GEORGIA'S LANDSCAPE TRADITION

Georgia has a rich landscape heritage and love of gardens that has been handed down from generation to generation. Georgia's ancestors maintained strong ties with the land and endowed the state with a strong landscape tradition.

The earliest development in Georgia's landscape tradition was the "landscape of work." Generally referred to as the working yard, this early landscape included a variety of practical activities associated with everyday life - food production, care of domestic animals, washing, cooking, storage and shelter. Another early domestic landscape tradition in Georgia was the "swept yard." This vernacular landscape was comprised of a ground surface consisting of sand, packed dirt, clay or fine-textured gravel neatly maintained or "swept" into pleasing ground forms and decorative patterns.

Enclosed ornamental gardens were also developed on plantations and in many of Georgia's early cities and towns. These gardens were enclosed by brick or tabby walls and fences and were filled with ornamental plants and vines including: oleander, crape myrtle, boxwood and jasmine.

Plantation gardens best reflect Georgia's landscape tradition during the antebellum era. These formal, geometrically designed "parterre" gardens were generally based on Italian and French designs. Elaborate patterns created by low, clipped evergreen borders were filled with flowers, shrubs and flowering trees.

The gradual development of the "naturalistic" style of gardening during the middle and latter half of the nineteenth century encouraged a shift of garden design in Georgia to a more informal or "picturesque" style. Initially slow to embrace these changes, Georgia soon gave rise to gardens and landscapes reflecting the naturalistic style, including the Victorian tradition where horticultural pursuits took precedence over interest in design.

Georgia's landscape tradition during the early 20th century was influenced by the "Classical Revival" which looked to Europe and to 18th-century Georgian and Federal designs for inspiration and ideas. Gardens and landscapes during this period were generally "eclectic designs" that encompassed many variations of style.

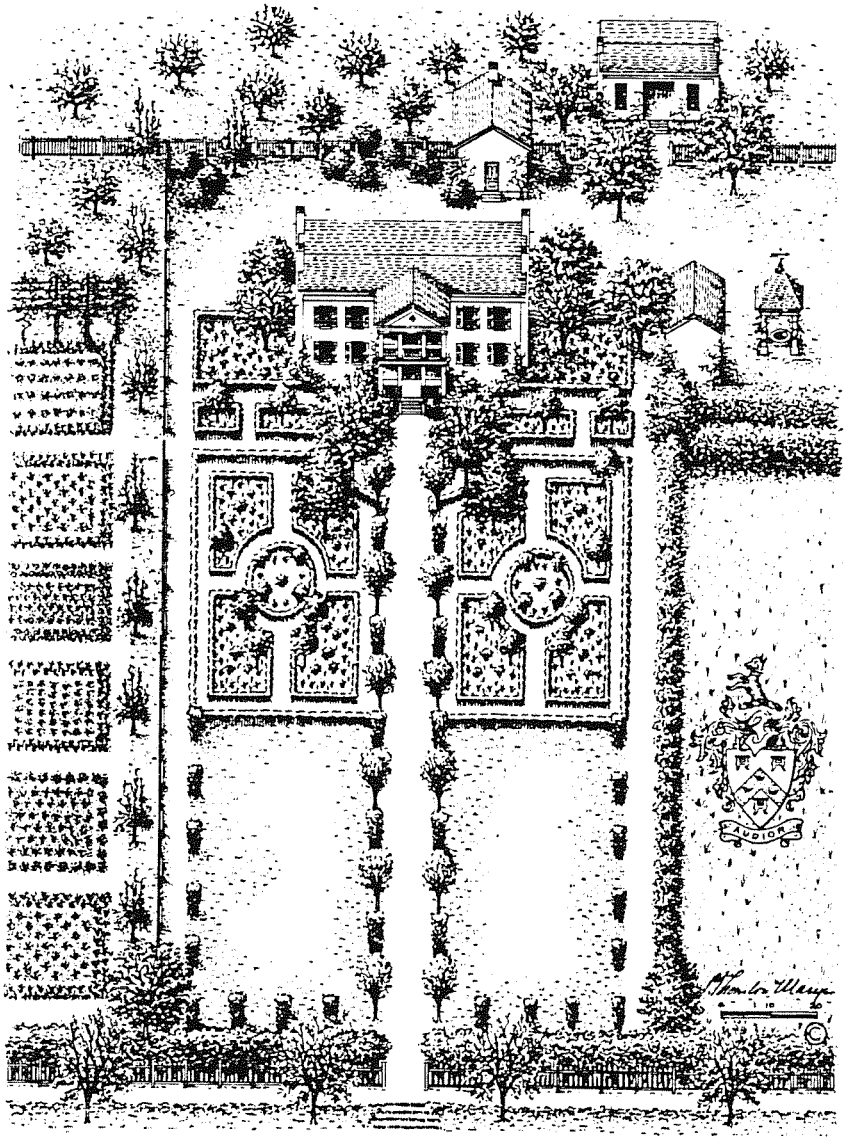
The 20th century also brought with it the advent of the "romantic suburb" with single-family houses set in large wooded lots with curving streets, drives and open landscapes of lawns, trees and shrubs. These park-like landscapes established the norm and greatly influenced residential design in Georgia throughout the remaining portion of the century.

While Georgia's garden history has been documented in such notable works as the *Garden History of Georgia 1733-1933*, published by Atlanta's Peachtree Garden Club, additional efforts are needed to chronicle the state's rich landscape heritage. Limited knowledge of Georgia's landscape tradition has in part been responsible for the secondary role landscape preservation has taken when compared to the more extensive efforts associated with the preservation of historic buildings and structures.

While landscape preservation has proceeded at a slower pace than architectural preservation, interest in the restoration and recreation of historic gardens and landscapes is a growing concern. The practice of limiting landscape preservation efforts solely to gardens is rapidly changing to encompass a concept that addresses the "total landscape." Landscape elements including: **gardens** (enclosed spaces reserved for cultivation of plants); **yards** (designated areas of special use); **grounds** (an open area planted with trees and shrubs); and **landscape** (a combination of gardens, yards and grounds comprising the scene) are an integral part of this "total landscape" concept. This comprehensive approach is essential for telling the complete story of historic sites and properties.

An expanding interest in landscape preservation has created a demand for additional information and definitive guidelines to assist property owners with a variety of issues and concerns. How do I begin a landscape restoration project? How should the final result look? Where do I go for assistance? These are but a few of the many questions being asked. To assist with this effort, the following information has been prepared to

provide property owners with sources, guidelines, procedures and references, which will provide direction and guidance in restoring and recreating historic gardens and landscapes. It is hoped that this information will both encourage and support existing and future efforts in the field of landscape preservation and will assist in preserving and enchancing Georgia's landscape tradition.



1787-1810-1863

The gardens at Rose Hill Plantation were planted in 1810, when the original cottage built by Governor Stephen Heard was incorporated in a larger dwelling. Giant cedar hedges and plinths of euonymus gave them individuality.

Courtesy Peachtree Garden Club, Atlanta

PLANTS POPULAR IN GEORGIA'S GARDEN HISTORY

It should be pointed out that styles in American garden history, unlike styles in architecture, did not change abruptly but generally blended one into another. Garden styles were slow to change and often continued for extended periods of time even when new styles came into vogue.

For general reference Georgia garden design has been divided into four broad periods–**Colonial/Early American, Antebellum, Victorian, and Early Twentieth Century.** Information on representative plants associated with each of these periods has been provided.

Colonial/Early American 1733 - 1820

While Georgia was the last of the original colonies to be settled, historical records indicate that many gardens were developed during this period in the English Tudor tradition with simple, symmetrical patterns. Walks were a central element in these formal designs and were usually made of brick, sand, tamped soil or crushed oyster shells. These early gardens were often surrounded by brick or tabby walls or enclosed by picket fences. They generally contained flowers and ornamental plants which were grown for both pleasure and utilitarian purposes. Plants and flowers for these early gardens were either obtained from Europe or collected as native species from the surrounding forest and countryside.

Representative Plants of the Colonial/Early American Period

TREES

Common Name	Botanical Name
American Beech	Fagus grandiflora
Chinaberry	Melia azedarach
Common Catalpa	Catalpa bignonioides
Flowering Dogwood	Cornus florida
Live Oak	Quercus virginiana
Mimosa	Albizza julibrissin
Red Cedar	Juniperus virginiana
Sweet Bay	Magnolia virginiana
Sycamore	Platanus occidentalis
Tulip Tree	Liriodendron tulipfera

SHRUBS

Common Name	Botanical Name
Althaea	Hibisus syriacus
Carolina Allspice	Calycanthus floridus
Chaste Tree	Vitex Agnus - castus
Cherry Laurel	Prunus caroliniana
Edging Box	Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa
Fringe Tree	Chionanthus virginica
American Holly	Ilex opaca
Inkberry	Ilex glabra
Waxmyrtle	Myrica cerifera
Yapon	Ilex vomitoria

FLOWERS

Common Name	Botanical Name
African Marigold	Tageter erecta
Bee Balm	Monarda didyma
Black Eyed Susan	Rudbeckia hirta
Columbine	Aquilegia canadensis
Four-O'-Clock	Mirabilis jalapa
Hollyhock	Althaea rosea
Larkspur	Delphinium consolida
Sweet William	Dianthus barbatus
Tawny Daylily	Hemerocallis fulva
Yarrow	Achillea millefolium

VINES

Common Name	Botanical Name
American Wisteria	Wisteria frutescens
Carolina Jessamine	Gelsemium sempervirens
Cherokee Rose	Rosa lavigata
Trumpet Creeper	Campsis radicans
Trumpet Honeysuckle	Lonicera sempervirens

Antebellum Period 1820-1860

Antebellum gardens were generally formal in nature and consisted of geometric shapes and circles that reflected Italian and French designs rather than English Tudor traditions prevalent during the Colonial/Early American Period. Foundation plantings did not occur during the antebellum period, although one or two specimen shrubs might be planted close to the house for fragrance or flowers. Garden design in the South was influenced to some degree by the "natural style" of gardening that was in vogue in Europe. Naturalistic plantings of ornamental trees and flowering shrubs were sometimes used to enhance grounds and gardens. Grass was not a common feature in southern gardens until after 1825 when Bermuda grass was introduced by William H. Crawford. Even then grass was used only to a limited extent since it did not grow well in shade and required a considerable investment in time and money. Most Georgia gardens and grounds continued to be "swept" or clay yards.

Representative Plants of the Antebellum Period

TREES

Common Name	Botanical Name
Chinese Elm	Ulmus parviflora
Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica
Ginkgo	Ginkgo biloba
Redbud	Cercis canadensis
Red Maple	Acer rubum
Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
Southern Sugar Maple	Acer barbatum
Sweet Gum	Liquidambar styraciflua
Water Oak	Quercus nigra
Willow Oak	Quercus phellos
Weeping Willow	Salix babylonica

SHRUBS

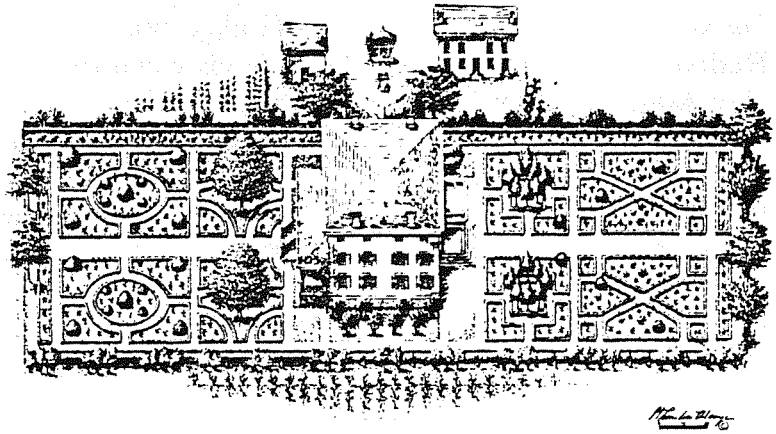
Common Name	Botanical Name
Anise Tree	Illicium anisatum
Banana Shrub	Michelia figo
Camellia	Camellia japonica
Common Box	Buxus sempervirens
Cutleaf Lilac	Syringa lacinata
Gardenia	Gardenia jasminoides
Oak-leaved Hydrangea	Hydrangea quercifolia
Tea Olive	Osmanthus fragrans
Tea Plant	Camellia sinensis
Kerria	Kerria japonica

FLOWERS

Common Name	Botanical Name
Bearded Iris	Iris germanica
Daisy	Chrysanthemum leucanthemum
Evening Primrose	Oenothera brennis
Nasturtium	Tropoealum majus
Pot Marigold	Calendula officinalis
Peony	Peony lactiflora
Stokes' Aster	Skokesa laevis
Sweet Violet	Viola odorata
Thrift	Phlox subulata
Verbena	Verbena canadensis

VINES

Common Name	Botanical Name
Chinese Wisteria	Wisteria sinensis
Banks Rose	Rose banksiae
Smilax	Smilax lanceolata
Star Jasmine	Trachelospermum jasminoides
Virginia Creeper	Parthenocissus quinquifolia



1851-1863

The twin box gardens of the Kolb-Pou-Newton Place display unusual symmetry in design.

Courtesy Peachtree Garden Club, Atlanta

Victorian Period 1860 - 1900

During the Victorian Period of garden design a greater emphasis was placed on horticulture than on design. Principles of design were sometimes ignored in pursuit of horticultural interest in exotic and unusual plants. This was a period when many new plants were introduced into this country as a result of explorations to China, Japan, Asia and South America. Decorative groupings such as cannas, red salvia, ageratum, and coleus were planted in arrangements generally referred to as "carpet bedding". Specimen trees and shrubs were randomly planted throughout the lawn and in the surrounding landscape. Ornamental urns, fountains and benches were also common features in Victorian landscapes. The Victorian Period is often referred to as the "naturalistic" or "picturesque" approach to landscape design. With the arrival and use of the lawn mower in the late 1860s, along with the introduction of improved varieties of grass, lawns gained increased popularity in southern gardens during the Victorian period.

Representative Plants of the Victorian Period

TREES

Common Name	Botanical Name
Smoke Tree	Cotinus americanus
Deodar Cedar	Cedrus deodara
Hinoki False Cyprus	Chamaecyparius obtusa
Japanese Dogwood	Coruns kousa
Japanese Flowering Crabapple	Malus floribunda
Japanese Maple	Acer palmatum
Japanese Zelkova	Zelkova serrata
Saucer Magnolia	Magnolia soulangeana
Purple Beech	Fagus sylvatica atropunicea
Weeping Beech	Fagus pendula

SHRUBS

Common Name	Botanical Name
Fall Blooming Camellia	Camellia sasanqua
Forsythia	Forsythia suspensa
Glossy Abelia	Abelia grandiflora
Hydrangea Grandiflora	Peegee hydranger
Japanese Acuba	Acuba japonica
Leatherleaf Mahonia	Mahonia beali
Thunberg Spirea	Spirea thunbergia
Thorny Eleagnus	Eleagnus pungens
Vanhoutte Spirea	Spirea vanhouttei
Winter Honeysuckle	Lonicera fragrantissima

FLOWERS

Common Name	Botanical Name
Canna	Canna hybrids
Coleus	Coleus hybrids
Dusty Miller	Centaurea gymnocarpa
Madagascar Periwinkle	Vinca rosea
Mexican Ageratum	Ageratum houstonianum
Pansy	Viola tricola hortensis
Plantain Lily	Hosta species
Petunia	Petunia multiflora
Scarlet Sage	Salvia splendens
Small Flowered Zinna	Zinna elegans

VINES

Common Name	Botanical Name
Bigleaf Wintercreeper	Euonymus fortunei vegetus
Boston Ivy	Parthenocissus tricuspidata
Five Leaf Akebia	Akebia quinata
Jackman Cematis	Clematis jackmanii
Morning Glory	Ipomoea purpurea
Sweet Autum Clematis	Clematis paniculata

Early Twentieth Century 1900–1940

Garden design during the early 20th century was a period of eclecticism consisting of an adaption of historical styles encompassing English Tudor, Italian and French Renaissance, and Colonial designs. Gardens often contained strong architectural elements including elaborate walls, steps, balustrades, fountains, water features and a variety of garden structures. This period of garden design is often referred to as the "Country Place Era" when great wealth and fortune give rise to a class of social elite.

Gardens and grounds of the average homeowner during the early twentieth century were generally characterized by a spatial arrangement consisting of a front and back yard. The front yard generally included an open lawn with trees, along with a variety of shrubs planted close to the house in what is generally referred to as a "foundation planting". The back yard contained a border of trees and shrubs planted around a central lawn area which was used for recreation and relaxation. Flowers were relegated to flower borders or included as an integral part of the total design. While

a wide variety of new plants were added to twentieth century landscapes and gardens, many old favorites from previous periods were also used as well.

Representative Plants of the Early Twentieth Century

TREES

Common Name	Botanical Name
Deodare Cedar	Cedrus deodara
Dogwood	Cornus florida
Hemlock	Tsuga canadensis
Japanese Maple	Acer palmatum
Red Maple	Acer rubrum
Sargent Crabapple	Malus sargentii
Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
Tulip Tree	Liriodendron tulipfera

SHRUBS

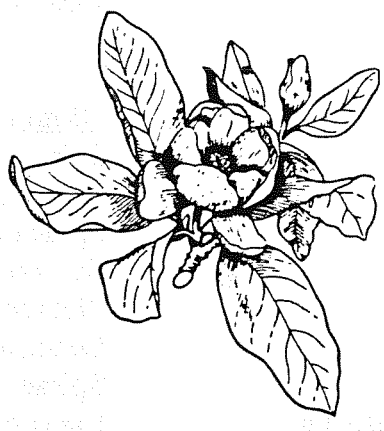
Common Name	Botanical Name
Bridal Wreath	Spirea pruniflora
Common Box	Buxus suffruticosa
Firethorn	Pyracantha coccinea
Japanese Holly	Ilex crenata
Mock Orange	Philadelphus coronarius
Slender Deutzia	Deutzia gracilis
Vanhoutte Spirea	Spiraea vanhouttei
Wax Leaf Ligustrum	Ligustrum japonica
Weigela	Weigela species
Winter Jasmine	Jasminum nudiflorum

FLOWERS

Common Name	Botanical Name
Balloon Flower	Platycodon grandiflorum
Chrysanthemum	Chrysanthemum hydrids
Dahlia	Dahlia hydrids
Hosta	Hosta plantaginea
Japanese Iris	Iris kaempferi
Peony	Paeonia species
Petunia	Petunia hydrida
Purple Cone Flower	Echinacea purpurea
Shasta Daisy	Chrysanthemum superbmum
Sundrops	Oenothera fruticosa

VINES

Common Name	Botanical Name
Autumn Flowering Clematis	Clematis paniculata
Boston Ivy	Parthenocissus tricuspidata
Chinese Wisteria	Wisteria sinensis
English Ivy	Hedera helix
Yellow Jessamine	Gelsemium sempervirens



WALLS AND FENCES

From Colonial times until the end of the 19th century, no domestic landscape was considered complete without some form of fence or wall for enclosure. The first boundaries of gardens and grounds were rail fences made by splitting native trees. These early split rail fences were followed by simple wooden ones. Drawings of Savannah as early as 1743 show the first domestic structures surrounded by high wooden fences made of crudely fashioned boards. The more decorative picket fence did not become common until after the Revolution.

Brick or tabby walls were also built for enclosure and made a pleasing backdrop for decorative plants and vines. Tabby walls were common features in Savannah and Georgia's coastal area. Many of these walls enclosed small gardens planted with oleander, crape myrtle, and small ornamental trees.

In the 18th and early 19th centuries, many gardens and yards were also enclosed by wrought-iron fences of delicate design. Cast-iron began to appear about 1830, and fences were cast into countless numbers of designs for both large and small scale properties.

While use of fences and walls continued into the early 20th century, use gradually began to decline, particularly in the front yard, in favor of allowing adjoining properties to merge one into another to create continuous parklike settings. Back yards continued to rely on fencing and hedges to provide privacy and enclosure for children, pets and service needs.

STREET TREES

Throughout America's past, trees have played a major role in the development of the nation. When the first settlers landed, two-thirds of the American continent was covered in trees. Trees supplied the essentials from which this country prospered and thrived. Trees supplied fuel for warmth and cooking, wood for the famous sailing ships, building materials for houses, and food for nourishment and survival. Finally, trees brought beauty to the land. In turn, stately trees planted by our forefathers have added enjoyment and pleasure to our lives. It is only natural that people want trees around their homes, along their streets, and in their parks and communities.

While trees have obviously played a major role in the history of this country, they were initially excluded from early American settlements. This was done to create places for the militia to gather and for cattle to be herded in the event of a hostile attack. The use of trees in town commons, city squares and along streets is a late 18th and early 19th century development. This effort grew out of the influence of the French baroque garden and matured as a result of the English romantic landscape movement.

Many of the early trees that were planted as American street trees were native species - Oaks, Maples, Birch, Elms, and Linden. In addition to native trees many introductions from China, Japan and Europe were also used as street trees with a limited degree of success. A representative list of native and imported trees that have historically been used for street trees in America include the following:

Trees for Streets and Avenues

Common Name	Botanical Name
American Elm	Ulmus americana
Red Oak	Quercus rubra
Norway Maple	Acer plantanoides
Oriental Plane	Platanus orientalis
European Linden	Tilia europaea
Scarlet Oak	Quercus coccinea
Pine Oak	Quercus palustric
Sugar maple	Acer saccharum
Hackberry	Celtis occidentalis
Maidenhair Tree	Ginkgo biloba
American Linden	Tilia americana
White Ash	Fraxinun americana
Sweet Gum	Liquidambar styraciflua
Tulip Tree	Liriodendron tulipifera

Historic Tree Planting in Georgia

While historical references indicate that street trees were planted in Georgia throughout the 19th century, it was not until the early 20th century that major street tree planting programs occurred. As few nurseries existed, many early street trees were native species collected from the woods. Apart from the early courthouse squares, street trees were the major historic public landscape element in most Georgia communities.

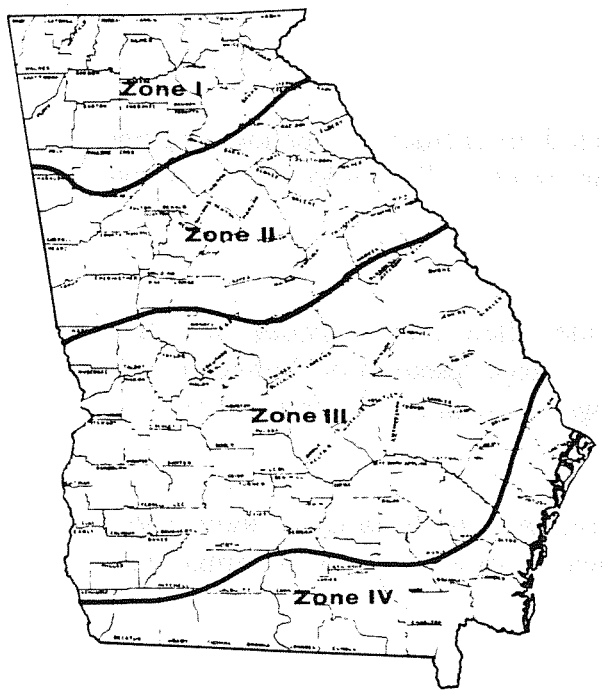
It was during the period between 1920-1930 that the majority of street trees within the state were planted. Representative cities with street tree programs during this period include Savannah, Macon, LaGrange, Columbus, Augusta and Atlanta. Street trees typically planted in the coastal plain included the Live Oak and Sabal Palmetto, while Water Oaks, Willow Oaks and American Elms were planted elsewhere in the state. Many of these trees continue to thrive and enhance the beauty and charm of towns and neighborhoods.

Following is a list of street trees recommended for use in Georgia. Trees that are designated as native species would be appropriate for "historic plantings." This list is by no means complete but simply illustrates some of the more popular trees that are used in the state. An expanded list of trees appropriate for specific landscape periods can be found in the section **Plants Popular in Georgia's Garden History.**

LARGE TREES
40 to 100 feet

Botanical Name and COMMON NAME	HARDY* ZONE	MATURE HEIGHT / SPREAD	SERVICE LIFE	REMARKS
Acer barbatum** SOUTHERN SUGAR OR FLORIDA MAPLE	I, II, III, IV	40′–50′ / 25′–35′	Medium	Dull red fall color.
Acer rubrum** RED MAPLE	I, II, III, IV	40′–50′ / 25′–35′	Short	Good fall color.
Celtis laevigata** SUGAR HACKBERRY	I, II, III, IV	60′–80′ / 25′–35′	Medium	Hardy, shade tree.
Quercus alba** WHITE OAK	I, II	60′–100′ / 40′–60′	Long	Difficult to transplant.
Quercus hemisphaerica** DARLINGTON OAK	II, III, IV	60′–80′ / 40′–60′	Medium to Long	Drought tolerant shade tree.
Quercus laurifolia** LAUREL OAK	III, IV	60′–80′ / 30′–40′	Medium	Shed leaves earlier than Laurel Oak.
Quercus nigra** WATER OAK	I, II, III, IV	50′–80′ / 40′–50′	Medium	Not as desirable as other oaks.
Quercus phellos** WILLOW OAK	I, II, III, IV	40′–60′ / 30′–60′	Long	Shade tree. Yellow fall color.
Quercus virginiana** LIVE OAK	III, IV	60′–80′ / 50′–60′	Long	Shade tree, spreading habit of growth.
Ulmus parvifolia LACE BARK ELM	I, II, III, IV	40′–60′ / 30′–40′	Short to Medium	Resistant to Dutch Elm Disease.

* *See PLANT HARDINESS ZONES Map.*
** *Denotes native trees throughout this table.*



PLANT HARDINESS ZONES

Treescape: A Citizen's Guide for Urban Tree Planting, prepared by the Cooperative Extension Service, University of Georgia, College of Agriculture, Athens

Historic Tree Preservation Policies

In respect to historic street tree plantings a number of environmental and physical factors often enter into the picture. As trees grow and mature, they are often susceptible to insects and disease as in the case of the American Elm. Many trees of an original planting may also die as a result of environmental factors and conditions, such as drought, lightning, air pollution and drainage problems. Other trees often reach a mature size and gradually experience deterioration due to age and longevity. In each of these situations decisions have to be made regarding partial or wholesale replacement of existing plantings, maintenance procedures to encourage continued viability of healthy plantings, and establishment of policies directed at balancing "aesthetics" and "historical authenticity."

In order to preserve existing historic street trees, it is recommended that a Historic Tree Management Program be initiated. Such a program can best be carried out by a Tree Preservation Board that includes community and civic leaders, professionals and neighborhood representatives. It is also recommended that the board seek the assistance of a tree arborist or urban forester to provide technical and professional assistance.

To obtain the name and location of a certified tree arborist or urban forester, the Georgia Forestry Commission should be contacted at PO Box 819, Macon, Georgia 31298-4599; 912-744-3211 or 1-800-GA-TREES.

To accomplish an effective Historic Tree Management Program the following steps should be followed:

Tree Inventory

A tree inventory should be conducted to include: location, spacing and species identification of all existing trees. This information should be compiled and documented on a plan.

Hazardous Tree Identification

Hazardous trees should also be identified and recorded on the plan. Hazardous trees include ones that are dead, diseased or damaged and could potentially cause destruction or danger to property or individuals.

Removal Program

A systematic program of phased removal of hazardous trees should be developed. This program should include an estimate of potential costs and a time table to accomplish this task.

Replacement/Restoration Plan
A comprehensive replacement plan should be prepared to include policies and procedures for replacement of existing trees where needed. This plan should include species to be planted, phasing and budget.

Care and Maintenance Program
It is essential that an adequate maintenance program be initiated which will address periodic spraying, fertilizing, pruning, and inspection to insure the health and longevity of existing historic trees.

Courtesy Library of Congress as presented in *Landscapes and Gardens for Historic Buildings*

Street Tree Selection

Street trees can typically be divided into two main categories–deciduous and evergreen. Deciduous trees drop their leaves in the fall and produce new leaves in the spring. Evergreen trees hold their leaves for one or more seasons.

Selecting the right tree for a particular situation is not always an easy decision. A number of important points should be considered:

Beauty
While most trees possess a certain aesthetic quality, a tree's total physical characteristics including fruit, bark, flowers and foliage should be taken into consideration when appraising its ornamental value.

Shade
Shade is a relative term in that all trees provide a varying degree of shade from dense to light. The degree of shade is obviously more important in the south where trees provide a cooling effect to homes and buildings.

Freedom from Insects and Diseases
It goes without saying that trees susceptible to serious insect pests or diseases should be avoided. While few trees are totally free from insects and disease, it is important to know which trees grow best in which area.

Soil Requirements
While most trees can tolerate a wide range of soils, it is important to determine soil and moisture conditions in providing for rigor and long life of a tree.

Root System
Knowledge of the root system of a particular tree is important from many standpoints. While some trees have deep-root systems that can withstand wind and severe storms, others with shallow roots compete with grass and shrubs and can be undesirable because of damage they may cause to sidewalks and curbs. Root systems also determine how well a tree may be transplanted.

Growth Habits
Every tree has a characteristic habit of growth–either pyramidal, weeping, columnar or horizontal in form. These various shapes should be taken into consideration when selecting a tree to enhance the architectural lines of a building or to provide for certain landscape effects.

Foliage and Flower Characteristics
A tree with attractive foliage and fall color obviously has higher landscape value than one that is dull or lacking in seasonal change. Trees with flowers in spring or summer also add seasonal interest.

Life Expectancy
A tree's longevity is dependent upon its natural habit of growth, its susceptibility to insects and diseases, and to some extent the environment in which it grows. Where there is a choice, preference should be given to trees that are long-lived as they provide the best return on the investment and provide benefits to several generations.

GUIDELINES FOR HISTORIC GARDENS AND LANDSCAPES

Before decisions are made about undertaking a landscape preservation project, a detailed thought process, supported by comprehensive research must be undertaken in order to answer a number of basic questions. What period does the garden or landscape represent? What information is available to document the design? Does the design represent several major periods of landscape history? Does evidence indicate that a garden or period landscape ever existed on the site? These and other questions must be addressed in developing a philosophy and plan of action.

Essential is the determination as to whether the landscape approach to be taken should be one of restoration or re-creation. In some cases where historic features such as walls, walks, fences and hedges remain and where research can provide information on an early landscape, restoration is an appropriate course of action. Ideally, "restoration" will provide an insight into the authentic history and interpretation of a site. In instances where little or nothing remains of a former garden or landscape, "re-creation" of a sympathetic or representative period garden or landscape might be considered. In all cases, whatever decision is made, careful thought and methodical research is of uttermost importance. Research should include three broad areas of evaluation:

- Site Analysis
- Research and Documentation
- Philosophy and Plan Development

The objective of this process should be the development of a landscape preservation plan which includes the following key components:

- Location and relationship of all physical elements and features included in the project: Walls, fences, buildings, walks, paths, flower borders, garden ornaments.

- Location and description of all plants and grasses: This includes trees, shrubs, vines, perennials, annuals, and bulbs. Both common and botanical names should be provided along with quantities and recommended sizes.

- The plan also should show existing and proposed contours along with spot elevations for site features, such as walls, steps, and drains. Floor elevations of existing buildings and structures are also important for reference.

- Construction drawings and specifications for all landscape features such as fences, gates, and walls should accompany the plan. This ensures that the project can be undertaken according to standards that will comply with the design and support the integrity of the plan.

A set of guidelines to assist property owners in formulating an approach to the preservation of historic gardens and landscapes has been developed by Rudy and Joy Favretti in *Landscapes and Gardens for Historic Buildings.* An abbreviated version of these guidelines follows:

Site Analysis

The first step is to conduct a detailed survey of the site in question and to plot all information on a plan drawn to scale. It is not necessary to be a skillful draftsman to do this. The major point is to gather everything on paper for future use in the plan development process. The following items should be recorded on the plan:

Property boundaries: These are exceedingly important because they define the edges or bounds of the property. This information can be obtained from a surveyor's map. Most states require such a document when property ownership is transferred. A plot plan accompanying the original recorded deed may contain the exact boundaries of the property.

Structures on the property: Buildings such as houses, barns, sheds, chicken houses, and garages must be recorded on the site analysis plan. These

should be drawn to precise scale; first-floor windows and doorways should also be indicated.

Fences, walls, and elements of enclosures: All fences and walls, whether retaining walls or freestanding, should be shown on the plan.

Walks, driveways, and all other pavement: Record these on the site analysis plan along with an indication of materials used.

Posts, bollards, poles: Any freestanding post, bollard, or pole should be recorded whether wood, stone, or some other material. There may be only one standing post, for example, but research may reveal that this was just part of a row or series of hitching posts that were later sheared off at ground level.

Plants and vegetation: Record the location of all existing trees, shrubs, and perennials and properly identify them. All trees, shrubs, and perennials should be plotted on the plan. Some of them may indicate a pattern for future restored landscape. Make no decisions concerning what will be left out or removed at this point except for noxious weeds or overgrown brambles that obstruct the analysis process. If the identity of some plants is unknown, consult an expert for identification.

All other specific features such as remnants of old foundations, man-made riprapping, arbors, trellises, and curbing: These should be plotted on the plan, drawn to scale. Further research may show that some of these elements were part of the plan to be recreated or restored.

Site observation: Any distinct depressions in the ground, mounds or heaps, paved-in areas, or any undulation in the land or openings in a fence or wall should be indicated on the site analysis plan.

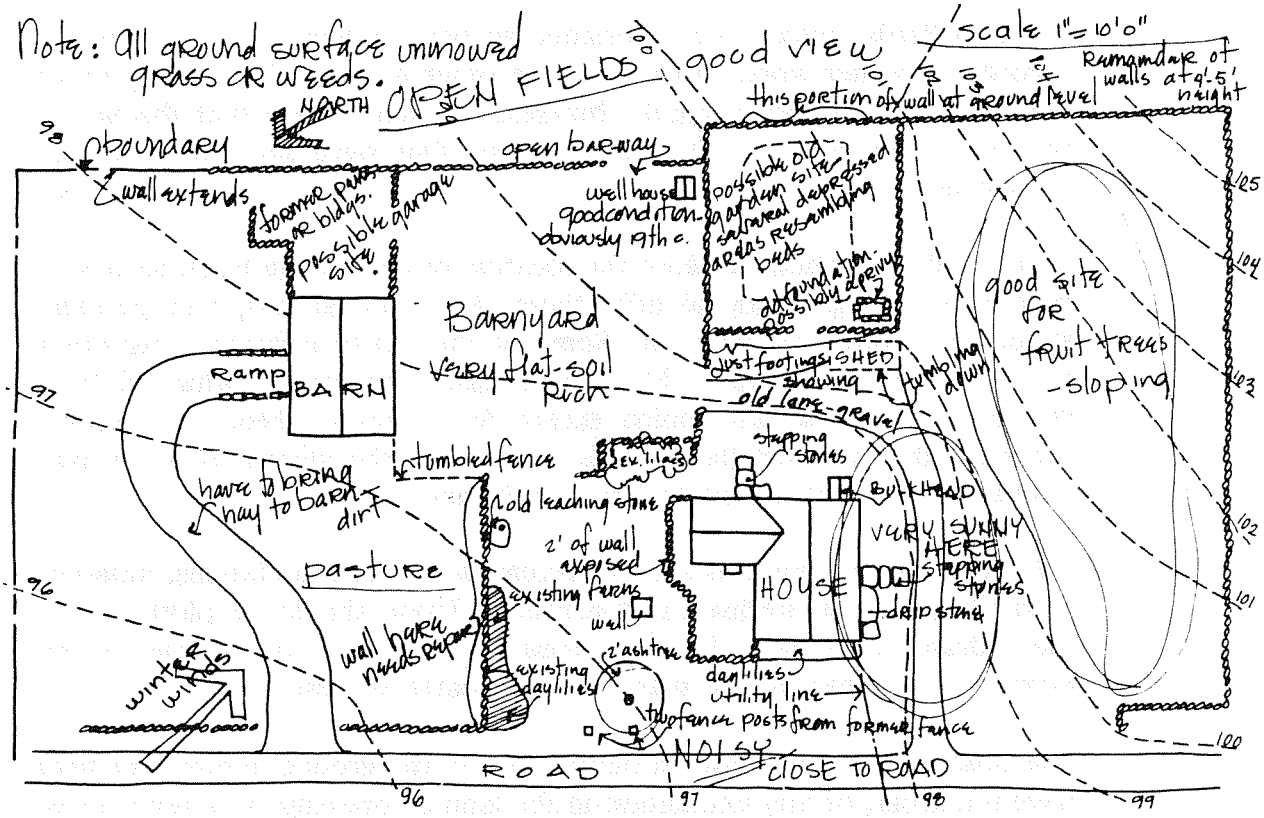
Views or vistas, within the site and without: With defining arrows, indicate any outstanding vistas or views both within the site and off the site.

Utilities: The location of all utilities, such as sewer, water, gas, and electric should be indicated. While these are modern conveniences, they must be dealt with as restoration proceeds.

Natural features: Natural features such as variation in soil types, rocks, ledges, water, and changes in elevation must be recorded in the site analysis. They may well be incorporated into the final plan.

Weather information: Record direction of winter winds, summer breezes, or any micro-climatic information that is known, such as frost pockets that hamper early spring bloom.

Other features not previously mentioned: Because a site analysis plan should be a complete and detailed document of everything found on a site before restoration begins, all data found through general observation and detailed probing should be recorded.



Taken from *Landscapes and Gardens for Historic Buildings*

Photographic Record

In addition to being recorded on the site analysis plan, each of the categories indicated above should be recorded photographically. The angle from which each picture is taken should be indicated on the site analysis plan or on another plan drawn specifically for the purpose. These notations should be coded to numbers on the pictures. Each photograph must be carefully numbered and labeled. The label should contain as much information about the subject as can be recorded.

Research and Documentation

In the research and documentation phase, look for information that can be obtained through graphic and written records, archeological investigation, or hearsay. In searching for these kinds of information, learn as much as possible about:

1. The general layout of the grounds, landscape, or gardens surrounding the building in question.

2. Any details, such as plans, for any part of the total landscape.

3. Details concerning specific landscape features, such as fences, summerhouses, trellises, sculpture, sundials, hitching posts, steps, paving, plants, and related items.

4. Specific information about the people who inhabited structures on the property, as well as information on how the structure and landscape were used.

Graphic Records

Daguerreotypes, Tintypes, and Photographs: These are the best sources for documentation when available. They show an image exactly the way it was and there is less opportunity for errors through interpretation.

Prints: Sketches were drawn by artists and made into lithographs, etchings and engravings to illustrate newspapers, journals, and books. Any artists' work may contain considerable license taken by the artist, but it is generally agreed that prints specifically done for illustration are apt to be more precise than images conveyed through paintings.

Drawings and sketches: These refer to sketches of an amateur nature, drawn in journals or diaries or kept by members of a family.

Maps: Maps are a useful source for determining layout among buildings and the arrangement of streets, walks, roads, and paths. While maps do not often contain minute detail because of their scale, they do contain valuable generalities and may even show the location of major features such as trees, monuments, flagpoles, bridges, signs, and gardens.

Paintings: Paintings are useful guides for restoration purposes. If one knows the painter's reputation for accuracy, then paintings can be more than

guides. It is wise to keep in mind that, especially in the placement of gardens, trees, shrubs, and plants, artists take great license and are apt to place these features where they create the best composition or improve upon the scene.

Written Records

Diaries and journals: Diaries and journals have been found to be valuable sources of information not so much to provide information about a garden plan but to describe how a landscape was used. Diaries and journals yield valuable information including long lists of plants grown and what plants were used for what purposes (culinary, medicinal, fragrance). For the careful researcher it is safe to say that a diary or journal, no matter how brief, will yield some valuable information about landscapes and how they were used.

Correspondence: Letters often contain descriptions of places visited or tasks performed, and these descriptions sometimes are about landscapes or gardens.

Travel accounts: There were many travelers, especially in late colonial and early federal times, who wrote extensive accounts of places they visited.

Scrapbooks: Especially during the late 19th century, it was quite fashionable to keep scrapbooks containing clippings from newspapers, postcards, and a myriad of other information. Sometimes these descriptions are valuable in reconstructing a landscape scene.

Probate Records: In dealing with residences, probate records may be a valuable descriptive resource, especially those that contain inventories. These inventories vary as to completeness, but during certain periods, particularly from about 1790 to 1830, they were unusually complete in some regions.

Land Records: Land records or deeds quite often contain a description of a property or at least mention elements that are reference points along a boundary, such as "the SW corner of the garden wall." Trees were also used as reference points. One is more apt to find simple plans affixed to a deed than to a will or probate inventory.

Hearsay

Conversations with citizens familiar with a site's history, particularly a community's older citizens, can yield valuable information and provide leads for future research.

Locations for Research Sources

References may be found in any of three general locations:

Local sources: Photographic, manuscript, map, and book sections of local libraries; collections of genealogical, historical, and patriotic societies; collections of art galleries and museums; private collections; town and country records.

State and regional sources: Photographic, manuscript, map and book sections of county and state libraries; collections of state genealogical, historical, and patriotic societies; state and county museums and art galleries; county and state records.

National sources: Photographic, manuscript, map, book, and special collections in national libraries such as the Library of Congress; national genealogical societies; national historical groups; national art galleries and museums; national patriotic and fraternal organizations.

Developing A Philosphy and Developing A Plan

Once a site has been carefully analyzed and all sources of possible information thoroughly researched, it is time to pull all of this data together in the form of a development or restoration plan. But before this can be done, a few decisions must be made.

Which period or periods will the restoration represent? There is no way to plan a restoration effectively until this question has been answered. Will the restoration bring the whole project back to the date of original construction or will it represent a subsequent period? Will a portion of the landscape setting represent the earliest possible period and another portion a later period?

The research data should help you in making these decisions. Perhaps in the course of the research, it was discovered that a particular individual inhabited the dwelling in question for a long period of time. You

may decide to represent that person's tenure. Or another individual, representing a different or particularly interesting profession, may be the subject of your restoration. Or you may conclude that the building should represent all the periods through which it passed and that the landscape should follow this theme. Your decision must be made on the basis of careful thinking based on extensive research. Also, what presently exists on the site should be a deciding factor. For example, if most of your buildings are nineteenth century and the dwelling is late eighteenth century, it seems a shame to tear the outbuildings down and construct new eighteenth century types with their corresponding landscapes.

Developing the Plan

Once you have gathered site and landscape data, the next step is to develop the plan for restoring the grounds surrounding the building or buildings in question. It is wise to select an accredited landscape architect for this project. The landscape architect should be one who specializes in historic landscapes.

In making this selection a distinction should be made between a landscape architect who specializes in historic preservation and one who specializes in historic landscapes. The two are not the same. Professionals dealing in the former are more concerned with designing landscape for areas such as downtowns where historic buildings are preserved and for creating a setting for them. They may become involved with adaptive uses to meet present-day needs and problems. Professionals who deal with the latter are experts in period design and the interpretation of research for a particular era. They have the ability to think in the style of the period selected and to have a clear understanding of what landscapes were like historically.

* For a complete text of the above referenced guides, please refer to *Landscapes and Gardens for Historic Buildings - A handbook for reproducing and creating authentic landscape settings*, by Rudy J. Favretti and Joy Putman Favretti. Copyright 1991 by American Association for State and Local History, 172 Second Avenue, North, Suite 202, Nashville, Tennessee 37201 (615) 255-2971.

Utilitarian Considerations

Utilities including electric and telephone lines, gas and water meters, air conditioning systems, service areas, storage facilities and parking areas are functional and utilitarian elements that exist on most domestic

properties. Many of these elements are visually distracting. Whenever possible action should be taken to minimize their visual impact on the site through a variety of measures including the following:

- The use of plant material such as hedges, evergreens and buffers of shrubs and small trees can often be employed to screen utilities and undesirable views. Cherrylaurel (Prunus Caroliana), Canadian Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis), Nellie R. Stevens Holly (Ilex x cv. 'Nellie R. Stevens'), Burford Holly (Ilex cornuta 'Burfordii'), Wax-leaf Privet (Ligustrum japonicum), and Wax Myrtle (Myrica cerifera) are evergreen plants suitable for screening purposes.

- Solid wood fences also present many possibilities for enclosing utility and service areas. Fence design should be in keeping with the architecture or garden style and compatible in height, material, and color with existing buildings and structures.

- Consideration should also be given to the consolidation or relocation of service and storage areas to areas on the site which are not in visual contact with restoration efforts. This can best be accomplished when the site is relatively large and alternative arrangements exist.

- Mitigation of overhead power lines can be achieved either by placing lines underground or by consolidating and relocating existing lines to areas outside the normal area of vision.

- In many instances these simple practices can be effective methods in minimizing the visual impact of utilities and functional elements.

Archeological Considerations:

See Section IV for information.

INFORMATION SOURCES

The following information sources are divided into two lists. List "A" includes sources and organizations that are available within Georgia or the Southeast. List "B" includes national sources and organizations. Each includes resources to assist individuals and groups involved in landscape preservation.

List "A": Local and Regional Information Sources

Historic Preservation Section
Georgia Department of Natural Resources
1462 Floyd Tower East
205 Butler Street, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

The Historic Preservation Section of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources serves as the state historic preservation office in Georgia. Working in partnership with the United States Department of the Interior, this office carries out the mandates of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and works with local communities to preserve the historic, architectural and archaeological resources of Georgia.

Georgia Department of Archives and History
330 Capitol Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

The Georgia Department of Archives and History serves as depository for the "Vanishing Georgia" collection of historic photographs. Historical records and a collection of garden plans and landscape drawings are also on file.

University of Georgia
Main Library
Athens, Georgia 30602

The Georgia Room located in the Main Library of the University of Georgia is an excellent source of documents, manuscripts and information relating to Georgia history. The Main Library also houses an extensive collection of current books and professional publications relating to landscape architecture, garden history and horticulture.

Georgia Historical Society
501 Whitaker Street
Savannah, Georgia 31499

The Georgia Historical Society offers a wide selection of books, articles and manuscripts relating to Georgia history.

Cherokee Garden Library
Atlanta History Center
McElreath Hall
3101 Andrews Drive, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30305

Dedicated to the conservation and dissemination of educational and research information for the gardening and horticultural community of the Southeastern United States, the library maintains a comprehensive collection of current books, pamphlets and magazines covering all subjects relating to horticulture, landscape design and garden history. The library also contains a fine rare book collection.

Southern Garden History Society
Old Salem, Inc.
Drawer F, Salem Station
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101

The purpose of the Society is to promote interest in Southern gardens and landscape history, historic horticulture and the preservation and restoration of historic gardens and landscapes in the South.

Thomas Jefferson Center for Historic Plants
Monticello
P.O. Box 316
Charlottesville, Virginia 22902

To request a source list of historic plants, send a postcard to the Center. An updated, expanded list is being prepared and should be available in early spring 1991.

List "B": National Information Sources

The following material is excerpted from the National Park Service Reading List, *Preserving Historic Landscapes*, compiled by Lauren Meier and Betsy Chittenden, 1990.

Organizations Interested in Historic Landscapes

Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation
82 Wall Street, Suite 1105
New York, New York 10005

American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA)
Open Committee on Historic Preservation
4401 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20008-2302

Association for Preservation Technology (APT)
Box 8178
Fredericksburg, Virginia 22404

The Garden Conservancy
Box 219, Main Street
Cold Spring, New York 10516

National Association of Olmsted Parks (NAOP)
5010 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 308
Washington, DC 20016

National Park Service (NPS)
History Division
(National Historic Landmark Program)
P. O. Box 37127, Mail Stop 418
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Interagency Resources Division
(National Register of Historic Places)
P. O. Box 37127, Mail Stop 413
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Preservation Assistance Division
(Technical assistance related to landscapes other than NPS lands)
P. O. Box 37127, Mail Stop 424
Washington, DC 20013-7127

National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP)
1785 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, DC 20036

Journals and Publications Featuring Articles on Historic Landscape Preservation

Antique Plant Newsletter
Published and edited by Dr. Arthur O. Tucker
Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources
Delaware State College
Dover, Delaware 19901

APT *Bulletin*
Published by the Association for Preservation Technology
Box 8178
Fredericksburg, Virginia 22404

Bulletin of American Garden History
Published by Ellen Richards Samuels
P.O. Box 297A
New York, New York 10024

Courier
Published by the National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Landscape Architecture
Published by the American Society of Landscape Architects
4401 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20008-2302

Landscape Journal
Published by the University of Wisconsin Press
114 North Murray Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53715

Linen and Trace
Newsletter of the Olmsted Archives
Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site
99 Warren Street
Brookline, Massachusetts 02146

Old House Journal
Published by the Old House Journal Corporation
69A Seventh Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 11217

Historic Preservation
Published by the National Trust for Historic Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036

Preservation News
Published by the National Trust for Historic Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036

Preservation Forum
Published by the National Trust for Historic Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036

American Society of Landscape Architects
Resource Center
4401 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20008-2302

The ASLA Resource Library has back issues of *Landscape Architecture* and a small landscape architecture library. Use of the library is limited to ASLA members.

Dumbarton Oaks
Garden Library
1703 32nd Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20007

Dumbarton Oaks maintains a private reference collection and rare book room, open by appointment. Books and periodicals of the collection (both rare and modern) relate to the history of gardens.

Federick Law Olmsted National Historic Site (Fairsted)
44 Warren Street
Brookline, Massachusetts 02146

This National Park Service Historic Site was the home and office of Frederick Law Olmsted Sr. and his successor firms until 1980. Today, it serves as the archives and conservation headquarters for the drawings and photographs produced by the firm. Some access to the materials is possible by special arrangements with the Archivist, but the collection is currently in the process of conservation.

Library of Congress
Washington, DC 20540

Manuscript Division: The Library of Congress serves as the archives for correspondence of the Olmsted office, including the Frederick Law Olmsted Papers and the Olmsted Brothers Papers.

Prints and Photographs Division: This Division of the Library of Congress serves as the depository for the HABS/HAER collection of drawings, photographs and data pages. Accessed by writing or visiting.

National Trust for Historic Preservation Library
Curator
University of Maryland
Architecture Library
College Park, Maryland 20742

The National Trust Library is housed in the Architecture Library at the University of Maryland. This library is a good source for Preservation Press publications (especially those that are out of print), newsletters, journal articles, and texts related to preservation.

Databases and Computerized Bibliographies

The Catalog of Historic Landscape Records in the United States

The Catalog is a computerized, cumulative index to documentation for landscapes and landscape architects, past and present. It contains information on scope and content of public and private collections of landscape records. The Catalog is operational but still searching out collections. Contact:

Wave Hill
675 West 252nd Street
Bronx, New York 10471
(212) 549-3200

List of Classified Structures (LCS)

The LCS is a computerized inventory of the historic structures within the National Park System. A subset, called Landscapes in the National Park System, has been compiled in draft, identifying the cultural landscape components listed in the LCS. For information on either CRBIB or LCS or their landscape components, contact:

National Park Service
Park Historic Architecture Division
P. O. Box 37127, Mail Stop 422
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Landscape Architecture Foundation Research and Information Clearinghouse (LAFRICH)

LAFRICH is a computerized bibliographic database providing information from diverse sources. Standardized searches are available for a small fee. Custom searches can be arranged. Contact:

LAFRICH
Landscape Architecture Foundation
4401 Connecticut Ave. N.W.
Washington, DC 20008-2302

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Georgia References

Bell, Laura Palmer. "The Vanishing Gardens of Savannah." *Georgia Historical Quarterly*. 28 (September 1944): 196-208.

This article provides an insightful description of Savannah town gardens of the nineteenth century. Included are several plans from a collection of measured drawings of old Savannah gardens prepared for Mrs. Bell by Miss Clermont Lee, a Savannah landscape architect.

Beck, Lewis H. *Historic Gardens of Georgia*. Griffin, Georgia: The Southern States Printing Company. 1942.

This small book by Lewis H. Beck offers a short description and account of the private gardens and parks of the old regime of Georgia. Written in plain and understandable language, it provides a brief description of gardens and landscapes in the state.

Cooney, Loraine M., et al. *Garden History of Georgia, 1733-1933*. Atlanta: The Peachtree Garden Club, 1933. Reprint, Athens: The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc., 1976.

This comprehensive book of the garden history of Georgia is an excellent source of information on historic gardens throughout the state. It contains an extensive collection of plans and photographs of individual gardens along with narrative descriptions.

Georgia State College of Agriculture, Extension Division. *Plans and Plantings for Georgia Homes*, Volume XIX, Bulletin 402. University of Georgia, 1931.

This technical bulletin prepared in 1932 provides an interesting collection of guidelines, photographs and plans to assist in the landscaping of rural homes. It also contains a list of suggested plants for a variety of landscape purposes.

Griffin, Florence P. "Gardens in Early Georgia," *New Directions in Preservation*. Collected Papers, The Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation, Sixth Annual Conference. (May 1974): pp 13-20.

An informative article prepared by Florence Griffin describing aspects of garden history, historic plants and information sources derived from her work and research as grounds chairman for the restoration of the Tullie Smith House garden, located on the grounds of the Atlanta Historical Society.

Linley, John. *The Georgia Catalog: Historic American Building Survey*. Athens: The University of Georgia Press. 1983.

This comprehensive work by John Linley provides a guide to the architecture of the state. It includes several sections on landscape history associated with the major periods of architectural development. The extensive collection of historic photographs and plans in this excellent work offers a visual documentation of many historic gardens and landscapes throughout Georgia's past.

Mitchell, William. *Gardens of Georgia*. Atlanta: The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc., Peachtree Publishers, Ltd., 1989.

This book by the Garden Club of Georgia provides a collection of historic and contemporary gardens throughout the state. Published in 1989 to celebrate the heritage and beauty of Georgia gardens, it includes photographs and narrative descriptions of representative gardens found in three distinct areas of the state; South Georgia, the Piedmont Plateau and North Georgia.

Savannah-Chatham County Metropolitan Planning Commission. *Savannah Victorian District Design Guidelines: A Renovation Manual.* Savannah Metropolitan Planning Commission. 92 pages.

Prepared by the Savannah-Chatham County Metropolitan Planning Commission, this document provides a series of design guidelines for

restoring Victorian houses in Savannah's Victorian District. The section on landscaping includes information and recommendations on the restoration of garden and grounds.

General References

The following material is excerpted from the National Park Service Reading List, Preserving Historic Landscapes, compiled by Lauren Meier and Betsy Chittenden, 1990.

American Society of Landscape Architects. *Colonial Gardens: The Landscape Architecture of George Washington's Time*. Washington, DC: United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, 1932.

Arthur Shurcliff, Fletcher Steele and others contributed articles to this interesting anthology of topics related to colonial gardens. The history and meaning of colonial gardens, as well as regional characteristics are discussed. The book includes several interesting plans.

Cairns, Malcolm. "Country Estates." *American Landscape Architecture: Designers and Places*. Edited by William Tishler. Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1989. pp 130-135.

Cairns describes the precedents and form of the "country place," a period in the development of American landscape architecture that sprang from post-Civil War affluence and ended with the Depression. During this period, substantial country estates were designed by many historic landscape architects including the Olmsted firm, Fletcher Steele, Warren Manning, Beatrix Farrand and Ellen Shipman.

Favretti, Rudy J. and Joy Putnam Favretti. *Landscapes and Gardens for Historic Buildings*. Nashville, Tennessee: American Association for State and Local History, 1978. 200 pp.

This well-known book covers a wide range of aspects of historic gardens and period landscape settings for buildings, including a history of American landscape design, focusing on gardens, public buildings and cemeteries; a chapter on research and documentation; and a chapter on maintaining the restored landscape. A large section is on authentic plants

for period landscapes, with a list of historic plants material, grouped by time period. (This book will be reprinted by AASLH in 1991.)

Hedrick, U.P. *A History of Horticulture in America to 1860 with an Addendum of Books Published from 1861-1920 by Elisabeth Woodburn.* Portland, Oregon: Timber Press, 1988.

This is an exhaustive account of American horticulture, arranged chronologically and geographically including fruits and vegetables, viticulture and landscape development. Woodburn's addendum reviews horticulture books of more recent decades.

Highstone, John. *Victorian Gardens: How to Plan, Plant, and Enjoy Them.* New York, New York: Harper and Row, Publishers, Inc, 1982.

Highstone describes the basic tenets of the Victorian garden: planting arrangements (unbroken lawn, open vistas, placement of shrubs and trees, small sites, convenience, and paths and walks); garden planting; plants, lawns and ground covers; kitchen gardens; components of the Victorian scene; the greenhouse; and the basics of gardening. Though the book is well illustrated, locations and dates of the photographs are not included. The sample garden plants should not be considered authentic.

Kunst, Scott G. "Post-Victorian Landscapes and Gardens." *Old House Journal*, Vol. XIV, No. 3 (April 1986), pp. 128-136.

This article discusses the specifics of early 20th-century home gardens, including garden philosophies, styles, features, furniture and plant materials.

Leighton, Ann. *Early American Gardens: For Meate or Medicine.* Originally published by Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1970. Reprinted by University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst, Massachusetts.

Leighton, Ann. *American Gardens in the Eighteenth Century: For Use or Delight.* Originally published by Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1976. Reprinted by University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst, Massachusetts.

Leighton, Ann. *American Gardens of the Nineteenth Century: For Comfort and Affluence.* Originally published by Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1987. Reprinted by University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst, Massachusetts.

This trilogy, a classic of American garden and landscape history, covers domestic gardens of all types, as well as cemeteries and parks. Each volume contains an appendix with information about the historic plants, and extensive bibliographies of historic and contemporary sources.

Scott, Frank J. *Victorian Gardens, The Art of Beautifying Suburban Home Grounds: A Victorian Guidebook of 1870.* Originally New York: Appleton, 1870. Reprinted Watkins Glenn, N.Y.: American Life Foundation, 1982.

This historical work celebrates Victorian domestic life by offering suggestions on decorative gardening for the suburban home. Originally intended to supplement Downing's early works, *Suburban Home Grounds* offered design principles for residential landscape design to achieve a maximum aesthetic effect at a minimal cost. It is useful as a reference for those creating period gardens for Victorian homes.

Shelton, Louise. *Beautiful Gardens in America.* Revised Edition. New York: Charles Scribners and Sons, 1924.

Shelton's work, published in two editions, is a standard collection of historic photographs and text describing significant residential gardens, largely built before 1920; organized by region and state.

Taylor, Raymond L. *Plants of Colonial Days: A Guide to One Hundred and Sixty Flowers, Shrubs and Trees in the Gardens of Colonial Williamsburg.* Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Dietz Press, 1952.

This annotated list of 17th-century and 18th-century plant materials includes a description of the plant, information on the origins of names, date introduced (either from Europe to America or from America to Europe), and early references to the plants in historic publications, journals and correspondence.

Landscape "Mythtakes" In Historic Preservation *

Rudy J. Favretti, Professor of Landscape Architecture,
University of Connecticut, Storrs

The landscaping of grounds around historic structures is important because an appropriate setting for the structure will help to tell the whole and true story. In recent years the importance of authentic landscapes for historic buildings has been given consideration in most cases, but the results have not always been correct.

Mistakes are made for a variety of reasons. First of all, landscapes are hard to deal with because they change by the day, quite unlike a structure, which stays put. Landscapes grow, they break up with storms, they flower, they shed, they die. With them we deal with an element that is hard to freeze in time. For that reason, most restored landscapes represent an era or several generations.

Errors are also made out of lack of a clear-cut philosophy or a set of distinct objectives concerning just what period is to be represented. Often a committee will decide upon an era but then will deviate from their decision in order to accommodate ideas of certain committee members who have the ability to "out shout" the others.

Failures also occur from ignorance of of what was typical for a particular period. If research data is available, it will show what should be done. If it is not, then there are typical plans and styles for certain epochs in our past. One has only to read what these are or hire a professional to assist.

Two of the biggest reasons for mistakes in landscape restoration are that legends and myths are all-powerful and tend to take precedence over actual fact. Then those in charge of the restoration tend to see things through their 20th-century eyes rather than through the eyes of those who lived in the period to be represented.

Following are some of the most common mistakes made in landscape restoration:

1. "We want the landscape to be pretty for the visitors to see." Naturally, everyone wants the landscape to be pretty; but should it be pretty as in the 20th century, or for the period that the landscape should represent? What is pretty today was not necessarily the standard in the 18th or 19th century. Gardens, especially the ornamental types such as flower gardens, were always planted for beauty, but our eye for beauty changes over time.

It is precisely this point that we see brought out so strongly at Williamsburg. The designer knew what the landscape should look like, but the donor wanted his contribution to be as showy as possible. The result was a landscape that is quite untrue to the period and one in which, should the early inhabitants return, they would be as lost as if they had landed on Mars. (See The Colonial Revival in America, Alan Axelrod, ed., W.W. Norton Company, New York, pp.52-70) Yet because Williamsburg was one of the earliest landscape restorations, it has influenced many.

2. "Couldn't we have more color throughout the season?" This I find is a common comment by some members of garden restoration committees. In fact, I hear it on practically every restoration I do, and it is a perfect example of seeing a landscape through 20th-century eyes. The concept of compatible colors in a garden and a sequence of color throughout the garden season came forth in the late 19th and 20th centuries through the writings of William Robinson, and especially those of Gertrude Jekyll, who has recently been rediscovered. They, along with their American followers who wrote books on the subject (Mrs. Francis King, Mrs. Helena Rutherford Ely, Louise Beebe Wilder and others) soundly spread the word that gardens should have coordinated color as well as a sequence of color or bloom. Today this is a basic principle for garden design, but before the late 19th century it was not used or thought

* adapted from The Bulletin(Connecticut League of Historical Societies) and printed as a supplement to Magnolia, bulletin of the Southern Garden History Society.

***EDITOR'S NOTE:** Although directed toward public-garden restoration, this article provides helpful insights to the private homeowner.*

of to any great extent. When one visits an early 19th-century restoration and sees a beautifully coordinated garden in blue, yellow, and white, he can be sure that the designers did not do their homework.

3. "Couldn't we use something else? I hate lilacs." Individuals and committees engage in the practice of allowing their own personal taste to affect their acceptance or rejection of a particular landscape scheme. We must always remember that the historic structure is not our home, and what we like or dislike ought not to enter in. (If the building is your home, your very own castle, then do allow taste to guide you, since your garden will not be open to the public, and will not misinform others.)

I recently worked on a project where the committee did not like a particular shrub I had used, authentic as it was. They asked me to substitute another. I was amused by this request because they had just previously criticized the plan for not having enough sequence of color, and the plant they didn't like would have given them bloom at a time when little else was showy. Were they exerting their own taste!

4. "First we'll put in a herb garden." If we could only get garden restoration committees to be as indoctrinated with correct principles as they are with the herb garden notion, we will have achieved much. Again, an herb garden as such is a purely 20th-century idea. And herb gardens make us feel good because we can create pleasant textural and color differences, make them showy, make them fragrant, and get a lot of mileage from them.

But the only people who had herb gardens in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries were some doctors (most bought or bartered for herbs), and those who had botanical gardens. Certain sects, such as Shakers, grew herbs for sale. Average people, although they used herbs, grew them only here and there in their flower gardens or along a fence or wall of their vegetable garden. I have never found an instance in history where an entire garden was devoted to herbs (except in medieval times).

5. "It looks so bare. Can't we plant along the foundation?" This is another 20th-century idea. Foundation plantings were first written about in the last decade of the 19th century, and the notion finally came into vogue in the early part of this century. We are used to seeing plants along foundations now, and it is hard for some to conceive of a bare foundation. But if we think about it, we wonder how they could have banked around their foundations with seaweed, or hay, or leaves as they did if there were plantings there. Also, there was no need to plant, because foundations were not as a general rule high. Buildings hugged the ground.

In the 19th century, vines were often grown on trellises that were supported on houses. Or vines would be grown up pillars on porches. Several 19th-century books, starting with Andrew Jackson Downing's Landscape Gardening and Rural Architecture, mention the need to plant away from buildings so that flowers and shrubs might be viewed better from inside. This concept is again gaining favor today.

Bare foundations were particularly a part of the landscape of public buildings. Churches, schools, banks, stores and taverns rarely had plantings around them, aside from volunteer ferns, daylilies and weeds. With many sects it was considered a sacrilege to plant around churches. Children would trample plants other than trees in schoolyards. And roaming animals would devour any plants around banks, stores, or taverns.

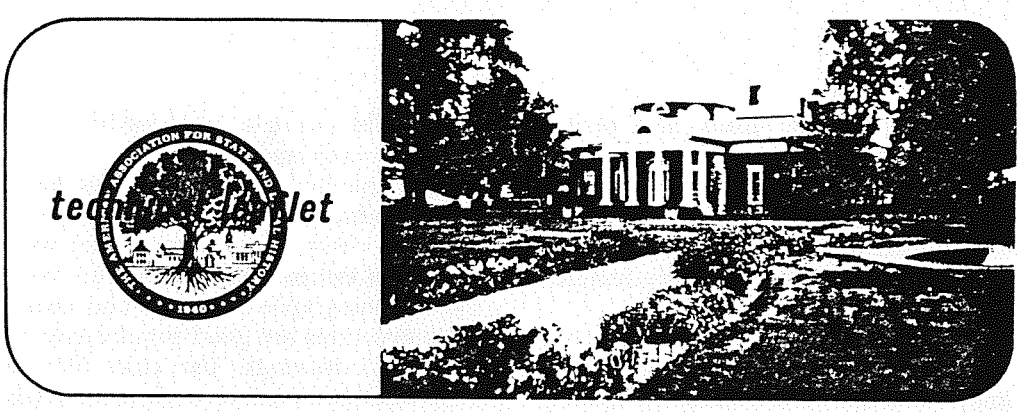
6. "We can't have a Victorian landscape because they are too hard to take care of." This myth is also ingrained in too many people who sit on garden restoration committees. Because we have seen pictures showing embroidered carpet bedding, arabesque flower beds, topiary, or boxwood-edged rosariums, we often think that these features were common. Actually the most common elements in the Victorian landscape were lawns, shade trees, and shrub borders along the edge of the property. What type of landscape is easiest to maintain? One that consists of a few shade trees and a lawn.

Shade trees were very popular during Victorian times because so many new and exotic species were being introduced into

this country during that era. They were planted with a great deal of forethought so that they would shade structures, enframe a vista, or screen out an undesirable view.

7. "And we'll fence it with a nice split rail fence." Just a little thought will tell us that this would be wrong. Restraining laws on livestock ceased to be passed in the third quarter of the 19th century in most communities. This indicates that animals were on the loose until then. The long neck of a cow, or the stubby legs of a pig could carry them right through the rails of such a fence for a luscious meal of herbs and flowers. Fences during these eras had to be "horse high, bull tight, and pig strong".

Conclusion: These are but a few of the common myths or notions held by those who make decisions on gardens or grounds restoration. A recent survey of visitors to historic sites found that most visitors accept what they see as authentic. We do them a great disservice to exhibit untrue concepts. The same survey also showed that visitors like to see landscapes that are different from what they see every day in the 20th century. This is what makes their trips and admission fees worthwhile.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPES & GARDENS

procedures for restoration

By John J. Stewart
Restoration Landscape Architect

A landscape by its very nature is always changing. Unlike architectural remains, which are static, the landscape will have undergone alteration even when it is intact. Erosion and neglect modify the forms of terraced areas; plants as they grow will affect the appearance of the area and finally transform it. Any landscape or garden you plan to restore will have already gone through a series of changes.

These changes only accentuate the challenge of bringing the grounds back to life. For example, when the original houses of Upper Canada Village in Morrisburg, Ontario, were reconstructed to avoid inundation by the St. Lawrence Seaway project, care was taken to recreate the crops and gardens that would have originally surrounded the village. Authentic planting has also been important in the reconstructed setting at Colonial Williamsburg in Virginia. Curators at both sites and many more recognize that history is interpreted as much through what we did with the land as through the battles we fought and the buildings we erected.

Any historical society can and should consider the potential of plantings, gardens, and outbuildings in interpreting their restoration. In fact a historic landscape need not be associated with an architectural monument. Whether a domestic yard, a park, or a rural cemetery, the landscape may be just as educative as buildings and their furnishings. The procedures discussed in this leaflet will help you to portray developing attitudes toward the land and to show what role it has played at different times and places.

SURVEY EXISTING CONDITIONS

The first step in landscape restoration is careful examination and recording of the site as it currently exists. You must make "as-found" drawings, akin to measured drawings of buildings that are about to be restored (see center fold).

***EDITOR'S NOTE:** Although directed toward public garden-restoration, this article provides helpful insights to the private homeowner.*

These will include plans and photographs of conditions at the site when you took it over. Survey the entire area, indicating the contour lines (two-foot intervals are sufficient), with spot elevations around buildings and key features such as large trees.

Your plan should also include the location of shrubs, hedges, flower beds, grass areas, water features, patios, walks, and retaining walls. Indicate accessory structures as well as main buildings. Features such as telephone, water, sewer lines, and other utilities should be located. An accurate record of existing utilities is important to operational aspects of the restoration. Their location could be critical in deciding what to restore and how to phase your total restoration.

Detail plans showing especially important areas may be needed. For example, where an elaborate garden existed, a separate plan showing the layout on a larger scale is useful. A plant list keyed to the over-all plan giving both common and botanic names should be included. Measured drawings of architectural details that relate to the landscape such as trellises, fences, and gazebos can also be helpful. Paint remains and other features that are still identifiable should be noted on these drawings. Study the center-fold example, and modify it to fit your needs and abilities.

Photographic documentation is basic in recording the as-found condition. Oblique views from a second-story window or a tall tree can provide an overview. Photographs of details and accessory structures are good supplements to measured drawings. Use color film to help distinguish between plant materials that might not be identifiable in grey tones.

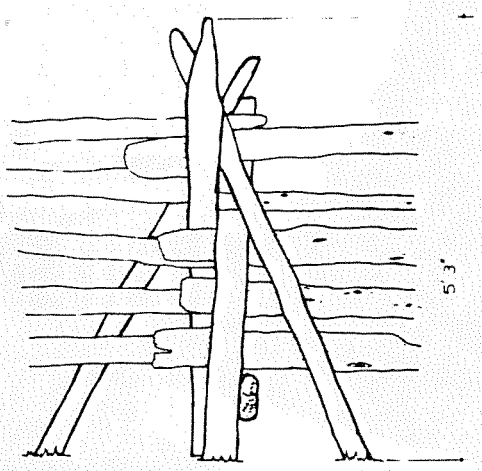
Never clean up the site before as-found drawings have been made. Tidying up often results in losing valuable information. Vestiges of old features can provide important clues. Limit any early maintenance to picking up litter and to maintaining the existing fabric of plant material and structures on the site.

As-found surveys can vary from elaborate architectural blueprints to simple sketches, depending on your resources. The process of accurately recording specific details as fully as your knowledge will permit is far more important than how your end product looks. It is the care you take at this early stage that counts.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Accurate historical research is of paramount importance in making a satisfac-

tory restoration. The physical aspects of the site as well as how it was used, and by whom, must be studied. If you are dealing with a domestic yard, the family must be re-created and their lives relived. If it was a fort, what sort of activities occurred on the grounds? Did the soldiers raise crops; were there parade grounds; was livestock kept? If it was a farm, you must understand the system of agriculture at the time: methods of homesteading, crops grown, livestock raised, and methods of processing, storing, and trading farm products. Although this "how" and "by whom" research may seem obvious, it is a slow



ELEVATION

and generally tedious process of unearthing primary evidence.

Sources such as diaries, miscellaneous private papers and letters, sketch-plans, travelers' reports, and early books and periodicals may contain clues on the original form and fabric of the historic landscape. Look at contemporary accounts of gardening and how-to books dating from that period. Paintings, engravings, and early photographs with exterior views will prove most useful as resources for documenting the physical past.

The best approach to take if research is being done by volunteers is to work in groups, each responsible for a certain area of research. One group may agree to study newspapers and other printed publications; another may tackle Department of Agriculture documents and private papers. In documentary research the best attitude is "don't believe it until you find a primary source."

STRUCTURAL RESEARCH

Archaeological investigation is also important in authentically restoring a once-extant landscape. For example, at the Eleutherian Mills garden site in Wilmington, Delaware, an archaeological excavation added surviving evidence to meager documentary material. A stone-walled well and a cold frame in addition to the greenhouse complex were unearthed. Traces of all former garden paths could be discerned from a high tree adjoining the garden area.

Sites whose grounds do not include elaborate gardens with walls and structural foundations may not merit an extensive archaeological program. A good deal of information can be discovered, however, through a technique known as

The present garden walk at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello (Charlottesville, Va.) follows exactly the depression of the old one. For years before restoration commenced, irises, tulips, jonquils, hyacinths, and other plants bloomed in season on either side of the path, outlining the location of original flower borders and the walkway they flanked.

landscape archaeology. The technique combines documentary research with field work, although no digging is done. Vegetative evidence and other signs of man's occupancy such as fence lines, earth mounding, and path and road outlines provide clues to property layout.

Vegetative evidence, unless someone has used a bulldozer on the site, is especially revealing. It requires keen observation and the ability to recognize types of plant material. For example, large clones of common lilac are a sure indication of former habitation. Day lily (*Hemerocallis fulva*) is another. Among the exotic plants that persist long after a site has been abandoned are peonies, tulips, and narcissuses. Other indicators include Norway spruce, black locust, Lombardy poplar, and in certain regions Osage orange.

The placement of plants is another clear signal of man's occupancy. Native sugar maples do not grow naturally in straight lines, evenly spaced 25 to 30 feet apart. Trees of the same size or clumped in an unnatural way indicate a possible planting program and some attempt at landscaping. Sometimes custom dictated where particular plants should be placed. In Upper Canada, for example, peonies were always in the back yard. Similarly, lilacs became almost synonymous with outhouses in certain areas and lily-of-the-valley with the north wall of the house.

The location and orientation of a vegetable garden can often be determined by persistent plants, such as rhubarb and asparagus. Domestic fruits such as apples and raspberries persist for a long time without tending. Burdock grows abundantly in rich soil, indicating a possible barnyard area. The presence of stones and rocks sometimes suggests the remains of a fence line. In other areas plants and trees such as hawthorn, wild grape, and chokecherry were frequently part of a fence row. Often, a scar ringing a tree trunk indicates where a fence once girdled it.

Plants can provide authentic plant material for the restoration as well as indicating occupancy. It is like finding the original planting plan, except you also have the plants. The gnarled old apple tree just barely alive, with one branch green, can provide old-variety grafting material on new root stock. Often these remnants of the original landscape are lost, however, by the well-intentioned person who just wanted to clean up the site.

PROPOSALS AND PLANS

Once the as-found drawings and research have been completed, you will have a fairly clear picture of what the site was like and how the grounds were used at various historic periods. Now you must decide what period to choose for your site interpretation. First determine terminal date, basing your selection on the availability of historic information, how much of the existing fabric is original, the condition of existing material, and how much will have to be altered. To destroy a well-documented nineteenth-century landscape with a good portion extant in order to reconstruct a hypothetical herb garden is inexcusable. The terminal date can be as late as the time the site was taken over for restoration.

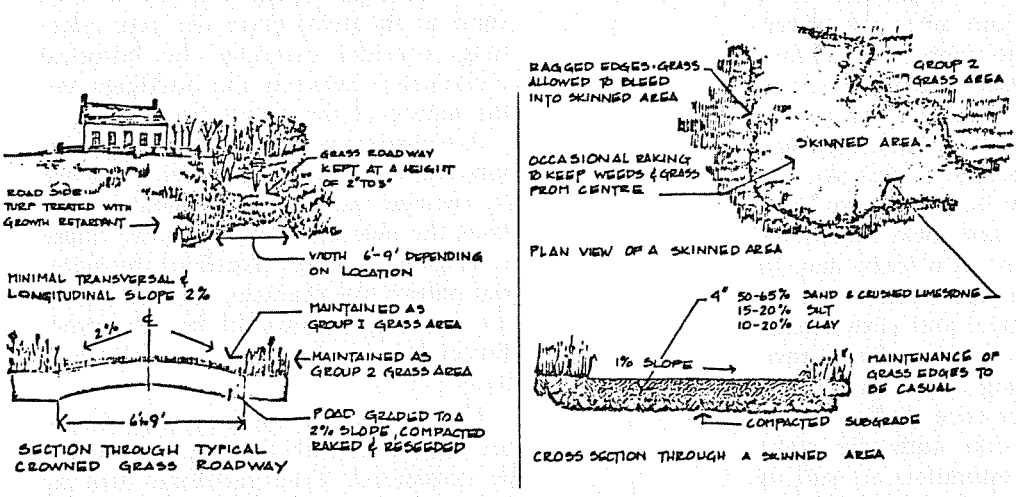
Landscape and architectural terminal dates do not need to be identical. While you are dealing with static elements in architecture, with landscape you have a modified ecosystem where controlled succession is constantly taking place. Plant growth in time affects and finally transforms the appearance of an area. Thus the cut-off date is often determined by the character and pattern of the landscape rather than by a fixed form as in architecture. In your planning, consider carefully the historical relationship between the buildings and the nature of the extant landscaping.

A recurring problem in landscape restoration, for example, is whether or not to remove mature trees planted later than the selected terminal date. There is no patent answer. Usually if the material reflects the character and pattern of the landscape it should be preserved. But make each decision on an individual basis.

The location of contemporary facilities associated with the landscape must be considered. Take particular care to estimate how much parking will be needed and where it will be located. Will off-street parking be sufficient? Is staff parking necessary? Take into account how services such as electricity, telephone, and water will be brought to the site. Outdoor furniture, benches, waste disposal units, directional signals, and lighting should also be reviewed.

Controlling visitor use can be a major problem. Grounds originally designed for use by five or six persons are expected to absorb hundreds. You may require design solutions that are not historical. Where the scale is such that too many people will destroy the intimacy and evanescence of the grounds, give serious consideration to excluding visitors from certain areas of the site.

Many projects fall short by overemphasizing a garden when, in fact, the open spaces tell more about the persons who lived there. Unless the house was a formal mansion, research will turn up scanty information about garden layout. The average landscape was arranged for utility and convenience rather than decorative effect. Look for such things as the woodpile and chopping block, outhouse, ash pit, well, chicken yard, cold frame, and orchard to understand this earlier way of life. Remember that the garden and plant material are only elements of the restoration.



Guidelines with sketches (such as the examples above) should be prepared to aid in proper interpretive maintenance of landscape features, a critical procedure often overlooked.

PLANT MATERIAL

Prepare a preliminary planting scheme along with the layout. Express the ideal in this plan. If it is not possible to obtain certain plants, you can then look for substitutes.

Begin a program of research and acquisition of plant material once a terminal date has been selected. This will involve locating and propagating plants appropriate to the period. A difficulty in researching and in restoring early landscapes is the fact that plants, unlike furniture, do not live on indefinitely, particularly when neglected. Also, plant varieties naturally interbreed and may appear later in different forms and under different names. Most old varieties can, however, be located. The secret to successful period landscape planting is perseverance and continual searching.

A certain amount of material will be located through the landscape archaeological program. Do not limit yourself to the site. Seeds, roots, and cuttings can be obtained from old private gardens, graveyards, and rural areas where plant material has escaped. A number of commercial nurseries specialize in indigenous and old variety material, and many restored sites trade and sell period seeds and cuttings (see bibliography).

Botanic gardens, agricultural colleges, and the agricultural extension service have experts who will aid in identifying plants, give information on their propagation and maintenance, and do soil testing. They also have good reference libraries for research purposes. Local garden or horticultural societies can possibly provide expertise and manpower in searching out material. Do not overlook their assistance and cooperation.

Very early in the restoration project, while research is under way, establish an in-house nursery. It does not need to be a large area, but should be well-organized along the lines of a professional nursery, with all material located and catalogued. A nursery will allow you to receive, propagate, and properly maintain plant material as it is acquired. This is particularly advantageous if the restoration project involves site changes. Material displaced during the restoration will be preserved. By caring for a large quantity of material in a small area, you can also cut down on maintenance costs. Most important, material is acquired when available, and where large quantities are required these can be propagated from a few cuttings.

THE RESTORATION PROGRAM

Restoration work builds on the research and plans. Based on the proposal and the cost estimates, working draw-

ings are prepared. From these drawings landscape construction will be carried out. The actual construction should be under the technical direction of one person who is experienced in working with landscape contractors. His role will be to work with the landscape contractor, supervising construction and use of proper materials. He will also ensure that working drawings are followed and existing landscape features are not damaged during construction.

If budgetary considerations are paramount, establish a phased program in which construction takes place over several years and the costs are spread out. In phasing landscape work, major tree planting takes priority, so the trees can become established and grow as the work proceeds.

MAINTENANCE

Maintenance is a vital part of the restoration. A landscape restoration is dependent on the maintenance it receives. Prepare guidelines on all aspects of maintenance. Include the types and location of annuals to be planted each year; a schedule of care for site structures; even the length and regularity of grass cutting and what to do about weeds. At times both economics and manpower intrude on history. Modern equipment need not distract. The sound of a power mower adds nothing to the scene nor does dodging a sprinkler system. Imposing contemporary maintenance techniques on a historic landscape can void the restoration effort.

It is not enough to restore a landscape, and then go away and leave a caretaker to cut the grass. A historic landscape requires a person who is not only skilled as a gardener but, most important, is sensitive to the historicity of the project. In essence, he is a landscape curator. Bring the maintenance person in early so he can acquire an understanding of the interpretation and develop techniques appropriate to the period of restoration.

SOURCES OF PLANT MATERIAL

Ashby's Garden Centre, Rt. 2, Cameron, Ont.

Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo. 63353.

Wayside Gardens, Mentor, Ohio 44060.

FOR FURTHER READING

Beresford, Maurice. *History on the Ground: Six Studies in Maps and Landscapes.* London: Methuen, 1971. The author illustrates application of landscape archaeology techniques.

Downing, A. J. *Treatise on the Theory and Practise of Landscape Gardening, Adapted to North America . . .* , 1841.

Reprint. New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1967. Important in disseminating English landscape theory throughout the United States and Canada.

Leighton, Ann. *Early American Gardens for Meate or Medicine*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1970. Seventeenth-century New England gardens—what was found growing, what was planted, and what was followed as fashion—are described.

Lockwood, Alice G. B., ed. *Gardens of Colony and State*. 2 vols. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1931 and 1934. First serious effort to correlate obscure and scattered records of gardens and gardeners before 1840, this book remains the primary source for studying historic American gardens.

Hume, Audrey Noël. *Archaeology and the Colonial Gardener*. Williamsburg, Va.: Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, 1974. Archaeological Series No. 7. Discussed are techniques and types of archaeological information unearthed at Colonial Williamsburg, including garden fences and walls, steps and walks, garden houses, tools, and equipment, plants and planters.

McKee, Harley J., ed. *Recording Historic Buildings*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971. Pages 120-24 outline a technique for making landscape site surveys and measured drawings.

Minhinnick, Jeanne. *At Home in Upper Canada*. Toronto: Clarke, Irwin & Co., 1970. This discussion of domestic life in Upper Canada, the present province of Ontario, includes a description of early gardens and a list of historic plants.

"Recording Historic Monuments." *Bulletin, Association for Preservation Technology* (APT, Box 2682, Sta. D, Ottawa, Ont.). Vol. VII, No. 1. (Forthcoming March 1975.) A compilation of technical papers outlining procedures for recording buildings, making engineering inventories, and completing landscape surveys.

Stewart, John J., ed. "Historic Gardens in Canada and the United States." *Newsletter of the APT*. Vol. II, No. 3, 1973. The directory contains three headings: historic gardens, garden experts, and sources of historic plant material.

Sykes, Meredith, and Stewart, John, eds. "Historic Landscape Restoration in the United States and Canada: An Annotated Source Outline." *Bulletin of the APT*. Vol. IV, Nos. 3 and 4, 1972. Published and unpublished material on historic landscape preservation and restoration, classified and analyzed by categories: general discussions, restored gardens, historical references, archaeology, and seed sources.

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TECHNICAL LEAFLET 80

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