

Essay #3 of a series written by Alabama preservationists to supplement the *Handbook for Owners of Alabama's Historic Houses*, Alabama Historical Commission, 2001

ALABAMA LANDSCAPES

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I. PRESERVATION: OUR FIRST CONSIDERATION

In the reconstruction of any landscape around a period home, it is very important to preserve any extant features and/or to work them into any new plans.

A. OVERALL GUIDELINES

1. Big Plant Materials (The oldest on the site) should be conserved (pruned, fertilized, sprayed, etc.) and worked into the new design rather than removing them. It's preferable to leave them where they are. If not, then relocate them. They add character to the site and materials of comparable size will be prohibitively expensive. In one sense, they have more right to be on the site than the new owners, who often come and go!
2. Fragments of walks should be used to set the design of the new walks. Extant walks need not be preserved on site if they are in bad shape. But their design should not be ignored. If they are unsuitable where they lay, destroy them, but use their design elsewhere as a permanent record.
3. The archaeology of the site should not be disturbed. If the site requires grade changes, try to accomplish them above ground by adding to rather than digging down. Bulldozers destroy any possibility of future archaeology. Even if the desire to explore the site is remote, it should still be kept as an option for future generations.
4. Outbuildings are normally found in bad shape or not at all. Their location should be noted on new plans and if at all possible rebuilt. If not, try not to build over their site as they are prime sites for archaeology. Outhouses make excellent tool storage structures. Dairies and spring houses with their lattice are excellent for disguising air conditioner compressors. Smokehouses and kitchens make excellent additional storage, office or workshop space. Site plans should be flexible enough to allow outbuilding reconstruction on their original sites - either at the time of restoration or at a future date.
5. Maintaining the integrity of the site is more important than total conjectural reconstruction. At this stage in the research into Alabama gardens, understatement is professionally safer than a big splash or pure fantasy.

II. CONSTRUCTION OF CONJECTURAL LANDSCAPES

- A. General Guidelines - From looking at diaries, journals and old photographs - several things can be deduced to serve as guidelines. I hesitate to use the word "reconstruct" as extant plans of old gardens prior to 1900 don't seem to have survived.

1. The socio-economic level of the family (builder or successive generations) is not a foolproof indicator of the extensiveness of a landscape. Some of the finest houses and/or some of the wealthiest families in Alabama prior to 1900, lived with the most utilitarian of landscaping as commonly understood today. Conversely, some of the most humble structures were crammed with flowers and shrubs.
2. The education level or the extent of travel, while helpful, does not necessarily indicate extensive landscapes or the use of more up-to-date styles.
3. Extent of landscapes was determined by the personal idiosyncrasy of the individual. This is indicated in family stories or photos. In interpreting the site, you have to allow for successive owners and their varying degrees of interest, which complicates design decisions.
4. Cost of maintenance today precludes many design decisions. Position of priority and dedication of personal and material resources of an avid gardener can rarely be approached unless the new owners are similarly afflicted. Chemical weed control and professional maintenance expertise can accomplish the same appearance, but at a price. "Biting off more than we can chew" is a universal problem that definitely affects landscapes - then as now.
5. The average Alabama landscape was very Spartan, if not non-existent prior to 1900, at least in today's sense.
6. The best that can be said is that the architecture dominated the site. That's the way they wanted it and that's the way it should be kept. A lush garden of Eden surrounding a period home is generally a figment of present-day imagination.
7. Garden or Landscape Designs - Any attempt to organize styles and assign them to specific dates is artificial. It is more valid to speak of an evolution in style and organize them that way. There is, however, a rough correlation between the two - dates at which certain styles seem to predominate. Whether they do not or not does seem to be determined by common sense facts - i.e., cost, desire for style, interest of owner, etc.

Early - Pioneer to Civil War - a broad span with much divergence. On one hand you have strictly utilitarian considerations characterized by a general crudeness of style. However, many log cabins had vines and flowers on them. The most refined style was after the manner of Capability Brown and Humphrey Repton with their English Park developments.

Middle - Post Civil War to 1900s - the War definitely changed the way places looked. Vast estates were scaled down. Andrew Jackson Downing was widely read in Alabama and his style copied and adapted down into the present (See Resources). More shrubs and flowers were used.

Late - 1900-1950 - the period most people remember. It's the period easiest to document. It can be considered the "Grand Age" of Alabama gardens.

8. Regional Variation: With all that's been said, there is still regional variation to deal with. The region affects design considerations. South Alabama, particularly Mobile, will run earlier than the rest of the state. Because of its long history, Mobile gardens have been

exposed to Spanish and French influences and plant materials. North Alabama comes next, design considerations were more English. Very early on, bricks were widely used for building, so they were used in gardens earlier. As well Central Alabama generally conforms to the above time table, its design influences seem to come from North Alabama. Mobile started influencing plant materials in Central Alabama only in the 1930s.

B. HISTORICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN DEVELOPING CONJECTURED LANDSCAPES

1. Earliest Founding of a Garden Club: In the early 1800s agricultural societies were founded to experiment and share ideas. The Chunnenugee Ridge Club was founded in 1847 outside Union Springs in Bullock County. Its membership came from Tuskegee and Eufaula, a circle of nearly 50 miles radius. From its minutes on file at Archives and History, it was first and foremost interested in flowers. It remained so for about 50 years. This early interest in flowers - annuals, perennials, and especially bulbs, would directly impact on conjectural landscapes of that period.
2. The Range Laws: At the turn of this century, it became illegal to let livestock roam free. In 1920, the three urban counties - Mobile, Montgomery, and Jefferson - passed range laws requiring livestock confinement. Other counties followed suit in the 1940s. Total compliance was not effected until 1951 when the legislature forced all counties to enact the laws. Prior to 1940, all Alabama homes - in town and out of town - had some form of enclosure to keep livestock out of the house. Conjectural landscapes that omit this feature are truly strange-looking and quite anachronistic.
3. World War II: Many homes sold their cast and wrought iron fences, steps, and yard furniture to the scrap iron drives of the War effort. Those extant today are due to individuals who ran contrary to patriotic sentiment. So, the 1940s saw two events that removed enclosures from Alabama landscapes and opened the house to the grounds.
4. The Garden Club Movement of the 1920s and 30s: The garden club movement came to Alabama in the 1920s with the first president being a lady from Montgomery. It represented a grassroots movement that absorbed much of its momentum from the Women's Suffrage Movement a generation before. In a short span of years (1920-30s) they had succeeded in putting a foundation planting around most Alabama homes, including rural ones. Never before had shrubs been so widely used and so widely appreciated.

C. NOTES ON SPECIFIC LANDSCAPE FEATURES

1. Enclosures - Prior to the 1940s all homes had some kind of enclosures. The enclosed space is referred to as a yard. It was a place to do outside work free from roaming livestock. Some enclosures were so large as to encompass one or two additional slave houses. Some enclosures were small, only enclosing the front of the house, while a separate enclosure was in the back. Some houses had enclosed flower gardens away from the house. The burial plot was enclosed to keep livestock from scratching on the monuments and pushing them over. Many times small vegetable gardens were enclosed with another kind of fence, away from or adjacent to the enclosure of the house. In earlier dates, pioneer fields had high enclosures to keep out wild deer and domestic livestock. In short, we lived behind fences and the animals ran free until after the 1940s.
 - a) Types of Fences

Early - The pioneer fences were mostly wooden and easily built. Many would have been the split-rail fence. They were used to enclose fields, vegetable gardens, and possibly, homes. They usually used whatever trees were plentiful. Only those made of chestnut and red cedar lasted any length of time. Sometimes still found, these fences are usually not constructed of hardwoods because of the expense.

Middle - Fences were made of sawn lumber that involved carpentry skills. They began with posts set about every 6' to 8'. These posts were sometimes sawn 4x4, sometimes whole limbs of the same dimension were used, and sometimes split lumber. Between the posts, on or slightly underground was nailed a "snake-board," usually a sawn 1"x10" or 1"x12". Next came the pickets, usually sitting right down on the snake board. Pickets were of various styles. In some instances, thin split-rails were used. In many instances sawn 1"x1" were used. In some instances, 2"x2" were used, but I have not seen any which were our traditional 1"x4". Pickets were of uniform height and closely spaced. The gateposts were usually special - 6"x6" with a special carved finial on top. Pickets on gates were special, sawn to form an arch. Corner posts were like gateposts sometimes, but most often not. Gateposts were 6" to 2' or so higher than the pickets. Wooden fences may have been painted, but probably not.

Late- Now we get those lovely, highly-carpentered wooden fences with different shaped pickets with very fancy box-shaped corner and gateposts. Any pattern book of the neo-classical style of the 1910 and 20s - as well as early magazine photos - will show you the wealth of design.

b) Materials used:

Early - Mostly split lumber was used. Some sawn lumber was used. Surely unpainted as most of the cabins were, except possibly in Mobile. Only treated lumber should be used. Nails should be zinc-coated, so they don't rust and stain the pickets. Some wrought iron was used at the finer homes, probably painted a dark color. Bushes with thorns were also used for large enclosures.

Middle-Sawn lumber predominates. Barbed wire fences begin to disappear. More wrought iron along with cast iron is used on better homes in cities. Clipped hedges were often used for fences.

Late-Most anything is found. Wire fences come into vogue.

c) Height of Fences

Early - Because of wild animals, the fences were high. They appear as tall as a man's shoulder, probably 5' in many engravings.

Middle - As wild animals decrease, fences didn't need to be as tall. Some examples seem to be 3.5' to 4'.

Late - Hair-pin metal fence - still extant - seem to be 3' or so in cities. Farms used wire fences at 3.5' to 4'. Some fancy wooden fences are about the same, 3.5' to 4'. Some examples get taller again on grander houses for style purposes.

2. Walks and Yards

a) Layout: In many instances, the enclosed yard had no walks at all. In some instances they did. In some the gates were directly in front of the house, so a walk went straight to the door with flower beds down each side. In others, the gate was off to one corner of the yard for convenience - closer to town or closer to the barn. A walk curved up to the front door. In some instances the front yard was non-existent. The fence was right in front of the house, the gatepost located at the foot of the steps up to the porch. These varieties can be found all throughout the three periods, on all types of houses, both grand and small. In some, the yards are full of flowers, shrubs and bulbs. In most, they are stark bare. As you move to the middle period, with cities growing out to meet country, homes and streets being installed, many put in front walks because for the first time there really was a "front" from which to view the property. In the late period, the geometry of the city seemed to dictate the layout of the walks and yards, but there were many exceptions.

b) Materials Used:

Early - Bricks were rarely used with North Alabama being the exception. Some early examples seem to have had brick walks in a herringbone pattern. Some only had a brick landing at the foot of the porch steps - say 10'x10' or 15'x20'. However, Gaineswood, the most elaborate early landscape, had no bricks on the grounds at all. Most early, as well as middle walks and yards were swept dirt. White sand was desired, but owners settled for what they had. Many times the last step was a flat rock to cut down on wet weather mess.

Middle-Many used nothing but swept dirt. (See fact sheet on making cement and soil walks, for a procedure to recover the period look without the period drawbacks.) Near the end of the period, cement hexagons began to be used. Brick patterns were most often herringbone or a running course. I've rarely seen basket weave until the 1950s.

Late - Further use of hexagons and some marble squared with cement taking over after WWII. More brick has been used since the turn of the century.

c) Problems with Brick - Bricks used on the ground need to be a special high density, highly fired brick to resist deterioration due to freezing and thawing. Early inhabitants found this out fast in North Alabama. Local brick would just not stand up and they had to be replaced every ten years or so. This makes dating the use of brick walks very ambiguous. Just because they may be there now gives you no idea when they began installing them and how many times they were replaced. Gaineswood in Demopolis, one of the most elegant early homes in Alabama, had no walks at all. If brick walks were popular, then Gaineswood surely would have had them.

d) Reconstruction of Swept Dirt Walks and Yards: See the fact sheet on how to use a cement soil mixture to reconstruct swept walks and yards. Refer to end of this article.

- e) Pea Gravel: Use of gravel walks is essentially French and therefore suitable for Mobile and other places of French influence. Consider mixing sand with it and rolling it to make a harder (easier) surface to walk on.

3. Flower and Shrub Beds

- a) Evolving Design: As said before, many enclosed yards had no flowers or shrubs at all. So far I have not found a reference to an herb garden or kitchen garden per se. Whatever culinary garden and medicinal plants were probably grown in the vegetable gardens or mixed into the flower beds of the yards. If there were beds, they usually ran down both sides of the front walk, if there was one. They expanded and ran along the front fence. Then finally to up against the house. Many times beds would fill the yard before being put up against the house. This evolution is found throughout the Early, Middle, and Late periods. Lots of flower beds made a haven for snakes and many were unwilling to accommodate beauty at the expense of safety. A plain swept area has always been and still is the best deterrent to snakes.
- b) Arrangement of Materials Within Beds: In general, flowers were allowed to sprout in the beds at will. Victorian taste had the beds planted in ribbons of color, but the effect was not long-lasting. Usually it was the Southern style to mix and match perennials.
- c) Edging for the Beds

Early - Poles of cedar and chestnut, maybe 4" in diameter, were laid on the ground and back-filled with soil. Sometimes the beds were lined with rocks. Most of these were upgraded later, so few examples would remain. Gaineswood had two enclosed flower gardens and it looks like sawn lumber was used to build the beds - 2" x 4" probable. In any instance, where old photos exist, the beds appear raised - probably due to constant sweeping. However, it was believed that cold, stale air was bad for vegetables, so many vegetables were planted on raised. Beds.

Middle - We have photos of sawn lumber, rocks, Confederate beer bottles, and bricks being used. Most often, all these materials would be used on the same property. A telltale sign of a modern landscape is uniformity of edging materials. With brick edging I've seen bricks placed in a variety of ways, but not the modern fashion of having the short end up. Usually it's with the long side up - sometimes a double row. Some photos show the sawtooth arrangement. A few show bricks laid in 3 courses as if a wall was being built with no roll-lock at top.

Late - As fences came down and more and more shrubs were put into the turf, no beds were used. There were flower beds, but beds didn't exist around everything.

- d) Outlining the Beds With Plants - While there may have been no material edges to a bed, there was often a plant material one. In South Alabama, the beds were outlined with paperwhite narcissus (these could only flower in December along the Gulf Coast). Violets and oxalis were also popular, so was English ivy, but it was confined to a one foot strip, and now allowed to completely cover the bed. Many beds were edged with boxwood, but in Central and South Alabama, rarely was that successful except in the shade. Over the years they grow together badly and get too big for their original placement.

- e) Colors of Flowers - In the Early period, they tended toward pale, pastel colors with small flowers. The Middle period saw primary colors come into popularity. The Late gardens saw the bigger flowers of the hybridizers come into vogue.
 - f) Ground Covers - From old photos of Middle period gardens, we get a very weedy impression. Ground covers in the modern sense of uniformity weren't used. One could buy a pair of hands to pull weeds for less than 50 cents a week. Modern recreations will have to depend on heavy mulches of leaves and pine straw, preferably mixed together to keep down weeds. Late gardens used numerous long-growing plants and therefore look much more like what we have come to expect.
4. Orchards and Fruit Trees - Prior to 1940, it was a universal feature of all farms and homes that they had fruit trees and/or orchards adjacent to the structure. Most of the nurseries in the state were exclusively fruit tree until the 1930s when some started changing over. As a landscape feature they soften the otherwise Spartan appearance of Alabama landscapes. They don't have to be high maintenance. An orchard of Bradford pears or flowering cherries or peaches would accomplish the same effect. If fruit production is desired, contact your local County Agent for recommended varieties.

D. PLANT MATERIALS APPROPRIATE FOR PERIOD LANDSCAPES

1. Shrubs - In the early period, there was almost a total lack of their use. Even in the Middle period, not that large a palette was used, most of them being flowering shrubs. Only in the Late period were evergreens used to increase a sense of woodlands. Foundation plantings as we have known them are a twentieth century fashion. Hence, they are inappropriate around 18th and 19th century houses. Most early nurseries in the states were fruit trees. Many did not switch over to shrubbery until the 1920s and 30s. In 18th and 19th century landscapes the shrubs were spotted out around the grounds so that the individual growth habits could be seen and appreciated. The use of shrubs in tightly planted beds dates from this period to the present.

Early - Use of mostly native plant material is appropriate. Some roses and some boxwood were brought by pioneers as remembrances of places left. As such, they were specimen plants and should be used as such. Often one or more fragrant things were placed near porches or windows - sweet shrub, rose, lilac (which doesn't do well), rosemary, etc.

Middle - A beginning of using shrubs as specimens in beds and edgings of beds. Boxwood being more widely used. The late Middle period, probably saw the introduction of the old Liriope called Spicata. More flowering shrubs were used. Most shrubs were appreciated for their growth habits, so shearing was not normal, except for hedges. This means many deciduous things were cut back to the ground every other year or so. The Victorians liked loud colors in shrubs and dramatic contrast in textures. Things with big leaves and variegated foliage were popular.

Late - The blossoming of shrub use - heavy use - that required constant pruning once they matured. The proximity of planting put heavy pressure on gardeners to begin shearing to keep things orderly. This was surely the Golden Age of shrubs. As example, the indica azalea (introduced in Charleston, SC, 1849) was present early in Mobile, but was thought to be too tender inland. 1930 saw their arrival in Montgomery, Eufaula, and Birmingham - an

extremely late date! The Karumes didn't come into use until the 1940s and 50s. The colors and textures of shrubs were less loud and more refined than the Middle period.

2. Flowers - (Annual and Perennials) - Seeds traveled well and very early on could be carried around. Later, newspapers carried ads from drugstores and drygood stores announcing a new arrival of seeds and bulbs. See "resources" at end of article for details.

Early - mixed batches of seeds are appropriate. Things that lived in our humidity and reseeded themselves were preferred: poppies, bachelor button, dianthus, foxglove, etc., four-o'clocks were probably appropriate. Grown in beds, see above. Also appropriate are flowering natives like black-eyed susans, monarda, wild iris, etc.

Middle - there was a more extensive use of and a greater variety of flowers. Irises were limited to white, purple, yellow, and blue. Daylilies were both yellow and orange, though orange was more popular. Their early name - outhouse lily - gives a clue as to their original use.

Late - Almost anything goes. It usually did.

3. Bulbs

Early - There was early interest in bulbs. Two types of simple daffodils were used, bedding dahlias were also the rage. Roman hyacinths, snowflakes and Chinese sacred lilies were also used.

Middle - There was renewed interest in daffodils late in this period. The use of large trumpet daffodils was appropriate only after 1880. More species of daffodils and hardy gladiolus were used. Cannas were widely used into next period.

Late - Lillies were appropriate along with other daffodils. There were also lots of minor bulbs, and more tropical bulbs - tritomas, etc. Lots of cannas were used at the turn of the century. (Today, leaf rolling caterpillars make use of systemic poins necessary.) Irises become more colorful, but still aren't ruffled, yet. Use of dwarf and intermediate iris are appropriate. There was some variation in basic daylily color, but it is still pretty restricted.

4. Turf - Broad areas of turf were designed into English park developments of the early period. Gaineswood maintained its turf with a flock of sheep. Sheep are not long-lived here, so the use was rarely satisfactory. Most places in the Early period simply didn't concern themselves with such. Turf plots next appeared in the working man's garden of the late Middle period, where a square of turf occupied center stage in the backyard - bordered with a walk and flower beds. Up until the widespread use of the lawn mower, turf areas were sickled two times a year. Municipal areas were even cut less. The lawnmower didn't come into wide use until the 1900s. In Central and South Alabama centipede is the grass of choice for if it is not mowed, it will not grow excessively high and can still be walked on. Weeds were and can still be walked on. Weeds were "natural" until after the 1950s, with the advent of herbicides (centipede resent many weed-killers and should not be heavily fertilized).
5. Vines - In all three periods, vines were widely used, much more so than now. In the Early period, many bare dog trots were adorned with vines. On some, the entire roof was

covered with things like wisteria, and cypress vine. The Middle period saw more vines used on pillars, trellises or just on strings at the edge of the porch. The Late period saw many exotic vines come into use. Honeysuckle is appropriate for the Middle and Late periods. Vines got the bad reputation of destroying the wood. When they are appropriately trellised that is not really a problem.

6. Houseplants and Pots - Even the Earliest period had some houseplants. Generally it was a vine of some sort growing in water or in a pot and trained around a window. In the Middle period, even more pot plants were used - palms, ivy, around the window, etc. Victorian bay windows were usually full of pot plants. Commercial clay pots are appropriate only for the Late period. Hunt around at a local pottery for handmade pots for that truly authentic touch.
7. Roses - These were brought into the state very early, it not by the Spanish. Gardens of the Early and Middle period relied heavily on roses as a major plant material. Even in the Late period, many roses were still in use. With today's chemicals and the use of older varieties, black spot control is no particular problem.

E. Garden Structures - Comments & Notes

1. Arbors were widely used in all periods. Early arbors were usually for grapes. Late arbors were often ornamental vines. Early arbors were cedar posts with split rail for frames. As these soon warp under the weight, it's usually easier to use 1 ½ or 2" galvanized pipe for the frame. Fancier arbors would have masonry columns. Arbors of the Late period were those lovely colonnaded affairs with fancy wooden frames. Because of the shortness of wood's life and the weight of the vines, few have survived into the present. Allow ample headroom if arbor is to be walked under. Consider using male muscadines only. They don't set fruit and therefore aren't messy to walk under.
2. Benches & Pedestals (for big pots full of flowers) were popular in the Middle and Late periods. Many were made of rockwork using cement and round pebbles. Of course, at the opposite end from this vernacular style was cast iron, and can be used in all three periods.
3. Gazebos - In the Early and Middle period, two forms of gazebos were used commonly, but rarely survived. They were made out of tree limbs in a "rustic" style. See Downing for examples. Another was the gazebo "not made with hands." The owner planted Eastern red cedar (5 or 6) in a circle - maybe 12'-15' apart. When they got tall enough, someone was sent up into them with a chain. By using a rope attached to the chain, each tree was climbed and tied to its opposite so eventually all six meet above the center of the circle, being tied together with the chain, forming an evergreen canopy over the circle. These persisted well into the 1900s. The high style of all three periods saw masonry structures much like temples, usually round with a dome roof. Wooden structures were also used in the Middle and Late period. Many gazebos were made of wooden lattice painted white. Middle period photos show most of these as quite awkward with little style and grace.
4. Goldfish Pools were standard items in Late period gardens. More often they were free-form with rocks embedded in the concrete rim. Sometimes they were a square or rectangle with brick edging. They usually were two feet plus deep and had waterlilies growing in boxes on the bottom.

5. Pillars were used in all three periods. Rambler roses were usually grown on them. Most pillars were free-standing. Ideally, when an old red cedar dies, it was topped out, and the branches cut off, leaving 6"-12" stubs for the vines to grow up on. In the Middle and Late period, pillars were put in a row 10'-12' apart and a chain was draped between them. The roses were then grown closely to the chain for a swag effect. Many times these formed the outer boundary of a flower garden or walk.
6. Trellises began to appear commonly in the Middle period. Many were awkward wooden lattice contraptions that don't need to be put back, as they were not long-lived. In the Middle and Late periods, trellises were made of old galvanized pipe and wire. These lasted indefinitely. Many were arches - both over walks or out in the yards. Many were just rectangles or square; say 8' x 12'. These are worth putting back.

III. RESOURCES

A. BOOKS:

1. *Letters from Alabama* by Phillip Henry Gosse, Overbrook House: P.O. Box 7688, Mountain Brook, AL 35253. Journal observing many details of Central Alabama in 1838. Very complete account - 300 pages. Reprint available.
2. "A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening Adapted to North America with a View to the Improvement of Country Residences," by Andrew Jackson Downing, commonly called *Landscape Gardening and Rural Architecture*, pp. 550, 1849 with numerous editions.

B. PLANT MATERIAL INDEXES (which pull out and list references to gardens and plant material(s) exist for each of the following books and/or articles, published and unpublished. No particular order.

1. Three volumes of American Farmer Magazines 0 1825, 27, 32, found in library at Magnolia Grove, Greensboro.
2. Minutes of Chunanugee Ridge Garden Club in Archives & History - 1847.
3. "Gardens I Remember" by Mrs. Annie Fitch, Ala. Hist. Quarterly, Spring 1945.
4. *Antebellum Houses of Alabama* - 1951, Ralph Hammond.
5. *Collirene - The Queen Hill* by J. M. Albaugh, 1977 - Central Alabama.
6. *White Pillars* by Frazer Smith, 1941.
7. Plant Materials at Fendall Hall, Eufaula in 1980 - good list of plant materials for Middle and Late period gardens.
8. *Alabama Antebellum Architecture* - A scrapbook view from the 1930s by W. & V. Burkhardt.
9. *Journal of a Residence on a Georgia Plantation in 1838-39* by F. A. Kimble. Very observant of plants.
10. The Smith Herbarium - 1850s - Very good plant list for Central Alabama.
11. The Roper Herbarium - 1853 - Same as above, only better.
12. *Journal of Trinity, Alabama* by Ann Fennel Davis - Contains a photo of a sketch of a good Middle period garden with brief description.

13. "Our Settlement" - an unpublished manuscript by Miss J. Nicholene Bishop of home in Hale County, Alabama, 1940 or so.
14. *History of Alabama, 1540-1900* by Lucille Griffith, 1962. Good survey.
15. *Historic Homes of Alabama and Their Traditions* by National League of Pen Women - 1935.
16. *Locust Hill* by Mary Wallace Kirk of Tuscumbia, 1975. Describes her grandmother's garden and plants.
17. Judge Thomas M. Peters Herbarium, Moulton, Alabama + 1900.
18. *Sketches of Alabama* by Mary Duffe, 1970 for 1860s, Jefferson County.
19. List of Roses for Gowrie Plantation, 1859, in Argyle, Georgia.
20. Myrtle Hall - 1840, description of garden on National Register.
21. Tom Hazzard of St. Simon Island - 1832. Garden letter in American Farmer Magazine.
22. History of Jones Plantation Garden, Millen, Georgia, by George Stritikus, concerns boxwoods.
23. 1920s Garden Club Programs (2) on file at Archives and History on gardens they remember.
24. *Letters from Alabama, 1817-22* by Miss Anne Royal, 1969 - Good account of early Huntsville.

The above Plant Material Indexes are on file in the following libraries: Anniston, Birmingham Public, Cullman County, Decatur Public, Gadsden Public, Huntsville Public, Mobile Public, Auburn University-Archives, Special Collections - University of Alabama, Montgomery Archives & History, St. Augustine History Library, and the Peachtree Garden Library - Atlanta, Ga.

If unable to find, call Montgomery County Agent's Office at 281-1292 for copies.

- C. FACT SHEET - "Recipe for Hard Dirt Walks" - Montgomery County Agent's Office.