

Magnolia

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

Bulletin of the
Southern Garden
History Society

Vol. X

No. 2

Winter 1994

Swept Yards, Dung Heaps and Mud: Balancing the Images of the Past with the Needs of the Present

by Darrell Spencer, Director of Horticulture, Old Salem, Inc., Winston-Salem, NC

Much discussion within the field of historic preservation centers on the topic of landscape restoration. However, relatively little attention is paid to how that landscape is to be maintained once its initial restoration is complete. In fact, the



A view of Church Street in Salem from the South, circa 1870. Photo courtesy of Old Salem, Inc.

entire concept of historic landscape maintenance may initially seem somewhat ironic - an attempt to preserve an historical image of nature despite its tendency to change and evolve over time. How does one attempt, in this modern age of automated landscape gadgetry, increasing labor costs, personal liability litigation, and rising consumer expectations, to maintain a period landscape at an historic site without jeopardizing the requirements for safe

visitor access, opportunities for recreation and learning, and the continued well-being of the associated structures?

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Upcoming SGHS Annual Meeting

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January 21st-23rd, 1994. Garden Dreams, A Winter Garden Experience, celebrates 125 years of gardening at Mohonk Mountain House National Historic Landmark. Lectures include "History of Gardens in the Hudson River Valley." For information write Mohonk Mountain House, Lake Mohonk, New Paltz, NY 12561, or call (914) 255-1000.

March 26th, 1994. Perennials Conference at Cheekwood Botanical Gardens in Nashville, Tennessee. A full day of speakers on design, garden features, and plant materials. Cost for the day will be \$35.00 with lunch optional. Co-sponsored by the Perennial Plant Society of Middle Tennessee. For further information contact Jacqueline Broughton (615) 353-2146.



April 22nd & 23rd, 1994. The Greenville (South Carolina) Council of Garden Club's Spring Garden Tour. The tour will feature five spectacular gardens of homes in the Green Valley area, including the Charles Daniel home, "White Oaks," with its early twentieth-century Williamsburg-style garden. Tickets are \$10.00 each in advance and \$12.00 the day of the tour. Lunch is \$5.00. Proceeds benefit the Kilgore-Lewis House which is on the National Register of Historic Places. For more information and tickets call Council Headquarters (803) 232-3040.

May 6th-8th, 1994. SGHS Annual Meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia (see article in this issue, page 9) ♦

Swept Yards

Continued from page 1

Historical landscapes are a diverse lot and no single answer provides the solution to landscape maintenance dilemmas at all sites, since each site is unique in its intended mission, interpretation, and time period. The formal Dutch influence evident within the Governor's Palace gardens at Williamsburg, Virginia contrasts greatly to the serene Civil War battlefields at Gettysburg and Appomattox Courthouse. Historic sites where living history is practiced daily, such as the Museum of American Frontier Culture in Staunton, Virginia or Plimoth Plantation in Plymouth, Massachusetts, offer landscape possibilities that could never be fully realized and would certainly seem inappropriate at Independence Hall in Philadelphia or the urban surroundings of Old Salem. Thus, strategies for historical landscape maintenance can and must vary widely.

Modern demands placed on historic sites are frequently beyond that for which they were originally intended. Many of our most famous historic properties were once private residences, never expected to receive the great numbers of people who now visit them nor the automobiles or buses which they must now accommodate. Safe visitor access and comfort are as much of a concern among museum administrators as visitor education and recreation. Increased competition

for visitation among historical museums and other tourist attractions fuels the incentive to meet the pre-conceived expectations of the visitor with picturesque landscapes, seasonal floral displays, and park-like surroundings, often at the expense of historical authenticity. Thoughtful landscape maintenance at such sites may sometimes become an exercise in compromise.

By taking a more comprehensive view of the role and importance of landscape maintenance within the context of historical property management, different landscape maintenance strategies may become apparent which meet the unique demands of the modern visitor while still maintaining a sense of historical integrity about the site. Since much of my experience in these matters has been gleaned from my association with Old Salem in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, I will use examples of how Old Salem addresses the maintenance of this late 18th- and early 19th-century landscape within its historic district.

Salem was originally established in the late 18th century as a Moravian congregation town. The community thrived as a unique cultural entity within the Piedmont backcountry of North Carolina well into the 1800s, at which time it began selling off much of its land holdings to the rapidly expanding population that was settling in and around the new industrial center of Winston, immediately to its north. By the mid-19th century the town ceased to function as a closed society

and began to slowly merge with its neighboring town, a process which culminated with the official joining of the two municipalities under one local government in the early part of this century.

It is the intent of Old Salem, Inc. to restore and preserve the unique character of this early Moravian town as it existed prior to 1857.

Today, Old Salem's historic district comprises of approximately 14 city blocks within the confines of a major modern corporate and industrial city, Winston-Salem. In addition to Old Salem, Inc., which operates the museum buildings associated with the town's early history, Salem is also home to the original Moravian church, which still hosts an active congregation; Salem College and Academy; numerous stores and restaurants; and a post office. Additionally, about two thirds of the restored houses are privately owned and occupied. Old Salem today is not a static collection of old buildings and artifacts, but rather a vital modern community within the confines of a larger city. This unique quality is part of the community's overall appeal and must not only be accommodated, but creatively utilized and enhanced as one considers the restoration and maintenance of the landscape within its historic district.

A clearly-stated landscape philosophy, including a maintenance policy, can provide direction for landscape restoration activities and function as a valuable planning tool for any historic site. Any institution must first establish an awareness of its own institutional identity. This ideal should be reflected within the landscape in order to enhance its overall mission. Old Salem's landscape philosophy does reflect a strong awareness of its individuality and its particular role within the museum field and among other historic sites.

Old Salem, Inc. recognizes the fact that the town is not the same place today as it was in the late 18th or early 19th century when it operated as a tightly-controlled and somewhat isolated religious community. Therefore, it is not the intent of the institution to recreate an exact reproduction of the historical landscape; that would not only be impractical considering the modern context of the community, but undesirable as well. Instead, the museum staff strives to re-create a landscape that is uniquely reminiscent of Salem's earlier appearance through the restoration or re-creation of documented landscape features which conform



to the town's modern usage. Although many historic landscape features have been painstakingly reintroduced, some features are intentionally omitted. For instance, swept yards are maintained at museum buildings,

but few Salem residents choose to give up turfgrass around their house in favor of bare earth. Likewise dung heaps and muddy roads as primary landscape features are conspicuously absent today. These decisions involve compromise on the part of historical authenticity to be sure, but their presence would otherwise probably be neither understood nor appreciated given the modern circumstances within the historic district.

Primary to Old Salem's landscape restoration process is a governing body which assists in many of the important landscape-related decisions, including the establishment of a landscape maintenance policy. The Landscape Restoration Committee includes the president of Old Salem, members of the executive board selected for their particular interest in the area of landscape restoration, Old Salem's horticulturist, the Director of Education, the Director of Restoration, and local representatives from the greater community who have particular expertise in matters relating to landscape architecture, horticulture, and historic properties management. This committee functions as an advisory board to the horticulturist, approves all major changes to the landscape, and insures that the museum's ideals and goals for landscape restoration and maintenance are followed.

Due to its urban surroundings and the variety of institutional entities present within the historic district, it is virtually impossible for Old Salem, Inc. to exercise complete control over all visual elements. Therefore, concentrated efforts to enhance the historical landscape are directed toward areas where they can have the biggest impact and do the most good. The creation of historical landscape vignettes throughout the district is one strategy for highlighting or accenting those aspects of the landscape that can be controlled while ignoring or drawing attention away from the undesirable visual elements over which there is little or no control.

Another maintenance strategy involves the careful masking of modern elements within the landscape. Wood piles, beehives, barrels, fencing, and plantings can all be used to disguise modern features such as heating and air-conditioning units, electrical transformers, cable television

junction boxes, and gas meters. Likewise, the use of historical paint colors can also render obtrusive elements less offensive. Traditional materials, such as wood or masonry, applied to a modern context as in the construction of wheelchair access ramps, storm drains, or visitor safety constraints may provide a modern function while still protecting the historical view.

The landscape maintenance policy at Old Salem allows for and encourages the use of modern, labor-saving techniques and equipment in the daily management of the historic landscape. Although some living history demonstrations are an integral part of the museum's educational program, the landscape continues to be maintained by a variety of both traditional and contemporary means where appropriate. Today, a full-time staff of four gardeners and landscape maintenance technicians manage an area of approximately 64 acres which was once maintained by 400 inhabitants and is now visited by about 400,000 guests a year! The discrete use of riding mowers, weed eaters, and tractors is essential for accomplishing this difficult task.

Traditional landscape patterns and property lines are rigorously protected and maintained wherever possible. Because all residential lots within Salem were originally required to be enclosed, fencing plays a major role in the recreation and maintenance of the historical landscape. Other traditional land-use patterns such as driveways, gardens, orchards, and yards are also preserved or re-created whenever the opportunity arises.

Historical types and varieties of plants are utilized almost exclusively throughout the properties that Old Salem controls and manages. Since many of the older varieties of fruits, vegetables, flowers, and woody ornamental plants are difficult to acquire through commercial sources, if available at all, a vigilant program of seed saving and propagation is required to keep the gardens and grounds in good order with appropriate types of plants.

Old Salem strives to maintain a pre-industrial or vernacular landscape appearance which more closely reflects the level of technology available to Salem's earlier residents. Some compromise is made today in the form of more regular mowing than was commonly performed, although most of the other trappings of post-industrial landscape maintenance such as foundation plantings, sheared broadleaf evergreen shrubs, deeply



mulched tree rings, pine bark nuggets, neatly edged walkways, weed-free turfgrass, and modern paving materials are avoided.

Central to all of Old Salem's restoration and maintenance endeavors is the continued

effort to collect all evidence of historical documentation and work from a foundation of knowledge rather than personal preference. A clear vision for the restoration of the historical landscape is continually re-defined and revised according to the current information available. Historical photographs, maps, landscape paintings, and other resources, including archaeological findings, are periodically reviewed in order to further clarify an institutional vision of the historical landscape which might accommodate the modern usage of Salem's historic district.

A good maintenance program for historical landscapes begins with a good landscape design which takes into consideration the intended modern uses, demands, and interpretation of the property. An institutional philosophy of landscape restoration, including maintenance guidelines, is a valuable asset when faced with difficult landscape-related decisions, and the counsel of a well-informed and involved landscape restoration committee can assist in negotiating the difficult compromises that are sometimes required at public sites. Specific strategies employed at Old Salem which may be appropriate to other sites include the creation of landscape vignettes, the careful masking of modern landscape elements, the discrete use of modern equipment, and the use of traditional materials within a modern context. Additional strategies such as the maintenance of traditional land-use patterns and the use of historically appropriate plants can also aid in the recreation of a pre-industrial or historical landscape appearance. It is also important to realize that landscape restoration, of which maintenance is a critical part, is never complete but rather an ongoing endeavor. A continued study of all available resources is necessary in order to further clarify a personal vision of the historical landscape +

[This article was part of a paper presented at the Southeast Regional Meeting of The National Park Service in Atlanta, August 1993.]

Old Salem Conference Explores Diversity of Southern Cultural Landscape

by Ken McFarland, Stagville Center, Durham, NC

The South is a region of great geographical breadth, possessing a long, complex history. It is all too easy, therefore, to develop a localized, short-term perspective that inhibits a holistic understanding of our past. Thus, this year's Old Salem program, "Many Peoples, Many Cultures: The Shaping of the Southern Landscape," was a reminder of the overall richness of our human/landscape heritage – a richness made immediately evident in an the opening address delivered by Dr. William Welch of Texas A&M University.

Of special importance, given the theme of this conference, several speakers discussed segments of the Southern population whose contributions have received limited attention. For example, Professor Richard Yarnell, of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, recalled that explorers and later settlers from across the Atlantic did not, after all, encounter a primeval wilderness. Instead they found a landscape often profoundly altered by long-time Native American



Georgia's Richard Westmacott described in rich detail how peoples from Africa have transformed the landscapes of the South. Drawing on his extensive research and using a remarkable array of photographs,

Professor Westmacott demonstrated that this process was both reflective of African origins, as well as of acculturative influences in the New World – this all leading to the creation of a truly African-American landscape.

Since the conference took place at Old Salem, it was impossible, of course, to overlook the impact of settlers from various parts of Europe on our Southern surroundings. Apropos of that setting, conference committee member Gene Capps drew on the extensive collection of Salem images to review the landscape history of North Carolina's Moravians, especially as it was reflected in their educational institutions. Greg Grant, of Lone Star Growers in San Antonio, highlighted another tie linking Northern Europe to the Southern landscape in his discussion of the



Salem in North America from the Southwest, circa 1819. Lithograph by W. T. Neubauser, Niesky, Silesia. Photo courtesy of Old Salem, Inc.

multifaceted, and still-apparent, influence of German immigrants on horticultural practices in

Texas.

In fact, the story of settlement by various European groups and their alteration of the landscape was addressed by the majority of conference speakers. Certain shared cultural values and landscape practices were thus evident among the subjects of all these presentations. Yet, since each group being examined was of a



whose work continues to be admired and emulated today. Such a lasting impact can also be seen in the landscapes created by Southerners of French background, a subject examined in depth by William Lake

Douglas of the Arts Council of New Orleans.

Using excellent visual material, including plans and elevations from the Notarial Archives, he

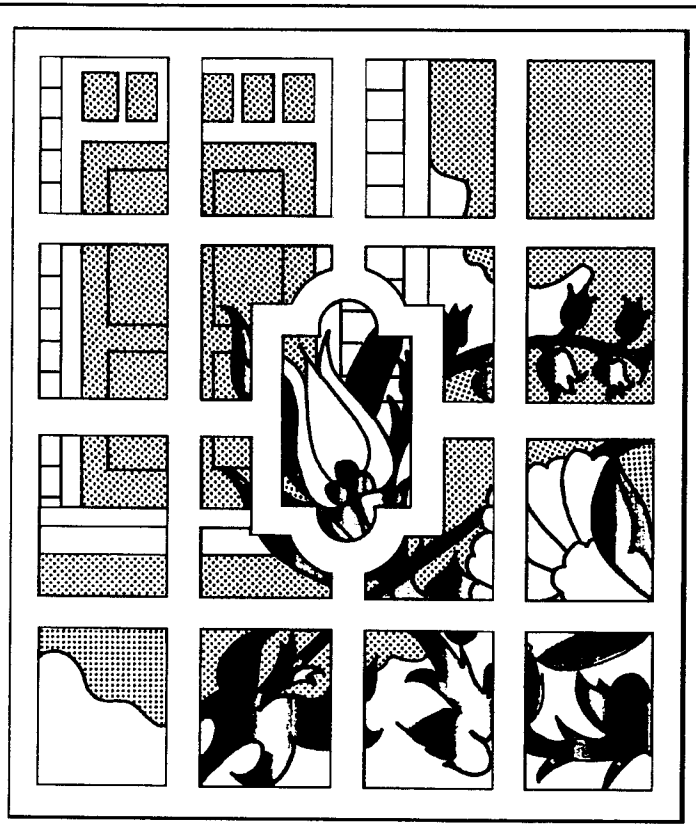
illustrated how the French landscape in New Orleans underwent a long-term transformation from the primarily functional to a landscape that, by the mid-nineteenth century, was incorporating many ornamental and recreational elements.

Landscape transformation issues were also central to a talk offered by Tony Dove, horticulturist from New Bern, North Carolina's Tryon Palace. In this case the issue facing Mr. Dove and his colleagues is whether to leave the Tryon Palace grounds in their 1950's historically-informed, but conjectural, state, or to undertake major changes guided by a recently-obtained early plan of the site. Mr. Dove clearly proved that the issue is far more complex than it might first appear.

Joined to this array of talks were several presentations by garden historian and horticulturist Scott Kunst of Ann Arbor, Michigan. In an evening lecture, he demonstrated that while a diversity of people

flowed here from overseas, there was an even greater array of plants coming from the Old World to the New. Later, in workshop sessions, he guided his audience in a step-by-step fashion through the basics of landscape restoration. A mainstay of the Old Salem conference, the workshop program also included presentations by Greg Grant on bulbs for the historic landscape. A mainstay, too, was the session where landscape restorationists from across the South shared the details – the successes and the failures – of their current projects. Add in tours of Old Salem's restored gardens (a cornerstone of the conference) and of the Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, and it is easy to understand why this, the ninth Old Salem conference, recorded the highest attendance level in its history ♦

different nationality and since each confronted different terrains, there was also uniqueness in the landscapes they transformed. Susan Parker from the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board discussed how issues of self defense helped to determine the way at least some Spanish settlers shaped their surroundings. As Ms. Parker noted, the Spanish presence also led English colonists to create a landscape of defense as well, as was evident in the early layout of Charleston, South Carolina. Historic landscape architect Rudy Favretti, in turn, examined numerous other influences which affected English settlers and their descendants – ranging from the great landscape designers of eighteenth-century Britain to those noted gardeners and authors of the Victorian age



McMurran's Melrose: A Patient Treasure

by Nan B. McGehee, Natchez, Mississippi

In May, 1990, the National Park Service acquired the antebellum estate, Melrose, located in Natchez, Mississippi. This property is the first of three sites of the recently created Natchez National Historical Park. Natchez NHP was established to "preserve and interpret the history of Natchez, Mississippi, as a significant city in the history of the American South." The park intends to interpret the sites and structures of Natchez and



McMurran married Mary Louisa Turner, the daughter of State Supreme Court Justice Edward Turner, in 1831. Through inheritance and business deals, he eventually acquired several hundred slaves and several thousand acres of land in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, establishing himself as a successful planter.

In 1841, McMurran contracted work on the suburban Natchez estate that he would call Melrose. When completed the estate consisted of 130 acres of land, a large Greek Revival mansion, service court and dependencies, quarters, stables, and barns. The architect, Jacob Byers of Hagerstown, Maryland, ensured that the imposing home with its white-columned portico would be well set by landscaping the grounds to look like an English manor. When travel writer T. K.

Wharton visited Natchez in 1851, he remarked that Melrose, with its sweeping expanse of green lawn, looked "for all the world like an English park." When McMurran's daughter-in-law, Alice Austen McMurran, referred to Melrose in her 1856 journal, she wrote: "In November we went south and spent the winter alternately in plantations and at Melrose, the residence of John's father, two and one half miles from



Melrose, circa 1900. Photo courtesy of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson, Mississippi.

its surrounding area, with emphasis at Melrose being placed on the antebellum period.

Melrose, the 1840s Greek Revival estate of John T. McMurran, is exemplary of the days when cotton was king and the mansions of wealthy cotton planters dominated the Natchez landscape. John T. McMurran was born in Pennsylvania in 1801. He relocated to Natchez as a young man by 1825, eventually becoming a notable attorney and law partner of politically active John Quitman.

Natchez, Mississippi, and one of the most beautiful places of the many beautiful ones in the vicinity of Natchez."

The McMurrans furnished their home, inside and out, with the best of everything. They enjoyed twenty years of prosperity at Melrose before the Civil War ended their way of life. Although Natchez suffered little physical destruction during the war, the lifestyles of the wealthy planters were drastically altered. Property values fell. Incomes

based on the combination of cotton and slaves ceased to exist. The McMurrans, like most cotton planters, found themselves in debt and with an unsure future.

In December, 1865, the McMurrans sold their beautiful estate for \$38,000 to the Davis family of Natchez. For Melrose, this marked the beginning of a lengthy decline. The Davises considered Melrose merely an investment and never moved into the home. Forty-five years elapsed before anyone would again live in the mansion. During that period, two families of African-Americans, Jane Johnson and Alice Sims (former slaves of the Davises), lived as caretakers in the dependencies.

In 1901, Mr. Davis's grandson and sole heir, George Malin Davis Kelly, brought his new bride from New York to inspect his inheritance, Melrose. This young man had inherited four mansions, thousands of acres of farmland, and downtown Natchez properties that had been acquired by his cotton planter grandfather. According to family tradition, young Mrs. Kelly was delighted with her first glimpse of Melrose, so much so that the couple made plans to move to Natchez and make Melrose their home. From 1901 until 1910 the Kellys repaired the interior and exterior of the home for use as their residence. Jane Johnson, one of the caretakers living at Melrose, guided Mrs. Kelly in replanting the grounds, for she remembered where all the flowers, shrubs, and walking paths had been. In 1934 the Kellys opened Melrose to the public during the springtime Natchez Pilgrimage of historic homes. Mrs. Kelly, widowed in 1946, continued to reside in the home until her death in 1976. After her death, the estate was sold to the John Callon family of Natchez, who owned Melrose until its purchase by the Federal Government in 1990. During their residence changes were made to the grounds to accommodate modern living arrangements, bed-



and-breakfast guests, and daily house tours.

Through the years Melrose has stood patiently, a tribute to the McMurrans and a witness to a powerful and important era in the nation's history. Today, visitors are

welcome to enter the home and view a number of original furnishings, including the largest shoo-fly fan, or punkah, in the country, a one-of-a-kind conversational sofa, and original silk draperies in the drawing room. The home is situated on eighty acres, about thirty of which comprise the lawn and garden. Melrose has been described as one of the most complete antebellum-estate complexes in the country, and was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1974.

The gardens and grounds, which are open at no charge, contain ancient live oaks, magnolias, crepe myrtles, gardenias, camellias, azaleas, and deutzias, all festooned with Spanish moss. The only remaining parterre garden in the area is located through the magnolias just south of the parlor windows. Original dependencies and a service court bring guests back to the reality of life in the 1800s, as they realize that over twenty slaves lived and worked only steps from the mansion's back gallery. Carriage house, stable, smokehouse, and privy give a hint that life was not as easy and charming as we would like to believe – even for the wealthy cotton planters.

The National Park Service, now responsible for this treasure, is working to ensure its preservation and restoration. This fiscal year will likely bring about the completion of the Historical Structures Report, the Historic Furnishings Survey, and the Cultural Landscape Survey. These studies will pave the way for a concerted effort to return Melrose to its former splendor. The house and grounds will be restored to interpret life in Natchez, when it once served as the cultural and financial center of the Cotton South. Melrose's long wait is about to end, as work begins anew ♦

Of Interest

Copies of *Magnolia Essays, Number One*, may be ordered from the SGHS headquarters in Old Salem for \$10.00 per copy, plus \$2.00 for handling and mailing. Titled "The Residential Work of the Olmsted Firm in Georgia, 1893-

1937," the forty-six page book is the first occasional paper of the Southern Garden History Society. A complimentary copy was mailed in April to all society members in good standing as of April 1st. If members know of book stores that would be interested in selling copies of *Magnolia Essays*, please contact society headquarters ♦

Upcoming SGHS Annual Meeting

by Lawrence Henry, Colonial Williamsburg

The Southern Garden History Society will go "In Search of the Colonial Landscape" when it



Other sessions will discuss current garden research techniques and the quite different re-creations of colonial gardens such modern approaches produce. Tours of the mansion and slave-quarter gardens at

Carter's Grove and the garden at nearby Bacon's Castle will help illustrate the difference.

The official program begins at 1 p.m. on Friday, May 6th, and concludes with dinner and a lecture on Saturday night. Two optional Sunday

tours are planned.

One will visit several plantations along the James River and the other will take registrants to Agecroft Hall, Virginia House, and the Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden in Richmond.

Those attending the annual meeting will receive complimentary admission tickets to all Colonial Williamsburg gardens, exhibition buildings, historic



Tulips and picket fences highlight the tiny Taliaferro-Cole garden in the historic area of Colonial Williamsburg. Especially popular with springtime visitors, this garden is located near the cooper shop where the barrel making trade is demonstrated. Photo courtesy of Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg, VA.

holds its twelfth-annual meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia, May 6th-8th, 1994.

Colonial Williamsburg will be the subject of much of the meeting as well as its site. Sessions will explore the profound influence Williamsburg's many Colonial Revival gardens, designed first by Arthur Shurcliff in the 1930s and later by Alden Hopkins, have had on the popular perception of the eighteenth-century landscape. Tours of these gardens conducted by Colonial Williamsburg landscape department staff will explore that topic further.

trade sites, Carter's Grove, the DeWitt Wallace Decorative Arts Gallery, and the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Center that will be valid from May 5th through May 8th.

A block of rooms and suites has been reserved at the Williamsburg Woodlands, adjacent to the Cascades Restaurant and Conference Center. Registration forms and complete program information will be sent to the membership in early January. Attendance will be limited to 150 members ♦

1993 Fall Board Meeting

At its fall meeting October 7th in Winston-Salem the SGHS board of directors voted to hold the 1995 annual meeting in Mobile, Alabama, April 21st-23rd. Board member Dr. Edgar G. Givhan II will be meeting chair. The 1996 annual meeting will be on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, with board member M. Edward Shull as chair. The exact date will be announced later.

Plans were reviewed for the 1994 annual meeting, to be held in Williamsburg, Virginia, May 6th-8th, with Lawrence Henry, director of museums for Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, as meeting chair.

The board passed a resolution expressing sympathy in the death on September 18th of Mrs. J. M. P. Wright (St. Clair) of Annapolis, Maryland, with deep appreciation for her work in the Society. Mrs. Wright was one of the founding directors of the Society, and served for a number of years as a member of the board. She was chair of the Society's third-annual meeting held in Annapolis in 1985 +



Members In The News

In September, **John T. Fitzpatrick** joined the staff of the Garden Conservancy as Projects Manager. In this newly created position, John is responsible for developing and managing the Conservancy's garden preservation projects. John has served on the Garden Conservancy's Screening Committee since its inception in 1989.

The November '93 issue of *Vogue Magazine* featured a piece on SGHS member **Peter Patout** and his home and courtyard deep in the heart of New Orleans's French Quarter +

Monticello Receives Grant for Thomas Jefferson Parkway

Monticello was recently awarded 1.5 million dollars from the federal government as part of the ISTEA (Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act) program to begin construction of the Thomas Jefferson Parkway along 1.7 miles of Route 53 that serves as the entrance to Monticello. A matching gift of \$375,000 from R. Crosby Kemper of Kansas City will make Phase I of the project possible. The plan for the Parkway, defined as a roadway that runs through a linear park, includes three elements: aesthetic and safety improvements to

the roadway itself, a two-mile bicycle/hiking trail connecting the Thomas Jefferson Visitors Center and the Monticello entrance, and an 89-acre park that will contain hiking trails through a pristine oak forest, scenic overlooks, a pond, and a native tree and shrub arboretum. SGHS board member Peter Hatch, director of Monticello's gardens and grounds, was instrumental in spearheading this ambitious project which was conceived to commemorate Jefferson's concern for natural history and land preservation during the 250th anniversary of his birth. Construction is scheduled to begin in the summer of 1994 +

In Print

Gardens and Landscapes of Virginia. Architectural and landscape photographer Richard Cheek and landscape historian Rudy Favretti have joined to produce this lavishly illustrated and informative record of Virginia's gardens and landscapes, including 33 restorations by the Garden Club of Virginia. Designed and published by the prestigious Fort Church Press. Hardcover and handsomely embossed in fine cloth. 144 pp. Copies may be ordered from The Garden Club of Virginia Restoration Committee, P. O. Box 24692, Richmond, VA 23224 . \$40.00 plus \$5.50 shipping and handling.

An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture and Landscape edited by Colonial Williamsburg's architectural historian Carl R. Lounsbury with the editorial assistance of Vanessa Patrick. This essential reference of historical landscape and architectural terms is a much needed and long overdue resource. Garden historian Barbara Sarudy of Monkton,



Maryland and Jonathan Poston of Historic Charleston have made significant contributions toward the substantive content of this work. 430 pp. Published by Oxford University Press, New York. \$75.00.

Pioneers of American Landscape Design.

This annotated bibliography, edited by Charles A. Burnbaum with Lisa E. Crowder, combines in a single source book those visionary practitioners who have had a significant impact on the designed American landscape. These historical figures included landscape gardeners, horticulturists, nursery owners, landscape architects, engineers, planners, architects, cemetery designers, golf course architects, superintendents, educators, and writers. This is an invaluable tool for landscape historians and landscape architects alike when attempting to evaluate a property's significance or establish its historical context. A publication of the National Park Service, Preservation Assistance Division, United States Department of Interior. Copies may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402-9325 for \$10.00 through

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Correction...



In the Fall Issue of Magnolia (Vol. X, No. 1) we failed to credit a photograph in our story "Roses of Natchez." The photo in question is of the Carpenter Family at Dunleith in Natchez, and it comes to us courtesy of Thomas H. and Joan Gandy +

In Print

Continued from page 11

January, 1994. For additional ordering information and to verify prices, please call (202)783-3238.

Passalong Plants by Steve Bender and Felder Rushing. This lively and often irreverent book includes descriptions of 117 passalongs, or "friendship plants" which generally can only be obtained from gardening friends and neighbors. A thoroughly enjoyable book which includes useful horticultural information and a mail-order source list for the heirloom plants described. Steve Bender is senior writer for *Southern Living*, and SGHS member Felder Rushing lives



in Jackson, MS where he writes and hosts radio and television gardening programs. 236 pp. Published by UNC Press, P. O.

Box 2288, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-2288. \$16.95 paperback, \$29.95 hardcover ♦

Membership Dues

Second notices for 1993-94

membership dues were mailed the first of November. Members who do not respond to this second notice will be removed from the mailing list. Anyone who has questions about his membership status may write the Society headquarters ♦

Deadline for submission of articles for the Spring Issue of Magnolia is February 1st, 1994.

Florence P. Griffin, *President*
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William Lanier Hunt, *Honorary President*
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