PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

George Washington complained once (or perhaps often) about the lack of solitude at Mount Vernon, where guests were constantly present at the table, on the lawn, in the garden. Twentieth-century tourism being what it is, I too have noticed the numbers at Mount Vernon during my previous visits there. But Dean Norton, Mount Vernon's horticulturist, who organized and carried out the recent meeting of the Southern Garden History Society there (with the help of Neil W. Horstman, Resident Director, and others on the staff, as well as a number of volunteers), solved this problem for us. While the general public toured in the midday sun, we prepared for our visit by hearing a series of lectures; and as the sun waned and the gates closed, we had our private tour.

As a result, my memories of this visit include the sound of my steps on the paths, the crunch of the gravel under the wagon wheels as they took us round, the wit of the program of eighteenth-century music that we enjoyed on the piazza, the peaceful view of the river from the lawn, and of the house from the river. It was a delightful meeting, meticulously prepared and carried out with gracious humor. We are grateful to Dean, especially, and to the others who made this so delightful a tour. For more


September 4th-8th, 1990: The American Association for State and Local History will hold its 50th annual meeting in Washington, DC. Contact Patsy Wilson at the American Association for State and Local History, 172 Second Avenue North, Nashville, TN 37201 or call (301) 330-0809.

September 29th-30th, 1990: A symposium, "Refining the Garden: The Trowels and Pleasures of Gardening," cosponsored by the Atlanta History Center & the Georgia Perennial Plant Association which will feature lecturer Sir Roy Strong, as well as former SGHS president Dr. Ed Givhan and other notables, will be held at The Atlanta History Center. Write to: Refining the Garden, Atlanta History Center, 3101 Andrews Drive, Atlanta, GA 30305 or call (404) 261-1387 for more information.


May 17th-19th, 1991: The Heritage Rose Foundation will hold their annual meeting in Santa Rosa, California. Contact Charles Walker, 1512 Gorman St., Raleigh, NC 27606.

The American Horticultural Society has published an 18 month 1990-1991 National Gardening Calendar which provides time, place, and information on events of major garden groups. For a copy, send $3 to AHS, 7931 E. Boulevard Dr, Dept PR-490, Alexandria, VA 22308.

MRS. ST. CLAIRE WRIGHT RETIRES FROM BOARD

Founding member St. Claire Wright announced her plans to retire from the SGHS Board of Directors during the recent spring Board meeting at Mount Vernon.

Mrs. Wright has been a leading preservationist for over three decades. Her work with Historic Annapolis Foundation has earned her awards, citations, and honorary degrees from many prestigious organizations; among them the Louise duPont Crowninshield Award from the National Trust for Historic Preservation (1968) and the Garden Club of America Historic Preservation Medal (1983).

No project which has received her forceful support and inspiration has been more outstandingly successful than the restoration of the William Paca Garden in Annapolis, Maryland. At the time in the late 1960s, when garden archaeology and preservation were barely recognized, she spearheaded public and private cooperation on this ambitious project to return the two-acre site of a hundred room hotel into the terraced, walled garden which preceded it. The courage and faith exhibited by this incredible transformation have inspired many garden restorations since that time.

Mrs. Wright continues to serve on the Board of Directors of Historic Annapolis Foundation and remains active as Chair of the William Paca Garden Committee.

Mrs. Wright, who has served on the Board since 1982, plans to continue as an active member of the Society.
FURTHER CHANGES IN SGHS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Effective May 1st, 1990, past President Dr. Edgar G. Givhan II became an ex officio board member, previous past President Catherine M. Howett returned as a regular board member, and Jane C. Symmes, owner of Cedar Lane Farm in Madison, Georgia, joined the board.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, continued
details, turn to page 4.

This meeting brought us new energy from Peggy Newcomb and Ken McFarland, who will take the lead as this bulletin grows. Please help by sending them your articles and notes.

Ben Page, board member from Tennessee, suggested a photographic archive of gardens visited during our yearly meetings. Such a resource would have enormous value for future research. Anyone interested in contributing pictures, be they color or black and white photographs or slides, should send their copies to Ben Page, 3801 Richland Avenue, Nashville, TN 37205. Please include as much information as possible about the photograph, such as the location of the site, individuals in the pictures, date when taken, etc. A more formal and systematic method of organizing and storing these images will be discussed at the fall board meeting in Atlanta.

Libby Page, of the same household, called for a Society newsletter to accompany or supplement this bulletin, and to include personal announcements (births, awards, deaths, marriages) as well as notices of employment opportunities as related to historic gardens and landscapes.

Mary Palmer and Hugh Dargan, South Carolina member and board member, suggested a photographic exhibit on our history in connection with our 10th annual meeting, to be held in their city, Charleston.

Please share any comments about these with us, and we hope to hear from other members with many more at the fall board meeting.

OF INTEREST

-In mid-June, the secretary-treasurer of SGHS received a phone call from Paris asking for information about Magnolia and the Society. As a result, the National Museum for Natural History in Paris has now joined and has requested back issues of Magnolia for 1989 and 1990. The society now has members in New Zealand, West Germany, and England in addition to the new member in Paris.

-Membership in The Historic Iris Preservation Society provides a twice yearly newsletter, sources for antique and historic cultivars, a forum for identifying older varieties, nationwide location of display gardens, slides of older varieties, access to historical reference
materials, and an active plant and information exchange program. Individual memberships are $3 a year. Write Verona M. Wiekhorst, Treasurer, 4855 Santiago Way, Colorado Springs, CO 80917.

The American Garden and Landscape History Program at Wave Hill is looking for information on the location and content of records which document American landscapes to be included in the "Catalog of Landscape Records in the United States." For the purpose of the catalog, information is primarily sought on documentation of designed, manipulated or maintained landscapes in the United States: from small private gardens to national parks; from parkways to college campuses; from urban parks to private estates; from earthworks to historic restorations; from planned communities to reserved lands. Please write the Catalog at Wave Hill, 675 West 252nd St, Bronx, New York 10471 or call (212) 549-3200 if you can be of any assistance in this important project.

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SGHS 1990 ANNUAL MEETING AT MOUNT VERNON
by Peggy C. Newcomb, editor

The 8th Annual meeting of the Southern Garden History Society, hosted by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, assembled the largest gathering of our membership to date. Thirteen southern states, including the District of Columbia, were represented as well as members from NJ, DE, and CT for a total of 139 participants.

After months of planning and with support from his staff and his wife, Susanne, Mount Vernon's horticulturist J. Dean Norton assembled a memorable three days of activities and talks. A wide diversity of speakers addressed topics ranging from the practical to the esoteric; the controversial to the inspirational. By all accounts, the meeting was, in the words of Florence Griffin, "a triumph."

The meeting began Friday afternoon, May 18th, at the Old Town Holiday Inn located in the heart of historic Old Town Alexandria. Following the opening remarks by the Society's outgoing president, Dr. Edgar G. Givhan II, Mount Vernon's resident director, Neil W. Hortsman, welcomed the Society and sketched a brief history of the Ladies' Association which was founded 20 years before the 1876 Centennial and decades before the preservation movement in America. He paid particular tribute to Ann Pamela Cunningham whose vision and leadership inspired the movement to purchase and protect the plantation home of George Washington.

The keynote speakers for the afternoon explored areas seemingly divergent from historic garden restoration: paint analysis and graining. However, parallel issues were clearly evident in "Eighteenth-Century Paints: Rediscovering a Colorful World," Mathew J. Mosca's insightful treatment of the tastes and styles of earlier periods. Just as our 20th-century aversions for Prussian blue and verdigris, now evident in Mount Vernon's interiors, must not...
affect the restoration process, so too must our depictions of earlier gardens reflect their original integrity.

In "Myths and Truths of the Art of Illusion" the talents of Malcolm F. Robson, a fifth-generation master grainer who works in conjunction with Mosca, made for an entertaining and lively demonstration of this exacting art. The technique of transforming a smooth surface into a wood-like finish, or faux finish, dates back to the Ming dynasty and, according to Robson, can be traced through the Renaissance, mainly as a means of covering inferior craftsmanship. Like the use of expensive pigments in paint color, graining evolved into a fashion statement and status symbol during Washington's period. His presentation further emphasized that earlier tools and methods must be preserved and passed down in order to achieve the most accurate results.

Donald Taylor, the director of Gunston Hall, then prepared us for the evening's events with a brief slide presentation describing the history of George Mason's home on the Potomac River and the restoration of both house and grounds. During the early evening reception we wandered among Mason's original boxwood allée, planted around 1760, and restored parterres designed and planted by Williamsburg landscape architect Alden Hopkins for the Garden Club of Virginia in the early 1950s. The grounds still possess a number of magnificent trees, including two massive willow oaks near the entrance and a graceful little-leaf linden extending across the swept yard of the dependencies. One of the most intriguing elements of Mason's landscape was a converging double row of black heart cherry trees aligned so perfectly that visitors arriving by river or after dark would believe they saw only four trees when standing in the middle of the front doorway. Today, Mason's clever deception still exists, though replanted with red cedar and southern magnolia.

The evening concluded with a banquet dinner in the meeting room of the Ann Mason visitors center and a slide presentation on "Symbolism and History of Italian Gardens" by Oatlands' horticulturist, Alfredo Siani. His obvious love of the subject elicited a captivating look into the mystery and beauty of Italian villa gardens.

Saturday, May 19th, began with a continental breakfast aboard the Spirit of Washington as we cruised past Old Town Alexandria, Fort McNair, and Fort Washington. Our leader, Dean Norton, along with Susanne and their thirteen-month old daughter Nellie (Penelope Jane), kept the orange juice, coffee, and conversation flowing as we sped down the Potomac and docked at the foot of Mount Vernon.

Our morning lectures took place in the meeting room of Mount Vernon's Ann Pamela Cunningham building where Holly Shimizu, public programs specialist for the United States Botanical Garden, spoke first on "Roses for the Historic Landscape." Shimizu, formerly curator of the National Herb Garden at the National Arboretum, presented a highly informative lecture on the character and culture of many historic varieties, beginning with the "mad Gallicas" (Rosa gallica 'Officinalis' and 'Versicolor'), the oldest European roses, dating before 1600. (see the following rose list by H. Shimizu.) Speaking from her vast
experience and knowledge, Shimizu also suggested unique combinations and methods for growing historic roses in both contemporary and recreated gardens. She concluded with a preview of the design for the rose garden to be included in the U. S. Botanical Garden's major new project which will be installed on property adjoining the present conservatory near the U. S. Capital building.

Brent Heath, another skilled and experienced plant specialist, spoke next on "Efficient and Effective Use of Eighteenth-Century Bulbs." Along with his wife Becky, he manages the Daffodil Mart which supplies high-quality bulbs to a number of major historic sites. Heath discussed not only a wide array of bulbs--from the fragrant Narcissus odoratus plenus to the garlic-smelling Ipheon uniflorum--but also many useful cultural methods such as deep planting for naturalizing tulips; sun, water, and fertilizer requirements; and the efficient use of back-saving tools. Members wishing to receive a copy of their catalogue should send $1 to: The Daffodil Mart, Rt. 3, Box 794, Gloucester, Virginia 23061 or phone (804) 693-3966; FAX (804) 693-9436.

The buffet luncheon held at nearby Woodlawn Plantation afforded us a lengthy mid-day break to tour the grounds and study the collection of Heritage Roses which were in peak bloom. Beth Holloway, Woodlawn's Superintendent of Grounds, was on hand for questions and background information. The house and property, originally owned by Washington, now belongs to the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

We then returned to Mount Vernon where landscape architect and historian C. Allan Brown presented "Masonic Influences on Garden Design?" possibly the most provocative lecture of the conference. Although Brown is not the first to entertain the notion of Masonic influences upon the basic garden design of George Washington's boxwood parterres, he was careful to stress the speculative nature of his analysis. Originally, the Masonic brotherhood, founded in London in 1717, was a gathering of builders, or freemasons, who based their doctrines upon the secrets of geometry, the "great architect of the universe." Over time their tenets developed into a philosophy of morality veiled in symbolism and allegory. In America, the golden age of Masons occurred between 1750 and 1825. It was during this period that George Washington, who was raised to the position of master mason at the age of twenty, became perhaps the most celebrated masonic icon. Brown made a convincing case for the validity of his thesis through well chosen slides which visually supported his argument. He further noted possible influences even in the books Washington owned, including the English treatise on gardening by Batty Langley, an avid Freemason. Are these emblems truly evident in Washington's garden? Do the clipped boxwood borders and columns suggest the Mason's symbolic apron and symmetrically paired columns? Are the parterres meant to represent the squares, hearts, and hexagons in masonic imagery? Brown leaves us to ponder these fascinating implications.

The conference's formal lectures concluded with "Influences of American Gardens and Gardeners on the British Landscape," by Anthony O'Grady, head gardener for the American Museum in Bath, England, where the actual garden plan of Mount Vernon is reproduced. O'Grady assumed a philosophical approach in his historical look at the waves of plant introductions upon the English landscape over the centuries. Speaking from
the standpoint of a gardener keenly aware of his environment and native ecology, O'Grady's perspective was both powerful and relevant to those of us living in a country still luxuriant with its indigenous flora. In looking at the almost totally transformed English landscape of today, it is difficult to imagine there is only one true native evergreen, which is not the "English" boxwood. O'Grady challenged us to strive toward the preservation of our unique landscape heritage, both in the cultivated and natural sense.

We spent the remainder of this very full day on the grounds of Mount Vernon in true eighteenth-century style. (See Harriet Jansma's report on page 1.) As the festive evening drew to an end we could indeed sense the meaning of Washington's own remarks, "No estate in United America is more pleasantly situated than this."

Sunday's optional tours, traditionally scheduled for our third and final day, were well attended by conference participants. A major blow to Dean's masterfully planned schedule was the last-minute cancellation of the White House tours (despite Dean's alleged threats that all members would henceforth vote Democratic if not already doing so.) But any disappointments soon vanished with the realization that a day at Dumbarton Oaks, Tudor Place, and Evermay, along with a dazzling luncheon at the Anderson House, could not possibly accommodate another event.

Dumbarton Oaks, our first destination, stands as one of the premier gardens in America. Noted landscape gardener Beatrix Farrand designed these magnificent gardens for Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, who purchased the property in 1920. The series of intimate garden rooms evolved under Farrand's supervision over a twenty year period. This intricately designed landscape incorporates traditional elements of French, English, and Italian gardens combined in a uniquely distinctive fashion, reflecting a sophisticated eye for color, texture, and form. The gardens today are flawlessly tended by a dozen groundkeepers under the supervision of long-time superintendent Don Smith. Following his introduction to the gardens, many chose to accompany Smith for the remainder of the morning. Others elected to wander at will, captivated by the restful sounds of the fountains, the play of light through the giant copper beech, the swirl of subtly blended stones in the Pebble Garden, and the stately curves of the American hornbeam Ellipse (Carpinus caroliniana).

In the afternoon we visited Evermay and Tudor Place, both also located in Georgetown and within walking distance of Dumbarton Oaks. The manor house at Evermay, the private residence of Mrs. Peter Berlin, commands unspoiled views of the city while retaining a sense of enclosure due to the high brick walls and large trees surrounding the property. SGHS members enjoyed the signature profile of William L. Hunt strolling through Dumbarton Oaks' rose garden.
the lush, terraced gardens and statuary as the afternoon slowed to a more relaxed pace.

The gardens and grounds of Tudor Place, nurtured by the Peter family since 1805, reflect an amalgam of designs and uses of landscape. Forsyth Woodberry, the site's new horticulturist, presented a thorough interpretation of the grounds during our visit, discussing at length the many fine historic roses in the Flower Knot. This particular garden area was reconstructed in its original, early nineteenth-century design which resurfaced in the 1923 edition of Historic Gardens of Virginia. The property is also memorable for its collection of grand trees, including several massive white oaks, a tulip poplar, and an enormous American holly. Members were also fascinated by a smoketree "grove" (Cotinus coggygria) along the edge of the South Lawn and by the China Rose 'Old Blush' planted by Martha Custis Peter, against the South Facade.

The weekend, in its entirety, can not be given full Justice in this brief summary. Memories of the experience, from the early morning excursions through the Farmer's Market in Old Town Alexandria to the late night bus tours of the Capital city's monuments, will surely continue best through the fellowship of further gatherings of the Society.

ROSES FOR THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE by Holly H. Shimizu, Public Programs Specialist, U.S. Botanical Garden

- *Rosa gallica* 'Officinalis' before 1600
- *R. gallica* 'Versicolor' before 1581
- *R. 'Tuscany' before 1820
- *R. 'Cardinal de Richelieu' 1840
- *R. 'Empress Josephine' before 1824
- *R. 'Madame Plantier' 1835
- *R. 'Celestial' before 1846
- *R. damascena 16th Century
- *R. damascena before 1850*
- 'Trigintipetala' before 1819
- *R. damascena* before 1750
- *R. 'Mae. Hardy' 1832
- *R. 'Leda' 1827
- *R. centifolia 'Muscosa' 1596
- *R. 'William lobb' 1855
- *R. 'Alfred de Balasa' 1555
- *R. 'Old Bush' 1752
- *R. 'Hermaosa' 1840
- *R. chinensis 'Mutabilis' before 1894
- *R. chinensis 'Minima' before 1818
- *R. chinensis 'Viridiflora' 1856
- *R. 'Louis Philippe' 1834
- *R. 'Stibbert' 1843
- *R. 'Saffron' 1839
- *R. 'Sombreuil' 1850
- *R. 'Reine Victoria' 1872
- *R. 'Souvenir de la Malmaison'
- *R. 'Zephirine Drouhin' 1868

- *R. 'General Jacqueminot' 1853
- *R. 'Champney's Pink Cluster' 1811
- *R. moschata var. nepalensis 1822
- *R. 'Paul's Himalayan Musk Rambler' no date
- *R. moschata 'Plena' before 1596
- *R. 'Mary Washington' 1891
- *R. 'Bloomfield Dainty' 1924
- *R. filipes 'Kiftsgate' 1954
- *R. banksiae 'Lutea' 1824
- *R. bracteata 1793
- *R. foetida 'Bicolor' before 1590
- *R. foetida 1842
- *R. x haisonii 'Harison's Yellow' 1830
- *R. rugosa 'Frau Dagmar Hartopp' 1914
- *R. rugosa 'Rubra' no date
- *R. 'Pink Grootendorst' 1923
- *R. virginiana 1807
- *R. canina 1737
- *R. glauca (R. rubrifolia) before 1830
- *R. eglanteria before 1551
- *R. sericea var. pteracantha 1890
- *R. wichuraiana var. poterifolia no date
- *R. 'Petite Pink Scotch' before 1750
- *R. 'Lavender Pink Parfait'
The Plant Reporter: Searching for Pink Roman Hyacinths

by Flora Ann Bynum, Winston-Salem, NC

Many years ago I noticed early each spring in our farmers market that a few women had for sale little bunches of a very sweet-smelling pink hyacinth with a double blossom. After I got into the "garden history bit" in the early 1970s, I asked Elizabeth Lawrence about these and about the little single blue hyacinths so common to our gardens here. She identified them both as Roman hyacinths, *Hyacinthus orientalis albus*, native to southern France, which is how *Hortus Third* (1976) lists them. They are a variety of the more frequently grown garden or Dutch hyacinth (*H. orientalis*). Most garden writers refer to these small hyacinths simply as Roman hyacinths. French-Roman is sometimes used; this name seems to appear first in the early twentieth century, apparently because the bulbs were being imported from France. The flowers are white, various shades of blue, and pink or rose-pink.

The farm women who brought the pink hyacinths to market here would not sell me some bulbs; they would always say they only had a few. In the last two years, only one woman has brought pink hyacinths to market and she in early June did bring me ten small bulbs. Hers came down to her from her mother.

A dear older friend, Julia Maud Conrad, who lived on her family farm near here, told me that in 1922 she dug from the original Conrad farm, which had been in the family for generations, "those little old-timey double pink hyacinths" and planted them in her own garden. She remembers there was once a double row of these bordering the walk at the old farm. The bulbs she brought persisted for years, but finally disappeared, as had the bulbs on the older farm. She "watched out" and called friends searching for bulbs for me for years, with no luck. She knew of one old farm in another part of the county where the back yard was full of white and blue little single hyacinths. But, alas, we never got there, and Julia Maud died last year, in her late eighties.

I tried in the past years to find a commercial source for the Roman hyacinths, especially the white and the pink. Park Seed Company in 1977 listed pink, white, and blue French-Roman hyacinths, calling them the old-fashioned single hyacinth. I ordered and grew these, but they did not look like the little blue hyacinth of Southern gardens; they were much larger, like Dutch hyacinths that have been grown in the garden for years and "petered out." Park no longer lists them. Van Bourgondien listed them in its 1984 catalogue, but not since, to my knowledge.

This spring I renewed my investigation into Roman hyacinths, especially the elusive pink. I consulted with SGHS members John T. Fitzpatrick, director of the Thomas Jefferson Center for Historic Plants, Monticello, Charlottesville, VA; William Lanier Hunt, well-known Southern garden consultant and writer, Chapel Hill, NC; Dr. Arthur O. Tucker, research professor, Delaware State College, Dover, DE; and Dr. William C. Welch, extension landscape horticulturist, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX.

Description: In gardens, the Roman hyacinth blooms much earlier than the Dutch hyacinth, and is often the first bulb to bloom in the spring. The flowers are extremely fragrant, with the individual flowers much smaller and produced more sparingly on the stem than the Dutch hyacinth. The spikes are dainty, light and graceful, with three, four, or more spikes produced per bulb, instead of the one heavy thick spike of the Dutch hyacinth. The pink flower
spikes are smaller than the blue, in size closer to a lily-of-the-valley. Apparently in its native location in southern France, white was the more common color and is the color most often mentioned by early writers, although it is the blue that persists in our gardens today. Roman hyacinths are too tender to grow outdoors in the northern states. Bill Hunt mentions, in Southern Gardens, Southern Gardening (1982), that the Roman hyacinth likes the South's warmth and temperature of soil.

Current Commercial Sources: Mr. Fitzpatrick contacted the Netherlands Flower Bulb Information Center in New York in June to ask if Roman hyacinths were being commercially produced in Holland today. He was told that they were not, and that "the only place in Holland where you can still find [them] is in the Hortus Bulborum. They still grow the blue and the white form. However, all of these bulbs suffer from the mosaic virus. A double form ... is, to my knowledge, nowhere to be found." (A 1928 reference sent me by Dr. Tucker mentions "because of diseases which attack the bulbs in the European bulb fields, it is seldom seen now in florists' stores." So disease problems have been around for some time.)

Mrs. Mary Mattison van Schaik of Cavendish, Vermont, a former bulb importer, told me she had for years obtained French-Roman hyacinths from the Dutch growers and sold them through her company. The new owner of van Schaik Imported Dutch Bulbs business, who also lives in Cavendish, offers "Fairy" hyacinths in blue, pink, and white and is hoping to find a source for the once very popular French-Roman hyacinths. Bundles of Bulbs of Owings Mills, Maryland, has French-Roman hyacinths in their current catalogue, but the owners checked their Dutch source, and it lists the bulbs as Multiflora or "Fairy," so they feel they do not have the true French-Roman hyacinth.

Multiflora or "Fairy" Hyacinths: Often commercial sources will have the Multiflora, or "Fairy," type of hyacinth, and these tend at times to be confused with the Roman hyacinth. Dr. Tucker and Mr. Fitzgerald both sent me an article titled "The Hyacinth Story" by Frederic Doerflinger from the Journal Adsurgens, which states that Multiflora hyacinths "were derived, initially, by George van der Veld of Lisse, some 50 years ago by crossing Roman hyacinths with single Dutch hyacinths to obtain early flowering varieties with larger-scale flowers in a wider colour range." Multiflora hyacinths come in white, pink, and blue; 'Borah' (blue) is one of the most commonly listed varieties. ["The Hyacinth Story" appeared in the Autumn 1989 issue (vol.1, no.1) of Adsurgens, Journal of the Wycliffe Hall Botanical Gardens, County Durham, England.]

Forcing: The Roman hyacinth has been used a great deal by commercial florists for forcing. In years past two local florists with greenhouses sold single white hyacinths forced into bloom at Christmastime. One is no longer in business and the manager of the other says they are difficult to grow and it is hard to regulate when they will bloom, so the company has not grown them for the past two years.

Roman hyacinths in Southern gardens today: These hyacinths exist here and there today in our Southern gardens. The blue can be found in many places, in various shades, and persists over the years. The bulbs in my garden have been in the same spot since we bought the house in 1952. A friend here has on an old farm both a light blue and a deep blue. Another friend brought me
bulbs of "little blue hyacinths from Cousin Phoebe's place," an old house in a
eighboring county built about 1808, and she knows they go back generations.
Dr. Ed Givhan, in *Flowers for South Alabama Gardens* (1980), notes "Many of the
older gardeners have what they call 'old fashioned hyacinths' which are small
blue or white flowers that bloom in early February or early March. They are
extremely fragrant. They behave as perennials here and generally are quite
satisfactory." George Stritikus of Montgomery, AL, says the blue there is
almost purplish. He found a double blue in the garden of a 1920 house, but
attempts to move them failed.

Ed Shull, SGHS board member from Maryland, overheard Bill Welch and me
discussing the pink Roman hyacinths at the SGHS annual meeting at Mount Vernon
in May. He said a clump of the pink had been growing at the backdoor of his
1910 house since he moved there. Bill Welch has a family friend in Mangham,
Louisiana, who has the pink hyacinths. She obtained them from an older
neighbor's garden where they had been growing as an edging for her bulb bed
for many years. So the Dutch may not have the pink Roman hyacinth, but it
exists here and there in Southern gardens today-- and sometimes in the double
form.

**History:** The blue and white Roman hyacinths were listed by Parkinson (1629)
and in Johnson's edition of Gerarde (1633), according to Dr. Tucker. When they
first came into Southern gardens, we do not know.

An 1830s account of the garden at the Mordecai House in Raleigh, NC,
mentioned that the "little single white hyacinth, now called the Roman hyacinth"
was grown. In 1981, the horticulturist at The Hermitage, Nashville, TN, inquired
about "the white Roman single hyacinth," as he had found it on an early list
for the garden. Mr. Stritikus sent me a list of bulbs thought to be those
grown in 1813-1815 in The LeConte Botanical and Floral Garden on Woodmanston
Plantation, Liberty County, GA, which included the blue Roman hyacinth.

Dr. Welch, in his book *Perennial Garden Color* (1989), lists "the white French
Roman hyacinth that naturalizes in much of Texas and the South." He also says
that "blue forms also will naturalize, but bloom later." He told me the white
was almost cream in color.

Bill Hunt has not seen the pink or the white in gardens in the South in
recent years. Celia Ann Jones at Sisters' Bulb Farm in Gibsland, LA, says that
her grandmother did grow the pink Roman hyacinth during the 1940s and 1950s,
but they did not seem to adapt very well to that area and she has not seen
any for many years.

Elizabeth Lawrence in *Gardens in Winter* (1961) says the Roman hyacinth is as
varied as the Southern gardens in which they are found. She tells of Caroline
Dorman's finding the double form on an old homeplace in Louisiana, in "a most
exquisite flesh pink." Miss Lawrence also noted "in North Carolina white Roman
hyacinths usually bloom in winter, sometimes at Christmas, but my blue ones,
which came from Georgia, bloom in February."

Here is a long-cultivated flower, fairly common today in Southern gardens,
yet one that few people, even the experts, identify correctly. Within the past
two to three years, it seems to have disappeared from commerce. Within the
past twenty to thirty years, two forms, the white and especially the pink, have
become quite scarce, almost an endangered species in the garden world.

When did the Roman hyacinth first come to America? Do any SGHS members
have references to Roman hyacinths in early Southern gardens? Where in the
South are the pink growing today, or the white, other than Texas? Please
report!
CONFERENCE EXAMINES VIRGINIA PLANTATION LIFE
by Kenneth M. McFarland

On the heels of our Mount Vernon gathering, several Southern Garden History Society members found themselves learning even more about George Washington, and his fellow Old Dominion planters, at a conference on "Re-creating the World of the Virginia Plantation, 1750-1820." The meeting took place May 31- June 2 at the University of Virginia and Monticello, apt locations indeed for such an event. There, leading scholars addressed an array of issues ranging from plantation archaeology, to interpretive methodologies (with an especial focus on slavery), to the mentality of the eighteenth-century planter.

While no one focused on the subject of the garden per se, several speakers did offer fascinating perspectives on issues linked closely to gardening practices of the era. Of especial interest was their examination of the near obsession—historian Rhys Isaac termed it an "Enlightenment fascination"—many planters exhibited in rationalizing their farming operations and with the measurement and record-keeping practices which accompanied such activity. Scrutinized were the habits of such planters as Washington, Jefferson, Landon Carter, and John Tayloe. And while their reforming activities were shown largely to rest in the domain of seventeenth-century science, and the orderly universe it projected, perhaps even more interesting were the many obstacles such systematizers confronted as they attempted to modernize and regiment when faced by work forces (including both slaves and overseers) steeped in traditional methods of land management and labor regimentation. This focus on agricultural operations required no great imaginative leaps to see how the same issues could be at play as plantation reformers also embraced new paradigms of gardening and landscape design.

Tours of Jefferson's home and its environs offered a look at the fascinating landscape and gardens (an area quite familiar to many SGHS members) that were such an important, if ever-changing, component of that world. Many conference attendees also visited the Monticello archaeology laboratory where they examined artifacts which had earlier been at the center of a presentation made by staff members Cinder Stanton, Director of Research, and Bill Kelso, Resident Archaeologist at Monticello. Joined to this was also the opportunity to observe demonstrations of various plantation "industries" and agricultural activities.

This trip to Monticello and the conference as a whole underscored the complexity of life on the Virginia plantation. At the same time it was a reminder of the importance of examining this plantation macrocosm in order to understand better the gardening activities of the period.

ALHFAM CONFERENCE by F.A. Bynum

Historical gardening was emphasized at the 20th annual meeting of the Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums held at Brown University in Providence, RI, June 17th-21st. Three SGHS members conducted pre-conference workshops held at Old...
Sturbridge Village. Dr. Arthur O. Tucker of Delaware State College, Dover, DE and Scott Kunst of Old House Gardens, Ann Arbor, MI spoke on the workshop session on "Identifying and Locating Sources for Historically Correct Plant Material." Peggy C. Newcomb of Monticello spoke on two sessions on Monticello's program of guided garden tours and on the Thomas Jefferson Center for Historic Plants. During the regular conference program, Dr. Tucker and Mr. Kunst spoke on "Recreating Ornamental Gardens."

In addition to the pre-conference workshop on historic gardening, two days of sessions were held at Old Sturbridge Village in Sturbridge, MA, and Plimoth Plantation in Plymouth, MA. At Old Sturbridge, those interested in historic gardening had an opportunity not only to see the gardens and the working farm of the village, interpreting the 1830s in New England, but also to visit the staff and discuss types of plants used in living history sites as well as gardens and farm interpretation. At Plimoth Plantation, sessions were offered on seed preservation, Wampanoag Indian horticultural history, types of crops grown and cultivating techniques. Plants grown in the 1627 recreated village are of that period.

Approximately 400 people from throughout the United States and Canada attended the meeting.

In the spring, 1989, issue of Magnolia a "Source List for Historic Seeds and Plants" was reproduced. Scott Kunst originally compiled the list for AHLFAM's seeds and plant materials committee. At the annual meeting in Providence, Mr. Kunst distributed the list updated to June, 1990. The new list may be obtained by sending $1 and a business-size, self-addressed, 25 cent stamped envelope to Scott G. Kunst, Old House Gardens, 536 Third St., Ann Arbor, MI 48103. In addition to sources for historic seeds and plants, the list also includes steps on how to determine and use appropriate plants at a historic site, and a list of books and plant-finding aids.

Membership in ALHFAM includes a bi-monthly bulletin and is open to anyone interested. Dues are $10 a year for individuals, $25 for institutions. Write AHLFAM, Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC 20560.

Members in the News

Shadows-on-the-Teche has received a $50,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Arts to fund a three year project, "A Plan for the Preservation and Interpretation of the Landscape at the Shadows-on-the-Teche." Shadows director (and SGHS member) Shereen Minvielle will be project director and Suzanne Louise Turner, SGHS board member, has been selected as historic landscape scholar who will research documentary material in the initial stage of the project. Suzanne is currently an Associate Professor at the Louisiana State University School of Landscape Architecture. Her investigations on the Shadows material will produce an "Historic Landscape Report" and form the basis for all garden design options.

Grover E. Moulton III of Tulane University will serve as chair of the project's advisory committee. The committee's mission is to establish a methodology for the responsible restoration of this.
region's historic gardens and to create at Shadows a very important regional garden. Mr. Mouton is a new member of the SGHS.

Suzanne Turner is also the subject of Southern Accents April 1990 article, "Spirit of the Landscape: Preserving Gardens of the Past." The article, which will likely be of interest to most SGHS members, focuses on the work she has done at the Hermann-Grima House in New Orleans.

On July 20th, 1990, Mrs. M. Truman (Shingo) Woodward, Jr., SGHS board member, and Mrs. Morrell F. Trimble, SGHS member, spoke on "Current Historic Garden Restoration in Louisiana" at the Louisiana Preservation Alliance's conference on Historic Landscapes, Tourism, and the River Road. On the 21st, at the same conference, William C. Welch, Landscape Horticulturist at Texas A&M University and SGHS board member, spoke on "Native and Historic Plant Materials along the River Road." Mrs. Woodward was Honorary Chair of the conference, and co-chairs were Patricia H. Gay and H. Paul St. Martin, both SGHS members.

Restoration contractor and SGHS member Todd Dickinson was profiled in the May 1990 issue of Preservation News for his work in the preservation and rehabilitation of North Carolina architecture. Dickinson, selected 1988 winner of the preservation foundation's prestigious Robert E. Stipe Professional Award, was further recognized for his charitable community activities, particularly in South Carolina's hurricane Hugo-ravaged coastal towns. Todd and his wife, Sue, also an SGHS member, reside in Hillsboro, NC.

SGHS board member Ben Page was recognized in the May issue of Southern Accents for his 1986 landscape design and master plan for Boxwood, the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Fleming in Nashville, TN. The original gardens for the home, built in 1927-1928, were left unattended for years before the Flemings, avid garden enthusiasts, recently purchased the residence. Working with the existing boxwood and large American beech and southern magnolias surrounding the property, Page redesigned the garden in three separate rooms which feature a rose garden and boxwood parterre. Native plants were also brought in to create a woodland garden. Another major aspect of the project involved the movement of large antique Italian statuary.

The Louisiana Association of Museums has presented the Elizabeth McLundie Bolton Award to Mrs. Sue Turner of Baton Rouge for her long term dedication and service to Louisiana museums. Mrs. Turner has been a member of the board of directors of the Louisiana State Museum since 1981 and has received national recognition as an advisor of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. She is associated with Magnolia Mound, the Foundation for Historical Louisiana, and the Anglo-American Art Museum in Baton Rouge, the Preservation Resource Center in New Orleans, and the American Association of Museums. She was a founding member of both the Louisiana Association of Museums and the Louisiana Preservation Alliance. She is co-chair of the 1991 SGHS annual meeting in Louisiana next April.

The March issue of Southern Gardening featured Ed and Peggy Givhan in "Flowers English Style." The article profiles their "second career" of creating flower borders in the English fashion using perennials and annuals that can withstand the intense heat and humidity of the muggy summers of Montgomery, AL. In addition to his medical profession, Ed was further noted for his second book, in progress, on flower gardening and his role as board member of the SGHS.

The May/June issue of Historic Preservation featured an article on
the re-restoration of a garden destroyed by Hurricane Hugo in Charleston's historic district. Landscape architects Hugh and Mary Palmer Dargan of Hugh Dargan Associates originally created a circa 1800 parterre garden for the frame house at 58 South Battery. The American Society of Landscape Architects recognized the garden restoration with a National Award of Merit last summer, just weeks before Hugo's devastation.

The nearly complete destruction of the garden from salt water and a deposit of approximately six inches of plough mud from the receding tide necessitated an all-out effort by the Dargans to salvage what was left and start anew. In the end their perseverance was well rewarded. The Dargans turned this disaster into a rare opportunity to replant completely with appropriate nineteenth-century antebellum plants. This project has generated a deeper interest in and awareness of accurate garden restoration among Charleston's residents.

In Print

Kelso, William M. and Rachel Most, Earth Patterns: Essays in Landscape Archaeology, University Press of Virginia, 1990. A collection of essays resulting from the 1986 Conference on Landscape Archaeology held at the University of Virginia and Thomas Jefferson's Monticello which focus on the archaeological recovery of the "designed" environment, particularly gardens. Specific sites from the early American period of the Chesapeake region to Monticello are set against work by classical archaeologists at ancient sites.


M'Mahon, Bernard, The American Gardener's Calendar, 1806. A facsimile of the original edition published by Theophrastus in Little Compton, Rhode Island. 648 pp, plus index. This handsome hardbound edition, reproduced exactly as the original, is considered "The Bible" of early nineteenth-century horticultural research. M'Mahon's Philadelphia nursery supplied plants, seeds, and bulbs throughout the eastern United States and his calendar was meticulously followed by gardeners of all types during the 1800s.

To purchase a copy, send $40 plus $3 shipping and handling to: The Thomas Jefferson Center for Historic Plants, P.O. Box 316, Charlottesville, VA 22902

Lawrence, Elizabeth, Gardens in Winter, Claitors, 1973. An excellent work which focuses primarily on the Piedmont North Carolina region but also offers ideas for gardens in New England and other areas of the country.

The 1990 Flower and Herb Exchange (formerly the Olde Thyme Flower and Herbal Seed Exchange) has just been printed. This 48 page publication contains 182 members who are offering 700 listings of heirloom flowers and herbs. The book also includes a list of commercial sources for historic flowers and herbs and a plant search for anyone who has lost heirloom varieties. For an annual membership and a copy of the publication, send $3 to: The Flower and Herb Exchange, Rural Route 3, Box 239, Decorah, Iowa, 52101.
New State Editor For North Carolina

James (Jai) C. Jordan, Administrator/Curator of Historic Hope Plantation in Windsor, has stepped forward to assume Kenneth McFarland's former position as North Carolina state editor. Jai has a special interest in eighteenth and nineteenth-century foodways and gardens and has lectured on the topic of "Recreating the Federal Period Garden" for the October 1989 Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes conference at Old Salem. We appreciate Jai's willingness to serve our organization.

Update on SGHS 1991 Annual Meeting

The 1991 Annual Meeting will be held in St. Francisville, Louisiana from April 12th-14th. Co-ordinators of the meeting are Mrs. Cornelius C. (Betsy) Crusel, Jr.; Mrs. Robert L. (Carole) Pettit, Jr.; and Mrs. Bert H. (Sue) Turner and working with the co-ordinators are Shingo Woodward and Susan Turner, directors of the Southern Garden History Society. Lodging has been arranged in a nearby small hotel. Committee meetings are being held and the selection of speakers and planned events will be announced in the next issue of Magnolia.

Autumn Issue

The upcoming issue of Magnolia will feature a story on seventeenth-century beekeeping by Susan Ferguson, assistant horticulturist at Tryon Palace in New Bern, NC. Please send your articles and announcements to Kenneth McFarland, Stagville Center, P.O. Box 71217, Durham, NC 27711-1217 no later than November 1st.

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

Printed on Recycled Paper
JACKSON SQUARE: ABOUT FACE
by Ann Benham Koerner

Recognizing the importance of Jackson Square to the city’s history and economy, the New Orleans Parkway and Park Commission and the New Orleans Town Gardeners, acting as a Parkway Partner, began last year a two-year cooperative venture to replant and otherwise enhance Jackson Square. The project, patterned after a highly successful effort rehabilitating New York’s Central Park, place New Orleans in the vanguard of a national movement to recognize and restore important historic urban green spaces.

The New Orleans Town Gardeners, led by Committee Chairman Lulie McDonald, performed an inventory and analysis of the history, use, design, current appearance and restoration needs of every single inch and aspect of the Square. Research Chair and SGHS board member Shingo Woodward used the methodology of the Central Park Plan.

The Square is practically as old as the city itself. The configuration formed by the Square, the Cathedral, bordering structures, and the river reveals to a great degree the city’s economy and its evolving social and political attitudes and needs. The ever-changing face of the Square has been synonymous with that of the city and its concerns: when defense

-- continued on page 3
CALENDAR


May 17th-19th, 1991: The Heritage Rose Foundation will hold their annual meeting in Santa Rosa, California. Contact Charles Walker, 1512 Gorman St., Raleigh, NC 27606.

October 3-5, 1991: A fall conference on "Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes," will be held at Old Salem in Winston-Salem, NC. More information will be forthcoming in future issues.


OF INTEREST

Members of the SGHS are likely aware that as many as two-thirds of America's fine private gardens have been lost to the forces of nature and time. The Garden Conservancy, a project of the Tides Foundation, has been established to work closely with owners of private gardens and local and regional garden preservation groups to provide horticultural management skills, as well as the legal, financial, and the expertise necessary to transfer a garden to public ownership and ensure its continued existence and integrity. Write to The Garden Conservancy, Box 219, Main Street, Cold Spring, NY, 10516, or call (914) 265-2029 for more information.

Members interested in the New England Garden History Society can write c/o Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, 300 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, MA 02115.

MONTPELIER WILL RECEIVE GARDEN RESTORATION HELP

Funding has been designated by the Garden Club of Virginia to restore the gardens at Montpelier, home of fourth U.S. President James Madison, Father of the Constitution. The public is invited to watch the evolution as work progresses on the two-year project which began in October under the supervision of landscape architect Rudy Favretti.

"Once again we're going to restore a garden at the home of one of Virginia's presidents," said Favretti, "and it is very appropriate that we are doing it at the time of the bicentennial of the Constitution."

Little or no definitive information is available about the 18th-century four acre garden that may have incorporated part of the present one. The restoration will concentrate on establishing a typical early 20th-century garden using many of the plants salvaged from overgrown beds in 1988 as well as preserving the ancient boxwood lining the center walk.

Funds for the restoration come from Historic Garden Week, held annually in April, the oldest house and garden tour in the country. About $4.5 million have been raised since 1929, monies the Garden Club of Virginia uses to restore 35 sites around the state.

Montpelier, a property of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, is located four miles from Orange, Virginia, near Charlottesville, and open 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. During the restoration, garden clubs and other groups may arrange for specially conducted tours by writing Montpelier Garden Tour, P.O. Box 60, Montpelier Station, Virginia, 22957, or calling (703) 672-0012 Monday to Friday.
was primary, the use of the Square was military in nature; as commerce gained supremacy, stores and
to replace the barracks which once lined its sides. Sycamores planted in the early 19th
century gave way to the plan of concentric walkways surrounding a central focal point sent from France
by the Baroness Pontalba which enhanced her elegant apartments constructed in the 1850s and which
remains intact today, though trees and plants have come and gone. All in all, the changes over the
years, rather than having a detrimental effect on this quintessentially historic New Orleans site, have
contributed instead to its vitality and authenticity.

After performing the preliminary inventory and analysis and after evaluation of the condition of the
trees by the Parkway and Park Commission arborist, the Committee formulated objectives, which
included removal of diseased and dying trees, replanting trees, repairs to the non-functioning sprinkler
system, maintenance, and a funding plan. An ancillary, but by no means minor objective, intends the
project to serve as a pilot program for restoring other city squares and to stimulate other public/private
collaborative efforts in the city. The New Orleans Town Gardeners has participated in improvement
projects around the city, including help with restoration of the Rose Garden at City Park, a teaching
greenhouse at the Louisiana Nature and Science Center, plantings for Preservation Resource Center’s
Operation Comeback, and research and period replanting of three Vieux Carre courtyard gardens. As
a Parkway Partner, the Town Gardeners also helped replant and maintain Lee Circle.

The final step of the joint planning effort for Jackson Square was formulation of a recommended
master plan that assured a finished product consistent with the Committee’s stated objectives. The
master plan was committed to the spirit of the 1851 Pontalba Plan and utilized existing plantings
wherever possible. It provided for removal of dead branches of mature oaks and magnolias along the
fence line, replacement of trees and shrubs, and four seasonal color changes in the flower beds to be
paid for by up to $95,000 pledged by the New Orleans Town Gardeners. Repairs to the sprinkler
system have been made through a $10,000 grant from the Wisner Foundation, original donor of the
system. Repairs are being made to the iron fence, erected in 1851, to be financed with a $370,000 city
bond issue. The master plan received
approval of the Vieux Carre Commission
and was presented to the public several
weeks before actual work began.

Through the years, Jackson Square has
been the very heart of the city. Through
the efforts of the Parkway and Park
Commission, the New Orleans Town
Gardeners, and the many others who have
given something of themselves to this
project, it is showing renewed life and
vitality. (reprinted from Preservation in
Print, July 1990; photos courtesy of
Historic New Orleans Collection,
Museum/Research Center.)
HONEY IN THE HIVE:

Eighteenth Century Beekeeping in North Carolina

by Susan K. Ferguson, Assistant Horticulturist, Tryon Palace Restoration

All winter and spring of 1990 I had bees on my mind. I had been asked to research eighteenth-century beekeeping in North Carolina for Tryon Palace's first Bee Day. Members of the North Carolina Beekeepers Association, meeting in New Bern for their annual symposium, joined the Palace staff in presenting special demonstrations and tours on March 17th. The beekeepers set up a hive of bees in our paddock, demonstrated the bee-lining method of tracking bees, displayed historic types of hives, and showed how to make skep hives and beeswax candles. Our guide staff explained domestic uses of honey and beeswax to our visitors to the kitchen wing, while the cooks baked honey-sweetened breads from eighteenth-century recipes.

There was a surprising amount of North Carolina documentary information, including estate and business inventories, shipping records, and tax acts that related to beekeeping. Governor Tryon had purchased beehives from the Moravians, and even had a military encounter with bees. Governor Dobbs not only kept bees at his home in Ireland but also wrote a paper about beekeeping. In November 1787 the dinner conversation at John Stanley's home in New Bern included a discussion of bee-lining.

Although records indicate that beekeeping was practiced early in North Carolina and other southern colonies, few descriptions of hives, hive shelters, or bee-yards are available. It is also difficult to determine the location of beehives on a property or in relationship to other outbuildings. Inventories may indicate beehives as part of an estate, but it is often not clear if hives were located on city lots or rural properties. For information about how hives looked and where they were located I sought out books and images from Europe and England.

Of the many books on beekeeping published in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Diderot's Encyclopedia article of 1760 on beekeeping provides the best illustration of hive types, as well as a variety of common bee management practices. The engraving depicts a bee-yard, or bee garden of the mid-1700s, with several different types of hives on benches or stools under a shelter. Beekeepers are shown capturing a swarm, "tanging" a flight of bees (beating on pots to produce a great noise, a practice believed to induce the bees to alight so they could be captured), and driving the bees into a new hive.

The hives are mostly of the wicker or straw conical type, familiar as the straw skep popular with cottage gardeners and interior decorators, or in the wooden box type, resembling birdhouses. The less commonly used pottery hives and a glass sided observation hive are also depicted. All the hives are open at the base and are without interior constructions. Support for the combs was provided by wedging sticks at angles into the interior of the skep or box; the bees constructed their combs around the sticks, which supported the weight of the stored honey and prevented the combs for the straw skep.
from collapsing. The bees built comb until the hive was filled, which induced swarming. The swarm were captured and placed in new hives, which were rubbed with herbs, bean tops, honey, or ale to encourage the bees to stay.

The individual skeps were protected with thatch covers called hackles. Box hives had board roofs, sometimes covered with green sod to keep the hive cool. The benches the hive sat on were known as stools, stands, or stalls. The hives on their stools were usually further protected in some kind of roofed shelter, sometimes near the wall of a building as shown, often in free standing shelters of one or two tiers. Occasionally larger estates in England constructed special stone buildings or walls with built-in niches for the hives.

The shelters with the hives stood in an area known as the bee garden, bee-yard, or bee-fold. This was a place away from heavy foot traffic and noise, sometimes near the kitchen garden, kept free of tall grass and weeds to forestall mice raids on the hives. Mice were a general problem and authors warned their readers to check regularly for mice between the hackle and the hive. The term bee garden seems to have been misunderstood by many garden historians. Although hives were sometimes set in ornamental gardens, or incorporated into the garden plan as a decorative feature or point of interest on a gentleman's estate (scientific beekeeping being one of the gentlemanly arts, like fruit growing and the cultivation of wine grapes), the common bee garden was, according to Samuel Johnson's dictionary, merely "a place to set hives in."

Harvesting the honey and beeswax usually required killing the bees. Sectional hives were not commonly used, although the scholarly authors repeatedly urged their use, and removable comb frame hives were not in practical use until the mid-nineteenth century. The usual method was to kill the bees by placing the hive over sulfur smoke. Protective clothing (thick leather gloves, heavy tunics and trousers, hats and veils) was in use by the middle ages or earlier.

Beeswax was an important commodity. It was used to make water resistant fabrics and yarns, including wax cloth for shrouds, bedtickings, and marine supplies. The best candles were made of beeswax. Most candles for the church were, and often still are, required to be beeswax. In addition to polishes, the wax was used in printer's ink, sealing wax, cosmetics, ointments, grafting wax, and for decorative wax fruits and flowers.
Beeswax comes in various colors, from almost white to deep brown, but is usually ivory or yellow. Wax could be bleached by boiling or leaving in the sun. Once purified and cooled into blocks the wax was sold by weight. It was a fairly stable product and shipped well. Its value as a commodity is confirmed by laws permitting the payment of rents and taxes in wax.

Honey was the principal sweetener of foods until refined sugar replaced it in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Honey was the basis for several alcoholic beverages such as mead and metheglin, a spiced wine. There were many medicinal uses, particularly in salves, where its slightly acidic and mildly antiseptic properties were appreciated.

Beekeeping was introduced to the American continent quite early by the European settlers. The Spanish colonists may have brought honeybees to Florida well before hives were recorded in Virginia and New England. Beehives were sent to Virginia in 1620, along with seeds, fruit trees, pigeons, and peacocks; New England beekeepers enter public records in the 1640s. The honeybee thrived in the new environments and quickly escaped from domestication. Descriptions of Virginia published in London describe tame and wild bee colonies, and note, as Thomas Jefferson did a century later, that the honeybee was unknown in the New World until it was introduced by white settlers.

The first record of beekeeping in North Carolina seems to be a note in the Albemarle County court records of 1697. Sales and shipments of beeswax and honey appear in court records and shipping records regularly throughout the 1700s. The Moravians had bees in their settlements in the 1750s, and the community at Bethabara supplied Governor Tryon with six hives in 1767. In 1768 an act for the payment of quit rents to the Crown was passed and signed by Governor Tryon, which provided for the payment of taxes in beeswax and other goods. Beeswax was valued at one shilling a pound. The taxes raised by this act were to provide payment for the government soldiers needed "to suppress the late Insurrection of the Western Frontier." A few years later Governor Tryon would be defending himself from both insurgents and bees.

"The Army marched and crossed Abbets Creek, & encamped on Captain Merrill's plantation. A Valuable tract of Land and well cultivated... This Night a false alarm was given by an uncommon Incident. The Horses of the Army, upwards of one Hundred, were at pasture with Bells Round their Necks, in a field near to the Line of Encampment; and in an adjoining Garden were several Bee Hives some Soldiers taking a Fancy for Honey overturned the Hives about Midnight the Bees being thus disturbed & enraged dispersed themselves among the Horses in the Pasture stinging them to such a degree that they broke in one confused Squadron over the fence, and Came on full Gallop & in full chorus of Bells, up to the Camp. The out Centinels uninformed on the real Cause joined in the Signal of alarm; and the Cry through the Camp was 'stand to your Arms, stand to your Arms.'"

Journal of the Expedition against the Insurgents
Correspondence of William Tryon, June 1, 1771

Beekeepers in North Carolina seem to have been almost exclusively white males. There is some evidence of independent bee-lining and wild hive harvesting by the black population, which, if confirmed, would conform with bee practices by most cultures indigenous to continental Africa.

Most inventories record small numbers of hives, but occasionally stocks of 20 or more appear, which may indicate a large bee-yard on a farm property. Some individuals have only town lots, so it seems that beekeeping was sometimes an urban activity. From the John Henry Leinbach diaries of
1830-1843, we know that Mr. Leinbach kept bees in box hives in two double tiered shelters at the back of his Salem city lot.

The bee colonies fed themselves by natural foraging. They were not usually fed by the beekeeper except in winter to supplement a weak hive. Except for the herbs used for dressing new hives, plants were seldom cultivated exclusively for bees. Preferred trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants were recognized by beekeepers. Books encouraged settling new hives near orchards and meadows. Colonies usually took advantage of the existing plant mix without special crops being planted for them (the acreages required to fully support a hive are usually impractical anyway). If the environment was favorable, the bees responded with high honey and wax production, and new swarms.

The preferred native plants in North Carolina are: Acer rubrum, red maple; Liriodendron tulipifera, tulip tree; various Ilex species, the American hollies; Oxydendron arboreum, sourwood; Robinia pseudoacacia, black locust; Rubus species, blackberries and raspberries; Solidago species, goldenrods; Aster species, American starworts; Monarda didyma, bee balm; and native beans.

The introduced species most attractive to bees commonly found in North Carolina are: Vitex agnus-castus, chaste tree; Tilia species, linden and basswood trees; Trifolium species, meadow clovers; Melilotus species, sweet clovers; Coronilla varia, crown vetch; Cleome serrulata, yellow bee plant; and a variety of herbs, mints, field and garden beans, dandelions, and buckwheat.

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Lawson, William. The Country Housewives Garden, Containing Rules for Hearbes and Seeds of Common use, with their times and seasons when to set and sow them. Together With the Husbandry of Bees, etc. London: Anne Griffin for John Harrison, 1637.
Warder, Joseph. The True Amazons, or the Monarchy of Bees. 4th edition. London: John Pemberton, 1720.
SGHS BOARD MEETING HIGHLIGHTS

Under the able leadership of Society President Harriet Jansma for the first time, the fall meeting of the SGHS board members convened in Atlanta, GA, October 12-14, 1990, at the Atlanta Historical Society’s McElreath Hall. Topics on the agenda included a detailed report from Dean Norton (presented by board member Ed Shull) on the 1990 annual meeting held at Mount Vernon (see Magnolia Vol. VII, No. 1). In Shingo Woodward’s absence, Bill Welch followed with an update on plans for the 1991 meeting to be held April 12-14 in St. Francisville, LA. Conference participants will stay at the St. Francis Hotel, approximately 30 miles north of Baton Rouge. The program will include talks by Bill Welch and Suzanne Turner, Both SGHS board members, Dr. Neil Odenwald of Louisiana State University, Mrs. Morrell F. Trimble, and others. Included on the itinerary are trips to Rosedown, Afton Villa, Hemingbough (Audubon Lakes), Maison Chenal, Parlange Plantation and Live Oak Plantation. The conference promises an in-depth look at the English influences in West Feliciana Parish and, crossing to the west bank of the Mississippi River, The French-Creole influences in Pointe Coupee Parish upon the gardens and rural landscapes of a very unique part of America. Registration packets will be mailed in early January 1991.

Initial planning is already underway for the 1992 meeting to be held, by unanimous board approval, in Charleston, SC, March 20-22. This meeting will mark the tenth anniversary of the SGHS and Hugh and Mary Palmer Dargan, as conference coordinators, are organizing materials for a commemorative exhibit of past meetings and ask for your help (see "Call for Archives," p. 16). The meeting itself will include visits to Crowfield Gardens, Medway, Middleton Place, Drayton Hall and tours of Charleston’s historic district.

The board meeting concluded with a tour of the Cherokee Garden Library, which is the repository for the SGHS archives. Recent acquisitions include a collection of early 20th-century catalogues from Vestal’s Nursery of Little Rock, AR, donated by the Arkansas Historical Association.

The publications committee met to discuss the Society’s Magnolia Essay. Lucy Lawliss, landscape architect from Atlanta, submitted to the committee a substantial work on "Olmsted in Georgia: The Residential Work Accomplished by the Olmsted Firm, 1893-1937." The committee has worked closely with Ms. Lawliss to achieve an essay which will offer valuable information to the SGHS membership. Publication is due in early 1991.

On Sunday, board members visited three antebellum sites north of Atlanta: Barnsley Gardens, Valley View, and Rose Cottage. Steven Wheaton, gardens manager at Barnsley, escorted the group and provided a behind-the-scenes look at restoration efforts currently underway at Barnsley, site of the ruins of a once magnificent house and landscape. Rose Cottage, built by Rebecca Sproull in 1854, was shown by the current resident, Miss Dorris McCormick. A patterned boxwood garden and three rose bushes survive from the original plantings. The trip ended with a visit to Valley View, built by Rebecca Sproull’s son, James Caldwell, in the late 1840s, which never left the family and retains a pre-Civil War atmosphere. Dr. and Mrs. Robert Norton hosted a luncheon there with the assistance of SGHS members Roy and Sue Mann.

The board is grateful to Anne and Julian Carr, Florence and Bill Griffin, and Jane Symmes for their careful planning and generous hospitality.
NATIONAL TRUST GATHERS PRESERVATIONISTS IN CHARLESTON
by Kenneth M. McFarland

Held in Charleston, South Carolina, the 44th annual meeting of the National Trust for Historic Preservation offered much that was of interest and assistance to those concerned with the protection and conservation of our cultural landscapes. In fact, the event offered an educational "track" entitled "More than Structures: Preserving the Landscape." Beginning Thursday, October 18 and continuing through the following Saturday, this track encompassed an excellent variety of panel discussions and laboratory tours, as well as a wrap-up focus group session-- all of which examined an array of garden and landscape preservation issues.

One of the events which highlighted the meeting was an extremely well-received "Glorious Gardens" study tour led by the Society's own Mary Palmer Dargan. In addition, Hugh and Mary Palmer (Hugh Dargan Associates, Inc.) prepared a thirty-nine page booklet for tour participants which provided both layouts and concise descriptions of the numerous gardens visited. Their booklet also included a list of some of the plant materials used in Charleston as well as a section of plans of now lost early Charleston Gardens.

Well-known landscape architect Rudy Favretti provided another familiar face at the meeting. Rudy spoke on the general status of American landscape and garden preservation during Friday's Stewardship Luncheon. The same day he also offered a garden restoration slide talk to an overflow audience entitled "Gardens: Living Records of History." Joining Rudy were Sarah Lytle, of Middleton Place, who spoke on the famed Middleton Place gardens and the horrendous impact there of Hurricane Hugo; Lawrence Walker, of the Historic Charleston Foundation, who discussed the extensive garden ruins still surviving at nearby Crowfield Plantation, as well as efforts underway to protect this magnificent site from developmental pressures (a project to which Hugh Dargan Associates has devoted much time and energy); and Charleston Museum archaeologist Martha Zierden, who examined extensive studies recently done on the gardens and grounds at Charleston's Miles Brewton house.

In addition to this discussion on the Brewton house, those following the landscape track had the chance to further their knowledge of Charleston's archaeology by joining in a laboratory tour entitled "Archaeology in the Urban Context." Ms. Zierden, along with Dr. Bernard Herman of the University of Delaware and Dr. Elizabeth Reitz of the University of Georgia, provided new insights on the streets, structures, and courtyards of Charleston-- and the people who shaped, and were shaped, by this environment. Their talks concluded in a tour of the Joseph Manigault and Aiken-Rhett house sites, the latter offering its not-to-be-missed (unrestored) courtyard featuring a remarkable collection of slave quarters and domestic service buildings.

This examination of life in the environment of early Charleston, however, did not exclude another component of the historic landscape: the city's graveyards. The laboratory tour "Yesterday for Me, Today for Thee-- and Overview of Cemetery Preservation" commenced with talks on the artistry and iconography of Charleston grave markers and included an introduction to graveyard and gravestone conservation by Lynette Strangstad, author of A Graveyard Preservation Primer (AASLH, 1988). Afterwards, participants viewed conservation-in-action at several nearby cemeteries, including those at St. Philip's Episcopal Church and the Circular Congregational Church.

Beyond these fine presentations on the gardens and general cultural landscape of Charleston, the Trust's landscape track offered sessions addressing a variety of other pertinent issues. One such session focused on the compatibility of rural development and historic preservation, while another featured Samuel Stokes, of the National Park Service, and Patricia Jackson, of the Lower James River Association,
who scrutinized questions and protective techniques relating to the nation's scenic, often endangered, byways. Virginia's famed Route 5, running from Williamsburg to Richmond, was adduced as a case study of such a threatened roadway.

Protection of another byway--South Carolina's historic Ashley River Road--together with the endangered settings of Drayton Hall and Middleton Place, was discussed by Middleton Place President Charles Duell in a presentation entitled "Protection of Context: Preservation Battles for Historic Properties." He was joined by Patricia Wilson of the D.C. Preservation League who reviewed efforts in Washington to expand the concept of structural preservation to encompass the settings of such structures. (Her talk included shocking photos of historic buildings abutted or enveloped by modern high-rise structures.) To Ms. Wilson's overview of urban landscape preservation was joined a talk by Michael Gore, Director of Belle Grove in Middletown, Virginia, on the effort to save a crucially important rural landscape--the Cedar Grove Battlefield which surrounds the Belle Grove mansion home.

Reading through this synopsis of landscape sessions (audio cassette tapes are available from the National Trust) should make clearly evident the burgeoning interest the subject, and its subfields, is engendering both in the South and across the nation. Perhaps above all, however, the Saturday "focus group" session revealed the degree to which preservationists from many backgrounds are seeking means, despite often immense obstacles, to save this nation's rich variety of historical, cultural landscapes. Society members will surely agree as to the long-term importance of the crusade on which they--and we--have embarked. (Editor's Note: Magnolia has received word that Chicora Foundation's Dr. William Trinkley has received funding for a survey which will attempt to find physical traces of garden structures at Crowfield Plantation, where a tree and topographic survey has just been completed.)

NOTES FROM ENGLAND
by James C. Jordan, III

This past summer I traveled to England to research eighteenth-century kitchens and their gardens. Besides the customary house tours that were on my agenda, I visited the following sites and exhibits that will interest Magnolia readers.

Museum of Garden History. St. Mary at Lambeth, Lambeth Palace Road, London (directly across the river from the Houses of Parliament). The Museum of Garden History, part of the Tradescant Trust, has been housed, since 1983, in a former church next to Lambeth Palace. Displays of early gardening equipment, garden history, and botanical explorations are on the ground floor of the former church. The churchyard has been designed as a replica of a 17th-century garden, containing only plants grown by the Tradescants or of the period.

Ham House Kitchen Garden. Richmond near Kew Gardens in London. Ham House, operated by the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, focuses on family life in the 1670s. Great attention to detail has been paid to the interiors, including the kitchen. Now curators are examining the gardens around the house. Of particular interest are the orchards and formal parterre planted with period plants.

"London's Pride: The Glorious History of the Capital's Garden." Special gardening exhibition at the Museum of London. A detailed survey of gardening in London from the Medieval period to the present day. This exhibit is richly displayed with documents, artifacts and plants of the period. A "must see" exhibit with a 210 page illustrated catalog.

[Editor's note: Jai informs us that he is now doing a 30 minute living history interpretation of a late 18th-century gardener from Scotland working at Eden House on the Chowan River. He does "break role" to talk about gardening in the Albemarle region of North Carolina. For further details contact Jai at (919) 794-3140, or at Historic Hope Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 601, Windsor, NC 27983.]
MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

The planting of eighty-six young trees along the western edge of the garden at Bacon’s Castle made possible by a recent gift from Mrs. T. Eugene Worrell was reported by SGHS member and Bacon’s Castle horticulturist Darrell Spencer in the APVA Newsletter, Vol. IX, No. 2, (Summer 1990). The new planting comprises nearly an acre of land and consists of a variety of both deciduous and evergreen species, which are native to Surry County. This corridor of trees will function as a visual backdrop for viewing the garden and an eventual windbreak and will also provide a habitat for wildlife and screen the view of any development taking place on adjacent property in coming years.

"Romantic Rebel," Rosemary Verey’s article in Horticulture, October 1990, features SGHS member Ryan Gainey. This appreciation of his career and current activities also contains a detailed profile of his private garden. Also mentioned is Ryan’s business partner and fellow SGHS member Tom Woodham.

The November/December issue of Fine Gardening (no.16), features an article by Mark Reeder, former garden director of the William Paca Garden in Annapolis, MD. With Philip Miller’s Gardener’s Dictionary of 1730 as his guide, Reeder revived many practical gardening techniques from an earlier era, including the use of hot beds, bell jars, forcing pots, and wattle fencing. Sources for many of these difficult to locate items are included.

Landscape architect and SGHS member Rudy Favretti has contributed an article to Wildflower, Journal of the National Wildflower Research Center, (Vol. III, No. 1), entitled "Wild Garden in the City: The Eighteenth-Century Garden at Independence Hall," which describes the history of the grounds of Philadelphia’s Independence Hall and the 1976 Bicentennial effort to restore the planting and includes lists of shrubs purchased from John Bartram, Jr., in 1786-87.

And on September 9th, 1990 reporter Patricia Taylor published in the gardening section of the New York Times an article on the Thomas Jefferson Center for Historic Plants and its director, SGHS member John Fitzpatrick. The article went out over the New York Times News Service and is currently running in papers nationwide.

SYMPOSIUM AT WAVE HILL

SGHS President, Harriet Jansma and secretary-treasurer, Flora Ann Bynum, will attend a symposium held November 16th by the Catalog of Landscape Records in the United States at Wave Hill, Bronx, NY, of which the SGHS is a member of the advisory council. SGHS board member Catherine Howett also serves on the Catalog’s advisory council.

The morning session of the symposium is devoted to a critical evaluation of the Catalog by the advisory council and the afternoon session, open to the public, will address the topic "Looking Ahead: American Landscape Preservation Studies in the Next Century-- Issues, Themes, Practice and Resources." Speakers will include J. Timothy Keller of Land and Community Associates; Elisabeth B. MacDougall, former director of Landscape Architecture at Dumbarton Oaks; Lauren Meier, ASLA, historical landscape architect, National Park Service; William H. Tischler, ASLA, Department of Landscape Architecture, University of Wisconsin.

The Catalog of Landscape Records in the United States and its newsletter are projects of the American Garden and Landscape History Program at Wave Hill and this symposium is made possible by a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts.

The publication of Barbara Wells Sarudy’s five articles on "Eighteenth-Century Gardens of the Chesapeake" in the Journal of Garden History marks the appointment of the journal’s editor, John Dixon Hunt, as Director of Studies in Landscape Architecture at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, D.C. It also marks the journal’s change of focus- from literary essays on Old World landscape theory to a specific rendering of the American vernacular town garden ; from the macro landscape of Humphrey Brown and Alexander Pope to the flower beds of William Faris, an Annapolis clockmaker and silversmith crazy about tulips. Sarudy’s vividly concise essays, diligently founded on primary sources, clearly elevates the study of American gardens to an academic discipline worthy of the respect of social historians studying early material culture. The order we impose on our property- the yardscapes of fences, flower beds, and walkways-reflects the designs of our minds, the geometry of our social patterns, and the pyramid of our economic order.

Sarudy, formerly Director of the Maryland Historical Society, presents the central issue as "The extent to which the early American gardens of the wealthy were influenced by the 'natural grounds' movement of eighteenth-century Britain." They weren’t. Garden design in the eighteenth-century Chesapeake, as demonstrated by cartographic evidence, diaries, traveller’s descriptions, and landscape paintings, reflected the logical order of the houses themselves and was based on the traditional parterres, classical terraces, and formal arrangements inspired by the Italian Renaissance.

Her first article, "Gardening books in eighteenth-century Maryland," suggests that, although works inspired by the informal, picturesque English landscape movement were available, Chesapeake colonists "were more drawn to ideas of both classical and later Italian Renaissance garden theory and design that evolved in European gardens as the colonies were being carved out of the great American wilderness." Next, Sarudy relates how commercial ventures by nurserymen and seed dealers in the late eighteenth-century resulted from the increasing wealth and leisure time of the urban middle class. She concludes that these shrewd merchants "were expanding their markets beyond traditional gardeners, who planted for sustenance, to clients who were enticed to plant for pleasure and status during their increased leisure time."

The third chapter details the emergence of commercial "pleasure gardens" in Baltimore. These combined the strolling pleasures of a public park with the sometimes raucous entertainments provided by the traditional European beer garden. "These commercial enterprises set the stage for the development of the free publicly planned and supported gardens and parks that the citizens of Baltimore would develop in the nineteenth century, and they also served as antecedents to the
commercial amusement theme parks of twentieth
century America."

"A late-eighteenth century 'tour' of Baltimore
gardens" reviews "seventy pleasure gardens,"
some from the city maps of cartographer Charles
Varle and the engravings of Francis Shallus,
others depicted in the landscape paintings of
Francis Guy or described by travelers or in
diaries. The pictorial dominance of formal,
parterred garden beds, straight rows of trees, and
symmetrical turfed terraces or "falls" projected
the sense of order, control, and regularity that
characterized the gardens of the Maryland gentry.
Unfortunately, Sarudy implies that a formal
garden - a garden with symmetrically balanced
beds repeatedly exhibited in Warner and Hanna's
plan of the city - was a pleasure garden of
ornamentals. As she demonstrates, some of these
were clearly flower gardens. However, most of
the geometric beds, or garden "squares" as they
were known to Chesapeake gardeners, were more
likely kitchen and fruit gardens of strawberries,
peach trees, cabbages, and peas.

Sarudy's last essay, "A Chesapeake
craftsman's eighteenth-century garden," is the
most revelatory and exciting of the lot. The 704
page diary of William Faris, an Annapolis
craftsman and innkeeper, provides a new
dimension to our study of early American gardens
by recreating the horticultural world of a middle
class artisan who bred and named tulips after
Revolutionary generals and classical heroes. The
formal pleasure gardens of the Chesapeake are no
longer a vague and abstract figure on a map; they
are brought to life with images of Faris' garden--
box-lined parterres filled with asters, balsams, and
anemones, circle beds of tuberoses and hyacinths,
holly trees shaped into sugar cones, garden
walkways of crushed brick, sand, and oyster
shells. Sarudy vividly recreates the pulse of
Faris' gardenscape: a picket fence with a bright
red wooden gate, simple statues, bee houses, a
privy the silversmith called the "temple," a large
vegetable "square" bordered with exact rows of
well-trimmed sage and rosemary, nursery beds
where Faris sold his surplus tulips to his
neighbors, moveable half barrel plant containers,
a separate fruit garden of apple trees, berries, and
grape vines, water barrels, toolsheds, and a rabbit
warren.

This is history brought to life. Sarudy herself
suggests the implications extend beyond the world
of academic historians. "For the past two
decades, landscape architect Arthur A. Shureliff
has been criticized for creating elaborate town
gardens at the homes of merchants and craftsmen
for the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg.
This diary of an eighteenth-century artisan may
help to quiet some of these tempests."

U. P. Hedrick's A History of Horticulture in
America to 1860 (Oxford University Press: New
York, 1950) revealed the scale and scope of
American gardens in his general survey of the
horizon of our horticultural landscape. Ann
Leighton's eloquent trilogy on seventeenth,
eighteenth, and nineteenth century gardens (Early
American Gardens [Houghton-Mifflin: Boston,
1970], American Gardens of the Eighteenth
Century [Houghton-Mifflin: Boston, 1976], and
American Gardens of the Nineteenth Century
[Massachusetts: Amherst, 1987]) provided depth,
literary color, and the socio-economic sources to
our horticultural heritage. Sarudy's essays,
particulally her unveiling of the garden world of
William Faris, are also a landmark work. The
use of primary sources to document and recreate
the middle-class garden world of and Annapolis
artisan, not the plantation garden of a wealthy
slave-holder, provides a unique chapter in the
study of our garden history. Barbara Wells
Sarudy shows us how to do it.

(This issue of the Journal of Garden History may
be purchased from The Thomas Jefferson Center
for Historic Plants, P.O. Box 316, Charlottesville,
VA 22902 for $14.95 plus $2.00 postage)

--Peter Hatch, Director of Gardens &
Grounds, Monticello.

A Garden chair
Because of his development of the botanical collection at the Physic Garden in Chelsea and his landmark publications, Philip Miller was a pivotal figure of eighteenth-century botany and gardening. His most important work was The Gardener's Dictionary, a common title in eighteenth-century American libraries. First published in 1724, it went through eight editions in Miller's lifetime, as well as publication in several languages other than English.

Based on what was clearly a tremendous amount of research, Hazel Le Rougetel recounts Miller's development of the Physic Garden, his publications and correspondents, the garden's benefactor (Sir Hans Sloane), Miller's contributions to the science of botany and the art of gardening, and, as far as possible, his personal life, about which not a great deal is known. Some of the more interesting subjects covered include a discussion of the roses described in Miller's books, his correspondence and exchanges with John Bartram, and the controversial subject of his removal as manager of the Physic Garden in 1771. The concluding chapter, "The Botanical Importance of Philip Miller's Publications," by the taxonomic authority William T. Stern, is a thorough and illuminating account for the serious researcher, but is perhaps too detailed for the general reader.

The Chelsea Gardener is full of information about gardeners and botanists in the eighteenth century, in addition to providing a lively portrayal of one of the period's key figures. Unfortunately, the typeface used is not the easiest to read, but the book is attractively bound with sixteen color botanical plates and some ninety black-and-white images. There is a bibliography for each chapter and a good index, which includes plants mentioned in the text. Beyond the first quick reading, it is sure to become a valued addition to the reference shelf.

--John T. Fitzpatrick, Director of Thomas Jefferson Center for Historic Plants, Monticello.
Welch, William C. *Antique Roses for the South*. 200 full-color photographs. Southern gardeners will find SGHS member Bill Welch's new book filled with guidance for the planting, care and propagation of antique roses in our region, as well as many landscaping ideas and floral arrangements. Foreword by Neil Sperry.

Also of interest may be William Robert Prince's *Prince's Manual of Roses*, of which a reprint of the 1846 edition is available, and Robert Buist's *The Rose Manual*, of which a reprint of the 1844 edition is available.

CALL FOR ARCHIVES

Tenth Anniversary Display of SGHS Meeting Records
to be exhibited at the
1992 Annual Meeting in Charleston, SC.

Membership- Please send your special and funny slides or prints to the following members in order to make our tenth year retrospective program really enjoyable. We want clear photographs of group functions, sites visited and memorable events. Label your name and address clearly on each and they will be returned.

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Spring Issue

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

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