

FILOLI: The Gentleman's Fruit Orchard

Lucy Tolmach

Filoli is a 654-acre estate located in Woodside, on the San Francisco Peninsula, about thirty miles south of the city. For more information about this garden see "Conference 2003 Garden Tours" in this issue.

The Governing Board approved the orchard rehabilitation project at Filoli in September 1997. Since then, Filoli's once dilapidated ten-acre "gentleman's orchard" has made a remarkable comeback and is now developing into the finest private collection of historic fruit in North America. This brings us closer to accomplishing two primary goals: the preservation of the orchard, an original landscape element, and fruit germplasm preservation. When first planted in 1918, the orchard contained 1,000 trees. However, after years of neglect and a decrease in size from ten to seven acres due to the creation of the new lower parking lot, the number of trees had greatly declined. Today, after rehabilitation, the orchard contains 647 fruit trees and 117 American table grapes, with more plantings planned to fill the capacity of the orchard. The 115 surviving trees from 1918 and other original fruit varieties from the garden have been propagated and replanted along with an extensive collection of period fruits donated by fruit historian, preservationist and garden volunteer C. Todd Kennedy. All totaled, of the 4,782 accessions (individual plants in our collection) of woody plants at Filoli, there are 1,119 total fruit accessions, including the orchard, and 397 in the formal garden, making fruit Filoli's largest plant collection.

Todd Kennedy was the first person to recognize the importance of Filoli's orchard as a significant and unique cultural landscape. He pointed out the desperate need for its restoration and preservation and saw its potential as a long-term repository for his-

toric fruit germplasm. Todd watched the orchard decline after many years of deferred maintenance but his vision persisted. His passion for fruit, its history and the importance of its preservation has truly been the inspiration for this project. Todd has given his time and labor, his personal plant collections, and his expertise to the restoration of the orchard. He has almost single-handedly propagated all of the new plants that have been used for replanting the orchard, a lost art in itself. Today the orchard contains an incredible variety of fruits, including 299 apples, 151 pears, 37 peaches, 3 apricots, 25 plums, 2 prune plums, 20 quince, 15 walnuts, 14 mayhaws, and shan chas, 11 figs, 9 chestnuts, 6 sorbs, 6 medlars, 5 persimmons, 1 pomegranate, 1 filbert, 1 *Crataegomespilus* (hawthorn crossed with medlar) and 117 American table grape hybrids.

A walk through the orchard is a totally revitalizing experience, especially for the people who have helped this project grow. Just five years ago the orchard was consumed in thickets of poison oak, live oak, coyote brush and solid stands of yellow star thistle. Today there are orderly rows of little whitewashed fruit trees filling the orchard floor. They were planted in four different plantings during the dormant periods from 1999 to 2002, twenty feet on center, in the same grid pattern as the original trees. Only 115 of the original gnarled old trees, their branches covered with lichen, remain dotted throughout the orchard. They are reminders

of the past and are useful models for training the new trees into the traditional open center style. The old trees remind us of the age of the orchard, with their hollow trunks and branches that provide habitat for many different animals. Fifteen old English walnut trees survive along the edge of the creek by the old stone pump house. Their graft unions, with the lighter

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barked English walnut on top and the darker black walnut below, show the history of how they were propagated. The big, tall multi-stemmed black walnut trees demonstrate what happens when the root suckers are not removed and how the vigorous rootstock takes over.

New improvements like grading for better drain-



The graft is clearly visible on this old English walnut. The darker bark represents the California black walnut that was commonly used as a rootstock for English walnut.

age, brush control, new deer fencing, vole and gopher protection, the new watering system, mulch, and the purchase of a new tractor have reduced manual labor requirements and contributed to dramatic changes in the growth of the trees. Large colorful fruits hang from new branches and, miraculously, even from the young trees! New plant labels, engraved and placed by volunteer Pete Horeni, carry names like 'Summer Rambo' and 'Pine Golden Pippin', and help us get to know these new Filoli plants better. The row letter and number on each label make the process of navigating through the orchard much easier.

The orchard, an original agricultural element of the estate's landscape, is now returning to its former glory and many individual heroic efforts and fantastic teamwork have helped make this project happen. Alex Fernandez, as project manager, coordinated with other key staff and volunteers on all phases of the project. He demolished the old barbed wire fence, supervised the brush clearing and disposal, laid out the grid pattern over the orchard, managed the new plantings, kept the records, and is now implementing the new maintenance program. Jonathan Tolmach was responsible for site engineering. He planned and supervised the new improvements such as the grading and the new fence installation. He also designed the irrigation systems,

developed the bid specifications, ordered materials, and dealt with the contractors. Jonathan planned the refrigeration requirements for the new fruit cooler and was instrumental in providing field data and old maps for Tristan Fields, who produced the new digital orchard map and the master plant database. Ted Cardoza and his staff joined with the garden staff in bringing the two-inch water supply lines from the garden to the orchard. They recently completed the new cooler as well.

One volunteer provided the inspiration for this project and other volunteers have become an essential component of the orchard management program. It was their heroic efforts of hand watering the new trees that kept the orchard alive for two years until the lateral irrigation system was completed. Today volunteers do all sorts of orchard tasks, including whitewashing trees, removing suckers, weeding the water basins that circle each tree, fertilizing the trees, making the labels and helping to pick fruit. They manage the tasting tables and the cider making at Filoli fruit events and are being trained to lead tours. Several volun-



One of the newly planted 'Jonwin' apple trees, a cross between 'Jonathan' and 'Baldwin' developed by Albert Etter in 1944 and originally sold by the California Nursery Company of Niles.



The fruit cellar was designed by Gardner A. Dailey and built during the Bourn era. Besides fruit, it also serves as a cooler for bulbs and beverages.

teers are involved in researching specific fruit varieties to produce interpretive information.

Today, birds and other wildlife are abundant in the orchard that has become their habitat. Western bluebirds nest inside the cavities of the old hollow fruit trees and in the bluebird boxes which have been placed in trees and in the orchard to provide additional housing. The bluebirds share the power lines that run over the orchard with mourning doves, jays, and swallows. Big black ravens ravish the new fruits and woodpeckers hammer away, making holes in the dead branches in their search for insects. The drainage swale at the northern end of the orchard is a special moist environment with an artificial water supply fed from garden and house drains. Here, quail run in and out of the cattails and willows. The endangered San Francisco garter snake and red-legged frog have been spotted along with wood rats, Western diamond-back rattlesnakes and gopher snakes. Coyote and fox scat can be found in the orchard, indicating that the portholes designed to provide them access through the fence are working. (They help with rodent control and have been known to feast on fallen fruit.) Beehives located across the orchard from the fruit cellar help to cross-pollinate the fruit trees and increase fruit production. The honey, a tasty Filoli byproduct, is now offered for sale in the garden shop. Native milkweed, which provides nectar for the Monarch butterfly, and many of the other native wildflowers, such as blue-eyed grass and red maids, have returned to the orchard. With the new tractor, cover crops are being mowed in lieu of discing and the noxious yellow star thistle weed has almost disappeared.

Some of the original preservation goals for the orchard have been expanded. Stone fruits, persimmons, figs, nuts and other types of fruit have been added to the or-

chard, as well as the pome fruits proposed in the 1997 plan. This is appropriate since the orchard was originally planted as a mixed collection. A new planting of 47 heritage stone fruits was added to the upper knoll this past spring. The trees were rescued when a parking lot was developed at Prusch Park in San Jose. They arrived as bare root plants after being hastily dug by volunteers in advance of the bulldozers. Rare fruits like quince, mayhaws, shan chas, and sorbs have been planted in damp and shady locations which are unsuitable for growing other fruits. In the lower parking lot, outside the protection of the orchard fencing, deer resistant nut trees like chestnuts and filberts have been planted.

At the far southeast corner of the orchard is a new planting of American table grapes, hybrids between the eastern U.S. natives *Vitis labrusca* and *V. aestivalis* and the European *V. vinifera*. These hardy, eastern table grapes were grown on American estates in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries for their superb flavor and fragrance. Old varieties like 'Delaware' are almost completely lost today because seedless varieties like 'Thompson Seedless', that can be shipped effectively, have dominated the market. 'Delaware', as described in *The Grapes of New York* by U. P. Hedrick (1906), "...is the American grape *par excellence*. Its introduction raised the standard of quality in our viticulture to that of the Old World, for there is no variety of *Vitis vinifera* more richly or more delicately flavored or with a more agreeable aroma than the Delaware."

Not normally a component of an orchard landscape, this rare collection of dessert grapes was rescued from one of the federal USDA fruit repositories forced to deaccession (discard) these cultivars because of budget cuts. Many of these grapes are slip skin, 'Concord'-type seeded hybrids. They arrived at Filoli as hardwood cuttings, were rooted and then planted out. They have been carefully trained up



South view of orchard with young trees planted 20 feet on center in the original grid pattern with the extant trees.

onto a post and wire support system where they are now bearing large clusters of purplish-black, greenish-yellow, and red grapes. Because native American grapes were resistant to the native American root louse, *Phylloxera*, the American grape species helped to produce the resistant rootstocks which saved both the American and European wine industries. This story demonstrates the importance of germplasm preservation for plant breeding.

As the orchard grows, there will be many future challenges to its preservation. Daily threats from gophers, voles, deer, tractors, diseases, insects, and malfunctioning irrigation systems will continue. A consistent, routine maintenance program will be essential for long-term success and as the trees grow, maintenance requirements will increase. The training, pruning, fruit thinning, and harvesting operations are done working off tall ladders, which is a task unsuited to many volunteers. The new fruit cooler will increase our fruit storage capacity but with the anticipated increased production, a fruit distribution system will be needed soon. Continuing propagation and replacement of trees is a basic operation in any repository collection. Keeping the records straight, the maps up to date, and the plants labeled is absolutely essential in maintaining proper variety identifications and the integrity of a plant collection. The standards of curatorial responsibility are as important to maintain as the standards of horticulture and are essential for preserving germplasm. The new digital map and the database are important first steps to managing the collections, but just like the orchard, they will require ongoing maintenance.

The most important reason for preserving an historic resource is to interpret it. The story of fruit growing is the story of American horticulture. Another goal of the orchard project is to reach out to the Bay Area community, to involve rare fruit and culinary groups, and to develop educational and recreational programs for interpreting the history of fruit and its cultural relationships. The Filoli Fall Events continue to feature Filoli's fruit collections and every year approximately 55 different varieties of fresh fruit from both the garden and the orchard are offered to friends and visitors for tasting. In addition to fresh fruit tastings and cider making, "Autumn at Filoli - 2002" also offered a Filoli Fruit Cook-Off Contest for sweet and savory fruit preserves. The event was judged by some of the Bay Area's finest pastry chefs, including cookbook author Marion Cunningham (*The Fanny Farmer Baking Book*, Knopf, 1984), Lindsey Remolif Shere, former pastry chef at Chez Panisse in Berkeley and author of *Chez Panisse Desserts* (Random House, 1985), and Alan Tangren, current pastry chef at Chez Panisse, who collaborated with Alice Waters on the new *Chez Panisse Fruit* (Harper Collins, 2002).

Also judging was June Taylor of June Taylor Organic Preserves and Cristina Salas-Porras of Chez Panisse. *The Great Book of Pears*, (Ten Speed Press, 2000) written by Barbara Jean Flores in collaboration with C. Todd Kennedy and Lucy Tolmach, with photographs by Susanne Kaspar, is offered for sale in the shop. The pear book features Filoli's gentleman's orchard, describes the pear collection and contains pear dessert recipes developed by Chez Panisse. A brand new docent-training program was initiated in 2002 at Filoli to train both garden volunteers and docents to lead orchard tours. At "Autumn at Filoli," one hour orchard tours are offered twice a day so that our members and visitors can come and discover Filoli's orchard for themselves.

Lucy Tolmach, Director of Horticulture at Filoli and CGLHS founding member, looks forward to a day when the tree canopies have filled in and the historic orchard again looks like it did in its prime from the 1940s through the 1960s.

This article is reprinted with permission from the Sundial Times, a quarterly journal of the garden at Filoli, No. 30, Fall 2002. Suggested additional reading: The Gardens at Filoli by Timmy Gallagher, photos by Christopher McMahon, (Pomegranate Artbooks, 1994). "Autumn at Filoli" will be held on October 4, 2003. See their website for details: www.filoli.org.

COMMERCIAL SOURCES FOR ANTIQUE FRUIT

Greenmantle Nursery, is a small family-owned nursery. Ram and Marissa Fishman, 3010 Ettersburg Road, Garberville, CA 95440. Phone: 707.986.7504. Catalogue \$4 postpaid. The foundation of their collection is plant material gathered from old homestead orchards in Southern Humboldt County, the Etter line of apples being a particular specialty. The catalogue provides detailed descriptions.

Trees of Antiquity (a "sport" of Sonoma Antique Apple Nursery), now operated by Neil Collins and Tom Linden. Located near Paso Robles, they are able to offer some things that won't grow well in Humboldt, such as apricots. They also offer the Burbank Plumcot, as well as kiwis, mulberries, nectarines, and pawpaws. Website: www.treesofantiquity.com.

Big Horse Creek Farm, a family-owned business run by Ron and Suzanne Joyner, P.O. Box 70, Lansing NC 28643. Their collection is largely composed of "southern" apples grown in the Appalachian Mountains. They ship to California, and their catalog contains excellent historic information. Website: www.bighorsecreekfarm.com.

See also the Heirloom Fruit Trees site, <http://web.simmons.edu/~byer/fruittree/index.html>. This offers a compendium of on-line resources about heirloom fruit around the world.

The National Clonal Germplasm Repository at UC Davis is one of over two dozen facilities in the National Plant Germplasm System (NPGS). Prunus and Vitis comprise their largest collections. For a list, see the website: <http://www.ars-grin.gov/dav/> or contact USDA/ARS/NCGR/UCDavis, One Shields Ave, Davis CA 95616.

CALIFORNIA ORCHARDS - A BRIEF HISTORY

Mike Berst

[Excerpts reprinted with permission from the Apple Journal, found on the website <http://www.applejournal.com/ca04.htm>.]

The story of apple growing in California is as telling and variegated as the modern regional settlement of the state itself. Once word had spread like wildfire throughout this country that gold had been discovered on the American River in 1849, people by the tens of thousands began migrating into the California Territory. This influx of settlers, which continued unabated even after the last streams of gold had been mined nearly 15 years later, created a natural market for products and services from California's closest neighbors to the north, the Washington and Oregon territories.

Modest orchards had been planted in the countryside surrounding the old fort of Vancouver for twenty years prior to the California gold rush. Early into the decade of the 1850s, the nascent Washington enterprise had produced enough fruit for profit-hungry growers to tap into the markets that lay overland, to the immediate south. Fruit farmers in Washington discovered their own "gold rush" of sorts, reaping unheard of prices for some of the first apples to arrive in San Francisco. A single account, from the year 1853, reported that four bushels of apples garnered five hundred dollars. So much in demand was this rare bounty from Washington that growers and packers were soon compelled to ship all southbound produce in iron crates, to prevent theft.

Because there was prosperous income to be derived from means other than panning gold, many new immigrants began to plant their own orchards. One year after California became a state, in 1850, miners in the Pajaro Valley began farming. They first planted potatoes, then turned to fruit growing. Immigrants from Serbia and Croatia, who helped to settle one of Pajaro's earliest communities, Watsonville, also began to plant rooted saplings. Commercial production of their apple orchards expanded so rapidly that the town earned the nickname "Apple City" by the turn of the 20th century. Another immigrant colony, located in the Russian River Valley, gave rise to magnificent European cultivars. Between 1870 and 1890, Gravensteins and Pippins from the orchards of Sebastopol became as prized as those grown 3,000 miles back East. The mountain community of Julien (east of San Diego) was another early producer of apples, and continues so to the present day. From the 1920s until his death in 1950, Albert F. Etter produced a whole new breed of apples in Humboldt County.



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Our heartfelt thanks to those members who have helped to put us on solid financial ground by becoming Sustaining Members at \$50+.

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CONFERENCE 2003 GARDEN TOURS

The Filoli house at Woodside was built by Willis Polk, and was finished in 1917. The William Bowers Bourn II family occupied the home until 1936. Bourn was the owner and president of the Spring Valley Water Company, comprising Crystal Springs Lake and surrounding lands. He selected the southern end of the lake for the site of his estate, and the house was situated on 16 acres of formal gardens with a fine view of the water, now blocked by subsequent growth of trees on watershed land. Bruce Porter helped lay out the gardens, including the famous Chartres Cathedral Window Garden. Bella Worn supervised the planting and continued to work on the estate until her death. When Bourn had a falling out with Polk, he hired Arthur Brown Jr. (Bakewell & Brown) to design the Garden Pavilion and greenhouses. The second owner, Lurline Roth, lived on the property for 38 years and was an avid gardener. She donated the property to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1975. [The Gardens at Filoli]

Those who attend the CGLHS 2003 Annual Conference at Stanford on July 25-27 will also have the opportunity to visit three private gardens in Woodside. The Lurline Coonan house and garden is one of these. The noted southern California architect, Gordon B. Kaufman and his staff designed in the early 1930s. Though Kaufman is perhaps best remembered for his traditional Beaux Arts Italian style residential designs in the Bel Air section of Los Angeles, this house was intended to portray the Pennsylvania influence upon American architecture.

[For details on the Lurline Coonan garden, see *The American Woman's Garden* by Rosemary Verey and Ellen Samuels (Boston: Little, Brown & Company, 1984).]

The Fleger estate was literally carved out of the original Filoli estate in the early 1930s, Fleger being a Bourn family lawyer. The axial view from the back of the house extends across a valley that is planted with a small fruit orchard of its own. The original glass house is still in use, as are the sunken tennis courts lined with rock walls.

The Green Gables estate was begun in 1911. Charles Greene was commissioned to build the country house and gardens. The owner had purchased several adjoining properties to form an estate of some 75 acres in Woodside, being particularly attracted to the wide panoramic view of the Santa Cruz Mountains this property offers. Though it was by no means typical of Greene's other landscape work, at Green Gables he chose to employ a geometric ordering of space around a system of axes. Come join us in July and

learn how Greene coped with the immense scale of the landscape, the problems of the shortage of water, and the extreme dryness of the native vegetation, together with the owners' desire for an English 'thatched' house.

[“Echoes of England and Italy ‘On the Edge of the World’: Green Gables and Charles Greene”, David C. Streatfield, *Journal of Garden History*, Vol. 2, No. 4, pp377-398.]

Gardens you will want to visit on the Stanford Campus include the Inner Quad, the Oval and adjacent areas, plus the areas immediately surrounding the Stanford mausoleum and Angel of Grief statue, all originally landscaped by Frederick Law Olmsted. The Oval area was redesigned in 1910 by Bakewell & Brown, and again in the 1920s by Gardner Dailey, then describing himself as a “landscape engineer” but later a building architect in the moderne style. The Citrus and Avocado Courtyards were meant to contain plant collections, and were proposed by John McLaren in 1915. White Plaza, Kennedy Grove, and the Oregon Courtyard were the work of Thomas Church (consultant to the University for 30 years, but subsequent construction projects obliterated much of his work here). The New Guinea Sculpture Garden was created in 1994 by ten master carvers from Papua, and located in an oak and cedar grove. The Amy Blue Garden is a small Monet-inspired landscape created as a memorial to a University employee whose life was cut short in 1988. The Rodin Sculpture Garden is adjacent to the museum. The Science & Engineering Quad (SEQ) was designed by landscape architect Laurie Olin, and represents a return to Olmsted's strong axial arrangements; the Schwab Residence contains a series of four unusual courtyards. The newest Stanford garden is a native California plant garden located across the street from the Cantor Museum.

Members interested in historic trees to be found on the Stanford campus should visit a new and experimental website hosted by the Stanford Historical Society: <http://www.stanford.edu/~rawlings/TOS/indexx.htm>. It provides a wealth of information on the history of Stanford trees, and you may obtain a copy of the Thomas Church article, “He Changed the Landscape” by Raymond Hardie, which appeared in the January/February 2003 issue of *Stanford Magazine*. This article documents what little remains of Church's Stanford campus work today.

The Society will be publishing Ron Bracewell's *Trees of Stanford* this year, hopefully in time for the conference. The summer issue of their journal will carry two articles by Julie Cain on the history of the Stanford Arizona Garden and the Stanford Arboretum.

WHAT NEEDS SAVING NOW

Hearst Castle: San Simeon

William Randolph Hearst's fabled Hearst Castle is famous not only for its architecture and art collection, but also for its gardens. They were designed by Hearst and his architect Julia Morgan in a Mediterranean style, with oak trees and palm, roses and brilliantly colored bougainvillea, colored tiles and splashing fountains. They formed the background for gatherings of the famous and the wealthy in the 1920s, 30s and 40s.

Today Hearst Castle is part of California State Parks and is visited by almost a million people each year. The gardens are beautifully maintained and as enchanting today as they were years ago. However, as with all gardens, they have changed over the years; old trees have blown down in storms; others have grown to huge size and shade areas once sunny; changes have been made to accommodate the many visitors; and small incremental changes have accumulated over the 50 years since W. R. Hearst died.

The staff of Hearst San Simeon Historical Monument is planning to restore the gardens and make them more historically accurate. In order to do this, we need accurate information about what the gardens were like in Hearst's time. In short, we need your help. We need old photographs of the Hearst Castle gardens taken in the 1940s and 50s - especially color, but black & white photos are useful also. Old film footage or personal reminiscences would be of interest as well. If you think you can help us, please contact Hearst San Simeon State Historic Monument Historian John Horn at 805.927.2094, or write to him care of 750 Hearst Castle Road, San Simeon, CA 93452-9741. *[Garden tours at Hearst Castle run from April through October. This news release was reprinted from the website: www.hearstcastle.org]*

National Park Service Historic Landscape Initiative

Last fall, Russ Beatty asked you to write to Washington on behalf of the Historic Landscape Initiative of the National Park Service. Thanks to all those who took the time to do so, the HLI has been saved for now. Over 200 letters were received in protest against cutting the funding for this small program which has become the national center for questions, information, and research on all aspects of historic landscapes. This was apparently enough to turn the tide in their favor and the NPS has indicated that the program will remain in place.

BOOK REVIEWS & NEWS

Private Landscapes: Modernist Gardens in Southern California, by Pamela Burton and Marie Botnick with an introduction by Kathryn Smith, (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2002) 192 pp., \$40.00.

Over the last ten years, mid-twentieth century architecture and design has become increasingly popular. Modern design in southern California has been especially fashionable. The 2000 exhibition of the work of Charles and Rae Eames at the Los Angeles County Art Museum and the accompanying publications are prime examples of the level of interest. It was inevitable that landscape architects and historians would follow this lead, researching and reviving the gardens that complement the architecture. "Outdoor Rooms," in the May 2003 *Martha Stewart Living* emphasizes the current popularity of modern designers in southern California.

Private Landscapes documents this phase of southern California garden design. It begins with an introduction by Kathryn Smith, which attempts to put these gardens into a global context, followed by short essays on architect Rudolph Schindler's own garden and the gardens of architect Richard Neutra. The second part documents the gardens of six houses of other well-known architects, including Harwell Hamilton Harris, Gregory Ain, Raphael Soriano, and A. Quincy Jones. The only mid-century landscape architects discussed in association with the original gardens are Lockwood de Forest and Ralph Stevens in Santa Barbara and Garret Eckbo in Los Angeles. The photographs and limited text in the second and third parts show the gardens as they originally were and as they were renewed in the 1990s.

Kathryn Smith is an architectural historian, known for her work on modern architecture in southern California. Here, she documents the architects' interest in garden design and explains that "The L. A. modernists created houses that grew up from and embraced their sites." She claims that the Europeans, particularly Le Corbusier, kept their "distance from nature and created a negative response to landscape." This ignores the actual work of those architects. Le Corbusier, for example, was among the most brilliant site planners whether working within the confines of urban wedges and *cul-de-sacs* in Paris or in magnificent natural settings such as Carthage on the Bay of Tunis or the hill at Ronchamp. Smith's juxtaposition to the work of the southern California architects is not supportable and detracts from the accomplishments of both groups.

Pamela Burton is one of several landscape architects in southern California intent on preserving and/or en-

hancing local modern gardens. The second and third parts of the book present original and contemporary plot plans, showing the changes. Historic black and white and contemporary color photographs bring the gardens to life. Burton convincingly discusses her philosophy of "renewal" as opposed to preserving or recreating historic gardens. Many of Neutra's drawings are reproduced. He was one of the few architects who drew the ground floor plan of his houses in the context of the garden plan. This enabled the client to see the intermingling of house and garden, an idea fundamental to California residential design then and now. Interestingly, the contemporary versions of these gardens are generally more rectilinear than the originals.

Private Landscapes is not the definitive history of the modern garden in southern California, but it features important gardens, fortunate enough to survive. The selection was driven more by the current condition than by historic importance. The selected bibliography omits several significant works pertaining to the subject. The modern gardens of southern California deserve more in depth research and analysis than *Private Gardens* provides. Despite shortcomings, it should not be overlooked as a significant book on a topic of enormous interest.

—Margaretta J. Darnall

Available in July: *Tangible Memories: Californians and their gardens 1800-1950*, by Judith M. Taylor, MD and the late Harry M. Butterfield, (xlibris.com, 2003). Dr. Taylor, who spoke at our last conference in San Juan Capistrano, is the author of *The Olive in California: history of an immigrant tree* (Ten Speed Press, 2000) and a number of short articles about California horticultural history.

Harry Butterfield was a beloved figure in California gardening circles before his death in 1970. For a number of years he served on the board of the California Garden Clubs. He wrote many articles about California's horticultural history and preserved the memories of many important people

and places in his writings. After he retired he collected most of his material and set it down in a manuscript but died before the book could be published.

Dr. Taylor found his manuscript languishing in a box in the archives at the University of California. She augmented the material, modified the writing to reflect changes in taste and re-organized the text to make it easier to read. There is a chapter about almost every county in the state, discussing gardens, nurserymen, plants and the history of the area in relation to horticulture. Priceless archival photographs are used to illustrate the text.

The book shows how the nursery business burgeoned almost immediately after the Gold Rush. San Francisco had beautiful gardens as early as 1853 and there were annual flower shows by 1854. One does not think of there being gardens in the gold country but there were, and fairly substantial fragments of them can still be found. Butterfield traced how plants were imported from Australia very early, not just the eucalyptus trees.

Tangible Memories can be ordered from bookstores or directly from Xlibris.com in July. Phone: 1.888.795.4274. Email: orders@xlibris.com.



Cypress Lawn West Entry as shown in our last issue. (Beatty)

CORRECTION ON CYPRESS LAWN

Russ Beatty, author of the lead article in our last issue, "Cypress Lawn & the Rural Cemetery Movement," advised us that some of our editing led to confusion about the description of the granite entry gate versus the Norman towers. Those two towers flank the entry gate on the *east* side of the cemetery, whereas the granite gate is the *west* entrance.



HOW TO JOIN CGLHS

To become a member of the California Garden & Landscape History Society, send a check or money order to the Membership Secretary, Box 1075, Palo Alto, CA 94302-1075.

See our website: www.cghls.org for an application form.

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Membership rates:
Individual \$20; Household \$30;
Institution \$40; Sustaining \$50
and up.

COMING EVENTS

Now through August 31: "Central Park: A Sesquicentennial Celebration," a special exhibit celebrating the 150th anniversary of the creation of New York City's Central Park in the Metropolitan Museum of Art's American Wing. Visit the website: www.metmuseum.org.

June 11-September 11: "The Artist and the Changing Garden: 400 Years of European and American Gardens," the exhibition curated by **Betsy Fryberger** at the Iris & B. Gerald Cantor Center for Visual Arts at Stanford University in Palo Alto. Museum hours: Wed-Sun, 11-5 PM.

The California Preservation Foundation presents a series of workshops for 2003. Learn full details and register on-line at www.slip.net/cpf/ or call their office in Oakland at 510.763.0982. Workshops are \$5:

June 19: Design Review for Historic Buildings, Districts, Sites and Landscapes 9-5 PM @ Sacramento. An evening reception will be held at the Goethe Mansion, house and gardens designed by **Julia Morgan** in the 1920s, and now owned by California State University, Sacramento. Reservations \$30.

June 20: Secretary of the Interior's Standards For the Treatment of Historic Properties, 9-5 PM @ Sacramento. Hear CGLHS member **James Newland** on "Pio Pico & Will Rogers State Park, Landscape Standards Case Studies."

September 26: Incentives for Historic Preservation Projects @ Berkeley.

June 20-22: 9th Annual Sculpture Show at the Ruth Bancroft Garden, 1500 Bancroft Road, Walnut Creek. Champagne Preview Party on Friday evening, 6:30 - 9 PM, reservations \$40. Call 925.944.9352. General viewing, Saturday & Sunday from 12 - 5 PM, \$5 donation at the door. Website: www.ruthbancroftgarden.org.

June 21 - 25: "Great Parks/Great Cities, Celebrating 150 Years of Central Park, New York, NY." The 8th Parks Conference will explore the past, present and future of great parks worldwide. For details, visit the conference website: <http://pps.org/GPGC>.

June 22-26: Annual Meeting & Conference of the Association for Living History, Farm and Agricultural Museums at Princeton University, Princeton NJ. Visit the conference page on the ALHFAM website at Howell Living History Farm: www.howellfarm.com/alhfam2003/home.htm.

UCLA Extension is offering classes that may be of interest to members this summer. For full details call 310.825.9414 or contact Alice Huang at ahuang@unex.ucla.edu.

June 23-Sept. 8: "Landscape Architecture: Introduction to the Profession," taught by Steve Lang, Don Marquardt and Alexis Slafer, evenings, \$490.

June 28: "Navigating the Bureaucracy," (9-1 PM) prepares participants for success when interacting with many levels of bureaucracy, includes getting plans approved, obtaining building permits and much more, \$60.

July 8 - August 5: "Gardening with Edibles," taught by arborist Darlene A. Pickell, includes a historical overview of orchards, herb and vegetable gardens, evenings, \$230.

Magic Gardens Nursery is back at their original location at 729 Heinz Avenue in Berkeley after a brief sojourn in Richmond. Open Fridays - Sundays only now, from 9-5 PM. Phone: 510.528.5587. Plants at the growing grounds at 2121 San Joaquin Street in Richmond will continue to be sold at 25-60% off through the month of June. Open Friday & Saturday only from 9 - 4 PM. Phone: 510.528.5587. Free outdoor garden classes are offered at 10 AM **June 21** ("The Flower Arranger's Garden") and **June 22** ("How To Prune Your Camellias & Rhododendrons"). Website: www.magicgardens.com.

July 11-12: Historic Landscape Symposium, "Mission Impossible: Can Historic Properties Embrace a Landscape Continuum?" Gunston Hall, Mason Neck, VA, developed by the National Park Service Historic Landscape Initiative. Lectures on Friday, optional tours to historic landscapes scheduled for Saturday. Advance registration required. For information, call 703.550.9220 or write to sborchardt@gunstonhall.org. Fee: \$95.

July 25-27: Scheduled to coincide with the Stanford Museum exhibition (see above), the **CGLHS ANNUAL CONFERENCE**, "Earthly Paradise: Historic Gardens of the San Francisco Peninsula," will be held at Stanford University. **Professor David Streatfield** will lecture on the work of Greene & Greene, with a particular focus on the Woodside garden, Green Gables, the largest Arts & Crafts garden in the US. He will be on hand to answer questions about the garden on Sunday as well. Betsy Fryberger will talk about her museum exhibition. The remainder of the conference will focus on the landscape history of the Palo Alto Stock Farm estate, the restoration of Rudolph Ulrich's Arizona Garden (including a guided tour of the garden), and the Stanford campus landscaping from 1886 to about 1920 under the guidance of Frederick Law Olmsted, John McLaren, Gardner Dailey and others. In addition to Green Gables, we will visit the Filoli estate (Friday), two other private Woodside gardens, the museum exhibition at Cantor Center, and the Stanford University archives at Green Library, designed by Bakewell & Brown in 1914.

August 28 - Sept 2: Fourth International Symposium on Japanese Gardens, "Evolution of Japanese Gardens through Adaptations," Seattle WA, sponsored by the Puget Sound Japanese Garden Society. Contact 206.286.9644 or koichik@qwest.net.

Sept. 21: Santa Barbara County Horticultural Society's Annual Plant Sale will be held at MacKenzie Park, corner of State Street and Las Positas in Santa Barbara from 10 AM - 3 PM. Call 966.6275.

Sept. 25-27: "A Genius and His Legacy: FLO in the South," the 14th Conference on Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes held at Old Salem, Inc. Contact Kay Bergey, 336.721.7378 or bergeymk@wfu.edu or write to Drawer F, Salem Station, Winston-Salem, NC 27108.

The National Preservation Institute is offering a series of seminars at the Presidio in San Francisco this fall. For all five following seminars, see the website for registration form (<http://www.npi.org/sem-ls.html>) or call 703.765.0100. Email: info@npi.org.

October 15-16: "Photodocumentation of Historic Structures and Landscapes," offers hands-on experience in photographing according to HABS/HAER standards, \$375.

October 17: "Accessibility and Historic Integrity," or how historic public properties can comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act, \$225.

October 27-29: "Section 106: An Introduction," for those who need to learn the basics of project review, \$525.

November 5-6: "Using the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Rehabilitation of Historic Properties." Particular attention is given to character-defining features, preservation of historic fabric, and use of replacement materials, \$375.

November 12-13: "Planning, Design, and Interpretation for Historic and Cultural Landscapes," covers everything from soup to nuts. **Charles Birnbaum** will discuss practical applications for historic and cultural landscapes, including adaptive reuse, historic preservation, restoration, and accessibility. Applicable laws, regulations and recent preservation issues will also be addressed. He will review aspects of scenic vistas and designed, cultural, rural, agricultural, and urban landscapes, \$375.

December 5: "Design, Planning & Management of Historic Campuses," a national conference in celebration of the evolution and maturation of American campus land-

scapes @ Wave Hill, 675 West 252nd Street, Bronx, NY. Last year, the Cultural Landscape Foundation named American college campuses as one of the ten most endangered landscapes in this country, due to the ever increasing need for more parking lots and new building programs. This conference will cover topics that highlight innovative project work that balances the myriad issues surrounding the care and management of historic campus plans. Contact Chris Panos at 718.549.3200 or chrisp@wavehill.org.

April 28 - May 1 2004: the 29th Annual California Preservation Conference will be held at the San Francisco Presidio. Details to be announced. Website: www.slip.net/~cpf/calendar.html.

DIRECTORY ADDITIONS

Please welcome these new members:

Lorreen Robinson Barnes, 213 Hilltop Lane, McKinleyville 95519
 Virginia Lopez Begg, 12 La Mancha Way, Andover MA 01810
 K. Bartholomew/C.Brinegar, 2444 Sharon Oaks Dr., Menlo Park 94025
 Charolette J. Fox, 32800 Hupa Drive, Temecula 92592
 Cecily Harris, 4 Cranfield Avenue, San Carlos 94070
 Sandra Heinemann, 1921- 8th Street, Apt. C, Los Osos 93402
 Janet B. Murphy, P. O. Box 753, Pescadero 94060
 Mary Ann & Jack Olson, 5038 Edgeworth Road, San Diego 92109
 Stasi & Andy Redding, 25458 Lake Wohlford Rd, Escondido 92027
 Elena Reese, 793 Nash Avenue, Menlo Park 94025
 Linda Renner, 323 East First Street, Long Beach 90803
 Nathalie W. Shivers, 1151 N. Poinsettia Drive, W. Hollywood 90046
 Becky Yianilos, 1364 Nightshade Road, Carlsbad 92009

ODDS & ENDS

The Garden Conservancy reports that, despite rain and wind, a number of advisory team members traveled to Alcatraz Island with Elizabeth Byers in January to tour the island. On their advice, GC recently facilitated a successful meeting between the Golden Gate National Park Conservancy and the National Park Service to discuss next steps in the stabilization and preservation of the **Gardens of Alcatraz**. GC President Antonia F. Adezio writes: "Our appreciation of the significance of the gardens, our belief in the feasibility of their preservation, and our respect for the organizations involved, have formed the basis for our decision to make a commitment to this effort and see that the gardens of Alcatraz flourish again. In addition, we are working with Jan Wooly of the California State Parks Department to identify a garden within the parks system that would most benefit from the preservation assistance of the Conservancy. Together we are exploring training opportunities for parks staff, as well as on-the-ground preservation work."

U. C. Berkeley's College of Environmental Design Archives will be closed for relocation from August 18, 2003 through December 31, 2003. They will be moving back from their temporary off-campus quarters at 2223 Fulton Street, Room 110 to the earthquake retro-fitted facility at Wurster Hall. Their new actual address will be 280 Wurster Hall, but the mailing address will remain as CED Archives, 230 Wurster Hall #1820, Berkeley CA 94720-1820. Phone: 510.642.5124. FAX: 510.642.2824. Email: archives@socrates.berkeley.edu. The website is: www.ced.berkeley.edu/cedarchives/Archives.htm. The Archives charges non-students a use fee. The CED Library moved back to Wurster from its temporary quarters at Moffitt Library several months ago.

LANDSLIDE 2004: Focus on Working Landscapes. The Cultural Landscape Foundation's biennial program for listing endangered landscapes was instituted last year and featured ten most-threatened designed landscapes, including Val Verde in Montecito, CA. This list, with illustrations and text for each, can still be seen on their website. The theme for next year is endangered cultural landscapes of rural America. More rural landscape is being lost each year to urban sprawl. The CLF is calling for "nominations of properties eligible for consideration, including any endangered historic rural or vernacular landscape where people worked the land: farms and ranches, shipyards, logging camps, railroad yards, fishing villages, etc. The CLF is particularly interested in sites that are rich in cultural values, such as places identified with a particular community, ethnic group or religious movement, or a site that is distinctively related to the ordinary working people who shaped the landscape. Nominations will be accepted from local groups or individuals, professionals, government officials, and other interested parties." **The deadline for nominations is September 30, 2003.** See the website for a nomination form (<http://www.tclf.org/landslide/nominations.htm>.) or contact The Cultural Landscape Foundation, 1909 Que Street NW, Second Floor, Washington, DC 20009. FAX: 202.483.0761. Email: landslide@tclf.org. Or call 202.483.0553.

WEBSITES TO VISIT

George Kessler Society: www.georgekessler.org

We learned of this website just the other day from an Internet friend. Though George Kessler was a landscape architect and city planner who worked primarily in the Mid-West in

the late 1800s and early 1900s, we consider this an exciting harbinger of what the Internet (and particularly our own website) could and should be: an excellent research tool for all landscape historians. Naturally, we want to create one just like it for Rudolph Ulrich!

On his death in 1923, Kessler's offices were closed and virtually all drawings were either destroyed or distributed to clients. The remaining papers were donated to the Missouri Historic Society in St. Louis. The Kansas City, Missouri, Board of Parks Commissioners has an extensive collection of drawings for the Kansas City parks and boulevards system.

Now the Kessler Society has decided to make this information available on the web by creating a site just for George's work. While it already contains a wealth of information on Kessler's career, more drawings and records are to be added monthly. If you have knowledge of any Kessler drawings, the Society asks that you share that information with them so they may be viewed, studied and appreciated by everyone on the website. You may contact D. Boley, President, The Kessler Society, P. O. Box 6658, Kansas City, MO 64123-0658. Phone: 816.822.5227. Email: society@georgekessler.org.

EDEN

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Lucy Warren.....	San Diego

Deadline for copy for the next *Eden* is: September 01, 2003

California Garden and Landscape History Society

Aims and Purposes

To celebrate the beauty, wealth, and diversity of California gardens and landscapes.

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To aid and promote interest in, study of, and education about California garden and landscape history.

*

To collect and/or coordinate resources and expertise about the history of California's gardens and landscapes.

*

To visit on occasion historical gardens, landscapes, archives and libraries in different parts of the state.

*

To enjoy one another's company at meetings, garden visits, and other get-togethers.



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Stanford University Inner Quadrangle c. 1906: Grass or paving?