



Magnolia

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

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The Gardens of Natchez: A Rich Heritage

By Elizabeth M. Boggess, Natchez, Mississippi

Natchez-on-the-Mississippi, site of the 20th Annual Meeting of the Southern Garden History Society (April 18-21, 2002), is the oldest continuously inhabited European and African settlement on the Mississippi River, preceding New Orleans by some two years. Early French explorers who passed through the area in

from 1779 to 1797, at which time the United States acquired all the territory east of the Mississippi River and north of the 31st Parallel. The Spanish instituted a system of legal records, which provide insights into the use of land, both in the town and in the hinterland. Participants in the Annual Meeting will have the opportunity to visit

gardens and landscapes of the "American" period, developed in the late eighteenth century and later. This paper examines the earlier heritage, Native American, French, British, and Spanish.

Human occupation of the Natchez region began prior to 8000 B.C. Although there is archaeological evidence for a variety of food cultigens in the squash, grass and sunflower families along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico from Florida to Texas, no diagnostic remains such as pollen or phytoliths have as yet been identified in northern

Louisiana or western Mississippi.¹ There is on the other hand considerable evidence in support of forage-subsistence (hunting, fishing, and gathering).

Until recently, most world historians believed that production of a food surplus by some form of agriculture



Photo by Van Jones Martin, used by permission of Martin-St. Martin Publishing Co.

St. Catherine's Creek, opposite the Grand Village of the Natchez Indians.

the 1680s recommended it for colonization because of the rich agricultural fields belonging to the Natchez Indians. When the British gained control of the Natchez Territory in 1763, they quickly sent loyal retired military to farm the area. Spain governed the Natchez Territory

Continued on page 3...

**Inside
this
Issue**

Page 8

Page 9-11

Page 12-15

Page 15

**Twelfth Huntington Symposium on Old Roses
Cultivating History...**

Book Reviews

Publications Available Through SGHS



CALENDAR

Through December 29th, 2001. "In Search of Yesterday's Gardens, Landscapes of 19th-Century New Orleans," an exhibition of the Historic New Orleans Collection. This special exhibition includes maps, books, paintings, photographs, commercial records, garden plans, and objects showcasing gardens of 19th-century New Orleans. Evening lectures complementing the exhibition by authors and garden historians have included Lake Douglas, Judith Tankard (New England Garden History Society), and SGHS board member James Cothran. For more information, contact The Historic New Orleans Collection, 533 Royal Street, New Orleans, LA 70130; or call (504) 523-4662. Visit the collection online at: www.hnoc.org

October 6th, 2001 through February 18th, 2002. "A Genius for Place – American Landscapes of the Country Place Era," National Building Museum, Washington, D.C. An exhibition surveying seven rare examples of Country Place Era landscapes that still retain important aspects of their original designs preserved through diligent stewardship practices. Examined together, these landscapes – which include Dumbarton Oaks, Winterthur, Naumkeag, Stan Hywet, Gwin, the Edsel and Eleanor Ford Estate at Grosse Pointe Shores, and Val Verde – chronicle the development of an important, virtually unknown art movement and an extraordinary achievement in American landscape history. National Building Museum, 401 F Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001; (202) 272-2448. Visit the museum's web site at: www.nbm.org

January 12th, 2002. "Keeping Memory Green: Heirloom Plants in Today's Garden," Winter Symposium hosted by Goodwood Museum and Gardens in Tallahassee, FL. Speakers include SGHS members Valencia Libby and Scott Kunst. [See article below for more details.] For information, contact Alison Kiser, garden manager, (850) 877-7592.

April 6th-7th, 2002. "Chapel Hill Spring Garden Tour" will visit the Gardens of Historic Greenwood Neighborhood. Proceeds benefit the North Carolina Botanical Garden in Chapel Hill. Contact: Patty Griffin, Communications Manager, Chapel Hill/Orange County Visitors Bureau; call (888) 968-2060 or (919) 968-2060; e-mail: pgriffin@chocvb.org. Visit the web site at: www.chocvb.org

April 16th-17th, 2002. 12th Annual Biedenharn Garden Symposium. Program includes lectures and workshops. For information, Emy-Lou Biedenharn Foundation, 2006 Riverside Drive, Monroe, LA 71201; or call (318) 387-5281. Visit the museum online at: www.bmuseum.org

April 18th-21st, 2002. "Return to the River: A Gala 20th Anniversary," the 20th Annual Meeting of the Southern Garden History Society in Natchez, Mississippi will be a special anniversary event. Speakers will include Elizabeth Boggess, Susan Turner, Teri Tillman, Bea Byrnes, Mary W. Miller, Susan Haltom, John Sykes, and Traci Maier. Tours will include the gardens of the Upriver District, Cherry Grove Plantation, Elgin, Melrose and Fred's Nursery, an evening at Historic Monmouth Plantation and a "Gala Garden Evening" at Elms Court. For more information, contact: Elizabeth Boggess, conference coordinator, SGHS Natchez Conference, P. O. Box 1756, Natchez, MS; call (601) 442-2787, fax (601) 445-3770; e-mail: olddigger@bkbkbank.com [See lead article in this issue.]

April 21st-23rd, 2002. "Colonial Williamsburg's Garden Symposium: Gardeners and Their Gardens," co-sponsored by the American Horticultural Society and *Fine Gardening* magazine. Speakers include Jim Wilson, Holly Shimizu, Sydney Eddison, Cole Burrell, and Don Haynie. For more information: Williamsburg Institute, P. O. Box 1776, Williamsburg, VA 23187-1776; call (800) 283-9486 or (757) 220-7182; fax (757) 565-8630; e-mail: tkinkhead@cwf.org. Visit the CW web site at: www.history.org

April 25th-27th, 2002. "Southern Garden History Conference," sponsored by the University of Georgia, School of Environmental Design in Athens, Georgia. For details, call Neal Weatherly (706) 542-0943 or Jeff Lewis (706) 542-1244.

May 3rd-5th, 2002. "12th Huntington Symposium on Old Roses," San Marino, California. This conference features national and international speakers, and 3 symposium workshops. [See article below for more details.] Contact symposium coordinator Clair Martin: The Huntington Botanical Gardens, 1151 Oxford Road, San Marino, CA 91107; call (626) 405-3507; fax (626) 405-3501; e-mail: cmartin@huntington.org.

May 15th-19th, 2002. "André Michaux International Symposium" (AMIS), a celebration of the life and work of 18th-century botanist, explorer and plant collector André Michaux (1746-1802/3?). Speakers include noted author and ethnobotanist Mark Plotkin, James L. Reveal, Professor Emeritus at the University of Maryland, and SGHS board member James Cothran. For further information, write: AMIS, P. O. Box 942, Belmont, NC 28012, or contact Jeanne Miller, symposium coordinator, (704) 868-3181; e-mail: miller@dsbg.org. For symposium updates, go to: www.michaux.org

May 25th, 2002. 10th Annual Open House at Tufton Farm Nursery, the headquarters of the Thomas Jefferson Center for Historic Plants. Morning lectures held at the Monticello Visitors Center, followed by informal tours and workshops on rose identification at the nursery. For information, write to: Center for Historic Plants, Monticello, P. O. Box 316, Charlottesville, VA 22902; or call (434) 984-9816. Visit the Monticello web site for calendar items at: www.monticello.org

June 6th-8th, 2002. "International Conference on Uses, Diversity, and Systematics of Cyperaceae," hosted by the Claude E. Phillips Herbarium of Delaware State University and sponsored by the Natural Resources Conservation Service of the USDA. For further information, contact Robert Naczi at: rnaczi@dsc.edu

June 9th-21st, 2002. "Preserving Jefferson's Landscapes and Gardens," the 6th Annual Historic Landscape Institute, sponsored by Monticello and the University of Virginia. Two-week curriculum includes lectures, field trips, and hands-on gardening activities. For information, contact Monticello's Public Affairs Department at (434) 984-9822; publicaffairs@monticello.org; or Peter Hatch at (434) 984-9836; phatch@monticello.org; or visit the web site at: www.monticello.org



Gardens of Natchez...

continued from page 1



is a necessary precursor of town and village development and especially of civic architecture. This does not appear to have been the case in Louisiana and Mississippi.² Although significant developments in architecture, urbanization and trade accompany the Late Archaic phase (4000 - 2000 B.C.), there is no evidence of an agricultural surplus. The elaborate mound complexes of north-central Louisiana, some of which are as early as 4000 B.C., are contemporary with, and indeed slightly earlier than, the earliest reported Olmec sites in eastern Mexico, previously thought to be the oldest earthworks (and thus the first "architecture") in the Americas. The preponderance of the evidence for North America, as well as for Mexico and Central America, is that cultures achieved sedentary,

beans, makes its appearance in eastern North America at about the same time. Although maize-corn may have been known to North America as a rare plant, and as part of the ritual "medicine" bundle earlier than A.D. 400, it was not widely disseminated into the North American food assemblage prior to A.D. 800. It is possible to identify maize-corn as food through the presence of a particular isotope in human bone, but scientists have not as yet found such evidence as yet in Mississippi or Louisiana for human consumption earlier than A.D. 1200.³ The first appearance of the bow and arrow in North America occurred in the same time frame, A.D. 700-900. Prior to this time, the principal weapon for hunting and combat was the throwing stick or atlatl, armed with a substantial flaked-stone tip (projectile point). The implication of this innovation are not yet fully understood, nor is the source of the weapon, which apparently came into use throughout most of North America at approximately the same time. More interesting to the cultural historian is the possible connection of this change in weaponry with the introduction of maize.

Rituals of delivery and redistribution accompanied the introduction of maize-corn into North American agriculture (evidently from the Valley of Mexico). These rituals took place in ceremonial centers featuring mounds and plazas, and strengthened the roles of high-status individuals. Natchez was the center of one such chiefdom. In the South and East, maize-corn production and delivery was strongly associated with females.⁴ It is clear from the French descriptions and maps, as well as from the archaeological record, that the Natchez planted most of their maize in large open fields, although they were doubtless using the "hill and drill" planting technique

Photo by Van Jones Martin, used by permission of Martin-St. Martin Publishing Co.



Elgin, built in 1840 by Dr. and Mrs. John Carmichael Jenkins, surrounded by trees and shrubbery planted between 1840 and 1855.

urbanized life-ways by means of trade rather than through agricultural production. Indeed, the introduction of new crops appears to follow trade and distribution routes established for other commodities. Mound building and earthworks continued to constitute significant elements of Lower Mississippi Valley cultures throughout prehistoric times.

In the period A.D. 600-800/900 there were significant changes in North American culture in the areas of agriculture and weaponry. In northern Louisiana and western Mississippi, these changes appeared between A.D. 800 and A.D. 900. They consisted, first, of the introduction of maize-corn (*Zea mays*) to the North American food-crop inventory. The common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), the third member of the traditional food triad of squash, corn, and



Sketch of William Dunbar's "The Forest," ca. 1816, by a governess. The giant-order columns were added by Mrs. Dunbar after her husband's death, and still stand around the ruins of the house.

still common in the North American southwest and among the

Continued on page 4...

Gardens of Natchez...

continued from page 3



indigenous population of southern Mexico and Central America.

Production of limited amounts of maize-corn for special purposes seems to have been associated with male religious societies, however. Antoine Simon Le Page du Pratz, a French colonist at Natchez from 1718 to 1726, provides valuable information in his description of the Natchez harvest festival, where he states that a particular group of warriors led by the War Chief (Tattooed Serpent) had the responsibility of planting, cultivating, and

cinal and edible plants and fruits in addition to maize-corn, beans, and squash, which were duly noted by the early French travelers and settlers.⁸

Within a few years the French had adapted European agricultural method to New World conditions. By 1720 there were two corporate farms or "concessions," which were engaged in commercial ventures for their stay-at-home French investors, such as tobacco and indigo production. The colonists at Natchez included free and



A Natchez man in summer, with bow and war-club, drawn by Le Page du Pratz., 1751 edition.



A Natchez man in winter, wearing a buffalo robe, drawn by Le Page du Pratz., 1751 edition.



A Natchez mother and daughter, wearing woven skirts, drawn by Le Page du Pratz., 1751 edition.

harvesting a special field of maize for the harvest festival.⁵ Among the Zuni and Hopi, and other Puebloan nations, certain male religious societies still conduct ritual maize-growing activities (author's personal logs).

By the time that the French explorers arrived in the late seventeenth century, the population of the great ceremonial centers had dwindled, and many were vacant. In the Natchez District, the center of the chiefdom had moved from the great Emerald Mound (with 8 mounds on the top of a huge platform mound) located to the north of the present town, to a smaller, older center with only two of its 3 mounds in use. Patricia Galloway suggests that the great chiefdoms began to collapse before the advent of the Spanish in 1492, and notes several causes, such as a cycle of drought, which produced famine and thus loss of power by the highest-ranking chiefdoms whose authority rested on their ability to distribute food in times of need.⁶ Diseases introduced by Europeans after the Spanish voyages of discovery thus had a heavy impact on already-weakened peoples.⁷

The French colonists who came to the Natchez Territory in 1716 with high hopes arrived at a lushly vegetated site, with abandoned cabins (the Natchez lived in wattle-and-daub huts) and rich, dark-soiled, abandoned cornfields ready for their use. The indigenous population initially welcomed them, sharing food supplies and attempting to teach them how to cultivate the fields and make use of native plants. The Natchez produced a variety of medi-

indentured French, and free and enslaved Africans. There were individual craftsmen and small farmers, and members of concessions or corporate farms, who had a range of skills, which could support farming, such as coopers, smiths, and brewers. Some of the craft specialists were free Africans, and there were also enslaved Africans who were personal servants and farm laborers (the leader of one group of African farm laborers was a woman named "Madame").⁹ It is important to note that the French concept of slavery as practiced in the Louisiana settlements was closer to indentured servitude, with the likelihood of eventual freedom and even reward. The Spanish colonial government tacitly endorsed this attitude. Chattel slavery was introduced into the region with the influx of settlers from the eastern seaboard after the American Revolution, and did not become the prevalent attitude in the Lower Mississippi until the period 1810-1820.

The two corporate farms or concessions also had subsistence gardens where they grew produce for their own use. Several French maps of the Natchez settlement show the fort, the general settlement and the two corporate farms, with interesting details of the Commandant's garden attached to the White Earth concession. Although the maps do not necessarily agree regarding details, the garden is presented as a carefully laid-out series of beds and parterres. Similar garden plans occur in maps of New Orleans and of the French forts at Vicksburg.

continued on page 5...

Gardens of Natchez...

continued from page 4



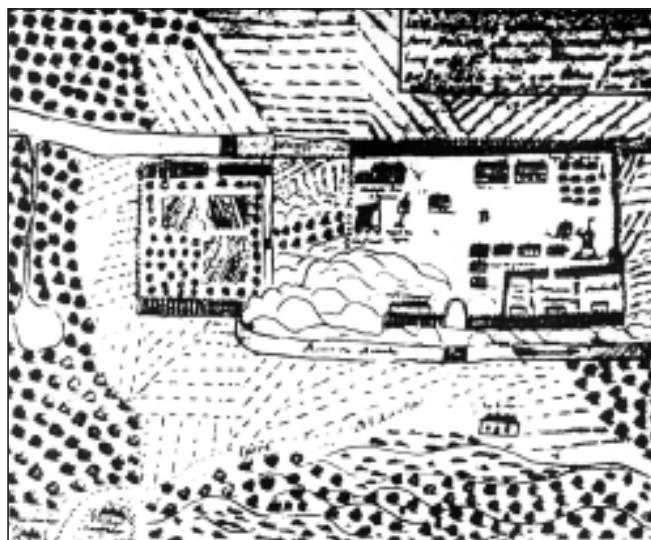
Indigo was always a controversial crop. The cultivation made many workers sick, and the production of the dye-cakes required running water, usually an adjacent stream, and created toxic by-products, which then contaminated the stream itself. The French managed to poison the principal fishing and transportation stream, which flowed past the Grand Village, the ceremonial center of the Natchez villages. The French also took over an abandoned sacred cornfield, but instead of planting corn in it as the Indians expected, they used it as a pasture for cattle and horses, to the chagrin and rage of the Natchez men's warrior society, which had been in charge of the field in question. There were a series of small uprisings between 1722 and 1726.

The greed of the last commandant in expropriating the best of the agricultural land still used by the Natchez was the last straw, and led to the uprising of 1728, in which the majority of the colony, French and African, men, women, and children, free, indentured, and enslaved, was massacred. The French retaliated, and by 1730 they had succeeded in killing or driving westward those Natchez who had not fled after the initial massacre. The French retained a garrison at the fort of Natchez until the end of the French and Indian War, when the territory was ceded to Great Britain and became part of West Florida. French military records of the interim period refer to subsistence gardens, but these were in or near the fort.

Under the British, an effort was made to settle retired military, both officers and enlisted, in the Natchez territory, establishing a small town at the port below the fort as well as offering large grants along hinterland streams for individuals and groups. One such settler was Colonel Anthony Hutchins, who arrived in 1772, and

who initially took up lands north of the present City of Natchez. The location proved unsatisfactory, and his grandson, the noted nineteenth-century historian J. F. H. Claiborne, relates the following story:

He...secured the attachment of an Indian, who claimed to be of the Natchez tribe. He...offered to show him "a sacred place, guarded by good spirits, where the water was always



Detail of 1729 map, showing parterre garden at the White Earth Concession.

sweet." He conducted him through the cane, over hills and slopes timbered with magnolia, walnut, sassafras and mulberry, trellised with grape vines, to the White Apple Village ... It stood 12 miles south of Fort Rosalie on a beautiful stream now known as Second Creek...¹⁰

This is still an apt description of the terrain south of Natchez along Second Creek. Hutchins' grant is still largely agricultural, but has been divided into smaller plantations in the intervening 200 years.

William Bartram visited the area around Baton Rouge in August 1777. It was probably his intention to visit the Natchez Territory, but he got no further north than the bluffs opposite Pointe Coupee, in the vicinity of present-day St. Francisville. It was long thought that Bartram had visited Anthony Hutchins' plantation south of Natchez, which was near a landing-place called "White Cliffs," the same as the name of the bluffs near St. Francisville. It is clear from the distances and travel times given by Bartram that he did not go further upriver,¹¹ but his descriptions of the different vegetation to be noted along the loess bluffs, especially the absence of the longleaf pine which he had observed throughout the Coastal Plain, are still relevant today.



A French map ca. 1729, attributed to Alexandre de Batz.

Gardens of Natchez... *continued from page 5*



Gardens of the British settlers are not well documented until the area fell under Spanish government. The Spanish system required written documentation of all legal proceedings, and many official copies of these documents have been preserved, both in the local archives (Adams County Chancery Clerk's Office) and in Spain. The documents consist of land transactions, lawsuits, wills, estate inventories, and sales of various items. Lawsuits may name specific plants, which have been damaged by human or animal intruders,



Part of 1864 Union Army map of Natchez.

while boundary descriptions often include named trees. In 1792 the Spanish began allocating lots in the newly laid out town on top of the bluff (which consists of the blocks between present-day Orleans Street to the south, Madison Street to the north, Rankin Street to the east, and Canal Street to the west). There are numerous petitions to the Spanish government for land on which to make a garden, which was a device for increasing one's land holdings in the new town.

William Dunbar of the Forest Plantation is perhaps the best example of a figure that spans the British, Spanish, and American Territorial eras. Dunbar was born near Elgin in Scotland about 1751, to a family of the gentry but not the nobility, and came to North America in 1771, entering the fur trade first in Philadelphia and later in Pittsburgh, before journeying down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to a plantation north of Baton Rouge in 1775. He moved to the Natchez Territory prior to 1787, when he received a grant of 800 arpents near Anthony Hutchins' plantation. As Surveyor-General to the Spanish territorial governor based in Natchez, Dunbar designed a plan for the new town of Natchez, which was eventually adapted with some modifications. He provided plans and elevations for the Spanish church of San Salvador, and for a proposed jail, and he also surveyed and drew

many of the plats for land grants. Dunbar's work on behalf of the Spanish Government concluded with his service as boundary commissioner in the joint Spanish-United States survey of the 31st Parallel in the years 1797-1799. After completing his portion of the survey, Dunbar took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and was appointed chief justice of the Court of Quarter Sessions, an indication of the esteem in which the new American territorial governor held him. President Thomas Jefferson employed Dunbar to explore the course of the Red and Ouachita Rivers and southern Arkansas after the Louisiana Purchase (concurrently with the Lewis and Clark Expedition), resulting in the first published report on the Trans Mississippi West.

William Dunbar was a scientist by training, perhaps better described as a "polymath," with considerable interest in archaeology and botany as well as in astronomy, surveying, and the technical aspects of plantation management and production. Dunbar worked constantly to improve farming equipment and crop production, in particular seed types and harvesting methods. Barclay, an enslaved mechanic and blacksmith belonging to Dunbar, designed and manufactured an improved version of Eli Whitney's cotton gin, and may also have designed a screw press for forming square bales of cotton. Dunbar was a frequent correspondent of Thomas Jefferson, who nominated him for membership in the American Philosophical Society to which he was elected in 1800, and for which he wrote 15 papers. He conducted extensive

and remarkably scientific archaeological research in the Natchez District, documenting numerous sites, which have since been destroyed. He led a movement to vaccinate against smallpox, resulting in the inoculation of half the population of Mississippi during 1802, likely preventing an epidemic.

At Dunbar's plantation south of Natchez, "The Forest," he collected specimens of many varieties of trees. His arboretum is said to have encompassed 150 acres, but this may have included his shrubbery. Visitors to the estate after his death in 1810 distinguished between the arboretum and the landscaped gardens, which were also extensive. He maintained meticulous records of all his plantation activities, many of which are preserved in regional archives. Dunbar's grandson-in-law, Dr. John

Carmichael Jenkins, continued the family tradition of scientific farming and arboriculture at adjoining Elgin Plantation.¹² He is still known locally as "Sir" William Dunbar, which is more of a tribute to his status as the premier gentleman of the Old Natchez District than a possible connection to Scottish nobility.¹³

When the Natchez Territory became part of the United States in 1797, new American settlers found an established society blending Indian, French, African, and Spanish traditions of plants, their arrangement in the garden, and cultivation methods with more recent Anglo-American approaches to gardens and gardening. From these traditions evolved the gardens, small and large, town and

continued on page 7...

Gardens of Natchez...

continued from page 6



End Notes...

country, which made Natchez famous in the nineteenth century. Their successors still draw visitors to Natchez in the twenty-first century.

¹At least three native species were under cultivation along the Gulf Coast by 2000 B.C.: the bottle gourd (*Lagenaria siceraria*) and bitter squash (*Cucurbita pepo* ssp. *ovivera*) in Florida as early as 7000 B.C. (Gail E. Wagner, "Their Women and Children do Continually Keepe it with Weeding:" Late Prehistoric Women and Horticulture in Eastern North America. (*The Influence of Women on the Southern Landscape: Proceedings of the Tenth Conference on Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes, October 5-7, Old Salem, Winston-Salem, North Carolina*. Winston Salem: Old Salem, Inc. 1997, 10); domesticated marsh elder (*Iva annua*) and cultigen maygrass (*Phalaris carolinensis*) by 2500 B.C.; and shortly thereafter a domesticated sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*, Wagner 1997: 10).

²Gayle J. Fritz, The Development of Native American Economics in the Lower Mississippi Valley. (*The Natchez District in the Old, Old South*, edited by Vincas Steponaitis. Southern Research Report No. 11: 23-47 Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina, 1998), 24.

³Fritz 1998 throughout.

⁴Fritz 1998; Wagner 1997.

⁵Antoine Simon Le Page du Pratz, *Histoire de la Louisiane* (Paris, 1758) II. 355-361, as cited by John R. Swanton (*Indian Tribes of the Lower Mississippi Valley and Adjacent Coast of the Gulf of Mexico*. Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 43. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1911), 113.

⁶Another factor may have been destructive overgrazing of maize-corn fields by the remnant of the buffalo-bison (*Bison bison*) population, which had been trapped east of the Mississippi River some three or four centuries previously; Christopher Morris, Lecture: The Ecological Transformation of Colonial Louisiana, March 4, 1999 (*Colonial Louisiana: A Tricentennial Symposium, March 3-6, 1999*, Biloxi, MS). These animals were hunted almost to extinction east of the Mississippi by 1700, although there were occasional bison in southwestern Mississippi as late as 1730. Le Page du Pratz describes a communal buffalo hunt by the Natchez in which he may have been a participant, which apparently took place within what is now Mississippi (cited in Robert S. Neitzel, *The Grand Village of the Natchez Revisited*. Archaeological Report Number 12. Jackson: Mississippi Department of Archives and History, 1983, 157-158).

⁷Patricia Galloway, *Choctaw Genesis 1500-1700* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1995), 44-78; Cullen Murphy, *Jamestown Revisited*. *Preservation* 50.4 (1998), 50; Ann F. Ramenofsky, *Vectors of Death* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1987), throughout.

⁸Le Page du Pratz, who was resident at Natchez from 1718 to 1726, reported that the following plants were in use at Natchez when he arrived: 5, or possibly 6, varieties of maize-corn, at least 4 kinds of beans, sweet potatoes, Cushaw squash, pumpkin, watermelons, 3 to 4 kinds of grapes, pawpaws, persimmons, purple and sour red plums, strawberries,

native apples, a blue whortleberry, red and white mulberries, walnuts, hickory nuts, and pecans. Le Page du Pratz produced illustrations of both plants and animals of the Natchez region for his *Histoire de la Louisiane* (first published in 1751). In the British edition of Le Page du Pratz, which contains some later interpolations, the author noted several imported plants (a bean from Africa and apples, figs, and peaches from Europe), and attributed their presence in the area to trade with the English colonies in the Carolinas. He also mentioned several kinds of white melons from Southern Europe (Antoine Simon Le Page du Pratz, *The History of Louisiana Translated from the French of M. Le Page du Pratz*, Facsimile, 1774 British edition. Edited by Joseph G. Tregle, Jr, Louisiana American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1975, 225-238). The Chickasaws, whose home territory was in Northeastern Mississippi, engaged regularly in trade with English settlements east of the Appalachians in the Carolinas, in particular providing them with slaves captured from other Indian tribes. English traders were reported among the Natchez as early as 1704-1705. Thus the presence of introduced species in the Natchez territory by 1716-1728 is possible. The English feared the French presence along the Mississippi, and encouraged the Chickasaw to stir up trouble in the Natchez villages. Andrew C. Albrecht, The Location of the Historic Natchez Villages. *Journal of Mississippi History* [hereafter *JMH*] 6 (1944), 67-88; Elizabeth M. Boggess and Douglas H. M. Boggess, *Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of Effect on Sites 22Ad503, 22Ad848, and Foster Mound House, Proposed Stewart Orchards of Natchez Industrial Site, Adams County Board of Supervisors, Southwest Mississippi Planning and Development District, Adams County, Mississippi* (Archaeologists Unlimited, Natchez, MS. Report on file with Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson, 2000), 24-26; Joseph Frank, A Preliminary Investigation of Natchez Occupation Sites in Mississippi (Academic term paper presented to Dr. H. F. Gregory, Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, Louisiana, May 1976).

⁹The occupations and ethnicity of the colonists may be deduced from French colonial documents, notably the list of victims of the 1728 Massacre; Dunbar Rowland and A. G. Sanders, *Mississippi Provincial Archives, 1729-1749: French Dominion*, I (Jackson: Mississippi Department of Archives and History, 1927), 122-126.

¹⁰J. F. H. Claiborne, *Mississippi as a Province, Territory and State*. Originally published Jackson: Power & Barksdale, 1880. (Reprinted, Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1964), 48.

¹¹William Bartram, *Travels of William Bartram* (Mark Van Doren, editor, New York: Dover Publications, 1955), 341-347.

¹²Dunbar's son William Jr. married a member of the Stockton family of Princeton, New Jersey. Their daughter married Dr. John Carmichael Jenkins in 1839. This couple built the present house at Elgin, and laid out gardens heavily influenced by the gardens of Morven, the Stockton home in Princeton, the general plan of which had been designed by George Washington. Dr. Jenkins also collected specimen trees and shrubs, and had an experimental orchard. Alfred G. Seal, John Carmichael Jenkins: Scientific Planter of the Natchez District, *JMH* 1

“Keeping Memory Green” – Winter Gardening Symposium at Goodwood

Goodwood Museum and Gardens is hosting a Winter Symposium on Saturday, January 12th, 2002, themed “Keeping Memory Green: Heirloom Plants in Today’s Garden.” The symposium will feature three renowned gardening experts, including Valencia Libby, associate professor, Temple University Department of Landscape Architecture and Horticulture, and formerly research associate at Winterthur Museum and Gardens. Ms. Libby’s morning presentation will be followed by luncheon speaker Bill Snyder, on “Bearded Iris for the Deep South.” In the afternoon, Scott Kunst, heirloom bulb specialist from Old House Gardens Heirloom Bulbs, will speak.

Hardy Croom, the first owner of Goodwood Plantation, c. 1835, originally conceived the gardens of Goodwood. Limited documentation of the gardens was available until Mrs. Fanny Tiers purchased Goodwood in 1910. Beginning in 1990, research, documentation, and careful selection of heirloom plants by a devoted group of volunteers have allowed the grounds to be reclaimed and restored to the sense and ambience of an early 1900s garden. The Goodwood gardens are now an important regional resource for heirloom plants and old garden roses.

Details regarding symposium registration, Goodwood garden volunteering, donations, and tours are available by contacting Alison Kiser, garden manager, Goodwood Museum and Gardens, 1600 Miccosukee Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32308; (850) 877-7592. ♣

Of Interest: National Garden Breaks Ground

At a groundbreaking ceremony for the construction of a National Garden, congressional leaders, including Senator Tom Daschle and House Speaker Dennis Hastert, planted seeds on the lawn where the National Garden will open in Spring 2004.

The National Garden, destined to be a national treasure, is on the grounds of the U.S. Botanic Garden on the western front of the U.S. Capitol. It will house hundreds of species native to the United States, as well as feature collections, exhibits, and educational programs promoting preservation.

National Garden Fund’s Chair, Mrs. Teresa Heinz said, “The National Garden will be an oasis of beauty, renewing this once vacant lot in the heart of our nation’s Capital.” The National Garden will cost \$13 million to build and most funding will be provided through private corporate sponsors.

[From the October 2001 issue of “Quill & Trowel,” the membership newsletter of the Garden Writers Association of America.] ♣



The Twelfth Huntington Symposium On Old Roses

For the twelfth time since its inception in 1975 the Huntington Symposium on Old Roses will once again convene at The Huntington Library, Art Collections, and Botanical Gardens in San Marino, California May 3rd - 5th, 2002. May is the height of the blooming season for Old Garden Roses in Southern California and participants will be treated to thousands of fragrant blossoms at the peak of their display in the Huntington’s historic, ninety-four year-old rose garden. In addition to the roses, participants will be among the first to view some of the newest elements of our just completed Botanical Center; including the Botanical Complex, and Nursery, and the Rose Hills Foundation Conservatory, which will be nearing completion during this time.

Programs for this Symposium will cover a wide range of topics of interest to both novice rose lovers and our most experienced rosarians alike. An exceptionally fine list of national and international speakers has been assembled, and in addition, you will have your choice of one of three Symposium Workshops, which are sure to deepen your appreciation of our national flower. Lecture topics will include: “David Austin’s English Roses” (Michael Marriott, UK), “Empress Josephine’s Roses” (François Joyaux, France), “Cavriglia – A Living Museum” (Helene Pizzi, Italy), and “Found Old Roses in Australian Cemeteries and Gardens” (Patricia Toolan, Australia).

Nestled amidst a setting of 207 acres of rolling lawns and woodlands, the Huntington hosts a wide array of gardens, three art galleries, and, of course, our world-renowned Library. Participants will have an opportunity to tour the newly completed Botanical Complex during the reception hour. Plans are well underway for the construction of a Children’s Garden as well as the largest Chinese Garden to be built outside of Mainland China. Both are scheduled to open in April 2002.

Two outstanding exhibits will be in the galleries during the Symposium and available for viewing to registered participants. In the new Boone Gallery: Great British Paintings From American Collections will run through Sunday, May 5th, 2002. This exhibition, organized by the Yale Center for British Art, brings together about seventy of the best British paintings in American Collections. Among the artists to be represented are: Anthony Van Dyck, Thomas Gainsborough, J. M. W. Turner, and John Constable. In the Huntington Gallery is to be seen: “William Morris: Creating The Useful And The Beautiful.” The prolific and influential career of William Morris (1834-1896) will be explored in an exhibition based on The Huntington’s recently acquired collection of Morris material. Morris – a multi-faceted designer, printer, craftsman and preeminent figure in Victorian England – is seen by many as the father of the Arts and Crafts Movement. Stunning examples of his work in a variety of media will illustrate the design process of each of the crafts produced by his firm Morris & Co., from preliminary drawings to completed stained glass windows, wallpaper, printed fabrics, carpets, tapestries, and books. For more information, maps, and programs go to The Huntington’s website at www.huntington.org. ♣

“Cultivating History: Exploring Horticultural Practices of the Southern Gardener”

By Kenneth McFarland, President, Southern Garden History Society



“The most beautiful weather you can imagine.” The thirteenth “Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes” conference held September 27th - 29th, 2001 again lived up to a reputation for comfortable sunny days and cool refreshing evenings. Even the moon cooperated, offering the perfect Friday night warm-up act for Sally Reeves’ dynamic presentation on Saturday, “Rediscovering Gardening by the Moon.”

A presentation on Moon-driven horticulture may seem

a better topic for a program on astrology than for a conference on garden and landscape history. Second thoughts recall gardeners in our past, however, who have placed great trust in the “lunar-centric” advice garnered through age-old family tradition, almanacs, and



Frances Ingles, Jay Danzenbaker, Val Libby, and Sheldon Fleming

other publications. These thoughts quickly signal, too, that “Gardening by the Moon” is as important to modern-day historians of gardeners as it was to those who were its practitioners in the past.

Mrs. Reeves encountered one such form of nineteenth-century advice in completing her translation of *The New Louisiana Gardener*, recently published by the LSU Press in cooperation with the Southern Garden History Society. Its author Jacques-Felix Lelièvre obviously saw lunar influence on gardens as an important subject, as did many of his contemporaries in both France and America.

Peter Hatch closed the conference by discussing *earthly* forces that have had a great impact on early gardening, just as they do

today: garden pests. As Director of Gardens and Grounds at Monticello, Mr. Hatch has become all too familiar with the numerous organisms that attack the gardens, orchards, and vineyards at modern day Monticello. His presentation on the “Ecological Imperialism” of such pests showed that two centuries ago Thomas Jefferson had similar worries, as did all other gardeners and farmers. Mr. Hatch’s study of 1819 to 1830 issues of the Baltimore publica-



Susan Hitchcock and Jim Cothran SGHS members from Atlanta

tion *American Farmer* revealed an array of invaders. Borers of various types infested orchards, while tent caterpillars and powdery mildew bedeviled gardeners yesterday, just as today. Remedies were as numerous as pests, and included such applications as ashes, sulfur, soapsuds, and tobacco leaves.

These two closing talks could not possibly have been more appropriate for a conference on “Exploring Horticultural Practices of the Southern Gardener.” Equally as fitting was Davyd Foard Hood’s Thursday keynote presentation on “Historic Southern Gardens in Letters, Journals & Travel Accounts.” A main goal of the 2001 program was to offer useful advice for beginning students of garden restoration. Mr. Hood, in his second appearance as a



Photo by P. Cornett

continued on page 10....

Cultivating History...

continued from page 9



Photo by P. Cornett



Keyes Williamson gives preview of St. Philip's Church to conference participants.

conference keynote speaker, offered just the sort information they need. One can hardly know the historic Southern landscape, he proved, without reading the works of regional explorers such as John Lawson and William Bartram in the eighteenth century, along with such nineteenth-century observers as Frederick Law Olmsted. Vitally important too are the many other primary source documents that offer a look at early Southern gardens. The lucky researcher will discover such written material as was discussed by Mr. Hood that relates to his or her own site. Frequently, however, they must

extrapolate from historic documents pertaining to the same general region and timeframe — but the information *is* there if one looks diligently.

To preserve, restore, or recreate an early garden or landscape, one needs to know how they were shaped or configured. Long-time conference favorite, Rudy Favretti, professor emeritus at the University of Connecticut and former landscape architect for the Garden Club of

Photo by P. Cornett



Conference speaker Doug Sanford with Patricia Samford.

Virginia, closely examined this topic in his presentation on "The Layout of the Common Garden." Mr. Favretti drew examples from the American South and from New England, as well as from various spots in Europe, to demonstrate the common factors that shaped the landscapes of ordinary men and women. Clearly the nature of the terrain joined to the practical needs of residents determined how

people positioned their homes, gardens, barns, fields, and pastures. Even in the absence of lofty discussion about design principles, Mr. Favretti demonstrated, those who peopled the land knew that "form follows function."

Arguably no one knew more about making the Southern landscape "function" than those enslaved there. Conference presenters on Friday addressed this by examining slave housing, along with the gardens and food ways of the slave community. Archaeologist Doug Sanford, of Mary Washington College in Fredericksburg, Virginia, discussed slave cabin forms and sizes,

Photo by P. Cornett



The gardens of Flora Ann Bynum. Main Street, Old Salem.

along with their positioning in the plantation landscape, from a cross-regional perspective. Reflecting the model discussed by Rudy Favretti, these quarters (a term of various meanings) reflected the nature of their terrain and of the agricultural function of their landscape surroundings. Log quarters on early eighteenth-century Virginia tobacco plantations could vary greatly from tabby dwellings of large rice and cotton estates of coastal South Carolina and Georgia.

Yet, interior living space was always circumscribed, and thus most of the daily existence of slaves was spent outdoors. Obviously for most families this meant time in the fields. But, as discussed by Colonial Williamsburg historian Patricia Gibbs and by Leni Ashmore Sorensen of Virginia Tech, as many hours as possible were devoted to supplementing planter-provided foodstuffs with their own garden produce. Ms. Gibbs noted that the gang system of slave labor in the Chesapeake region usually allowed only moonlight nights and Sundays to tend plots, while the task system common in the Southern Low Country often provided more time for gardens,

continued on page 11....

Cultivating History... continued from page 10



Photo by P. Cornett



Flora Ann Bynum's flower garden Main Street, Old Salem

which at times consisted of several acres. Though perhaps a less common practice in the Chesapeake area, slaves in both areas were sometimes able to sell extra produce to plantation masters, as well as through local markets. Ms. Sorensen examined the gardening practices brought to America by enslaved Africans, along with the sharing of gardening ideas between Africans and Native Americans.



Family gardens at Old Salem.

She used the ever-popular Monticello for a case study of slave gardening habits and dietary practices, discussing like Ms. Gibbs the ability of slaves to produce a sufficient surplus to sell extra produce and poultry — the latter being a particular specialty.

As always, the conference joined practical demonstrations to the presentations just described. This year historic garden interpreter Terry Yemm, blacksmith Stephen Mankowski, and archaeologist Kate Meatyard came from Colonial Williamsburg to discuss the various "tools" that made gardening possible in the colonial and post-Revolutionary South. Such tools might range from Dutch hoes, to flower pots, to gardening publications by Phillip Miller, but they all played invaluable roles two centuries ago, just as they must to those who would interpret historic gardens today.

Drawn from that latter group, various partici-pants demonstrated what the conference truly is "all about" during the Friday evening sharing session. Always a highlight, this segment of the program offers an up-to-the-minute look at Southern projects, large and small, as well as the problems they face, large and small. Convincing long-time volunteers and docents to embrace major changes to a garden can be almost as challenging as confronting development that threatens to invalidate the qualities that make a landscape seem "historic." The "Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes" conference consistently offers both the tools and moral support we all need to go home and face up to the task.



Winter Magnolia to Feature International Heritage Rose Conference

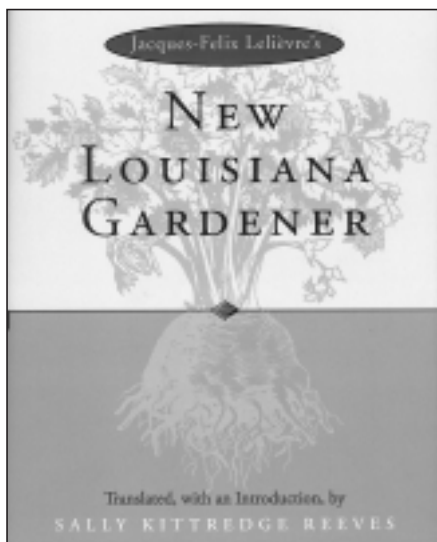
The October 2001 Heritage Rose Conference held in Charleston, South Carolina, will be the focus of the upcoming issue of *Magnolia*. This conference, which brought together noted rose authorities from around the globe, concentrated on the Noisettes, a class of roses that originated in Charleston during the early 19th century and are considered to be the first American rose hybrid. ♣

Book Reviews—

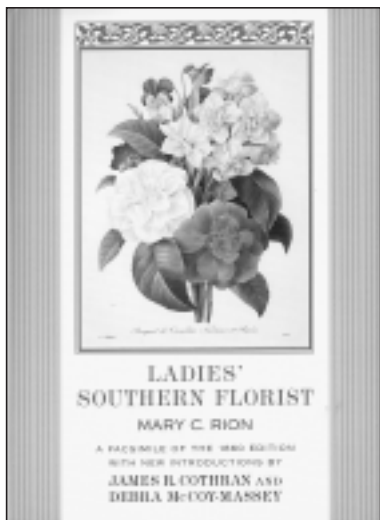
The New Louisiana Gardener and Ladies' Southern Florist



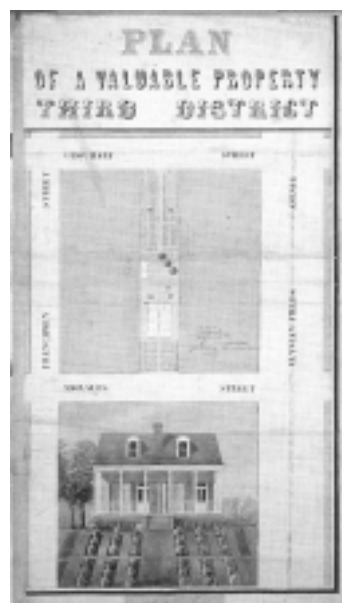
The New Louisiana Gardener - *Nouveau Jardinier de la Louisiane*, by Jacques-Felix Lelièvre. English translation of this 1838 publication, with an introduction, by Sally Kittredge Reeves. Published by the Louisiana State University Press in cooperation with the Southern Garden History Society. 186 pages. 16 color photographs, 6 halftones. ISBN 0-8071-2479-6. \$29.95 [See special SGHS members price under "SGHS Publications."]



Ladies' Southern Florist (1860) by Mary C. Rion. A facsimile edition of the first book written for southern gardeners, with a new introduction by James R. Cothran and Debra McCoy-Massey. 185 pages. Cloth. ISBN 1-57003-420-6. \$19.95



Given the fact that only a near-dozen known books on gardening were published in the South in the years prior to the Civil War, the coincident reprinting of two of the group in a single year, 2001, is cause to celebrate. U. P. Hedrick cited the *Nouveau Jardinier de la Louisiane*, originally published in 1838, in *A History of Horticulture in America to 1860*. [Elisabeth Woodburn noted the 1860 publication of *Ladies' Southern Florist* and its immediate second printing in her addendum to the reprint of Hedrick by Timber Press in 1988.] They comprise part of the short, but important, list of gardening manuals and guides, identified by Hedrick, that begins in 1779 with Mrs. Martha Logan's *The Gardener's*



Kalendar, which also holds the distinction of being the first horticultural book published in America. The second gardening book published in America, Robert Squibb's *The Gardener's Kalendar for South Carolina, Georgia and North Carolina*, also was published in Charleston, in 1787. *A Treatise on Gardening by a Gentleman of Virginia* is said to have been published in the early 1790s in Richmond, however, it is first seen in the second (1818) edition of John Gardiner and David Hepburn's *The American Gardener*, first published in 1804 in Washington, D.C. Written by John Randolph, it was republished in 1826 in Richmond as *Randolph's Culinary Gardener*. Two books on viticulture also

continued on page 13....

Book Reviews...

continued from page 12



appeared in the 1820s: John Adlum's *Memoir on the Cultivation of the Vine in America and the Best Mode of Making Wine* was published in Washington in 1832; John James Dufour's *The American Vine Dresser's Guide*, with its important Southern (Kentucky) associations was published in 1826 in Cincinnati. The next two books came also from South Carolina. *The Southern Farmer and Market Gardener* was written by Francis S. Holmes and published in Charleston in 1842. Three years later, in 1845, Phineas Thornton's *The Southern Gardener and Receipt-Book* appeared, and it was published by Lippincott in a revised edition in 1859. The last of the antebellum Southern gardening and horticultural books, with the exception of Mrs. Rion's, was William Nathaniel White's *Gardening for the South*, published in New York in 1856.

The two new reissues reflect different approaches in their appearance, format, and introductions. Both are enclosed in modern, appealing dust jackets. The *New Louisiana Gardener* is the first English translation of a work written by Jacques-Felix LeLièvre and originally was published in French for the largely French-speaking population of New Orleans. The Southern Garden History Society commissioned both the translation, by Sally Kittredge Reeves, and the publication. It is issued in translation, without the benefit of the French text, and in a modern format and design whose physical relationship to the original book is unclear. Mrs. Reeves also wrote the fine introduction that forms about one-quarter of the reprint text, and she composed the annotations for fifteen watercolor plans of New Orleans town lots from the New Orleans Notarial Archives, which are inserted in the translation. A *Ladies' Southern Florist* has been reprinted in a handsome facsimile edition, which preserves its original appearance, appeal, and physical character, with brief introductory essays

by James R. Cothran and Debra McCoy-Massey.

For the present-day readers of *New Louisiana Gardener*, Sally Reeves' introduction will prove fascinating. As archivist of the New Orleans Notarial Archives, she has a ready access to nineteenth-century documents and a long familiarity with New Orleans public records that she uses to advantage. She sketches the biography of Monsieur Lelièvre, a bookseller, publisher, and sometimes writer, provides insight into the circle of book sellers and buyers in antebellum New Orleans, and in a third section of the essay she treats the publication of *Nouveau Jardinier de la Louisiane* in its context as one of only two known gardening manuals written in French in the United States.

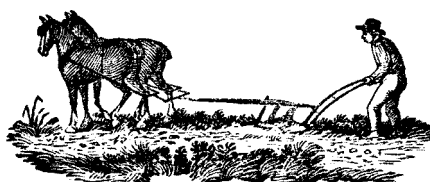
Jacques-Felix Lelièvre (1795-1854) was born in Caen, France, a city that then boasted a century-old botanical garden and a university where a course in botany had been taught since 1483. His father, Nicolas Anne Lelièvre, was a gardener. Although the nature of his education and early professional work remains unconfirmed, Lelièvre was familiar with the existing botanical and gardening texts and surely had some degree of practical experience in the garden and field. These qualifications enabled him to gain the post, described as "former gardener-horticulturist of the French government for the colonies." M. Lelièvre arrived in New Orleans on 31

July 1834 and soon made the acquaintance of Xavier Fouché (d. 1836) with whose fortunes he was thereafter entwined. Fouché provided him with a job cataloguing the collection of books and the other contents of the Royal Street bookstore of Fouché's late uncle Charles Jourdan, which were to be sold to settle the bookseller's estate. In June 1835 Lelièvre married Fouché's sister, Virginie. A year-and-a-half later Xavier Fouché died, leaving his one-half interest in the former Jourdan bookshop, founded in 1800, to his sister. Lelièvre

NOUVEAU JARDINIER DE LA LOUISIANE,

CONTENANT LES INSTRUCTIONS NECESSAIRES
Aux Personnes qui s'occupent de Jardinage.

PAR J. F. LELIEVRE,
Ex-Jardinier-Agriculteur du Gouvernement Français
pour les Colonies.



NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.
CHEZ J. F. LELIEVRE, LIBRAIRE,
Encoignure Royale et Ste.-Anne.
1838.

continued on page 14....

Book Reviews...

continued from page 13



soon bought the other one-half share in the shop. Virginie Fouché Lelièvre died in 1838, leaving her estate to her husband, who then found himself the sole owner/proprietor of a successful, long-established New Orleans bookstore.

Nouveau Jardinier de la Louisiane appeared that same year, 1838, and being “A work especially adapted to the needs of the region,” was intended for those who “want to direct the works in their gardens themselves.” In a practice common to the period and discussed by Mrs. Reeves, Lelièvre borrowed extensively from earlier gardening treatises and manuals, most of which were published in France. In its opening pages Lelièvre addresses the general concerns and practices of the gardener and includes a gardener’s almanac of tasks for the months of the year. The bulk of the text is given over to vegetables, a decision not surprising given the number of gardens on individual lots in urban New Orleans and the market gardens that supplied the stands through the city. A section on the cultivation of fruit trees and pruning confirms the long-established reputation of the French in fruit production, an expertise that the English and Americans, including Frederick Law Olmsted, admired through the nineteenth century. The section on ornamental flowers, slightly longer than that ascribed to fruits, includes the expected varieties. The opening section of Lelièvre’s book, dealing “with astronomical concepts important to the nineteenth-century French gardener” and known more familiarly, and simply, to many gardeners as “planting by the signs” is consigned to an appendix.



Gardeners and garden historians in the South will find the reprint of *Ladies’ Southern Florist* a valuable addition to their shelves. In the first instance it makes available, as Mr. Cothran notes, “the first garden book published in the South prior to the Civil War that dealt exclusively with ornamentals.” Published in facsimile, it retains the character and charm of the original book, and it conveys the personality both of its writer and the Southern gentlewoman’s garden on the eve of the Civil War. Using it as a guide, one could recreate the beds and borders of the antebellum period or replant those that survive in form or fragment. In the preface Mrs. Rion acknowledges her reliance on earlier garden books including Robert Buist’s (and

Thomas Hibbert’s) *The American Flower Garden Directory* of 1832 and *The Flower Garden; or Breck’s Book of Flowers*, published in 1851 by Joseph Breck, the seedsman, her own experience in the garden, and that of others with whom she corresponded and/or whose gardens she visited. She cites also the government publications on agriculture and horticulture, which appeared with increasing frequency in the mid-nineteenth century.

Mary Catherine Weir Rion (1829-1901) was the daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Weaver) Weir, who had relocated from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to Sparta, Georgia, in the later 1820s. Her father was a newspaperman and about 1840



Mary Catherine Rion

the family removed to Columbia, South Carolina, where he became editor of the *Southern Chronicle*. At his death in 1847, she resided in the household of William Campbell Preston, a family friend and president of South Carolina College that became the University of South Carolina. In these circumstances she gained the acquaintance of both her future husband, James Rion (1828-1886), a student at the college, and the circle of accomplished gardeners in the extended Hampton-Preston family. Miss Weir and Mr. Rion were married in 1851, and they located in Winnsboro, South Carolina. In 1857 they purchased the house there that

continued on page 15...

Book Reviews...

continued from page 14

remained their home to his death in 1886 and the scene of her gardening until 1894/1895. She then returned to Harrisburg to live with her daughter Hanna, who wrote two gardening books after her mother's death.

Peter B. Glass, the Columbia publisher and successor to R. L. Bryan, appended a seventeen-page promotional section at the back of *Ladies' Southern Florist*. On one page he listed the stock of his companion retail shop and on another a list of books published in the South for which he served as agent. More valuable to us, however, is the two-page list of books appearing under the heading "Books for the Garden and Field, For Sale by P. B. Glass." Forty-eight books, together with Mrs. Rion's new book and a series of agricultural pamphlets, appear in the list. This roster of books on the subjects of agriculture, horticulture, and floriculture, documents the specific availability of a wide range of titles in antebellum South Carolina and their likely ownership by town and plantation gardeners. It is invaluable. A. J. Downing's three books, four by Robert Buist, J. C. Loudon's books on gardening and agriculture, and Paxton's botanical dictionary appear together with general works and monographs on manures, the grape, poultry, cattle, sheep, horses, swine, grasses, and the strawberry, etc. The final page includes a description of *Ladies' Southern Florist* and a reprint of Mr. Davidson's promotional review that appeared in the *Yorkville Enquirer* (York, South Carolina) on 19 July 1860.

It tells in plain language how to plant flowers; when and where; how to dig, trench, hoe, manure, prune and water the flowers; how to kill bugs, caterpillars and worms; how to manage cuttings, buddings, and hundreds of other similar things. There is fifty times as much common sense in this little book on flowers – on *Southern* flowers, be it remembered – as we have ever seen in anything of the kind. We have gone to the books for facts on flowers, and we speak from our observation.

The price of the book was \$1.00.

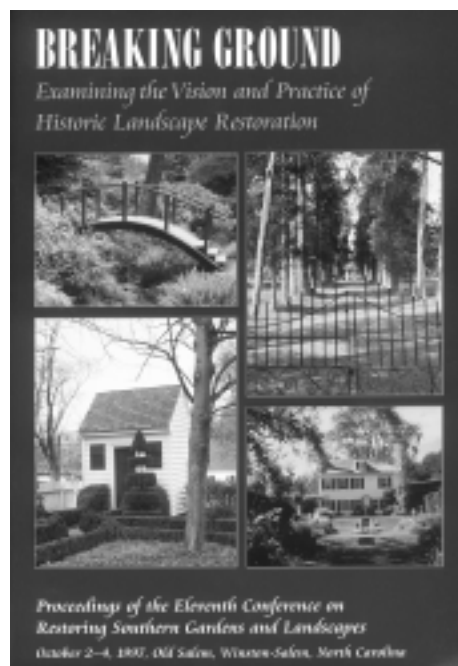
Davyd Foard Hood, Book Review Editor
Isinglass, Vale, North Carolina



Publications Available Through SGHS

The New Louisiana Gardener- *Nouveau Jardinier de la Louisiane*, 1838 publication by Jacques-Felix Lelièvre and translated into English by Sally Kittredge Reeves. Published by LSU press in cooperation with SGHS. Hardcover. 186 pages with color photographs and halftones. Specially priced for SGHS members at \$25 (plus \$3.50 postage). *NC orders add 6% sales tax.*

Breaking Ground: *Examining the Vision and Practice of Historic Landscape Restoration*, (1997 proceedings of Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes Conference at Old Salem.). \$12.95 (plus \$3.50 postage). *NC orders add 6% sales tax.*



The Influence of Women on the Southern Landscape, (1995 proceedings of conference cited above). \$10.00 (plus \$3.50 postage). *NC orders add 6% sales tax.*

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