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Georgia's Historic Gardens: A Proposal To Develop A Statewide Tour To Fund

Garden Restoration And Preservation Projects

(Under the direction of JOHN C. WATERS)

The state of Georgia has a rich garden legacy, which dates from the 1500s when Spanish missionaries on the coast cultivated the former fields of the Yemassee Indians. Today, the past is illustrated through the state's nearly two hundred private historic gardens. Gardens have proven very popular as a tourist destination, drawing millions of visitors each year. In the Southeast, historic garden tours are a well established means of raising funds for garden restoration projects, while positively impacting the communities that host them. Georgia has both the gardens and the resources necessary to develop a statewide historic garden tour, the proceeds of which would be awarded as grants for garden restoration and preservation projects. A state tour would increase awareness of Georgia's unique garden history, increase garden restoration efforts, and enhance local economies throughout the state.

INDEX WORDS: Gardens, Georgia gardens, Historic gardens, Contemporary gardens, Period gardens, Private gardens, Historic garden tour, Garden survey, Heritage tourism, Garden restoration grant

GEORGIA'S HISTORIC GARDENS: A PROPOSAL TO DEVELOP A STATEWIDE
TOUR TO FUND GARDEN RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION PROJECTS

by

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B.S.A., The University of Georgia, 1999

A Thesis Submitted to the Graduate Faculty of The University of Georgia in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree

MASTER OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATHENS, GEORGIA

2002

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For my family and friends, whose support has gotten me this far.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to thank my major professor, John C. Waters, for his guidance and support throughout the past two years. Thank you also to the members of my reading committee for their input. This research was funded through the Founders Memorial Scholarship, for which I convey my gratitude.

I wish to express my appreciation to the following members of The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. who took time to talk with me and keep my mailbox full: Mabel Milner, Lee Dunn, Carol McRae, and Joy Stuart. Thank you also to Karla Hulsey at the State Headquarters Office for always being so helpful. I wish to thank Mary Ann Eaddy at the Historic Preservation Division and Janet Stevenson, Tour Administrator for the Savannah Tour of Homes and Gardens. Thank you to Lucy Ellett and Suzanne Munson with The Garden Club of Virginia and Leigh Handal with Historic Charleston Foundation. I wish to thank the following wonderful people for providing me with information about Georgia's magnificent gardens: Jim Marshall, Janice Biggers, Shirley Berry, Jan Hardy, Mrs. Carolyn Reynolds Parker, Ann Hamilton, Dr. Glenn Eskew, Clason Kyle, Bill Moffat, Spencer Tunnell, and Mrs. Rhoda Ingram. Thank you also to Charlotte Moore and Gail Smith of the Piedmont Gardeners for sharing with me information about the Garden Tour of Athens. I especially thank Scotty and Helen Wolter for their help with the maps, Mrs. Carole Dingler for editing my thesis, and Mrs. Dorothy Rucks for the use of her computer.

A special thank you to the faculty and students in the School of Environmental Design for their friendship and support during the past two years. Most of all, I thank my parents for their continued support of my education and endeavors.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to explore the potential for preservation and restoration of historic gardens in Georgia through heritage tourism. Establishing a statewide tour of historic gardens to raise funds for garden restoration projects is one means of accomplishing this goal. Additional benefits include increased awareness of Georgia's garden history and enhanced local economies throughout the state. The popularity of gardens is evident in Georgia; for instance, Callaway Gardens has become a destination even for international travelers. Historic garden tours have also done well; the Savannah Tour of Homes and Gardens is entering its sixty-seventh year ([Savannah Tour](#)). Other states have capitalized on their historic gardens to fund restoration projects. Virginia's Historic Garden Week will be used as a case study to demonstrate overwhelming success in that venture. The potential for local communities is presented in a case study of the Piedmont Gardeners and the Garden Tour of Athens. With the Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage and the Historic Landscape and Garden Grant Program already established, the state is well on its way to enhancing heritage tourism, local economies, and garden restoration activities.

Author's Interest in the Study

After graduating from the University of Georgia with a horticulture degree in May 1999, the author began the Master of Historic Preservation program to pursue a career in

garden restoration and preservation. Professor John Waters suggested a possible thesis topic involving the state's historic gardens, which evolved into this study. Being a lifelong gardener, the topic immediately caught the attention of the author. Due to education in horticulture, the author felt both comfortable with the topic and qualified to research it. Of equal appeal was an exploration of the potential positive impact a statewide tour could have on local economies across Georgia. As a horticulturist and preservationist, the author found this study to be desirable and worthwhile.

General Interest in the Study

There is a growing interest in garden visitation and preservation across the nation. Successful garden tours are found on the local and state level. The Garden Conservancy, a national organization dedicated to garden preservation, initiated a nationwide garden visitation program in 1995. The Open Days Program allows the public to access hundreds of America's private historic gardens and supports the organization's garden preservation efforts (Garden Conservancy). Increased visitation of historic gardens across the country parallels a growing interest in Georgia's historic gardens. The idea of developing a statewide historic garden tour is not a new one. In fact, the Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage, initiated in 1996 and sponsored by The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. and the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, grew from just such a vision. Atlanta landscape architect Jim Cothran originally conceived the idea for the Pilgrimage, which was inspired by Historic Garden Week in Virginia. This study incorporates the Pilgrimage as a foundation for developing a statewide tour and builds on the interest that many Georgians have shown in historic gardens and their restoration.

Methodology

Archival research and interviews were conducted to research this study. To compile the list of private historic gardens, the Garden History of Georgia 1733-1933 was

used as the primary source, as it provided the first complete look at the state's historic and modern gardens. It is important to note that the contemporary gardens listed in that source, if extant, would qualify as historic gardens today. Additional books and web sites were consulted and interviews conducted to update the material found in the primary source. Jim Cothran and Professor John Waters then reviewed the list to determine, according to their knowledge, whether the gardens still existed. The final list was presented as a preliminary survey of Georgia's historic gardens. Lists of period and contemporary gardens were prepared through the same means, though neither is meant to be complete.

Information about the Savannah Tour of Homes and Gardens, the Festival of Houses and Gardens in Charleston, and Historic Garden Week in Virginia, was gathered from the internet and through numerous telephone interviews. To supplement the information found on web sites and in reports, telephone interviews were conducted for information about gardens and tourism, grant programs, etc. A personal interview provided information about the Piedmont Gardeners.

Limits of This Study

This is a preliminary study of the potential of a statewide historic garden tour. Additional steps must be taken to actually develop such a tour, although this research may serve as the first step in that development. It is important to note that the list of private historic gardens found in this work was compiled through archival research; it is a preliminary list of previously documented historic gardens, which the author did not visit. The same is true for the lists of period and contemporary gardens. A complete survey of the state is the only means of providing definite information about these sites.

Potential for Further Research

Public gardens are not addressed in this work at any length, although there are incredible examples of such throughout the state. Certainly these gardens could be

explored as a research topic. Archival research, rather than a survey, was conducted to gather information about the state's private historic gardens. A state survey of historic gardens would provide complete information about the topic. In addition, contemporary private gardens offer a great potential resource for garden tours. Contemporary and period gardens in Georgia present an opportunity for further research. After the development of a statewide historic garden tour and the completion of a state garden survey, it may be worthwhile to document the state's historic gardens through the Historic American Landscapes Survey of the National Park Service. Finally, as Georgia's smaller host towns are positively impacted by their inclusion in a historic garden tour, it is hoped that downtown revitalization efforts and the development of street tree programs and community parks may be stimulated.

CHAPTER 2

GEORGIA'S GARDEN LEGACY

Georgia Garden Regions

Dr. T.H. McHatton of the University of Georgia wrote “Gardening in Georgia,” an article published in the Garden History of Georgia. He wrote that the state’s garden types varied according to the state’s distinct geographical regions, illustrated in Figure 1.

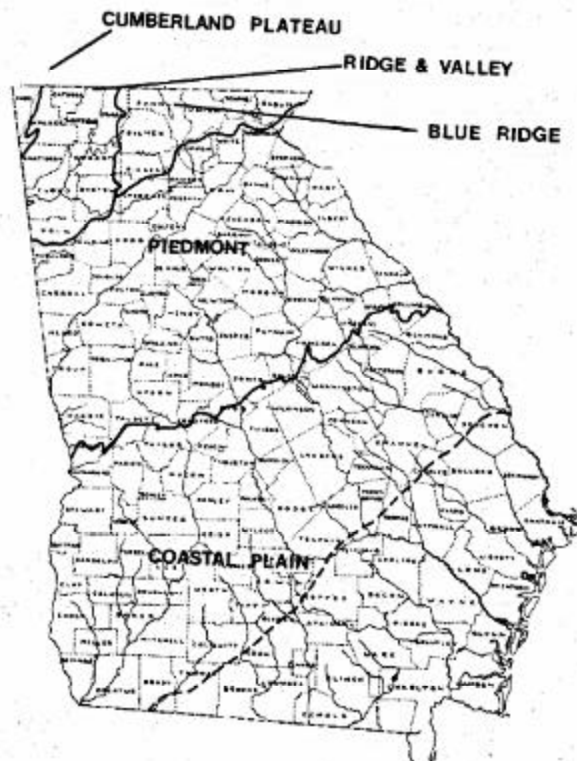


Figure 1. The Geographic Regions of Georgia. Reprinted from page xv of Georgia's Protected Plants.

The southern part of the state is considered the coastal plain region; it is bordered on the north by the fall line, which runs from Columbus through Macon to Augusta.

Historically, coastal plain gardens were naturalistic, characterized by live oaks, Spanish moss, pine trees, and flowering trees and shrubs. Among the earliest coastal gardens were those of the antebellum rice plantations on which were found the aforementioned in addition to palms and subtropical plants. The piedmont region of Georgia, first settled in the 1770s, lies north of the fall line. The very formal box gardens of the antebellum piedmont cotton plantations included flowering trees and shrubs and were surrounded by park-like grounds. The mountain region consists of the northernmost counties. The less formal gardens of this region were often rugged and natural, highlighting the beauty of native species (Cooney 130-135; Mitchell 5).

Georgia Garden Periods

The state's historic garden periods encompass over two hundred years and include the Colonial, Antebellum, Victorian, and Country Place Eras. Georgia's Colonial gardens are generally considered those that were created prior to 1820 and were usually of the English Tudor style. Typically, the Colonial garden was enclosed and of simple design, containing walks and European or native ornamental plants. According to Georgia's Living Places, the earliest type of landscape associated with Georgia was the working yard, a space in which everyday activities were performed. Those included "[...] food production, care of domestic animals, washing, cooking, storage and shelter" (III-1). Swept yards were the norm in Georgia's Colonial landscapes (Living Places III-1,5). An example of a Colonial landscape is Elizafield Plantation, which was developed on the Altamaha River by Hugh Frazer Grant in 1825. The self-contained rice plantation had an enclosed formal garden, working areas, and a lawn of Bermuda grass, perhaps unusual for its day and time. The plantation is no longer extant but was documented in Garden History of Georgia 1733-1933. A pen-and-ink illustration of Elizafield by P. Thornton Marye is shown in Figure 2 (Cooney 50-51).

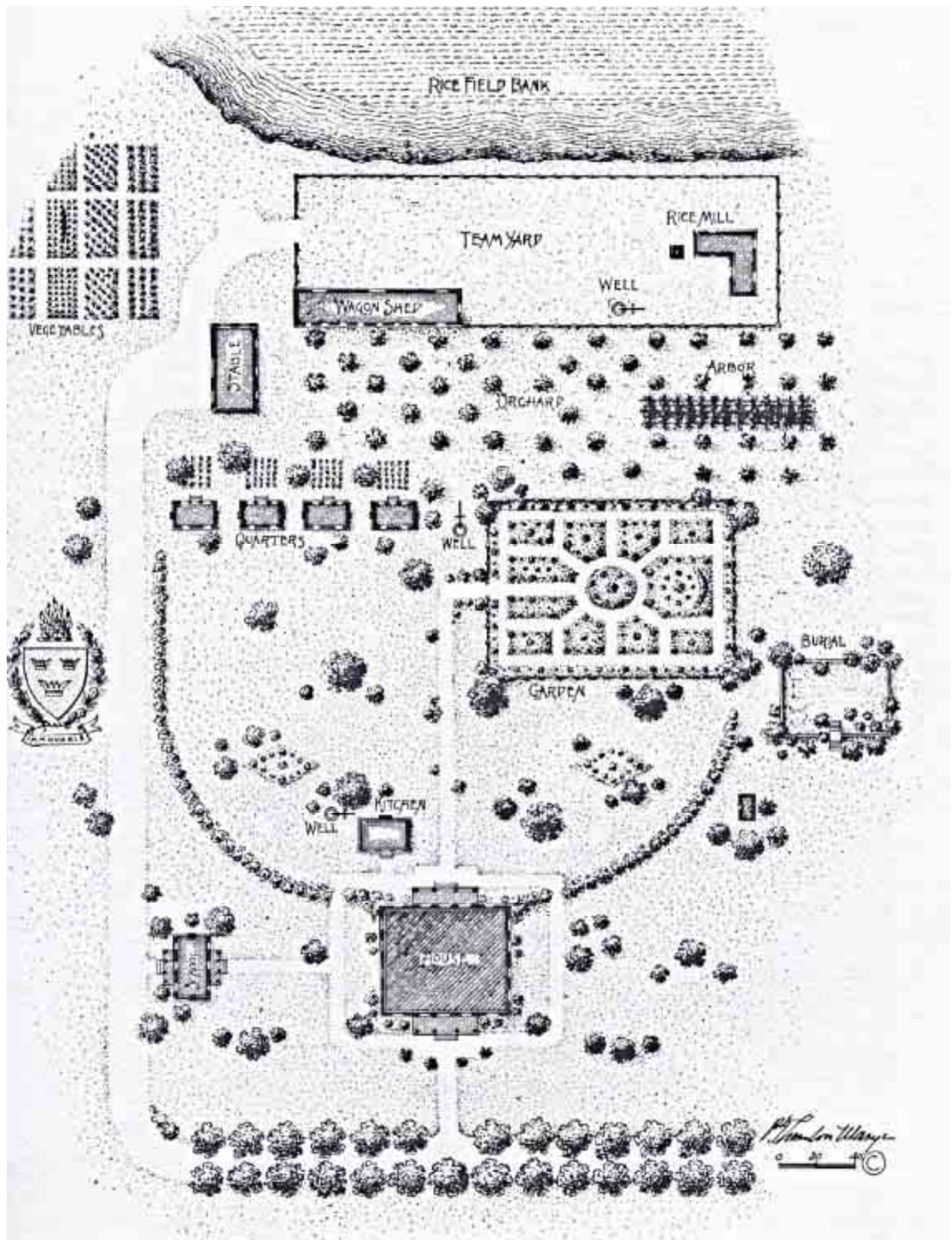


Figure 2. Elizafield Plantation. Reprinted from page 51 of Garden History of Georgia 1733-1933.

The gardens of the Antebellum period, 1820-1860, were characterized by geometrical parterre designs, drawing inspiration from those of Italy and France. The formal gardens were often bordered with boxwood and the beds accented with evergreen trees. The gardens were generally fenced to keep out stray animals. Located in front of or to one side of the house, the parterre gardens complemented the increasingly popular Greek revival architecture. Typically, the house and formal gardens were bordered by an informal planting of ornamental trees and shrubs. An example of an antebellum house and garden is the Grant-Hill-White-Bradshaw Place in Athens, now the University of Georgia President's Home. The two-story Greek revival house was constructed in 1857 for John Thomas Grant. An Irish landscape gardener laid out symmetrical boxwood parterre gardens in front of the house. The house and gardens have been beautifully preserved and together comprise one of the finest antebellum properties in the South (Cooney 78-79). A pen-and-ink drawing of the Grant-Hill-White-Bradshaw Place by P. Thornton Marye is illustrated in Figure 3.

Although William H. Crawford introduced Bermuda grass in 1825, lawns still were not widely popular during this period because they were unsuccessful in the shade and required heavy maintenance and expense. Most Georgia gardens and grounds continued to be "swept" or clay yards. During the 1830s, cast iron furniture was created for outdoor use; and before the Civil War, cast iron and marble garden ornaments became popular (Cooney 11-14; Living Places III-7).

There were few large plantations during the early settlement of Georgia's Piedmont region. The typical farmhouse in the area was the plantation plain frame house, adjacent to which was usually an enclosed swept yard "[...] with flower and herb beds interspersed and occasionally boxwood-edged parterres. This manner of arranging the home grounds, but with even more elaborate geometric patterns and formality, continued to be employed for urban and rural classical revival houses during the antebellum cotton era" (Mitchell 53-54).

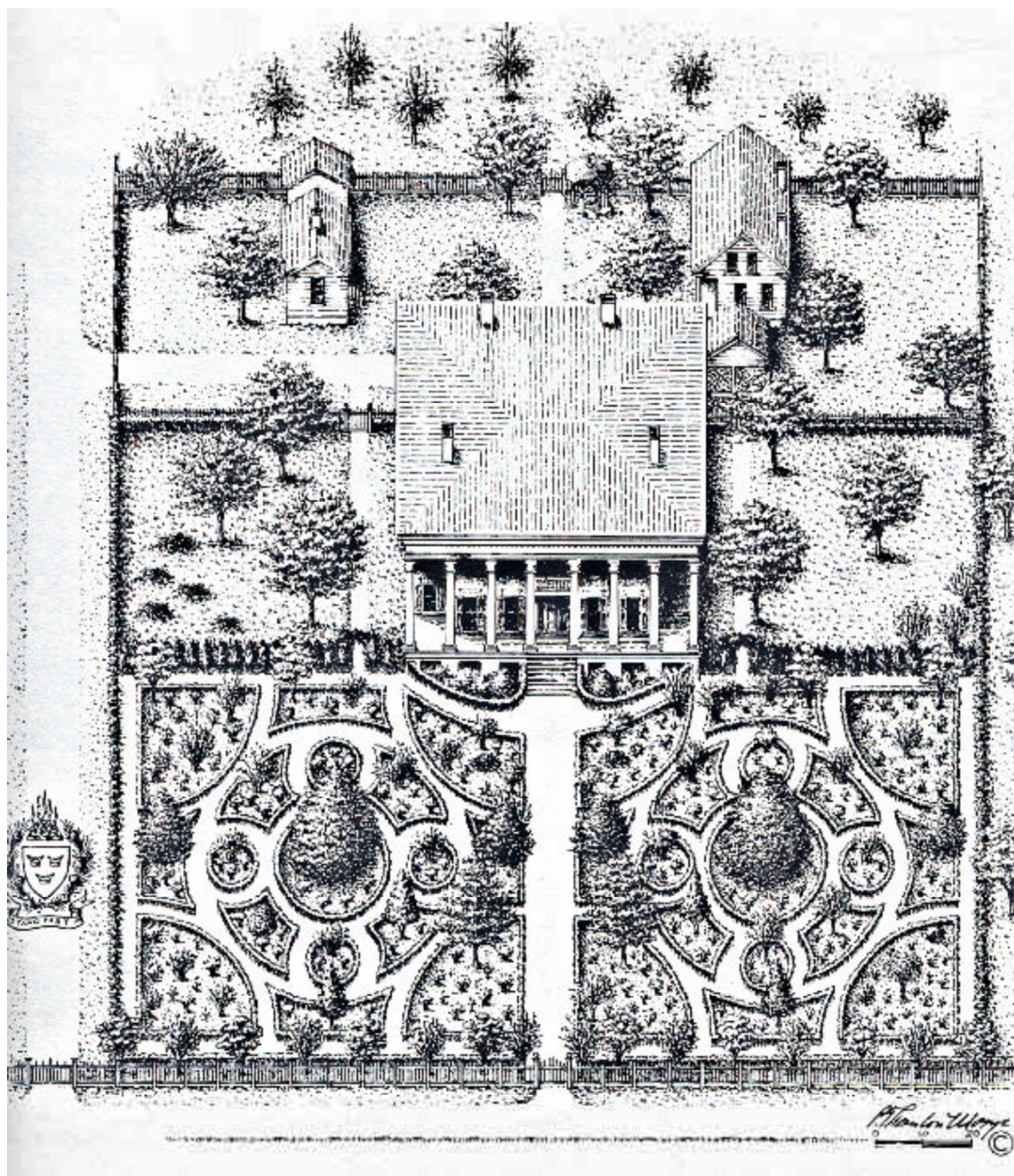


Figure 3. UGA President's House. Reprinted from page 79 of Garden History of Georgia 1733-1933.

The typical middle or north Georgia house constructed in the mid-nineteenth century was part of an overall landscape clearly described in the Garden History of Georgia:

In town, village and on the plantation the columned mansion or latticed cottage stood in a grove of original growth. Naturalistic plantings of flowering trees and the larger shrubs served as a frame for the house and for the formal box bordered garden lying immediately in front or to one side of the dwelling. This garden, frequently walled by *Euonymus japonica*, always intricate and individual, strengthened in design by carefully considered plantings of magnolia, laurel, tree box and conifers, carried a bright pattern of flowers and flowering shrubs. It resembled a lovely Persian carpet flung down for the pleasure of the passer-by. Summer houses, tea houses, and pavilion-like greenhouses, these latter used for the winter housing of tropical plants and japonicas, were placed so as to accent the symmetry of the whole. Generally a picket fence formed a dividing line between this part of the grounds and that at the rear of the house, where were found kitchen, smokehouse, dairy and servants' quarters. Beyond these again was the kitchen garden, often box bordered, always embellished by fruit tress, grape arbors, and beds of bulbs and flowers. Within its confines were the herbs, valued equally for seasoning and for medicinal use. The scuppernong arbors because of their vast size were often found in other parts of the grounds. On plantations and at the homes of doctors and lawyers small detached buildings served as offices. The whole group was enclosed within a picket or barred fence, or occasionally one of balustraded form. Outside the house grounds were the carriage house, stables, barns, orchards and fodder fields. On plantations, the quarters for the field hands were situated just beyond. There was always a family burial ground and sometimes one for the slaves (12).

The house and grounds of such a property were carefully integrated for both aesthetics and efficiency (Cooney 11,12).

The Victorian period of Georgia gardening, 1860-1900, witnessed a transfer of interest from design to horticulture. More informal landscapes became popular as gardeners strove to attain a naturalistic look. Victorian landscapes were dotted with rare and exotic species, a flurry of which were being introduced at the time. An example of a Georgia Victorian garden is that of Fruitland Nurseries in Augusta, now home of the Augusta National Golf Club. P.J. Berckmans bought the former Redmond plantation in 1857-58 and began preparations for his nursery. He planted the famous magnolia avenue in 1858-59. Berckmans imported many rare trees and shrubs, disseminating them through his catalogues. A great deal of these specimen plants were imported before 1865 and planted on the grounds surrounding the plantation house (Cooney 62-63). Fruitland Nurseries is shown in Figure 4. Accessories such as urns, fountains, and benches were widely used during the Victorian period. Also, lawns became more popular due to better-

suited types of grass and the invention of the lawn mower in the late 1860s (Living Places III-2,9).

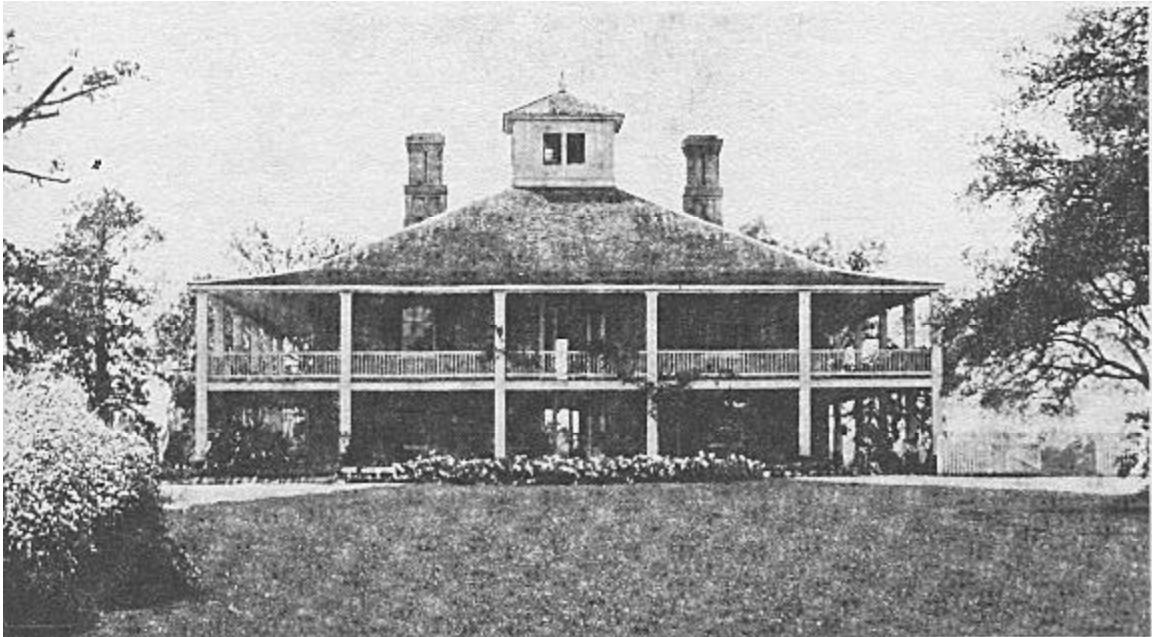


Figure 4. Fruitland Nurseries. Reprinted from page 63 of Garden History of Georgia 1733-1933.

The “Country Place Era” during the early twentieth century, 1900-1940, was a period of eclectic landscape design “[...] consisting of an adaptation of historical styles encompassing English Tudor, Italian and French Renaissance, and Colonial designs” (Living Places III-10). Many gardens of the elite featured architectural elements and structures. The average house during this era had front and rear lawns, a foundation planting of shrubs near the house, and flower borders. Trees dotted the front lawn, while an informal border of trees and shrubs bordered the rear lawn. The Classical Revival-influenced gardens of the early twentieth century were varied in design and style (Living Places III-10,11). The landscapes of twentieth century suburbs, such as Druid Hills in Atlanta, were a blend of “[...] 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” (Living Places III-2).

The Swan House in Atlanta provides an excellent example of a Country Place Era landscape. Architect Philip Shutze designed the Italian villa and gardens for Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Inman in the late 1920s. The garden façade of the house overlooks an elaborate series of grass-covered terraces that cascade down the hill. Architectural elements accent the historic and contemporary formal gardens found on the estate. Figure 5 shows the garden façade of the Swan House, which is now part of the Atlanta History Center (Mitchell 208-09).



Figure 5. Swan House Garden Façade. Reprinted from page 209 of Gardens of Georgia.

A Brief Chronology of Gardens and Horticulture in Georgia

Georgia's garden history dates back many centuries to 1566, when " [...] Adalantado Menendez de Aviles, Spanish governor at St. Augustine, established a permanent settlement, a mission, and a protecting casa fuerte on an island just south of the estuaries of the Savannah River. They called it Santa Catalina" (Cooney 1-2). This settlement was predated by the Yemassee Indians who planted crops in fields on the islands and along the coast. With Spanish monasteries being renowned at that time for experimentation in horticulture, the monks of Santa Catalina enlarged and used the existing fields. Twenty Spanish farmers moved to the island in 1572, and three hundred acres were planted by 1580. Around the same time, additional Spanish missions were established along the Georgia coast, each of which had vegetable and fruit gardens. The Spanish introduced " [...] the peach, orange, lemon, fig, pomegranate, and olive to the region [...]" (Mitchell 10). Some believe the Cherokee rose found its way to Georgia in the same fashion. The fields and orchards of the Spanish were abandoned by the close of the seventeenth century, as the English pushed those settlers further south. In 1736, many of these abandoned fields were used again, as they were part of land parcels given to English settlers (Cooney 1-2).

On February 12, 1733, General James Edward Oglethorpe founded the city of Savannah. By March 1733, he had already planted several gardens with wheat and a variety of herbs. The ten-acre Trustee's Garden, which was both the first experimental and the first designed garden in the state, was laid out in the spring of the year, with the major portion planted in white mulberry trees. There was great hope that the trees would provide food for the silkworm, thereby producing raw silk for export to Europe. Colonists were given mulberry trees and were encouraged to plant them for silk production. Several Italian men and women were brought to Savannah to teach the colonists how to care for the trees and worms, wind the silk, and build the winding machines. The smaller portion of the acreage was a nursery from which colonists could acquire plants for their own gardens. According to historic descriptions, the collection of plants included native trees,

fruit trees, vegetables, bamboo cane, and other European plants. After the silkworm venture proved not as successful as desired, interest in the Trustee's Garden waned and it was abandoned nearly a decade later. In 1736, The Saltzburgers founded New Ebenezer; the settlers planted white mulberry trees and began to produce raw silk. In 1933, the Garden History of Georgia reported that "[...] this thrifty community had many charming small gardens of formal pattern which survive until today" (Cooney 2,15-17; Mitchell 13).

The settlers in Savannah were allotted a town lot measuring sixty by ninety feet, a five-acre garden lot, and a forty-four acre farm; each settler was required to plant one hundred white mulberry trees. The small town gardens were used for ornamental purposes, while the garden lots were used for planting foods. Oglethorpe designed the unique plan of the city, the trust lots of which were reserved for public or very important buildings. The typical Savannah home located on a trust lot had a small formal garden in front, enclosed by an iron fence. Between the house and outbuildings was usually a walled garden containing flowering shrubs and fruit trees, an herb garden, and a grape or rose arbor; many of these back yards were at least partially paved with brick or flagstone. Houses on corner lots typically had a walled or fenced side garden of the same sort. An example is the walled side garden of the Batersby-Hartridge-Wilder-Anderson House, which dates from 1852. The boxwood parterre remains unaltered in design and planting, making it the oldest surviving Savannah garden of that degree of integrity (Cooney 24-25). A pen-and-ink illustration by P. Thornton Marye is shown in Figure 6. Savannah town gardens were usually formal parterre gardens with brick or tile edging. "They displayed camellias, tea olives, azaleas, oleanders, crape myrtles, sago palms, tea plants, banana trees and roses. Garden walls and verandas were festooned with begonias, rhynchospermum, roses and wisteria" (Cooney 9). In the 1780s, lawns became popular and many of the original ornamental gardens of Savannah were destroyed for such. In fact, none of the gardens in the city predate 1838. Many of the coastal plantations begun in the late eighteenth century once had formal parterres, citrus groves, flowering trees and

James Oglethorpe established the town of Augusta in 1735-1736. In town, “[...] the grounds and gardens of varied type were both larger and more elaborate than those of Savannah and Ebenezer. Most of them have been destroyed by the march of commerce and a disastrous fire; truly an irreparable loss” (Cooney 10). Many built summer homes in The Sand Hills, an early Augusta suburb; there are quite a few historic gardens that have survived at these homes (Cooney 10-11; Mitchell 5). One of these is the Landon A. Thomas Garden, which dates from 1900-1910. Mrs. Thomas designed the three-acre gardens with help from Herbert, Pray, and White, a Boston landscape firm. The Italian villa-inspired gardens are depicted in Figure 7 (Mitchell 58-59).



Figure 7. The Landon A. Thomas Garden. Reprinted from page 58 of Gardens of Georgia.

John and William Bartram traveled the state extensively during the eighteenth century. They documented and gathered specimens of the native plants they found throughout their travels. Among the species they discovered was Franklinia alatamaha, which they found growing in McIntosh County (Mitchell 39).

Eli Whitney's cotton gin was put to use in Georgia during the early years of the nineteenth century. The success of cotton growing in Georgia was a catalyst for the

movement of settlers to the state's central and northern regions. The city of Macon was settled on the Ocmulgee River during the 1820s. The town of Columbus was laid out in 1827 on the Chattahoochee River, along which was constructed a mile of mansions and gardens. The gardens of Columbus were typically formal with a diverse plant palette. (Cooney 11-12; Mitchell 5). Mrs. Mallory Reynolds Flourney, former president of The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc., planned the garden at Tranquilla, her home in Columbus. Her daughter made additions to the landscape, which is still in family hands. Tranquilla is illustrated in Figure 8 (Mitchell 87).



Figure 8. The Garden at Tranquilla. Reprinted from page 87 of Gardens of Georgia.

In 1810, Dr. Louis LeConte of New York moved to his father's rice plantation in Liberty County, which included over 3,300 acres. At Woodmanston Plantation he developed an exotic botanical garden that gained international renown by the 1830s and was visited by both European and Northern botanists. LeConte collected many native plants from the area surrounding the plantation. Over an acre in size, the botanical garden

contained native and exotic species, flowering bulbs, and giant camellias. The LeConte family was well known throughout Georgia and the United States for their achievements as scientists and scholars. Dr. Louis LeConte's sons, John and Joseph LeConte, were instrumental in founding the University of California at Berkeley. Both were professors at the institution and John LeConte was the University's first president. Joseph LeConte also helped establish the Sierra Club with John Muir. Figure 9 illustrates Dr. Joseph LeConte on a return trip to Woodmanston in 1897, years after the plantation had been abandoned. The plant in the photograph is a double white flowering camellia. (Owens 54; Mitchell 38-39; LeConte's Woodmanston).

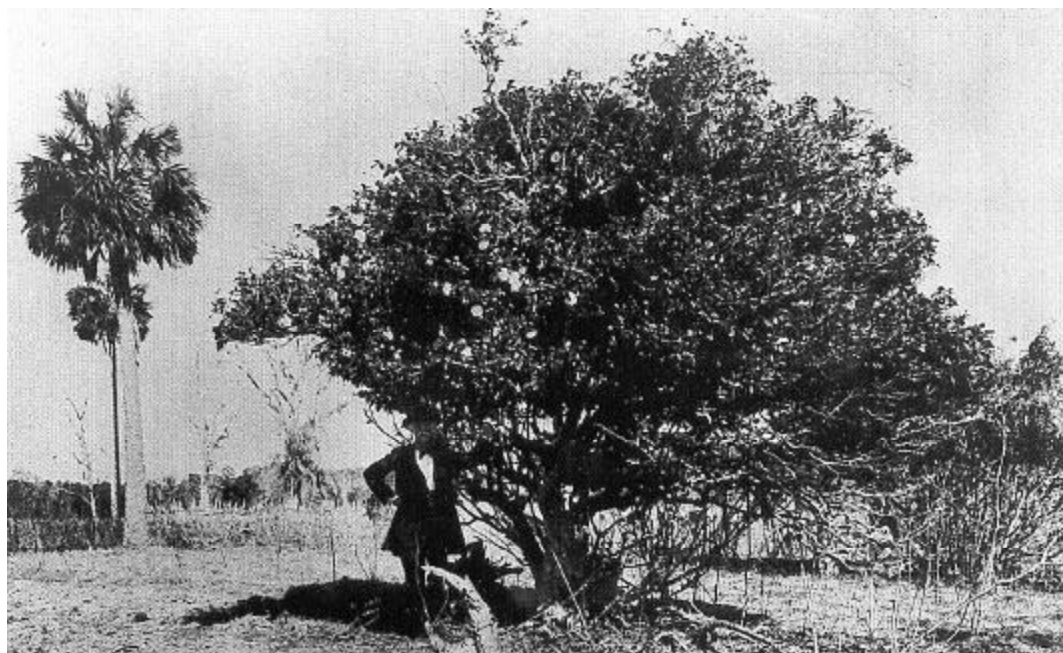


Figure 9. Dr. Joseph LeConte at Woodmanston Plantation. Reprinted from page 38 of Gardens of Georgia.

In 1833, Malthus A. Ward, a University of Georgia professor of natural history, formed a botanical garden in Athens, which contained more than 2,000 plant species from around the world. The Trustees of the University of Georgia allotted six hundred dollars annually for its maintenance. By 1844, the garden was considered a financial

burden and the sum decreased to three hundred dollars. No longer able to afford maintenance, the Trustees sold the garden for one thousand dollars in 1856. During the garden's existence, however, Professor Ward "[...] did more perhaps to introduce and disseminate fruits and flowers than any person in the state" (Owens 55; Cooney 72).

In the 1840s, James Camak established and edited the Southern Cultivator in Augusta, an agricultural journal that included information about both horticulture and field crops, one of the first of its kind in Georgia. Camak edited the journal until his death in 1847. "This was the only southern agricultural journal which survived the Civil War, and it achieved a notable reputation throughout the country" (Owens 53). Camak's son, Dr. James Camak of Athens was also a horticulturist, having received a silver cup for a fruit exhibit at the 1850 South Central Agricultural Society Fair in Atlanta (Owens 53,55).

Gloaming Nursery, begun by Jarvis Van Buren in Clarkesville in the late 1840s, is believed to be the first nursery in Georgia. Van Buren was instrumental in the development of the apple industry in north Georgia, which gained momentum around 1854 (Owens 53-54).

The Right Reverend Stephen Elliott, Jr., the first Episcopal Bishop in Georgia, was an early proponent of horticulture and the gardening art, although he was not a professional in either field. He was, however, "[...] an educator, a brilliant scholar of the arts and sciences, a writer, a widely known and much sought after orator, and today is regarded as one of the great Southern gentlemen of the ante-bellum period" (Owens 7-8). Elliott's duties as Bishop required travel throughout the state, so he was familiar with gardens and landscapes throughout Georgia. On October 29, 1851, he delivered an Address on Horticulture to the Central Agricultural Society of Georgia in Macon. Elliott gave a clear picture of the status of horticulture and landscape gardening in Georgia and the South, and addressed the reasons for the state's lack of advancements at that time in both areas. The state certainly had some spectacular gardens by 1851; they were either isolated on plantations or concentrated in Savannah, Augusta, and the other cities.

However, Elliott maintained that the state was a step behind the rest of the nation (Owens 7-8,11,19-20).

Bishop Elliott cited Georgia's natural beauty as the primary reason for a lack of interest in gardening. He also addressed the high horticultural expectations placed on the state because of its age, but noted that the majority of the state had been settled since the 1820s, not far removed from the days of the Indians. "Horticulture, except in its lowest branches, is the science of a settled and permanent population, not the pursuit of a people struggling for bread and existence" (Owens 22). Because Georgia's climate was so different from that of England, agricultural successes were accomplished through trial and error. Not until the 1840s were there agricultural societies and journals through which to share and disseminate the information; therefore, planters without instruction from an experienced individual were forced to go through the same trial and error process. Nor were there any books at the time written specifically about horticulture in the South (Owens 20-23,53).

Elliott pointed out that there was a profit-driven market for horticulture in the North and in England, where large fruit, vegetable, and flower nurseries sold plants to a concentration of wealthy city dwellers. There was no horticulture market in the South because such plants were only grown for pleasure on private, isolated farms, and it was neither customary nor dignified for a farmer to profit from their sale. Rather, the farmer would have willingly given them to a friend or neighbor. Finally, Elliott stated that planters themselves were generally wary of new farming practices and not easy to persuade to join agricultural societies. "Even now, we find it exceedingly difficult in an agricultural State to maintain agricultural societies promising profit and recompense to the members: how much more difficult to originate and carry on Horticultural societies which seem much more connected with mere ornament and luxury" (Owens 25). He envisioned further development of the Central Horticultural Association, which had been established in 1849 in Macon, to include branch organizations that would publish horticultural articles and host quarterly exhibitions. This is perhaps the only vision of

Elliott's that did not come to fruition. Elliott suspected that the obstacles he cited would soon be overcome, leading to the development of a profitable horticulture market in the South and in Georgia (Owens 24-26,48-49,55).

Elliott wondered why a state so perfectly suited for floriculture was content to be surpassed by the North. "We have no lack of flowers, of beautiful flowers, but we have great lack of skill in the cultivation of them, and still greater lack of taste in the arrangement of them about our houses; and we are doing literally nothing in the production of new varieties" (Owens 27). He encouraged the development of a nursery business in the state. Although Gloaming Nursery had already been established, it was actually a branch of a Northern nursery. Elliott noted the lack of planning he had observed in some of Georgia's plantations, and encouraged plantation owners to design their estates carefully so the house was surrounded by ornamental gardens and lawns, and shaded and screened from view of the outbuildings. (24,27-28,43-45,53-54).

Bishop Elliott was no doubt pleased with the subsequent developments in agriculture and horticulture. Charles Alfred Peabody began Georgia's strawberry industry with his Columbus farm, which was shipping to cities across the country by 1857 (Owens 54). The city of Augusta most assuredly reaped the horticultural benefit of its own Fruitland Nurseries, begun on 365 acres in 1858 by P.J.A. Berckmans and his father Louis E. Berckmans. The Berckmans immediately planted the famous magnolia avenue that, since 1933, has led to the Augusta National Golf Club. They dealt with many imported and rare species, which are still found planted throughout the grounds; most of these were imported before 1865. P.J.A. Berckmans distributed more imported plants than any other horticulturist in the South, and helped encourage pear and plum growing in the area. "In Mr. Berckmans' catalogue of 1861, he says that his test grounds contain upwards of 1,300 varieties of pears, 900 of apples, 300 of grapes, 300 of peaches and over 100 each of azaleas and camellias" (Cooney 62). Fruitland Nurseries was one of the most famous in the southeast, and P.J.A. Berckmans was recognized internationally for his efforts in horticulture. The nursery ceased to operate in 1910, and was purchased in

1930 for the golf course. Figure 10 shows an 1885 photograph of the magnolia avenue planted by the Berckmans (Cooney 11,62-63,132; Martin 200-201; Owens 54).



Figure 10. Magnolia Avenue at Fruitland Nurseries. Reprinted from page 63 of Garden History of Georgia 1733-1933.

Interest in gardening faded during the years of hardship after the Civil War; post-war gardens were much smaller and less complex. Without slave labor to maintain the elaborate early gardens, many of Georgia's formal boxwood parterres were neglected and subsequently destroyed. However, interest in gardening and landscapes increased as the twentieth century approached. Joel Hurt, an Atlanta engineer, planned and developed the Inman Park suburb in 1888, following the examples of New Jersey's Llewellyn Park and Chicago's Riverside. Following the philosophies of Frederick Law Olmsted and Andrew Jackson Downing, "[...] Hurt created a neighborhood with curving streets, ample building lots, a park, a lake, and native trees, plants, and exotic materials that continue to thrive today" (Mitchell 146). Inman Park was the first of many planned suburbs in Atlanta; Druid Hills, Tuxedo Park, and Ansley Park soon followed. Figure 11 illustrates

the restored garden of Mr. and Mrs. John Myers, one example of the many fine gardens of Druid Hills. Ivey and Crook designed the house and grounds for John Howard Candler in 1929. (Mitchell 146,161; Cooney 14).



Figure 11. The Myers Garden in Druid Hills. Reprinted from page 161 of Gardens of Georgia.

The very first garden club in the country, the Ladies' Garden Club of Athens, was established in the "Classic City" in 1890, thereby beginning the nation's garden club movement. After the Garden Club of America was formed in 1913, garden clubs became immensely popular around the country. The Peachtree Garden Club of Atlanta, created in 1923, was responsible for organizing The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. in 1928, which today boasts 550 member clubs and a membership of 16,000 (Garden Club of Georgia). In 1932, the proud cities of Augusta and Atlanta hosted the meeting of the Garden Club of America. In 1928, Professor Hubert Bond Owens led the development of the first landscape architecture program in the South at the University of Georgia, further demonstrating the increased interest in gardening in the twentieth century (Cooney 12-14,123,135).

In 1930, the former Fruitland Nurseries was purchased for the construction of the Augusta National Golf Course which was designed by Georgia golfer Bobby Jones. The plantation house, begun by Dennis Redmond in 1854 and finished by the Berckmans, was used for the clubhouse. L.A. and P.J.A. Berckmans, grandsons of Dr. Louis Berckmans, guided the landscaping; as a result, much of the grounds were preserved and four thousand plants were spared and transplanted. The golf course officially opened January 1, 1933 (Mitchell 52; Cooney 62-63; Martin 200-01).

In 1933, the Garden History of Georgia 1733-1933 was published by the Peachtree Garden Club of Atlanta, coinciding with the state's bicentennial. The book detailed the garden legacy of Georgia through text, photographs, and pen-and-ink illustrations by architect P. Thornton Marye. It remains the standard book on the subject (Mitchell 6-7). An article by Dr. T.H. McHatton, Gardening in Georgia, was included in the Garden History of Georgia 1733-1933. The article gave a list of plants that were appropriate for Georgia gardens and that were already being used throughout the state. The plant list included the following: Quercus virginiana, Sabal palmetto, Tillandsia usneoides, Taxodium distichum, Magnolia grandiflora, Pinus palustris, Pinus strobus, Tsuga canadensis, Laurocerasus caroliniana, Gelsemium sempervirens, Epigaea repens, Rhododendron species, Azalea species, Myrtle species, Camellia japonica, Gardenia florida, Osmanthus fragrans, Eleagnus species, Buxus sempervirens, Euonymus japonica, Azalea indica, Lagerstroemia indica, Michelia fuscata, Pittosporum tobira, Thea sinensis, Cinnamomum camphora, Thuja orientalis conspicua, Thuja orientalis aurea nana, Juniperus virginiana, Loblolly pine, Slash pine, elm, sweetgum, hackberry, tulip tree, deciduous magnolias, kalmia, silver bell, and haws (Cooney 136-138).

In the 1930s, Cason and Virginia Callaway took interest in the rare azalea, Rhododendron prunifolium, they found growing on their Pine Mountain property. Inspired to protect the native species, the Callaways began to purchase additional property and build gardens on the site. Callaway Gardens, which opened to the public in May 1952, has grown to a 14,000-acre complex of numerous gardens, horticultural

displays, and recreational and educational activities. The gardens attract one million travelers each year (Mitchell 57; Callaway Gardens).

In 1936, members of The Garden Club of Georgia began fundraising for the creation of a memorial to the founders of the first garden club in the nation, the Ladies Garden Club of Athens. In 1939, Dr. Hubert Bond Owens designed the Founders Memorial Garden on the North Campus of the University of Georgia. With the help of the staff and students of the Landscape Architecture Department, the garden was built around the 1857 Lumpkin House and its outbuildings. Completed in 1946, the two-and-a-half acre garden includes two courtyards, a boxwood garden, terrace, perennial garden, and arboretum. The headquarters of The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. was located in the Lumpkin House from 1961 to 1998, when it was moved to a new building on the grounds of the State Botanical Garden. The Founders Memorial Garden serves as a learning tool for students and is maintained by Doug Peterson, an employee of the School of Environmental Design, and recipients of work scholarships funded by The Garden Club of Georgia (Garden Club of Georgia; Mitchell 68-69).

The development of the 313-acre State Botanical Garden of Georgia in Athens began in 1968 when the Botanical Garden Faculty Committee was formed at the University of Georgia. The Georgia Nurserymen's Association, Georgia Horticultural Society, and The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc., among other interested parties, provided necessary support during the initial phase of development. Faculty and students of the University of Georgia did much of the work to make the garden a reality. School of Environmental Design Professor William Berry completed a master plan in 1973, at which time the Callaway Foundation donated \$653,686 for the headquarters building. The Callaway Building was dedicated in 1975, the Visitor Center/Conservatory was completed in 1985, and the Day Chapel was finished in 1994. The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. completed a new Headquarters Office at the Botanical Garden in 1998. Since the first trails were cleared in 1970, the State Botanical Garden of Georgia has grown to include five miles of nature trails and the following gardens: International

Garden, Shade Garden, Native Flora Garden, Rose Garden, Annual/Perennial Garden, Dahlia Garden, Trial Garden, Rhododendron Collection, Groundcover Collection, and Native Azalea Collection. Generous donations and hard work have made the State Botanical Garden of Georgia an excellent facility for education and enjoyment (State Botanical Garden; Johnstone 1-10,16).

Louis LeConte's Woodmanston Plantation was rediscovered around 1970, at which time the property was being used for harvesting timber. The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. began the restoration of sixty-four original acres but passed leadership to the LeConte-Woodmanston Foundation in 1992. In the early 1980s, The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. developed a master plan, which has been followed closely. The Foundation restored two acres of rice fields and successfully grew rice in recent years. The fields are located in Bulltown Swamp, which is accessible by new Nature Trails. According to Sue Smith, liaison for The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc., the formal garden was restored and an irrigation system installed. The beds are edged with brick and paths will be covered with gravel this year. A shingle-roofed garden shed was rebuilt, and the four corners are marked where the simple, low country house once stood. In the coming year, a Foundation Board Member, who is also a descendant of a Woodmanston slave, will reconstruct a slave cabin on the property. Other future plans include reconstructing the stables, which will serve as the education building and restroom facility. The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. toured Woodmanston in April 2001 when the State Convention was held in Savannah. The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. continues to support the restoration through periodic donations and membership in the LeConte-Woodmanston Foundation, Inc. Beginning in February, the property will be open for tours four days a week. (LeConte; Smith).

The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. reprinted the Garden History of Georgia 1733-1933 in celebration of the country's Bicentennial in 1976. The reprinting of this definitive book in its original form was the organization's major Bicentennial project and reintroduced many Georgians to their own rich garden legacy.

In 1980 the Atlanta Botanical Garden was established on sixty acres in Piedmont Park. In addition to the Gardenhouse complex and the Dorothy Chapman Fuqua Conservatory, the site includes formal gardens, woodland walking trails, “[...] an herb and knot garden, a vegetable garden, a dovecote, and areas for perennials, annuals, flowering bulbs, wild flowers, and native shrubs and trees of the piedmont region” (Mitchell 205). The American Rose Society’s test area is shown in Figure 12.



Figure 12. Atlanta Botanical Garden. Reprinted from page 205 of Gardens of Georgia.

In 1996, the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources and The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. cosponsored the first Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage. The one-day event featured five properties in Newnan and LaGrange (Annual Report 11). Subsequent Pilgrimages have been held in Athens and Madison, Rome, Atlanta, and Columbus (Annual Report 15,13; GHHGP 2000,2001). The 2002 Pilgrimage will take place in Milledgeville. Each year the Pilgrimage travels to a different Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. district. Proceeds from the garden tour are awarded as grants through the Historic Landscape and Garden Grant Program of The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc (Garden Club of Georgia).

Georgia has a long and wonderful garden legacy that is best demonstrated by its historic gardens. While privately owned gardens are addressed in this work, excellent

examples of public gardens exist in the state. The famous garden squares of Savannah, laid out by James Edward Oglethorpe, are twenty-one examples. While the focus of this work is on historic gardens, contemporary gardens also possess great value and an aesthetic quality, and are deserving of attention. Today's gardens reflect both the spirit of Georgia's rich gardening legacy and the close relationship Georgians have long had with plants and the art of gardening. These contemporary gardens will, given time and proper maintenance, develop a history and character all their own.

CHAPTER 3

HISTORIC GARDEN TOURS AND HERITAGE TOURISM

Popularity of Heritage Tourism and Gardening

Private historic gardens are currently an untapped resource for both heritage tourism and the local economy. Profiting from the Past: The Economic Impact of Historic Preservation in Georgia reports that “In 1996, tourists spent over \$453 million on historic-related leisure activities, more money than they spent on evening entertainment, cultural events, or general sight-seeing activities. Almost one-half of heritage travelers include two or more states on their itinerary. Spending per trip: \$688 for the heritage traveler, \$425 for all other travelers. Length of stay: 5.2 nights for the heritage traveler, 3.3 nights for all other travelers" (1). It is evident that there are individuals interested in heritage tourism who are willing to spend more time and money than the average tourist. According to a brochure published by the University of Georgia, “The National Gardening Association’s survey reveals...1.64 million Georgians garden...they average \$446 each year in garden related expenses...more than \$731.1 million annually (Gardening in Georgia).” Given Georgians’ interest in gardening, it seems that the state would certainly benefit from enhancing heritage tourism with a statewide historic garden tour. By attracting visitors to the area, these cities and towns across Georgia would experience an increase in bed & breakfast and hotel reservations, restaurant sales, business sales, downtown shopping, etc. In addition to augmenting heritage tourism, a statewide tour would greatly benefit local economies across Georgia.

Gardens as a Tourist Destination

Gardens across the country have proven immensely popular as tourist destinations, drawing huge numbers of visitors each year. Five examples of garden tourism destinations, two of which are located in Georgia, are presented. These establishments demonstrate a significant market of tourists that are interested in gardens and garden-related activities. A statewide historic garden tour would likely target the same market.

Middleton Place

Middleton Place on the Ashley River near Charleston, South Carolina boasts the country's oldest landscaped gardens. Begun on two hundred acres in 1741 by Henry Middleton, the gardens were designed as a calculated series of rooms, allees, vistas, and focal points. An English gardener helped design the gardens. "It took one hundred slaves almost a decade to complete the wide-sweeping terraces, the walks, the artificial lakes and the long vistas to the river and the marshland beyond (Middleton Place).” The plantings include rare camellias, azaleas, roses, and flowering trees and shrubs. The massive Middleton Live Oak stands 85’ tall with a limb spread of 145’. The live oak is over 800 years old and has a circumference of more than 30’. Middleton Place has received honors and recognition for its significance by both the Garden Club of America in 1941 and the International Committee on Monuments and Sites in 1991 (Middleton Place).

The main house at Middleton Place was built in the late 1730s. Two flanker houses were built in 1755. During the Civil War, Sherman's troops ransacked Middleton Place, leaving the family's valuables scattered outside. "Union troops set fire to Middleton Place on February 22, 1865, burning the house and north flanker beyond repair. The less severely damaged south flanker was restored by the family in 1869-1870 to be their residence" (Middleton Place). The earthquake of 1886 leveled the brick ruins of the main house and north flanker. The south flanker was again restored in the 1920s, at

which time the Smiths, Middleton descendants, began to restore the gardens after a fifty-year period of neglect. “The gardens were first opened to the public in the 1920s by Mr. and Mrs. J.J. Pringle Smith,” ([Middleton Place](#)). Their grandson acquired the property and in 1975 organized the Middleton Place Foundation ([Middleton Place](#)).

Opened to the public in 1975, The Middleton Place House Museum is located in the south flanker. The family antiques on display in the museum include paintings by Benjamin West and Thomas Sully, Charleston furniture, china and silver. At the Plantation Stableyards, costumed interpreters perform “living exhibits” of the early arts including blacksmithing and pottery, among others. The adjacent Inn at Middleton Place provides accommodations, conference facilities, and an array of recreation activities including horseback riding, walking trails, croquet, kayaking, biking, golf, and swimming. Also on site are the Museum Shop and the Middleton Place Restaurant, which serves Low Country meals. Over 100,000 visitors per year are drawn to the history and beauty of the house and gardens at Middleton Place ([Middleton Place](#)).

The Huntington Library, Art Collections, & Botanical Gardens

The Huntington Botanical Gardens in San Marino, California were begun in 1903 by Henry Edwards Huntington. After visiting southern California in the late 1800s, Henry and Arabella Huntington bought the Shorb family ranch in 1903. Huntington took an interest in the region and was the driving force behind the development of the area in the early 1900s. After retirement from the railroad industry, he focused his energies on the gardens and his vast collection. The former real estate and railroad developer established the Huntington Library, Art Collections, & Botanical Gardens in 1919 and opened them to the public in 1928. The Library and Art Collections are integrated within the 150-acre botanical gardens, which both complement the cultural experience and produce an aesthetically pleasing environment ([Huntington](#)).

The Huntington Botanical Gardens include 15,000 different plant varieties. The array of theme gardens includes the Australian Garden, Camellia Garden, Desert Garden,

Herb Garden, Japanese Garden, Jungle Garden, Lily Ponds, Palm Garden, Rose Garden, Shakespeare Garden, and Subtropical Garden. The Huntington provides a variety of horticultural and educational programs and events. The 18,700 members of The Huntington are invited to attend the Annual Plant Sale each spring, at which “ [...] thousands of rare and hard-to-find plants will be available, many of them propagated from The Huntington’s own botanical collection” (Huntington). Non-member events include the Fall Plant Festival and monthly Second Thursday Garden Talks. The Huntington’s International Succulent Introductions program was established “ [...] to propagate and distribute new or rare succulents to collectors, nurseries, and institutions” (Huntington). This program provides a means of accessing these rare plants without harvesting them in the wild. The Huntington collects from plants many countries, propagating them for dissemination to scientists, horticulturists and botanical gardens. Visitors may dine at the Tea Room or participate in a guided walking tour detailing the development of The Huntington. According to Communications Coordinator Lisa Blackburn, The Huntington Library, Art Collections, & Botanical Gardens collectively draw 500,000 visitors per year (Huntington; Blackburn).

Bellingrath Gardens

In 1917, Walter Duncan Bellingrath, President of the Mobile Coca-Cola Bottling Plant, and Bessie Morse Bellingrath purchased a sixty-acre fishing camp near Mobile, Alabama that would grow to become a public garden of their own creation. At that time known as Belcamp, there were three dilapidated cabins on the overgrown site that bordered the Fowl River. Bellingrath renovated the houses and began to clean up the property. He hosted his first party in December 1918. In 1927, the Bellingraths had architect George B. Rogers help them transform the fishing camp into an estate (Bellingrath).

After five years of work, they opened the gardens to the public for one day in March 1932. “ [...] Cars lined the road bumper-to-bumper between Mobile and the

Gardens” ([Bellingrath](#)). After witnessing the public’s overwhelming interest, the Bellingraths were determined to develop a public garden on their property. In 1935, the Bellingrath home was finished. To build a private home in the midst of a public garden was certainly unusual, but the Bellingraths enjoyed the visitors and often invited them in for lunch. In 1939, George Rogers designed a five-car garage with a second story guesthouse for the property. In 1943, Mrs. Bellingrath died, leaving Mr. Bellingrath to tend to the gardens. On his eightieth birthday in 1949, he announced the establishment of a foundation to manage the house and gardens upon his death. By the time Walter Bellingrath died in 1955, his gardens had gained international renown ([Bellingrath](#)).

In 1955, the Bellingrath house was opened to the public. The guesthouse now contains the Delchamps Gallery of Boehm Porcelain, “ [...] the largest public display of Edward Marshall Boehm’s original work” ([Bellingrath](#)). In addition to home and garden tours, visitors have enjoyed river cruises aboard the Southern Belle for many years. The quarter-mile long Boardwalk and fifty-acre Nature Preserve, which serves as a public arboretum, was completed in 1996. “The area contains almost all of the major ecosystem habitats indigenous to south Alabama” ([Bellingrath](#)). The Gardens also include the North Bayou Observation Tower, the 1929 Chapel, Mirror Lake, the Oriental Garden, the Bridal Garden, Mermaid Pool, the Great Lawn, the 1935 Conservatory, and the Rose Garden. During 2000, Bellingrath Gardens hosted 167,473 visitors ([Center](#); [Bellingrath](#)).

Callaway Gardens

Callaway Gardens in Pine Mountain, Georgia, is the primary example of a garden that has become a “tourist destination.” Opened to the public in 1952 by Cason J. Callaway and his wife, Virginia Hand Callaway, the gardens have grown to a 14,000-acre complex that hosts one million visitors each year. Many years ago, the Callaways were inspired to protect the beautiful native azaleas they found growing in the Pine Mountain area. Today, Callaway Gardens boasts the Callaway Brothers Azalea Bowl, a new forty-acre azalea garden with over five thousand varieties, the world’s largest. There are

numerous other gardens, buildings, displays, and recreation areas, including the following: the new Virginia Hand Callaway Discovery Center, the Birds of Prey exhibit, the Cecil B. Day Butterfly Center, the John A. Sibley Horticultural Center, Mr. Cason's Vegetable Garden, walking trails, the Ida Cason Callaway Memorial Chapel, the eighteenth-century Pioneer Log Cabin, the Discovery Bike Trail, swimming, fishing, golf, and tennis ([Callaway Gardens](#)).

In addition to permanent displays and exhibits, Callaway features seasonal special events. Approximately seventeen nurseries participate in the Plant Fair, Sale and Flower Show each spring. The Masters Water-Ski and Wakeboard Tournament and the Sky High Hot Air Balloon Festival are among the summer activities. In the fall, Callaway hosts the PGA Tour Buick Challenge and the Steeplechase. Over eight million lights are used in the Fantasy in Lights show during the holiday season. Callaway features cooking classes throughout the year, and hosts a marathon, biathlon, triathlon, and mountain bike races. There are gift shops, a variety of accommodations, and eight restaurants throughout Callaway Gardens. Certainly the gardens have fulfilled the purpose set aside for them in the Mission Statement: “ [...] to provide a wholesome family environment where all may find beauty, relaxation, inspiration, and a better understanding of the living world” ([Callaway Gardens](#)). Callaway Gardens is a world-renowned horticultural facility that exemplifies the popularity of such sites for travel and tourism ([Callaway Gardens](#)).

Barnsley Gardens

Barnsley Gardens in Adairsville, Georgia is a garden that has been recently renovated to draw an international tourist crowd. Godfrey Barnsley left Liverpool, England for Savannah at age eighteen. A self-made man, he succeeded as a cotton factor and married Julia Scarborough, daughter of William Scarborough. The Barnsleys moved to Woodlands in the 1830s, and began work on the 10,000-acre north Georgia estate in 1841. Barnsley planned to build three detached houses and a parterre garden on a leveled hilltop. Though he never completely finished the houses, he did complete the gardens

with the help of Irish gardener John Connally. The two designed the gardens following the principles of Andrew Jackson Downing, whose books Barnsley owned. In 1859 P.J.A. Berckmans, of Fruitland Nurseries, planted conifers, native trees, and cherry laurels on the lawns that surrounded the hill (Cartersville; Cooney 108-109). Figure 13 shows an illustration of Barnsley Gardens by P. Thornton Marye.

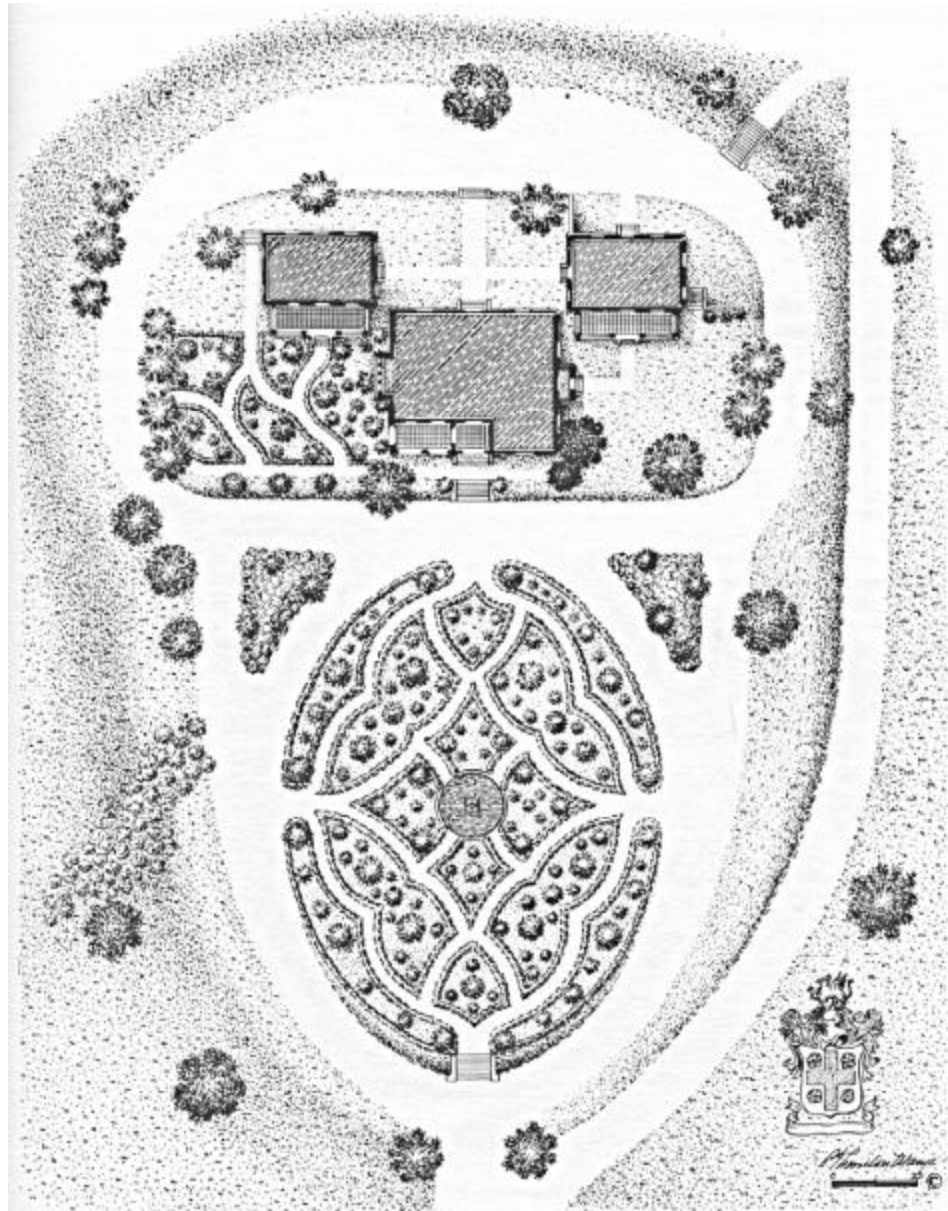


Figure 13. Barnsley Gardens. Reprinted from page 109 of Garden History of Georgia 1733-1933.

Woodlands proved unlucky, as many members of the Barnsley family died at the estate; and, while searching for exotic plants for the gardens, Barnsley's son Howard was killed by Chinese pirates in 1862. The house was ransacked during the Civil War and destroyed in 1906 when a tornado ripped off the roof; the family then moved into the kitchen wing. Upon the death of Barnsley's granddaughter in 1942, the furnishings were auctioned off, and W. Earl McClesky purchased the property for a farm. Kudzu soon covered Woodlands and the property fell into a period of neglect. Prince Hubertus Fugger and Princess Alexandra bought Barnsley Gardens in 1988 and restored the gardens. Today, tourists visit Barnsley Gardens, the Barnsley Family History Museum, a nearby mountain bike track, and a golf resort ([Cartersville](#), [About North Georgia](#)).

Barnsley Inn & Golf Resort, which is adjacent to the Gardens, features accommodations in a nineteenth century-style village. One of the two restaurants features dishes using herbs and vegetables grown on site. Recreational and other activities include golf, a spa, swimming pool, tennis, fly-fishing, trails, horticultural seminars, seasonal events, and the annual International Wine and Food Festival ([Barnsley Inn](#)).

Callaway Gardens, Barnsley Gardens, Huntington Gardens, Bellingrath Gardens, and Middleton Place have been securely established as tourist destinations, and are evidence of the popularity of garden sites with tourists. None of the gardens would divulge specifics about their annual incomes. Information about the positive economic impact these gardens have had on the surrounding communities was also unavailable. These establishments either cannot afford to perform the research or have chosen not to do so. Although the economic impact has not been tracked, one can conjecture that it would be enormous, especially for Callaway Gardens and Barnsley Gardens because they are located in predominantly rural areas.

Success of Historic Garden Tours in the Southeast

Historic home and garden tours have been enormously successful through the years raising millions of dollars for charities and preservation efforts. Three examples of

home and garden tours that have done particularly well in the Southeast are presented here. Historic Garden Week in Virginia, the Savannah Tour of Homes and Gardens, and the Festival of Gardens and Houses in Charleston are well-established tours that have been held every year for more than a half-century. The examples of Savannah and Charleston are helpful in addressing how large cities should handle an historic garden tour. Both have numerous historic gardens in a compact area, and both tours draw a great number of visitors to the area. Consequently, the sponsors have introduced special event programs designed to increase their profits. The example of Virginia is presented to demonstrate the manner in which an entire state conducts an historic garden tour.

Historic Garden Week in Virginia

Virginia's Historic Garden Week serves as a model for the state of Georgia to follow in its own development of a statewide historic garden tour. Begun by The Garden Club of Virginia in 1929, it“ [...] is the oldest and largest statewide house and garden tour event in the nation” (Historic Garden Week). During the ten-day event at the end of April, there are approximately three dozen tours across the state, each lasting one to three days and featuring five or six private properties. Tickets are sold separately for each of these tours with prices ranging from \$10-\$30. Unlike Savannah and Charleston, tickets are not sold in advance; rather, they can be purchased at any property on the day of the tour. Hostess guides are stationed at each property, and The Garden Club of Virginia (GCV) members showcase their talents by providing floral arrangements for each house using native and seasonal plant materials. In addition to tours, lectures are held at Monticello. Each year GCV sells a \$5 guidebook that describes the featured properties and gives tour details and contact information for local tour organizers (Historic Garden Week).

The first event in 1929 raised more than \$14,000 for the restoration of Kenmore in Fredericksburg. “Since then, Historic Garden Week has realized more than five million dollars and enabled The Garden Club of Virginia to restore gardens at more than 35

historic properties (Restored Gardens).” Virginia gardens that are at least fifty years old and are regularly open to the public are eligible for a restoration gift. To receive a gift, the property owner or governing body of the garden must request assistance from the GCV. A landscape architect secured by the GCV produces and oversees the restoration plan, which the property owner must approve and agree to maintain. According to Lucy Ellett, Chairman of the GCV Restoration Committee, the property owner must designate a project coordinator to meet with the GCV every three months to check the restoration progress (Restored Gardens, Ellett).

In addition to funding numerous garden restoration projects, the proceeds from Historic Garden Week also fund the Rudy Favretti Fellowship, which serves to document private historic gardens in Virginia. The summer program funds one or more graduate students of landscape architecture to research and produce measured drawings of private gardens while working under the direction of a landscape architect. The fellow receives a \$5,000 stipend and lodging and travel expenses. The program was established five or six years ago, and the garden location usually changes each year. The last three years, however, were spent on one large plantation, and two fellows in the summer of 2001 finished the project (Ellett, Historic Garden Week).

The Historic Garden Week web site provides a link to the Virginia Tourism Corporation, as well as a free bed and breakfast reservation service. Historic Garden Week draws more than 40,000 tourists to the state of Virginia every year. The GCV does not divulge its proceeds from each year’s tour, and does not budget for market research, so figures pertaining to the economic impact of the tour were unavailable. However, Bulletin Editor Suzanne Munson mentioned that several bus groups attend the tour each year spending approximately \$3,000 per person in the area, exclusive of airfare (Munson; Historic Garden Week).

The Savannah Tour of Homes and Gardens

The Savannah Tour of Homes and Gardens, a four-day event held at the end of

March, is a series of self-guided walking tours that feature properties within the National Historic Landmark District. The event is co-sponsored by the Episcopal Church Women of Christ Church and Historic Savannah Foundation. Proceeds benefit the community through the organizations' charitable and preservation efforts. In 1935, a member of Christ Church began the first tour, which showcased six properties and raised \$50; the Episcopal Church Women began to sponsor the annual event. Due to heightened interest in both the tour and preservation efforts in the 1970s, Historic Savannah Foundation was asked to cosponsor the tour in 1976. The sponsors receive no in-kind donations and do not do corporate solicitation. The largest donation they receive is the enormous amount of volunteer hours required to conduct the tour (Stevenson; [Savannah Tour](#)).

A different set of six to eight historic homes and gardens are showcased each day, and each event is ticketed separately. Several ticketing options are available, and prices range from \$20-\$35. There are package deals that include lunch at Mrs. Wilkes Boarding House, a Savannah favorite. The sponsors recently introduced special events including a Coastal Tour to Tybee Island and a Low Country Tour to Bluffton, South Carolina. Though they are not as cost effective as the walking tours, these events were established in response to interest on the part of the visitors for additional related activities. The tour's special events include seminars, luncheons, and a self-guided tour of properties in the Low Country. Special events ticket prices begin at \$15. The sponsors recommend reservations, as there are a limited number of tickets available; groups of more than twenty receive a 10% discount on walking tours. The tour web site contains a wealth of information and has links to hotel and bed and breakfast sites, which helps increase local business (Stevenson; [Savannah Tour](#)).

According to Tour Administrator Janet Stevenson, 4,000-6,000 tickets are sold each year for the Savannah Tour of Homes and Gardens, attracting an average of 3,000 tourists to the area. The average visitor stays two days in Savannah and spends \$90-\$150. Visitors usually travel in couples or foursomes. Last year's tour raised a profit of \$145,000 (Stevenson).

The Festival of Gardens and Houses

The Festival of Gardens and Houses in Charleston, South Carolina is a month-long event running from mid-March to mid-April that raises money for preservation and restoration projects in Charleston and the Carolina low country. For fifty-four years it has showcased homes and gardens in Charleston's historic district. Historic Charleston Foundation sponsors the festival of walking tours and special events, including luncheons, teas, and wine tastings. Approximately 150 homeowners open their doors during the Festival. Just as with the Savannah tour, volunteers make the Festival possible. Six hundred volunteers donate an average of nine hours per year, amounting to an average of 5,400 volunteer hours per year (Handal; [Historic Charleston](#)).

The walking tours of homes and gardens move through the historic district, street by street, spending two days in each area. Each of these tours is ticketed separately. In addition to walking tours, daily special events were introduced in 2000 in response to visitors' interest. The special events pertain to garden or Charleston history, and have increased tour profits. Because restaurants give the Foundation a good deal on meals, 40%-50% of the ticket price is profit. Glorious Gardens is a weekly, guided, three-hour tour of ten to twelve gardens with a focus on design, materials, and garden history; it is followed by a reception in the garden of the Nathaniel Russell House. Tour with the Experts is a guided walking tour of the historic district centering on Charleston's architecture and history. These \$15 tours are held every day except Sunday. In addition to tours, there are special events throughout the month that augment the tour proceeds. Luncheon Lectures are held periodically at local restaurants, and include a three-course meal with wine; authors, historians, and garden experts give presentations about Charleston history and culture. Three Plantation Oyster Roasts are held at Drayton Hall throughout the festival. There are two Afternoon Teas and two Wine Tastings held at local restaurants. There are limited tickets available for all festival tours and events. Ticket prices for walking tours and luncheons are \$40 per event, and tea and wine tastings are \$25. The extensive web site for the festival contains dining, lodging,

shopping, and real estate links; and tickets are available online (Handal; Historic Charleston).

According to Leigh Handal at Historic Charleston Foundation, proceeds from the Festival make up 48%-49% of the Foundation's annual operating budget, which is \$1,200,000. Thus, the proceeds are in the vicinity of \$580,000. Five hundred tickets are sold each day of the tour except for the three Plantation Oyster Roasts, on which days 300 tickets are sold. Approximately 14,000-15,000 tickets are sold each year, and the Festival has sold out the past two years. The Foundation performs market research every three years. Research from 1999 revealed that two-thirds of the visitors are women, aged thirty-five to fifty. They typically travel with friends and family, and spend an average of three days in Charleston. Visitors spend an average of \$140 per day, exclusive of Festival costs. The economic benefit the Festival has on the Charleston area is in the millions of dollars, annually (Handal).

Implications of Economic Impact for Host Communities

The potential economic impact for Georgia communities that host an historic garden tour could be quite lucrative. Large cities could attract visitors through tours and a series of special events aimed at keeping the visitor in the area. Several days of tours and events require, at the very least, overnight accommodations and meals. And studies show that the heritage-related tourist spends more money and stays longer than the average tourist. To discover the true economic impact of travel dollars spent in an area, one must use a multiplier value, which illustrates what portion of a dollar spent in a community stays there. Multiplier values are based on the self-sufficiency of a community and, therefore, differ for each area. Although they are very complex, a common range is 1.5-2.0. The multiplier value would help determine the exact economic impact of travel dollars spent in a community during a historic garden tour (Humphries).

Small towns may be afforded the opportunity to develop a weekend or weeklong period during which they attract a large number of visitors and tourism dollars. A

potential positive impact could be the subsequent restoration of Georgia's smaller downtowns. A parallel program could be established to help develop new streetscapes in the wake of increased visitors. This certainly holds potential for more research. In the true spirit of preservation, it would be in our state's best interest for the tour to support downtown shopping, bed and breakfast establishments, and local restaurants through web site links and any brochure advertisements (Profiting from the Past).

CHAPTER 4

A PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF GEORGIA GARDENS

Private Historic Gardens

Appendix A contains a preliminary list of Georgia's private gardens that meet the criteria outlined for "historic." An inventory of period gardens and significant contemporary gardens is included in Appendices B and C. Previously documented gardens comprise these lists. Although one was not conducted for this research, a survey would be extremely useful, as it would provide more detailed information. Due to time constraints the author neither visited the gardens nor delved into the realm of public gardens and cemeteries, which certainly hold potential for more research. The Savannah squares and Forsyth Park, Piedmont Park and Oakland Cemetery in Atlanta, Rose Hill Cemetery in Macon, and Bonaventure Cemetery in Savannah would certainly be included among public gardens. Some of the gardens in Appendix A are marked with an asterisk to denote that they are no longer extant. These gardens by no means comprise all of Georgia's "lost" gardens; rather, they demonstrate a small percentage. Nevertheless, the preliminary survey demonstrates the abundance of existing historic and significant gardens found throughout Georgia.

An important element in the development of any garden tour will be the availability of garden sites for visitation. Given the universal appeal of gardens, it is proposed that the annual tour of Georgia gardens be expanded to include both contemporary as well as historic gardens. In this way, there are few communities in Georgia that could not participate in a statewide garden tour. The lists provide a

foundation for the development of a statewide tour of private historic gardens and a basis from which to begin a survey of historic gardens in Georgia.

Because only private gardens were inventoried, most are residential. Such landscapes are not usually in the public eye, and very few have any form of protection, putting them at risk of neglect and/or destruction. Since the ultimate goal of this work is the development of a statewide tour to raise funds for garden restoration, it is fitting that the gardens targeted for the tour are ones that are not usually open to the public.

The lists were compiled through archival research, beginning with Loraine Cooney's Garden History of Georgia 1733-1933, which provided information about Georgia's earliest gardens. Next, the current status of those gardens was determined through the most recent sources, and additional historic gardens were discovered. The sources include Gardens of Georgia, The Colonial Revival Gardens of Hubert Bond Owens, Architecture of Neel Reid in Georgia, Landmark Homes of Georgia 1733-1983, A Guide to Significant & Historic Gardens of America, articles from the Atlanta Journal-Constitution and the Savannah Morning News, and information from various web sites. Gardens featured in previous Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimages were included. For each garden an attempt was made to include the address, location, garden age, current owner, and a brief description.

Period Gardens

Although period gardens are not historic, they are created specifically to complement the architecture of the house and are compatible with the principles of design that relate to the particular era. Some period gardens are an exact recreation of a "lost" historic garden formerly located on the site; they are based on original plans and designs and may even incorporate salvaged plants. Others replicate an historic garden found at an unrelated site. Typically, all period gardens contain plants popular during the specific era. Many historic gardens were lost in Georgia after the Civil War and during the Great Depression. These gardens were integral in bringing together the house and

landscape. Period gardening can be very useful by reestablishing the connection between the historic house and surrounding grounds, thereby making the landscape a whole unit. Period gardens have been included on past Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimages, and are of interest to tourists. Because the focus of this work is on historic gardens, there is only a limited list of period gardens, arranged by Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. district and county, included in Appendix B. Although not inclusive, the list encompasses previously documented gardens and those featured on the Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Contemporary Gardens

There are many gardens in Georgia that do not meet the age requirement to be considered historic, but still possess significance. Contemporary gardens are essential because they perpetuate Georgia's gardening legacy, and there are excellent examples of modern gardens across the state. These gardens are noteworthy because they exemplify popular gardening trends, plant materials, and design elements. In future years these contemporary gardens will become historic resources. Their significance will be measured by association with significant persons or events connected to the state or nation's past, design by a well-know landscape architect or designer, or possession of the specific characteristics of a particular type or style (United States 35). Because the focus of this work is historic gardens, a limited number of contemporary gardens are listed in Appendix C, arranged by county within their respective Garden Club of Georgia district. Additional contemporary gardens of Athens are referenced in Chapter Five as featured gardens of the Piedmont Gardeners' Garden Tour of Athens. They are certainly important for garden heritage tourism, and some have already been featured on the Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage. Although not inclusive, the list includes previously documented gardens, those featured on the Pilgrimage, and gardens discovered through interviews.

Definition of Historic

The criteria of the National Register of Historic Places were utilized to establish the definition of “historic.” The National Register criteria serve as a national standard for historic preservation. For the purposes of this study, the definition of an “historic” garden is any garden that is at least fifty years old and has retained its historic integrity. The National Register defines historic integrity as “the authenticity of a property’s historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property’s prehistoric or historic period (United States 4).” Because the nature of a garden is to grow and evolve, the changes associated with growth were considered when assessing whether a garden had retained its original character. Aside from age, gardens possess significance through inherent quality or by association. According to the National Register standards, a property is significant if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (United States 35).

Although the common perception of what is historic generally does not include a creation of the twentieth century, it is important to note that an intact garden from 1951 is historic by national standards. One must look ahead and maintain contemporary gardens, as they will become the historic gardens of the future.

Historic Garden List Summary

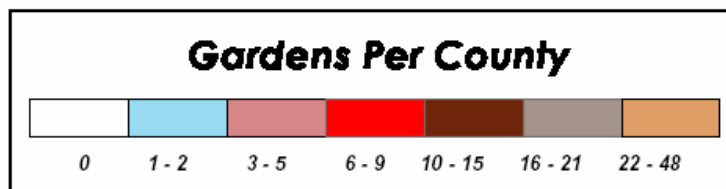
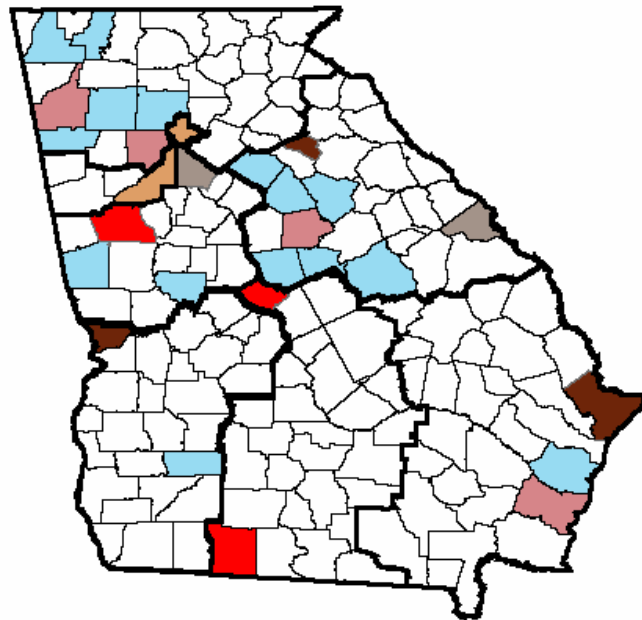
The gardens are arranged by county within their respective Garden Club of Georgia districts. The seven districts are labeled in Figure 14, which outlines the boundaries of each region. There are 189 private historic gardens located in 28



Figure 14. The Districts of The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc.

Georgia counties. Figure 15 illustrates which counties contain historic gardens and the number within each county. The largest concentration of gardens is in the Atlanta area, with 48 historic gardens in Fulton County and 19 in DeKalb County. Richmond County has 20 historic gardens. Clarke, Chatham, and Muscogee Counties have at least 10 gardens each. Thomas, Bibb, and Coweta Counties have at least 6 gardens each. Note the concentration of gardens within some of Georgia's largest cities: Atlanta, Augusta, Athens, Savannah, Columbus, and Macon. These locations could easily support multiple

State of Georgia *Historic Gardens Per County*



By Becky Rice Nov. 20, 2001



Figure 15. Number of Historic Gardens Per County.

historic garden tours. More importantly, this map shows that each Garden Club of Georgia district has enough historic gardens to support its own tour, though some of the gardens are dispersed. A garden tour in an area with few historic gardens can be

supplemented with period and contemporary gardens. Table 1 shows the number of historic gardens located in each Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. district, and the number of counties within each district that contain historic gardens.

Table 1. Concentration of Historic Gardens Per GCG District.

GCG District	# Historic Gardens	# Counties with gardens
Azalea	43	9
Camellia	18	2
Dogwood	48	1
Laurel	15	7
Magnolia	15	2
Oleander	21	3
Redbud	29	4
Total	189	28

CHAPTER 5

ATHENS CASE EXAMPLE

Garden Availability and Tour Potential

Home of the University of Georgia since 1801, Athens has certainly reaped many benefits of the internationally renowned institution, making for a unique and cultured environment. The city of Athens, located in Clarke County, boasts a rich garden legacy evidenced by her many fine historic and contemporary gardens. These special landscapes have been thoroughly documented in books such as Garden History of Georgia 1733-1933 by Loraine Cooney, Gardens of Georgia by William Mitchell and Richard Moore, and The Colonial Revival Gardens of Hubert Bond Owens by Susan Hitchcock. There is also an array of attractions that would compel a tour participant to linger in the Athens area, spending more time and tourist dollars in the community. Among these are historic cemeteries, nearby specialty nurseries, the University of Georgia Horticulture Trial Gardens, Old North Campus, and downtown shopping and dining.

A tour of Athens' private gardens as part of a larger statewide tour would succeed with the assistance of a network of select organizations. These include, but are not limited to, The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc., the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, the University of Georgia's School of Environmental Design and Department of Horticulture, the Athens Garden Club Council, the Piedmont Gardeners, the Athens Historic House Museum Association, the Athens-Clarke Heritage Foundation, and the Athens Convention & Visitor's Bureau. Each of these organizations and agencies would stand to benefit from the success of a private garden tour and would likely support the endeavor.

There are certainly potential garden restoration projects in Athens. Judging by the number of elaborate mansions built before the Civil War, one can only imagine the accompanying gardens that were lost to the ravages of time and neglect. Though some of these “lost” gardens have been discovered and restored, further research should reveal additional landscapes that could be restored with the necessary funding and expertise.

Naturally, garden tours have proven very successful in the North Georgia city. The Piedmont Gardeners’ Garden Tour of Athens is presented in this chapter as a case study. Now entering its tenth year, the tour features outstanding contemporary gardens and attracts garden lovers from Athens and the surrounding area. The annual tour both increases awareness about Athens’ garden legacy and demonstrates the potential for garden tours to succeed in other Georgia cities and towns as part of a coordinated statewide tour to raise funds for garden restoration projects.

Potential Garden Tour Sites

Athens has an array of historic and contemporary gardens that can be showcased as part of a statewide private garden tour. The gardens listed below have been previously documented in books on the subject or were featured on the Piedmont Gardener’s Garden Tours of Athens or the Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage. There are several additional gardens listed that would enhance a tour of private gardens in the area.

Loraine Cooney’s Garden History of Georgia 1733-1933 listed four Athens gardens in the Georgia’s Early Gardens section of the book. Those included the Camak Place on Meigs Street, the Bishop Cottage on Jackson Street, the Stevens Thomas Place on Hancock Street, and the Grant-Hill-White-Bradshaw Place (now the University of Georgia President’s House) on Prince Avenue (Cooney 73-79). Only the boxwood garden at the President’s House is extant. Of the gardens listed in the Modern Gardens section of Garden History, only three are extant. They are Beech Haven, the Park Garden now owned by Randolph and Carly Shockley, and the Rucker Garden now owned by Robert and Ellen Harris (Cooney 153,155-58).

Gardens of Georgia by William Mitchell and Richard Moore illustrates additional Athens gardens, several of which are contemporary. These include the boxwood garden at the President's House and the more recent additions including the formal rose garden designed by the late Dean Hubert B. Owens of the School of Environmental Design (Mitchell 66). Other University of Georgia gardens listed include the President's Club Garden and the Founders Memorial Garden on North Campus, the Horticulture Trial Garden on South Campus, and the State Botanical Garden of Georgia (Mitchell 67-69). Private gardens documented in Gardens of Georgia include the Outz (formerly Rogers) Garden on Westlake Drive, the Segrest Garden on Milledge Circle, and the Pulaski Street garden of the late Professor John Linley of the School of Environmental Design (Mitchell 70-73).

Susan Hitchcock's thesis, The Colonial Revival Gardens of Hubert Bond Owens, documented the landscape architect's numerous residential designs in Athens and elsewhere. Extant Athens gardens documented in her thesis include the Founders Memorial Garden, the Rose Garden at the President's House, Honeysuckle Hill on Springdale Street, the Hubert Owens Garden on Rutherford Street, the Leathers-Laboon Garden on Rock Glenn Drive, the Dudley-Robitscher Garden on Fortson Road, the Gilbert-Lay Garden on Meadowview Road, the Soule-Poss Garden on Cloverhurst Avenue, and the Sam Talmadge, Sams-Sinyard, and Tillman-Terrell Gardens on Milledge Circle (Hitchcock 40,53,57,59,65,71,74-76,88-89).

The mostly contemporary gardens featured during the history of the Piedmont Gardener's Garden Tour of Athens represent the best in Athens and, at the same time, serve to document them. In 1992 the gardens of Susan and Allan Armitage, Linda and Gerald Smith, Mona and Ken Washburn, Laura Ann Segrest, and Donna and Ed Lambert were featured. The gardens from the 1993 tour were those of Maggie and Joe Napoli, Ann and Joe Frierson, Sylvia and Leo Jensen, John Linley, Susan Daniels, and the Founders Memorial Garden. The 1994 tour sites were the gardens of Steve Yeatts, Bonnie and Michael Dirr, Mona Stevens, Tommy and Jim Hall, and Carleen and Sam

Jones. In 1995 the showcased gardens were those of Sandy and Harry Mills, Doris and Norman Giles, Ram and Tom Giberson, and Betty and Ed Myrtle. There was no Garden Tour of Athens in 1996 due to the Olympics. The gardens of 1997 were those of Bonnie and Henry Ramsey, Mary Bess Jarrard and Geoffrey Cole, Sandra Menendez, Polly and Jim Hartford, and the Herb Garden at the Brumby House Welcome Center. In 1998 the tour included the gardens of Marion and Wilbur Duncan, Kay and Greg Garcia, Judy and Jeff Lewis, Paula and Harry McDonald, and Emily and Walter Sanders. The 1999 gardens were those of Barbara and Vince Dooley, Jean and Bob Argo, John Barton, Jim Affolter and Cathy Pringle, and Kathy and Ed Hoard. In 2000 the tour sites were the gardens of Lee and Robert Lyons, Karen and Wayne Middendorf, Sue Custance and Clint McCrory, Carol and John Cuff, and the President's Garden (Mary and Mike Adams). The gardens of Ken Jarrett and Joan Jackson, Brita and Bill Berry, Peggy and Ron Cole, Charlotte and John Waters, and Ellen and Robert Harris were showcased on the 2001 tour. The 2002 tour will feature the gardens of Susan and Allan Armitage, Gerald and Linda Smith, Mona and Ken Washburn, Donna and Ed Lambert, and Jennifer and Bob Segrest (garden of deceased Laura Ann Segrest), which were all featured on the original tour in 1992 (Moore).

In 1997 the Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage was held in the Athens and Madison area. The three Athens tour sites featured on the Pilgrimage were the Old North Campus of the University of Georgia, the Founders Memorial Garden, and the President's House garden (GHHGP 1997).

Additional potential garden tour sites include the State Botanical Garden of Georgia, the DeRenne-Ramsey Garden on Hill Street, the Meeker-Barrow Garden on Dearing Street, Oconee Hill Cemetery, and Pilgrim's Rest Cemetery. A visit to a nearby specialty nursery such as Goodness Grows in Lexington or Piccadilly Farm in Bishop could serve as a tour site if the owner gave a private tour of the facility.

A Network of Support Organizations

The sponsors of a local garden tour as part of a statewide event may benefit from the assistance of local organizations with related interests. Certain organizations may have resources or experience that could facilitate the initial development or execution of the tour. The success of a local tour is entirely possible with a network of supporting organizations. Athens possesses sufficient resources to participate in a statewide tour hosted by The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. and the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. The Athens Garden Club Council would likely provide a leadership role for the tour while individual garden clubs could provide hostesses for the tour sites and volunteers for the development and execution of the tour. The faculty of the University of Georgia's School of Environmental Design and Department of Horticulture may provide assistance with selecting gardens. The Athens Historic House Museum Association may help provide access to some of Athens' historic properties. The Athens-Clarke Heritage Foundation may provide support through advertisement among its membership. The Athens Convention & Visitor's Bureau currently distributes information about Athens gardens in their visitor and press packets, in which details about a local garden tour could easily be included. The organization markets Athens as a town characterized by its gardens, and there will soon be space on their website for the Northeast Georgia Garden and Nursery Trail (Smith).

Potential Restoration Projects

During the nineteenth century Athens became a center for culture, education, and business in northeast Georgia. The wealth and prosperity of its citizens are evidenced today by the multitude of large homes that were built during the era. However, the only extant antebellum gardens are the formal box gardens at the University of Georgia President's House and at the Meeker-Barrow House. Because there are relatively few antebellum gardens, there must be great potential for garden restoration in Athens.

Some of these “lost” gardens have already been discovered. The Wray-Nicholson House and grounds on Hull Street was restored in 1996-97 with SPLOST (Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax) funds. Landscape architect Spencer Tunnell directed an historic landscape investigation of the property and landscape architect Edward Daugherty then prepared a landscape plan for the site based on the forms discovered during the study. The period boxwood garden at the Taylor-Grady House on Prince Avenue was planted when the house was restored in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The house will again be restored with SPLOST funds in 2004. The Taylor-Grady House was awarded a \$2,000 Historic Landscape and Garden Grant from The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. in 1999 to be used for a landscape plan in conjunction with the restoration (Getz-Thompson). According to The Landscape of the Lucy Cobb Institute: Its History and Management by Scott Van Valen, a formal garden was once located in front of the Lucy Cobb Institute on Milledge Avenue. The garden and building were constructed in 1858. The English parterre with grass-filled beds, which was unusual for Georgia, underwent changes in 1888 when exotic species were planted in Victorian fashion. The formal beds were removed altogether in 1901-1905 (Van Valen 37-42,57). The 1930s landscape at Arnocroft on Milledge Avenue is overgrown but extant, presenting another opportunity for restoration. Other potential garden restoration projects might include the Camak Place on Meigs Street, the Bishop Cottage on Jackson Street, and the Ware-Lyndon House on Hoyt Street.

Development of the Piedmont Gardeners and the Garden Tour of Athens

Athens resident Charlotte Moore once envisioned a small club of active gardeners that could meet to exchange gardening ideas and information. In 1992 she helped develop this idea into the Piedmont Gardeners, beginning with informal organization and a small membership of ten to fifteen women. The organization assisted with the First Gardener’s Tour of Athens in 1992 and became the sole sponsor of the event in 1994. As membership increased the Gardeners looked for a service project toward which to direct

their resources. Their first project was to plant a garden at the Brumby House Welcome Center, the oldest house in Athens. The Gardeners accomplished this goal and still maintain the grounds and garden; each member is required to work at the garden at least three times per year. Subsequent projects include a planting of crape myrtles along Broad Street and the donation of two benches for the Horticulture Trial Garden at the University of Georgia. The Gardeners support Keep Athens-Clarke County Beautiful, the Oconee Hill Boys and Girls Club, and the State Botanical Garden of Georgia through donations. The Gardeners also sponsor a \$1,000 scholarship awarded annually to a female horticulture student at the University of Georgia. The twenty-five members of the Piedmont Gardeners meet monthly from September to May for a program on gardening and represent a cross-section of women in Athens (Moore).

When University of Georgia horticulture professor Dr. Allen Armitage gave a perennials presentation to the newly founded Piedmont Gardeners, he proposed the idea of an Athens garden tour. The Gardeners were intrigued by the idea and assisted Dr. Armitage and the University of Georgia Horticulture Club with the First Annual Gardener's Tour of Athens in April 1992. The proceeds of the first tour were used to support the activities and field trips of the Horticulture Club. By 1994, the Piedmont Gardeners had become the single sponsor of the Garden Tour of Athens, as the Horticulture Club already had a spring project with their Annual Plant Sale. Mrs. Laura Ann Segrest and Donna and Ed Lambert were instrumental in the development of the Tour (Moore).

Held every April, the all-day event usually showcases five contemporary gardens. Dr. Armitage selected the first five sites in 1992. Gardens are discovered primarily through word of mouth, though a suggestion sheet is located at each tour site. The Gardeners prefer to select gardens that are in a concentrated area though it is not necessary. The Tenth Annual Garden Tour of Athens will be held in April 2002 and dedicated in memory of Mrs. Laura Ann Segrest. The five original gardens from 1992 will be featured on this year's tour (Moore).

As the tour developed, the Piedmont Gardeners created the Tour Chairman and Tour Publicity positions. The Gardeners publicize the tour in the Athens Banner-Herald, Athens Observer, other local newspapers, and on radios programs with Stuart Cofer and Barbara Dooley. They also place advertisements in Southern Accents and Southern Living for broader exposure. Finally, each member distributes poster advertisements in Athens and the surrounding area (Moore).

Every club member works the day of the tour. For each garden the Piedmont Gardeners provide a hostess who has previously met with the owner of the garden to become acquainted with the design and plant materials. The Saturday before each tour, the garden owners and Piedmont Gardeners participate in a pre-tour during which the entire group visits each garden in sequence (Moore).

Detailed brochures with maps and descriptions of each garden are used in place of tickets, and tourists provide their own transportation. Tickets may be purchased the day of the event for \$12. Advance tickets are available at local stores – Cofer’s Home & Garden Showplace, Charmar Flower & Gift Shop, and The Garden Gate – for \$10. Approximately 300 tickets were sold in 2001. Although the Gardeners do not set a ticket limit they are satisfied with this range as it keeps them busy without flooding the gardens with tourists (Moore).

The success of the Garden Tour of Athens has attracted the attention of scouts at the Martha Stewart Living Magazine. In spring 2001, four Athens gardens were selected and photographed for an upcoming article about the tour. The local Athens National Public Radio affiliate plans to invite NPR’s Ketzell Levine to Athens for a visit in April 2002. Levine has a gardening show on NPR, and the Piedmont Gardeners have been asked by the local affiliate to participate in her visit. The Garden Tour of Athens has flourished and provided the Piedmont Gardeners resources with which to continue their scholarship program and meaningful projects in the Athens area. This annual tour is indicative of the potential of local garden tours to raise funds and increase awareness of Georgia’s magnificent gardens.

Conclusion

The city of Athens exemplifies the development of a private garden tour that could be applied to other Georgia cities. Admittedly, the garden history of Athens is unique. For centuries the residents have benefited from the influence of the University of Georgia. The University's Horticulture faculty is among the best in the nation, the Landscape Architecture program is the largest in the country, and the Historic Preservation program is one of eighteen professional programs in the nation. The result is a city with many historic and contemporary gardens, a host of nearby nurseries, a pronounced sense of place, and sensitivity to the need and value of maintaining the physical symbols of its heritage. There is also a network of support organizations that could foster the development of a garden tour. Since there exist several potential garden restoration projects, there should be added incentive to establish a tour and apply for a restoration grant.

The Piedmont Gardeners' Garden Tour of Athens provides the perfect example of a successful garden tour on the local level. The Gardeners make a real effort to acquaint the tourist with the plants and design of every garden through their detailed brochure and the hostess at each site. The garden tour that has thrived under the direction of the Piedmont Gardeners in Athens provides a model for other towns to follow in developing a local tour as part of a statewide event.

CHAPTER 6

DEVELOPING A HISTORIC GARDEN TOUR FOR GEORGIA

A Statewide Historic Garden Tour

A statewide tour of historic gardens should be developed for Georgia, following Historic Garden Week in Virginia as a model. Historic Garden Week consists of a series of separate historic garden tours across the state, all of which fall within a seven to ten day period. With a sufficient number of resources, cities and towns across Georgia can host a tour as part of a coordinated statewide program. The success of such a tour largely depends on the support and involvement of the Garden Club of Georgia (GCG); there is no more appropriate organization to spearhead such an event. The GCG has already proven its dedication to the Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage. Established seventy-one years ago, the GCG has 550 member clubs and 16,000 statewide members. Such a huge membership is invaluable to the development of a statewide tour. The Garden Club of Virginia sponsors Historic Garden Week with 47 member clubs and a statewide membership of 3,300. Without a doubt, the GCG has the “manpower” to establish and perpetuate a tour of historic gardens (Garden Club of Georgia; Restored Gardens).

The most manageable means of developing a statewide tour would be for each of the seven GCG districts to host an annual tour, as each district has a sufficient number of gardens to do so. Each tour should consist of at least five or six properties, which affords small towns the opportunity to host a tour and large cities the opportunity to host multiple, perhaps thematic, tours. For instance, Atlanta could host several tours, each focusing on a specific landscape architect, designer, or time period. Of course, the

eventual goal would be to host as many tours as possible, attracting a larger number of visitors.

A mixture of historic, contemporary, and period gardens would be most effective for the development of an annual tour, especially in a community where there are relatively few historic gardens. Garden-related sites such as cemeteries and parks would increase the number of tour sites available. While featuring a public space as a tour stop may not seem exciting, certainly a guided tour of the site with a horticulturist or landscape architect would attract attention. A group tour of a nearby specialty nursery might also pique the interest of visitors. A diversity of gardens and garden-related sites will keep visitors interested and will extend the longevity of the tour as an annual event.

Garden Preservation Potentials

The primary benefit of developing of a state tour of historic gardens is an increased amount of funds for garden restoration projects. Since 1929, Historic Garden Week in Virginia has raised over \$5,000,000 for three-dozen garden restoration projects throughout the state (Restored Historic Gardens). A structured tour of Georgia could, given time, produce similar results while educating Georgians and visitors about the state's history. Since 1998, the GCG has awarded \$43,240 in grants to public, non-profit historic gardens for restorations projects. The funds were raised through the Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage, consisting of one tour each year. By increasing the number of tours each year, the potential for fundraising is enhanced.

Education Potentials

In addition to funding garden restoration projects, proceeds from a state tour could conceivably fund educational programs. The Garden Club of Virginia funds the Rudy Favretti Fellowship, which provides a landscape architecture student the opportunity to document the state's private historic gardens through research and measured drawings (Historic Garden Week). Obviously the benefit of this program is

two-fold. An alternative to the summer fellowship program would be a partnership between the Garden Club of Georgia and the Public Service and Outreach Program of the University of Georgia's School of Environmental Design. Such a partnership would help fund graduate assistantships and, in return, would allow landscape architecture and historic preservation graduate students the opportunity to complete the research and drawings while getting hands-on experience. It could also allow for year-round work on the projects, if necessary.

Economic Potentials

The impact that a statewide historic garden tour could have on Georgia's cities and towns is enormous. Historic Charleston Foundation estimates that their Festival of Gardens and Houses has an annual economic impact in the millions, exclusive of Festival spending (Handal). It is important not only to bring visitors to an area, but also to give them a reason to stay and perhaps return. This may mean tour-sponsored special events, such as those begun in Charleston and Savannah, or discounts at downtown businesses. When visitors stay overnight, they spend money on accommodations, meals, etc. According to Profiting From The Past, "Heritage tourism travelers spend more and stay longer at destinations than the average U.S. traveler" (1). Economically speaking, a state historic garden tour is an untapped potential resource for Georgia on the local level.

Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage

A statewide tour of Georgia's historic gardens could be realized in the near future. There is already the Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage (Pilgrimage), cosponsored by The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. (GCG) and the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (HPD). The Pilgrimage evolved from the original idea of Atlanta landscape architect Jim Cothran and began in 1996 with five properties in Newnan and LaGrange (Annual Report 11). In 1997, the Pilgrimage moved to the Athens and Madison area, featuring seven properties (Annual

Report 15). Rome hosted the 1998 Pilgrimage with ten properties (Annual Report 13). Because the National Garden Clubs, Inc. held its annual meeting in Atlanta during 1999, there was no Pilgrimage that year (Dunn). The 2000 Pilgrimage in Atlanta featured eight properties and three lectures (GHHGP 2000). Two lectures and nine properties in Columbus were showcased in 2001 (GHHGP 2001). The 2002 Pilgrimage will be held in Milledgeville (Garden Club of Georgia). Tables 2-6 illustrate the properties featured on each Pilgrimage. To date, a total of thirty-nine homes and gardens have been showcased on five Pilgrimages.

Table 2. 1996 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage Sites.

Property	Location
Hills and Dales	LaGrange
Nutwood	LaGrange
Ridgeway Farm	Newnan
Catalpa Plantation and Herb Farm	Newnan
Oak Grove Plantation and Gardens	Newnan

Table 3. 1997 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage Sites.

Property	Location
UGA President's Home and Gardens	Athens
Founders Memorial Garden and House	Athens
UGA Old North Campus	Athens
Cedar Lane Farm	Madison
Boxwood	Madison
Madison-Morgan Cultural Center	Madison
William Terrell Plantation	Putnam County

Table 4. 1998 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage Sites.

Property	Location
Colonial Heights	Rome
Margaretta Hall	Rome
Oakdale	Rome
Oak Hill	Rome
Richards Home	Rome
Bradford Home	Rome
Neal Home	Rome
Lester Home	Rome
Brock Home	Rome
Barnsley Gardens and Ruins	Bartow County

Table 5. 2000 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage Sites.

Property	Location
Johnston-Gilbert Garden	Atlanta
Tompkins Garden	Atlanta
The Southern Center for International Studies	Atlanta
Newberry Garden	Atlanta
The Grounds of the Executive Mansion of Georgia	Atlanta
Black Garden	Atlanta
Patterson-Carr Garden	Atlanta
Elsas-Cook Garden	Atlanta

Table 6. 2001 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage Sites

Property	Location
Key Garden	Columbus
Chastain Home and Garden	Columbus
Huff Gardens	Columbus
The Cedars and Gardens	Columbus
Dinglewood Gardens	Columbus
Gordonido and Gardens	Columbus
Olmsted Garden at the Columbus Museum	Columbus
Stonehill House and Gardens	Columbus
Linwood Cemetery	Columbus

Historic Landscape and Garden Grant Program

The proceeds of the Pilgrimage are distributed through the Historic Landscape and Garden Grant Program of the GCG. A matching grant of up to \$3,000 is available to non-profit organizations or local governments to fund public garden or landscape preservation projects, which must show responsible preservation practices and be completed within two years. According to the GCG web site, “Eligible activities for funding include: restoration of designed landscapes and gardens, historic landscape/ garden restoration plans, cultural landscape reports.” Grants are awarded every spring at the State Convention of the GCG. A five-member committee of the GCG performs site visits. Upon completion of the project, the recipient submits a project report, financial records and receipts, photographs or a landscape plan, and copies of related newspaper articles (Dunn).

To date, a total of \$43,240 has been distributed among 25 recipients, as demonstrated in Table 7. Funds were awarded for the first time in 1998, when \$15,000

Table 7. Historic Landscape and Garden Grant Program.

Year	# Grant Recipients	Collective Amount
1998	8	\$15,000
1999	5	\$9,500
2000	7	\$9,740
2001	5	\$9,000
Total	25	\$43,240

was dispersed to 8 projects (Annual Report 13). Although there was no Pilgrimage in 1999, grants were still awarded because the sponsors planned accordingly. Five gardens shared \$9,500 that year. In 2000, a total of \$9,740 was awarded to 7 recipients. In 2001, grants totaling \$9,000 were awarded for 5 projects (Dunn). Tables 8-11 illustrate the grant amount awarded to each recipient since the initiation of the Historic Landscape and Garden Grant Program in 1998.

Table 8. 1998 Historic Landscape and Garden Grant Recipients.

Property	County	Grant Amount
William Mizell, Sr. House	Charlton	\$3,000
Swanton House Historic Complex	DeKalb	\$1,000
The Wren's Nest House Museum	Fulton	\$2,000
Monticello City Square	Jasper	\$2,500
Heritage Hall	Morgan	\$1,000
Eagle Tavern Welcome Center	Oconee	\$1,500
Boyhood Home of Woodrow Wilson	Richmond	\$2,000
Davis Edwards House	Walton	\$2,000

Table 9. 1999 Historic Landscape and Garden Grant Recipients.

Property	County	Grant Amount
Juliette Gordon Low Historic Site	Chatham	\$500
Taylor-Grady House	Clarke	\$2,000
Cheek-Spruill House	DeKalb	\$2,000
Richter Cottage	Morgan	\$2,000
Olmsted Garden at the Columbus Museum	Muscogee	\$3,000

Table 10. 2000 Historic Landscape and Garden Grant Recipients.

Property	County	Grant Amount
Crescent Farm Historic Center	Cherokee	\$1,000
Trolley Shelter in Deepdene Park	DeKalb	\$2,000
Rhodes Hall	Fulton	\$2,000
Howard Manor	Jefferson	\$740
Ashantilly Center	McIntosh	\$2,000
Pendleton King Park	Richmond	\$1,000
Lyons Women's Club	Toombs	\$1,000

Table 11. 2001 Historic Landscape and Garden Grant Recipients.

Property	County	Grant Amount
Orange Hall	Camden	\$3,000
Clegorn Springs Historic Park	Chattooga	\$2,000
Dunaway Gardens	Coweta	\$2,000
Academy of Medicine	Fulton	\$1,000
Gertrude Herbert Institute of Art	Richmond	\$1,000

Needs for the Development of a State Historic Garden Tour

As this work provides only a preliminary look at developing a statewide historic garden tour, more in-depth study is in order. However, further development of the existing Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage seems the best place to begin. Organization among the GCG districts and a structured planning process will be most helpful as they establish separate tours.

It is important that the GCG and HPD broaden their base of support in this venture. There are many organizations that stand to benefit from the success of a statewide tour. Organizations that can play a role in the planning, marketing, and execution of the tour include the Georgia Department of Industry, Trade, and Tourism, the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation, Downtown Development Authorities, heritage foundations, historical societies, chambers of commerce, and other civic groups.

Tour marketing is crucial to making this idea a reality. In addition to traditional means of advertising, such as magazines and newspapers, the Internet would provide information to a potentially limitless number of individuals. The Savannah, Charleston, and Virginia tours have very informative web sites providing good models to follow for development. Today's traveler looks to the Internet for research, and will appreciate and use such easy-access information.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Value of Historic Gardens

Historic gardens are invaluable in society as an aesthetic, educational, and cultural resource. Primarily, gardens are important as an educational tool; they serve as a living link to our past. Through studying an historic garden, one can learn about the kinds of people who owned them, what the uses were, and what type and style of garden was popular during a particular time period. Gardens also provide information about popular plant material from different periods of the state's history and from the state's different geographical regions. In today's disposable society, historic gardens are considered a unique treasure.

Contemporary gardens must be afforded the same attention, as they continue the state's garden heritage and will eventually become historic if properly maintained. Garden owners should be aware of the valuable resource they possess and should plan for regular maintenance. Contemporary gardens hold enormous potential to be the historic gardens of future generations.

The Popularity of Gardens as a Tourist Destination

Tourists have overwhelmingly supported gardens as vacation, recreational, and educational destinations, both in Georgia and across the country. Georgia's own Callaway Gardens hosts 1,000,000 visitors annually (Callaway). Historic garden tours have been firmly established traditions in the southeast for well over half a century. Annual tours in Virginia, Savannah, and Charleston collectively attract more than 57,500

visitors to their respective regions, with a combined economic impact in the millions of dollars (Handal, Munson, Stevenson). The popularity of historic and contemporary gardens can be utilized to support preservation and restoration projects by raising funds through a statewide garden tour of Georgia.

The Availability of Gardens in Georgia

According to preliminary research presented in this work, there are nearly two hundred historic gardens in the state. A complete survey of Georgia would likely reveal additional historic gardens. The state also has a great number of outstanding period and contemporary gardens. There are enough gardens to support at least one annual tour in each of the seven districts of The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. With so many private gardens throughout Georgia, it is clear that a statewide garden tour is feasible.

The Need for Restoration and Preservation Efforts

Because gardens are so fragile in nature, it only takes a matter of years for the most well delineated plan to become indiscernible. There is a very real need for increased restoration and preservation efforts in the area of historic gardens. Few people know about historic preservation, and even fewer are knowledgeable about historic garden restoration. It is widely known in the preservation world that historic buildings and architecture receive far more attention and, most especially, funding than do gardens. Therefore, it is important that funds are raised specifically for historic garden preservation and restoration projects. The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. has distributed grants through its Historic Landscape and Garden Grant program since 1998. The profits from a statewide private garden tour would greatly increase the resources of that program, providing for more garden restoration projects. Eventually, the increased proceeds may allow for additional historic garden related programs to receive funding, such as a fellowship program or University of Georgia partnership.

Recommendations: Georgia Historic Garden Tour

1. The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. and the Historic Preservation Division should develop a statewide tour of private gardens modeled after Historic Garden Week in Virginia. The current Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage would provide a basis for this development. Further expansion and organization would allow each Garden Club district to hold at least one annual tour of private historic and contemporary gardens, thus dramatically increasing the proceeds available for the Historic Landscape and Garden Grant Program. With a statewide membership of 16,000, The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. possesses the resources and associations necessary to accomplish this vision (Garden Club of Georgia).

2. Local garden clubs should host the individual tours with the assistance of a network of support organizations. Club members should inventory the gardens in their area to identify potential tour sites, which may also be one means of completing a statewide survey of historic gardens. The local garden club should plan the annual tour years in advance to ensure that each tour features a mixture of historic, period, and contemporary gardens and garden-related sites. Support organizations will be helpful in the development process. The sponsors should provide a detailed brochure for tourists and a trained hostess for each site who is familiar with the plants and garden design. Garden club members should actively identify local restoration projects that are eligible for a Historic Landscape and Garden Grant and encourage the appropriate organization to apply.

3. The next step in the developmental process of a statewide private garden tour is to establish a steering committee to develop a tour plan based upon further research. This committee should include: members of The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc.; the Georgia Historic Preservation Division; the Georgia Department of Industry, Trade, and Tourism; the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation; faculty of the Horticulture, Landscape Architecture, and Historic Preservation departments of the University of Georgia; potential host communities; and other interested groups or individuals.

4. Create a permanent staff position to develop and administer the Georgia Historic Garden Tour. A part-time or full-time staff member of The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. at the State Headquarters in Athens would provide consistency and stability and ensure that all goals are met.

5. Initiate a statewide garden survey of historic, period, and contemporary gardens available for the tour. The survey will provide a valuable record of the state's gardens and will identify potential tour sites and/or restoration projects. Local garden club members could complete the survey as they identify potential garden tour sites in their areas.

6. Based upon the conclusions of the steering committee, adopt a three-year timetable allowing preparation for an initial statewide Georgia Historic Garden Tour. Three years provides sufficient time to implement a statewide survey. Each Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. district will have ample time to identify tour sites and prepare to host its first tour.

This project holds enormous potential for the state of Georgia and is attainable with the leadership and resources of The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. and the Historic Preservation Division. The foundation for a statewide tour already exists with the Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage. The wealth of private gardens in Georgia will facilitate the development, and the popularity of historic gardens will attract numerous tourists. The Georgia Historic Garden Tour will foster heightened awareness of the state's garden legacy, augmented heritage tourism, enhanced local economies, and expanded garden restoration efforts.

APPENDIX A
THE PRIVATE HISTORIC GARDENS OF GEORGIA

(* - denotes that garden is no longer extant)

Garden Club of Georgia Azalea District

Baldwin County

Name: Garden of Mr. and Mrs. Miller S. Bell*

Address: unknown

Location: Milledgeville, Baldwin County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The Bells designed the terraced sunken garden, which was planted with perennials, bulbs, trees, and shrubs. The house and garden no longer exist.

Source: Cooney 343-45; Jan Hardy

Name: Westover

Address: old Eatonton Road

Location: near Milledgeville, Baldwin County

Garden Age: before Civil War

Current Owner: Thulia Bramblett

Comments: Elam Alexander designed the house for Colonel Ben Jordan in 1822. A box-bordered formal garden was in front of the house; beyond the formal garden was a double circular drive lined with elms, magnolias, and cedars. On either side of this central planting were box-edged beds, trees, and shrubs. Dr. L.C. Lindsley owned the property in 1933, and was restoring the house and gardens. The house has been rebuilt and the owner has saved remnants of the front box garden. Varnish trees are found on the property.

Source: Cooney 82-83; Jim Marshall; Jan Hardy

Name: Williams-Ferguson Place

Address: unknown

Location: Milledgeville, Baldwin County

Garden Age: 1820

Current Owner: Ray Olivier (guardian of owner)

Comments: Peter J. Williams built this Georgian and Greek Revival transitional house in 1818. Lucinda, his wife, planted the front box garden and wisteria in 1820. According to the Georgia History of Georgia, there is a box-bordered walk on either side of the house, and red cedars draped with wisteria enclosed the garden. Mrs. David Ferguson was the owner in 1933.

Source: Cooney 81; Jan Hardy

Clarke County

Name: DeRenne-Ramsey Garden

Address: 575, 595 Hill Street

Location: Athens, Clarke County

Garden Age: 1930s

Current Owner: Bonnie Ramsey

Comments: The DeRennes moved to Athens from Wormsloe near Savannah in the 1930s. Eudora DeRenne planted the Shakespeare Garden at that time. The next owner, Phinizy Spalding, restored the house.

Source: John Waters

Name: Meeker-Barrow Garden

Address: 197 Dearing Street

Location: Athens, Clarke County

Garden Age: mid to late-1800s

Current Owner: Mrs. James Barrow

Comments: P.J.A. Berckmans designed the formal box parterre in front of the Italianate house.

Source: Mrs. James Barrow

Name: Beech Haven

Address: Atlanta Highway, on Oconee River

Location: Athens, Clarke County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: Rowland family

Comments: Mr. and Mrs. C.A. Rowland bought over two hundred acres of woodland on the banks of the Oconee for their summer home. Paths meander through the property, which contains native trees and shrubs, fruit trees, a natural water garden, a scuppernong arbor, a spring, and a formal garden encircled by the driveway. The Rowlands still owned the property in 1933.

Source: Cooney 155-56

Name: Dr. Hubert B. Owens Garden

Address: 215 Rutherford Street

Location: Athens, Clarke County

Garden Age: 1940s

Current Owner: William J. and Joan Hall

Comments: Edwin Wade designed the Colonial Revival-style house in 1940. Dr. Owens designed the garden, which has been maintained by the current owners. Under the shade of mature hardwoods, the garden includes a box-bordered herbaceous border, groundcovers, evergreens, and flowering shrubs.

Source: Martin 116-19; Hitchcock 58-60

Name: Dudley-Robitscher Garden

Address: 175 Fortson Road

Location: Athens, Clarke County

Garden Age: 1950

Current Owner: Mr. and Mrs. John Robitscher

Comments: Hubert Owens and Harold J. Norton designed the landscape for Frank Dudley in 1950; it included a box-edged perennial bed later planted with roses, a formal cut flower garden bordered with flowering shrubs, and an informal shrub border. The current owners wish to restore the overgrown gardens.

Source: Hitchcock 74-75,135

Name: Founders Memorial Garden

Address: South Lumpkin Street and Bocock Drive, North Campus, University of Georgia

Location: Athens, Clarke County

Garden Age: 1939-1950

Current Owner: University of Georgia

Comments: Dr. Hubert Bond Owens designed the two-and-a-half acre garden in memory of the women who founded the first garden club in the country, the Ladies Garden Club of Athens. Dr. Owens directed the installation of the garden, which is built around the 1857 Lumpkin House (Founders Memorial House) and its two outbuildings. The site, which provides an educational tool for students, includes a courtyard garden, boxwood garden, terrace garden, perennial garden, and arboretum. The garden was featured on the 1997 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: Martin 115; Ray 80-81; Hitchcock 37-50; Mitchell 68-69; Annual Report 15; GHHGP 1997

Name: Garden of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Reid*

Address: 595 South Milledge Avenue

Location: Athens, Clarke County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The formal garden is made up of two parts joined by a pergola and trellises covered with roses. Within the formal area are a rose garden, children's garden, a pool and fountain, and perennial beds that surround a stretch of lawn. The informal garden contains evergreens, flowering shrubs, and bright borders. There is also a rock garden, front lawn, and water garden. Dr. and Mrs. Henry Reid owned the property in 1933. The property is now commercial and a parking lot lies where the garden once was.

Source: Cooney 154

Name: Garden of Dr. and Mrs. R.E. Park

Address: 145 Dearing Street

Location: Athens, Clarke County

Garden Age: early 1900s

Current Owner: Randolph A. and Carly K. Shockley

Comments: This garden is made up of two parts. The first is a semiformal garden with a border of perennials, flowering trees and shrubs that surrounds a tree-shaded stretch of

lawn. A trellis covered with Lady Banks rose is found in this section. On a lower level, the less formal garden contains a rose-covered pergola, a grass area with a small pool, and a rock terrace. Dr. and Mrs. R.E. Park owned the property in 1933.

Source: Cooney 153

Name: Garden of Mr. and Mrs. Bolling Hall Sasnett*

Address: 645 South Milledge Avenue

Location: Athens, Clarke County

Garden Age: 1932

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: When Mrs. Sasnett began to restore the gardens in January of 1932, the only surviving plants were privet hedge and large trees. The long, narrow garden behind the house contains a section of lawn, a water garden, several perennial beds, and a rose garden. Flowering shrubs, perennials, and bulbs are planted around the Southern Colonial house. Theta Chi Fraternity now owns this property and nothing of the garden survives.

Source: Cooney 159-60

Name: Garden of Mr. and Mrs. E.R. Hodgson, Jr.*

Address: 150 South Milledge Avenue

Location: Athens, Clarke County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: Alpha Delta Pi Sorority House

Comments: The Hamilton family built the house before the Civil War. The Hodgsons purchased the property and restored the house and several acres of period gardens. They still owned the property in 1933. At that time, there were terraces in the front yard, and shrubs and bulbs still bloomed. The rear garden was informal, a terraced lawn with shade trees and flowering shrubs. A small formal garden containing bulbs and perennials lay to the west of the house. It featured brick paths and boxwood hedges. Alpha Delta Pi currently owns the property and nothing of the garden survives.

Source: Cooney 144-46

Name: Rucker-Harris Garden

Address: 126 Dearing Street

Location: Athens, Clarke County

Garden Age: early 1900s, 1994

Current Owner: Robert and Ellen Harris

Comments: The house was built in 1829 on a hill that slopes down to Tanyard Branch. It is across the street from The Tree That Owns Itself, which was once part of this property. The Garden History of Georgia 1733-1933 describes the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Lamar Rucker as having a moonlight garden, a small formal garden, a box-bordered brick terrace, a bog garden bordering a stream, a perennial bed, and an outdoor fireplace with rock seats. When the current owners purchased the property in 1994, very little was left of the garden. They began slowly restoring the gardens in 1994 and still continue the process today. Old plantings include a magnolia, a ginkgo supposedly planted by Malthus Ward in the 1840s, and the rare Aesculus carnea mentioned in the Garden History of Georgia 1733-1933. New plantings include lilacs, a pearl bush, a scion of The Tree That

Owns Itself planted in 1996, camellias planted in 1994, and native and 'Exbury' azaleas planted in 1999. The rock-edged flower beds contain a collection of China, Noisette, and early Tea roses in addition to irises, lilies, daylilies, and daffodils. The outdoor fireplace and seats were cleared and surrounded with flowering shrubs. The property was featured on the 2001 Garden Tour of Athens.

Source: Cooney 157-58; Ninth Annual Garden Tour of Athens

Name: Honeysuckle Hill

Address: 570 Springdale Street

Location: Athens, Clarke County

Garden Age: 1940s

Current Owner: Charlotte and Claude Williams

Comments: Edwin Wade designed the house in 1941 for Hugh Hodgson. Hubert Owens designed the axial garden, which included a motor court, stone terrace, rose garden, and an informal shrub border. In later years, owners Charlotte and Claude Williams made an addition to the house and enlisted Edward L. Daugherty to design a plan for the grounds that would be compatible with Owens'.

Source: Hitchcock 57-58,134

Name: Leathers-Laboon Garden

Address: 155 Rock Glenn Drive

Location: Athens, Clarke County

Garden Age: 1947, restoration after 1972

Current Owner: Mr. and Mrs. James L. Laboon

Comments: Hubert Owens and Brooks Wigginton designed a garden for Milton Leathers in 1947. The rear informal plantings remain from the first garden. Mr. and Mrs. Laboon purchased the property in 1972, and Hubert Owens helped guide the garden restoration. Mrs. Laboon "[...] preserved and recreated parts of the original garden" (Hitchcock 66). Professor John Waters designed a recent additional planting in front of the house.

Source: Hitchcock 65-66,135; John Waters

Name: Tillman-Terrell Garden

Address: 450 West Lake Drive

Location: Athens, Clarke County

Garden Age: 1951

Current Owner: Mr. and Mrs. John Terrell, Jr.

Comments: Hubert Owens and Brooks Wigginton designed the garden for Thomas Tillman in 1951. There is a formal box garden, a brick terrace, and two informal lawn areas. The Terrells have restored the garden, which has experienced few changes.

Source: Hitchcock 76-77,135

Name: The University of Georgia President's Home Garden (Grant-Hill-White-Bradshaw House)

Address: 570 Prince Avenue

Location: Athens-Clarke County

Garden Age: 1830, 1927, 1950

Current Owner: University of Georgia Foundation (acquired property in 1949)

Comments: The Greek Revival house was built in 1857, and was restored in 1949 and 1967. In 1830, an Irish landscape gardener laid out the front box, which has experienced very little change. Lawns stretch along the sides and rear of the house. In 1927, Craig Orr, of Athens, designed a rear garden including a terrace, walks, and bowers. After obtaining the property, the University of Georgia enlisted Dr. Hubert Bond Owens to oversee the restoration of the front box garden and the redesign of the rear gardens. In 1950, landscape architecture student Harry Baldwin created a design for the rear gardens for his senior terminal project. The rear gardens, including a rose garden, were planted with slight deviations, and were revamped in 1976, 1984, and 1989-90. The property was featured on the 1997 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: Martin 112-15; Cooney 78-79; Hitchcock 50-54; Mitchell 66; Annual Report 15; GHHGP 1997

Name: Upson House Garden*

Address: Prince Avenue

Location: Athens, Clarke County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: Sun Trust Bank

Comments: Gazaway Lamar built the Greek Revival house, which originally had a box maze in front. There is now a front lawn shaded by magnolias and hemlocks. Behind the house is a lawn bordered by flowers with original trees and shrubs, which extends to a vegetable garden. East of the house is a formal garden composed of three terraces, the uppermost of which borders the house. Just north of the second terrace is an oval lawn planted with trees. At its northern border it is connected to the third terrace by an arborvitae alley and two Magnolia soulangiana trees, which were divided from an old tree on the property. The third terrace is a flower garden bordered by hedges. Steps lead from this level north to a croquet area and a cut flower garden. There is also a small round garden with a pool in the center, a large area with an old planting of Ligustrum amurense, a vegetable garden, a rose garden, and tennis courts. To the left of the house is a small iris-bordered terrace with geometric hedge patterns. Misses Upson was the owner in 1933. The Upson House is now occupied by Sun Trust Bank and there is nothing left of the garden save the large magnolia trees in front of the house.

Source: Cooney 161-62

Elbert County

Name: Rose Hill Plantation*

Address: unknown

Location: near Elberton, Elbert County

Garden Age: 1810

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: Originally constructed at Heardmont Plantation in Wilkes County, the cottage was moved to Rose Hill, Thomas Jefferson Heard's one-thousand-acre plantation near Elberton. In 1810, Heard enlarged the house and laid out the gardens, including parterres to the front and sides of the house, elms, cedars, and flowering trees. Later

changes include a large lawn, a peony garden, and a terraced rose garden containing transplanted roses originally set out by Nancy Middleton Heard, Thomas Heard's wife. In 1933, Mrs. James Young Swift, daughter of owner Eugene Bernard Heard, was maintaining the twenty-five-acre park and gardens. The house has since burned and nothing is left of the gardens.

Greene County

Name: Cobb-Dawson-Clayton-Townsend Place*

Address: East Street

Location: Greensboro, Greene County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: United States Senator Judge Thomas Willis Cobb built this Georgian house in 1800. It is located close to the street with a rear garden. The once formal, patterned garden was replaced by a more informal one containing flowering trees and shrubs, trellises, perennials, and bulbs. In 1933, the owner was Miss Maud Townsend. After World War II, the house was demolished and another house built in its place using the old bricks. The garden no longer exists.

Source: Cooney 66-67; Mrs. Carolyn Reynolds Parker

Name: Lewis-Davis-Rice Place*

Address: East Street

Location: Greensboro, Greene County

Garden Age: 1857

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: In 1797, Nicholas Lewis built the house, which rests close to the street. A one-acre garden of vegetables, bulbs, herbs, and fruits was planted at the rear of the house. In 1857 that part of the property was sold and plants were transplanted to a replica of the garden north of the house. By 1933, bulbs and roses still bloomed in the garden; and shade trees, fruit trees, and flowering trees surrounded the house. The owner was Mrs. Thaddeus Brockett Rice. Neither the house nor garden survives.

Source: Cooney 66-67; Mrs. Carolyn Reynolds Parker

Name: Reynolds-Parker Garden

Address: 205 South East Street

Location: Greensboro, Greene County

Garden Age: 1946

Current Owner: Mrs. Carolyn Reynolds Parker

Comments: In 1946, Hubert Owens and Brooks Wigginton designed the gardens for Jamie M. Reynolds, Jr. The landscape includes a formal box garden and several informal shrub borders. Jim Marshall designed a spruce-up in the 1980s.

Source: Hitchcock 64-65,134; Jim Marshall

Jones County

Name: Tomotava, Garden of Mr. and Mrs. T.J. Stewart

Address: unknown

Location: James, Jones County

Garden Age: 1920s

Current Owner: Colonel Joe R. Curtis

Comments: The family house was built in 1865 and restored by the Stewarts in the 1920s. During the restoration, they planted extensive gardens and lawns, which lie to the front and rear of the house. A terraced lawn lies to one side of the house, the bottom terrace containing a box-bordered iris garden. Other gardens include a formal box garden, rock garden, perennial garden, cutting garden, nursery, and rose garden.

Source: Cooney 334-35; Ann Hamilton

Morgan County

Name: Bonar Hall

Address: Post Road

Location: Madison, Morgan County

Garden Age: 1832

Current Owner: Mr. And Mrs. Floyd Newton

Comments: Colonel John Byne Walker constructed the Georgian brick house in 1832 on his one-thousand-acre plantation. A matching summerhouse and orangery were built on either side of the house. A bulb-bordered walk bisected the front lawn and continued to encircle the house. A box garden containing rare trees and shrubs was planted to the left of the house. An orchard and a vegetable garden were planted behind the house.

According to the Garden History of Georgia, the owners in 1933 were Mrs. William Thomas Bacon, Edward Taylor Newton, and Miss Theresa Newton; and a large portion of original plants had survived.

Source: Cooney 84-85

Name: Boxwood, Kolb-Pou-Newton Garden

Address: 357 Academy Street (part of an old stagecoach road)

Location: Madison, Morgan County

Garden Age: c. 1852

Current Owner: Mr. Newton

Comments: Wildes Kolb built the house, which draws inspiration from an Andrew Jackson Downing design. The gardens date from c. 1852. Geometric boxwood parterre gardens lie to the front and rear of the house. The grounds at Boxwood consume half a block. The property was featured on the 1997 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: Martin 102-06; Annual Report 15; GHHGP 1997

Putnam County

Name: Jenkins House Garden

Address: 421 North Madison Avenue

Location: Eatonton, Putnam County

Garden Age: 1909

Current Owner: Dr. Glenn Eskew and Dr. Pamela Hall

Comments: The Southern Gothic-style house was built for Judge Jenkins in 1818 and is one of the oldest houses in Eatonton. It was moved 100 yards in 1909 to be nestled in an old-growth oak grove. P.J.A. Berckmans designed the English-style landscape composed of meadows, open lawn, naturalistic shrub plantings, and an enclosed interior garden within a balustraded wall. He incorporated plants and a balustrade that were used at the former site. Today there are two white oaks left from the oak grove that are 200-250 years old. Existing plants include a magnolia, spiraea, yucca, camellia, mock orange, vitex, crape myrtle, oak-leaf hydrangea, eleagnus, althea, vinca, zebra grass, yew, smilax, tuberose, lilac, sasanqua, tea olive, narcissus, Turk's cap hibiscus, daffodils, gladiolus, iris, daylilies, asparagus grass, privet, Noisette rose, Bankshire rose, and four varieties of boxwood. These plants were available through Berckmans' catalogue and date from his design. The Jenkins family also planted a double row of Siberian elms along the street, landscaping much of the town. The current owners purchased the house last year and have plans to restore the overgrown gardens. They have in their possession the original pencil drawing of the landscape design signed by P.J.A. Berckmans, catalogues from Fruitlands, and a newspaper article describing the moving of the house and planting of tree avenues.

Source: Dr. Glenn Eskew

Name: Tunison-Paschal-Sammons House

Address: Maple Street

Location: Eatonton, Putnam County

Garden Age: 1880-1885

Current Owner: Robin Sammons

Comments: In front of the house is a formal box garden measuring 120 feet in length.

Source: Jim Marshall

Name: William Terrell Plantation

Address: 122 Harmony Road

Location: Putnam County

Garden Age: 1856, modern additions

Current Owner: Harvey and Amelia Wilson

Comments: William D. Terrell built the Greek Revival house in 1856. An original boxwood allee lies in front of the house. Original gardens included a parterre, flower garden, and kitchen garden. The property now includes a series of period gardens with heirloom plants. The property was featured on the 1997 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: Annual Report 15; GHHGP 1997

Richmond County

Name: The Augusta National Golf Club (formerly Fruitlands Nursery)

Address: unknown

Location: The Sand Hills, Augusta, Richmond County

Garden Age: begun in 1858, golf course begun in 1931

Current Owner: Augusta National Golf Club

Comments: The clubhouse was originally Dennis Redmond's plantation house, begun by Redmond in 1854. In 1858, Dr. Louis Berckmans and his son, Prosper Jules Alphonse Berckmans, purchased the 365-acre property. They finished the plantation house and planted the magnolia avenue that leads to the house, said to be the oldest of its kind in the South. They began the famous Fruitland Nurseries, which operated until 1910. The trees and shrubs surrounding the house were imported before 1865. The property was purchased in 1930 for the purpose of building a golf course. During construction in 1931, the grandsons of Dr. Louis Berckmans, P.J.A. Berckmans and L.A. Berckmans, were consulted to assist with the transformation. Nearly four thousand plants were spared and transplanted under their direction. It was also their idea to associate each hole with a specific flowering plant. The golf course officially opened January 1, 1933.

Source: Martin 200-01; Cooney 62-63; Mitchell 52

Name: Barrow Garden

Address: Walton Way

Location: Augusta, Richmond County

Garden Age: unknown

Current Owner: Mrs. John K. Barrow

Comments: The front lawn has an informal planting of dogwood and azalea with a shrub border near the house. A formal box garden is behind the house.

Source: Mitchell 62-63,210

Name: Carnes-Howard-Thomas-Chafee Place

Address: Milledge Road

Location: The Sand Hills, Augusta, Richmond County

Garden Age: 1784

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The house was built in the late eighteenth-century. Mrs. Hannah Howard purchased the property in 1784 and planted a Dutch bulb garden, the only formal garden in Georgia from that century to retain its original design and character of planting. The garden consisted of seventeen beds with blue and yellow flowers. In addition, there is a lawn with trees and shrubs, a lily pond, and an arbor supporting a Banksia rose. In the early twentieth century, a replica of Mrs. Howard's early nineteenth-century rose garden was planted on the site of the former vegetable garden. During the depression after the Civil War, Emeline Howard Thomas planted hedges and began work in the garden after a period of neglect. When the Garden History of Georgia was published, the current owners were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Chafee. Mrs. Chaffee preserved the gardens. According to Gardens of Georgia, the outline of the parterre garden is still visible.

Source: Cooney 56-57,288-91; Mitchell 51

Name: Cumming-Langdon Place

Address: unknown

Location: The Sand Hills, Augusta, Richmond County

Garden Age: 1826, 1856

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: In 1826, Thomas Cumming built this house and Ann Cumming, his wife, laid out the formal garden to the northwest of the house. By 1933, the layout of the garden was evident, but the only plants that remained were those in the shrub border. Flowering trees and shrubs still encompassed the property. In 1856, Miss Sarah Cumming employed Ignaze A. Pilate, a Hungarian landscape gardener associated with Frederick Law Olmsted, to design a second formal garden to the west of the house. By 1933, the center bed was the only remaining portion of this garden, and the owners were Nan Langdon and her brother.

Source: Cooney 59

Name: Garden of Mr. and Mrs. William B. White

Address: Milledge Road

Location: The Sand Hills, Augusta, Richmond County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The Whites designed the seven gardens. These include a formal box garden with bulbs; a rose pergola; a hanging garden; the "Unmolested Garden" with a pool; "My Sanctuary" with flowering trees and bulbs; "Thirty-four" (for the Whites' anniversary) with a lead bird feeder; "G.C.A." (for the 1932 Garden Club of America visit) with camellias, azaleas, and bulbs; "Formosa Nook" with azaleas; an "Herbaceous Garden" with a teahouse; a woodland garden; and a rose garden. There are extensive camellia, azalea, and rose plantings.

Source: Cooney 308-10

Name: Goshen Plantation

Address: old Savannah Road

Location: ten miles from Augusta, Richmond County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: A terrace bordered with iris and bulbs lies behind the house, beyond which lies the two-tiered garden. The first level is a lawn with two roses outlined in box, separated from the second level by a balustrade. A brick wall encloses the lower garden, which features two pools, a fountain, azaleas, and roses. There is also a pool and rock garden. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McK. Speer were the property owners in 1933.

Source: Cooney 303-05

Name: Green Court

Address: Johns Road

Location: Augusta, Richmond County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The grounds contain an annual and perennial garden, tree-shaded lawn, a rose-covered pergola, large Italian cypress trees, a path bordered by azaleas and bulbs,

and a formal sunken garden of four sections planted with roses, bulbs, and fruit trees. Mr. H.P. Crowell owned Green Court in 1933.

Source: Cooney 297-99

Name: Hardy-Albright Garden

Address: unknown

Location: The Sand Hills, Augusta, Richmond County

Garden Age: 1911

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: Herbert, Pray, and White of Boston designed the garden in 1911 for Mr. Francis H. Hardy, the owner at that time. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Albright were the owners in 1933. The grounds consist of a formal box-bordered rose garden, tulip garden, tree-shaded lawn with a lily pool, two teahouses, and azaleas planted in profusion.

Source: Cooney 282-83

Name: Highgate

Address: unknown

Location: The Sand Hills, Augusta, Richmond County

Garden Age: 1923

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: John Course built the house around 1808. Mrs. Henry C. Cohen acquired the property in 1923, and planted the gardens using flowering trees and shrubs, box, and bulbs. The garden is accented with an octagonal brick summerhouse, millstones, and grindstones.

Source: Cooney 291-93

Name: Howard-Gardner-Hadry-Wallace Place

Address: unknown

Location: The Sand Hills, Augusta, Richmond County

Garden Age: early 1800s

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: This is a naturalistic, woodland garden. The house was built in 1806.

Source: Cooney 55

Name: Landon A. Thomas Garden

Address: Milledge Road

Location: The Sand Hills, Augusta, Richmond County

Garden Age: 1910s

Current Owner: Mr. Harris Clay

Comments: Mrs. Thomas, with guidance from Herbert, Pray, and White of Boston, designed the three acres of formal gardens on the property. They include statuary, several pools, clipped evergreens, boxwoods, and one surviving Italian cypress.

Source: Mitchell 58-59,211

Name: Langdon Place

Address: Milledge Road

Location: The Sand Hills, Augusta, Richmond County

Garden Age: 1806

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: Using flowering shrubs and trees, Thomas Gardener laid out the garden in 1806; When the Garden History of Georgia was published in 1933, the original layout of the garden was evident. The current house was constructed in 1854.

Source: Cooney 58

Name: Le Manoir Fleuri

Address: 960 Meigs Street

Location: Augusta, Richmond County

Garden Age: early 1900s

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: There are three main gardens and a French provincial-style cottage located on the property that once belonged to George Walton. There is a formal box garden bordered with shrubs and evergreens, an entrance court with an Italian marble fountain, a pool with nearby azalea and camellia borders, and two boxwoods that flank an Italian-tiled marble fountain set at the end of a flagged walk.

Source: Cooney 306-07; Mitchell 60

Name: Morningside

Address: unknown

Location: The Sand Hills, Augusta, Richmond County

Garden Age: Denny gardens before 1920, Bourne gardens before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: Original owners Mr. and Mrs. F.H. Denny built the house, planted evergreens, and built a sunken garden on the six-acre property. Mrs. Alfred S. Bourne purchased and began preserving the property in 1920, and subsequently added ten acres. Miss Rose Standish Nichols planned and directed the maintenance and development of the property. There are formal and informal areas including a rear terrace, an azalea-bordered lawn with a pool, a wisteria-covered arbor, and a sunken garden with a center pool and four flower-bordered turf sections. The center pool is on axis with a garden temple. One garden contains shaped dwarf boxwoods that are over 120 years old. Cypress allees and paths bordered with flowers and shrubs meander throughout the gardens.

Source: Cooney 284-87

Name: Old Medical College, Sand Hills Garden Club project

Address: unknown

Location: Augusta, Richmond County

Garden Age: 1930

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The Greek Revival building was constructed in 1835. The Sand Hills Garden Club built a walled box garden in 1930, shaping the initials "SHGC" and the year "1930" with box. There are also trees, shrubs, and a growing camellia collection.

Source: Cooney 423-24

Name: Rosemary Cottage

Address: Jefferson Davis Highway (old Carnes Road)

Location: Harrisonville, Augusta, Richmond County

Garden Age: 1829

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: Samuel Hale built the house in 1829. A Northern landscape gardener designed the grounds to include a formal garden, orchard, kitchen garden, and scuppernong arbor. The gardens supposedly resembled those at the Niblo Theatre in New York City. According to the Garden History of Georgia, the garden retained its design and character, although additional shade trees had transformed some flowerbeds to turf. Mrs. Frank Eastman Beane was the owner in 1933.

Source: Cooney 60-61

Name: Salubrity Hall

Address: unknown

Location: The Sand Hills, Augusta, Richmond County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: Mr. and Mrs. John Herbert owned the property in 1933. Mrs. Herbert planned the gardens, which include a formal garden, a terrace with a rose-covered pergola, an iris garden with a dragonfly fountain, a rose garden, a bulb and pansy garden with patterned arabesques in the grass, a wild garden, and a tea house.

Source: Cooney 300-02

Name: Sandy Acres

Address: Battle Row

Location: The Sand Hills, Augusta, Richmond County

Garden Age: design before 1921, later plantings before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: Mr. and Mrs. Rodney S. Cohen bought the property from Mr. Thomas W. Loyless in 1921. The design of the grounds was preserved as developed by the previous owner, although Mrs. Cohen added many plants to the gardens. The grounds include a sunken flower garden lined with box plants, a water garden of five pools, a box-bordered rose garden, and many flowering trees and shrubs.

Source: Cooney 294-96

Name: Three Oaks, The Fluernoy-Carmichael-Johnson-Courtenay-Heard Place

Address: unknown

Location: The Sand Hills, Augusta, Richmond County

Garden Age: early 1800s

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The property was developed in 1800 and became an arboretum containing rare species imported from Italy.

Source: Cooney 58

Name: Ware-Sibley-Clark House and Garden

Address: 506 Telfair Street

Location: Augusta, Richmond County

Garden Age: early 1800s

Current Owner: Gertrude Herbert Institute of Art

Comments: The Federal-style house was built in 1818 for U.S. Senator Nicholas Ware. The narrow front garden was patterned in small beds with original camellias and wisteria. Shrubs and bulbs composed the walled garden at the side of the house. Olivia A. Herbert bought the property in 1937 to house the Augusta Art Club. It was eventually named for her daughter.

Source: Cooney 54; Gertrude Herbert

Walton County

Name: Casulon Plantation

Address: 2545 Jones Wood Road

Location: High Shoals, near Athens, Walton County

Garden Age: mid-1800s, 1865, later additions

Current Owner: Mr. Will Sommer

Comments: The plantation house was built in 1825, with several later additions. The front box parterre was redesigned in 1865; it incorporates dogwoods, crape myrtles, and two clipped cherry laurels that predate the garden itself. To the east is a later informal garden containing a lawn and sundial, flowerbeds, a summerhouse, and flowering shrub hedges. Much of the six thousand acres is in woods and abandoned fields. A hardwood grove shades the house and gardens. The owner in 1933 was Miss Sally Maud Jones.

Source: Cooney 124-26

Washington County

Name: Sandersville Library Garden, Transylvania Garden Club Project

Address: downtown Sandersville

Location: Sandersville, Washington County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: Sandersville Library

Comments: The Transylvania Garden Club created the garden next to the Sandersville Library. A border of evergreens, flowering shrubs, bulbs, and perennials surrounds a stretch of lawn.

Source: Cooney 426

Garden Club of Georgia Camellia District

Bibb County

Name: Cowles-Bond-Coleman-Cabaniss-O'Neal Place

Address: Murray Street

Location: Macon, Bibb County

Garden Age: mid-1800s

Current Owner: Mercer University

Comments: Elam Alexander designed the house for Jerry Cowles in 1838. Mrs. Cowles planted gardens on the original four acres. In 1933, fragments of those gardens remained, including original boxwoods, flowering trees and shrubs, and a portion of a boxwood maze. The owner at that time was B.T. O'Neal.

Source: Cooney 88-89

Name: Dr. Thomas Hall House Garden

Address: 155 Oak Haven Avenue

Location: Macon, Bibb County

Garden Age: early 1900s

Current Owner: Thomas Hall, Jr. (since 1956)

Comments: Neel Reid designed this house in 1908, and construction was finished in 1909. Mrs. Hall is responsible for the landscaping, which has been preserved but somewhat simplified.

Source: Grady 2-7

Name: Greenacre, Garden of Judge and Mrs. E.R. Hines

Address: unknown

Location: Macon, Bibb County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The Hines family built this terraced rock garden using native plants, perennials, and annuals. It is centered around a reflecting pool.

Source: Cooney 338-42

Name: Hogan Garden

Address: College Avenue

Location: Macon, Bibb County

Garden Age: 1911

Current Owner: Dr. and Mrs. Jasper T. Hogan, Jr.

Comments: In 1911, Neel Reid redesigned the 1889 house as a beaux-arts villa; Frank McCall, FAIA, did additional renovations in 1978. The grounds contain a rose garden, a Reid-designed loggia with urns and trellises, a front lawn, and a recently planted evergreen and oak screen.

Source: Mitchell 79

Name: Holliday Garden

Address: College Avenue

Location: Macon, Bibb County

Garden Age: mid-1800s

Current Owner: Dr. and Mrs. Peter O. Holliday, III

Comments: The house was built in 1854; the grounds contain a box parterre and a front lawn shaded by mature trees.

Source: Mitchell 78

Name: Macon Garden Center (formerly Joseph N. Neel House Garden)

Address: 730 College Street

Location: Macon, Bibb County

Garden Age: 1910s

Current Owner: became Macon Garden Center in 1965

Comments: Neel Reid designed the house for Joseph N. Neel. Built in 1910, the property was acquired by the Macon Garden Center in 1965. The house rests on a hill and is shaded by trees.

Source: Grady 8-11

Name: Porterfield, Garden of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Porter

Address: Perry Road

Location: seven miles southwest of Macon, Bibb County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The twenty-five-acre estate includes “ [...] the most extensive trial rose gardens in the South [...],” begun by James Porter and J.D. Crump (Cooney 333). The pair trialed thousands of roses for suitability in the South. A pavilion in the center of the garden contained two hundred plants, and numerous test blocks lay beyond.

Source: Cooney 333-34

Name: Simmons Garden

Address: Stanislaus Circle

Location: Macon, Bibb County

Garden Age: 1929-1930

Current Owner: Mrs. Simmons

Comments: Philip Trammell Shutze planned the villa for Morris Michaels in 1929-1930. Mrs. Simmons preserves the house and grounds, which include many mature trees and an enclosed garden with a rectangular pool.

Source: Mitchell 80

Name: Willingham Garden

Address: Shirley Hills

Location: Macon, Bibb County

Garden Age: 1940

Current Owner: The Willinghams

Comments: William C. Pauley, FASLA, designed the shaded, hillside garden using large rocks as accents. The owners have preserved the garden.

Source: Mitchell 83

Thomas County

Name: Bay Tree Farms

Address: Dixie Highway

Location: two miles from Thomasville, Thomas County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The fences of this four-hundred-acre pecan plantation are covered with roses. Informal plantings of flowering trees and shrubs surround the house. There are lawns, perennial borders, and a meadow with a central pool and a border of shrubs, roses, annuals, perennials, and bulbs.

Source: Cooney 399-400

Name: Elsoma, Garden of Mrs. Charles Merrill Chapin

Address: unknown

Location: two miles from Thomasville, Thomas County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The English-style house was built in 1925 to replace the original house that burned in 1922. A formal rose and winter-blooming flower garden lies south of the house, enclosed by an arborvitae hedge. A fruit garden is behind the house. Native and flowering shrubs are used throughout.

Source: Cooney 385-87

Name: Greenwood Plantation

Address: unknown

Location: near Thomasville, Thomas County

Garden Age: mid-1800s, turn-of-the-century additions

Current Owner: Whitney Estate

Comments: John Wind built the Greek Revival mansion for Thomas Jones from 1835-1843. Many native species were used on the property. According to the Garden History of Georgia, lawns replaced the patterned gardens in front and to the side of the house, but old camellias in edged beds serve as reminders. Under the ownership of the Payne Whitneys around the turn of the twentieth century, more gardens were added to the twenty-thousand-acre estate. They employed architect Stanford White, who designed and executed a classic Italian garden for the existing lawn and shrub area. He used antiques from Pompeii, including a fountain, balustrades, and figures, making the garden unique for Georgia. There were also woodlands with azaleas, a parterre, and a palm garden with every variety that survived in that climate.

Source: Cooney 90-91,405-07

Name: Inwood Plantation, Garden of Mr. and Mrs. J. Morse Ely

Address: Pinetree Boulevard

Location: two miles from Thomasville, Thomas County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: A bed of Formosa azaleas lies in front of the house. There is a rose garden with a large section of yellow bloomers, a terrace with tea olives and banana shrubs, a formal rose and bulb garden, a tea garden, and a formal annual and perennial garden with an abelia hedge. Flowering trees and shrubs are planted throughout.

Source: Cooney 388-89

Name: Melrose Plantation, Garden of Howard M. Hanna

Address: Dixie Highway

Location: five miles from Thomasville, Thomas County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: A fence covered with Cherokee roses and yellow jessamine encloses the entire estate. The property includes tree-shaded lawns, flower gardens, a riding field, white garden, pink garden, and a formal rose garden.

Source: Cooney 390-93

Name: Mill Pond Plantation

Address: unknown

Location: Thomasville, Thomas County

Garden Age: early 1900s

Current Owner: Mrs. Helen G. Perry

Comments: The Spanish-style house with an enclosed interior courtyard dates from 1905, when it was designed by the Cleveland firm of Hubbell and Benes, AIA. Warren H. Manning, ASLA, designed the grounds and gardens surrounding the house. Manning was a student of Frederick Law Olmsted. There is a Palm Garden with a reflecting pool, Camellia Garden, tree-shaded lawn, rose gardens with a long Rose Walk, and a teahouse, from which “ [...] radiate seven pleached alleys, each bordered with a different variety of fruit tree, the interlacing boughs forming the green archways overhead” (Cooney 401).

The property is used as a seasonal home.

Source: Martin 156-60; Cooney 401-04; Mitchell 106-07,211

Name: Pebble Hill Plantation

Address: Dixie Highway

Location: six miles south of Thomasville, Thomas County

Garden Age: early 1900s

Current Owner: Pebble Hill Foundation

Comments: The original 1850s plantation house partially burned in 1934, and construction was finished in 1935-1936. The architect of the original house was John Wind; Abraham Garfield based the 1930s house on Wind's design. Kate Hanna Ireland Harvey (1871-1936) spent much time beautifying the house and gardens. She planted a flowering tree and shrub border along the highway. There is a blue garden east of the house, beyond which lies a swimming pool enclosed by a wall. The front garden contains azaleas and camellias planted among a geometrical design of brick walks. There is also a Maze Garden, Front Garden, box-bordered rose garden, Terrace Garden, Camellia Garden, walled vegetable garden, Wild Garden, Beech Hammock, cypress swamp, and pinewoods. By 1928, Mrs. Harvey had constructed a collection of red brick dairy barns, which resembled the buildings of the University of Virginia campus. Upon the death of Mrs. Elisabeth Ireland Poe in 1978, the Pebble Hill Foundation began to oversee the preservation of the property, which opened as a museum in 1983.

Source: Martin 202-07; Cooney 393-95; Mitchell 104-05

Name: Springwood Plantation

Address: unknown

Location: Thomas County

Garden Age: unknown

Current Owner: Chubb family

Comments: There is an azalea-woodland garden with a reflection pond on the grounds of the plantation, which is the winter home of the Chubb family.

Source: Mitchell 108

Name: Winnstead, Garden of Mrs. Coburn Haskell

Address: unknown

Location: Thomasville, Thomas County

Garden Age: early 1900s

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: There are informal plantings of azaleas, palms, and dogwoods. The front walk bisects the rose garden, which also contains evergreen shrubs. Annuals and roses fill the flower garden, and azaleas are planted in the court. Rare, flowering, and oak trees shade the lawns. There is a tennis court and another rose garden. Mrs. Haskell acquired the property around 1900, and subsequently restored it.

Source: Cooney 396-98

Garden Club of Georgia Dogwood District

Fulton County

Name: Alston-Pritchett Garden

Address: The Prado

Location: Ansley Park, Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1926, restored 1985

Current Owner: Harry Pritchett

Comments: Mr. and Mrs. Philip Alston built the house in 1909, and William C. Pauley designed the garden in 1926. Spencer Tunnell, ASLA, supervised the garden restoration in 1985, closely following Pauley's blueprints. There is a fieldstone wall and curved stairs leading to a circular stone terrace with a pool.

Source: Mitchell 156

Name: Beaudry-Hailey Garden

Address: Andrews Drive

Location: Peachtree Heights Park, Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1929

Current Owner: the Howard Hailey family

Comments: William C. Pauley, FASLA, designed the naturalistic landscape, which includes a rock waterfall and a box-bordered pool. The owners preserve the gardens as designed.

Source: Mitchell 185

Name: Bellvoir

Address: unknown

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: early 1900s

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: Mr. and Mrs. J. Bulow Campbell owned Bellvoir in 1933. Mrs. Campbell designed the series of connected gardens and lawns for the twentieth-century Georgian house and its sixteen acres. Beyond the paved terrace behind the house is a box-encircled lawn with a center pool; another box-bordered lawn showcases a statue of Pan. There are two additional pools, a bronze fountain of Leda and the Swan, a formal box parterre, a wild garden, and a sweet garden.

Source: Cooney 184-87

Name: Boxwood House

Address: beginning of The Prado

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The prominent plant is the boxwood, which is used throughout the property. In front of the house is a box-bordered lawn. There is a pool to the left of and behind the house, beyond which lies a rock garden, a natural pool, and a rose and cut flower garden. Mr. and Mrs. James S. Floyd owned the property in 1933.

Source: Cooney 202-05

Name: Broadlands

Address: entrances on Paces Ferry Road and Northside Drive

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: Hugh Richardson's son

Comments: Aymar Embury II, of New York, designed the house, which was built for Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Richardson in 1923. The Richardsons collected boxwoods, some of which are now nearly two hundred years old, and planted them throughout the gardens. There is a series of terraces covered with grass and edged with boxwood. A sunken garden is found at the lowest level. There is also a dahlia bed, a cut flower garden, and a rock garden. The two-hundred-fifty-acre estate of woodlands and farmlands now contains several Richardson family homes.

Source: Cooney 255-58; Mitchell 190

Name: C.C. Case Garden

Address: 2624 Habersham Road, NW

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1918 with a later addition before 1973

Current Owner: Mr. and Mrs. R.F. Bryan

Comments: Neel Reid designed the house, which was constructed in 1918 for C.C. Case. There is an original formal boxwood parterre, along with a smaller parterre added before 1973.

Source: Grady 72-75

Name: Cator Woolford Memorial Garden (formerly Jacqueland)

Address: Ponce de Leon Avenue

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1920, 1959 renovation

Current Owner: Cerebral Palsy Center

Comments: Robert B. Cridland designed the gardens for Cator Woolford's estate in 1920. At that time they included natural areas in the woods and near the streams, sunken formal gardens of perennials and box, cutting gardens, vegetable gardens, orchards, a rock garden with flowering shrubs and wildflowers, a lily pool, and a walled court garden. In addition, recreational areas were built, including a tennis court, golf course, and swimming pool. William Monroe renovated the gardens in 1959.

Source: Cooney 275-77; Mitchell 146

Name: Dolly Blalock Black Memorial Garden at Egleston Hospital for Children

Address: unknown

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1932

Current Owner: Egleston Children's Hospital

Comments: Norman C. Butts designed this garden for the Cherokee Garden Club. Evergreens and flowering shrubs form the background for the perennial borders that surround a stretch of grass with a center pool. There is also a rose and cutting garden.

Source: Cooney 414-15

Name: Elsas-Cook Garden (Moccasin Hollow)

Address: Randall Mill Road

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: early 1900s

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The Elsas-Rollins House and several outbuildings are located on the six-acre site. William C. Pauley designed the landscape, which includes a perennial garden, woodland garden, and pond. The garden was featured on the 2000 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: GHHGP 2000

Name: Epstein Garden, "Bride's Bower"

Address: Peachtree Battle Avenue

Location: Peachtree Heights Park, Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1928

Current Owner: William W. and Virginia Kennedy Epstein

Comments: In 1928, Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon B. Zahner designed and planted the woodland garden around their Georgian house. There is a box-edged rose and perennial garden enclosed with a stone wall, a green garden, and a rose arbor. A more informal, terraced spring garden contains flower borders on the first level. The upper level uses bulbs, roses, and perennials. There is also a small reflecting pool, and a pond set in the woods. The

Epsteins bought the property in 1968 and have retained the original character of the garden; they use native plants, especially those with fragrant white blooms or yellow foliage or berries. They added a swimming pool in 1974 and lead sculptures in 1985. The Epsteins consulted Ryan Gainey for guidance.

Source: Cooney 278-80; Mitchell 172-73

Name: Franklin Garden

Address: West Paces Ferry Road

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1930s

Current Owner: Frances Richardson Franklin

Comments: New York architect Ayman Embury II designed the French-style house in the 1930s for Hugh Richardson's estate. Embury designed a walled courtyard for roses, which later evolved into a cottage garden due to the shade of the surrounding trees.

Landscape designer Ryan Gainey assisted with the plantings in this garden. The property belongs to Richardson's daughter.

Source: Mitchell 192-93

Name: Garden of H.M. Patterson & Sons, Spring Hill

Address: Spring Street

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1928

Current Owner: H.M. Patterson and Sons

Comments: Philip Shutze designed the building for the funeral home in 1928. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson designed the gardens with help from J.D. Shannon. There are a rock garden with flowering trees and shrubs, a formal sunken box garden with a lily pool, and two court gardens with center pools. The grounds have closely retained their original design.

Source: Cooney 428-29; Mitchell 206-07

Name: Garden of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur I. Harris

Address: unknown

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1921

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: Built in 1908, the house is connected by a brick pathway to one of the formal gardens. Adjacent is a green garden, a lily pool, and a 120-year-old wax plant. Box-edged perennial borders with standard roses lead from the formal garden to a pergola, beyond which is a rose garden. In addition, there is an iris garden, peony garden, three cutting gardens, and a lawn that extends down one side of the property. Robert C. Cridland of Philadelphia designed the grounds and gardens in 1921. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur I. Harris still owned the property in 1933.

Source: Cooney 213-16

Name: Garden of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar P. McBurney

Address: unknown

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1903

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The McBurneys designed the elaborate gardens, which rely heavily on the use of tulips. Behind the house are a formal box garden, a pool and small temple, a Dutch garden, and a Dutch-style gardener's cottage. Most of the garden ornaments are from Europe.

Source: Cooney 244-47

Name: Garden of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fleming and Miss Hightower

Address: unknown

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The garden terraces and slopes down a hillside, planted throughout with native azaleas and flowering shrubs and trees. There is a rockery and a cutting garden. The Flemings and Miss Hightower owned the property in 1933.

Source: Cooney 200-01

Name: Garden of Mr. and Mrs. J.T. Selman

Address: unknown

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: W.L. Monroe designed the garden. Behind the house, a lawn stretches to the rectangular garden. A pool and water garden lies in the center, with beds of roses and annuals in the corners, and a pergola at the back of the garden. There is also a seed and testing area and a scuppernong arbor.

Source: Cooney 264-65

Name: Garden of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Erwin

Address: unknown

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1923

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The Erwins designed and planted the gardens, which include lawns, rose gardens bordered with box, a lily pond, Regal lily beds, shrub and perennial borders, a peony and iris garden, an informal rose garden, a cutting garden, and a vegetable and fruit garden. The Erwins still owned the property in 1933.

Source: Cooney 197-99

Name: Garden of Mr. and Mrs. W.H. Stephenson

Address: unknown

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1931

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: In 1931, William C. Pauley designed the grounds, which are shaded by oaks, dogwoods, and flowering shrubs. A tree-shaded lawn is in front of the Georgian house. A brick terrace edged with box is behind the house. Up one level from this terrace is a stretch of lawn with a reflecting lily pool and perennial border. Above this terrace is a perennial garden with a summerhouse and two rose gardens.

Source: Cooney 266-68

Name: Garden of Mrs. William P. Hill

Address: unknown

Location: Mid-town Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: before 1890s

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The rear garden is screened from the traffic of Mid-town by the house on one side and large hedges on three sides. A rectangular stretch of lawn bordered by perennials, bulbs, and annuals lies within this area.

Source: Cooney 223-24

Name: George Street Garden

Address: 165 West Wesley Road, NW

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1923

Current Owner: John Sibley

Comments: Neel Reid designed the house for George Street in 1923. Reid also designed the brick-walled gardens, which have been preserved.

Source: Grady 130-32

Name: Governor's Mansion Gardens (formerly Woodhaven)

Address: 391 West Paces Ferry Road, NW

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1903, 1980s additions

Current Owner: State of Georgia

Comments: In 1911, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Foster Maddox built a house on seventy-five acres and designed the gardens themselves, turning a deep ravine into a terraced and sunken garden. Each terrace contained perennials, and the sunken garden featured a pool and statues of the four seasons, beyond which was a pergola. After World War II the Maddoxes sold all but twenty-five acres of Woodhaven; the state of Georgia bought eighteen acres in 1966. Thomas Bradbury designed the Governor's Mansion, which was completed in 1968, and Edward L. Daugherty, ASLA, designed the grounds. Most of the original gardens were retained, including the terrace garden, sunken garden, and pergola. Former Governor and Mrs. Joe Frank Harris made additions to the gardens. "Elizabeth Carlock Harris's horticultural work has included almost 400 rose bushes; a fruit orchard with apple, peach, pear, cherry, and damson trees; a perennial garden; a vegetable and herb garden; and a woodland area for native Georgia plants" (Mitchell 203). The gardens were featured on the 2000 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: Martin 232-35; Cooney 240-43; Mitchell 202-03; GHHGP 2000

Name: Henry Newman Garden
 Address: 1 Cherokee Road, NW
 Location: Atlanta, Fulton County
 Garden Age: 1921

Current Owner: James Brown

Comments: Neel Reid designed this 1921 house for Henry Newman, and is said to have designed the garden.

Source: Grady 78-79

Name: Henry Tompkins Garden
 Address: 125 West Wesley Road, NW
 Location: Atlanta, Fulton County
 Garden Age: 1922

Current Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tompkins

Comments: Neel Reid designed the house and formal garden, which was constructed in 1922. The garden, which contains four box-edged perennial beds, brick walks, and a centered pool, was sunk into a hill and enclosed with ivy-covered walls of granite from Stone Mountain. Flowering trees and shrubs were planted around the garden; however, only ivy, grass, and gumbo azaleas were planted within the garden. Opposite the house is an elevated classical garage, to which curved steps lead. The garden was featured on the 2000 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: Grady 102-11; Cooney 269-71; GHHGP 2000

Name: Hentz-Lane-Morrison Garden
 Address: Muscogee Avenue
 Location: Peachtree Heights Park, Atlanta, Fulton County
 Garden Age: 1937

Current Owner: Howard J. and Mary Reynolds Morrison, Jr.

Comments: Architect Hal Hentz (of Hentz, Adler, and Shutze) designed and built this house for himself in 1937. Philip Shutze helped design the box parterre. In 1970, the Morrisons acquired the property from Mills and Anne Lane. The original formal box parterre contains hydrangeas, purple coneflowers, and summer squash.

Source: Mitchell 175

Name: Howell-McDowell Garden, "Hydrangea Hill"
 Address: Peachtree Battle Avenue, NW
 Location: Atlanta, Fulton County
 Garden Age: 1930s

Current Owner: Mrs. Michael McDowell

Comments: Architect Albert Howell designed his Italian-style villa, which was built in 1931-1932. Landscape architect William Hunter helped the Howells design the gardens in the 1930s. The seven-acre property features terraced gardens; Mrs. McDowell (formerly Mrs. Howell) grows flowers and vegetables along the hidden terrace walls. Behind the house are a terrace, a balustrade of muses, a lawn, and a garden pavilion.

Source: Martin 190-97; Mitchell 170-71

Name: Ihagee

Address: unknown

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: Box-bordered paths lead through a series of terrace gardens, in which are planted iris, lilies, bulbs, and flowering trees and shrubs. There is a rock garden with native plants, a lily pool with gold fish, scuppernong-covered pergola, and a rose garden. Judge and Mrs. Price Gilbert were the owners in 1933.

Source: Cooney 206-07

Name: Johnston-Gilbert Garden

Address: West Wesley Road

Location: Peachtree Heights Park, Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1928, 1930

Current Owner: Dr. and Mrs. Robert W. Gilbert, Jr.

Comments: Philip Thornton Marye, FAIA, designed the house in 1916, and Robert C. Cridland designed the terraced hillside garden in 1928 for Mrs. Richard W. Johnston. Just behind the house is a box-enclosed green garden with a centered pool. A walk leads from this garden through three terraces to an Italian statue of Diana. Each terrace features perennials and boxwoods. In 1930, W.C. Hunter of Atlanta planned and installed another terraced garden that lies beyond the Diana statue. The top terrace contains iris, bulbs, and tree box. The next level contains a water garden and rose garden. The bottom terrace is a cutting garden. The current owners restored the garden, retained the old greenhouse, and added a parterre garden. The garden was featured on the 2000 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: Cooney 232-34; Mitchell 178-79; GHHGP 2000

Name: Jones Garden

Address: Lyle Avenue

Location: College Park, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1940s

Current Owner: Paige and Dana Jones

Comments: The Joneses built the house in the 1940s and have continued to create the garden, following a master plan by landscape gardener Jim Gibbs of Atlanta.

Source: Mitchell 150

Name: Knollwood

Address: unknown

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1918

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: Trees, shrubs, and box are planted around the house. In 1918, Norman C. Butts designed the terraced formal garden that lies to the north of the house. Terraces contain box plantings, vegetables and fruits, cut flowers, roses, perennials, bulbs, and a

reflecting pool. A teahouse lies at one end of the garden. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Kiser owned the property in 1933.

Source: Cooney 235-39

Name: Lane's End, Cam Dorsey House and Garden

Address: 2 Vernon Road, NW

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1925

Current Owner: J.C. Fraser

Comments: Neel Reid designed the house, which was constructed in 1925. William C. Pauley, landscape architect, designed the woodland gardens found on the seven acres. There are two terraces behind the house, a formal flower garden, an informal garden, a rose and cutting garden, and a pool.

Source: Grady 146-49; Cooney 194-96

Name: Mayfair

Address: Habersham Way

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1929-1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: Ellen Shipman designed the landscape and gardens in 1929, and Constance Draper did subsequent plantings before 1933. In front of the house is a tree-shaded lawn that extends to a planting of mimosas and evergreens and a wall, which all screen the house from the road. Flowering trees and shrubs, boxwood hedges, and tree box are planted in front of the house. Behind the house are grass terraces on two levels, which separate identical flower gardens at each end of the house. These gardens contain perennials, bulbs, and evergreens. Beyond this space is a stretch of woodlands that extends to a stream, with native trees and shrubs planted throughout. Beyond the stream are a tennis court and a small golf course. A duck pond and a cutting garden are also located on the thirty-acre property. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morrell Atkinson and Mr. and Mrs. Jackson P. Dick were the owners in 1933.

Source: Cooney 167-71

Name: McRae-Jones Garden (formerly Boxwood House)

Address: Habersham Road

Location: Peachtree Heights Park, Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: late 1920s

Current Owner: Ellis Jones

Comments: Philip Shutze designed the Tudor-style house and gardens in the late 1920s for Dr. and Mrs. Floyd W. McRae. Shutze designed several connected pools that served as water gardens. Four flowerbeds surrounded this area to complete the formal garden. There was also a secluded rose garden. The current owners had Daniel B. Franklin, FASLA, simplify the design.

Source: Cooney 248-50; Mitchell 181

Name: Newberry Garden

Address: West Paces Ferry Road

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1950

Current Owner: Mrs. John Goddard

Comments: Architect Montgomery Anderson designed the house, which was built in 1950. William Monroe designed the landscape, a lawn with a stone border. Landscape architects Daugherty and Anderson have made additions to the landscape while retaining original elements. The garden was featured on the 2000 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: GHHGP 2000

Name: Patterson-Carr Garden

Address: Northside Drive

Location: northwest Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1939

Current Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Julian Carr (since 1960s)

Comments: Philip Trammell Shutze, FAIA, designed the house and gardens in 1939 for Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Patterson. The house is designed to be a farmhouse in a rural setting, despite its suburban location. The landscape includes two walled gardens, a large front lawn, and a driveway lined with dogwood and Kwansan cherry trees. The Carrs purchased the property in the mid-1960s. After a large oak was lost in 1987, landscape designer Ryan Gainey altered the entrance courtyard while retaining the original design. The house and grounds were featured on the 2000 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: Martin 208-11; Mitchell 188-89; GHHGP 2000

Name: Philip McDuffie Garden

Address: 7 Cherokee Road, NW

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1922

Current Owner: James Steenhuis

Comments: Neel Reid designed the house for Philip McDuffie in 1922, and is said to have designed the formal boxwood parterre as well. The center pavilion of the garden façade is on axis with a pool, fountain, and a domed gazebo designed by Philip Shutze.

Source: Grady 88-93

Name: Pine Hill

Address: unknown

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The property consists of twenty acres of native woodlands with a ravine between two hills. Native stone has been used in the ravine area to construct bridges, paths, etc. A stream in the ravine forms a swimming pool, lily pond, and fishpond, with native shrubs and flowers all around. In addition, there is a rock garden, pool, and a terraced flower and rose garden. In 1933, the owners were Mr. and Mrs. Clark Howell.

Source: Cooney 225-27

Name: Robert Alston Garden

Address: 2890 Andrews Drive, NW

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1923

Current Owner: James Kenan

Comments: Neel Reid designed this 1923 house for Robert Alston. Landscape architect William C. Pauley designed the gardens.

Source: Grady 135-41

Name: Rossdhu

Address: unknown

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: Dr. and Mrs. Phinzy Calhoun owned Rossdhu in 1933. A lawn shaded by native and flowering trees is in front of the house. Flagstone terraces bordered with box are found on three sides of the house. There is a green and white garden, a woodland garden, a camellia collection, and a flower garden of four terraces. Respectively, the terraces contain roses, iris and perennials, herbs and herbaceous plants, and a cutting garden.

Source: Cooney 181-83

Name: Swan House Gardens (Edward Hamilton Inman House)

Address: 3099 Andrews Drive, NW, Atlanta History Center

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1926-1928

Current Owner: Atlanta Historical Society (since 1966)

Comments: The house and gardens were designed by Philip Trammell Shutze, FAIA, and built in 1926-1928; the Buckhead estate originally had over twenty landscaped acres. After Mrs. Inman's death, the Atlanta Historical Society acquired the property in 1966, as were her wishes. The house and gardens were opened as a museum in 1967, and have been preserved much the way they were when Mrs. Inman lived there. The garden façade of the house overlooks an elaborate series of five grass-covered terraces that cascade down the hill. The stone walls in this area are covered with roses. There is a formal walled box garden with architectural ornaments, a grass court, an enclosed formal box and perennial garden, and a woodland garden with native plants. The Camellia Garden Club of Atlanta added the Old Lamp Post Garden with the help of landscape architect Daniel B. Franklin. The Caroline Sauls Shaw Boxwood Garden was recently restored.
Source: Martin 178-88; Ray 82-83; Cooney 228-31; Mitchell 208-09; AHC Gardens

Name: The Iris Garden

Address: triangular park bounded by Peachtree Circle, Lafayette Drive, and Westminster Drive

Location: Ansley Park, Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: April 1930

Current Owner: park

Comments: The Iris Garden Club maintains this garden as a conservation project. Mature trees already growing on the site were preserved while additional native trees and shrubs were planted. Three connected pools are nestled among beds of iris, perennials, and wildflowers. The plants have identification markers.

Source: Cooney 418-21

Name: The Southern Center for International Studies

Address: West Paces Ferry Road

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1931

Current Owner: The Southern Center for International Studies

Comments: Philip Shutze designed the English Regency-style house and gardens for Mrs. James J. Goodrum in 1931. J.W. Shannon did the planting. The grounds originally included a lawn, a box-bordered outdoor theatre, a terraced garden, a formal flower garden, gazebo, and bamboo walk. Although Edward L. Daugherty and Reece, Hoopes, & Fincher altered the gardens for institutional use, there are still evident original elements. There are plans for restoration. The garden was featured on the 2000 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: Cooney 208-12; GHHGP 2000

Name: The Terraces

Address: South Pryor Street

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: mid-1800s

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: Edward Elijah Rawson built this home in 1859 on ten acres. The house overlooked a terraced hill, on which were planted a conifer collection and a number of topiaries. There was also a box garden.

Source: Cooney 118

Name: Trygveson, Andrew Calhoun House and Garden

Address: Paces Ferry Road and 3418 Pinestream Road, NW

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1923

Current Owner: Mr. Allison Thornwell, Jr.

Comments: The design of this Baroque Italian villa for Calhoun's eighteen-acre estate was a collaborative effort by Neel Reid and Philip Shutze in 1923. Shutze designed the series of terraced gardens, which have been neglected in recent years. There are orchards, cutting gardens, vineyards, tennis courts, a wild garden, and a small pool on the property. In front of the house are the terraced gardens, including a box and ivy parterre and a fountain pool. Beyond lies a pool centered within an oval lawn bordered by arborvitae and magnolias.

Source: Grady 112-22; Cooney 181-83

Name: Vaughn Nixon Garden
 Address: 3083 Andrews Drive, NW
 Location: Atlanta, Fulton County
 Garden Age: 1926
 Current Owner: Wayne Watson
 Comments: The 1926 house for Vaughn Nixon was the last to be designed by Neel Reid. There is a garden and pool behind the house.
 Source: Grady 155-62

Name: Villa Clare
 Address: unknown
 Location: Atlanta, Fulton County
 Garden Age: before 1933
 Current Owner: unknown
 Comments: This property contains seven acres of woodlands. A lawn lies in front of the Italian-style house. A flagstone path connects the driveway to the terraced gardens behind the house. Beyond lies the Quarry Garden, enclosed with rock and covered with native plants. James J. Haverty was the owner in 1933.
 Source: Cooney 221-22

Name: W.F. Manry Garden
 Address: 2804 Habersham Road, NW
 Location: Atlanta, Fulton County
 Garden Age: 1921
 Current Owner: Mr. and Mrs. W.F. Manry
 Comments: Neel Reid designed this 1921 house and garden.
 Source: Grady 76-77

Name: Winship Nunnally Garden
 Address: 1311 West Paces Ferry Road, NW
 Location: Atlanta, Fulton County
 Garden Age: 1923
 Current Owner: Mrs. Hugh Hodgson
 Comments: Neel Reid designed the house for Winship Nunnally in 1923. Trees and shrubs shade the lawn between the house and road. Rubble stone walls enclose the terraced formal garden, which is on axis with a pool and the living room of the house.
 Source: Grady 123-29

Name: Younts-Goddard Garden
 Address: Habersham Road
 Location: Peachtree Heights Park, Atlanta, Fulton County
 Garden Age: 1940s
 Current Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Goddard
 Comments: In the 1940s, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Younts, the original owners, began opening their woodland garden to the public every spring. The Goddards purchased the

property in 1986 and continued the tradition. They retained the original plan of flower borders and garden paths, while adding more beds and flowering trees.

Source: Mitchell 180

Garden Club of Georgia Laurel District

Bartow County

Name: Barnsley Gardens

Address: unknown

Location: near Kingston, Bartow County

Garden Age: mid-1800s, 1859

Current Owner: Prince Hubertus Fugger and Princess Alexandra of Bavaria, Germany

Comments: Godfrey Barnsley moved to the hilltop property in 1833, planning to build three detached brick houses; although he never finished them, he did complete the gardens with the help of Irish gardener John Connally. Begun after leveling the hilltop, the gardens include an oval-shaped box parterre and two triangular rock gardens in front of the house ruins, a smaller box parterre to the left of the main house ruins, and a croquet ground to the right. In 1859, P.J.A. Berckmans planted conifers, native trees, and cherry laurels on the lawns that surround the hill. The Prince and Princess purchased the property in 1988, and began the restoration process. The property was featured on the 1998 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: Cooney 108-109; GHHGP 1998

Name: Valley View

Address: Old Rome-Cartersville Road

Location: Etowah Valley, Bartow County

Garden Age: c. 1849

Current Owner: Dr. and Mrs. Robert F. Norton

Comments: This house was built for Colonel James Caldwell Sproull c. 1849 with help from local builders, Glazner and Clayton of Euaharlee. The front box parterres date from 1849, as does the front brick walk bordered with box and Carolina cherry. To the side of the house is a recent planting of replacement boxwoods, rooted from cuttings of original plants. "Many of the boxwoods are original plants, and all are descended from those that Mrs. Sproull brought with her from South Carolina" (Mitchell 136). Other original plantings include evergreens, flowering trees and shrubs, roses, and bulbs. Beyond the formal garden lies a picturesque meadow that extends to the river valley.

Source: Martin 92-95; Cooney 110-11; Mitchell 136-37,212

Cherokee County

Name: "Gardens de Pajarito Montana," Cline Garden

Address: unknown

Location: several miles north of Canton, Cherokee County

Garden Age: 1950s

Current Owner: Eugene and Margarita Cline

Comments: The Clines designed the thirty-acre garden. “Mr. Cline says: ‘Ours is the largest private garden in the South specifically designed for the study and conservation of native plants, as well as exotics, and their use in natural settings. We have large collections of conifers, ferns, native wildflowers, dwarf conifers, maples, magnolias, native mountain laurels and rhododendrons, native azaleas, viburnums, dogwoods, and many rare plants from all over the world’” (Mitchell 129).

Source: Mitchell 128-29

Cobb County

Name: Barrington Hall

Address: unknown

Location: Roswell, Cobb County

Garden Age: 1838

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: In 1838, Barrington King built the house, which is approached by a heart-shaped, double driveway. Hardwoods and flowering shrubs are found around the house, as is a small box maze. All plantings are from the original era. King family descendants still owned the property in 1933.

Source: Cooney 112

Name: Brumby Hall Gardens

Address: 500 Powder Springs Street

Location: Marietta, Cobb County

Garden Age: 1920s, 1939 additions, 1990s rehabilitation

Current Owner: City of Marietta

Comments: Colonel Anoldus VanderHorst Brumby built the house in 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Howell Trezevant bought it in the 1920s. Hubert Owens designed a box garden shortly thereafter. In 1939, he designed a landscape plan for Mrs. Trezevant's nursery business. The two-acre garden included a perennial garden, rose garden, knot garden, informal shrub border, and the existing box garden. The City of Marietta bought the property in 1995. Garden designer Reneau de Beauchamp developed a rehabilitation plan. Today, the “ [...] gardens include the Topiary Garden, the Boxwood Garden, the Rose Garden, the Perennial and the Knot Garden” (Brumby Hall).

Source: Hitchcock 54-56; Brumby Hall

Name: Garden of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan McNeel

Address: unknown

Location: Marietta, Cobb County

Garden Age: early 1800s

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The first level of the formal garden has perennial and annual borders; the second level features a lily and goldfish pool and rose beds edged with box. There is a row of lilac trees that is now nearly 170 years old, a rose-covered summerhouse, a kitchen garden, playground, and pecan grove.

Source: Cooney 336-37

Name: Mimosa Hall, formerly Phoenix Hall

Address: unknown

Location: Roswell, Cobb County

Garden Age: 1916

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The Greek Revival wood house built in 1838 by John Dunwoody burned after completion, so he built a brick replica on the same site. Native hardwoods shaded the twelve-acre property, to which were added elms and mimosas from Darien. A large portion of the original planting was lost to fire in the 1860's. In 1916, architect Neel Reid purchased the property; he restored the house and planted five acres of period gardens, including a formal box garden with swept-earth paths and a pool. Another adjoining garden contains a long, narrow pool bordered with iris. There is also a rose garden, and a kitchen and cutting garden on the property. In 1933, Reid's mother, Mrs. John Reid, was living at Mimosa Hall.

Source: Cooney 114-15,361-64

Name: Oakton

Address: unknown

Location: near Marietta, Cobb County

Garden Age: mid-1800s

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: John Randolph Wilder bought this 350-acre farm from George Allen in 1852, and enlarged the Greek Revival cottage. Mrs. Wilder hired an Englishman to design and maintain the gardens, which have retained their original character. The twenty-five acres include a five-acre lawn with shade trees, a pasture, and an orchard. In front of the house is a box-bordered rose and lily garden in a half-moon shape. Behind the outbuildings is a one-and-a-half-acre fenced garden containing fruit trees, a grape arbor, and box-bordered beds containing perennials, berries, bulbs, herbs, and vegetables. Elms shade the garden. Mrs. Jefferson Randolph Anderson was the owner in 1933.

Source: Cooney 116-17

Floyd County

Name: Margareta Hall, Dulaney Home

Address: 248 Reynolds Bend Road, S.E.

Location: Rome, Floyd County

Garden Age: unknown

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: J.J. Skinner built the house in 1840. 138 historic boxwoods are located on the property, which was featured on the 1998 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: Annual Report 13; GHHGP 1998

Name: Oak Hill, Home of Martha Berry

Address: US 27, Martha Berry Highway, Berry Schools campus

Location: Mount Berry, Floyd County

Garden Age: early 1900s

Current Owner: The Berry Schools (Berry Academy and Berry College)

Comments: The classical plantation house was built in the 1860s, and was inherited, along with eighty-three acres, by Martha Berry. She used the acreage to develop the Berry Schools, the campus of which grew to 30,000 acres. As part of students' education, they landscaped the campus with native plants. The area surrounding the house was planted in formal gardens while the rest of the campus was landscaped like a park; the whole campus was made a wildlife preserve. There is a box garden, rose garden with a box hedge, walled garden, rock garden, forest garden, and summerhouse. Robert C. Cridland drew up plans for the gardens. In 1924, Henry Ford visited the campus and subsequently donated a Gothic quadrangle with a reflecting pond. The terraced garden at the House o' Dreams, on top of Lavendar Mountain, features flagstone paths, a lawn, a lily pool, flowering trees, fruits, and perennials. The property was featured on the 1998 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: Martin 174-77; Ray 85; Cooney 447-52; Mitchell 138-39; GHHGP 1998

Name: Seven Oaks, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Berry

Address: unknown

Location: Rome, Floyd County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The property includes a walled cloister garden of blue flowers, a swimming pool, a lawn, a formal rose garden with box-edged beds, fruit trees, a vegetable garden, a tennis court, and an herb garden.

Source: Cooney 358-60

Polk County

Name: Camelrest

Address: unknown

Location: Cedartown, Polk County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: Terraced perennial gardens feature flowering shrubs, bulbs, iris, and roses. There is a lily pool with wildflowers and a bog garden. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell owned Camelrest in 1933.

Source: Cooney 311-12

Walker County

Name: Rock City, Mr. and Mrs. Garnett Carter Place

Address: unknown

Location: Lookout Mountain, Walker County

Garden Age: Enchanted Trail, 1932

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: This ten-acre property bordering Tennessee is an ancient, natural rock garden. The Carters built the Enchanted Trail in 1932, which allowed visitors to access the entire site, which is covered with native plants.

Source: Cooney 354-57

Name: Ashland Farm

Address: unknown

Location: foothills of Lookout Mountain, Walker County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The house was built in 1904. The woodland setting is covered with native wildflowers and there is an old mill on the site. In 1933, Mrs. Z.C. Patten was the owner.

Source: Cooney 144-46

Whitfield County

Name: Oneonta, Garden of Mrs. M.E. Judd

Address: unknown

Location: Dalton, Whitfield County

Garden Age: 1920s

Current Owner: Evelyn Myers

Comments: Mrs. Lenna Judd, a landscape architect of international renown, assisted in the design of her house in the 1920s, which draws inspiration from the English Arts and Crafts movement. Mrs. Judd planted tree avenues and built terraced gardens, an outdoor theatre, a teahouse, a lily pool, a greenhouse, and a large pond. A stream bordered with flowering trees cuts through the lower garden, which contains box-bordered flowerbeds. She planted perennials, bulbs, and flowering shrubs throughout, and used native stone to construct retaining walls, paths, and the teahouse. Evelyn Myers bought the estate in the late 1990s, and is currently restoring the house and gardens. Atlanta magazine is sponsoring a fall 2001 charity gala for the debut of the interior restoration.

Source: Cooney 322-25; AJC E5

Garden Club of Georgia Magnolia District

Dougherty County

Name: Garden of Miss Jane Davant

Address: unknown

Location: Albany, Dougherty County

Garden Age: early 1900s

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: Miss Jane Davant created this informal garden partly shaded by pinewoods. Behind the house is an enclosed garden containing annuals, perennials, azaleas, wild ferns, and a water garden with lotus plants.

Source: Cooney 140

Name: Garden of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Myer

Address: unknown

Location: Albany, Dougherty County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: According to the Garden Club of Georgia, a lawn bordered with iris is in front of the house. To the rear is a terraced garden, the first terrace containing annuals and perennials. The second terrace includes a rose garden and two trellises, one covered with yellow jessamine, wisteria, and woodbine. Also on this terrace are shrubs, bulbs, wildflowers, azaleas, ferns, and a pool with a waterfall.

Source: Cooney 141-42

Muscogee County

Name: Dexter Jordan House and Gardens

Address: Green Island suburb

Location: five miles north of Columbus, Muscogee County

Garden Age: early to mid-1900s

Current Owner: Shorter and Holstein families

Comments: Henry Toombs designed the house. The grounds include a lawn shaded by mature trees, a rear court garden, and a fishpond. These are now joint gardens shared by the Shorter and Holstein families.

Source: Mitchell 84; Janice Biggers

Name: Esquiline Hill*

Address: unknown

Location: 5 miles from Columbus, Muscogee County

Garden Age: 1858-1860

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: Major Raphael Moses built the house in 1849 and the gardens soon thereafter. He enlisted Berckmans, who subsequently secured Kidd, a landscape gardener from England. It took him three years to finish laying out the grounds, finishing in 1860. The property contained a formal garden bordered with cherry laurel and box, a maze garden, rose garden, vegetable garden, and orchard. In 1933, the Levy family owned the property. At that time, magnolia, tea olive, camellia, and other such plants had reached unusual height. Fragments of the garden remained. Today only the cemetery remains.

Source: Cooney 104-05; Clason Kyle

Name: Flournoy-Passailaigue Garden, "Tranquilla"

Address: unknown

Location: Columbus, Muscogee County

Garden Age: early 1900s

Current Owner: Laura and Mark Porter (granddaughter of Mrs. Passailaigue)

Comments: Mrs. Mallory Reynolds Flournoy designed the garden; her daughter, Mrs. Mary Passailaigue has made additions. The gardens include a rear formal garden with a center fountain and perennial borders.

Source: Mitchell 87; Janice Biggers

Name: Garden of Clason Kyle

Address: Wynnton

Location: Columbus, Muscogee County

Garden Age: 1940

Current Owner: Clason Kyle

Comments: Landscape architect Max Lindsay designed the gardens in 1940. Clason Kyle has maintained the historic gardens and made his own additions, including a swimming pool, gazebo, and pavilion.

Source: Mitchell 86

Name: Garden of Mrs. J.W. McKinnon and Miss Alsobrook

Address: Hilton Avenue

Location: Columbus, Muscogee County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: There is a small formal garden, an outdoor living room with a lily pool, and a flower garden edged with pansies. Flowering shrubs and bulbs are found throughout.

Source: Cooney 318

Name: Green Island Ranch

Address: River Road

Location: six miles north of Columbus, Muscogee County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Garrard

Comments: In 1907, G. Gunby Jordan built the house. Mr. and Mrs. R.C. Jordan owned the property in 1933. The formal garden of three terraces is planted in annuals, roses, and shrubs. The lawn separating the house and garden is shaded by original oaks.

Source: Cooney 316-17; Janice Biggers

Name: Illges Garden

Address: Wynnton

Location: Columbus, Muscogee County

Garden Age: 1930s

Current Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Dick Norman (grandson of Illgeses)

Comments: William C. Pauley, FASLA, designed the landscape for the English Tudor revival house. The naturalistic landscape includes a rose garden, pond, and side terrace.

Source: Mitchell 88-89; Janice Biggers

Name: John Fontaine Home and Garden*

Address: along the Chattahoochee River

Location: Columbus, Muscogee County

Garden Age: mid-1800s

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: Terraced gardens at this 1828 house stretched to the Chattahoochee River.

Source: Cooney 99; Janice Biggers

Name: The Olmsted Garden at the Columbus Museum (formerly Sunset Terrace)

Address: 1251 Wynnton Road

Location: Columbus, Muscogee County

Garden Age: around 1913, 1924

Current Owner: Columbus Museum

Comments: B.S. Miller, the original owner, built the house and formal rose garden around 1913. The Olmsted Brothers of Philadelphia designed the informal garden for Mr. and Mrs. W.C. Bradley in 1924. This included a fishpond, grotto, swimming pool, and a ravine with cascades. The gardens were restored in 1991 and were featured on the 2001 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: Cooney 313-15; GHHGP 2001

Name: Scarborough Gardens

Address: 1327 Wynnton Road

Location: Columbus, Muscogee County

Garden Age: unknown

Current Owner: Garrett Home of Photography

Comments: The elaborate gardens, which contain a waterfall, were designed for the Scarboroughs by the Olmsted firm. The Scarboroughs were the niece and nephew of W.C. Bradley, for whom another Olmsted garden was designed.

Source: Clason Kyle

Name: R.E. Dismukes, Sr. Garden

Address: 1617 Summit Drive

Location: Columbus, Muscogee County

Garden Age: 1924

Current Owner: Dr. and Mrs. William Harper

Comments: Neel Reid designed this 1924 house and garden. A temple-form gazebo on one side and a garage/butler's suite on the opposite side anchor a large oval of grass and provide symmetry. The current owners have constructed a swimming pool in the center of the oval lawn. The brick coping around the pool matches the brick used on the house.

Source: Grady 142-45; Clason Kyle; Mitchell 85

Name: Riverside

Address: Fort Benning Military Reservation

Location: Columbus, Muscogee County

Garden Age: unknown

Current Owner: Fort Benning Military Reservation, Commanding General's Home

Comments: In 1909, Arthur Bussey built the house on a nineteenth-century plantation. In 1919, Fort Benning moved to this location. There are over ten acres of gardens.

Source: Mitchell 84

Name: The Elms

Address: 1846 Buena Vista Road

Location: Columbus, Muscogee County

Garden Age: 1830s, twentieth-century additions

Current Owner: Marie Harden

Comments: Hanson Scott Estes built this Greek Revival house in 1832. He is responsible for planting the elms on the property. The box garden in front of the house features a butterfly-shaped design. The original box and shrubs were replaced at a later date, and by 1933, grass filled the once rose-filled parterres. The magnolias are not from the original planting. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bower, who bought the estate in the 1850's, added lawns and gardens in the early twentieth-century.

Source: Cooney 102-03

Name: The Huff Gardens

Address: 1919 Flourney Drive

Location: Columbus, Muscogee County

Garden Age: early 1900s

Current Owner: Mrs. Huff (daughter of Julia Martin)

Comments: The 1936 house is surrounded by shade gardens influenced by the late Atlanta landscape designer Julia Martin. Additions within the past four years include a raised bed and retaining wall. There are native azalea plantings and a rock pond. The gardens were featured on the 2001 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage

Source: GHHGP 2001

Name: Woodcrest

Address: unknown

Location: Columbus, Muscogee County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: Dr. and Mrs. Fred Burdette

Comments: Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Woodruff owned Woodcrest in 1933. Live oaks shade the English-style house and gardens. The formal garden with perennial borders and box-edged beds is enclosed with a spirea hedge. There is also a rock garden and scuppernong arbor. Shrubs from a previous garden were preserved and are found throughout.

Source: Cooney 319-21; Janice Biggers

Garden Club of Georgia Oleander District

Chatham County

Name: Andrew Low House Garden

Address: 329 Abercorn Street, Lafayette Square

Location: Savannah, Chatham County

Garden Age: mid-1850s

Current Owner: Georgia Society of the Colonial Dames of America

Comments: The house was built in 1848. The front garden is one of three in Savannah to retain its original design, a unique hourglass bed shape, and a portion of the original planting. It is also one of four gardens in Savannah to retain the original tile-edged pattern. The rear garden has been somewhat altered.

Source: Cooney 26-27; Mitchell 16-17

Name: Angell Garden

Address: Beaulieu Avenue

Location: south of downtown Savannah, Chatham County

Garden Age: unknown

Current Owner: Dr. and Mrs. John Angell

Comments: Original owner George S. Clarke, Jr. designed the garden, which has been maintained and added to by Mrs. Angell and her son, landscape architect Thomas W. Angell.

Source: Mitchell 33

Name: Avon Hall

Address: White Bluff on Vernon River, south of Savannah River

Location: Chatham County

Garden Age: 1865

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The original garden contained roses, orange trees, and flowering shrubs. William Habersham bought the property in 1865 and began a camellia collection and planted cassena hedges. According to the Garden History of Georgia, Habersham's granddaughter, Mrs. Crisfield, lived at Avon Hall and maintained and added to the camellia collection begun by Habersham.

Source: Cooney 32-33

Name: Battersby-Hartridge-Wilder-Anderson House Garden

Address: East Charlton Street, Lafayette Square

Location: Savannah, Chatham County

Garden Age: 1852

Current Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Hartridge

Comments: In 1852, this Charleston-style single house was constructed and the walled side garden laid out. The box parterre garden remains unaltered in design and planting, making it the oldest surviving Savannah garden of that degree of integrity. A Cherokee rose and a white Banksia rose found in the garden may be from the original planting.

Source: Cooney 24-25; Mitchell 14-15,210

Name: Dulany Garden

Address: Atlantic Avenue in Ardsley Park

Location: Savannah, Chatham County

Garden Age: 1930s

Current Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Reed, Jr.

Comments: The owners have kept many original elements of the walled garden, which features camellias, azaleas, box, etc. Those who have inspired the evolution of the garden include Clermont Lee, Ryan Gainey, and Rosemary Verey.

Source: Mitchell 30

Name: Garden of Dr. and Mrs. H.N. Torrey

Address: unknown

Location: Ossabaw Island, Chatham County

Garden Age: 1920s

Current Owner: State of Georgia

Comments: The Torreys built the Spanish-style house in 1924 after purchasing the island for \$150,000. Ellen Shipman planned the patio garden, though Mrs. Torrey designed the later gardens. The walled patio is paved with terracotta tiles and has an aquarium in the center. There is an oak-shaded lawn with azaleas and camellias, and twin gardens with tile fountains. The spring walk leads to the wild garden and water garden. Eleanor Torrey “Sandy” West “ [...] sold the island to the state for \$8 million – half its then appraised value – to keep it out of developer’s hands. She retains a 24-acre life estate on the north end of the island” (SMN 06-01-99). Ossabaw Island was made a State Heritage Preserve in 1978.

Source: Cooney 349-53; SMN 06-01-99

Name: Green-Meldrim House Gardens

Address: 14 West Macon Street, Madison Square

Location: Savannah, Chatham County

Garden Age: 1850s

Current Owner: St. John’s Episcopal Church parish house

Comments: John S. Norris of New York designed this 1856 Gothic revival house which has an 1850s boxwood parterre garden. There is also the rector’s private garden.

Source: Mitchell 18; Ray 86

Name: Lebanon Plantation

Address: on Little Ogeechee River

Location: Chatham County

Garden Age: 1804, Lane additions before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: James Habersham, Jr., built the plantation house and the garden in 1804. Mr. and Mrs. Mills B. Lane owned the property at the time the Garden History of Georgia was published. According to the book not much remains of the original garden, but Mrs. Lane turned the grounds into a park with a sweeping lawn that extended to the river. She also maintained and made additions to the camellia collection.

Source: Cooney 29

Name: Mrs. Thomas Hilton Garden

Address: unknown

Location: Chatham County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: According to the Garden History of Georgia, a ligustrum and bamboo hedge and a rose arbor enclose this garden. There are also rose gardens and a cutting garden.

Source: Cooney 374

Name: Rural Felicity

Address: unknown

Location: bluff overlooking Grimball's Creek, Chatham County

Garden Age: 1927

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Maclean began a garden near the road in 1927. It is a series of three gardens linked by rose-covered arbors. Large fig trees and crape myrtles planted by a previous owner were incorporated into the garden.

Source: Cooney 375-77

Name: Savannah Female Orphans Home, Junior League Garden Project

Address: unknown

Location: Savannah, Chatham County

Garden Age: March 1933

Current Owner: Savannah Female Orphans Home

Comments: The design of the walled rear garden is based on that of a previous flower garden uncovered during the clearing of the area. The 1933 Junior League Garden contains period plants popular during Savannah's early years.

Source: Cooney 424-25

Name: The Hermitage

Address: on Savannah River, a few miles above Savannah

Location: Chatham County

Garden Age: 1820s

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: Scotch architect Henry McAlpin built this house for himself in 1820.

According to the Garden History of Georgia, a sunken garden was laid out between the house and the river; only the brick retaining walls and the white marble steps remain.

Also on site were former slave quarters, each with its own garden. Those gardens were still under cultivation by slave descendants in 1933.

Source: Cooney 30-31

Name: Trosdal-Moore Garden

Address: Abercorn Street in Ardsley Park

Location: Savannah, Chatham County

Garden Age: 1930

Current Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge Moore

Comments: Mrs. Lucy Boyd Trosdal built two linked walled gardens in 1930, using camellias, azaleas, and other evergreen plants. The current owners have preserved the garden.

Source: Cooney 378-79; Mitchell 29

Name: Whitehall Plantation

Address: 6 miles above Savannah on Savannah River

Location: Chatham County

Garden Age: late 1700s

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: Overlooking the river, the frame house, which replaced the original plantation house destroyed during the Civil War, rests among twenty-five acres of live oaks, camellias, and azaleas. This is the former rice plantation of Joseph Gibbons begun before the Revolutionary War.

Source: Cooney 28

Name: Wormsloe Plantation

Address: Via Skidaway Road

Location: Isle of Hope, 8 miles southeast of Savannah, Chatham County

Garden Age: 1928

Current Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Craig Barrow III (descendant of original owner)

Comments: The plantation has a famous mile-long oak avenue planted at the birth of Wimberley W. DeRenne. In 1928, DeRenne and his wife, Augusta Floyd DeRenne, designed and planted a formal walled garden at the rear of the house. This garden consists of a series of three gardens in an L shape with a pool, bronze figures, a fountain, and other accents. The plantings include azaleas, roses, oleander, flowering almond, a rock garden, and a herbaceous border. The garden remains intact though slightly simplified.

Source: Cooney 18-20,370-72; Mitchell 34-35

Glynn County

Name: Abreu-Barnes Garden

Address: unknown

Location: Sea Island, Glynn County

Garden Age: 1930s

Current Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Barnes

Comments: Philip Trammell Shutze designed the 1930s cottage and garden, which were once owned by architect Francis Abreu. The gardens include massive live oaks and star-shaped beds.

Source: Mitchell 42-43

Name: Crane Cottage

Address: unknown

Location: Jekyll Island, Glynn County

Garden Age: 1916

Current Owner: Now serves as administrative office for State Park

Comments: David Adler designed Crane Cottage, which was built in 1916. Adler designed the landscape to play an important role in the architecture of the cottage.

Source: Martin 156-61

Name: Hamilton Plantation, Garden of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene B. Lewis

Address: unknown

Location: on the Frederica River, St. Simons Island, Glynn County

Garden Age: 1926, 1934

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The house was built in 1875; Lewis bought the property in 1926, when he began the gardens. These include a swimming pool garden (1926), the Green Terrace, Rose Garden, Rock Garden, cutting garden, sunken azalea garden (1934), a pergola with wisteria and a white Cherokee rose, and a double row of live oaks.

Source: Cooney 380-82

Name: Musgrove Plantation

Address: unknown

Location: eastern edge of St. Simons Island, Glynn County

Garden Age: unknown

Current Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Smith Bagley

Comments: The formal gardens are shaded by live oaks and afford glimpses of the marsh. The gardens include statuary, a pergola, a pool, and a low clipped maze centered in a lawn with box-edged shrub borders.

Source: Mitchell 46-47

Name: The Gardens of the Cloister Hotel

Address: unknown

Location: Sea Island, Glynn County

Garden Age: early 1900s

Current Owner: The Cloister Hotel

Comments: Addison Mizner of Palm Beach designed the Cloister Hotel in the late 1920s. Landscape architect T.M. Baumgardner created many of the gardens on Sea Island. The Sea Island Company began a nursery to supply plants for the landscapes.

Source: Mitchell 41-43

McIntosh County

Name: Garden of Mr. Howard Coffin

Address: unknown

Location: Sapelo Island, McIntosh County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: State of Georgia

Comments: Live oaks, azaleas, and camellias surround the house. The central feature of the garden is a large pool with a marble statue in the center. On the other side of the house is a lawn with lily pools at either end. There are duck ponds, water gardens, and a greenhouse. R.J. Reynolds once owned the house.

Source: Cooney 365-67

Garden Club of Georgia Redbud District

Coweta County

Name: Blue Bonnett Lodge, Garden of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne P. Sewell

Address: just off Franklin D. Roosevelt Highway

Location: six miles from Newnan, Coweta County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The house was built nearly 170 years ago, and the property consists of twenty enclosed acres. Mrs. Sewell designed the gardens with guidance from Mr. Cagle of Monroe Nurseries and Mrs. Fletcher Pearson Crown. The sunken garden includes a stream that forms several lily pools. Flagstones have been used to pave the outdoor living room, pathways, pool and stream borders. There is a rose garden, woodland garden, and teahouse.

Source: Cooney 346-48

Name: Catalpa Plantation and Herb Farm

Address: 2295 Old Poplar Road

Location: Newnan, Coweta County

Garden Age: unknown

Current Owner: Rod and Renae Smith

Comments: The house was constructed in 1835-1840 for Ann Dance Goodwyn. William Yarbrough supposedly designed and built the house. After a long period of neglect, the Smiths bought the property in 1986. They restored the house and added outbuildings. There is a pond and planting beds for Renae's Petal & Herbs Gift Shop. The property was featured on the 1996 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: Catalpa; Annual Report 11; GHHGP 1996

Name: Dunaway Gardens

Address: unknown

Location: Coweta County

Garden Age: 1920s

Current Owner: Jennifer Rae Bigham

Comments: Stage actress Hetty Jane Dunaway built the gardens in the late 1920s. The gardens are an elaborate series of rock walls, walks, terraces, pools, waterfalls, and an amphitheater. "In its glory days, Dunaway Gardens was a theatrical training ground for performers, directors, and producers. It played host to ballet troupes and held outdoor theater shows" (AJC E6). In the 1950s, the gardens began a long period of neglect. Dunaway Gardens Restoration Inc. recently sold the property to Bigham, who plans to restore the gardens and open them to the public once a month. She also hopes to host parties and receptions at the gardens.

Source: AJC E6

Name: Gordon-Banks House Garden, Bankshaven

Address: unknown

Location: Coweta County

Garden Age: 1920s

Current Owner: William Nathaniel Banks

Comments: Built in Jones County in 1828, the architect of the Gordon-Banks House was Daniel Pratt. In 1969, the house was moved to Bankshaven, an established site. The three hundred-acre estate was designed as an English-style landscape with a lake and five main gardens, including boxwood gardens and a brick-walled rose garden. William C. Pauley, FASLA, designed the landscape in the 1920s.

Source: Martin 62-73; Mitchell 90-91

Name: Oak Grove Plantation and Gardens

Address: 4537 North Highway 29

Location: Newnan, Coweta County

Garden Age: unknown

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The property was featured on the 1996 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: Annual Report 11; GHHGP 1996

Name: Ridgeway Farm

Address: 320 Handy Road

Location: Newnan, Coweta County

Garden Age: unknown

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The property was featured on the 1996 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: Annual Report 11; GHHGP 1996

Name: Rosemary

Address: unknown

Location: Newnan, Coweta County

Garden Age: 1859

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: Dr. Joel W. Terrell built the original cottage in 1828; in 1859, Dr. C.L. Redwine enlarged it and hired P.J. Berckmans to design the garden. During the early twentieth-century, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Jones moved the cottage and built a new house on the site. By 1933, Mrs. Jones had preserved the garden, the only box garden in Newnan to survive. Patterned, box-bordered beds and two magnolias are in front of the house, and flowering shrubs, roses, and lilies are planted throughout.

Source: Cooney 106-07

DeKalb County

Name: Boxwood

Address: Springdale Road

Location: Druid Hills, DeKalb County

Garden Age: 1916

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: In 1916, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Veazey Rainwater began collecting boxwoods to use as the central plant in their three-acre garden. The front lawn is bordered in box, as is the walk to the front of the house. Behind the house is an enclosed green garden with a center pool. Above and beyond this level is a small lawn with a box hedge. Above this is a box-edged rose garden. A fruit tree allee leads to a wild garden with small pools, which lies close to a patterned cutting garden edged with box. Also on the property are a Boy's House, paddock, grand stand, and bridle path.

Source: Cooney 251-54

Name: Callanwolde Garden (Charles Howard Candler House)

Address: 980 Briarcliff Road, NE

Location: Druid Hills, DeKalb County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: DeKalb County (cultural center)

Comments: The house was designed by Henry Hornbostle and built in 1917. The property originally consisted of twenty-seven landscaped acres. There is a court garden, formal perennial garden, rose garden, orchard, patterned kitchen and fruit garden, and woodlands.

Source: Martin 173; Cooney 188-90

Name: Candler-Myers Garden

Address: Lullwater Road

Location: Druid Hills, DeKalb County

Garden Age: 1929

Current Owner: Mr. and Mrs. John Myers

Comments: Atlanta firm Ivey and Crook designed the house and grounds in 1929 for John Howard Candler. The garden includes a rear terraced lawn with a shrub border. The current owners purchased the property in 1980, after the garden had been restored by the Dorrough Landscape Company.

Source: Mitchell 161

Name: Community Center for the Blind (formerly Frank Adair House Garden)

Address: 1341 Ponce de Leon Avenue, NE

Location: Atlanta, DeKalb County

Garden Age: unknown

Current Owner: Community Center for the Blind

Comments: Neel Reid designed the house for Frank Adair in 1911. There are gardens at the house, and a service court with a pool and fountain.

Source: Grady 20-23

Name: Coon Hollow

Address: 1810 Ponce de Leon Avenue

Location: Druid Hills, DeKalb County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: Mr. and Mrs. R.L. Cooney owned the property in 1933. Hardwoods shade the property, which extends to a creek. In addition to naturalistic areas, there are a small pool surrounded by potted plants, a perennial garden enclosed by a native stone wall, and eight formal box-edged terraces with gardenias and roses in the center.

Source: Cooney 191-94

Name: Dorrough Garden

Address: Lullwater Road

Location: Druid Hills, DeKalb County

Garden Age: 1920

Current Owner: Doug Dorrough

Comments: The garden was designed by William Monroe in 1920. Landscaper Doug Dorrough acquired the property in 1970; he continues to garden using formal and informal elements.

Source: Mitchell 158-59

Name: Fernbank

Address: unknown

Location: Druid Hills, DeKalb County

Garden Age: 1883

Current Owner: DeKalb County Board of Education leases from Fernbank, Inc.

Comments: Mr. Z.D. Harrison preserved the woodland property as it was when he purchased it around 1883. Paths cut through the woods, which contain native trees, shrubs, and wildflowers. In 1937, Harrison sold Fernbank Forest to Fernbank, Inc., a group established to preserve the natural site. The Board of Education signed a forty-eight-year lease on the property in 1964, which allowed for public use and maintenance. In 1967, the Fernbank Science Center was built adjacent to the sixty-five-acre forest.

Source: Cooney 217-19; Fernbank

Name: Hatcher Garden

Address: unknown

Location: Druid Hills, DeKalb County

Garden Age: twentieth-century

Current Owner: Dr. and Mrs. Charles Hatcher

Comments: The sunken garden contains a pergola, statue, and fountain. The Dorrough Landscape Company directed the preservation and renovation of the garden.

Source: Mitchell 161

Name: Lazyk noll, Garden of Mr. and Mrs. William Nichols

Address: unknown

Location: Decatur, DeKalb County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: W.L. Monroe designed the formal garden, bordered by box and enclosed by flowering shrubs and fruit trees. The garden features two large rose beds around which lie smaller flowerbeds. There is also a flagstone court with a rock garden.

Source: Cooney 329

Name: Llwyn

Address: unknown

Location: overlooks Brookhaven Country Club, Atlanta, DeKalb County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: W.L. Monroe of Atlanta designed the terraced gardens for this English-style house. Settled underneath the pines is a series of rock gardens, water gardens, a tea garden, and a playground. Native trees, shrubs, and flowers are found throughout. Mr. and Mrs. G.W. Rowbotham owned the property in 1933.

Source: Cooney 259-61

Name: Lullwater Garden Club Conservation Project

Address: along Lullwater Creek between Lullwater Road and Lullwater Parkway

Location: Druid Hills, DeKalb County

Garden Age: 1931

Current Owner: park

Comments: About 1931, the Lullwater Garden Club made this native woodland a conservation garden and bird sanctuary. The garden includes native plants with nameplates. Eugene C. Wachendorff, of Atlanta, completed the plans and drawings.

Source: Cooney 421-22

Name: Lullwater House Garden (Walter Turner Candler House)

Address: 1483 Clifton Road

Location: Druid Hills, DeKalb County

Garden Age: early 1900s

Current Owner: Emory University's President's Home (since 1963)

Comments: Lewis E. Crook, of Ivey and Crook, designed the house, which was built in 1925-1926. The house overlooks a twelve-acre lake; the 154-acre property is part of the Druid Hills subdivision. In 1892, Joel Hurt employed Frederick Law Olmsted to design the subdivision. A group led by Asa Griggs Candler purchased the incomplete subdivision from Hurt in 1908 for \$500,000. The subdivision was landscaped to produce a park-like setting.

Source: Martin 170-73

Name: Municipal Rose Garden

Address: between North and South Ponce de Leon Avenue, from Oakdale to Lullwater Road

Location: Druid Hills, DeKalb County

Garden Age: between 1928-1933

Current Owner: park

Comments: The garden was designed by William C. Pauley for the Druid Hills Garden Club. The rose garden has a background of flowering trees and shrubs, remnants of a previous garden. Garden club members provide maintenance.

Source: Cooney 416-17

Name: Pinebloom

Address: unknown

Location: Druid Hills, DeKalb County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: Native and flowering trees are found throughout the property and around the English-style house, and there are many old box hedges and plantings. There is a series of terraces and gardens connected by stone steps and flagstone walks. There is a pool centered among four large flower gardens, which contain blue and yellow blooms in spring and white flowers in summer. An iris-bordered path connects to a rock garden. There is also a cutting garden, children's playground, an old cabin, and natural area with native wildflowers. Mr. and Mrs. Preston Arkwright and Dr. and Mrs. Glenville Giddings were the owners in 1933.

Source: Cooney 164-66

Name: Robinson Garden

Address: Lullwater Road

Location: Druid Hills, DeKalb County

Garden Age: 1930

Current Owner: Doris Robinson

Comments: William C. Pauley designed the garden in 1930. There is a series of rock walls and stairs, and a heavy use of dogwoods and azaleas.

Source: Mitchell 160

Name: Southlook

Address: Peachtree Road

Location: Atlanta, DeKalb County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: Mr. House constructed the house in 1825. Mrs. Caldwell planted the antebellum-style gardens with traditional Southern plants. In front of the house is an oval-shaped lawn, and to the west of the house is an informal garden with box, shrubs, and bulbs. A cutting garden contains perennials, roses, and herbs. There is a small lake with a water garden and rock gardens, shaded by native trees and shrubs. Directly behind the house is a formal box garden and pergola. On the fourteen-acre property are 130-year-old boxwood and yucca plantings. Mr. and Mrs. H. Cobb Caldwell owned the property in 1933.

Source: Cooney 171-75

Name: Tucked-In, Garden of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Hall

Address: unknown

Location: Decatur, DeKalb County

Garden Age: 1925

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The area in front of the English-style cottage is informally planted with perennials and bulbs. An enclosed formal garden has roses covering the arbor and the picket fence. The flowerbeds are filled with annuals and perennials, and there is a perennial border with flowering shrubs.

Source: Cooney 326-28

Name: Wingfield

Address: Peachtree Road

Location: Atlanta, DeKalb County

Garden Age: early 1900s

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The woodland property also features stretches of lawn with shade trees. A brick walk leads from the house to each of the two terraces, also paved in brick. The upper terrace has English laurels and perennial beds surrounding a lily pool and fountain. Robert C. Cridland of Philadelphia designed the lower terrace, a box-edged rose garden surrounded by a ninety-three-year-old privet hedge. Governor and Mrs. John Slaton owned the property in 1933.

Source: Cooney 262-63

Name: Woodland

Address: unknown

Location: near Emory University, Atlanta, DeKalb County

Garden Age: before 1933

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: Henry Hornbostle of New York designed the house. Mrs. Arthur Tufts owned the property in 1933. Woodland paths cut through the twenty-five-acre property, which is a wildlife sanctuary. Flowering trees, shrubs, and a lawn lie in front of the house. There is a tennis court, playground, kitchen garden, orchard, scuppernong arbor, blue and yellow garden, pastel garden, red and white garden, wildflower field, rose garden, and a main garden with an eighty-year-old wall of roses.

Source: Cooney 272-74

Spalding County

Name: Ingram Garden

Address: 2613 Newnan Road

Location: west of Griffin, Spalding County

Garden Age: 1945

Current Owner: Mrs. Rhoda Ingram

Comments: Mrs. Ingram designed the gardens, which she describes as natural with some formal areas. There are five houses on the large property, each with its own garden. The roads between the houses are connected with plantings. The gardens contain statuary, English and American boxwoods, flowering trees, azaleas, and a huge collection of

deciduous magnolias that bloom in March. The Ingrams once had a plant nursery on the property.

Source: Mrs. Rhoda Ingram

Troup County

Name: Hills and Dales (The Fuller Callaway House), formerly Ferrell Gardens

Address: 200 Ferrell Drive

Location: LaGrange, Troup County

Garden Age: Ferrell Gardens begun in 1841, Callaway additions begun in early twentieth-century

Current Owner: Fuller and Alice Hand Callaway, Jr.

Comments: Judge and Mrs. Ferrell established their eighty-acre estate after LaGrange was founded in 1827. In 1841, Mrs. Sarah Coleman Ferrell began to construct a series of gardens that she continued to develop for sixty years. Her five-acre garden consisted of dwarf boxwood parterres, a rose garden, the Church Garden, a knot garden, a terrace, an arboretum, and connecting avenues known as the Walk of Sentinel Box and Lovers' Lane. Many of the parterres were shaped to spell religious phrases or form biblical and Masonic symbols. Mrs. Ferrell wanted Fuller Callaway to obtain her gardens so that he could preserve them. After her death, he acquired the property in 1912. The Fuller Callaway House was designed by Neil Reed and built in 1914-1916, replacing Mrs. Ferrell's frame cottage. The Ferrell gardens are an integral part of the Italian villa built on the site; the Callaways carefully preserved the original gardens, while making a half-acre addition of their own. They planted dwarf box in the old formal garden and shaped it to spell mottoes personal to the Callaway family; Mrs. Callaway also planted a rock garden in the old section. Other Callaway additions screened from view of the Ferrell Gardens include a formal garden, conservatory, greenhouses, five terraces, Florida garden, cutting garden, statuary, orchards, woodlands, picnic grounds, and water garden. The property was featured on the 1996 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: Martin 162-69; Grady 44-61; Cooney 94-97,330-32; Mitchell 92-95; Annual Report 11; GHHGP 1996

Source: Martin 162-69; Grady 44-61; Cooney 94-97,330-32; Mitchell 92-95; Annual Report 11; GHHGP 1996

Name: Nutwood

Address: 1339 Upper Big Springs Road

Location: LaGrange, Troup County

Garden Age: unknown

Current Owner: unavailable

Comments: Architect Cullin Rodgers designed the plantation house in the 1830s. The property was featured on the 1996 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: Annual Report 11; GHHGP 1996; Troup County

Upson County

Name: Julian Hightower House and Garden

Address: unknown

Location: Upson County

Garden Age: 1947-1949

Current Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Julian Hightower

Comments: This classical country house, located on a 3800-acre tract, was designed by Philip Trammell Shutze, FAIA, and built in 1947-1949. The house is designed to be a part of the overall landscape. There is a large lawn in front of the house, dissected by a front walk in line with the front door. The same walk is found behind the house, lining up with the back door on the garden façade. Beyond a boxwood-enclosed terrace is a lawn that extends to an eighty-acre lake.

Source: Martin 212-17

APPENDIX B
PRIVATE PERIOD GARDENS OF GEORGIA

Garden Club of Georgia Azalea District

Baldwin County

Name: Garden at the Old Governor's Mansion

Address: 120 South Clark Street

Location: Georgia College and State University Campus, Milledgeville, Baldwin County

Garden Age: unknown

Current Owner: Georgia College and State University Presidents Home

Comments: The former Governor's Mansion was built in 1838 and designed by architect Charles B. Cluskey. The gardens were redesigned in 1856, while the building still served as the Governor's Mansion. The current garden is a recreated period garden. The mansion has been closed for two years and will soon be restored.

Source: Martin 74-79; Ray 84; Janice Biggers

Morgan County

Name: Hilsabeck-Symmes House, Cedar Lane Farm

Address: 3790 Sandy Creek Road

Location: Morgan County

Garden Age: late 1960's

Current Owner: John and Jane Symmes

Comments: John and Jane Symmes purchased the property in 1966, including the 1840 Plantation Plain-style house. During the late 1960's, he began to plant three mid-nineteenth century period gardens, including a picket fenced boxwood parterre, a picket fenced kitchen garden, and a perennial border. Mrs. Symmes designed a three-acre woodland garden. The property was featured on the 1997 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: Martin 103-11; Mitchell 76-77; HPD 15; GHHGP 1997

Garden Club of Georgia Dogwood District

Fulton County

Name: Tullie Smith Farm Gardens

Address: Atlanta History Center

Location: Buckhead, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1970s

Current Owner: Atlanta History Center

Comments: The Tullie Smith House, an 1845 Plantation Plain farmhouse, was moved to the present site in 1971. The house was restored and the period gardens designed in the style of mid-nineteenth century rural Georgia, complete with a swept front yard and flower beds.

Source: Martin 84-91; [AHC Gardens](#)

Garden Club of Georgia Laurel District

Floyd County

Name: Oakdale, Watters Home

Address: 573 Reynolds Bend Road, S.E.

Location: Rome, Floyd County

Garden Age: unknown

Current Owner: unknown

Comments: The home was built in 1847, and several restored outbuildings are on the property, as are both contemporary and period gardens. The property was featured on the 1998 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: [GHHGP](#) 1998

Garden Club of Georgia Magnolia District

Muscogee County

Name: Gardens at The Cedars

Address: 2039 13th Street

Location: Columbus, Muscogee County

Garden Age: 1997

Current Owner: John Sheftal

Comments: Colonel John Banks built the Greek Revival house in 1836. The 1830s rose and box garden was recreated during the last four years. There are period plantings in the behind the house. The gardens were featured on the 2001 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: [GHHGP](#) 2001

Garden Club of Georgia Oleander District

Chatham County

Name: Garden at the Isaiah Davenport House

Address: 324 East State Street

Location: Savannah, Chatham County

Garden Age:

Current Owner: Historic Savannah Foundation

Comments: This 1821 house features a restored period garden.

Source: Ray 87

APPENDIX C
PRIVATE CONTEMPORARY GARDENS OF GEORGIA

Garden Club of Georgia Azalea District

Clarke County

Name: Armitage Garden

Address: 178 Great Oak Drive

Location: Waverly Woods, Athens, Clarke County

Garden Age: contemporary

Current Owner: Susan and Allan Armitage

Comments: Horticulture professor Allan Armitage's garden is shaded by mature oaks. A flowering shrub and perennial border is found in the upper portion of the garden. The border includes rhododendrons, beautyberry, magnolia, and sweetshrub, to name a few. Native species dominate the path to the driveway. The pond behind the house is surrounded by ferns, hostas, epimediums, and additional natives. The property was featured on the 1992 Gardener's Tour of Athens.

Source: First Annual Gardener's Tour of Athens

Name: Berry Garden

Address: 100 Post Oak Trail

Location: Athens, Clarke County

Garden Age: 1996

Current Owner: Brita and Bill Berry

Comments: The house was built in 1993-95. The five-acre garden, enclosed by a wrought iron fence, was designed by Bob Smith to incorporate formal and informal areas. Paths connect the rose garden, herb garden, secret garden, and vegetable garden to the nearby woodlands, which contain wild flowers, grasses, and flowering shrubs. Arbors, fountains, a goldfish pond, benches, and statuary are found throughout the garden. There is also a greenhouse, tool shed, swimming pool, and pool house. The property was featured on the 2001 Garden Tour of Athens.

Source: Ninth Annual Garden Tour of Athens

Name: Cole Garden

Address: 376 Dearing Street

Location: Athens, Clarke County

Garden Age: 1975

Current Owner: Peggy and Ron Cole

Comments: The owners began to clear the densely overgrown yard in 1975. Today, the garden contains a wide collection of native azaleas and rhododendrons saved from

construction sites or rooted from cuttings by the Coles. The garden also contains columbines, a variety of ferns and fungi, a eucalyptus tree, and an orchid collection that winters in the greenhouse. The property was featured on the 2001 Garden Tour of Athens.

Source: Ninth Annual Garden Tour of Athens

Name: Gilbert-Lay Garden

Address: 105 Meadowview Road

Location: Athens-Clarke County

Garden Age: 1956

Current Owner: David and Linda Lay

Comments: Hubert Owens designed the informal garden, which includes a lawn and grass sitting area, for Hal Gilbert. The current owners added the flagstone terrace, which was part of the original design.

Source: Hitchcock 88-89,136

Name: Jackson-Jarrett Garden

Address: 146 Dearing Street

Location: Athens, Clarke County

Garden Age: 1994

Current Owner: Joan Jackson and Ken Jarrett

Comments: Malthus Ward once owned the property, though no traces of an early garden existed when the current owners purchased the property in 1992. The home was built circa 1900. In 1994, landscape designer Ron Deal planned the brick terrace and garden, which is comprised of three garden "rooms" including a boxwood parterre. A wide variety of trees and shrubs provide structure for the garden, which is accented with a pergola, pond, heirloom irises, daylilies, annuals, and several varieties of roses. The property was featured on the 2001 Garden Tour of Athens.

Source: Ninth Annual Garden Tour of Athens

Name: Lambert Garden

Address: 523 Rivermont Court

Location: Forest Heights, Athens, Clarke County

Garden Age: contemporary

Current Owner: Ed and Donna Lambert

Comments: The woodland shade garden contains over 30 types of ferns and over 350 hybrid and native azaleas. A contorted filbert and Japanese maple surround the koi pond. There is also a vegetable garden, and there are strawberries, raspberries, and blueberries. The property was featured on the 1992 Gardener's Tour of Athens.

Source: First Annual Gardener's Tour of Athens

Name: Linley Garden

Address: 530, 534 Pulaski Street

Location: Athens-Clarke County

Garden Age: 1966

Current Owner: Rinne Allen

Comments: The late Professor John Linley, of the University of Georgia, planned both house and garden; the series of garden rooms terraces down a hill to a small stream.

Source: Mitchell 70-71

Name: Mary Ella Soule Garden

Address: 585 West Cloverhurst Drive

Location: Athens-Clarke County

Garden Age: 1956

Current Owner: Betty Poss

Comments: Hubert Owens designed the landscape in 1956. There is a flagstone terrace with a perennial border enclosed by a cedar fence.

Source: Hitchcock 89-90,136

Name: Rogers Garden

Address: 619 Westlake Drive

Location: Athens, Clarke County

Garden Age: 1980

Current Owner: Lili Outz

Comments: Edward L. Daugherty, FASLA, designed the formal fenced garden, later enlarged and added to with a water garden. Plantings include flowering trees and shrubs, boxwoods, and perennials.

Source: Mitchell 72

Name: Sams Garden

Address: 710 Milledge Circle

Location: Athens-Clarke County

Garden Age: 1954

Current Owner: Mr. L. Sinyard

Comments: Only a fragment remains of the original formal box garden. However, the 1954 addition designed by Hubert Owens and Brooks Wigginton has been retained; it includes a walled garden room with a limestone fountain, a crape myrtle allee, and a camellia planting.

Source: Hitchcock 80-82,136

Name: Segrest Garden

Address: 630 Milledge Circle

Location: Athens, Clarke County

Garden Age: 1965

Current Owner: Bob and Jennifer Segrest, Jr.

Comments: Edith Henderson, FASLA, designed the garden for Mrs. Laura A. Segrest; Professor Robert J. Hill, ASLA, designed the additions. The borders along the driveway and on the edge of the property contain perennials and flowering shrubs. A lawn behind the house is bordered by peonies and perennials. There is a small cutting and vegetable garden. The property was featured on the 1992 Gardener's Tour of Athens.

Source: Mitchell 73; First Annual Gardener's Tour of Athens

Name: Smith Garden

Address: 105 Lake Forest Drive

Location: Rivercliff, Athens, Clarke County

Garden Age: 1987

Current Owner: Gerald and Linda Smith

Comments: The rose garden in front of the house contains 75 bushes. Retired extension horticulturist Gerald Smith tests ornamental plants in his garden. Plants include iris, hosta, daffodil, daylily, holly, camellia, and native azaleas. The property was featured on the 1992 Gardener's Tour of Athens.

Source: First Annual Gardener's Tour of Athens

Name: Washburn Garden

Address: 142 Deertree

Location: Waverly Woods, Athens, Clarke County

Garden Age: 1976

Current Owner: Ken and Mona Washburn

Comments: The one-acre garden features a variety of groundcovers, flowering trees, camellias, azaleas, and rhododendrons. Bulbs provide early color and perennials provide later color. A goldfish pool contains water lilies and lotus plants. The property was featured on the 1992 Gardener's Tour of Athens.

Source: First Annual Gardener's Tour of Athens

Name: Greyside, Waters Garden

Address: 638 Milledge Circle

Location: Athens, Clarke County

Garden Age: 1975

Current Owner: John and Charlotte Waters

Comments: Frederick J. Orr designed the Colonial Revival house in 1923 for the Decker family, and landscape designer Craig Orr may have sited the house and driveway. The Waters purchased the property in 1973, when existing plantings included a large sweet gum in front of the house, other mature trees, winter honeysuckle, and flowering shrubs. A landscape plan in 1975 included a rear deck, fish pool, and additional plantings. Mr. Waters, Director of the Master of Historic Preservation program at the University of Georgia, designed the present landscape including the arbor and several fence patterns. Today the garden is comprised of a series of garden "rooms" including the Serpentine Garden, Quatrefoil Garden, Colonial Revival Garden, Sprite Garden, Pool Terrace Garden, and Boxwood Parterre Garden. A collection of statuary, arbors, fences, and outdoor furniture are found throughout the garden as one wanders through the garden rooms. The sweet gum in front of the house shades flower beds, and a grove of trees extends to the street. The property was featured on the 2001 Garden Tour of Athens.

Source: Ninth Annual Garden Tour of Athens

Putnam County

Name: Reid-Griffith-Hayband Garden

Address: South Washington Avenue

Location: Eatonton, Putnam County
 Garden Age: contemporary
 Current Owner:
 Comments: A contemporary garden compliments this Greek Revival house.
 Source: Jim Marshall

Name: Sichvillaind Garden
 Address: 205 North Lafayette Street
 Location: Eatonton, Putnam County
 Garden Age: contemporary
 Current Owner: Dan and Marsha Sichvillaind
 Comments: The 2-3 acre naturalized garden features year-round bloom.
 Source: Jim Marshall

Garden Club of Georgia Camellia District

Colquitt County

Name: Garden of Robert W. Wright, Jr.
 Address: Tallokas Road
 Location: Moultrie, Colquitt County
 Garden Age: early 1960s
 Current Owner:
 Comments: The façade of the house was taken from the old Howard Theater in Atlanta upon demolition in 1960. Robert W. Wright, Jr. bought the façade of the theater, which had been designed in 1920 by Philip Shutze. Using the classical façade, Frank McCall, Jr., FAIA, designed the house in Moultrie. The gardens include an entrance court with a fountain, a formal rear garden with fish pool and fountain, and statuary. The house and grounds have been preserved as designed by the current owner.
 Source: Mitchell 112-13

Name: Iris Court
 Address: Tallokas Road
 Location: Moultrie, Colquitt County
 Garden Age: 1960s
 Current Owner: Mrs. Charles O. Smith, Jr.
 Comments: Judge John Jackson built the house in 1854; in 1961, Charles O. Smith, Jr. bought the house, moved it to this site, and restored it. Architect Edward Vason Jones directed the project and planned the entrance gate. The house is surrounded by tree-shaded lawns with box parterres in the rear.
 Source: Mitchell 110-11

Lowndes County

Name: Valdosta Garden Center, The Crescent

Address: unknown

Location: Valdosta, Lowndes County

Garden Age: 1952

Current Owner: Valdosta Garden Center

Comments: Colonel William S. West built The Crescent in the 1890s. After acquiring the property, the center laid out the garden in 1952. It includes “ [...] a formal box garden, chapel, fountain, pergola, and a National Display Garden of the American Hemerocallis Society” (Mitchell 103).

Source: Mitchell 103

Garden Club of Georgia Dogwood District

Fulton County

Name: Black Garden

Address: Valley Road

Location: Atlanta, Fulton County

Garden Age: 1980s

Current Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Black

Comments: The Georgian Revival house was designed by Clem Ford in 1983. Edward Daugherty designed the landscape, which incorporates a hardwood forest, lawn and garden, swimming pool, and picnic pavilion. The property was featured on the 2000 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: GHHGP 2000

Garden Club of Georgia Laurel District

Floyd County

Name: Bradford

Address: 414 East Third Avenue, “Between the Rivers” National Register historic district

Location: Rome, Floyd County

Garden Age: 1960s

Current Owner: Beth and Payton Bradford

Comments: Caperton Simmons built the Queen Anne style house in 1904. Dr. and Mrs. J.H. Stegall, Jr. created the rear garden and serpentine border in the 1960s. An ornamental gate crafted by Karl Dance, of Rome’s Dance Foundry, is found in the garden. The property was featured on the 1998 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: GHHGP 1998; Mitchell 141

Name: Lester Garden

Address: 308 East Fourth Avenue

Location: Rome, Floyd County

Garden Age: unknown

Current Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Michael Lester

Comments: Mr. and Mrs. C.J. Wyatt built the house in 1924. Bobby Wyatt created the moonlight gardens, which include Karl Dance statuary. The property was featured on the 1998 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: GHHGP 1998

Name: Neal Garden

Address: 301 East Fourth Street, "Between the Rivers" National Register historic district

Location: Rome, Floyd County

Garden Age: early 1980s

Current Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Bernard N. Neal, Jr.

Comments: Mrs. Bolling Sullivan built the Georgian style house in 1926. In the early 1908s, Ann Crammond, of the Atlanta Botanical Garden, guided the redesign of the gardens, which include a walled box garden, perennial beds, and a brick patio. The grape arbor and fountain were included on the original architectural illustrations. The property was featured on the 1998 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: GHHGP 1998; Mitchell 141

Garden Club of Georgia Magnolia District

Muscogee County

Name: Chastain Garden

Address: 1710 Hilton Avenue

Location: Columbus, Muscogee County

Garden Age: contemporary

Current Owner: Chastain family

Comments: Barbara Allen designed the relatively new perennial garden. A sunken garden was being constructed in 2001. The property was featured on the 2001 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.

Source: GHHGP 2001

Name: Columbus Roberts, Jr. Garden

Address: 45 Cascade Drive

Location: Columbus, Muscogee County

Garden Age: 1962, 1966

Current Owner: Mrs. Donald Beck

Comments: Hubert Owens designed the original garden; William C. Pauley designed additions in 1966. The original garden includes a green garden, camellia walk, and swimming pool.

Source: Hitchcock 85-86,136

Name: Dinglewood Gardens

Address: 1429 Dinglewood Drive

Location: Columbus, Muscogee County
 Garden Age: contemporary
 Current Owner: Mrs. Lloyd Bowers, Jr.
 Comments: The Italianate-style house was constructed in 1858. The contemporary gardens include a secret garden. The property was featured on the 2001 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.
 Source: GHHGP 2001

Name: Douglas Neill Garden
 Address: 2207 19th Street
 Location: Columbus, Muscogee County
 Garden Age: 1954
 Current Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Zollo
 Comments: Hubert Owens and Brooks Wigginton designed the garden in 1954. Although some features were never implemented, the garden includes a brick terrace and a lawn surrounded by informal plantings.
 Source: Hitchcock 87-88,136

Name: Gordonido
 Address: Wynnton Road
 Location: Columbus, Muscogee County
 Garden Age: 1960
 Current Owner: Mrs. Jerry Newman
 Comments: John R. Dawson built the house in the 1830s; it was restored in 1949. Edward L. Daugherty, FASLA, designed the rear gardens and garden house in 1960. Some of the flowering trees and shrubs on the property are over a century old. The gardens were featured on the 2001 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.
 Source: Mitchell 86; GHHGP 2001

Name: Key Garden
 Address: 2202 Springdale Drive
 Location: Columbus, Muscogee County
 Garden Age: 1962
 Current Owner: Jack B. Key, Jr.
 Comments: The landscape was designed by Clifford Woodhead in 1962. Woodhead had been a gardener at Kew Gardens in England. The garden incorporates a fishpond, perennials, and groundcovers. The gardens were featured on the 2001 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage.
 Source: GHHGP 2001; Janice Biggers

Name: Stonehill Gardens
 Address: 7209 Williams Hill Road
 Location: Columbus, Muscogee County
 Garden Age: contemporary
 Current Owner: Frank D. Foley, Jr.

Comments: P. Allen Smith designed the ten-acre English-style garden in recent years. The garden rooms include perennial borders, the Grey Garden, Cutting Garden, Woodland Garden, and Hillside Garden. Water features and statuary are also included. The gardens were featured on the 2001 Georgia Historic House and Garden Pilgrimage. Source: GHHGP 2001; Janice Biggers

Peach County

Name: Massee Lane Camellia Garden
 Address: Route 49 between Fort Valley and Marshallville
 Location: Peach County
 Garden Age: 1968
 Current Owner: American Camellia Society
 Comments: The headquarters of the American Camellia Society moved to this 160-acre location in 1968. The site includes nine acres of camellias, a Japanese garden, rose garden, and environmental garden.
 Source: Ray 83; American Camellia Society

Sumter County

Name: Carter Garden
 Address: Woodland Drive
 Location: Plains, Sumter County
 Garden Age: 1960s
 Current Owner: Former President Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter
 Comments: The house was built in 1961, and has a rear brick terrace.
 Source: Mitchell 114

Garden Club of Georgia Oleander District

Chatham County

Name: Garden at the Juliette Gordon Low Birthplace and Center (James Moore Wayne House)
 Address: 124 Bull Street
 Location: Savannah, Chatham County
 Garden Age: 1954
 Current Owner: The Girl Scouts (National Girl Scout Center)
 Comments: The house was built in 1820, and purchased by the Girl Scouts in 1953. Clermont Lee designed a Victorian-era parterre garden for the side yard in 1954.
 Source: Mitchell 19; Ray 87

Name: Garden at the Richardson-Maxwell-Owens-Thomas House
 Address: Abercorn Street at Oglethorpe Square
 Location: Savannah, Chatham County

Garden Age: 1954

Current Owner: Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences

Comments: English architect William Jay designed this house in 1815. In 1954, Clermont Lee designed an 1820 period parterre garden enclosed with tabby and brick walls for the back service courtyard area. Louisa Farrand Wood deviated from the design to plant modern cultivars. Since its creation, ornamentals have replaced the original herbs and objects were added to the garden.

Source: Mitchell 20

Richmond County

Name: Owen Cheatham Garden

Address: 3029 Bransford Road

Location: Augusta, Richmond County

Garden Age: early 1950s

Current Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Douglass, Jr.

Comments: Lynn Drummond designed the Colonial Revival house, with an early 1950s addition by Ed Wade. Hubert Owens and Brooks Wigginton planned the rear garden in the 1950s. There is a brick terrace overlooking a round lawn bordered by azaleas and dogwoods. There is also a planting of camellias, a concrete terrace, and a rear pool. Many azaleas and dogwoods did not survive, the azaleas being replaced with perennials.

Source: Hitchcock 78-80,136

Garden Club of Georgia Redbud District

Harris County

Name: Callaway Gardens

Address: Highway 27

Location: Pine Mountain, Harris County

Garden Age: opened in 1952

Current Owner: Ida Cason Callaway Foundation

Comments: This twelve-thousand-acre estate is open to the public (admission fee) and features a wide range of recreational activities and horticultural exhibitions. Callaway Gardens specializes in azaleas, displaying over seven hundred varieties.

Source: Ray 84; Mitchell 96-97

Spalding County

Name: Rice Garden

Address: 122 Anderson Road

Location: west of Griffin, Spalding County

Garden Age: 1975

Current Owner: Paul and Peggy Rice

Comments: This is the home of the author. When the owners purchased the five-acre property in 1975, it was almost entirely pasture. Today there are mature water oaks, maples, dogwoods, and pines on the property, all of which were planted by the Rices. There is also a small section of old-growth hardwoods. There is a large front lawn with pine and perennial borders. A sunken flagstone terrace and a rock goldfish pool with a waterfall are directly behind the rear porch. On the upper terrace is a lawn bordered on three sides with perennials. There is a woodland garden with beds outlined with local stone. There is a vegetable garden with blueberries, blackberries, a fig bush, muscadines, and scuppernongs. The outbuildings include a greenhouse, shop, small barn, and lath house for propagation. A portion of the property is still being developed into gardens. The plant palette includes dogwoods, a large collection of azaleas including natives, rhododendrons, camellias, boxwoods, hostas, vitex, redbuds, daylilies, irises, and Japanese maples.

Source: Paul and Peggy Rice

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