



# Magnolia

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

Bulletin of the  
Southern Garden  
History Society

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## *Eleventh Old Salem Conference Addresses Principles of Landscape Restoration*

by Kenneth M. McFarland, Stagville Center

Approaches to landscape restoration can vary widely depending on the site in question, the people considering a restoration project, the guiding philosophy behind that project, and, not least of all, available funds. Those who attended this year's Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes conference at Old Salem were able to examine these and related issues thanks to presentations by some of the nation's most talented landscape historians and restoration practitioners.

Called "Breaking Ground: Examining the Vision and Practice of Historic Landscape Restoration," the conference title might have easily begun with "Fertile Ground" given the richness of its content. Keynote speaker Rudy Favretti provided the framework with a review of landscape restoration in the South. Well



photo courtesy of Reynolda House Archives

*Early 20th-century view of Reynolda Gardens in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.*

known for his own wide-ranging projects, Mr. Favretti showed have far we have traveled in a brief time (indeed the span of his career in landscape architecture) in linking the concepts of "restoration" and "landscape."

A theme sometimes subtle and other times overt for later speakers was the importance of landscape "interpretation." As she looked at the issue of "Preserving the Spirit of the Place,"

Temple University professor Valencia Libby showed that among the best tools available in such "preservation" efforts is a skillfully-devised interpretive program. Noting that in some cases

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*"The Blue Cross-beak and Sweet Flowering Bay" that graces volume one of Catesby's Natural History is shown above.*



## CALENDAR

**November 20th, 1997-February 16th, 1998.** "Mark Catesby's Natural History of America: The Watercolors from the Royal Library, Windsor Castle" at the DeWitt Wallace Gallery in Colonial Williamsburg. This major exhibition of fifty-two original watercolors by naturalist/illustrator Mark Catesby shows the natural habitat of the early Southeast. These rare works, on loan from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, were purchased originally by King George III in the eighteenth century. The exhibit is organized in conjunction with the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston. Other venues of the Catesby exhibition include the Huntington Library in San Marino, CA; the Museum of Fine Arts in Houston, TX; and the Telfair Museum of Art in Savannah, Georgia. The exhibit is open daily from 10 a.m.-5 p.m. The DeWitt Wallace Gallery is located at 325 Francis Street, Williamsburg, Virginia. For more information, call (757) 220-7724.

**February 7th-June 7th, 1998.** "Across the Creek from Salem: The Story of Happy Hill, 1816-1952," an exhibition at The Gallery at Old Salem. Facilitated by the oral history project conducted by Mel White, Old Salem's Director of African American Programs, residents of Happy Hill and other African American communities in Winston-Salem have dug deep into their family histories to recover old photographs and other objects revealing the history of the landscape and people. The Gallery is located in the Frank L. Horton Museum Center, 924 South Main Street, Old Salem.

**March 27th-29th, 1998.** "The Life and Work of Ellen Biddle Shipman," a symposium presented by the Sarah P. Duke Gardens of Duke University in Durham, NC. Speakers to include Judith Tankard, Mac Griswold,

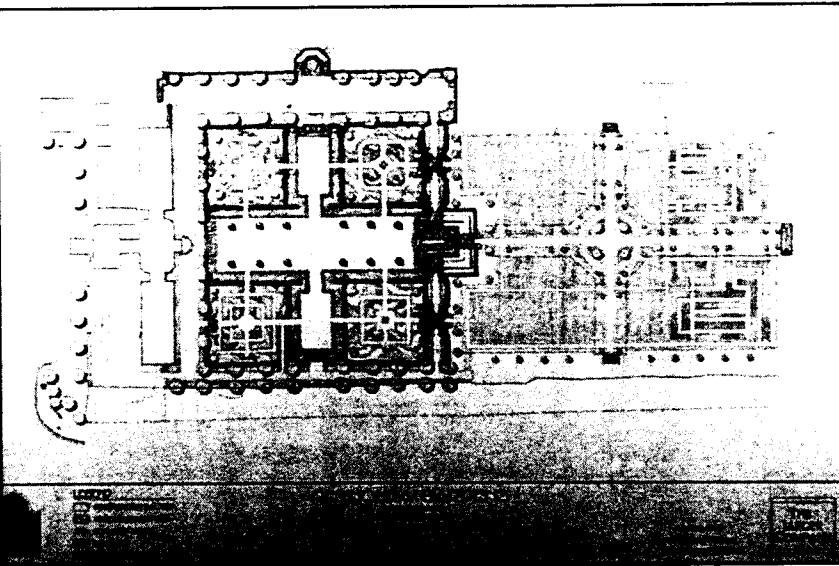
John Franklin Miller, and John T. Fitzpatrick. A traveling exhibition, "The Gardens of Ellen Biddle Shipman," will be on display at the Duke University Art Museum. Tours will be offered also of Duke Gardens, including the Shipman-designed terraces, and the Reynolda House and Gardens in Winston-Salem, NC. For more information, contact the Duke Gardens office at (919) 684-3698, or Taimi Anderson, education coordinator at Duke Gardens, (919) 969-7796. Additional information about Ellen Shipman and/or the symposium is available from Barbara B. Strohbehn, (919) 489-3551.

**April 24th-26th, 1998.** The Dallas Area Historical Rose Society will host the 1998 Annual Conference of the Heritage Rose Foundation. Speakers will include Dr. Katherine Zuzek, Scott Kunst of Old House Gardens, and Stephen Scanniello of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. In addition to lectures and panel discussions, the schedule includes tours of public and private gardens, and a banquet in a unique and dramatic setting. An all-day, pre-conference bus tour to the Antique Rose Emporium is scheduled for Thursday. For more information, contact The Heritage Rose Foundation, 1512 Gorman Street, Raleigh, NC 27606-2919; phone (919) 834-2591; (e-mail: [rosefoun@aol.com](mailto:rosefoun@aol.com)).

**April 25th-26th, 1998.** Eighth Annual Leesburg Flower & Garden Festival, held in historic downtown Leesburg, Virginia. For information, call (703) 777-1368.

**May 29th-31st, 1998.** 16th Annual Meeting of the Southern Garden History Society, "Mountain Heritage: Biltmore Estate and the Blue Ridge Mountains," will be held in Asheville, NC, with the Biltmore Estate as host. This meeting promises to be an exciting, in-depth look at the spectacular Vanderbilt estate and its landscape designed by the firm of Frederick Law Olmsted. Special tours of the Blue Ridge Parkway, historic Asheville communities, and the North Carolina Arboretum and Botanical Garden at UNC-Asheville are planned. Registration brochures will be mailed by February. For information, contact conference chair William E. Alexander, landscape curator of Biltmore Estate, at (704) 274-6200.

Eleventh Old Salem  
Conference ...  
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*Restoration plan for Reynolda Gardens by the Jaeger Co.*

we must be wary of "the gardener in the garden," she favored the approach of "underdevelopment," particularly as we might change landscapes that reflect a slow maturation process. Visitors, however, often fail to understand why such sites might appear disordered or to lack proper care. Education, of course, is crucial, it thus being the goal of the interpretive program to bring those visitors to a new way of seeing.

University of Georgia professor Catherine Howett looked deeply into underlying elements that shape the way landscapes are shared with site visitors. Arguing that "interpretation" should be part of a restoration plan from the moment of its conception, she cautioned against becoming too bound by the "facts" (mutable creatures that they are) of a certain locale. Instead we must seek fresh and fluid approaches to interpretation—approaches that allow visitors to be actively involved participants with a site instead of passive observers. She closed with a marvelous quote from Oscar Wilde that "(We) have sold our birthright for a mess of facts . . . and if something cannot be done to check . . . our monstrous worship of facts, Art will become sterile and beauty will pass away from the land." (How many of us have not visited sites where we were overwhelmed by [artless] facts handed to us to swallow whole?)

Perry Matthews, curator of gardens at North Carolina's Tryon Palace, joined other speakers to show the range of approaches to interpretation. These can be as basic as explaining why grass is not kept golf course clipped at an historic property, or why "pretty" (but not historically appropriate) plants have been removed from a

site. Interpretation can also become as complex as analyzing the various social issues which drove the Colonial Revival movement. Colonial Williamsburg landscape architect Kent Brinkley, for example, addressed that movement while examining landscape restoration practices at Virginia's eighteenth-century capitol. He made clear the challenge of reconciling landscapes crafted during Colonial Williamsburg's early years with late twentieth-century scholarship. Skillful interpretation is a key factor, he showed. But that can only grow out of a thorough assessment of the site and a carefully-shaped mission philosophy.

Landscape architect Robert Page of the National Park Service agreed fully with that position as he reviewed the Secretary of the Interior's guidelines for cultural landscape treatment. To ease the minds of at least some participants in the conference, he stressed that the Park Service believes there is no single answer as to how a landscape is to be restored or interpreted. Many factors will instead determine the best approach to a particular location. Indeed, in general his thoughts seemed to echo the words of eighteenth-century English poet and gardener Alexander Pope who said we must above all "consult the genius of the place" before digging into any form of landscape project. The Secretary's guidelines may then assist in finding the best way to make that "genius" visible to the visiting public.

Along with a wealth of theoretical perspective, conference participants also received a goodly amount of exposure to specific landscape projects. Georgia landscape architect Dale Jaeger, for example, reviewed current restoration work at Winston-Salem's Reynolda Gardens (a tour followed), as well as her work on rice fields and battlefields in South Carolina and Georgia. Close to home, too, was the project discussed by Old Salem African American programs director Mel White who reviewed his exhaustive study of the Happy Hills community neighboring Old Salem. Detailing a history which spans nearly two centuries, Mr. White noted that Happy Hills had its origins in 1816 as a slave quarter. Both Ms. Jaeger and Mr. White discussed how portions of their work have been informed by oral history, often a vitally important landscape research important tool.

Representing a microcosm of restoration issues, the study of Thomas Jefferson-related landscapes received

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*Rotunda and Annex, circa 1890.*

*Sequence of views illustrating the  
evolution of the Rotunda's north  
forecourt at the University of Virginia*



*Rotunda and Annex from the north – view after the fire. 1895.*



*Rotunda North Face, 1898.*

*photos courtesy of the Special Collections Departments, University of Virginia Library*

detailed attention. Monticello's director of gardens and grounds Peter Hatch began the process with a down-to-earth discussion of historic plants (always a welcome topic). Jefferson scholar and landscape architect C. Allan Brown then examined the landscape design at Poplar Forest, Jefferson's home in Bedford County, Virginia. Mr. Brown's presentation was a case study of how landscape students (including restorationists) should

jointly evaluate written documents relating to a site, the physical site itself, and documents about related sites in order to maximize their understanding of the spot in question. University of Virginia landscape architect Mary Hughes then closed the program with a look at the design and character of the grounds of Jefferson's "academical

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# SGHS Fall Board Meeting Report



Plans for the next two annual meetings were reviewed by the society's board at its fall meeting held Saturday afternoon, October 4th, at Old Salem in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. William E. Alexander, landscape curator of Biltmore Estate, Asheville, North Carolina, sent a report to the board on plans for the 16th annual meeting to be held in Asheville May 29th-31st with Biltmore as sponsor. Mrs. Theodore J. Haywood (Nancy) reported on meetings of the Houston committee planning the 17th annual meeting of the society in Houston, Texas, March 26th-29th, 1999. Dean Norton

told the board that Mount Vernon, Virginia, was looking forward to hosting the meeting in the year 2000.

Peggy Newcomb, editor of *Magnolia*, reported that the Cherokee Garden Library at the Atlanta History Center (Atlanta, Georgia) had directed the preparation of an index to back issues of *Magnolia*. The index was compiled by a volunteer, Melvin H. Jones, and intern, Margo Edwards. The board expressed much appreciation to Blanche Farley, librarian, for having the index prepared. Mrs. William W. Griffin (Florence) had gathered a complete set of *Magnolia* bulletins for the library staff to use. Board members were to be sent copies of the index to review. It will be published in some form for the membership in the near future. (The Cherokee Garden Library serves as archives for the Southern Garden History Society.)

Mrs. Jerome Jansma (Harriet), as chair of the nominations committee, asked board members to suggest potential board nominees to be presented at the society's annual meeting in May. Peter Hatch discussed plans for preparation of a historic plant list for the South. ♦



SGHS board members at Goodwood Plantation, from l. to r., Vice-President Peter Hatch, Dr. Edgar Givhan, Betsy Crusel, President Dr. William Welch, Nancy Haywood, Jane Symmes, James Barganier, Ben Page, Harriet Jansma, *Magnolia* editor Peggy Newcomb, Secretary Flora Ann Bynum, and Dr. Elizabeth Boggess (with guest Bill Alexander from the Biltmore Estate and coordinator for the upcoming annual meeting in Asheville, NC). Photo courtesy of Joe Kaiser.

## A Call for Nominees to the Board of Directors

New members to the Board of Directors will be elected at the upcoming annual meeting in Asheville, North Carolina. According to the SGHS bylaws, "any member of the Southern Garden History Society may present a nomination for Director or Directors to the nominating Committee, provided the nomination is presented in writing at least one month prior to the annual meeting of members at which Directors are elected." The bylaws further state: "from the nominations for Directors made by the members of the Nominating Committee, the Nominating Committee shall select a slate to be approved by the existing Board of Directors and voted on at the annual meeting of members."

Harriet Jansma is chair of the nominating committee for this term. Any nominations should be sent to her by April 29th, 1998 at: 900 Lighton Trail, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72071. Other members of the nominating committee are Peter J. Hatch and Flora Ann Bynum.

# The Diary of Miss Emma Holmes, 1861-1866

Excerpt submitted by Jane Symmes, Madison, GA

"April 30, 1863. Walked out this evening into Mr. [William E.] Johnson's garden, as uncle Louis said I might try my foot. It is the first time I have ever been over the garden and it is prettier than I thought, at least in its fresh spring garb—though it is on a 'finiken' scale to my eye, accustomed to the broad extent of the beautiful ones in St. Andrews, and I do not at all admire his fancy for trimming evergreens to look like lank sentinels all over his grounds varied by others resembling huge glasses of syllabub. Still the old gentleman deserves great credit for his labor & perseverance in laying out his grounds and actually making the soil in which to plant his flowers and evergreens. For the original was nothing but a sandy barren. As soon as he perceived us, he rode up & forthwith launched into his favorite theme—his plans for bringing up from the numerous springs of deliciously cool water, which supply his artificial pond fifty feet below his garden, (giving a jet d'eau of twenty feet) but enough to fully supply Messrs. Tom & Willie Ancrum & Mr. Wm. Shannon with abundance of the purest water in every chamber—by means of pipes, for which he was in contact with the Philadelphia engineer, & but for the taking of Fort Sumter five days too early, he lost them. He had [a] written contract with those gentlemen to supply them forever, his

## Eleventh Old Salem Conference ... continued from page 4

village"—a subject, she said, which has only of late begun to receive its proper share of attention. Ms. Hughes made especially clear the challenge of working with an historic landscape (the brainchild on an American icon at that) now at the core of an enormous and vibrant educational complex arguably never envisioned by its progenitors.

Such excellent presentations were also joined by briefer offerings at the Thursday night "sharing session," including a look at ongoing activities at the Sarah P. Duke gardens in Durham and a review of cemetery restoration work in Atlanta. As always the conference also presented landscape architects, horticulturists, historic property managers, and others from related areas to gather at meals and between sessions to discuss their own projects. And, on the basis of several conversations

grounds being mortgaged to repay the sums they were each to pay him at first on completion of the work & which would have fully indemnified him for all his previous outlay—in case the supply should fail.

The old gentleman's hobby is an excellent and public spirited one, for he likes persons to visit his garden and grounds, & they are certainly the *Battery* for the young people. But like hobbies, it is often ridden too far and too hard and often at his neighbor's expense, for his zeal for improvement carries him frequently to cut and trim trees in their grounds and in the public road & parks much to the general annoyance. But he is a privileged character &, though often grumbled at behind his back for such deeds, everybody lets him have his own way. He is an old friend of uncle James' & came here a poor boy; by industry, steadiness & perseverance, he has made a fortune & is President of one of the banks here."

[William E. Johnson (1797-1871) was founder of the Johnson family in Camden, coming there around 1818. At first he was involved in some type of mercantile business, but in 1845 he was elected president of the Bank of Camden, a position he held until his death.]

[*The Diary of Miss Emma Holmes, 1861-1866*, edited, with introduction and notes, by John F. Marszalek. Louisiana State University Press, 1979. A description of a Southern garden in Camden, South Carolina.] ✦

overheard, here too the 1997 Old Salem conference might have aptly be termed "fertile ground." ✦



University of Virginia Rotunda, 1930.

photo by R. F. Wilson

# BOOK REVIEWS

## *A Quartet From the University of South Carolina Press*



**The Letterbook of Eliza Lucas Pinckney, 1739-1762.** Edited, with a new introduction, by Elise Pinckney. University of South Carolina Press, 1997. 231 pages. \$16.95. ISBN 1-57003-186-X

**The Hammonds of Redcliffe.** Edited by Carol Bleser. University of South Carolina Press, 1997. 445 pages. \$18.95. ISBN 1-57003-221-1

**Secret and Sacred: The Diaries of James Henry Hammond, a Southern Slaveholder.** Edited by Carol Bleser. University of South Carolina Press, 1997. 372 pages. \$16.95. ISBN 1-57003-222-X

**A Confederate Lady Comes of Age: The Journal of Pauline DeCaradeuc Heyward, 1863-1888.** Edited by Mary D. Robertson. University of South Carolina Press, 1997. 181 pages. \$12.95. ISBN 1-57003-228-99

During 1997 the University of South Carolina Press issued four books in attractive yet inexpensive paperback editions with a strong appeal to members of the Southern Garden History Society who recognize important, evocative, and useful insights into the history of gardening, horticulture, and agriculture in the South through readings in diaries, journals, and letters. Each of these books engages our attention and broadens our understanding of Southern history, place-making in the agrarian landscape of the South, and domestic life on great — and lesser — plantations.

The issuance of a paperback edition of *The Letterbook of Eliza Lucas Pinckney, 1739-1762*, marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of its initial publication by the University of North Carolina Press. Eliza Lucas Pinckney (1722-1793), the daughter of George Lucas (d. 1747) and the wife of Charles Pinckney (d. 1758), was born in the West Indies and educated in England. She became an extraordinary figure in eighteenth-century South Carolina where she was equally at ease at home on her plantations, in the mansion erected by Mr. Pinckney for his family in Charleston, or in London where she resided with her husband and young children from 1753 until 1758.

The supervision of the Lucas family's 600-acre Wappoo Plantation, and two others, was entrusted to Eliza in 1739, and it was there that she began experiments with growing indigo that came to financial success in 1745 at Garden Hill, another of the family holdings. In the spring of 1740 she wrote to a friend, Mrs. Boddicott, that she had "a little library

well furnished ... in which I spend part of my time. My Musick and the Garden, which I am very fond of, take up the rest of my time that is not employed in business, of which my father has left me a pretty good share ...." Gardening became a vocation early in life and it remained so throughout the period covered by her surviving letterbook, and, we must believe, for many years thereafter for which relatively scant records survive. In the spring of 1742 Eliza Lucas was writing to another friend, Mary Bartlett, of having "planted a large fig orchard with design to dry and export them." Later, in the same letter, she admitted "I love the vegetable world extremely." Mary Bartlett, the niece of Mrs. Charles Pinckney, became a favorite correspondent, and in her next letter to her she wrote of her plan for "planting a Cedar grove, which rather reflects an Autumnal gloom and solemnity than the freshness and gayety of spring. ... I intend then to connect in my grove the solemnity (not the solidity) of summer or

## *The Letterbook of Eliza Lucas Pinckney 1739-1762*

"A tantalizing collection."  
—*South Atlantic Quarterly*



Edited, with a new introduction, by  
**Elise Pinckney**



with the editorial assistance of Marvin R. Zahmiser

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## Book Reviews

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autumn with the cheerfulness and pleasures of spring, for it shall be filled with all kind of flowers, as well wild as Garden flowers, with seats of Camomil and here and there a fruit tree — oranges, nectrons, Plumbs, &c., &c.”

It was to Miss Bartlett that Eliza Lucas sent her now legendary description of the grounds and gardens of Crowfield, the lavish and highly developed seat of William Middleton, the ruins of which the Southern Garden History Society visited on its tenth anniversary in 1992. Noting its “grass plat(s) ennamiled in a Serpentine manner with flowers,” ... “a large square boleing green sunk a little below the level of the rest of the garden,” and other refinements, she continued:

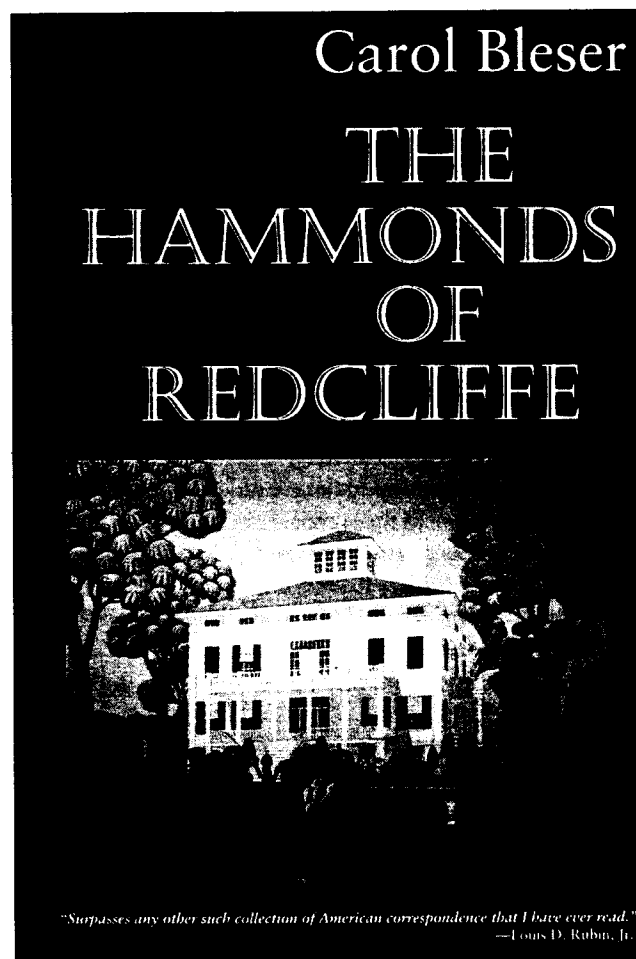
“My letter will be of an unreasonable length if I don't pass over the mounts, Wilderness, etc., and come to the bottom of this charming spot where is a large fish pond with a mount rising out of the middle — the top of which is level with the dwelling house and upon it is a roman temple. On each side of this are other large fish ponds properly disposed which form a fine prospect of water from the house.”

The first series of entries in the letterbook effectively end in 1744, the year of her marriage to Charles Pinckney, a wealthy widower and long-time family friend. A second series of letters begins in 1753 with the family's relocation to England where they resided until the spring of 1758 when they return to Charleston. Within two months of their return Mr. Pinckney succumbed to malaria, and Eliza Lucas Pinckney was again faced with the tasks of managing her family's estates and extended properties and raising a daughter and two sons. In letters continuing to 1762 she wrote to friends in England to whom she also sent plants including “the Pennento Royal (Piemento tree),” which “bears the most noble bunch of flowers I ever saw. The main stem of the bunch is a foot and a half to two foot long with some hundreds of white flowers hanging pendant upon it. 'Tis a Native of this Country, but I doubt if they will do out of doors in England.” She suggested that the plants would be “a pretty ornament in my Lords Green-house and therefore took the liberty to send them.”

Her further efforts to send seeds of trees to Mr. and Mrs. King met with some frustration, and she resolved, in 1761, “to make amends and not only send the Seeds but plant a nursery here to be sent you in plants at 2 year old.” In 1762, she would send Mr. King the seeds of “the Magnolia, which I think the most beautiful of all trees .... The seed of the flowering shrub I send Miss Kings I found wild in the woods and have named it the Royal purple. Its coulours are gold and purple, but if they chuse to alter it in honour of the Queen or any thing else I have no objection.”

Eliza Lucas Pinckney's letterbook ends in 1762, however, she would live for another thirty-one years, spending much of this time with her daughter Harriott, the wife of Daniel Horry, either at their Hampton Plantation or townhouse in Charleston. In the last entry recorded in her letterbook, written to Mrs. George Onslow, in England, on 27 February 1762, Eliza describes the life of a wealthy widow in colonial South Carolina.

“I am glad Col. Onslow takes pleasure in his Garden. Tis natural to be please(d) at others take(ing) pleasure in the same things we do. I think it an Innocent and delightful amusement. I have a little hovel about 5 mile from town, quite in a forrest where I find much amusement 4 or 5 months in the year, and where I have room enough to



*Painting of Redcliffe by George Hammond (1935) now hanging at Redcliffe. Courtesy of the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism.*

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exercise my Genius that way, If I had any. However, I please my self and a few that are partial to me. I am my self head gardener, and I believe work much harder than most principal ones do. We found it in (such) ruins when we arrived from England that I have had a wood to clear; and indeed it was laid out in the old taste so that I have been modernizing it, which has afforded me much employment."

Eliza Lucas Pinckney died on May 26th, 1793 in Philadelphia where she is buried in St. Peter's churchyard.

The 1980s saw the publication of two books edited by Carol Bleser, the Kathryn and Calhoun Lemon Distinguished Professor of History at Clemson University, that were based on the surviving family papers and manuscripts of the Hammond Family. Oxford University Press originally published both volumes: I first read *The Hammonds of Redcliffe* upon publication in 1981.

James Henry Hammond (1807-1864), the progenitor of the family, served successively in the United States Congress, as Governor of South Carolina, and as a United States Senator. On March 4th, 1858 he made the speech, forever remembered, in which he declared to his fellow senators that "Cotton is king." Through a propitious marriage in 1831 to Catherine Fitzsimons (1814-1896) Hammond gained control of Silver Bluff, a plantation of some 7,500 acres on the Savannah River, and 147 slaves. He would eventually own over 14,000 acres and over 330 slaves. It was not until 1855, however, that he acquired the 400-acre tract that became the family's home plantation and where in 1859 he built a commodious, handsome, yet rather conventional house. House and plantation both became known as Redcliffe. The fortunes of the Hammond family and their life at Redcliffe are told in a series of letters, covering the period from 1855 to 1935, in *The Hammonds of Redcliffe*. While virtually all of their other holdings were either lost or sold during the later nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, Redcliffe remained the principal residence of the family.

Catherine Fitzsimons Hammond lived at Redcliffe Plantation in the "Old Yard" until her death in 1896 and Redcliffe remained home to her first-born son James Henry "Harry" Hammond (1832-1916) and her granddaughter Julia Bryan Hammond Richards (1860-1935). While dozens of great plantations in South Carolina and Georgia were bought and fitted up as hunting estates in the 1910s, the 1920s, and 1930s, by capitalists and industrialists from the Northeast and upper-Midwest, Redcliffe escaped that fate. Instead, it passed to James Henry Hammond's great-grandson — and Mrs. Richards' nephew — John Shaw Billings II (1898-1975).

Billings, who had been born at Redcliffe, became managing editor of *Time* in 1934 and *Life* in 1936; he poured the income from his career as one of America's leading journalists into the restoration of Redcliffe, which, at his death, became the property of the State of South Carolina. (In 1936, the year after Billings became steward of Redcliffe, Henry Luce, the chairman of Time, Inc. acquired Mepkin Plantation, which SGHS members visited also in 1992).

## *A Confederate Lady* COMES OF AGE



The Journal of  
Pauline DeCaradeuc Heyward,  
1863–1888

Edited by Mary D. Robertson

In the years following the much-acclaimed publication of *The Hammonds of Redcliffe*, Carol Bleser turned her attention to editing the diaries of James Henry Hammond. While the four surviving manuscript volumes covered the years from 1836 to 1862, she made the decision to publish the third and fourth volume of the diaries, covering the years from 1841-1862. These appeared in 1988 as *Secret and Sacred*.

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Illuminating the life of a very difficult — and, finally unattractive — man, the entries concern public and family affairs, politics, finance, and the management of his plantations. Not surprisingly, cotton, his principal crop, was the focus of his agricultural reflections, but in April 1862, he wrote of an earlier planting of melons.

"I omitted details as regards melons planted on 1 April and not long before & not mentioned at all — 199 hills of watermelons from good seed — 50 of seed from Quattlebaum & 58 of a large melon purchased in Augusta, 20 of Cantelepes, 15 of Cucumbers & 10 of Syrian Squash. I also replanted Beets, Carrots & Parsnips (omitted mention) about 20 days ago. Set out to day a few Marblehead cabbages brought me by Redmond yesterday, in vine acre no. 3."

By coincidence, Pauline DeCaradeuc Heyward (1843-1914) began keeping a journal in 1863, the year after Mr. Hammond ceased making entries in his diary and a year before his death on November 13th, 1864. She was then living at Montmorenci, her family's plantation near Aiken, South Carolina. In 1866, she was married to Jacob Guerard Heyward (1844-1888), and they settled at Bluffton where Mr. Heyward attempted to establish himself as a planter on family lands. This effort proved a failure and in 1869 Heyward obtained a position in Savannah whence he moved his family and prospered; he died there on March 5th, 1888. Pauline DeCaradeuc Heyward wrote the date and "Finis" in her journal and closed it to further record. Compelled to open her home as a boarding house to support her family, she lived for another twenty-six years, dying on January 28th, 1914.

Despite her father's important antebellum experiments with viticulture and viniculture, there are relatively few references to agriculture, horticulture, and gardening in this journal. Nevertheless, Pauline DeCaradeuc Heyward recounts in interesting detail two critical, historical transitions in Southern life in the decades following the Civil War: the struggle to establish a comfortable family life in the post war years that bore even a remote resemblance to the pleasures and plenty of antebellum days; and the parallel movement from the country to town, whereby plantations,

family houses, and gardens were given up to new owners, tenants, or abandoned to ruin.

Tragedy had not waited until the end of the war to show its destructive hand. In 1862, Pauline DeCaradeuc had lost both her older brother Frank and her younger brother Antonio to the war effort. A favored spot on the grounds of Montmorenci became their burial place. On April 6th, 1864, she recorded: "This afternoon I spent in our precious little cemetery, near my own darling Brothers, the flowers there are superlatively lovely." Two days later she traveled to Savannah where, on Sunday afternoon, the 10th of April, she walked in Forsyth Park, which appealed to her as "one of the most beautiful places I have ever visited."

In the spring of 1866, she penned an account of her family's first celebration of Confederate Memorial Day.

"On the 26th, the day appropriated by the South for the decoration of the graves of her fallen sons, Mother, Fa., Mannie & I fixed up our little cemetery, Oh, so sweetly, with all the exquisite spring flowers & Fa. worked up all the beds so beautifully. In the afternoon, Mannie, Julia & I went to the graves of some poor soldiers near & decked them too with our trifling tributes of flowers."

The first substantial series of journal entries ends in 1867 and Mrs. Heyward did not renew writing in her journal until March 14th, 1875 when she recalled events in the lives of her

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*Montmorenci, the DeCaradeuc home near Aiken, South Carolina (courtesy of John Smallbrok Howkins III).*

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young daughters. The birth of her first child, Elise, at Montmorenci on May 9th, 1868, was first in this account.

"I have often called her my rosebud, for this reason — viz.: about three weeks before her birth, I was walking in the garden at my old home, Montmorenci, the roses were in the perfection of their glory, we gathered them by the bushel of the most exquisite & rare varieties. My enjoyment of them was intense, as I had no flowers for months. As I walked from bush to bush, I was particularly charmed by one 'La Reine,' which seemed really to have more roses than leaves. I noticed upon it one tiny rosebud hidden away under the leaves. Now, thought I, this bud shall be my omen, the day that it blooms, may Heaven send me a little rosebud daughter. And to mark it, I took a blue ribbon from my hair & tied around it.

"Three weeks after, my Elise came to me, and I told her dear father about my rosebud, he went & returned bringing me an exquisite rose just blown, with the ribbon still tied to the stem!" ✦

—by Davyd Foard Hood, Isinglass, Vale, North Carolina

## Members in the News

Kansas City garden writer **Marty Ross** is contributing articles to *The New York Times* garden section. Look for her recent articles on crocus in the September 14th edition, and on tomatoes in the October 19th Times.

The gardens of **Goodwood Plantation** in Tallahassee, Florida, were dedicated to **Mrs. Edwin C. Broderson (Weej)** at a surprise ceremony held at Goodwood on September 28th. Mrs. Broderson has for many years

### Annual Membership Dues

Benefactor	\$250	Joint/husband-wife	\$30
Patron	\$150	Individual	\$20
Sustainer	\$75	Student	\$5
Institution/Business	\$30		
Life membership	\$1,000 (one time)		

The membership year runs from May 1st to April 30th. Members joining after January 1st will be credited for the coming year beginning May 1st. Write to membership secretary at: Southern Garden History Society, Old Salem, Inc., Drawer F, Salem Station, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27108. phone (910) 721-7328.

## Darrell Spencer Leaves Old Salem

Darrell Spencer, Old Salem's horticulturist for the past seven years, resigned effective October 31st. Under his leadership, the landscape restoration program in Winston-Salem's restored Moravian Village greatly expanded and improved. Among his accomplishments, Spencer designed and reconstructed the historic landscape and gardens behind the Miksch House and has been a leader in the effort to reclaim Tanner's Run Creek. A lasting contribution is his authorship of *The Gardens of Salem: The Landscape History of a Moravian Town in North Carolina*, which received special recognition by the Winston-Salem Appearance Commission. He also has been a key player in the organization and coordination of Old Salem's "Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes" conference. ✦

been volunteer chair and very active promoter of the restoration of the gardens at Goodwood. She was chair of the 15th annual meeting of the Southern Garden History Society held in Tallahassee this past March with Goodwood Museum and Gardens, Inc. as sponsor.

The Winston-Salem Appearance Commission gave its 1997 Classic Award to the Old Salem landscape restoration program and made special recognition of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Landscape Restoration Committee.

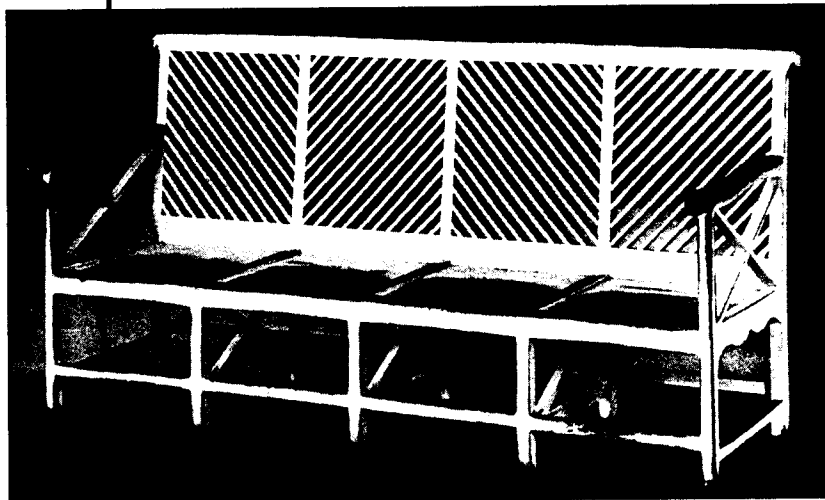
The September and November 1997 issues of *Back in Thyme*, a garden newsletter about historic plants, carry reports of presentations made by **Scott Kunst**, **John Fitzpatrick** and **Art Tucker** at the Historic Plants Symposium held in August 1997 at Monticello. SGHS member **Nancy Smith**, editor and publisher of the newsletter, did the reporting. [ed. note: For information about *Back in Thyme*, contact Nancy at 517 E. 4th St., P.O. Box 963, Tonganoxie, KS 66086-0963, (913) 845-9309; fax (913) 845-9313; (e-mail: BacknThyme@AOL.com).]

Of Interest  
**MESDA Unveils**  
**Garden Seat in the**  
**"Chinese Taste"**

The Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts in Winston-Salem, North Carolina has acquired an extremely rare eighteenth-century "garden seat" with a provenance of Almodington, Somerset County, Maryland. It is believed the survival of this remarkable eight-foot long garden seat of yellow pine is unique in America. Most early American wooden garden furniture survives in the portable Windsor form, which has a higher rate of survival compared to larger, heavier pieces like the Almodington garden seat, which could not be easily moved away from exposure to the elements. SGHS member John G. Danzer of the New York firm Munder-Skiles, Inc., assisted MESDA in acquiring the seat. Munder-Skiles specializes in reproducing antiques exclusively from museum collections, and has developed a



reproduction of this unique garden seat. [An in-depth article by Bradford L. Rauschenberg on this important garden piece can be found in *The Luminary*, the newsletter of the Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, Vol. 18, No. 1, Spring 1997.] ♦



*Garden seat, Somerset County, Maryland, 1760-70. Photo from The Luminary.*

Dr. William C. Welch, *President*  
 Peter J. Hatch, *Vice-President*  
 Flora Ann Bynum, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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