



# MAGNOLIA

Bulletin of the  
Southern Garden  
History Society

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*"The Laurel Tree of Carolina"*  
from Mark Catesby, 1731  
(MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA)

v. 6, no. 1 (Summer, 1989)

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Harriet H. Jansma, Vice-President  
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SOUTHERN GARDEN HISTORY SOCIETY

Old Salem, Inc.  
Drawer F, Salem Station  
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27108

Associate Editor:

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EDITOR'S NOTE:

Our annual meeting in Savannah attracted many members; we all appreciated the efforts of Mary Helen Ray and her capable committee for making us comfortable and enabling us to learn a great deal about Savannah and its history. Because we plan to publish a special summary of the meeting before the end of the year, we will not describe it in detail in this issue.

We do include in this issue excerpts from the diary of Thomas Stuart McFarland, who moved to eastern Texas in 1830, while it was still a part of Mexico; it did not become a state until 1845. McFarland described his gardens, listed their plants, and wrote about his love of them. The original manuscript of his diary, along with other McFarland family papers, can be found in the Special Collections Department, Ralph W. Steen Library, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, Texas; the entire journal was recently published by the Newton County Historical Commission, and a more extensive version of the article in this issue will appear soon in the journal of the East Texas Historical Association. Members of SGHS should find McFarland's plant lists informative and helpful.

We also publish early plans for the next annual meeting, which the Mount Vernon Ladies Association will host.

And in case you are reeling from a recent storm, along with many of our members, we print our Secretary-Treasurer's story of the one that hit Old Salem, North Carolina, in early May. (Another hit all the old neighborhoods of Fayetteville, Arkansas, in late May; as a result, both your editor and your secretary are still supervising house and garden repairs, and their communities, as you will read, are re-examining their landscape policies and tree ordinances.)

## CALENDAR

October 5-7, 1989 (Thursday afternoon through Saturday morning)  
OLD SALEM CONFERENCE on "Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes," Winston-Salem, North Carolina. See information on back cover of this issue.

October 5, 1989 (Thursday morning, preceding the conference at Old Salem) 8:30 a.m., in the Single Brothers Workshop: Southern Garden History Society fall board meeting.

May 18-20, 1990 (Friday afternoon through Sunday evening) SGHS annual meeting at Mount Vernon. Some information in this issue; more throughout the year.

## IN PRINT

Designs on Birmingham, a Landscape History of a Southern City and Its Suburbs, edited by Philip A. Morris and Marjorie Longnecker White, has been published by the Birmingham Historical Society, One Sloss Quarters, Birmingham, AL 35222. Paper cover is \$18.00; hard cover, \$25.00; for either, enclose an additional mailing fee of \$3.00; Alabama residents add 7% state sales tax. The book is sent to all members of Birmingham Historical Society; the annual cost for membership is only \$20 for students, teachers, and retirees, and \$30 for all others, and includes other publications.

Antique Plant Newsletter, v. 1, no. 1, has been published by Dr. Arthur O. Tucker, Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Delaware State College, Dover, DE 19901. Members wishing to receive this issue or future ones may ask to be added to the mailing list; you may also want to list antique plants that you wish to barter. Appropriate articles may also be submitted to Dr. Tucker for possible publication.

A chronology on Kudzu compiled by Kris Medic of the Education Department of Callaway Gardens is reproduced in this issue on page 3. Additional copies of this information, with information about Kudzu on the back, may be obtained from the Education Dept., Callaway Gardens, Pine Mountain, GA 31822. Kris Medic, who has recently begun a new job in Callaway's Horticulture Dept. (same address) would like to hear from you if you have additions or corrections for this list. Write to the address above, or telephone her at 404-663-5020. We appreciate having permission to reprint this Callaway publication.

Native Shrubs & Woody Vines of the Southeast, by Leonard E. Foote and Samuel B. Jones, has been published by Timber Press. It is described as "the first comprehensive field guide for all the native shrubs and woody vines for the area bounded by eastern Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Delaware," and also as a resource for the landscape uses of native plants. We note it here because landscape restorations frequently make use of native vines and shrubs. Orders may be placed with Timber Press, 9999 SW Wilshire, Portland, Oregon 97225; cost is \$32.95 plus \$3 shipping for first copy, \$2 for each additional copy.

# CALLAWAY GARDENS HOME HORTICULTURE

## KUDZU

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Kudzu (*Pueraria lobata*) has been growing in the United States for slightly more than one hundred years. Introduced and heralded as a solution to agricultural problems, it later became a problem in its own right. “The vine that ate the South” inspires disdain, curiosity, and sometimes admiration for its ability to out-compete and cover anything in its path.

### THE RISE AND FALL OF KUDZU

**1876** Philadelphia, PA: Kudzu is introduced to Americans at the United States Centennial Exposition’s Japanese Pavilion.

**1883** Kudzu is exhibited at the New Orleans Exposition.

**1900** The vine is planted around porches throughout the South for its fragrant flowers and its ability to provide shade.

**1902** Botanist David Fairchild observes that kudzu can be invasive.

**1910** Kudzu is planted on Southern farms for its use as livestock pasturage and fodder.

**1934** In the South an estimated 10,000 acres of kudzu is in cultivation.

**1935** The U.S. Soil Conservation Service recommends kudzu as a control for soil erosion.

**1936** 20 years of research affirms kudzu’s effectiveness in erosion control, soil improvement, and cattle feed.

The U.S. Government offers assistance payments of up to \$8.00 for each acre of kudzu planted.

**1938** David Fairchild’s warning about the invasiveness of kudzu is published.

**1940** SCS Nurseries produce 73 million kudzu seedlings to date and employ thousands of Civilian Conservation Corps workers to plant them along highways and ditches.

**1943** Kudzu Club of America is formed in Atlanta.

Cason Callaway plants 500 acres of kudzu along with other experimental crops at East Farm, now part of Callaway Gardens’ back property.

**1945** “Kudzu: Another Agricultural Miracle.” appears in Reader’s Digest.

Kudzu acreage in the Southeast is estimated at 500,000.

**1954** USDA removes kudzu from its list of recommended cover crops. Acreage planted drops drastically.

**1960** Kudzu research focus shifts from propagation to eradication.

**1970** Kudzu acreage in the Southeast estimated at 85,000 and dropping.

**1979** Union, SC, has its first Kudzu Festival, including a beauty pageant, sporting events and kudzu craft and cooking demonstrations.

**1982** Chattanooga, TN, has its first Kudzu Ball.

THE GARDENING SENTIMENTS OF AN EARLY TEXAS PIONEER  
by Jeffry and Leabeth Abt  
622 Wildwood  
Nacogdoches, Texas 75961

Thomas Stuart McFarland moved to Texas from Louisiana in 1830 with his father, William McFarland, and other family members. At the age of twenty-two, he bought 640 acres, formed a stock company, surveyed and divided the tract into 356 lots, and thereby established San Augustine, the first town in Texas laid off by a purely American plan, with two lots near the center kept for a public square. This was the beginning of McFarland's career as surveyor, office-holder, and farmer.

Thomas McFarland was no ordinary settler. In his journal, he mentioned Homer, Chaucer, and Shakespeare, and indicated a keen interest in the political career of Napoleon Bonaparte. He was shrewd in business and quick to see opportunities, as he wrote to his daughter, Kate, in 1879:

Seeing that we have a country where a man may have by reasonable industry everything he needs for comfort and good living, it seems strange that our whole population should not be independent and even rich having all things in abundance.

In addition, Thomas McFarland's journal, which he kept over a period of four years (1837-1840), reveals a man who thought it a "task of importance" to bring to bear the civilizing influence of a beautiful garden. His many references to gardening show us a man with a taste for beauty and order in the garden:

February 1, 1837

My garden was finished to-day, all excepting the gate; -This my second garden, that I have paled in; -a good garden is full half support of a house or family: and there is no pleasure so interesting as that to be found in the arrangement and beautifying of the different productions of nature, in well arranged garden.

February 4th 1837

Yesterday I determined to give up old garden to the growth of fruit trees, flowers, vines, grapes &c which (as I have another) will be most profitable- Consequently transplanted several trees in it-

9th Feb. 1837

Yesterday I had a number of seeds sown in my new garden for a beginning- such as-Lettuce, cabbage, pepper, onions, mustard, fenel, parsley &c- also a number of Shrubs, viz- the Althea, Sweet rose, running rose, sage, dwarf apples, &c, and herbs,- tanzey, mint, sorrell, and a handsome bed of Strawberries, & yarrow- N.B. my father appears particularly partial to strawberries and milk, a luxury by the bye, which is but seldom enjoyed in this country.

Feb'y 11th 1837

The greater portion of today I have occupied in transplanting of trees, replanting my orchard & c- I have had sixty one peach trees set out (in the ground allotted of an orchard) today, besides sixty five that were there before, making in all an hundred & twenty six peach trees-and I

have another orchard of about 80 peach trees and still another of 20 or more- making more than 230 peach trees, and 200 more in nursery.

I also planted out several other trees in the yard and garden, most of which were fruit trees-

61 peach trees in orchard

2 mulberry trees in yard

4 walnut do in do

7 Fig trees in yard

4 do in garden

10 do slips in old garden

1 china tree in yard

1 Althea Shrub do

Making ninety trees  
transplanted today in dif-  
ferent parts of the farm

-Value \$400-

90

"It is a pleasing task" to work with the young trees, to prune off the useless branches, and loping off whatever is unsound to bend the twig as the tree should stand: assisting nature as it were, in teaching "the young buds to shoot"- While young, there is nothing but what may be shaped after the style ones own mind; how easy to bend the young trees as we desire the ones to grow; and the child, if taken in due season is alike susceptible of bias, and may be taught to act with rationality in every respect, or to the contrary according to the principles or character of the tutor;-

Saturday 18th Feb. 1837

Yesterday commenced pailing in my yard which I have pretty well set with china and walnut trees, besides others- have got the most of posts set around the yard,-

Tuesday 22nd Feb 1837

...And yesterday my brother brought from Capt. Stedum's ten small black locust trees, the whole of which trees I have set out in different directions about my yard. This is an acquisition of which I am very proud as serve much to ornament a place, and are as yet, but rarely found in Texas-

Monday 27th February 1837

...Went home with Augustine and got some, white mulberry seed, which I wish to plant, for the purpose of commencing to raise silk worms- Mrs. Augustine promises to furnish me with some seed of the Silkworm.

Friday 17th March 1837

...Today procured of Capt.S. Brown about 30 young apple trees, which I have out in different parts of the place; some in the old garden, some in the yard, some in the peach orchard where I have oats sown.

(McFarland continued to write after moving from San Augustine to Belgrade.)

1st of March 1839

Commenced the other day to garden, Sowed peas, mustard, Lettuce, &c- A garden well cultivated is the most plesant view, the farm can have in the agricultural line-When the heart is troubled or the mind morose or feverish, a walk in a garden handsomely arranged, is sufficient, to give relief-The human feelings are such, that every variety of antidote to unhappiness are resorted to by those who suffer, and whilst the mind is capable of acting in concert with reason, we

should provide the means of cure before we are attacked by the disease- We should rather choose some remedy indicated by nature, or at least in which there is no harm, nor abuse of person or intellect that like the vulgar world, to seek the haunts of dissipation & riot; which instead of giving relief to the burthened mind, but adds to the catalogue of miseries, and distress and ruin- A garden has a tendency to draw the mind from its troubled tho'ts, while at the same time it inspires a love of order and arrangement such as represented on its plan-Another important lesson taught by the garden is this: The features of the mind of him, whose design it is, is here plainly indicated; if we have a love of order is exhibited if we are profuse or economical the traits are alike evinced, or if we are fond of the ornaments of nature, or are only pleased by the prospect of having appetite satiated 'tis plain to be seen if the mind is chaste, elevated, enlarged, sordid, or if it is fancifull imaginary, poetic, or confused by worldly concerns, how easy can the lines of every portrait be traced; nor does it require even the experienced eye, to scan that which is indicated in such striking colours-

When so much of our mind and sensations are exhibited in the appearance of our garden, and so much of our pleasure and happiness depend upon a well regulated and handsome garden-Should we not bestow special care upon its order and culture? The same observations (nearly \_ are applicable in all our domestic arrangements, order, embellishment, variety, cheerfulness, and constant vigilance to prevent the rising of weeds, or other rancorous growth, with constant attention (or cultivation) to the germination of a tender nature-

April 18th 1839

On taking a view of our garden I find the following different species of Vegetables, which I think does very well for the itme we have been cultivating it, only six weeks:-

2 Peas 2 kinds in Bloom	32 Althea
4 Beans 2 kinds	33 Cypress vine
5 Butter beans	34 Flower Bean
6 Long Pea	36 Pinks- 2 kinds
7 Cucumbers	37 Thyme
8 Squashes	38 Cockscomb
10 Radishes, 2 kinds in use	41 Touch-me-not 3 kinds
11 Carrots	42 Flags, yellow
12 Beets	43 Red Poppies
13 Parsnips	44 Merry gold
14 Cabbage- in use, several times	45 Jerusalem Apple
15 Eschallottes-do	46 Sun Flower
16 Mustard 2 kinds- in use	47 Rhue
18 Lettuce 2 kinds	48 Balm
20 Tongue grass 2 kinds in use	49 Egg Plant
21 Ocre	50 Mint
22 Corn	51 Saffron
23 Kale	52 Hoarshound
27 Pepper 4 kinds	53 Peach trees, June peach
28 Tomatoes	
29 Cellery	
30 Onions	
31 Melons	

May 2nd 1839

Rain, rain today for the first time in nearly four weeks- 26 days without rain- Sowed radishes and set out a good many things.

3rd

This morning we set out or transplanted a great many plants, consisting of touch-me-nots, cox-comb, poppies, pinks, sunflowers, peppers, merry-gold, tomatoes, cabbage &c and- five chance of potatoe plants- 1/3 an acre.

May 19th 1839

CUCUMBERS!! CUCUMBERS!! 1st time this year eaten or ate today! we could have had them three or four days sooner, but saved the first coming for seed!

March 1st 1840

Myself and brother arrived at home today from Calcasieu where we purchased a lot of goods from A. Bourgeois & Co. on six months time. We have been absent six days- the goods consist of a common assortment of such articles as we have not on hand...During the trip we procured the following variety garden herbs trees and shrubbery-

- |                                |                         |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Sweet fennel                 | 10 Hoarhound            |
| 2 Raspberry                    | 11 Mullen               |
| 3 White rose                   | 12 Sour orange          |
| 4 Red velvet rose              | 13 Pumgranates          |
| 5 Monthly rose                 | 14 Privy                |
| 6 quince                       | 15 October Peach        |
| 7 Strawberries                 | 16 Red flowering Althea |
| 8 Yellow flower name not known | 17 Sage                 |
| 9                              | 18 Plumbs               |

Which will enlarge our hitherto very small variety- In a new country it is a task of importance, to acquire a good variety of garden shrubbery-

I have found it difficult to obtain even a common assortment-

BOTTANY

April 16th 1840

The following is a list of the shrubs, herbs and vegetables now in our garden.

Names		Whence they came
1 Althea Red		
2 Althea white	Marsh Mallow	
3 Raspberry	Rubus Idacus	
4 Strawberry	Fragaria	Texas
5 Rose white	rosaalba	Scotland
6 Rose Red velvet	rosa damascen	Belgium
7 Rose monthly	rosa mundi	England
8 quince	Pyrus, Cydonia	Supposed France
9 Sour Orange	Citrus aurantium	Indies
10 Pomgranate		
11 Privet	Ligustrum	E. Indies
12 Hoarhound		
13 Mullen		
14 Peach October	Amygdalus	
15 Plum	Prunus domesticus	America

16 Sage	Salvia Officienalis	From Greece
17 Sweet Fennel	Anethun furiculum	Canaries
18 October Pink	Dianthus carnation	Italy
19 Sweet Pink red & verigated	Dianthus	Italy
20 Saffron	Crocus	
21 Cucumber	Cucumis	Egypt
22 Marygold	Calendula	S. America
23 Garlic	Allium	East
24 Parsley	Apium	Egypt
25 Gourd	Cucurbita	rabia or Astrean
26 Potatoes Irish	Solanum, Tuberosum	Brazil
27 Radishes	Raphanus sativus	China
28 Tobacco		Mexico
29 Spear Mint	Mentha viridis)	
30 Peppermint	Mentha piperita)	Europe
31 Penny royal	Mentha PUlegium)	
32 Cabbage	Brassica	England
33 Egg Plant	Melongena	W. Indies
34 Tomatoes	Solanum	Italy
	Lycopersicum	
35 Bunch Beans	Phaseolus	Indies & U. States
36 Garden Peas	Vicia, Faba	Egypt
37 Red Beet	Beta Valgaris	Europe-Madera
38 Turnip	Brassica rapa	do Holland &c.
39 Lettuce	Lachica	
40 Mustard		
41 Cresses	Cress	Crete
42 Squashes		
43 Balm		
44 Coxcomb	Celosia	
	Russian	
45 Touch-me-not		
46 Sun flower	Helianthus	America
47 Cypress vine		
48 Pretty-by-night	Circaea	Germany
49 Yellow flag	Iris	Europe
50 Blue flag	Iris	Texas
51 Rhue		
52 Palmachristial		
53 Sugar cane	Sacharum Officinarum	Brasil
54 Musk mellon		
55 Fig tree	Ficus Carica	Asia
56 Holly Hock		
57 Catalpa	Bignonia	Indiginous
58 China tree		
59 Black haw		
60 Peaches	Amygdallus	
61 Hemp	Cannabis sativa	
62 Shuckcorn		
63 Balsam		
64 Thyme	Thymus vulgaris	Spain
65 Eshallot	Allium Ascalonicum	Palestine-Asia
66 Onions	do	do
67 Bachelor buttons	Lychuis diurna	Eng. or Scotland

68 Coriander	Coriandrum staticum	
69 Lady pea	Cicer	Spain
70 Love Creeper	Bignonia radicauss	Via & Canada
71 Humulus or Hops	Indigofera tinctoria	Asia, Amer. & Africa
72 Worm Wood	Artemisia Absinthium	
74 Carrot	Daucus Carota	Fleming
75 Parsnip	Pastinaca Sativa	
76 Walnut Black	Inglans nigra	Indigenous
77 Lark spur	Delphinium	Europe

17th April 1840

The whole vegetable Kingdom is now green and beautiful; the trees are nearly in full foliage and the grass is large and fine for grazing.

Garden-looks well, promises fair, some flowers already- there is a good prospect of beans as there is a great many very small ones, also the garden looks well.

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### WHAT IS THIS FLOWER?

--inquiry from Flora Ann Bynum

Many of us in our research come across common names of plants that we cannot identify. James C. Jordan III, administrator of the Historic Hope Foundation, Windsor, North Carolina, is researching materials as he recreates a garden at Hope Plantation (1800) in the eastern part of the state. He writes to ask if we can identify a plant called "wallow" flowers, to which he has found frequent reference in the Sitegrave papers (New Bern, ca. 1790). "Wallow" flowers are mentioned as blooming in the garden in the month of May; they are not wallflowers, since these too are mentioned.

A staff member at Old Salem, Inc., Winston-Salem, North Carolina, recently came across a reference in 1839 to a Salem Academy student who sent to her aunt some "purple shade roots" in a box of flower roots (bulbs) which also contained tulips and hyacinths. The name "purple shade" sounded familiar. We checked a 1935 paper by the late Dr. Adelaide L. Fries, Moravian Church archivist in Salem, and found "purple shade" among the old flowers cultivated in early gardens of Salem.

Dr. Fries also mentioned "tall twelve o'clocks with purple flowers, and four o'clocks with white blossoms." Years ago we asked the late Elizabeth Lawrence what were twelve o'clocks, and she could not identify them.

"Wallow" flowers, "purple shade roots," and "twelve o'clocks"--if anyone can identify these, please write the Magnolia editor or SGHS headquarters. If members have other plants that they wish to identify, perhaps, What Is This Flower? can become a regular feature of our bulletin.

A NEW STATE EDITOR: William Lake Douglas, 925 Moss Street, New Orleans, LA 70119, has volunteered to serve as Louisiana State Editor for Magnolia. We are glad to have his help, and urge Louisiana readers to send their articles and news and information to him.

## DISASTER STRIKES OLD SALEM--RECOVERY, RESEARCH, AND REPLANTING

by Flora Ann Bynum, Chairman, Landscape Restoration Committee,  
Old Salem, Incorporated, and Secretary-Treasurer, SGHS

On Friday evening, May 5th, at 8:40 p.m., a major storm roared into Old Salem, the restored Moravian congregation town in the heart of Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Shortly after 9 p.m. residents crept out of their houses with flashlights to find most of the major trees of the town down, streets totally blocked, many trees on buildings. Electricity was out, so it wasn't until the dawn of Saturday morning that it was evident just how much destruction had taken place.

Most damage to buildings was caused by trees falling onto them, and there was little severe wind damage. Fortunately, the buildings of Old Salem survived with fairly minor damage, except to one private residence. Streets were totally blocked, as it seemed that every tree that did not go over into a building went over into a street.

All staff was called in on Saturday, and other people poured in to help, armed with chain saws. By Sunday the streets, while far from clear, were at least made passable in case emergency vehicles needed to get through.

But another problem quickly became evident. By early Sunday the streets were clogged with cars as sight-seers poured into Salem to see the damage. The area became almost carnival-like as people toured. Finally Old Salem, Inc., had to ask for police barricades to prevent all vehicles except staff and residents from entering. Roads remained closed for over a week.

Department heads donned blue jeans, and for several days all staff worked in the streets clearing brush and limbs. A professional tree firm began the task of lifting trees off buildings. An Old Salem Tree Fund was quickly formed as people immediately asked how they could help. Flyers went out to all friends of Old Salem, and donations began to pour in. This fund is now approaching \$90,000 and will be used for replanting.

The Moravian Church and Salem College, other major property owners in Old Salem, were also struggling with many severe tree losses. Federal disaster funds were secured; without these funds, these organizations and Old Salem, Inc., would have been in severe financial difficulty, for the cost of tree removal on the Old Salem, Inc., property alone, where about 100 trees were downed the night of the storm and another 100 have had to be removed because they were severely damaged, will cost nearly \$90,000. This amount does not include the damage on the campus, in Salem Square, and in the Moravian graveyard.

The damage to Salem Square, the heart of the community, most deeply concerned the entire city. The once parklike square looked barren--of the twenty-six trees on the square before the storm, only five were left. What to do about the square became an immediate concern. Throughout the restoration ran the feeling that the only good that can come of the destruction is that now, as we replant, we can "do it right."

Before the storm, Old Salem had employed as a summer intern a graduate student from Germany who fortunately read German script easily. She had been in Salem only a few days before the storm, and was immediately assigned to study every piece of information on the square available in the Moravian Archives and the Old Salem files. She gathered the data, translated and checked earlier translations, and assembled early landscape views and maps showing the square and photographs of the square at later periods. Using these materials, Julianne Berckman, Old Salem staff horticulturist drew up a plan based on the way the square would have looked in the 1820-1840's, but adapting it to the uses to which the square is put today--the band concerts, college graduations, and other public functions. The plan had also to be adapted for maintenance that can be accomplished today.

Now comes the search for the trees needed. The southern catalpa (Catalpa bignonioides) was noted for the square in 1782 and 1826. The white linden (Tilia heterophylla), which grows naturally in the Salem area, was planted on the square in 1788 and 1826. Neither of these trees is available from commercial sources. Plans are being coordinated with the city for street trees of correct species. An approved tree list, carefully researched, was distributed to residents. Approval of landscaping is now included in the regulations of the local Historic District Commission; so plans for all tree plantings have to be submitted to the commission. The Visitor Center picnic areas, fencing, parking lots, screening, lighting, information signs, and other aspects of the landscape are being studied to see whether changes need to be made before trees are replanted.

Before this tornado, Old Salem had a very poor diversity of trees, mostly walnuts, pecans, elms, and maples, with many willow oaks and dogwoods. Plans now are to add other species of trees native to the area and listed by early Moravian botanists--sycamores, tulip poplars, white ash, sweet gum, honeylocust, persimmon, sourwood, hickories, oaks, lindens, sassafras, black gum, and others. Also before the storm, restored family gardens of vegetables, herbs, and flowers had large shade trees in them, left from the day when these areas were yards of houses now removed. No one had the courage to remove handsome old shade trees from gardens, so consequently gardening was limited in some areas. Now this problem can be corrected, with only fruit trees going into the garden areas, and shade trees in yards where outdoor household tasks were performed. In spite of the heartbreak and trauma of losing vast numbers of trees, the Old Salem horticulturist and landscape restoration committee now feel that what can emerge in the years ahead is a more authentic landscape for Old Salem, one more in keeping with its early Moravian character.

#### 1990 ANNUAL MEETING OF SGHS--IN MOUNT VERNON--May 18-20

Members attending our next annual meeting will be housed at the Old Town Holiday Inn in Alexandria, Virginia, where conference lectures will also be held. Gunston Hall, home of George Mason, is the site of Friday evening's program. On Saturday, we will approach Mount Vernon by boat! There, after hearing speakers, we'll take a special after-hours tour of the house and grounds of George Washington's estate. The optional Sunday tour will include a number of special sites in Washington City. Additional information will be sent early in 1990.

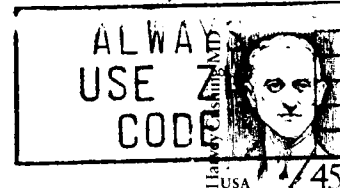
"GARDENING FOR PLEASURE IN THE SOUTH" is the theme of the 7th conference on "Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes" to be held at Old Salem, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. It will be held Oct. 5 through 7, 1989. The program includes talks, workshops, and tours of Old Salem, the Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, Historic Bethabara Park, and Reynolda Gardens.

Speakers and their subjects are: Suzanne Turner, associate professor of landscape architecture, Louisiana State University, "Gardening for Pleasure in the South: A View From Three Centuries;" Rudy J. Favretti, preservation landscape architect, Storrs, Conn., "People Who Have Influenced Our Pleasure Grounds;" Dr. A. O. Tucker, research professor, Delaware State College, "Saving and Using Antique Ornamental Plants;" Bradford L. Rauschenberg, MESDA, Winston-Salem, "Garden Furniture in the South;" John W. Clauser, Jr., staff archaeologist, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, "Using Archaeology as a Tool in the Restoration of Bethabara's 1759 Upland Garden;" and John C. Austin, curator of ceramics and glass, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, "Pots and Vases, Containers for the Indoor Pleasure Garden."

The registration fee of \$135 includes three meals. To register, send to Landscape Conference Registrar, Old Salem, Inc., Box F, Salem Station, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27108; or phone 919-721-7300.

AUTUMN ISSUE: Please send your articles on any aspect of Southern garden or landscape history, or your news of events, meetings, and publications, by Nov. 1, 1989 to Peggy Newcomb, Associate Editor, at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, Inc., Box 316, Charlottesville, VA 22901, or to the state editor for your state, listed in the May issue.

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According to Dean Norton, Horticulturist, the schedule for the annual meeting of Southern Garden History Society, to be held May 18-20, 1990, at Mount Vernon, Virginia, is almost complete.

The Friday afternoon lecture program will be held at the conference hotel, Old Town Holiday Inn, in the heart of Old Town Alexandria, and will be followed by a trip to Gunston Hall, home of George Mason, father of the Bill of Rights, where we will be treated to an after-hours tour of the house and grounds followed by cocktails, dinner, and an evening program.

On Saturday morning we will depart Alexandria for Washington, D.C., where we will board a boat for Mount Vernon. More speakers will inform us about Washington and his time during our day there. In early evening Dean will conduct a tour of the gardens and grounds, which will conclude at the piazza, where we will enjoy cocktails. For the next two hours we will tour the mansion house and be entertained by harpsichord and flute music. Horse-drawn carriages will be available for short trips around the serpentine avenues surrounding the bowling green, and afterwards a special program of opera and parlor music known and beloved by Washington will be presented by Opera Americana. Dinner will be served in Mount Vernon's restaurant.

Sunday's optional tours will begin with a tour of the White House grounds, followed by visits to three other beautiful Georgetown homes and gardens, including Dumbarton Oaks and Tudor Place. Our luncheon will be served at the Anderson House, headquarters of the Society of the Cincinnati.

more on page two (see CALENDAR)--

## CALENDAR

May 18-20, 1990 (Friday afternoon through Sunday evening) SGHS  
annual meeting at Mount Vernon. Registration will be limited  
to 125 participants; members should prepare now to respond  
promptly to the information packet that will be sent in Jan.,  
1990.

### SEVENTH OLD SALEM CONFERENCE: A GARDEN HISTORY "PLEASURE" FOR ALL

by Kenneth McFarland, Site Manager,  
The Stagville Center, P.O. Box 15628  
Durham, North Carolina 27704

Beautiful early October days saw the Old Salem "Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes" conference celebrate its tenth birthday. Those who attended the event enjoyed three days of presentations which examined the theme of "Gardening for Pleasure in the South." In addition, however, they also got a solid refresher course in the resource material available to garden history researchers, both writers and restorers.

One such important source - the rich iconography of gardening - was especially evident throughout the conference. It became obvious too that visual documentation for historic gardens and landscapes can sometimes be iconoclastic, thus shattering our modern-day notions about gardening habits of our ancestors. The conference's keynote speaker, Suzanne Turner of Louisiana State University, underscored that point. Using impressive drawings found in New Orleans archives, she showed that romanticized twentieth-century ideas of New Orleans courtyard gardening usually do not jibe with nineteenth-century fact. Though town residents surely took a certain utilitarian pleasure from what vegetable and ornamental planting they could manage, they devoted most of their energy to confronting a harsh environment where water and sewerage were an omnipresent problem. Privies, and not gushing fountains, were the central fixtures in the courtyards of these Louisianians.

Ms. Turner also used manuscript sources as she raised a further point about "pleasure" gardening. Turning to the correspondence of antebellum Louisiana planter Rachel Weeks O'Connor, she revealed how the widowed Mrs. O'Connor relied on her garden as a major "point of equilibrium" in a world where she was confronted with multiple adversities. We surely might surmise that for many other Southerners too the pleasure of gardening meant far more than superficial enjoyment. Instead, it served as a critical psychological antidote to a daily existence often marred by tragic disease and economic disaster.

Through her presentation, Ms. Turner showed that we must give careful thought to our definition of pleasure gardening, and thus to the very meaning of "pleasure" as linked to historic gardening practices. In addition, she provided an excellent lesson in how to make thorough and thoughtful use of garden history primary source materials. For those

who would follow, Suzanne Turner pointed the way to fruitful fields for further research.

Later in the conference, Georgian interiors replaced New Orleans courtyards when John Austin offered another example of using historic garden-related iconography to dispell modern misconceptions. Perhaps no activity is more commonly associated with pleasure gardening than arranging flowers for display in the home. Mr. Austin, who is Colonial Williamsburg's Curator of Ceramics and Glass, observed, however, that ideas now commonly held about eighteenth-century arrangement practices are usually more rooted in the twentieth century than in the Augustan age. To support that argument he used an array of period graphic evidence showing how our forebears actually did decorate their homes with the produce of their pleasures. (There were apparently no tables laden with flower-filled punch bowls, for example.) Joined to photographs of eighteenth-century ceramic pieces, the early engravings and paintings that we saw demonstrated more than Mr. Austin's theme about floral arrangement: in making that case, he also displayed the type of iconographic materials which, though oftentimes demanding careful analysis, can be crucially important tools to the work of the garden historian.

The Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts certainly enhanced that message through an exhibit mounted in the MESDA auditorium, the scene of most conference presentations. The audience was surrounded there with a collection of graphic material illuminating three centuries of Southern pleasure gardening. Thus no better setting could have been desired as MESDA's Director of Research, Bradford Rauschenberg, discussed American garden furniture of the period prior to 1840. Mr. Rauschenberg noted that his work was in its early stages, but he nonetheless offered an excellent overview on the vast subject. Period illustrations, enriched with slides of surviving early garden furniture, gave witness to a panoply of items ranging from "umbrellaed seats" and "root tables" to the more prosaic Windsor chairs which commonly were used in garden settings. Early business cards provided especially fascinating evidence for garden furniture, illustrating such pieces as "machine" chairs designed to enable the handicapped to enjoy fully their pleasure grounds.

While Mr. Rauschenberg thus illustrated furniture in the garden, Ed Shull of Catonsville, Maryland, discussed what might be termed "the garden in furniture." In the Friday night sharing session, he revealed how the painted furniture made by Baltimore's Findlay brothers has great potential for garden researchers. Thanks to the talents of Maryland craftsmen and to the tastes of their clients, these early nineteenth-century pieces displayed scenes that show a wealth of detail about both urban and rural landscapes. They are all the more valuable today because many of those settings have since been greatly altered or have disappeared completely.

Mostly gone too are the many mature trees which once graced the home of the conference, Old Salem. Their destruction by a recent tornado has compelled the horticultural staff there to make extensive replanting plans. Also speaking during the sharing session, Julianne Berckman of the Old Salem staff gave conferees details on those plans, which will

make the best of a natural calamity. She focused on the famous Salem Square as she revealed the enviable array of documents and illustrations, including photographs that the landscape committee has used to create the best possible union between historical accuracy and modern functionality.

As was also seen, photographic research material played a central role in the MLA thesis work of Delce Dyer of Smithfield, Tennessee. The Farmstead Yards of Cades Cove was the focus of her sharing session talk, during which she showed numerous photos taken in Tennessee prior to the 1926 creation of The Great Smoky Mountains National Park. These shots, available in the Park's Gatlinburg visitor center, provided dramatic views of the "domestic landscape" of the Appalachian mountaineer, while once more illustrating the wealth of materials available to researchers. Ms. Dyer has used them as guideposts for her plan for restoring and managing those "domestic landscapes" which are today Park-run sites.

Other sharing session speakers addressed additional examples revealing the pleasures and vicissitudes of historic site landscape restoration. Judith Hanes, who chairs the gardens and grounds committee at Virginia's famed Stratford Hall, examined the numerous problematic aspects of the landscape at such a long-established site. [An article on recent work in the gardens of Stratford Hall Plantation follows.] Speaking to a different type of situation, parks project planner James S. Kambourian of Georgia's Fulton County, examined the decision-making process at the newly-created Sandy Springs historic site. Both Ms. Hanes and Mr. Kambourian revealed that they are using a variety of research tools to facilitate their work, as is James C. Jordan III, who shared details about the ongoing restoration at Hope Plantation in North Carolina (see Magnolia, Vol. 5, No. 2). Particularly important to that project was an archaeological dig which proved invaluable in recreating Hope's kitchen garden.

More than simply hearing about garden archaeology, however, conferees actually were able to visit the site of a recent dig. Guided by John W. Clauser, Jr., who is the senior archaeologist of the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology, they got a first-hand look at the site of Bethabara, North Carolina's first Moravian settlement. Mr. Clauser provided the group with extensive details on his excavation findings, and he described how he then joined this knowledge to documentary research to determine the configuration of the Bethabara community garden. His discussion on fence lines and bed layouts surely heightened the awareness of many in his audience about the merits of archaeology as a vehicle for garden research.

Mr. Clauser's enthusiasm for Bethabara, which is now a historic park of the City of Winston-Salem, was equalled by that of Ms. Sherold Hollingsworth for the Reynolda Estate. Ms. Hollingsworth, who wrote her MLA thesis on Reynolda, now serves as grounds superintendent for the Estate. During her conference presentation, she used a rich collection of early photographs to illustrate the landscaping accomplishments of Katharine Smith Reynolds. Ms. Hollingsworth's knowledge of her subject, together with those photographs, greatly enhanced the enjoyment of conference participants in their later visit to the house and to Reynolda Gardens.

While the importance of such garden history research tools as documentary photographs and archaeology was stressed repeatedly during the conference, other important resources were evident as well. The well-known preservation landscape architect Rudy Favretti addressed such material in his examination of gardening authors who have influenced the "pleasure grounds" of the American South. To understand early Southern gardening, Mr. Favretti demonstrated, we should study closely printed resources that were available in America during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. It was under the influence of such writers as Stephen Switzer, Batty Langley, and Thomas Whatley that famous Southern gardeners like Henry Middleton and Thomas Jefferson reshaped their personal landscapes. Mr. Favretti went on to trace a lineage of authors and garden theories up to the works of Joseph C. Loudon, who in turn had a major impact on the ideas of Andrew Jackson Downing.

While Mr. Favretti thus reminded us of those persons who were so important to the creation of Southern "pleasure grounds," Arthur O. Tucker of Delaware State College spoke on the ornamental plants which brought life to those early gardens -- and which in the final analysis are among the most important of "resources" available to those who restore gardens and landscapes. In his several presentations, Dr. Tucker drew on a vast reservoir of personal study and experience to share strategies for obtaining authentic antique ornamentals. His level of commitment to the subject is evident in his Antique Plant Newsletter, distributed without cost to those who request it, and invaluable to every garden historian.

Surely everyone who attended the conference departed from Old Salem possessed of a new or renewed enthusiasm for the study of Southern garden history. A fine group of speakers had given them various assessments on the meaning of "pleasure gardening," and on the "pleasures" of the garden in our region of America. Moreover, attendees had the benefit of being surrounded for three days by people who are very well informed about garden history. At the same time, they were exposed repeatedly to the wonderful sorts of primary sources available for their own work on the subject. For both the neophyte and the veteran of research, therefore, there was much to be learned in this "edition" of "Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes."

#### THE GARDENS OF STRATFORD HALL PLANTATION

by Ronald Wade and Catharine J. Farley,  
Stratford Hall Plantation, Stratford, VA 22558

Stratford Hall Plantation, in Westmoreland County, Virginia, built in the late 1730's by planter Thomas Lee, features a replicated late eighteenth century garden to compliment the current circa 1770 interpretive focus of the Great House. Stratford is the boyhood home of the only two brothers to sign the Declaration of Independence, Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee; it is also the birthplace of Robert E. Lee.

The gardens of Stratford Hall are not exact duplications of the gardens in existence in the late eighteenth century. Archaeological research into garden design generally yields little information on the plant life that constituted the garden. Although the archaeologist sometimes discovers seeds, it is not possible to find a 250-year-old cabbage, carrot, or marigold. Much horticultural research is therefore based on surviving written descriptions or sketches of plants and gardens. In the case of the Lee family of Virginia, unfortunately, only scant written records of the gardens have been discovered to date. We can perhaps assume that the influential Lee brothers were so occupied with the task of running a 4,200-acre plantation, or so engrossed in political activities during the revolutionary period, that they had little time to record their impressions of the garden.

We do know, however, that extensive gardens existed at the Plantation. Certainly large vegetable gardens and an orchard were kept to supply fresh produce; no eighteenth-century garden was complete without a quantity of herbs and flowers. There must also have been an orangery.

After Stratford Hall Plantation was purchased by the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation in 1929, the Garden Club of Virginia generously assumed the responsibility of developing the gardens to the east of the Great House. The Club installed a formal parterred boxwood garden, which provides a lovely vista from the second floor of the house. In 1942, architects Innocenti and Webel of Long Island were commissioned to design a colonial interpretive garden for the area to the west of the Great House; their plans for elaborately-shaped ornamental beds and espaliered fruit trees were not implemented until the early 1960's. Innocenti and Webel also proposed the addition of vegetable beds in the West Garden; they were gradually added in the 1970's.

During the last twenty years, a gradual succession of changes has taken place in the West Garden as more historical knowledge of eighteenth-century horticulture is gained. Paul Calloway, of Calloway Associates, has recently provided plans for a more accurate historical interpretive focus in this garden, resulting in ornamental beds of plants with long blooming seasons. One welcome result of this change is the labor it has saved without any decrease in the beauty of the gardens.

Today the visitor to Stratford Hall Plantation sees the formal boxwood garden to the east of the house, intensely cultivated rectangular vegetable beds and five-sided ornamental beds surrounded by large expanses of lawn to its west, and an orchard of authentic eighteenth-century fruit trees northeast of it. A breathtaking vista of the Potomac River, three quarters of a mile away, adds serenity to the experience. Visitors may also visit the Dependencies, which include a working grist mill. We cordially invite all members of Southern Garden History Society to include Stratford Hall in their travel plans before or after the annual meeting next year, and to linger in our beautiful and fascinating gardens. If you cannot visit at that time, keep Stratford Hall Plantation on your list for a later trip.

THE LANDSCAPE AT TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ABBEVILLE, S.C.:  
A MID 19TH CENTURY GARDEN IN THE UPCOUNTRY  
by Christy Snipes, Historic Landscape & Garden Design,  
501 Pelham Drive, E-205, Columbia, S.C. 29209

The year 1858 marked a time of prosperity and plenty for Abbeville in upcountry South Carolina. The affluent congregation of Trinity Episcopal Church, under the leadership of the Rev. Benjamin Johnson, began to build an impressive new Gothic style church. This edifice was consecrated in November of 1860, but the celebration was overshadowed by the rumblings of political discontent. On November 20, a group gathered in Abbeville for the first time in the South to talk of secession from the Union.

It was during this prosperous yet unsettling period that the landscape at Trinity Episcopal Church was born. The Rev. Johnson created its design. An Abbeville historian says that Rev. Johnson came from Baltimore, Maryland, to South Carolina "in search of health." He arrived in 1847, ministered at several low-country churches, then became rector at Trinity in 1855. A rectory was constructed shortly afterward, and a plan for landscaping the grounds was established. The Reverend Johnson must have been a landscape gardener of considerable talent, for several notable and distinguished families of Abbeville secured his services; he is credited with the layout and care of gardens at the homes of Major Armistead Burt, General Sam McGowan, Col. J. Foster Marshall, and Dr. J. W. Marshall.

Both Abbeville historians and nursery records of the time confirm Johnson's landscape work: According to the account books of Pomaria Nursery, Benjamin Johnson ordered plants on four occasions between 1860 and 1863. (He may also have placed orders before 1859, the earliest year of available account records.) By examining Johnson's orders, we can follow his gardening activities with some degree of certainty. For example, his first requisition, of March 9, 1860, is labelled "Cokesbury." Johnson served as president of the nearby Cokesbury Female College from 1859 to September, 1860, and may have helped to landscape the grounds there.

His next order, for December 29, 1860, came one month after the consecration of the new building at Trinity Episcopal Church. Perhaps this improvement of the grounds was instigated in preparation for the Annual Convention of the Diocese of South Carolina, which was to be held at Trinity in June, 1861. Johnson purchased ornamental evergreens, hedging plants, and fruit trees; so the church grounds were used both to ornament the town and to feed its people. The order of J. Foster Marshall appeared in the account records directly after the Johnson order, perhaps because Johnson was then at work on the Marshall grounds.

Rev. Johnson's request of December 16, 1862, made during the Civil War, was quite extensive, and consisted of a number of hedge plants (privet, pyracantha, euonymus, and cherry laurel), several of the new, exotic and picturesque evergreens (horizontal cypress, deodar cedar, Norway spruce, and Swedish juniper); the live oak, and the Southern magnolia. Also included were some old favorites, the rose and the boxwood. Portions of this order were most likely used in the design of the cemetery, located at the rear of the property.

1861

1861

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE  
OF

Southern and Acclimated

FRUIT TREES,

Evergreens, Roses, Grape Vines,

RARE TREES, SHRUBS, &C.,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE AT THE

POMARIA NURSERIES.

ADDRESS

WM. SUMMER, POMARIA, S. C.

COLUMBIA AGENTS:

DR. C. H. MIOT AND ROBERT M. STOKES.

CHARLESTON AGENTS:

MESSRS. INGRAHAM & WEBB.

FERNANDINA, FLA., AGENTS:

MESSRS. ROUX & CO.

COLUMBIA S. C.:

STEAM-PRESS OF ROBERT M. STOKES.

1860.

Johnson's final requisition recorded in the Pomaria account records, of January 10, 1863, reflected the necessity of food production on the landscape during the war years. Fruit trees and raspberry and strawberry plants were purchased, and again hedge materials (euonymus and mock orange) were included and perhaps were used to protect the orchard or vegetable garden. Even then, in that most difficult time, Johnson bought roses and also the Cedar of Lebanon, tree of faith.

The Pomaria catalogues and Rev. Johnson's orders confirm the existence of an ethic of landscape gardening in the South at that time, and show that a diverse group of plants were available to the gardener who wanted them. Pomaria made available the newest and rarest plants of its day. The Nursery was operated at Pomaria (near Abbeville) from 1840 to 1878 by William Summer; it had a nationwide reputation for excellence and received orders from around the nation and even from other countries.

Pomaria was a huge operation. By 1858 Summer had a specimen orchard of thousands of trees; the Agricultural Census of 1860 valued the orchards at \$10,000. A visitor to the nursery in 18699 wrote, "How many thousand Grape-vines Mr. S. has, ready for sale, we do not undertake to say, but no more than the population of our State ought to want. The ornamental Department, at Pomaria Nursery, is unrivalled and the largest and best in the South, and shows of Mr. S.'s good judgement and fine taste."

Summer published descriptive catalogues of his stock often, and wrote and edited other horticultural publications such as The Southern Agriculturist, promoting vegetable and fruit growing in the South. Although his nursery may not have been as well-known as P.J. Berckmans of Augusta, Georgia, Summer was certainly a great influence on horticultural practices in the up-country. By examining the orders from Abbeville alone, one can see that Summer served a horticulturally sophisticated clientele; many of his requests are extensive, and they include the popular picturesque evergreen trees, hedging plants of great variety, parterre and edging plants, the exotic ornamentals, and plants for food production.

The landscape at Trinity Church included all these elements at one time or another. The boxwood parterre garden that fronted the parsonage followed a design tradition of the period. It was laid out in a formal symmetrical style, with shrubs, flowers, and bulbs planted in the center. Photographs taken circa 1890 show the box pattern and an abundance of large picturesque evergreens near the church. A wooden fence surrounds the property on the Church Street side. Other details are not definitely known, but we can guess that the area behind and to the side of the parsonage would have been service yards, and that the vegetable garden, vineyard, and orchard may have been located beyond them, also in the back yard; these food crops were probably protected by living hedges.

The area to the southeast of the church appears to have been less formal than the boxwood parterre garden, which lies to its northwest. The southeast area may have been a fairly open space, as it is today. On the extreme southeast border, an osage orange hedge directed one down to the cemetery. A deodar cedar was the centerpiece of the cemetery design, with American box surrounding it. Paths were laid

Rev. P. Johnson  
Abbeville S.C

1862  
Dec 16

100	To amt of bill rendered	80	to
100	Prunus		
100	Persea caroliniana		
300	Eucalyptus small		
200	Ceras Caroliniana		
4	Magnolias		
1	Large Horizontal Cypress	3	to
2	Florida Cedar	5	to
2	Low Oak		
3	Norway Spruce		
2	Swedish Juniper		
Pruned			
2	Hump ash	4	containing
12	Roses	50	in box

Recd payment of Eighty dollars in full  
Wm Sumner

among the grave plots, and evergreens and other ornamentals were planted there. The entire church landscape was much admired in these early years of its existence.

Trinity Episcopal suffered loss of lives and resources during the Civil War, and Rev. Johnson continued to serve the congregation. But after eleven years in Abbeville, he accepted a call from Governor Jenkins of Georgia to take the rectorship at St. Stephens Church in Milledgeville, Georgia. Johnson eventually left the Protestant Episcopal Church and became a moving force in the establishment of the Reformed Episcopal Church in America.

Reverend Johnson's impression on the landscape at Trinity survived over time and provided a source of pride to the whole community. In recent years concern grew for its condition; interested in possible rejuvenation and restoration of Rev. Johnson's landscape, the congregation asked me in 1988 to conduct research and provide them with a master plan. It has been completed, and the church is now raising funds for its implementation.

Trinity is only one example of historic preservation and revitalization in Abbeville, which has been lauded as a national prototype for small town restoration. From its beautiful town square of active businesses in buildings with restored 19th-century facades to the refurbished 1908 Opera House and its live performances to the Burt-Stark House, last meeting place of Jefferson Davis and his Confederate Cabinet, Abbeville is keenly alive. Restoration of the mid-19th century garden at Trinity Episcopal Church should provide yet another place of beauty to this charming upcountry town.

#### INFORMATION SOUGHT AND FOUND

The Association for Preservation Technology has announced a close-out sale on back issues of APT BULLETIN, The Journal of Preservation Technology. Two special issues on landscape history and preservation may be of interest to members of SGHS: Vol. XI, No. 4 (1979), and Vol. XV, No. 4 (1983). Each is \$6 from APT, Box 8178, Fredericksburg, VA 22404. A more recent issue, Vol. XXI, No. 2 (1989), also treats landscape issues, and is available for \$10 from the same address.

Gardens of North and South Carolina, in the 18th and early 19th centuries, are the subject of study and an exhibition. The exhibit will include pleasure, kitchen, and scientific gardens. Any information, correspondence, illustrative materials or artifacts related to pre-1820 Carolina gardens is sought by James C. Jordan, III, Hope Plantation, 202 Hofler Ave., Windsor, N.C. 27983; or telephone 919-794-3140.

Information is sought on the Elmwood Hall Estate at Ludlow, Kentucky, which was occupied by the English entrepreneur William Bullock between 1828 and 1836, and on the whereabouts of a model of Bullock's proposals for a "small town of retirement" to be known as "Hygeia," by John Edmondson, Liverpool Museum, William Brown St., Liverpool L3 8EN England.

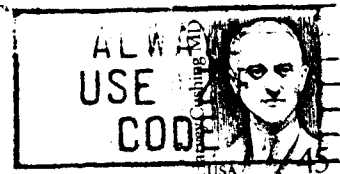
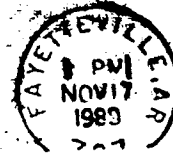
SOFTBALL REMATCH

On September 28, 1989, the Mount Vernon Marauders traveled to Monticello to play softball against the Monticello Muffins. As members may remember, the Marauders beat the Muffins 23-15 in 1988. Monticello found new yeast this year and rose above the greatest efforts of the Marauders to win the rematch 18-4.

"It was embarrassing and humiliating," wrote Dean Norton of Mount Vernon, who is also busy organizing the SGHS annual meeting to be held there in May, 1990. "But it was lots of fun."

WINTER ISSUE: Please send your articles on any aspect of Southern garden or landscape history, or your news of events, meetings, and publications, by Feb. 1, 1990 to Peggy Newcomb, Associate Editor, at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, Inc., Box 316, Charlottesville, VA 22901, or to the state editor for your state, listed in the May issue.

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