

MAGNOLIA

Bulletin of the Southern Garden History Society

The Laurel Tree of Carolina from Mark Catesby 1731

(Magnolia Grandiflora)

Vol. VIII, No. I, Summer 1991

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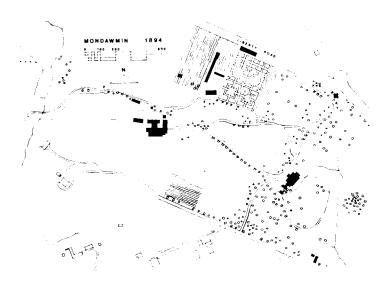
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MONDAWMIN: BALTIMORE'S LOST COUNTRY ESTATE by Michael J. Trostel

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

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



Site Plan of Mondawmin

Author: Michael F. Trostel, FAIA

Drawings by: W. Peter Pearre

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CALENDAR

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

October 3-5, 1991: The Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes fall conference on "The Southern Vernacular Landscape" will be held at Old Salem in Winston-Salem, NC. Contact Jackie Beck, Registrar at (919) 721-7300. October 11th-12th, 1991: The Southern Garden Symposium will hold a symposium and garden workshop in St. Francisville, LA. See below for more information. October 31-November 2, 1991: Southeast Regional Meeting of the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta will be held at Pinecote: Native Plant Center of the Crosby Arboretum in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. The theme will be "Adapting to a Changing World" and those interested in attending should contact the Convener, Edward L. Blake, Jr., Crosby Arboretum Foundation, 3702 Hardy St, Hattiesburg, MS, 39762; (601) 261-3137.

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

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

"REFINING THE GARDEN" SYMPOSIUM SCHEDULED

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

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

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

1991 SOUTHERN GARDEN SYMPOSIUM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
@ 10
4 Busts Italian Poets on Columns
                                              40.-
2 Plaister Dancing Girls
                                              10.-
6 ditto Busts 4 Brackets & 1 Pedestal
                                              24.-
2 Bronze Hanging Lamps 3 Lights
                                     @ 2.50
                                              20.-
8 do Brackets and Glass Shades
1 Glass Case, Birds, Shells, Minerals & Antique
                                              500.-
         Curiosities
1 Bass Viol & Case
                                                4.-
1 Print Mountain Elevations
                                                5.-
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Sometimes persons taking inventories found objects in unlikely places. In the "Nor West Room, 1st Floor," the room to the right of the front door and used by Dr. Macaulay as his office, along with a handsome desk and other furniture, expensive mantel ornaments and a large pier mirror are listed "1 Marble Sun Dial 3.-" and "1 Pair of Pruning Shears .50."

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

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

Green House

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

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

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

THOMAS AFFLECK TEXAS' INNOVATIVE NURSERYMAN AND GARDEN WRITER

by William C. Welch and Pamela A. Puryear

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

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

"Glenblythe" was situated in "a very beautiful and elevated prairie valley" and had a six bedroom "Commodious" plantation house with dining room, parlour, 2 halls, dressing and bathrooms, kitchen, laundry, storeroom, pantry, cellar, two 50-foot galleries and dependencies that included a smokehouse, carriage house, granary, stable, and other outbuildings. In 1858 wife Anna wrote that fruits and flowers were "surprisingly plentiful and the country very pleasing." (Cole, The Texas Career of Thomas Affleck, p. 58) Two miles north of the house was the working part of the plantation: overseer's house, combination church and hospital,

AFFLECK'S CENTRAL AURSERIES,

NEAR BREAMAN.

WASHINGTON CO., TEXAS.

SOUTHERN NURSERIES, Washington, Adams County, Miss.

TREES AND PLANTS

Fall and Winter of 1855-60.

SEE PAGE 11 OF THIS ALMANAC FOR CATALOGUES.

CENTRAL NURSERIES, TEXAS,

PURE AND UNADULTERATED

MUSTANG WINE

Can be supplied bottled or in barrels. It turns a pleasant and wholesome table drink, and a a TONIC for patients recovering from prostrating fivers, and for feemble, who may have been long in discate health it is unequalited. It has also been found a very certain remely in many cases of chronic charrhost.

Price, per berrel, \$50 ; per case of one dozen bottles, \$5.

Affleck's Lumber and Flouring Mills,

NEAR THE CENTRAL NURSERIES,
WASHINGTON COUNTY, TEXAS,
May be purchased

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, AS WANTED:

Of Cedar, Ash, Oak, &c.,

DALMED IN ANY MANNER DESIRED.

As Flooring and Ceiling, Dressed, Tongued and Grooved.

DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, &c.

SINGLE OF CEDAR OF OAK, AC, &c.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT WITHIN

Title page of Affleck's Catalogue

storehouse, 20 houses for the hands, a sawmill, flour mill, corn mill, cotton gin and press and planing mill. Nearby was a blacksmith shop, sugar mill, foreman's house, cooper's shop and carriage house. Because of Affleck's reliance on many slaves to operate this self-sufficient plantation, the freeing of his work force in 1865 ended many of these diversified projects.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE ROSES OF THOMAS AFFLECK

by Pam Puryear

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chaillot- large clusters of rose-colored blooms.

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

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

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

Glorie de Guillotiere- large light rose.

- 11 Hermosa- "still one of the best," very double & perfect, delicate rose color, "nearly always in bloom."
- 23 La Quintinie- deep crimson-purple, slender habit, large fine shape, "new."
- 12 Leweson Gower- deep rose, very large and double, equal to Souvenir de la Malmaison.
- 13 Madame Desprez- Robust, rosy-lilac, clusters of cupped blooms.
- 14 Madame Nerard- blush color, fragrant.
- Souvenir de la Malmaison- magnificent pale flesh tinted fawn, immense size. "How I envy the grower who first saw that plant bloom, the seed of which he had sown, feeling that such a gen was his!"

Below on the newspaper clipping are other numbers and names:

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

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

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

Others listed below were:

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

Of the hybrid Chinas, Affleck listed:

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

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

- 70 Abricote- a bright rosy fawn ____(?) delicate and beautiful.
- 90 Adam- very delicate rose color, large and splendid, 1838/1833?
- 71 Bougère- distinct large glossy bronzed rose color, robust, constant bloomer. 1832
- 73 Cassio- the full grown bud lovely, delicate rose color.
- 43 Cels- a rich growing blush, & a free bloomer. "Does not, however, always open well." Takes good culture and warm weather.
- 75 Devoniensis- "...nothing more perfect," vast flower, finely cupped creamy white tinted with rose. Does not bloom well on young plants. 1841/1858 [obviously not, as article 1856 !- ED.]
- 91 Goubault- robust free bloomer, bright rose finely cupped, buds perfect, fragrant. (resembles Bon Silène) 1843
- 77 Hardy- vivid rose color, large blooms.
- 79 Josephine Malton- creamy white, shaded fawn, large and striking.
- Jaune Panaché- straw colored shaded rose, "pretty."

 La Sylphide- very fragrant, rosy buff, turning creamy white, large bush [from the breeder Laffay- ED.]
- 81 Lyonnaise- pale flesh, large, free bloomer, half opened buds beautiful.
- 83 Princess Helène- light rose "with a pretty & peculiar tinge of yellowish buff," globular, very desirable.
- 84 Princess Marie-dark flesh, large, fragrant, imperfect flowers.
- 85 Safrano- buds are bright apricot, open flowers fawn or saffron, lovely buds; robust an hardy, 1839.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 121 Ainée Desprez- miniature, rose-colored, very double (the size of a half dollar), "richly striped a darker rose, in clusters.
- 122 Angelique Clement- dark rose, very double, in clusters.
- 123 Augusta- "a new American seedling," resembles Solfaterre, larger petals, in bright lemon, with Tea fragrance, a strong runner, rich foliage.

 [According to Ellwanger, this was Solfaterre !]
- 124 Blanche de Lait- pure white, large clusters.
- 127 Chromatella or Cloth of Gold- 'Magnificent," the bud a rich cream, large yellow bloom, must mature before good. 1843.

 Donna Marie- a miniature Souvenir de la Malmaison: blush paling to flesh, cupped, "a little gem."
- 129 Ellinor Bouillard (?)- light pink clusters.
- 130 Fellenburg- crimson clusters, very showy, use as pillar [sic Fellenburg, China]
- 142 Jeanne d'Arc- pure white, pillar, 1848.
- 133 Lacatans- found near Louisville, KY; pure white, a "magnolia rose," used under glass there, but can be planted outside at Natchez.
- 134 Lamarque- a well known rampant climber, superb white slightly straw colored flowers, fragrant, 1830.
- 135 Mrs. Siddons- clusters of fawn colored petals, tinted with rose, beautiful buds, very free blooming.
- 36 Orpherie- bright salmon clusters, "singular." 1844/1841
- 140 Solfaterre-- bright lemon, a "fine old rose."
- 143 Triomphe de la Ducher(e)- large, pale rose, "vast clusters."
- 141 Victorieuse- dwarf, pale bush.

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

Our board secretary, Flora Ann Bynum, reported on the organization's healthy financial situation and the decision to change dues billings to May of each year. She distributed new copies of our attractive membership brochure, which is available to members on request. Ask for a few for your garden history friends by writing to her at the Society's address. After hearing plans for the Louisiana meeting from Shingo Woodward and her

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

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

IN MEMORIAM: CHARTER MEMBER JO EVANS

by Glenn L. Haltom

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

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

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

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

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

MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OF INTEREST

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

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

20005-4788.

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

IN PRINT

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

Dover Publications has now a complete, unabridged

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

MUFFIN-MARAUDER REMATCH

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

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

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



MAGNOLIA

Bulletin of the Southern Garden History Society

The Laurel Tree of Carolina from Mark Catesby 1731

(Magnolia Grandiflora)

Vol. VIII, No. 2, Fall 1991

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EARLY CHARLESTON GARDENERS: BOTANISTS, PLANT HUNTERS & BUILDERS OF PLANTATIONS

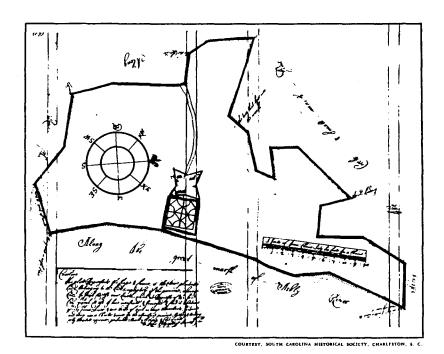
by Mary Palmer Dargan, ASLA

(excerpted in part from <u>Charleston</u> <u>Gardens</u>, 1951, by the late Loutrel Briggs)

Welcome to a City of Gardeners.

Charleston is well know for its contribution to garden history, thus it is appropriate that this historic city of gardeners acknowledge a decade of contribution by the membership of The Southern Garden History Society by hosting its Birthday Celebration at the Tenth Annual Meeting from March 19-21, 1992.

Charleston hosted many notable contributors to garden history during its 310 documented years of interaction with plant



MAP MADE BY CULPEPER OF PROPRIETOR'S CLEARED LAND

--Continued on page 3

CALENDAR

December 3rd-4th, 1991. Garden Club Volunteers provide Swan House with Seasonal Splendor. Plans are underway for the return of Candlelight Tours to the Atlanta History Center. To be held on two nights only, from 6:00 to 9:00 p.m.. The volunteer efforts of many Northside Garden Clubs will turn the Swan House into a holiday wonderland. Participating this year are the Boxwood, Cherokee, Iris, Ivy, Peachtree, Planters, and Rose Garden Clubs. Each club has chosen a specific area that they will develop individually, and each, though unique, will complement a central theme. Swan House will recreate that lovely 1930s era of "The Inmans in Buckhead," and the Tullie Smith house will depict a holiday celebration in much the same fashion as farm folks before the Civil War. For more information contact the Atlanta History Center, (404) 261-1837.

March 4th-8th, 1992: The 1992 Atlanta Flower Show's theme will be "Sweet Land of Liberty ...Presidential Pathways." Contact Caroline Gilham, Atlanta Flower Show Chairman/1992, 240 Peachtree St., Suite 240, Atlanta, GA, 30303. (404) 355-0245. March 20-22, 1992: SGHS 1992 Annual Meeting in Charleston, SC. The speaker roster is almost complete and should feature Jonathan Poston, Director of Preservation, Historic Charleston Foundation, on context and evolution, the need for landscape Martha preservation; Archaeologist, Charleston Museum, on Charleston yards and their history; Elise Pinckney, author, Early Charleston Gardens, on Charleston's Botanists and early gardening history; Jim Cothran, ASLA, author, Gardens of Charleston's Historic District (1992), on

the history of garden design in Charleston; Louise Pringle Cameron, author, <u>The Private Gardens of Charleston</u>, on Charleston's contemporary gardens; and Mary Palmer Dargan, ASLA, and Hugh Graham Dargan, ASLA, on Charleston's Plantation Landscape.

May 14th-16th, 1992. The Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden in Richmond, Virginia and the Gillette Committee will host the first annual Charles F. Gillette Forum. Gillette effectively dictated trends in garden design from the early twentieth century until the present day. Speakers include: John Brookes, noted English Landscape Designer; J.C. Raulston, Director of the North Carolina State University Arboretum; Jack Robertson, Fine Arts Librarian, Fiske Kimball Fine Arts Library, University of Virginia; Reuben Rainey, Associate Professor, Department of Landscape Architecture. Participants will also visit in the Richmond area: Agecroft Hall and Virginia House, the restored Warwick Priory; and in Orange: "Little Yatton" and "Meadowfarm," ancestral home of President Zachary Taylor. For more information contact: Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden, P.O. Box 28246, Richmond, Virginia, 23228.

June 13th-18th, 1992. Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums Annual Meeting and Conference at Old Salem and Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The theme is "Seeds of Time: Cultivating New Visions of the Past." More information about this conference will be provided in future issues of Magnolia.

TEXAS TO HOST SGHS IN 1993

At their October Fall Board meeting held at Old Salem the Southern Garden History Society unanimously voted to accept the invitation to hold their 1993 annual meeting from April 16-18 in Texas. Texas Board member Dr. Bill Welch outlined tentative plans for a country setting in the Washington/Fayette counties.

Lodging and some meals are being held at the Preference Inn located in Brenham, Texas (about 75 miles NW of Houston). Additional sessions will be held at the University of Texas Winedale Historical Center. Tours will focus on restored homes and gardens of the 1830s to about 1900 with emphasis on Germanic and other ethnic influences. The dates have been scheduled to concur with the peak of the spring wildflower and garden season.

Continued from page 1

hunters and plant propagators, pioneer horticulturists, naturalists, botanists and plantation managers. These industrious and adventurous souls included the likes of Thomas Ashe, who, in 1682, wrote in his pamphlet encouraging the settlement of Charleston,

"The Garden also begin to be beautiful and adorned with such Herbs and Flowers which to Smell or Eye are pleasing and agreeable, viz: the Rose, Tulip, Carnation, Lily."

(Quote provided by Elise Pinckney, a guest speaker for the upcoming SGHS meeting.)

Importing Technical and Botanical Expertise into the Colonies

This was a period of discovery and colonization. The natural history of the region was intensively studied. Frequent exchange took place between Charleston and England. Boats crossed the Atlantic carrying parcels of plants and raw goods and returned with books, current newspapers and publications and other items of cultural enrichment. Books which interpreted the colonials' needs were unavailable and great emphasis was placed in the adaptation of British techniques to the soils of the Colonies.

To put Charleston in the context of what was happening in and beyond the colonies during the eighteenth century, the following is useful to garden historians. John Custis (1678-1749), whose garden is archaeologically studied at Colonial Williamsburg, became politically illustrious when George Washington married his son's widow. Carolus Linnaeus (1707-1778) implemented his "modern" system of botanical nomenclature. Phillip Miller (1691-1771) in England sent in 1732 a seed of cotton from his garden, the Chelsea Physic Garden, to the new colony of Georgia. Alexander Pope (1688-1744) won fame as shaper of the new picturesque landscape movement in England.

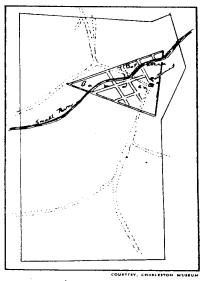
John Randolph (1727-1784) is often credited with publishing the first gardening book in America, Treatise on Gardening (1788), modeled on Phillip Millers' Gardener's Dictionary. However, two calendars published in Charleston, by Martha Logan and Robert Squibb, were earlier, smaller issues of similar Kitchen Garden calendars specifically written for the South. Before that, the majority of books were modeled on England's climate.

Several years after Thomas Ashe's visit to Charleston, Mark Catesby (1682-1749), the English naturalist, travelled to the Southern colonies in 1722-26 and visited Charleston. Here he painted the snakes, birds, fauna and flora of the region with a distinctive naive flair.

Plants were limited and were often exchanged from one gardener to another. Sales of "diverse sorts of best garden seeds" were offered for sale in 1732 in the "South Carolina Gazette" for, before the Revolution, there were few local nurseries.

The "Charleston Courier" advertised in 1734 that "Mr. Peter Chassereau, newly come from London, surveys Lands, and makes near Maps thereof, draws Plans and Elevations of all kind of Buildings whatsoever, both civil and Military, likewise perspective Views or prospects of Towns or Gentlemens Houses or Plantations, he calculates Estimates for Buildings or Repairs, inspects and measures Artificers Works, sets out ground for Gardens or Parks, in a grand and rural manner, and takes Level; young Gentlemen and Ladys will be attended at their own Houses to be taught Drawing." (Briggs, Charleston Gardens)

And, in November 1752, the following appeared: "This is to give Notice, to such Gentlemen and others, as have a taste in pleasure and kitchen gardens, that they may depend on having them laid out, leveled, and drained, in the most complete manner, and the politest of taste, by the subscriber; who perfectly understands the contriving of all kinds of new works, and erecting water works, etc. as fountains, cascades, grottos, and planting vineyards and making vines. As his stay in the province will be but short (if he does not meet with sufficient encouragement) he desires those who are inclined to employ him will signify their pleasure as early as possible to him at Mr. Thomas Doughty's, and they shall be waited on by their most humble servent, John Barnes, Garden Architect." (Briggs, Charleston Gardens) See map by Culpepper 1671.



André Michaux's Garden

Local Talent and Pioneer Horticulturists

The first locally documented "Botanick Garden" was located on the west side where Lamboll Street is today and extended to the Ashley River from King Street. Mrs. Thomas (Elizabeth) Lamboll's garden dates to about 1750 and was "a large and handsome flower and kitchen garden upon the European Plan." Mrs. Martha Logan, a neighbor, followed in her steps with her own garden and shortly thereafter wrote the book, <u>The Gardener's Kalendar</u> in the mid-1750s.

In a similar botanical vein, Alexander Garden set up his garden in Charleston in 1754. Linneaus, with whom he corresponded, named the genus *Gardenia* in his honor. Garden was the first to describe the genus, *Halesia*.

The botanists and plant collectors, John Bartram (1699-1777) and his son, William Bartram (1739-1823) sailed to Charleston "to search the Floridas and the western parts of Carolina and Georgia for the discovery of rare and useful productions of nature, chiefly in the vegetable kingdom." Thomas and Elizabeth Lamboll were their hosts. Later, William Bartram set up a plantation

across the Ashley River from Charleston in 1773.

Thomas Walter, a botanist from England, established a plantation on the Santee River, not far from Charleston. His book, <u>Flora Caroliniana</u>, <u>Secundum Systema Vegabilium Perillustris Linnaei Digesta</u>, published in 1784, was the first complete work on American botany during the eighteenth century.

In 1786, Andre Michaux purchased 111 acres of land here for a botanical garden. Sent by the French government, he was to investigate indigenous plants valuable for import into France. He is responsible for importation of the Albizzia julibrissin (mimosa) into this country, as well as Lagerstroemia indica (crepe myrtle), Osmanthus fragrans (tea olive), Melia azedarach (china berry) and Ginkgo biloba (ginkgo). It is assumed he is responsible for introduction of the Camellia japonica and Azalea indica. His son, Andre Francois Michaux, produced North American Sylva. Andrew Michaux's garden was located between Crowfield and Middleton Place, its site verified archaeologically by many broken flower pots.

Robert Squibb, Gardener, of Charleston, published his <u>Gardener's Calendar</u> in 1787. According to Briggs, his Garden was located at the "upper end of Tradd street" and his Nursery near "Rumney Bridge" and according to Briggs and Charles Fraser in his Reminiscences, "Squibb's Garden was on the south side of Tradd street, extending opposite Logan Street to the corner of Legare street." [Author's Note: We will seek out the locations of Squibb, Logan and Lamboll's gardens, and hopefully visit the vicinity of Michaux's garden during our tours at the Tenth Annual Meeting in March 1992.]

Plantation Pioneers and Plantation Managers?

Plantation owners depended upon the importation of skilled craftsmen. Two well-documented gardens are assumed to be influenced by garden designers from abroad, Crowfield (1730) and Middleton Place (1742). They are extant, although presently Crowfield is awkwardly situated in the middle of a golf course and ringed with large houses under construction within a subdivision carrying its name.

Crowfield boasted of unusually fine surrounding, vast lawns, woodlands and formal gardens. In 1748, Eliza Lucas' described the garden at Crowfield as Early Picturesque, a transitional style related to the Classical Period and influenced strongly by Alexander Pope's dictates. Quite advanced for rural America at this time, Crowfield reflected the current tastes in English landscape gardening. Eliza writes:

"The house stands a mile from, but in sight of the road, and makes for a very handsome appearance; as you draw near it new beauties discover themselves; first the fruitful vine mantleing the wall, loaded with delicious clusters. Next a spacious Basin

in the midst of a large Green presents itself as you enter the gate that leads to the House wch is neatly finishd, the rooms well contrived and elegantly furnished.

"From the back door is a spacious walk a thousand feet long; each side of wch nearest the house is a grass plat ornamented in a Serpentine manner with Flowers; next to that on the right hand is what immediately struck my rural taste, a thicket of young, tall live-oaks where a variety of airey Chorristers pour forth their melody, and my darling the mocking bird joyn'd in the artless Concert, inchanted me with his harmony. Opposite on the left hand is a large square boling green, sunk a little below the level of the rest of the garden, with a walk quite round composed of a fine large flowering Laurel (Magnolia grandiflora) and Catalpas wch aford both shade and beauty.

"My letter will be of unreasonable length if I don't pass over the Mounts, wilderness, etc. and come to the bottom of this charming spot where is a large fish pond with a mount rising out of the middle the top of wch is level with the dwelling House, and upon it is a roman temple, on each side of this are other large fish ponds properly disposed which form a fine Prospect of water from the house. Beyond this are the smiling fields dressed in vivid green; here Ceres and Pomona joyn hand in hand to crown the hospitable board..." (Briggs, Charleston Gardens)

Middleton Place, well known before the Revolution, has no exact date of creation. However, the land was acquired by Henry Middleton in 1740. Later as President of the Continental Congress, and following his marriage to Mary Williams, the owner of the property, he sent to England for an experienced landscape gardener. Colonists of wealth and culture were in close touch with the art and styles of the "home countries." At that time, the formal style of Andre LeNotre, the late seventeenth-century landscape architect for Louis XIV, was fashionable in certain circle, with Versailles only just completed in 1686. According to Briggs, Middleton is essentially English, but has French formality, and he goes on to state, that at Middleton, statuary was specifically used for accent. Formally arranged trees are sheared up to allow vistas and sheared hedges generally

outlined geometrical patterns. The bowling green is still traceable, but is now an octagon shaped garden and the mount is nearby.

Arthur Middleton, son of Henry, left this garden to his son, Henry, who took an interest in the garden. Andre Michaux often visited and four of the first camellias grown in America were received from him.

Other eighteenth-century plantations we may visit during the meeting include Middleburg, one of the oldest plantations in the Low Country, with a land grant of 1690. It is located on the east branch of the Cooper River and the building was completed in 1699. The earliest description is of a live oak avenue and grass forecourt, flanked by magnolias, on river side. Beyond the garden is a rectangular pond which was the "duck pond" on an old map of the plantation. The forecourt has a square formal garden on either side. Today's garden is of later date according to Briggs.

In 1714, Mulberry was built by Thomas Broughton on a hill overlooking rice fields and river. Once part of Fair Lawn



This drawing of PINCKNEYA PUBENS

This drawing of PINCKNEYA PUBENS is from FLORA BOREALI-AMERICANA by André Michaux. The genus was named by Michaux in honor of General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.

Barony, it was one of the largest Colonial holdings consisting of twelve thousand acres and granted to Sir Peter Colleton in 1687. Its fortress-like building with brick walls several feet thick served as a refuge for women and children during Indian raids. There is no record of an old garden, according to Briggs.

Medway, the oldest brick house in South Carolina, also hosted inland rice culture. Likewise, there is no record of old gardens. Medway is on Cooper River about 6 miles for Crowfield.

According to Briggs, the South Carolina Gazette of 1749 published the sale of a garden on the Ashley River which includes "a very handsome entrance into the garden, a very large garden both for pleasure and profit, with a variety of pleasant walks with mounts, basons, canals, and all sorts of fruit trees consisting of many thousands, a great deal of asparagas, and all kinds of kitchen-garden stuff, a young nursery with a great number of grafted pear and apple trees of the best sorts, with some thousands of orange trees, some of which are grown 8 feet since the last great frost... several lemon and lime trees in tubs and boxes, with fruit on them, several garden benches, and iron rowler,..." We wish we could find this plantation, but it is lost.

Thus, Charleston has a rich history in gardens and garden design. During our meeting, we hope to visit Crowfield, Medway and Mulberry, however plans for these visits have not been finalized.

Sources: Briggs, Loutrel. Charleston Gardens. Pinckney, Elise. Early Charleston Gardeners: Thomas and Elizabeth Lamboll.

CAMPUS RESTORATION AWAKES INTEREST IN LANDSCAPE

by Harriet Jansma

When the fences went up around Old Main at the University of Arkansas in 1980, no one was sure its restoration would be funded, much less that work on it would rekindle a strong interest in the surrounding landscape and the trees around it.

But that is just what happened. As the interior work neared completion last spring and planning and publicity for the rededication celebration began, memories poured in from graduates, new information was discovered, and the entire campus became the beneficiary.

The University's other major tradition, Senior Walk, became one focus of landscape interest. Sidewalks on our campus list the name of every graduate of the University; the oldest walks, beginning with the first class (1876), lead up to the front doors of Old Main. This was the walk used for the processional at the beginning of the rededication on September 21, when every class was represented by a member or a descendent of a member who carried a class banner into the building.

The University's physical plant staff rushed to complete the walks for every graduating class as the creative services staff of my own office (University Relations) rushed to complete a Senior Walk Rubbing Kit. It takes a specially-built machine (the "sandhog") and four people 18 days to enter the names of one graduating class into the walks after they are poured to cure for several weeks. Graduates can now take their names or their grandparents' names (we found one five-generation family of graduates) home on paper from their kits, which provide a map of the walks and bits of their history.

Collection of "Old Main memories" for a newspaper sent to donors and parents led us to knowledge of our oldest trees. A local resident remembered that her grandfather had supervised buildings and grounds in the mid-1880s, when the original trees were planted alongside the oldest of the walks. These trees shaded the class representatives and faculty this fall as they made their way back into Old Main for the rededication.

Awareness of the oldest trees rekindled interest in designating the entire campus as an arboretum, and funds have been made available to develop plans. The oldest trees have now been identified and mapped, and University Relations is now planning a tree brochure that we hope will yield gifts for more new trees to add to those that have been planted with funds raised for Old Main.

Almost without special efforts, the University's renovation of Old Main has made our landscape seem special again, and led to a new pride in the entire campus.

EIGHTH BIENNIAL OLD SALEM CONFERENCE

Early October brought students of the historic landscape to Old Salem for the eighth conference on "Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes." This year they explored the subject of the <u>vernacular</u> landscape-a concept often easier to grasp intuitively than to define specifically. Dell Upton from the University of California at Berkeley opened the program provocatively by offering both a holistic view of the Southern cultural terrain, as well as an analysis of how different groups have manipulated space within that terrain for their particular social requirements. Other talks ranged from a discussion of the postbellum yeoman farmstead to a multiphased examination of the African-American landscape. The next issue of <u>Magnolia</u> will offer a fuller review of the 1991 conference; however, by reading the synopsis included herein of the recent work of Richard Westmacott-- one of the conference's "sharing session" speakers-- one can get an excellent sense of the exciting material discussed during this year's Old Salem program.

THE VERNACULAR LANDSCAPES OF RURAL SOUTHERN AFRICAN-AMERICANS

Richard Westmacott, from the School of Environmental Design at the University of Georgia, has recently completed a study funded by the National Endowment for the Arts, "The Traditional Gardens and Yards of African-Americans in the Rural South." His research will be published as a book in 1992 by the University of Tennessee Press.

In his study Westmacott has tried to find out what their gardens and yards mean to African-Americans in the rural South. The research is based on systematic surveys of 15 or more gardens and yards in each of three areas: the Low Country in South Carolina, the Southern Piedmont in Georgia, and the Black Belt in Alabama. During slavery, the yard was an extension to the crowded slave cabins, a place for all mundane chores of daily life, but it was also a place where slave families could assert some measure of independence. Since slavery, the functional roles of gardens and yards have changed. With indoor plumbing, many of the tasks once done in the yard have moved into the house. The importance of the yard as a place to express values and beliefs and to welcome friends has grown. Westmacott examines these beliefs and has sought to identify any uniquely African-American patterns and practices in these places. Many of the values expressed are similar to those found throughout rural America, agrarian values of private ownership, hard work, self-reliance, family and community and yet the manifestations of these values are different.

Richard Westmacott will be doing a future article for Magnolia on vernacular gardens of the rural South.



Fannie Rucker's yard, Hartwell, Georgia.

THE PLANT REPORTER: THE STORY OF THE HAYWOOD CRABAPPLE

Flora Ann Bynum, Winston-Salem, NC

We read in the garden history books how early settlers brought favorite seeds and seedlings from their homes as they moved to new areas. My mother's garden in Raleigh, North Carolina, supplied an example of this practice.

As far back as I can remember, Mother treasured a lovely delicately-branched crabapple that bloomed each April with pale pink blossoms of wonderful fragrance. Many seedlings would appear in Mother's lily-of-the-valley bed under the tree, and I would from time to time try to transplant one with little luck.

Mother said her crabapple came from a seedling Mrs. Howard Powell gave her from the crabapple in the parsonage yard of Edenton Street Methodist Church, our church in Raleigh. Mrs. Powell was the minister's wife years ago, when the parsonage still stood beside the church in downtown Raleigh. She had obtained her tree from the old Hayward home on Edenton Street, Mother said.

I often wondered about the history of Mother's crabapple. One day my father and I drove by the Haywood home on Edenton Street, and sure enough, there in front was a large crabapple. I would ride by to see the crabapple from time to time when I was home in Raleigh, but somehow I never got up courage enough to knock on the door of the home to ask about it.

Then this March I attended a meeting at the Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts here in Winston-Salem, and Mrs. Marshall DeLancey Haywood, Jr. of Raleigh was on the registration list. I sought her out and asked about the crabapple and she told me its story. She and her husband own and live in the Richard Bennehan Haywood home (1854) on Edenton Street where the crabapple is today.

Mrs. Haywood told me that when Eleanor Howard Hawkins Haywood came to Raleigh in 1800 from Warren county north of Raleigh, she brought with her planted in gourds two seedlings of native crabapples from the Hawkins family seat, Pleasant Hill Plantation. These she and her husband, Sherwood Haywood, planted at the home they built on the northeast corner of Edenton and Wilmington streets in Raleigh. This house was torn down in 1890. One of the original crabapples died early, but the other lived to an old age, was much admired in downtown Raleigh, but was eventually cut down.

However, seedlings of this crabapple were given by the Haywoods to various friends in Raleigh through the years, and the tree in the yard of the Haywood home on Edenton Street is a large descendant of the original tree. Sherwood Haywood came to Raleigh when the city was founded, as the United Stated Commissioner of Loans.

Mrs. Haywood told me that her husband had given away many seedlings of the tree from their yard; he has found that the only time to transplant the tree is in the very coldest weather, and that it is important to dig up a large intact root ball.

Josephus Daniels wrote an editorial in the Raleigh News and Observer in the early 1940s about what he called the "old he-crab-apple tree" and how its descendants were now spread "up and down the town." And now that I know the crabapple's story, I think of Eleanor Haywood's bringing the two seedlings in gourds from her family home to the new town of Raleigh in 1800. My two seedlings in my yard in Salem are flourishing, descendants of ancestors which journeyed from Warren County to Raleigh, from a later Haywood to a parsonage, from the parsonage to my Raleigh home, and now to Old Salem.

Under Descriptions of Tender Annuals, we read the following account:

As to the <u>spiriting</u> (or wild) <u>cucumber</u>, though it may be mentioned here, it is very hardy, so as to sow itself in autumn, come up in spring, and will abide as a perennial. Sow in <u>March</u>, and allow it two yards square. This is merely propagated for <u>diversion</u>, as a <u>noli me tangere</u>; for if the fruit is touched when ripe, it bursts, and throws its <u>foeted</u> contents to some distance, perhaps over the clothes of the adventurer.

Comments on <u>Echallium elaterium</u> found in Charles Marshall's <u>Introduction to the Knowledge and Practice of Gardening</u>. (Boston: 1799, "First American from the Second London Edition.") Vol. II, page 50.

BOOK REVIEW

The Golden Age of American Gardens: Proud Owners * Private Estates, 1890-1940. By Mac Griswold and Eleanor Weller. (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 1991. Pp. 408. \$67.50 until 1/1/92; thereafter \$75.00)

The images in this book connect the art of gardening to the art of photography in a way that is instantly compelling for garden history aficionados. Compiled by Eleanor Weller, the most spectacular of the photographs come from magic lantern slides executed decades ago for the Garden Club of America. Initially taken in black and white on glass plates, these were then hand tinted to create a painterly evocation of the gardens they represented.

These excellent plates, joined by many fine period black and white views, illustrate a text by Mac Griswold. There Griswold ranges across the country in her examination of the gardens created in an era of low taxes and great wealth-- wealth often newly-acquired and then conspicuously spent. Using a variety of primary sources, including personal interviews, Griswold reveals how enormous profits from such prosaic sources as oil, tobacco, railroads, and meat processing were transformed into estates of remarkable refinement and beauty. Houses and their landscaped settings became not only retreats from the gritty world of an America in full-blown industrial revolution but also vehicles for social advancement and instant (so it was hoped) respectability.

Griswold's examination of the South will interest Magnolia readers, though the range of color plates here is more limited. In this section, as throughout the book, she discusses the highly talented designers and architects who guided the impulses of their clients in constructing a notable array of early twentieth-century estates. We can compare, for example, the English Renaissance work of Charles Gillette in Richmond to the eclectic endeavors (mainly "Italian Baroque," says Griswold) of Bryant Fleming in Tennessee and Kentucky. In marked contrast to such gardens, with their overtly European antecedents, stood the "Prairie Style" landscapes of Jens Jensen found at "Airdrie" and "Lanark" in Kentucky. In addition, this overview of the South allows Griswold to elaborate further on an important theme of her book: the crucial role of women in shaping American gardens. This is in no one better personified than Ellen Shipman, who cut a remarkable "swath" of gardens across the South, ranging from Virginia to Texas.

Fortunately for Southern Garden History Society readers, Griswold also expands her time frame back for our region to include the antebellum years, thus



encompassing a period she terms the South's "Gilded Age." We therefore can learn not only about Nashville's Fleming-designed "Cheekwood" (begun in 1929) but also about Adelicia Acklen's 1850 Nashville estate "Belmont"-to cite but one pre-war example among many. Indeed, gardens across the southern states come under scrutiny, as Griswold discusses their history while she also explores the ties connecting the estates of the antebellum period to their successors which resulted from the prosperity of the "New South."

In summation, "The Golden Age of American Gardens" is a monumental study of the highest quality. It is not, however, a "quick read." Its smallish print, myriad details and overall length demand instead a more studied approach. In the discussion of the South, moreover, the breadth of geography examined and the extended time frame covered lead the author to move forward and backward in a somewhat abrupt manner. Yet her smooth, often witty, prose style, joined by excellent endnotes, makes the effort of reading worthwhile. Together with Eleanor Weller and her selection of breathtaking photographs (worth the price of the book alone), Mac Griswold has crafted a remarkable volume that anyone will be proud to own-- or to present as a surely-to-beappreciated gift to a fellow fancier of garden history.

--Kenneth M. McFarland, Associate Editor

IN PRINT

Finally, a second printing of Rudy J. and Joy P. Favretti's Landscapes and Gardens for Historic Buildings was published in May by the American Association for State and Local History. Orders can be sent directly to AASLH, 172 Second Ave., North, Nashville, TN, 37201. Include \$23.95 plus \$3.50 shipping. The first edition, published in 1978, has long been out of print.

The Golden Age of American Gardens, Proud Owners * Private Estates, 1890 - 1940, by Mac Griswold and Eleanor Weller, may be ordered directly from the publisher, Harry N. Abrams, by calling 1-800-345-1359. Your local bookstores may also carry this book.

A 50th Anniversary edition of Elizabeth Lawrence's A Southern Garden is available in hardcover and paperback

through Capability's Books, 2379 Highway 46, Deer Park, WI, 54007, or call 1-800-247-8154. Considered a "must have" for all Lawrence devotees.

Katherine Whiteside has once again produced a volume on old-fashioned flowers complete with captivating, full-color photographs by Mick Hales. This book, entitled Classic Bulbs, Hidden Treasures for the Modern Garden, contains fascinating portraits of fifty species of bulbs with accompanying purchasing information and an extensive bibliography. SGHS members John T. Fitzpatrick and Penelope Hobhouse have contributed forwards to the text as they did for Whiteside's previous work, Antique Flowers. Other SGHS members are featured in the text as well, including Edith Eddleman, Doug Ruhren, Nancy Goodwin and Flora Ann Bynum on the Roman Hyacinth. Look for this book to be out by Christmas.

MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

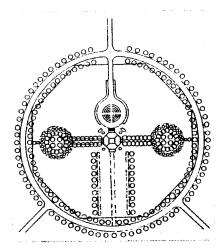
Greensboro landscape architect and SGHS member Paul Faulkner "Chip" Callaway was featured in Southern Accents' October story on Ayr Mount, an 1815 Federal plantation-style country house near Hillsborough, NC. The residence, presently owned by financier Richard H. Jenrette, was constructed by William Kirkland, a prosperous Scotsman, who named it Ayr Mount after his birthplace. It was the first brick house in the region. Callaway is credited with the creation of bold and sweeping landscapes around the home in keeping with 1830 - 40 styles in southern plantations. SGHS member Todd Dickinson is also cited for his restoration and improvements of the home.

Both the September issue of <u>Smithsonian</u> and the November issue of <u>Southern Accents</u> feature major articles on <u>The Golden Age of American Gardens</u> (see review p. 9). Longtime SGHS member *Eleanor Weller* of Monkton, MD, is coauthor of this colossal volume and is responsible for the selection of gardens from over 1,400 hand-tinted glass slides now in the collections of the Smithsonian Institution.

SGHS member C. Allan Brown presented a lecture titled "Palladian" Gardening in the South, 1730-1830", at the Echoes of Palladianism symposium held at the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts, Nov. 7th-9th. Currently a fellow of the Huntington Library in San Marino, CA, Brown has devoted extensive research into Thomas Jefferson's gardens at Poplar Forest, near Lynchburg, VA. Publication of the text of this symposium

are forthcoming. For more information, contact The Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts, P.O. Box 230819, Montgomery, AL, 36123. The November issue of <u>HG</u> (<u>House and Garden</u>) takes a closer look at Poplar Forest in a story by Frank Rose, "Beyond Monticello." As consultant to the restoration effort, *Allan Brown*'s theories regarding Jefferson's geometric treatment of the landscape are detailed.

Recent issues of <u>Southern Living</u> have highlighted member organizations including The Hermitage and Old Salem in the October magazine.



Brown's conjectural site plan of Poplar Forest

NEW HORTICULTURIST JOINS TRYON PALACE STAFF

James Anthony Dove, Jr. has joined the Tryon Palace staff as Horticulturist, replacing previous horticulturist Herb Rea, who has retired. Before joining Tryon Palace, Dove was Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Annapolis Horticultural Services, Inc. where he was responsible for landscape design and cost estimates as well as supervision of all aspects of the business.

From 1973 to 1990, Dove served in several positions with the Anne Arundel County Department of Recreation and Parks in Annapolis, Maryland. During that time, he designed and developed the Gardens at the London Town Publik House and was responsible for budget and personnel. He also administered all horticultural programs, all undeveloped parkland and the Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary.

Dove has served as consultant to the keeper of the Royal Gardens of Windsor Great Park, Windsor, England and has lectured at the Smithsonian Institution.

At Tryon Palace Restoration, Dove will be responsible for the development of all public horticultural programs, grounds development and maintenance and general administration of the Horticultural Services Branch at Tryon Palace Restoration.

OF INTEREST

PIONEER PLANT SOCIETY

Because of the recent revival of interest in old roses, market bulletins, all things Victorian, wildflowers, xeroscapes, and cottage gardens, a group of friends and acquaintances have long considered founding an organization complete with collecting trips, plant swaps (both at meetings and through the mail), and a quarterly newsletter. We hope to appeal to anyone with any interest from a rural farm wife looking for her grandmother's iris, to a learned professor, to a professional nurseryman.

The newsletter will have long WANTS and HAVES lists. Also included will be commercial sources for those who do not want to nurse the contents of soggy packages of "swaps." The September issue will reprint Jeff and Leabeth Abt's edition of the McFarland diary from 1830 & 40s Nacogdoches.

TO JOIN: Send a check for \$7.00 with a sheet listing at least three plants you want, plus at least one (hopefully more) that you have and will trade, to: Miss P.A. Puryear, 708 Holland St., Navasota, Texas, 77868. Include your full and correct mailing address. (Make the check to me, and note PPS on it.) Or call (409) 825-3220 for more information.

CONFERENCE MARKS 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF BARTRAM'S TRAVELS

In the late 1700s William Bartram, America's second native-born naturalist, travelled through what are now the southeastern states, studying and collecting specimens of plants and animals native to the area. What he found along the trail that now bears his name he described in detail in <u>Travels</u>, which he published in 1791. Today <u>Travels</u> is considered a classic in American literature.

In early November of this year the Bartram Trail Conference met in Savannah, Georgia, to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the publication of Bartram's <u>Travels</u>. Elliott Edwards chaired the symposium and Malcolm Bell Jr., noted author and historian, delivered the keynote speech, "Bartram's Trail and Others who Followed." An exhibit of all sixty of Bartram's prints, which are on loan from the American Philosophical Society, were displayed at the Massie Heritage Interpretation Center in Savannah and have now travelled to the Coastal Historical Museum on St. Simon's Island, Georgia.

SGHS member Mrs. Mary Helen Ray assisted in the planning of the conference. For information on joining the Bartram Trail Conference, authorized by Congress in 1976, contact Elliott Edwards at (912) 944-5766.

SGHS MEMORIES

Photographs and paraphernalia from past SGHS Annual Meetings are still needed for the retrospective exhibit to be shown at the 1992 Tenth Anniversary meeting in Charleston. What better opportunity will you have to join in the collective memory of our Society! Remember to include all identifying information with each photograph, including names of sites and members. Send as soon as possible to Hugh and Mary Palmer Dargan at Hugh Dargan Associates, P.O. Box 357, Charleston, SC, 29402. (803) 723-0942.

Remember your membership must be current to participate in this gala event. Please direct your membership inquiries to Flora Ann Bynum, c/o The Southern Garden History Society, Old Salem, Inc., Drawer F, Salem Station, Winston-Salem, NC, 27108. Membership year runs from May 1st to April 30th and individual fees are \$15.00 per year. Those joining after January 1st will be credited for the next membership year.

Winter 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.

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