre Dripping Springs was born as a weekend retreat and entertainment center for Mr. and Mrs. Leon Bandy, owners of Bandy Reproduction Company. The garden's residence was a simple clapboard house surrounded by follies, especially a full-scale Spanish galleon 120 feet long and set in a creek. The gardens were developed with the advice of landscape architect Nell Whitehead, an early female landscape designer and nursery owner of Fort Worth, who also designed many of the gardens of the attractive Westover Hills neighborhood. Years after developing and embellishing his Dripping Springs retreat in what was then the countryside, Mr. Bandy was displeased to see the property incorporated into the City of Fort Worth and abandoned the property.

Today the garden is used as demonstration area to promote the use of Texas natives and natural gardening techniques.

Stevenson Garden

The tours continued to the home of Mrs. Ruth Carter Stevenson, which is located in the Rivercrest Area on the West Side of Fort Worth. The landscape was designed by Thomas D. Church, one of the leading American Landscape

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Cultivating the Intellectual Landscape in Virginia: School Gardening 1898-1948 Results of Preliminary Research

Anne L. Pierce, Hampton University, Virginia

Since January 2005, an historical research project at Hampton University, supported by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities, has become the first step in determining the significance of school and community gardening activities as a way of transmitting moral and educational values in rural Virginia from 1898 – 1948. The project, directed by Anne L. Pierce, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Education, focuses on locating school gardens where teachers were trained at the 19th-century Hampton Institute to use public school gardening projects as the basis for hands-on science education. By extending classroom plant science concepts, these teachers and their classes sustained agricultural practices for communities in Gloucester, Caroline, Brunswick, and Princess Anne (now Virginia Beach) counties. As part of the continuing search for information and interpretation of the findings, a public presentation on this work was held February 5, 2006 at the Norfolk Botanical Garden.

Mary Hultgren, Director, and Vanessa Thaxton-Ward, Curator, at the Hampton University Museum provided project development guidance on community resources chronicling the activities of Hampton alumni during the period, and on the meaning and significance of research findings to the scholarly community and the public. Donatella Maupin and her staff at the Hampton University Archives assisted Dr. Pierce in accessing reports and curriculum materials developed by faculty and students of the period. Donna Dodenhoffer, a Ph.D. candidate in American Studies advised by Professor Grey Gundaker at The College of William & Mary, brought valuable experience in the documentation of Rosenwald schools in North Carolina to the project's field work. Staff of the Archives of American Gardens at the Smithsonian Institution provided support for development of project databases based on their extensive experience documenting gardens across the country. Theresa Austin, Curator of native plants at the Norfolk Botanical Garden, identified plants unfamiliar to project personnel.

Fifteen gardens have been documented: four in Gloucester County—Gloucester Agricultural & Industrial School (no longer in existence), Gloucester Training School (now the site of the T.C. Walker Elementary School), Smithfield School, and Woodville School (both residences); two in Brunswick County—St. Paul's School and Hickory Run School; three in Caroline County—Jericho Rd School, Training School in Bowling Green (no longer in existence), and School #8 (a residence); and six in Princess Anne County—Pleasant Ridge School, the Princess Anne Training School (used as administrative space), Big Piney Grove School and St. John School (no longer in existence), Court House Elementary School, and the Blackwater School (no longer in existence). Documentation is incomplete for another five school gardens in other Virginia counties due to the lack of records, or the movement of the buildings from their original locations. While some schools are no longer in existence,

certain landscape features such as the positions of fields and tree breaks testify to their value as centers of community activities.

The Value of School Garden Work

The primary objectives, today as in the 19th century, of school grounds continue to be as instructional spaces, increasing the beauty and utility of the educational process. The grounds serve as an object lesson for the residents of the community. Beauty can be instilled by emphasizing the grouping of trees and shrubs in relation to walks and vistas. Utility can be served by planting thickly, particularly pines, oaks and maple trees in Virginia, to shield the building from wind and sun. Shrubbery, placed to separate outdoor activities, does not interfere with large open spaces used as lawns and playgrounds.

Children in rural school districts were familiar with the fundamental operations of a garden through *Preparation of the Soil, Planting of Seed, Cultivation and Harvesting of Crops* (titles of early 20th-century Hampton Institute curriculum materials). Therefore teachers in rural schools gave students demonstrations and experiments which allowed exploration of the principles of plant growth, nutrition, and methods of propagation. Teachers were not satisfied with creating miniature gardens that reproduced images from popular publications like *Country Life and Ladies Home Journal*. For example, teachers and their classes in Gloucester County grew different varieties of grains and grasses which were later tested in home plots, encouraging students to develop observation skills and parents to increase the yield of their land. Photos from the Jackson Davis Collection at the University of Virginia show enormous gardens of the Caroline County Homemaker Clubs.

Groups of shrubs and trees were brought to school grounds and arranged in an artistic manner to furnish material for instruction and to develop an aesthetic appreciation of nature. The handling of plants and tools developed motor skills in young children. Older students learned to be systematic and to create repetitious trials to study the impact of changing variables like water and temperature. The idea of ownership and the rights of ownership which come with the possession of a garden resulted in a respect for property and protection of it. Although today field trips to botanical gardens give snap-shot views of natural history, a school garden provides a logical progression from seed to harvest.

Types of Plants and School Ground Plans

The famous 19th-century horticulturist, New York State Experiment Station Director and Cornell University Professor, Liberty Hyde Bailey wrote several articles for the *Southern Workman*, a Hampton Institute publication. His teacher's guides for school gardening promoted the development of

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Cultivating the Intellectual Landscape in Virginia:...

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good plans based on the orientation of the school building towards the sun and the availability of water. Developing the plans served as an exercise in geography and arithmetic. Since many of the schools documented in this project were designed as Rosenwald schools, funded by the founder of Sears Roebuck, Co., the architectural elements of large windows and lines of travel determining tree borders made drawing comparisons between the gardens easier. The National Trust for Historic Preservation is assisting communities in preserving and restoring these structures.

This project documented almost 100 plant species found at the current school garden sites. Tall, broad-leaved, and climbing plants were unsuitable according to the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture¹, which provided seed collections to teachers. Hampton Institute publications, however, disagreed with this idea, noting the contribution to beauty that variety in growth habit makes². The maps of gardens tended by Hampton pre-service teachers have been digitized so that further study is possible. Lawns, as seen at the Jericho Road School in Caroline County, are the foundation for all decorative planting at the schools documented in this project. North of Richmond, as in Caroline County, lawns tended to be bluegrass, redtop, and white clover. South of Richmond, particularly in Princess Anne County, Bermuda grass, St. Augustine grass, and alfalfa were used. Cedar trees were planted where they could conceal outhouses as in Brunswick County.

Products of the Research to Date

The products of the current research activity prepare the way for further study, future exhibition and publication. Undergraduate students in Dr. Anne Pierce's Foundations

of Education class located bibliographic materials, both text and images, and created a digital archive of new photos from the garden sites. Since this class is intended to introduce students to the history of education, students will continue to expand the research each semester. Microsoft Access, which undergraduate students learn as part of their computer literacy class, has been used to create databases which allow the user to search for garden locations by school name, plant species, reference materials, and community contacts.

Time is not on the side of this project. Plants disappear, paper used by teachers and students at these schools is ephemeral, fires claim deserted buildings, economic development demands disturb school sites, and alumni of schools where gardening activities occurred are now quite elderly. At the October annual meeting of the National Trust for Historic Preservation a luncheon was held for over fifty representatives of Historically Black Colleges and Universities and other community groups working to document Rosenwald schools. It was clear that these scholars and enthusiasts were anxious about the knowledge that may have been lost as a result of limited funding and the destruction from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Tulane and Dillard Universities both housed extensive archives on African-American culture of the period. Remaining school buildings may now never be located or documented. ❁

1. Corbett, L.C., *The School Garden*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, (1905).

2. Nature Study Bureau of Hampton Institute, *Nature Study*, vol. 3 no. 4, Hampton, VA: Hampton Normal & Agricultural Institute, (1903)

Members in the News

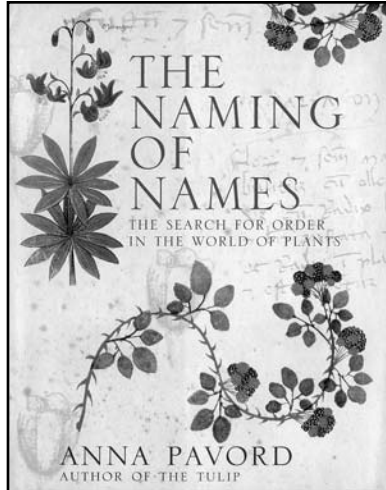
Each year the American Horticultural Society (AHS) honors outstanding members of the horticultural community through its Great American Gardeners Award program. This year **J. Dean Norton**, director of horticulture at Mount Vernon, and **Madalene Hill** of Round Top, Texas, were among the twelve recipients of this prestigious award. AHS President Katy Moss Warner says: "These awards celebrate the best and brightest in our nation, from scientists who develop tough plants for our gardens to public garden professionals who promote earth-friendly gardening practices to journalists who popularize gardening throughout America."

The April 2006 issue of *Southern Living* includes an article by **Bill Welch**, "Share your Garden," about the flowers passed down from his wife's grandmother, Maggie, which he has shared and grown at his restored 1906 cottage, Fragilee, in northeast Louisiana. ❁

Book Review

The Naming of Names: The Search for Order in the World of Plants, Anna Pavord; Bloomsbury Publishing, November 2005; ISBN: 1596910712; hardcover, 471 pages; \$45

In *The Naming of Names: The Search for Order in the World of Plants*, Anna Pavord follows the pattern seen earlier in her remarkable book, *The Tulip*, in which she took an icon as a subject and moved back through time to illuminate the rich, enthralling history of the bulb and its many lives. Here, in *The Naming of Names*, she sees Linnaeus and his standardized application of binomial names to plants largely as a coda, albeit a highly important one, the perfecting end result of a longer,



fascinating scholarly process that had its origins in Athens of the third century B.C. She follows the paths of scientific and horticultural study over the course of two millennia through centers of culture and civilization, through widely woven community of scholars, patrons, artists, and connoisseurs.

One of the many important figures she brings to life is Ulisse Aldrovandi (1522-1605), an Italian plantsman, who in 1557 undertook the first known expedition to record the plants of a particular region when he journeyed into the Sibylline Mountains for that purpose. The curator of the botanic garden in Bologna and a botanist who practiced the profession a century before the term came into use, he had important contacts with members of the medical community in Spain while he also exchanged seeds with the director of a botanic garden at Malines, France. Another is Thomas Johnson (ca. 1600-1644). One summer morning in 1629 he set out from London with a small band of fellow apothecaries for Kent on an expedition to record all the plants growing in that region. Theirs was an effort that marked the first step in the compilation of a British flora.

The rise of intellectual inquiry and cultural exchange at the heart of the Renaissance supported these efforts as did growing commerce between the East, the Mediterranean, and the countries of Western Europe. Printing both reflected and fostered new lines of research as well. The printing of the first herbal came within thirty years of Gutenberg's invention of the printing press in 1450, and it predated by only a half century or so the launch of a botanical best-seller, Otto Brunfels's *Herbarum vivae eicones*. Issued in 1530-36 the *Herbarum* contained the first important published group of plant drawings in the form of woodcuts prepared by Hans Weiditz (d. ca. 1536), a pupil of Albrecht Durer. Durer's advice to his pupil(s) could be taken as the leitmotiv of the whole enterprise.

"Be guided by nature. Do not depart from it,

thinking you can do better yourself. You will be misguided, for truly art is hidden in nature and he who can draw it out possesses it."

European exploration of the New World also figured into the mix. A detailed discussion of plants from America first appeared in Nicolas Monardes's book that was translated into English and published in 1577 as *Joyfull newes out of the newe founde worlde*. That title, probably also the work of translator John Frampton, has been little bettered in botanical publishing.

Anna Pavord opens her narrative with the work of the Greek philosopher Theophrastus (ca. 372-287 B.C.) who she described as "The first person to write down descriptions of plants in terms of their similarities and differences." Theophrastus had an extraordinary life as a scholar and as a student of Aristotle who bequeathed to his protégé and successor at the Lyceum in Athens his library, which was then the finest in Athens and arguably in the world. The history of that library, supplemented by Theophrastus' own additions, and its descent through time is one of Ms. Pavord's many intriguing paths through her study of naming. Theophrastus named the "paeonia" and also wrote of the "narkissus," "skilla," anemone, iris and "krokos" in one or both of his two seminal works: *Historia plantarum* and *Causae plantarum*. These original books, Ms. Pavord writes, were "shamelessly plagiarised and regurgitated" by the later Roman writer Pliny the Elder (A.D. 23-79), whose *Historia naturalis* became a keystone of botanical study and remained so to the opening of the sixteenth century. So, too, did a contemporary medical treatise, *De materia medica*, by Pedanius Dioscorides, a Greek physician.

Dioscorides' work was later the source book for a lavishly illustrated plant book presented in about 512 by the citizens of Honorata, a district of Constantinople, to their patroness Juliana. She had erected a Christian church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for the residents of Honorata and they, in turn, gave her a book that Ms. Pavord describes as "one of the most magnificent plant books ever produced." The *Codex Neapolitanus*, of about 600, was also based on Dioscorides and produced in a Greek-dominated part of Italy. Botanical study was then silent in the West for some 600 years while scholarship was largely confined in the East, among the Arab people, where image making even in the plant world was restricted, until the beginning of the twelfth century.

It was awakened in Spain, at the western edge of the Islamic world, in Toledo and Salerno. Adelard of Bath, an English scholar supported by King Henry I, settled in Toledo, renewed botany as a primary field of study, and advanced the cause with his production of *Quaestiones naturales* between 1130 and 1140. Spain remained a center of study for some time, but the initiative passed to Italy where it remained through the Renaissance. The work of Theophrastus was rediscovered in Italy in the fifteenth century. About 1450 Pope Nicholas V launched a major undertaking of translating into Latin a large cache of Greek manuscripts housed in the

Book Review

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Vatican Library. The work of translating two of the greatest works, Aristotle's work on animals and Theophrastus' books, was given to a Humanist monk Teodoro of Gaza who completed it about 1456. The new translation of Theophrastus' seminal work, later known in English as *Enquiry into Plants*, was not published until 1483 in Treviso.

From this point forward Anna Pavord takes up a series of individual and their work that advance botanical scholarship in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in a virtual explosion of interest in the natural world. She moves effortlessly through this flowering with an engagingly-written analysis of scholars, their writings, and botanical illustrations, which increasingly present a truer representation of plants and their parts.

Key among these are Otto Brunfels (1488-1534) and his *Herbarum vivae eicones*, which was issued in 1530-36. Its chief fame, however, owes to some 250 illustrations by Hans Weiditz (d. ca.1536), which are, as Ms. Pavord notes, "the first lifelike portraits of plants to appear in a printed book." Then, in 1542, appears Leonhart Fuchs' *De historia stirpium*. Professor Fuchs (1501-1566) spent the last twenty-four years of his life on a massive encyclopedia of plants for which he commissioned illustrations. The book, which grew to three volumes, found no publisher in his lifetime or to the present, but among its 1,529 prepared illustrations are the first known images of the African marigold (*Tagetes erecta*), beautiful images of the giant sunflower that Fuchs grew in his own garden in Tübingen, and tobacco, *Nicotiana tabacum*. Meanwhile, in England, William Turner (1508-1568), "the father of English Botany," saw to publication *Libellus de re Herbaria Novus* in 1538, *Names of Herbes* in 1548, and his great work, *A New Herball*, published in parts in 1551, 1562, and 1564.

The critical role of botanic gardens and their curators in botanical nomenclature appears in Ms. Pavord's short accounts of the establishment of gardens in Italy, in Pisa in 1544, in Padua in 1545, and in Bologna in 1567. Others were established in Leipzig, Leiden, Basel, Heidelberg, and Montpellier between about 1580 and 1597. A late-comer to the fold, the Oxford Botanic Garden was established in 1621, and it was followed in 1626 by the *Jardin des Plantes* in Paris.

In the second half of the sixteenth century a remarkably learned group of scholars and talented artists continued to publish and enlarge the knowledge of the plant world, forging ahead on Ms. Pavord's well-charted "long road towards consensus in the naming of names." Felix Platter (1536-1614), who came to own the drawings made by Hans Weiditz, and who had his own herbarium and botanic garden at Basel, was one of this group as were Conrad Gesner (1516-1565), who prepared some 1,500 plant images for an encyclopedia that was unpublished at his death, Carolus Clusius (1526-1609), a great plant collector and author who was also head of the Imperial Botanic Garden in Vienna, Nicolas Monardes (1493-1588), who published plants from America in 1569 in *Dos Libros*, and Lobelius (1538-1616), who was published by the celebrated printer Christophe Plantin (ca. 1520-1589), and settled in England where he was appointed herbalist to James I in 1607.

The renaissance of study and publication reaches its

conclusion in the English-speaking world with the publication of John Gerard's *Herball*, printed in London in 1597. It was reprinted in a new, much expanded edition in 1633 edited by Thomas Johnson, who had undertaken his botanical expedition to Kent in 1629. Ms. Pavord notes that Johnson added some 300 plants from New England, introductions from America, many of which he had seen in the gardens of men such as Nicholas Swayton and William Coys. Nearly forty years would pass, until 1672, when *New England's Rarities Discovered: In Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents, and Plants of That Country* appeared.

Anna Pavord comes at last to John Ray (1627-1705), the last of the men she describes as "heroes" and rightly so. It was John Ray, a well-traveled Englishman, who devised and published the six rules for classification of plants in his *Synopsis methodica* of 1690, which effectively became the basis of modern nomenclature. He was also instrumental in establishing the study of plants as a scientific discipline, and in 1694 he gave this new branch of science its name: "botany."

John Ray published his last work, *Methodus plantarum emendata*, in Amsterdam in 1703, and he died in 1705, two years before the birth of Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778). Linnaeus, who Pavord describes as having "had the good fortune to publish the right book at the right time," perfected and standardized the binomial naming system in his *Species plantarum* of 1753. In giving a two-part name to some 6,000 plants he was not totally original but drew on the work of a long roster of his predecessors described by Ms. Pavord. He adopted sixty of the names that Otto Brunfels gave to plants in his *Herbarum vivae eicones* and another eighty of those defined by Fuchs in his *De historia stirpium*.

Linnaeus described his *Species plantarum* as "the greatest achievement in the realm of science." John Ray showed a greater modesty and humility in assessing his life-long work and that of others to come.

"I predict that our descendants will reach such heights in the sciences that our proudest discoveries will seem slight, obvious, almost worthless. They will be tempted to pity our ignorance and to wonder that truths easy and manifest were for so long hidden and were so esteemed by us, unless they are generous enough to remember that we broke the ice for them, and smoothed the first approach to the heights."

The Naming of Names is a pleasure to read and a handsome companion to *The Tulip*. Anna Pavord is a remarkably engaging writer, and she navigates through complex issues and what might otherwise become numbing explanations, sinking under the weight of fact and authority, with ease. This reader was her happy companion in the search for order in the plant world, grateful for her introduction to a widened cast of plantsmen and new insights into the work of names better known, and glad to have her as a learned guide "along the long road towards consensus in the naming of names." ❁

Davyd Foard Hood, Book Review Editor, Vale, North Carolina

In Print

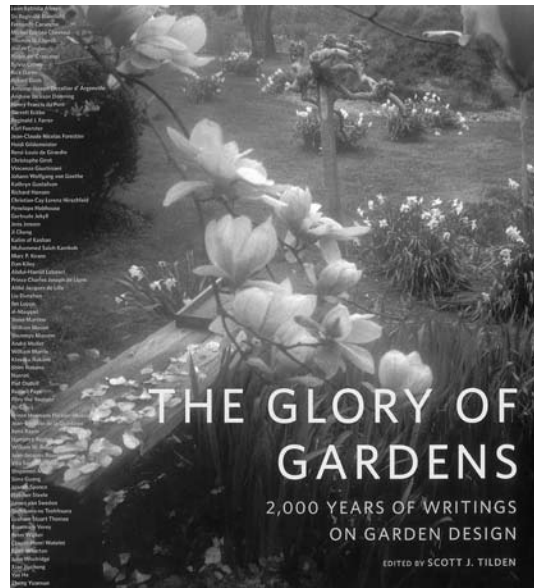
The Riverside Gardens of Thomas More's London, by C. Paul Christianson, Yale University Press, January 2006; hardcover, 160 pages; ISBN 0-300-10905-9; \$45

In *The Riverside Gardens of Thomas More's London* Professor C. Paul Christianson brings into focus a group of eight important Tudor period gardens that once graced estates along the Thames River in London and its vicinity. Many will know Hampton Court, first the mansion of Thomas Cardinal Wolsey (ca. 1475-1530) and next a palace of Henry VIII (1491-1547), from the Leonard Knyff view of ca. 1712, which shows the great expansions and embellishments to the palace, its grounds, and gardens by William III. The Tower of London and Lambeth Palace, the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury, also survive, as do the gate house, brick walls, and a garden gate at the Bishop of London's Fulham Palace, and the Inigo Jones-designed Banqueting House from the York Place and Whitehall Palace complex, another estate owned first by Cardinal Wolsey and then Henry VIII. Only brick wall fragments of More's Chelsea Manor and the Bishop of Winchester's London palace survive. Nothing of Bridge House survives. The Tudor gardens of all are lost. But fortunately evidence of all survive in the documentary records, maps, paintings, and a wealth of topographical views and engravings that Professor Christianson draws upon to describe their character, extent, and role in the cultural and horticultural life of a city that was then taking on the mantle of destiny.

Sir Thomas More (1478-1535) occupied a privileged place in Tudor England, enjoying the favor of both Henry VII (1457-1509) and his son Henry VIII, but later, successively losing their confidence and protection. Charged with treason and confined to the Tower of London, Sir Thomas More was beheaded on July 6, 1535. Although his garden is long lost, a boundary of his thirty-seven-acre Chelsea Manor estate survives as today's King's Road, and More himself has survived through history as the author of *Utopia*, which was published in 1516 and remains in print today.

Mr. Christianson supports his analysis of these gardens with chapter-length essays on London gardeners, many of whose names survive in royal and private records, tools of the gardener's trade, which are illustrated by surviving clay watering pots and bird bottles, and garden design. A final chapter is devoted to the entertainments and pleasures that Sir Thomas and his contemporaries enjoyed in their gardens. Those who maintain historic gardens will be interested in the compiled lists of garden staff who worked for Cardinal Wolsey and Henry VIII at both York Place and Hampton Court, as well as those who labored in the Bridge House garden between 1406 and 1587. The names of seed and plant suppliers also are noted as are the royal gardeners of Henry VIII at his many palaces and estates. —DFH

The Glory of Gardens: 2,000 Years of Writings on Garden Design, edited by Scott J. Tilden; Harry N. Abrams; 95 full-color illustrations, 256 pages; hardcover; ISBN 0-8109-5541-5; \$50



Writing about gardens is nearly as ancient a tradition as gardening itself, spanning a period of more than two thousand years and myriad cultures as varied as Western, Islamic, Japanese, and Chinese. This volume goes to the source by presenting the original writings of more than one hundred leading practitioners and thinkers of each period, from poets (Alexander Pope) and statesmen (Thomas Jefferson) to philosophers and scientists, along with landscape designers and architects (Le Corbusier and Andrea Palladio). Gardeners, professionals, scholars, and students will find invaluable these teachings of the foremost experts on garden design and horticultural practices.

The Best Apples to Buy and Grow, Brooklyn Botanic Garden All-Region Guide #181, Beth Hanson, editor; Science Press, 2005; paper, 120 pages; ISBN 1-889538-66-3; \$9.95

This beautifully illustrated handbook details sixty antique and modern apples and tells the fascinating story of apple cultivation in North America. It is an indispensable field guide to the crispy, crunchy, intensely flavorful apples increasingly available at supermarkets, farmer's markets, farm stands, and orchards. The book includes tasting notes for each variety, the best apples for cider and pie, and mail-order sources. It also gives practical tips for growing apples at home, including an apple hedge for a small space. The editor has compiled essays by noted experts in the field, including Tom Burford, Ed Fackler, Tim Hensley, Ian Merwin, Curt Rom, and Ted Swenson.

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In Print

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Gardening with Heirloom Seeds, Lynn Coulter; The University of North Carolina Press; paper, 408 pages; ISBN 0-8078-5680-0; \$22.50

Lynn Coulter combines historical background, practical gardening advice, and information about people and places that serve as sources for heirloom seeds. Arranged by growing season, these richly illustrated pages describe fifty old-fashioned species, including the Christmas lima bean that tastes like chestnuts, old-fashioned vining petunias whose fragrance is

similar to that of lily-of-the-valley, and candy-colored cut-and-come-again zinnias that will re-bloom all summer. A list of over fifty places to find heirloom seeds or to visit heirloom gardens is also included. While the book does promote Renee's Garden Seeds heavily, with numerous color images of the company's seed packet varieties scattered throughout, Coulter does include some interesting 19th-century catalog images taken from the collections housed in the USDA's Agricultural Research Library. ❁

"Prairies to Gardens:"....

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Architects of the modern movement. The formal landscape was laid out in a four-foot module reflecting the Harwell Hamilton Harris-designed house, with a fifth module at the end of the last steps for the playhouse area. Church was not familiar with Texas flora, so his plans simply marked the types and sizes of suggested plants. With time the garden has evolved to accommodate changing family needs and the landscape. The lower rock garden was of particular interest to the SGHS visitors. It was designed and built by Vernon S. Swanson, who had been in the Seabees during WWII. With a crew of three men and a winch trunk, all the rock was brought in from the Palo Pinto Company. According to Mrs. Stevenson, Thomas Church had said to Swanson, "Someday if you have time, this old ravine could become a beautiful and fun place for all the family," and so it remains today.

Anne H. Bass House and Garden

The final site visited on Saturday, the private home and gardens of Anne H. Bass, was by far the most extraordinary and a highlight of the meeting. Located in the Westover Hills Area on the West side of Fort Worth, the house, designed in the 1970s by Paul Rudolph, was built to provide a hospitable setting and environment for the remarkable art collection of Anne and her former husband, Sid Bass. The brilliant-white structure, made of a series of revolving spaces contained within a framework of cantilevered steel I-beams, projects out of the hillside and seems to float over the landscape; reminiscent of Frank Lloyd Wright's Falling Water. Robert Zion (1921-2000), one of the most important landscape architects in America, was engaged to provide a natural wooded setting that screened the house from the neighborhood. Later, Russell Page (1903-1985), another internationally influential landscape architect, collaborated with Anne Bass and devised grass steps from the house to a grass terrace bordered by an allée of pleached live oaks. From the middle of the allée a series of stairs lead to a rose garden and conservatory below and from there several paths lead to a woodland garden. We were indeed privileged to visit this garden and special entrée was made possible by Susan

Urshel and Paul Schmidt, who have been head gardeners for Mrs. Bass for over twenty years.

The day ended with a marvelous dinner at the famous Los Vaqueros Mexican Restaurant, within walking distance of the hotel. The restaurant's courtyard was reserved exclusively for the SGHS meeting, and we enjoyed margaritas on tap and a sumptuous buffet while serenaded by a lively Mexican band.

The optional tours on Sunday were well attended and included a return to the Rivercrest Area to visit the Lasater family's intimate Japanese-inspired gardens, followed by a tour of the Fort Worth Botanical Garden's extensive Japanese Garden. The afternoon began with a visit to the home of Stephen Haydon and his wife Janan Rabiah in one of Fort Worth's older established neighborhoods. Haydon, who spoke on the Stella Rowan Prairie, is a skilled British horticulturist. He designed a contemporary formal style garden, which features geometric paths, beds, and ponds and includes a mature red oak and live oak tree canopy and a wide range of Texas natives and other well-adapted plants. It is a certified urban wildlife habitat maintained on an organic program, demonstrating the current trend towards landscaping with native plants. The final destination of the day was a tour of the Botanical Research Institute of Texas (BRIT). Established in 1987 as a non-profit organization to house the Southern Methodist University Herbarium and botanical library, the collections now number some 450,000 specimens and represent the lifetime work of Lloyd Shinnery, one of the most influential Texas botanists of the 20th century.

The committee members are to be highly commended for orchestrating this exceptional annual meeting. They assembled engaging speakers who provided substantive talks and provided participants a very informative booklet, which includes in-depth articles and background information on the gardens, the landscapes, and the city. The tours were well coordinated and gave us an extensive and exclusive view of this fascinating and diverse region of the South. Our sincere thanks go to Darla Lyon, Cathy Kyle, Bill and Nancy Mastin, Rosanne Peragine, Paul Willis, and, most especially, to our gracious co-coordinator's Susan Urshel and Paul Schmidt. ❁

Publications Available Through SGHS

The New Louisiana Gardener - *Nouveau Jardinier de la Louisiane*, 1838 publication by Jacques-Felix Lelièvre and translated into English by Sally Kittredge Reeves. Published by LSU press in cooperation with SGHS. Hardcover. 186 pages with color photographs and halftones. Specially priced for SGHS members at \$25 (plus \$3.95 postage). *NC orders add 7% sales tax.*

Bound Sets of Magnolia Back Issues. Includes Vol. I, No. 1 (Fall 1984) through Vol. XIV, No. 4 (Winter/Spring 1999), with index. \$50. Price includes postage and tax. (Individual back issues of *Magnolia* \$5.00 each)

NEW *Cultivating History: Exploring Horticultural Practices of the Southern Gardener* (2001 proceedings of the thirteenth biennial Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes Conference held at Old Salem). \$10 (plus \$3.95 postage). *NC orders add 7% sales tax.*

Also available: *Breaking Ground* (1997 proceedings) and *The Influence of Women on the Southern Landscape* (1995 proceedings). Contact publications secretary for special SGHS member's pricing.

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