

Judd Gardens
Cultural Landscape Report

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Judd Gardens

Cultural Landscape Report

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Mid-Atlantic Region
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*Souvenir Portfolio of Sentinel Lodge, circa
1920. Home of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Judd*

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PREFACE: *WHY NOT JUDD GARDENS?*

In February 1924, George Freeman Pollock, founder and developer of the Skyland resort (see Figure 1) near Luray, Virginia, received a small *Washington Star* newspaper clipping by mail, with “Why not Skyland?” written on an attached slip of paper. The author of the timely note was Mr. Harold Allen, a good friend of Pollock and a regular guest at Skyland and Judd Gardens.¹ The newspaper clipping related the appointment by the Secretary of the Interior of a special committee to recommend a site for a national park in the southern Appalachians. Within days of this historic communication, Pollock and Allen joined with George H. Judd on his cottage porch overlooking Judd Gardens and prepared a response to the National Park Committee.² Their initiative was to lead to the creation of the Shenandoah National Park.

Neither the porch nor cottage remain, but the adjacent Judd Gardens, (see Figures 2, 6, 8, 9, 15, 21) a small, mountain landscape composed of smaller, exotic garden rooms, walled and rock-piled, with paths, hidden places and open vistas, still bear witness to that historic period, and the energies and visions of the people who once summered there.

The enclosed and intimate spaces of these gardens are especially enticing in their juxtaposition with the seemingly endless natural scenery of the Blue Ridge Mountains. To gaze upon the Skyland ridge, up to Stony Man Mountain (see Figure 2), or down to the depths of Kettle Canyon, from within the once-flourishing Judd Gardens is a powerful visual experience. One can only imagine the interplay of these natural and man-made landscapes as they appeared when Judd Gardens was still maintained by members of the Judd family and their gardeners.

Today the challenge is to protect and enhance the beauty, structure, and integrity of the Gardens while providing enjoyment and insight into its design intentions for the visitors who would stroll its paths, browse among its flowers, sit in its forested seclusions, and marvel at its secret wonders. The question posed to George Freeman Pollock in 1924 can be restated today as: *Why not Judd Gardens?*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Land and Community Associates acknowledges the foresight of the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, for undertaking this important study. We would like to recognize the invaluable assistance and guidance of M. Shaun Eyring, Historical Landscape Architect (National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region), Tina LeCoff, Historical Landscape Architect (National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region), Charles Anibal, former Assistant Chief of Interpretation and Visitor Services (National Park Service, Shenandoah National Park), and Reed Engle, former Regional Historical Architect (National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region).

Special thanks are due to Linda Ardrey, Horticulturist, and Peter Mazzeo, Botanist, for their continual and devoted support, expertise, and critique throughout the course of this project.

Finally, a study of this magnitude requires substantial support and cooperation from many informed sources. Particular appreciation and recognition are due to Mrs. Sadako Judd, Fort Meyers, Florida; James W. Shields, Chairman of the Board, Judd's, Incorporated, Washington, D.C.; Gerald Roe, National Park Service, Shenandoah; Jim Cotter, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.; Carolyn Clewell, Assistant Vice President, National Geographic Society, Washington D.C.; Cherry and John Bruce Dodd AIA, Layton, New Jersey; and Robert Harnsberger, present owner of the 'Tryst-of-the-Winds' Cottage, Luray, Virginia.

S K Y L A N D

I

When daylight fades and breezes blow,
My thoughts turn swift to twi-light's glow,
And dreams of peace and rest so sweet
In Skyland's glades with joy com-plete.
The golden glint of morn's first ray,
The fleecy clouds that fill the day
And sun-set shades with varied tints,
Make glad the heart of heaven hints.

Chorus

II

The silver moon lends too her light,
And glo-ries show of Skyland's height,
The stars so bright that gem the sky,
Seem there so near make darkness fly.
The night birds call the breeze the scent,
And fill the soul with sweet content
For nature's near in all her wealth,
To make us strong and glow with health.

Chorus

III

The deep blue vale between the hills,
The sunshine sparkling on the rills,
The waters clear from bubbling springs,
In weary days to mem'ry clings.
And when at night the sweet day gone,
Around the fire with merry throng
We sing our songs and take our rest,
For here at Skyland life's at best.

Chorus

I love the cliffs oh Skyland dear,
And Stony Man's sweet balmy air
the firelight's glow, the mist, the rain,
the rocks, the woods, the birds' refrain.



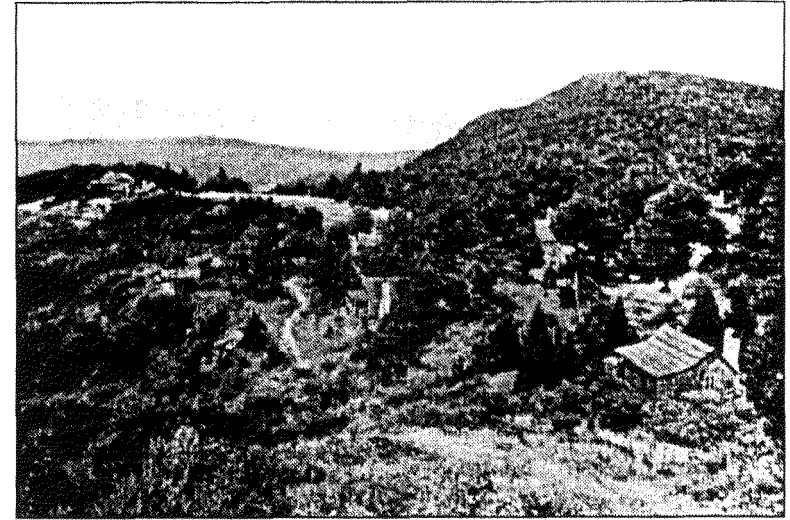
I MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Judd Gardens Cultural Landscape Report is both to evaluate the historic significance and integrity of Judd Gardens and to provide recommendations for its future management. Although Judd Gardens was privately developed, today it is part of the public landscape of the Shenandoah National Park. Management decisions and direction must recognize the problems inherent in using a site such as Judd Gardens as an interpreted cultural landscape and include measures designed to mitigate the potentially harmful impact of visitors and visitor services.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

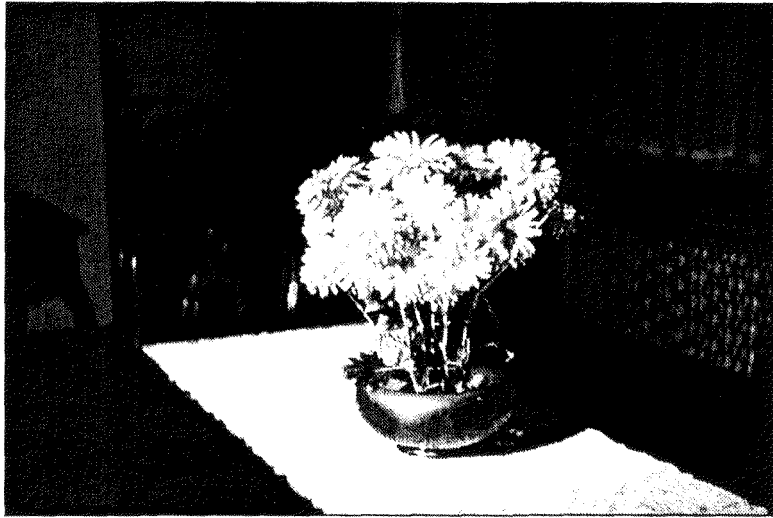
Judd Gardens, a project of the Judd family that extended over many years from their purchase of property at Skyland circa 1910, quickly became an important part of the overall Skyland resort community that George Freeman Pollock and others began developing in 1887. A rustic, private, camping retreat, Skyland (see Figure 1) served as a rural mountain resort away from the summer heat and business life of the nation's capital and other East Coast urban areas. It provided a community of cultured and knowledgeable friends who visited Skyland to be immersed in nature. George Pollock's work at Skyland included the development of rustic, wooden cabins and lots for sale and rent, construction of a dining hall, development of a recreation building and facilities sited around a common open space, and creation of a system of roads and pathways. Pollock's involvement continued until well beyond the creation of Shenandoah National Park, which President Franklin Delano Roosevelt dedicated in 1936. George H. Judd (see Figure 2), who lodged in a tent during his first summer visit in 1890, was a typical Skyland visitor. Over the next 38 years, Judd built first a simple cabin, then a larger one on a property that eventually totaled eighteen acres.³ During that time, Judd and his family



1. Skyland Post Card, circa 1930



2. View of George H. Judd (right) with his nephews, J. Judd Shields and Kelvin L. Shields (left), on Stony Man Mountain, 1920



3. *Chrysanthemums from Judd Gardens decorating the table in the Sentinel Lodge, 1938*

developed a garden known for its abundant floral displays combining native Appalachian species with popular exotic plants (see Figure 3). The Gardens developed as a unique focal point and significant part of the Skyland experience.

Pollock's Skyland had much in common with similar rustic and recreational resort communities of the time. Such resorts focused on the seacoast, inland scenic wonders, or other 'healthy' sites as a counterpoint to urban life. Skyland was preceded or mirrored by many other resort communities in the eastern United States, including other inland sites such as Saratoga Springs and Catskills (New York), Mount Pocono, Johnstown and Yellow Springs (Pennsylvania), and Warm Springs (Georgia), and such coastal resorts as Bar Harbor (Maine), Newport (Rhode Island), Cape May and Long Branch (New Jersey), and Palm Beach (Florida). Some of these summer resort communities were the enclaves of the very rich; others, such as Skyland, were favored by the increasing numbers of professionals, industrialists and educators whose comfortable incomes allowed the luxuries of resort vacations and summer homes.

The same forces—financial, social and aesthetic—that drove the flight from the cities and led to the creation of suburban development nurtured these summer communities. At such resorts, guests would be likely to renew old friendships and make new acquaintances who shared similar values and social attitudes.⁴ Promotional brochures for Skyland resort claimed that "At Skyland you will gain health and strength," and that "the social features of Skyland are one of its chief attractions."⁵

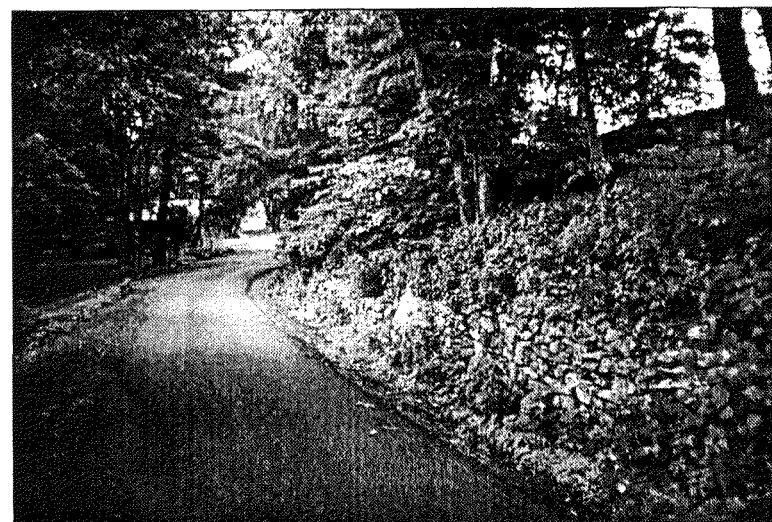
Prominent Washingtonians associated with Skyland included such professionals, mid- and upper-level civil servants, and educators as Harrison Gray Dyar, an entomologist from the Smithsonian Institution; Thomas Fell, a university educator; and Victor Mindeleff, an architect and explorer. The Byrd family of Virginia, noted for its members' interest in the outdoors, also was associated with Skyland. Richard Evelyn Byrd, the famous naval officer and Antarctic explorer, and Harry Flood Byrd, a governor of Virginia, member of the U.S. Senate and founder of Virginia's famous

Byrd Machine, a political dynasty that dominated Virginia politics for much of the twentieth century, often were in residence at the Byrd family's Skyland cottage, Byrd's Nest⁶ (see Figure 4).

The Judds—and many of their neighbors at Skyland—were successful members of Washington, D.C.'s affluent business community. The Judd family founded several publishing enterprises, which eventually consolidated as the Judd and Detweiler Publishing Company. They were most well known as the printers of *National Geographic* magazine. Like other prominent persons associated with Skyland, the Judds were privileged to share in Pollock's dream, to "gain health and strength" and "see the wonderful fairy-like sunsets and cloud effects, towering mountain peaks and frowning cliffs," the "acres of virgin forest" and "miles of beautiful trout streams."⁷

The Skyland resort exhibits evolution of use as well as the continuity of development characteristic of rustic, American, summer-camp landscapes during the period between the first and second World Wars. These landscapes are significant as an integral part of the late-nineteenth-century American's search for recreational opportunities.⁸ Pollock's Skyland combined many of the characteristics of the age—entrepreneurial development, a search for a comfortable rusticity away from urban grime and stress, the security of knowing one's associates, and a chance to commune with nature, but not in *too* primitive a manner. The expansion of a popular literature praising nature and extolling the virtues of 'camping' paralleled widespread growth in Americans' abilities to afford vacations and resort homes.⁹

Judd Gardens, a unique element within the Skyland resort, was an important part of the mountain retreat at Skyland and featured prominently in the social and outdoor activities of the community. It is likely that George Pollock and George H. Judd penned their 1924 memo recommending Skyland as the site for a new National Park while overlooking the Gardens. The vision and persistence of these men, their peers and their families, and their love of the Skyland landscape helped to influence the selection of this region as the site for Shenandoah National Park.



4. View south along parking access road to Judd Gardens' stone wall with Byrd's Nest cottage in background, 1990

STUDY BOUNDARIES

Judd Gardens, the subject of this cultural landscape report, is a 4.45-acre site located at the northeast corner of the Skyland Resort (see Map C), with an upper elevation of 3,700 feet above sea level. The current boundaries of the Gardens are defined by the Old Skyland Road to the south and east, the Hemlock forest to the north, and a vehicular access road to Shenandoah Suites (see Figure 5) to the west (see Map H).

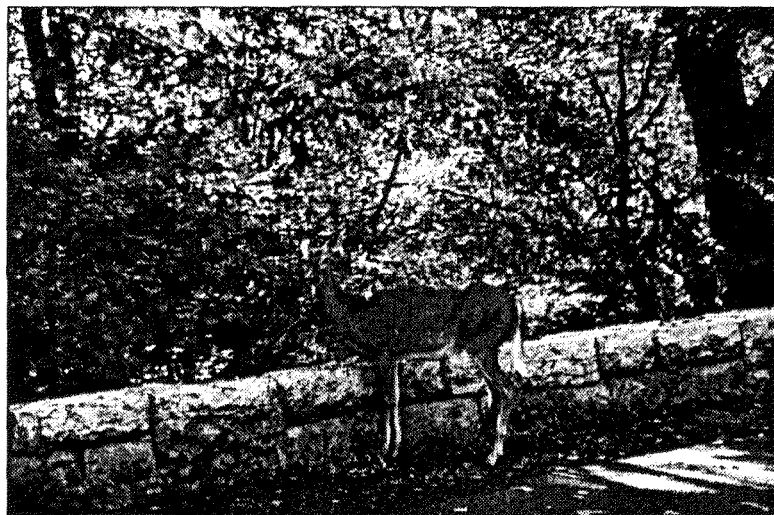
METHODOLOGY AND SCOPE

This document, a cultural landscape report, originally was designed and contracted as a historic structure report. Following discussions, the Park Historic Preservation Division of the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office of the National Park Service (NPS), the Shenandoah National Park administration, and the consultant, Land and Community Associates, agreed to treat Judd Gardens study as a cultural landscape report.

The Judd Gardens Cultural Landscape Report contains four major sections:

- I Management Summary;
- II History of Skyland and Judd Gardens;
- III Analysis and Evaluation; and
- IV Recommendations.

A number of repositories of historic materials have been consulted during the course of the project, including the Shenandoah National Park headquarters, the National Park Service Archives, the National Archives, the Virginia State Library, and the National Geographic Society.¹⁰ In addition numerous individuals associated with Skyland prior to NPS involvement, as well as current and former NPS staff and seasonal employees, provided useful information.



5. Deer foraging in western parking area of existing Shenandoah Suites, 1990

The problems encountered in collecting useful primary information on Judd Gardens were typical of those that confront other researchers of similar types of cultural landscapes. While plans, illustrations, and construction-era photographs may be available for designed cultural landscapes, vernacular and popular landscapes often are not well recorded. Despite the prominent individuals associated with Skyland and Judd Gardens, researchers found few historical source materials available. The National Park Service Interpretive unit at Harper's Ferry had encountered similar problems in 1988 while attempting to locate photographs for an interpretive display at Skyland Lodge.

The major source of information concerning Judd Gardens during Judd family tenure is a collection of historic photographs. These photographs typically are small, black-and-white or color snapshots that focus on a single view or individual. They provide visual accompaniment to existing historical descriptions of the Gardens. Although these photographs are helpful in understanding the general aesthetics of the Gardens, they require significant interpretation to provide information regarding physical relationships of garden rooms and features.

Shenandoah National Park files, photographs, and maps proved helpful in understanding the form and condition of Skyland when the Park first was established. Some of the most useful information, however, was derived from a series of interviews with gardener Clarence Somers conducted through the Shenandoah National Park Oral History Program.¹¹

The second part of the report, which deals with analysis and evaluation, is based on field investigation and the landscape history. This section provides the basis for the final recommendations section. Land and Community Associates personnel and project advisers undertook field investigations to inventory existing conditions on a cyclical basis from 1988 through 1990. An initial working topographic survey was prepared by NPS HABS/HAER staff in 1989 (see Figure 6). The horticultural inventory (see Figure 7) was undertaken on a continuing basis throughout the spring and summer of 1990. Both the botanical and archeological advisors made several site visits during the course of the project.



6. Study Team members surveying Judd Gardens, 1989



7. Study Advisers Linda Ardrey and Peter Mazzeo identifying plant material, 1989

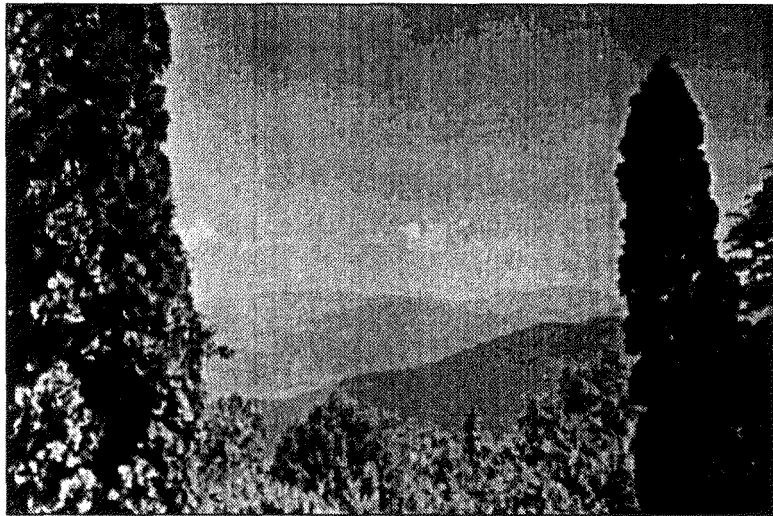
Inventory and analysis mapping was developed using a multiple layer approach. Similar information is plotted on separate layers (i.e., topography is depicted on one layer, physical features on another, exotic vegetation on another, etc.). The mapping allows for the easy integration and analysis of information for planning and design purposes. It also will allow for a separate layer (or series of layers) to be prepared to document future changes in the Gardens. Recording future physical work is extremely important to provide for the ongoing record of treatment.

Section IV, Recommendations of the Judd Gardens CLR, builds on the landscape history and the analysis and evaluation sections of this report. The recommended overall management philosophy is for the long-term, multi-phased preservation and interpretation of the Gardens as a whole and the rehabilitation of selected areas of the Gardens once additional documentation and evaluation can occur.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEXT

Shenandoah National Park, authorized by Congress in 1926 and dedicated in 1936, consists of nearly 280 square miles of land in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia (see Maps A, B). Much of the land was purchased or condemned by the Commonwealth of Virginia and donated to the Federal Government for the creation of the Park. Located between the Shenandoah Valley to the west (see Figure 8) and the Piedmont to the east, the Park was conceived as a demonstration project in an attempt to return lands abused by heavy logging and farming practices to their natural state. By 1976, the success was so complete that Congress designated forty percent of the park as wilderness.

The Skyline Drive (see Map B), a scenic highway constructed between 1931 and 1939, runs the entire length of the park. This road, which provides scenic views and vistas to areas both within the park and to the surrounding countryside, connects a number of facilities and points of interest. One of the major facilities is Skyland (see Maps C, D, E), an historic resort complex dating from the 1880s. It is situated just off the Skyline Drive at milepost 41.7,



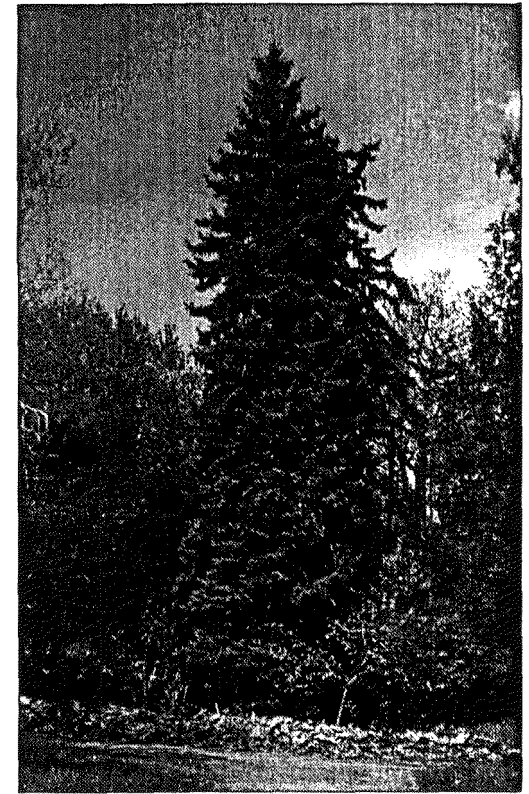
8. View northeast from Sentinel Lodge through the blue spruces of Judd Gardens to the Shenandoah Valley, circa 1930

approximately ten miles from Luray, the county seat of Page County. Although it has changed since its acquisition by the National Park Service, Skyland retains many historic features, including cabins, a circulation system, an open “recreation area,” and Judd Gardens (see Figures 9, 10).¹²

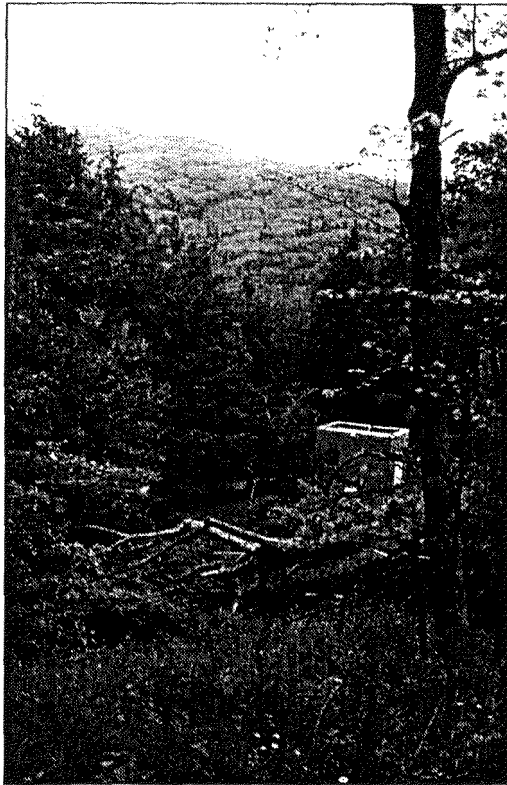
The Shenandoah National Park *General Management Plan/Development Concept Plan* (GMP/DCP) was prepared by the Denver Service Center of the National Park Service through a planning process that began in 1972 and concluded in 1983. The “GMP/DCP provides the overall course as well as planned individual actions for the Shenandoah National Park for the next 10 to 15 years.”¹³

As discussed in the GMP/DCP, cultural resource protection has not been a priority at Shenandoah National Park in the past: “Protection of these cultural resources has been negligible for the most part, because of a continuation of the primitive forest philosophy.”¹⁴ This philosophy resulted in management decisions that called for an emphasis on wilderness values and the elimination or downplaying of cultural resources. Currently, however, NPS is mandated to preserve and protect its cultural resources,¹⁵ and the GMP/DCP, which reflects the changing role of cultural resources in parks such as Shenandoah, specifically states the following:

- “An ongoing research program will include a historic resource study covering use and development of the land prior to establishment of the park.”¹⁶
- “Historic structure reports, historic site reports, and historic structure preservation guides will be completed as required. Historic settings around or adjacent to structures will be included in these reports to construct adequate data for ongoing maintenance of the historic scene. Specific structure evaluation and preservation actions will be applied to each building to protect and/or enhance existing cultural remains for future generations of park visitors.”¹⁷



9. View from Old Skyland Road to Sentinel Lodge and Judd Gardens site, blue spruce and stone wall remaining, 1989



10. View northeast, across Judd Gardens from Sentinel Lodge site to Stony Man Mountain Peak, 1988. (Note dead oak and pump house in middleground.)

- “Competing native plants will be removed from the historic Judd Garden. Based on information from a historic site report, some man-made features may be restored to aid in the interpretation of the garden as it existed at the early Skyland resort.”¹⁸

The Cultural Landscape Report addresses the above GMP/DCP cultural resource protection issues related specifically to Judd Gardens.

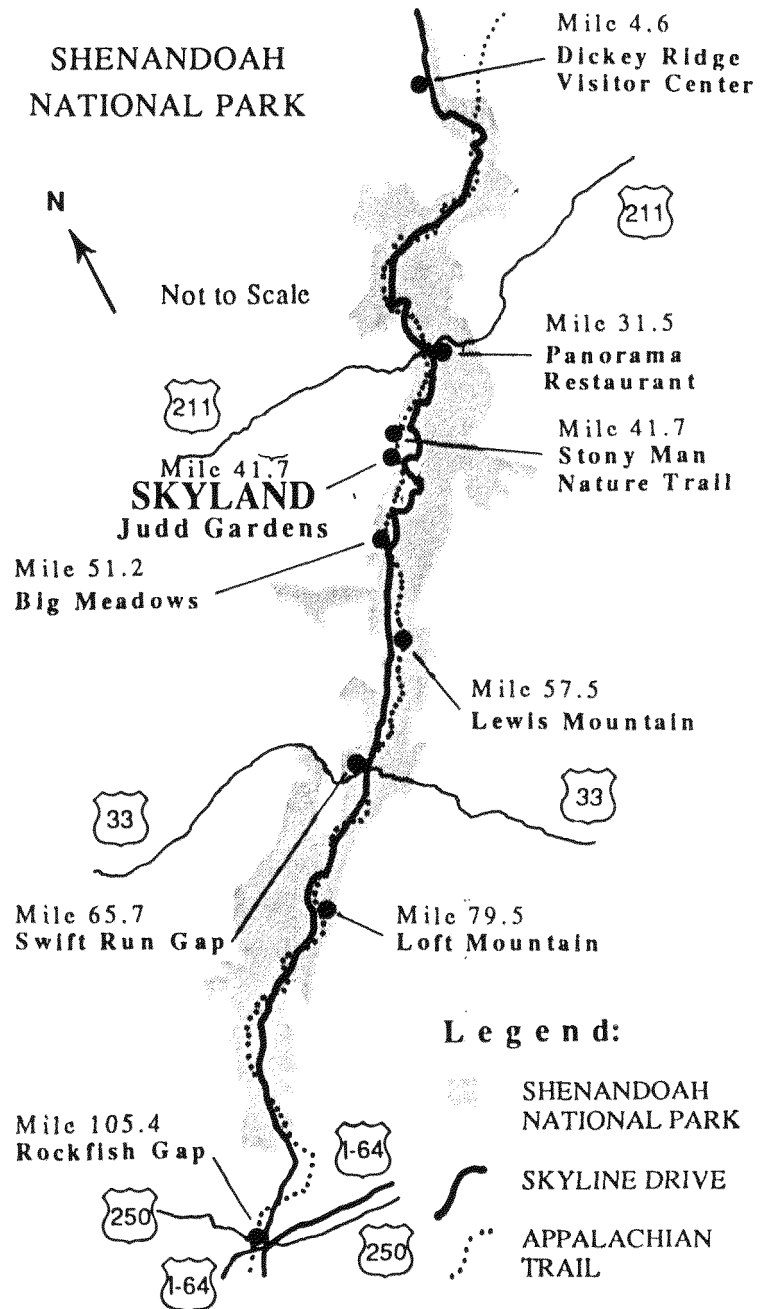
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Judd Gardens is a significant cultural landscape. In particular, the site represents a legacy of the history of “man on the mountain, as well as a botanical legacy that may still be enjoyed.”¹⁹ The site is also integrally tied to the creation of the Shenandoah National Park. Finally, Judd Gardens is considered a contributing resource to the Skyland Draft Historic District National Register Nomination currently being developed by the Park Historic Preservation Division of the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office of the National Park Service.

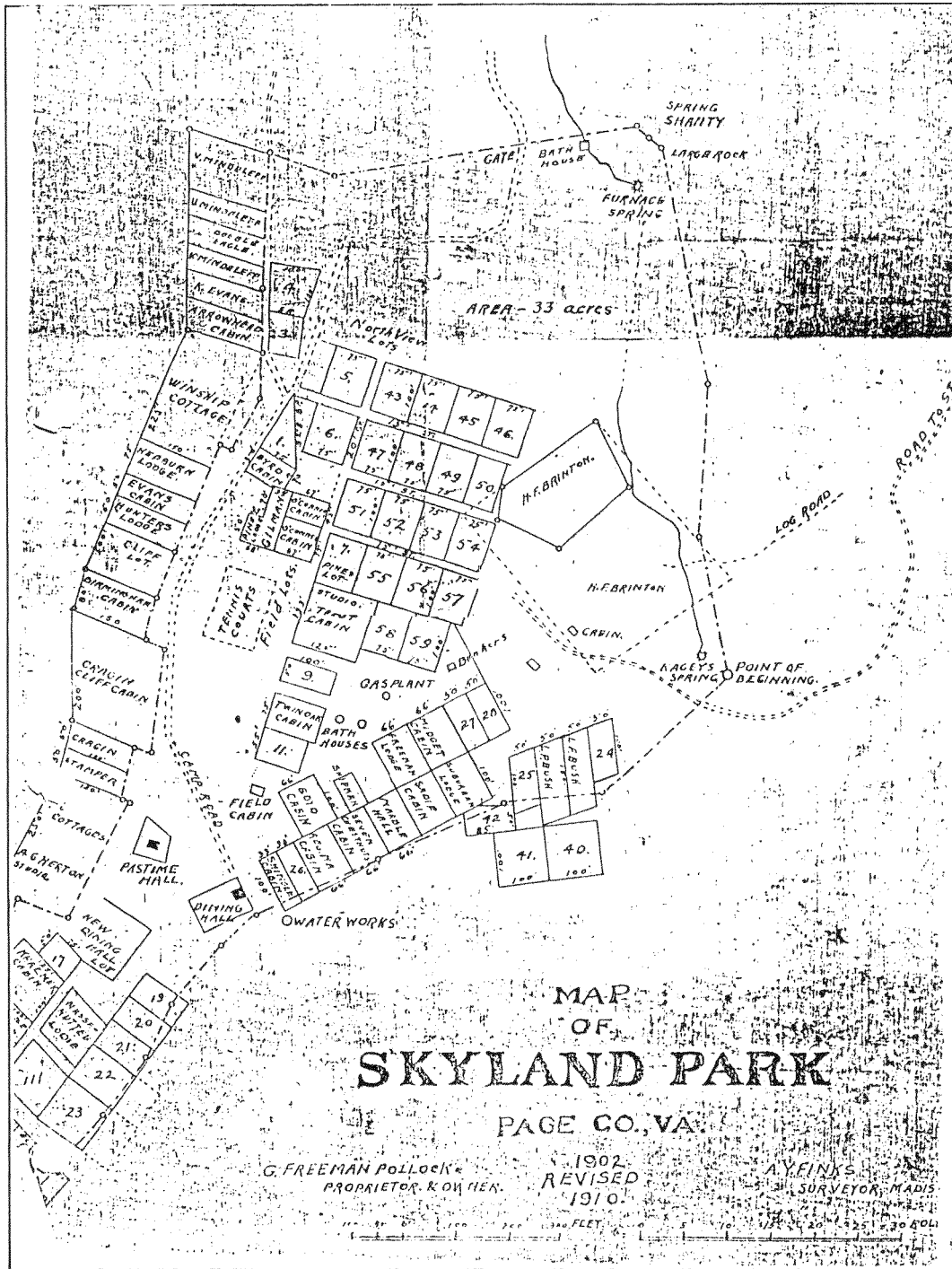
Although threatened because of its declining condition, Judd Gardens still retains integrity. Under its mandate to preserve American heritage, and in order to manage the Gardens as a significant cultural resource, NPS should undertake phased implementation of the preferred management alternative at Judd Gardens—preservation (including protection and stabilization) and selective rehabilitation and then, following additional documentation and evaluation appropriate to the condition and nature of each cultural landscape feature, rehabilitation.



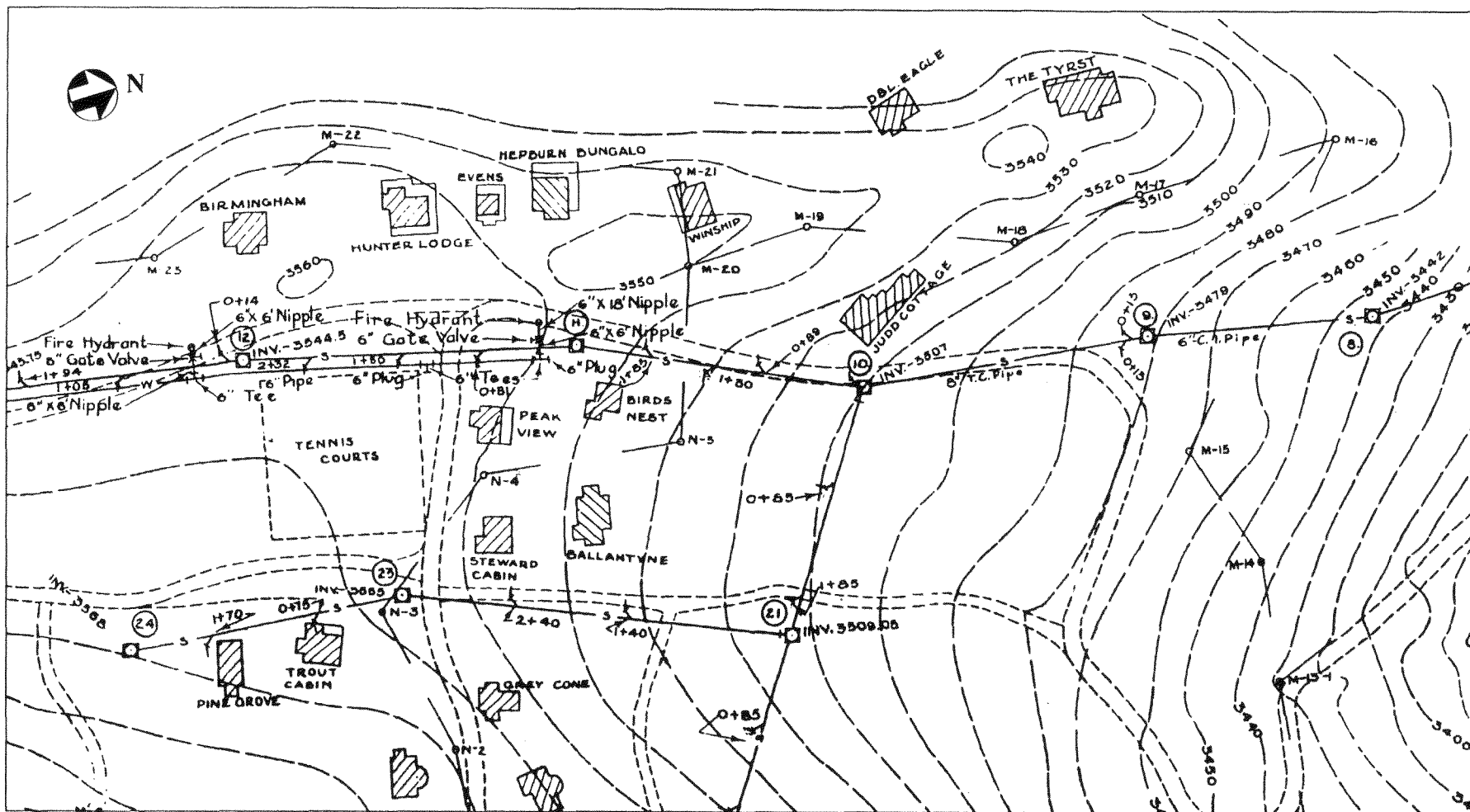
Map A: Locus Map, Shenandoah National Park



Map B: Context Map, Skyline Drive, Shenandoah National Park



Map D: Lot Map of Skyland



Map E: Utilities and Buildings Map of Skyland, 1936

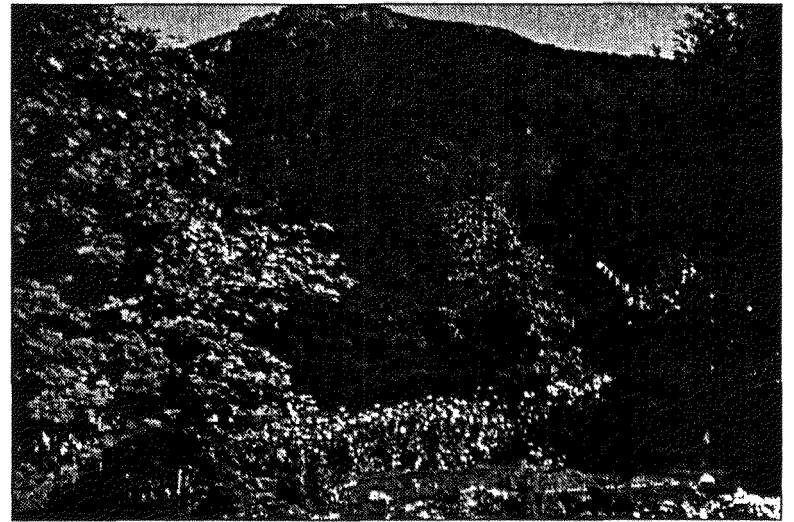
II HISTORY OF SKYLAND AND JUDD GARDENS

The Skyland resort, which is now a part of Shenandoah National Park, was the lifelong project of George F. Pollock (1870-1949). The writings of Pollock depict the origins of Skyland, how it grew and flourished from the initial Stony Man Camp to the extensive rustic resort community of Skyland, and its role in the birth of Shenandoah National Park.²⁰

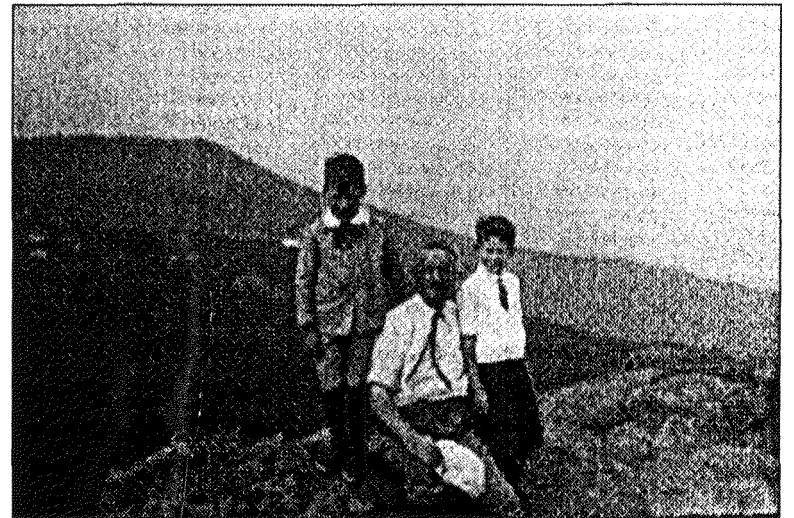
Pollock developed Skyland between 1887 and 1930. Pollock's prime objective was to build a mountain camp retreat, billed as "The Rustic Gem of the Blue Ridge,"²¹ "4000 Feet in the Blue...near Grand Old Stony Man Peak, overlooking famous Shenandoah Valley."²² Skyland, once a family camping holiday destination for the Pollock family in 1888, then a public camping site in 1894, developed into a thriving mountain holiday resort. Pollock described the rustic resort in 1917:

Skyland and Stony Man Camp consist of a group of artistic log cabins and bark-covered bungalows, a large rustic dining hall, with a seating capacity of 200 people, a rustic amusement hall for dances and entertainments, several lawn-tennis courts, a rifle range for target practice, a livery stable of saddle horses, several bath-houses, and a fine swimming pool.

There are over fifty cabins and bungalows, and more are being erected every year. Quite a few of these cost upwards of a thousand dollars to build, while others cost only a few hundred. ALL ARE COMFORTABLE, are ceiled inside with hardwood or poplar, with oak floors and stone fireplaces.²³



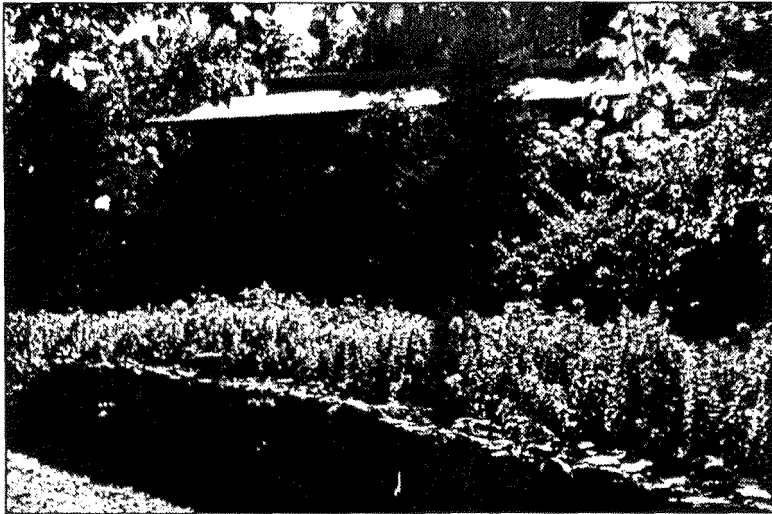
11. View northeast, across Judd Gardens from Sentinel Lodge site towards Stony Man Mountain, 1938



12. View west to Judd Gardens from Stony Man Mountain showing George H. Judd (center) with J. Judd Shields (left) and Kelvin L. Shields. The white building shown at the right of K. Judd Shields' shoulder is the Tryst-of-the-Winds and the lower clearing is the lawn areas of Judd Gardens. 1920



13. View north to the Tryst-of-the Winds area of Judd Gardens, 1938



14. View from Old Skyland Road to Sentinel Lodge and Judd Gardens, 1938

Over time, Skyland achieved an enviable reputation among American mountain resorts. Pollock, desirous of sharing Skyland's splendid mountain scenery and spectacular views from the Stony Man Mountain summit (see Figures 11, 12, 22), was determined to conserve the natural beauties of the area. At the same time he envisioned development of a camp resort that would be rustic and not urban in character. It was to become "not a fashionable, but a health resort, where the weary man may flee and find abundant rest and freedom from the frivolities of fashionable places."²⁴ According to one of Pollock's brochures, Skyland was a "family resort, not a public one, where the guests are cultured, refined people, seeking health, rest and recreation..."²⁵ Skyland's principal patrons were from Washington, D.C., and, in particular, from prominent, wealthy families living in the nation's capital. Despite its affluent clientele, Skyland's cabins and bungalows were available for both rent and purchase at modest prices.

George H. Judd (see Figures 2, 12) was an early guest at Skyland.²⁶ He first visited the camp in 1890 and spent thirty-eight subsequent summers at the Skyland community. Perhaps the most concise and eloquent description of George H. Judd's relationship with Skyland is contained in George F. Pollock's autobiography:

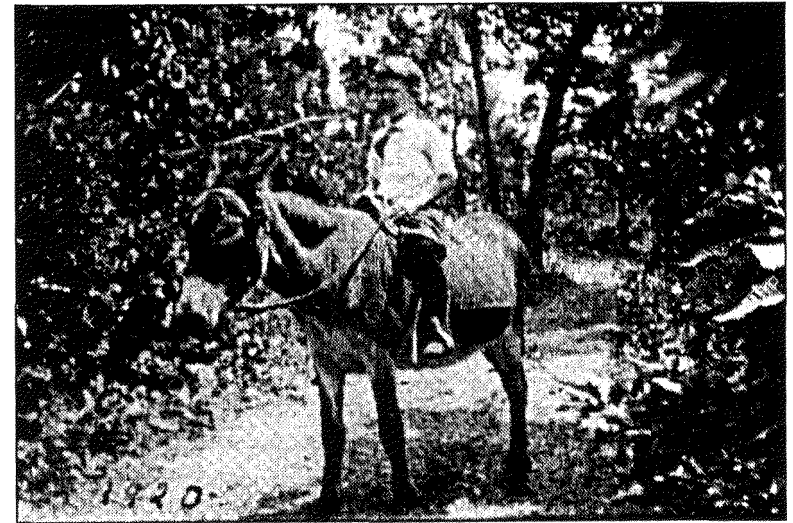
On August 5, 1928, all Skyland was greatly saddened by the death of George H. Judd, a "veteran" of thirty-odd years on the Mountain. When my little Camp was in its infancy, he and Mrs. Judd occupied a tent, and from that they graduated to a little cabin. Then they took a larger cabin; next they moved to a better one, and finally they purchased their own bungalow [Sentinel Lodge]. Later Mr. Judd bought the Victor Mindeleff cottage [Tryst-of-the-Winds] which was located just beyond his bungalow, at the extreme northern-most point of Skyland; and by remodeling, beautifying and improving he made his holdings the show-place of Skyland. Still later buying several acres of ground from me, Mr. Judd started the Judd Gardens which, because of their beauty, are now visited by many people.

Mr. Judd was almost boyish in his enthusiasm for Skyland, being nearly as bad as myself; he brought numerous guests to Skyland, many of whom were persons of prominence; and he even composed a song "Skyland," which for years was played by my orchestra and sung by guests in the Dining Hall on special occasions. Very well informed and a fine conversationalist, he was the owner of the largest and finest printing establishment in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Judd was a great worker and was always planning something new, but his heart was weak, and when the Judds came to the Mountain in the spring of 1928, his wife told me that under no circumstances should Mr. Judd take any strenuous exercise or climb hills or stairs. However, when I offered to send a saddle horse or surrey to his cottage at meal times in order to save him the long, continuous climb up the hill to the Dining Hall, Mr. Judd absolutely refused, saying: "No, siree. Nothing of that kind. When I die I want to go with my boots on. No lingering death for me."

He was at all times interested in any special phenomenon of nature and one evening when the Northern Lights appeared in the skies, I rushed down to his cottage to tell him of the beautiful sight. Delighted, he came out on the porch and talked on and on about the lights and astronomy in general. From the way he looked and the magnificent manner in which he spoke, I believe he must have known then that the end was near, and a few days later George H. Judd died at Skyland and with his boots on. He loved life and everything about life and, all in all, he was one of the best companions I ever knew.

Skyland guests requested me to blow Taps as his body was carried from the Judd Cottage. It takes very steady wind to



15. Kelvin L. Shields on the Judd's pet donkey in Judd Gardens, 1920



16. Mrs. Marian A. Judd in the "Sentinel Lodge Garden," 1938

blow taps and I knew that this was going to be hard to do but I braced myself and, thank God, I carried it through without a break.

We placed the coffin in a hearse and had scarcely started down the Mountain when there was a terrific flash of lightning accompanied by sharp claps of thunder. Lowering clouds which had been gathering in the West closed down, high winds roared across Dry Run and Kettle Canyons, and soon darkening mists enveloped everything. As the thunder reverberated throughout the mountains, successive flashes of lightning seemed to consume the little cortege, and riding on horseback directly behind the hearse, I felt, somehow, that the elements were expressing their indignation at the passing of a good friend.²⁷



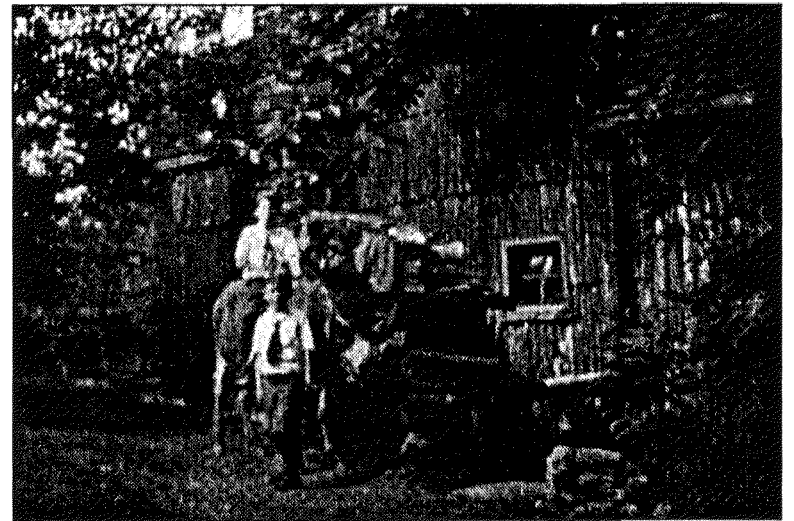
17. *George E. Judd in Judd Gardens, circa 1930*

According to Pollock's eulogy, Judd was an active member of the Skyland community, contributing and participating in its several phases and periods of development. His son, George E. Judd (see Figure 17), vacationed at Skyland as early as 1901, and was to spend fifty-one summers at the camp himself, sharing such times with his family, friends and distinguished guests. Like many other residents, he helped Pollock with services in-kind, emphasizing the cooperative basis of the Skyland enterprise that this "family of friends" maintained. The Judds exchanged considerable printing costs for table board at the Skyland Dining Hall; Judd's printing firm printed Skyland brochures for Pollock for about three decades, as well as some promotional material during the early stages of the campaign to win the national park designation.²⁸

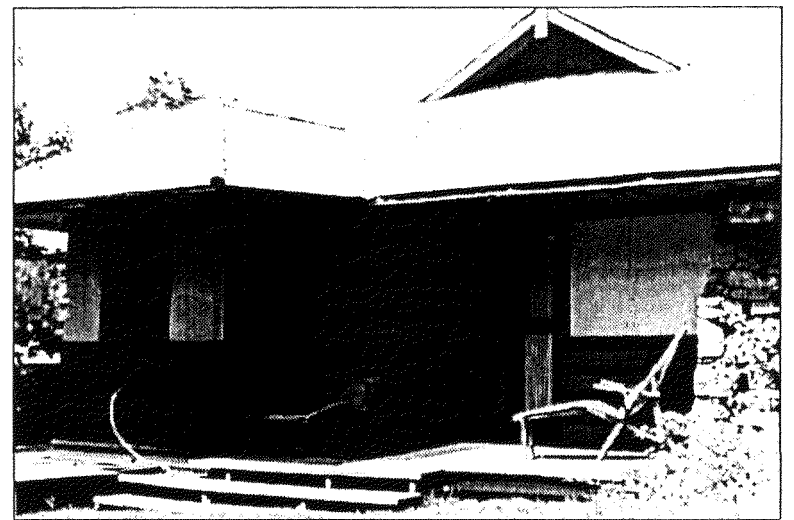
Although lot plans were prepared for most of Skyland's development, it appears that Pollock did not have an overall concept plan, except to provide open space for the social events so characteristic of Skyland and convenient use of the necessary public facilities. Apparently, the quality of the resort owed more to individual owner initiative and sound business

decisions than to architectural planning. Pollock's sound business practices included the requisite use of exposed logs or wood frames covered with wooden shingles supplied by the Kearny, English and Pollock Mill at Furnace Spring. In addition, the typical cabin Pollock had erected at Skyland also was based on the local "mountaineers" vernacular dwellings and could be built easily by Pollock's untrained neighbors.²⁹ Judd Gardens, which also depended on the use of local workers, exemplifies the results of the individual owners' initiatives at Skyland.

Washington architect Victor Mindeleff, the designer and original owner of the cottage that Judd would purchase eventually, also contributed significantly to the character and development of Skyland.³⁰ Pollock worked with Mindeleff in 1891-1893 during his days as a timekeeper at the Chautauqua Assembly development, Glen Echo Park, located on the Potomac River highlands in Washington, D.C. By 1892, Mindeleff, whom Pollock came to know personally, had built a reputation for outstanding architectural design in the rustic stone genre for which Glen Echo, one of the first planned subdivisions in the United States, became famous. Mindeleff most likely was involved in the design of three institutional structures at Glen Echo as well: the Hall of Philosophy, Chautauqua Tower, and the adjacent arcade, although details regarding his participation are not well documented. His distinguished career also included design of various Coast Guard Stations in Virginia, North Carolina, Maine and Michigan, many residences in the Washington, D.C. area, and publication by the Smithsonian Institution of *Study of Pueblo Architecture*. Initially a guest to Skyland in 1901, Mindeleff soon became a summer resident, purchasing several lots between 1903 and 1909. Over the years he designed and constructed several of Skyland's most notable buildings, including the Massanutten Lodge for Pollock's wife, Addie Nairne Hunter.³¹ Mindeleff owned 13 acres of land along the western edge of the Skyland plateau. Mindeleff was responsible for the design of his residence Tryst-of-the-Winds (see Figures 13, 19) and three guest cottages—Sentinel Lodge, Arrowhead Cabin, and Double Eagle—as well as a stable and garage.



18. View of J. Judd Shields, Kelvin L. Shields and donkey at the rear (western side) of the Sentinel Lodge, 1920



19. Tryst-of-the-Winds Cottage, in Judd Gardens, 1951



20. Sentinel Lodge, in Judd Gardens, 1951



21. Mrs. Marian A. Judd in the Gardens, 1938

SIGNIFICANT PERIODS OF JUDD GARDENS DEVELOPMENT

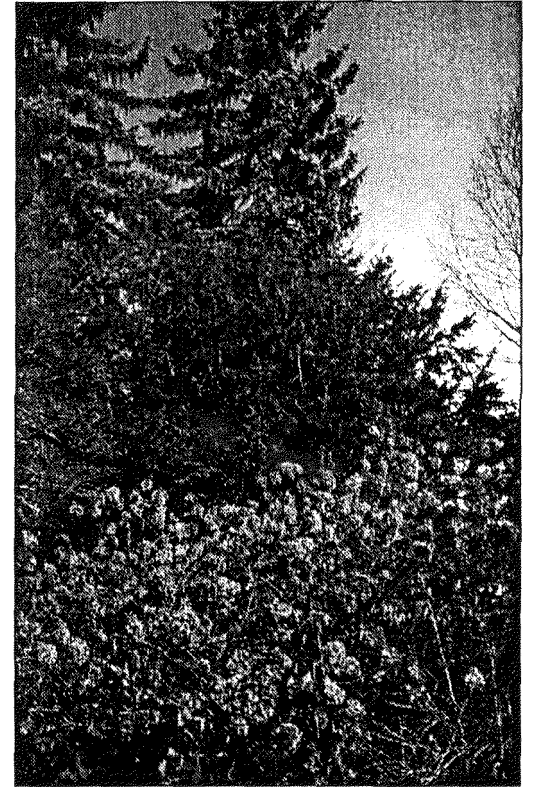
Two significant periods of development for Judd Gardens are 1) Judd's initial purchase of the Sentinel Lodge site circa 1910, and 2) his purchase of several Victor Mindeleff's properties, including Tryst-of-the-Winds, and five acres from George Pollock in 1922 (see Map I). As noted in the writings of Pollock, the Judd family first camped, then rented cabins during early stays at Skyland. Eventually, George H. Judd purchased Lots 3 & 4, at the northern end of the resort, and in 1910 commissioned Mindeleff to design and supervise the construction of the Judd bungalow, Sentinel Lodge (see Figures 14, 18, 20). An interview with one of the Judd gardeners, Carl Somers, appears to confirm this early sequence of events; Somers related that the cottage was constructed in 1910, and that soon after, in 1911, the blue spruce trees (see Figure 8) were planted in the front garden area.³² This account represents the first documented landscape development of the Judd family holdings. Judd later purchased several adjacent Mindeleff properties, resulting in Judd family ownership of four cottages: Tryst-of-the-Winds, Arrowhead Cabin, Double Eagle and Sentinel Lodge, with the stable and garage.³³ In 1922 Judd purchased five additional acres from Pollock. This area was considered part of the 'north view' lots, and allowed the Judds to have both sweeping views of the valley, and internal woodland views above Furnace Spring.³⁴ Over the course of their ownership of an approximately eighteen-acre holding, the Judd family walled portions of the property, and created what has come to be called Judd Gardens.³⁵

The extent of site or garden development surrounding the original Mindeleff buildings is unknown at present. Determining whether the property possessed significant site works created by Mindeleff in both periods (circa 1911 and 1922) is important in understanding the origins of Judd Gardens. Mindeleff's domestic designs demonstrate an appreciation of house and garden as a unit. Mindeleff attributed all horticultural success to his wife; with Mrs. Mindeleff, he "made gardens to dream about..."³⁶ Interestingly enough, in 1927 the *Who's Who in the Nation's Capitol* described Mindeleff's architectural practice as consisting primarily of the



Party attending the 1927 convention of officials of the State Parks held on top of Stony Man Mountain, Virginia. Back row: George H. Judd, John Oliver La Gorce, Gilbert Grosvenor, Mrs. Grosvenor. Front row: Governor Trinkle of Virginia, Mrs. Trinkle, Mrs. Judd, John Barton Payne, Robert Sterling Yard, William Joseph Showalter, W. T. S. Curtis, Mrs. Stephen T. Mather, Stephen T. Mather, Robert Howard, Mrs. Herbert Gleason and Herbert Gleason. Dr. La Gorce and Dr. and Mrs. Grosvenor were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Judd, at their summer home in Skyland. George H. Judd began visiting Skyland in 1898 and was almost boyish in his enthusiasm for this beautiful area in Virginia. He died there in 1928 after building several cottages and developing the Judd gardens which attracted visitors from all over the world. Shortly after his death, the Interior Department formalized plans to incorporate all the Skyland properties into the new Shenandoah National Park. Mrs. George H. Judd was permitted to lease the family properties until her death on November 16, 1958, at the age of 94.

22. Party of officials on top of Stony Man Mountain, 1927



23. View north into "Sentinel Lodge Garden" of Judd Gardens showing extant blue spruces, yew and hydrangeas, 1990



24. *Rhododendron* in the "Stroll Garden," 1989



25. Flower beds and lawn areas in "The Great Lawn Garden" showing gladioli in the background and dahlias in the foreground, 1938

design and supervision of detached residences, with accompanying gardens, including complete layout of country places, as well as community planning adjusted to varied topography.³⁷

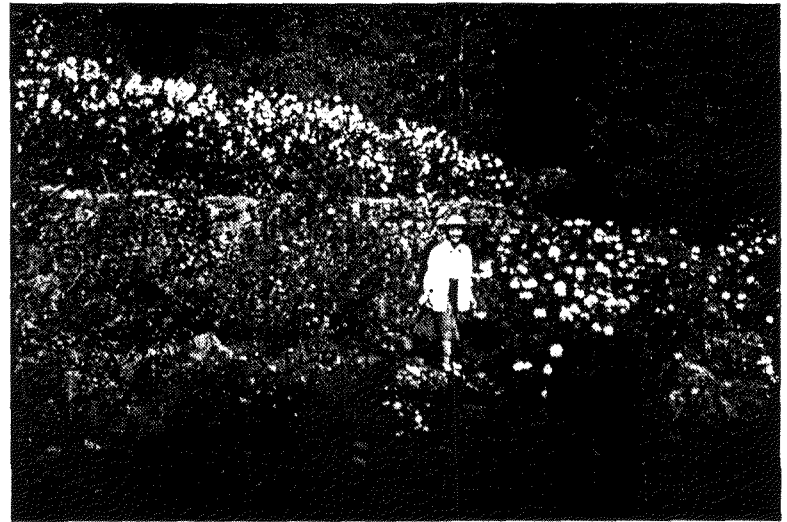
Given Mindeleff's experience with the design of house and grounds and Mrs. Mindeleff's horticultural abilities, it is possible that they directed some attention to the grounds surrounding the Skyland buildings Mindeleff designed prior to the Judd purchase. Dodd, in his historical research on the Massanutten Lodge (1977), notes that it seems likely that Mindeleff offered ideas for the theme and style of a natural setting around the lodge. This treatment of wild flowers—rhododendron, azalea, dogwood and columbine, together with beds of day lilies, dahlias, cosmos and others (see Figures 24, 25)—was reminiscent of the pre-World War I period, and typical of a number of the cottages at Skyland.

Like all cottage owners at Skyland, George H. Judd accepted certain written building restrictions that were recorded with the deed. Mindeleff also complied with these restrictions by designing rustic dwellings made either of logs or of wood frame covered with bark.³⁸ As Pollock described, Judd modified Mindeleff's original residence, Tryst-of-the-Winds, to become the "show-place" of Skyland.³⁹ The Judds, like many other cottage owners, recreated their own naturalistic settings and developed their grounds within a rustic and picturesque landscape vocabulary.⁴⁰ An important motivation for development of such grounds may escape current observers of the landscape. Although it allowed spectacular and scenic mountain and valley views, the landscape that Pollock, Judd, and Mindeleff enjoyed was characterized by the denuded forest conditions that prevailed throughout Skyland at the end of the nineteenth century. A history of logging, firewood collection, the grazing of local livestock, and the chestnut blight that peaked in the decade of 1910-1920 had led to extensive deforestation throughout the area that is now Shenandoah National Park.

During its prime in the 1920s and 1930s, a full-time staff of thirteen maintained Judd Gardens. As noted, the initial garden development commenced soon after the construction of Sentinel Lodge in 1910. The blue spruces, the Nootka false cypress and beeches (see Figures 29, 34) were planted in 1911, and portions of the garden walls (see Figures 4, 9, 26, 30, 55) were built in 1912. At that time the five-acre lower woodland lot was not a part of Judd's holdings. The perimeter rock walls (see Figures 35, 43) kept the passing horse traffic out of the Gardens. Rather than one big garden, the Judds preferred a series of rock gardens, predominantly planted in flowers. This series of naturalistic gardens developed over time in a random manner. Mrs. Judd's love was for flowers, many flowers. She purchased most of her plant material through mail-order nurseries. Most likely, she was influenced not only by the plant and seed catalogues that she received, but also by her travels, and by magazine articles and books on gardening. Further study is recommended to understand the role Mrs. Judd played in the overall design of the Gardens. Evidently she was not alone in her love of flowers. Flowers were so popular in the highland climate at Skyland that the residents held an annual flower show.⁴¹

The creation of both open and rock-pile garden beds (see Figures 26, 27, 54) produced even greater opportunities for growing flowers and specimen exotics. The arrival of reticulated water to the bungalow in 1910,⁴² and, later, the installation of an irrigation system within the Gardens, increased the supply of water easily available. The northern five-acre portion of the Gardens, purchased from Pollock in 1922, was retained in forest cover. This portion was considered to be virgin woods, and was perhaps the most natural of the garden sections.⁴³

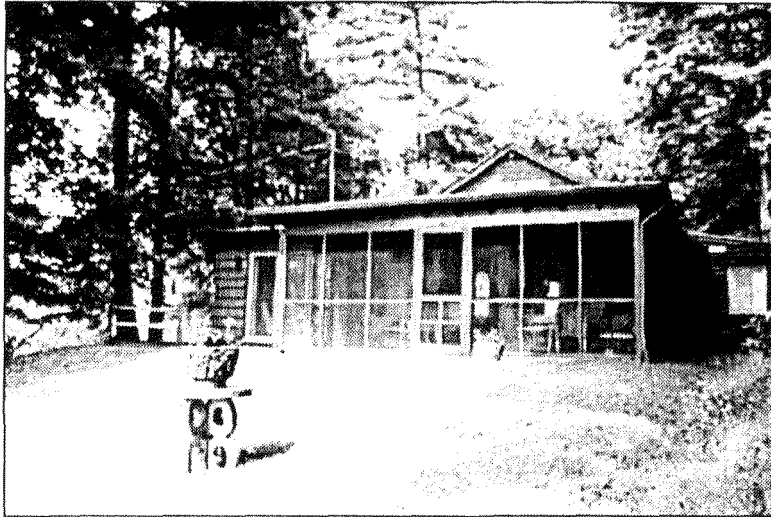
Research indicates that Judd Gardens consisted of a number of smaller garden areas or rooms. The evolution of these gardens would have been assisted by the creation over time of the many rock beds, as well as the piecemeal manner in which the total Judd acreage was assembled; the Sentinel Lodge garden was created in 1911, the adjacent garden area to the east in 1912, and the easternmost portion of the garden in 1922.



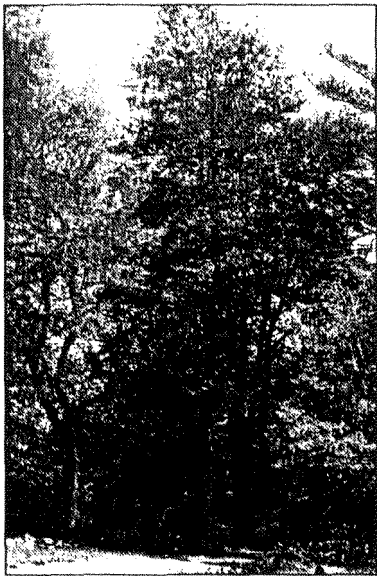
26. View to the western edge of "The Great Lawn Garden" showing Kimi T. Judd among the stone-wall and rock-pile flower beds, 1938



27. Rock pile flower bed in the "Lower Entry Garden" showing nasturtiums and chrysanthemums, 1938



28. *Tryst-of-the-Winds Cottage, near Luray, 1990*



29. *Close-up view of European purple beeches at "Lower Entry Garden," 1989*

Judd Gardens was an important part of the experience of entering Pollock's Skyland resort. Situated adjacent to the Old Skyland Road to Luray (see Figure 14), it was the first camp feature encountered. To enhance this arrival point, Pollock had an elaborate entrance gateway built nearby to welcome the many visitors and guests to his community. Furthermore, Judd Gardens contributed visually to the experience of walking past Byrd's Nest Cottage (see Figure 4), to the nearby bathing facilities at Furnace Spring, the entrance of Pollock's Passamaquoddy Trail, and even to Stony Man Peak.⁴⁴

From 1910 to 1958, Judd Gardens pleased Judd family members (see Figure 15) and their friends as well as guests and visitors to Skyland. The Gardens must have been a most delightful and colorful sight among the surrounding, regenerated deciduous forest growth—an exotic relief that many undoubtedly cherished and shared.

George H. Judd died under a white pine in his Gardens on August 5, 1928.⁴⁵ With the creation of Shenandoah National Park in 1936 his wife, Marian Anna Judd (see Figures 16, 21), was allowed to retain the use of the property for the remainder of her lifetime; she died at the age of 94 on November 16, 1958.

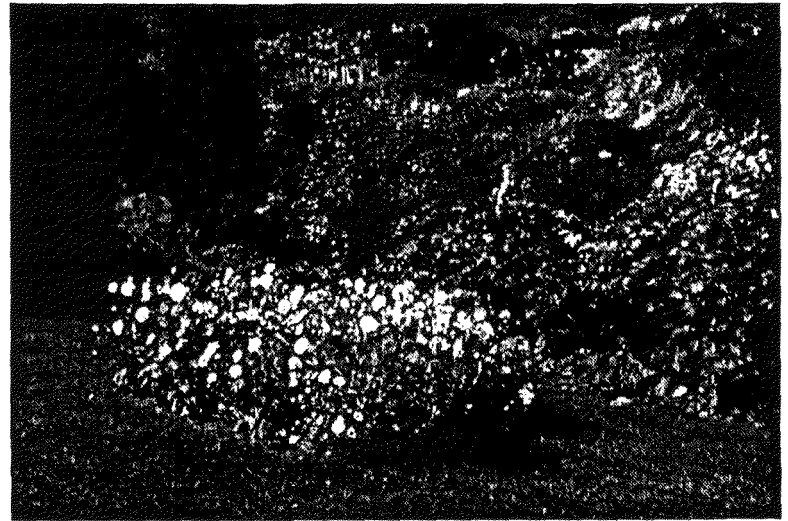
With Mrs. Judd's death, the advent of new policy initiatives in the National Park Service, and facility expansion plans by the Virginia SkyLine Company, the new Skyland concessionaire, Tryst-of-the-Winds and Sentinel Lodge were removed in the winter of 1959-60. At that time a Luray building contractor salvaged the former cottage and had it moved to Shank Hollow in Luray, where it is still in use today as a residence by the Harnsberger family (see Figure 28).

At nearly the same time that the cottages were removed, maintenance of Judd Gardens plantings ceased, and the property was allowed to fall into disrepair. As commented by Stuart E. Brown, the editor of Pollock's book, "the beautiful gardens have been taken over by weeds and other growth."⁴⁶ Judd Gardens owes its continued existence primarily to the

keen observations and respect of two former park rangers, Gerald Roe and Jim Cotter. It was Roe who, during a construction project in the area during the late 1960s, saved the beech trees (see Figure 29) at the “Lower Entry Garden” from destruction by the blades of a bulldozer. For many, even the existence of Judd Gardens was unknown at that time. Since that intervention, the site has been studied, both informally and formally, and maintained in part by volunteers. The current condition of the Gardens bewilders the casual National Park visitor looking for the gardens that are delineated on some park brochures. Rather than finding a garden, they encounter an apparent wilderness.

SIGNIFICANCE OF JUDD GARDENS

Judd Gardens possesses significance according to National Register of Historic Places Criterion A, because it “...is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.” Judd Gardens contributes to the understanding of the development of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century outdoor recreation and resort communities in the United States.⁴⁷ It represents the pre-NPS era of Skyland as a significant, rustic resort community where affluent Americans pursued outdoor recreational opportunities in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In addition, the Judd property—including the Gardens—played a role as the setting for decision-making concerning the creation and location of Shenandoah National Park. Judd Gardens also continues to provide an opportunity for NPS to interpret an early example of “man on the mountain,” a theme that is currently highlighted in the Shenandoah National Park Visitor Center. A group of prominent people active in conservation, art, politics and business, including Senator Harry Flood Byrd, Jr. and his family; prominent Washington D.C. architect Victor Mindeleff; Gilbert Grosvenor, President of the National Geographic Society, and others either visited the Judds or spent summer holidays at Skyland. Finally, Judd Gardens, which required extensive maintenance during the Judd ownership, indicates the considerable interest of women such as Mrs. Judd in beautifying their rustic summer residences



30. Flower bed, lawn, rock pile and stone wall planting areas along the western edge of “The Great Lawn Garden” showing chrysanthemums in the foreground, 1938



31. Chinese dogwood in the “Sentinel Lodge Garden” of Judd Gardens, 1938



32. Mountain laurel in "The Western Forest," 1938



33. Mountain laurel in "The Western Forest," 1989

and in combining native plants with exotic species to create summer pleasure gardens that would enhance their splendid natural settings.

Judd Gardens, an exemplary and rare surviving example of the late nineteenth-century rustic cottage garden genre, also possesses significance according to Criterion C because it "...embod[ies] the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction" and "possess[es] high artistic values." Although overgrown today, the site retains the ability to represent an Appalachian garden and horticultural showplace associated with a rustic mountain resort. Judd Gardens, before its abandonment in the 1960s, contained a myriad of garden types and spaces composed of a highly developed collection of native and non-native ornamental flora. And although during the last twenty-five years little effort has been devoted to maintaining the site and its plant materials, the plants and their arrangement, as noted by U.S. National Arboretum botanist and former NPS Shenandoah Park employee Peter Mazzeo, constitute a botanical and horticultural legacy that may still be enjoyed.

Judd Gardens contributes to a Skyland Historic District as a rare, surviving designed landscape at Skyland that predates Shenandoah National Park. Since Judd Gardens currently is not listed in the National Register of Historic Places, an official period of significance has not been determined. For the purposes of this report, the period of significance has been defined as extending from 1910 with Judd's first purchase of property at Skyland until the end of Judd family tenure on the property with Mrs. Judd's death in 1958.

III ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

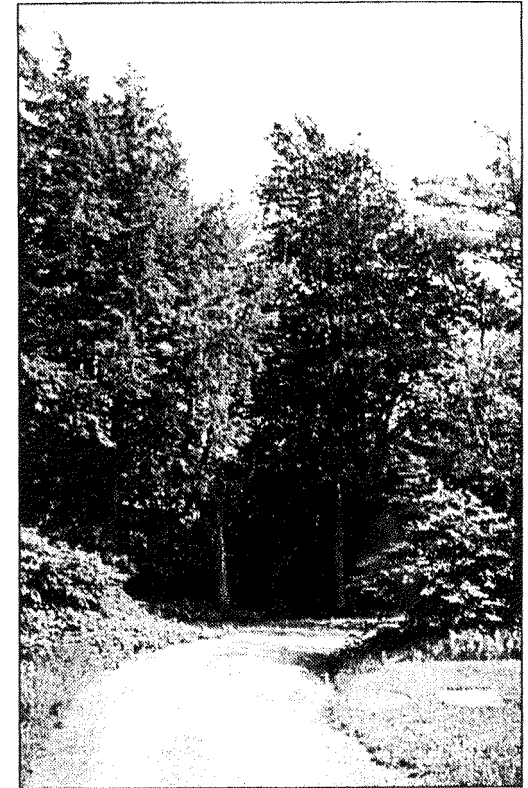
The Judd Gardens of the period 1910-1958 was a well-known part of Skyland—indeed a showpiece that combined native woodland species, showy ornamental varieties, and popular exotic plants from around the world. Today, however, overgrown, native deciduous vegetation and introduced exotics appear to have almost consumed the Gardens, which has become a little-known enclave within the Skyland complex.

Printed brochures for Skyland direct visitors to Judd Gardens and describe it for the visitor as part of the Old Skyland Walking Tour:

A low rock wall lines the side of the Old Skyland Road. The wall was built in 1912 to keep horses from stepping into the flower gardens of George and Mary Ann Judd [Marian Anna Judd], guests at Skyland for many years. Some of their flowers and trees remain, most of them imported from far away places.

As you walk down the Old Skyland Road, look for the two tall Colorado blue spruces on the other side of the rock wall. Next to them (left) is a Pacific yew. At the elbow of the road stands the garden entrance with two copper beeches from Southern Europe. The first beech sports bear claw marks about six feet from the ground. Refer to the Garden map [below] for a handsome Nootka cedar; nearby, Korean dogwoods bloom in late June. Returning to the main path, look for mock orange (blooms in June), lilacs (May), beauty bush (June), foxglove (July, August), rhododendron (July) and snowball (August).⁴⁸

Although the brochure mentions the bear claws marring a beech, it neglects to inform the visitor that the Gardens would not meet the usual



34. View northeast down Old Skyland Road to "Lower Entry Garden," flanked with red maple and European purple beech, 1990



35. View east along the former Old Skyland Road roadbed showing the Gardens' perimeter stone wall, 1990



36. View north to "Sentinel Lodge Garden" site between parking access road and lower Old Skyland Road, 1990

expectation of a garden. Visitors frequently cannot identify the Gardens. To the casual observer, Judd Gardens appears not as a designed and intentionally planned and planted landscape but as a natural area. It is not unusual for visitors with brochures in hand to be standing adjacent to the Gardens asking why there is no garden in the vicinity.

Despite its overgrown character and apparent loss of garden-like qualities, Judd Gardens retains a number of character-defining features from its period of significance. These character-defining features include natural and altered land forms and geological formations; views; vegetation, roads and paths; and small-scale elements such as stone walls and fences, rock piles and flower beds, an irrigation system, and remnants of garden furniture. Neglect of these features, combined with a loss of the buildings historically associated with the Gardens, construction of new structures in the Gardens' vicinity, and the installation of intrusive utilities, are the major changes that diminish the ability of the Gardens to represent the physical qualities present in the Gardens during the period of significance.

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

Natural and Altered Land Forms and Geological Formations

Located on the northern extreme of the Skyland plateau, Judd Gardens lies between Kettle Canyon to the west, and Furnace Spring to the north and are oriented to the north-northeast, with the upper (southern) boundary at an elevation of 3550 feet and the lower (northern) reaches at 3420 feet. The Gardens' dominant northern slopes vary between 20%-40%, representing an overall fall of approximately 130 feet.

The Judd Gardens area is characterized by a number of topographic variations as shown on Map G, Existing Conditions 1990: Topography. These topographic variations and the associated rock outcroppings provided a series of naturally subdivided areas within the site. The designers and gardeners of Judd Gardens appear to have used these natural subdivisions to provide the basic organizational framework for the interior of the

site. Little manipulation of the existing land forms seem to have occurred during construction of the Gardens. Loose rock on the site appears to have been added to naturally-occurring rock terraces and outcroppings and also used in piles to define certain areas such as planting beds.

While there has been minor site disturbance (due to trenching for utility fixtures) and limited erosion along some pathways, the overall "condition" of the topography and geological features can be evaluated as largely unchanged and, therefore, good.

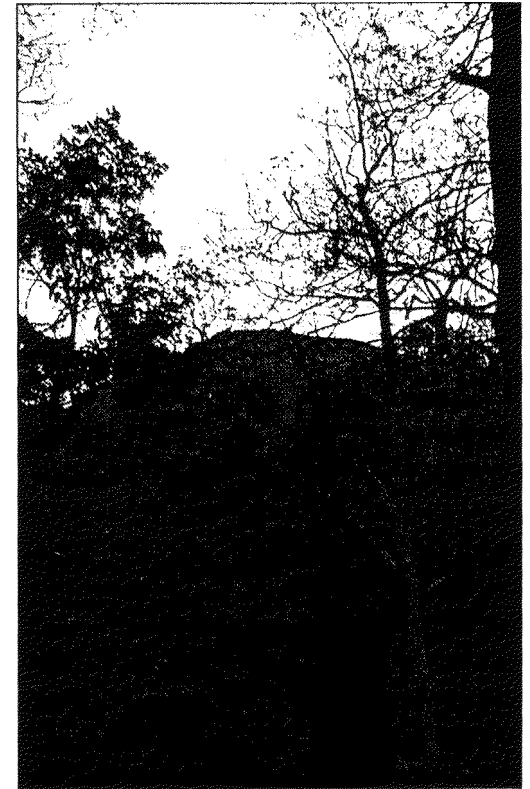
The natural and altered land forms and geological formations of the topography of Judd Gardens retain integrity of location, material, design, association, feeling, and workmanship. The overgrown condition of the site, which affects integrity of setting, is reversible.

Views

Judd Gardens is situated in the lower southwestern shadows of Stony Man Mountain Summit, adjacent to the Skyland plateau, with an approximate mean elevation of 3500 feet. The slopes provide spectacular views to Stony Man Mountain (see Figures 10, 22, 37) immediately to the east and to Kettle Canyon and Hawksbill Valley to the west. At lower points in the Gardens the views are predominantly internal, contained by the surrounding natural forest vegetation.

The condition of views can be categorized as fair. Stony Man Mountain is still visible from the higher elevations of the Gardens. Mature vegetation and infill by pioneering vegetation blocks the views to Kettle Canyon and Hawksbill Valley.

Views retain integrity of location and association. The views to Stony Man Mountain and to Kettle Canyon and Hawksbill Valley retain integrity of design. Integrity of setting and feeling could be reestablished with appropriate treatments that would reestablish historic views within the Gardens.



37. View northeast, across "Sentinel Lodge Garden" to Stony Man Mountain, 1988

Vegetation

The vegetation of Judd Gardens (see Map M) appears to have evolved over time with the main emphasis placed on the planting of exotic specimen trees (see Figures 31, 39, 50, 56), flowering shrubs and herbaceous material (see Figures 3, 27, 30, 38), and the protection and, perhaps, re-planting of local native species (see Figures 32, 33, 34, 48). Mrs. Judd was known to order many plants from mail-order nursery outlets and her flower seeds from Dreers Nursery in Philadelphia. The specimens often were grown as seedlings in Luray by the gardeners, and then transported to the Gardens for planting.

Today more than 90% of the Gardens is under tree canopy (see Map F). While complete historic photographic coverage of the Gardens does not exist, an analysis of both available photographs and existing vegetation indicates that perhaps less than 50% of the Gardens was under tree canopy during the period of significance. Many of the plants are overgrown, and some have been lost as a result of natural shading as trees and shrubs have grown in height and breadth.



38. View of a flower bed and grass area in the "Lower Entry Garden" showing grape arbor and snapdragons, 1938

The upper garden area that surrounded the Sentinel Lodge (see Figures 16, 23, 31, 36, 37, 50) appears to have been planted in a more formal manner, using the towering and prominent blue spruce trees (see Figures 8, 9, 23), along with English yew (see Figure 23), and pre-existing large oaks, to feature the cottage and to frame the view to the revered Stony Man Mountain. A rubber plant and large hydrangeas (see Figure 23) were located just north of the cottage near the tool shed. The stone walls immediately surrounding the house garden were bordered along their inner edges with Japanese knotweed. A blue spruce stands northeast of the former Tryst-of-the-Winds site, characteristic of the theme followed at the Sentinel Lodge garden area.

As described in the aforementioned Park brochure, the entrance to the lower garden area is defined by the beech trees (see Figures 29, 34), and a path leading into what was originally a grassy, open area. This garden "room" was planted extensively with blue grass, with a backdrop of perennials such as foxgloves, daffodils, peonies, and lily-of-the-valley.

Hybrid roses were planted among the rock piles, in addition to various fruit tree specimens and a row of grape vines along the western edge. A fenced garden bed existed to the east of the open area, alongside the path, and was planted with jonquils and herbs. A specimen umbrella magnolia (see Figure 59) was planted nearby.

The eastern boundary of the Gardens appears to have been defined by a stand of pre-existing conifers, primarily hemlocks (see Figure 48) and white pines, with specimen exotics planted among them: Nootka false-cypress, Maple (see Figure 34), rhododendron (see Figure 24) and dogwood, for example. The western and northern boundaries were not planted with exotics and were allowed to develop forest growth naturally. These "natural" areas, predominantly vegetated with hemlocks, red and chestnut oaks, and red spruces, typically would have contained chestnut trees, but most of these died from a fungal blight that reached its peak between 1910 and 1920.⁴⁹

Through extensive site evaluation and plant identification, the existing vegetation was mapped and categorized into three major classes:

- Class A. Native species⁵⁰ believed to predate or introduced to the Gardens by the Judd family (see Map J).
- Class B. Exotic species believed introduced to the Gardens by the Judd family (see Map K).
- Class C. Native and exotic species believed pioneered to the Gardens after the Judd family era (see Map L).

The planting lists that accompany these planting plans also are provided in Appendix D.

The native plant species believed to predate or introduced to the Gardens by the Judd family (see Map J) and the exotic plant species believed introduced to the Gardens by the Judd family (see Map K) are character-defining elements within Judd Gardens.



39. Chinese dogwood in the "Stroll Garden," 1938



40. Detail of bench remnants in the southeastern portion of the "Stroll Garden," 1990

The native and exotic species believed pioneered to the Gardens after the Judd family era (see Map L) are not character-defining.

While vegetation varies in condition from good to poor on an individual basis, its overall condition can be rated as fair.

Although the rapidly deteriorating condition of plant material threatens the overall integrity of the vegetation, Judd Gardens possesses considerable vegetative integrity. Much of the plant material possesses integrity of location and design although pioneered vegetation does not. There is substantial integrity of material with many original plant species still extant in the Gardens. Years of neglect have diminished any original integrity of workmanship. The overgrown nature of the Gardens and pioneered native and exotic species also diminish integrity of setting and feeling. Judd Gardens, however, is recognizable as a designed garden, especially in the spring. Such seasonal manifestations as daffodils and peonies in bloom strengthen integrity of setting and feeling. The site still possesses integrity of association and retains the ability to represent the Judd family's horticultural contribution to Skyland.

Horticulturally, the Gardens may be viewed within the context of an historical legacy; plants documented from the Gardens in the 1960s currently are included in the permanent herbarium collection of the U.S. National Arboretum in Washington, D.C. These herbarium specimens are available for comparisons of the taxonomic characteristics of plants existing in the Gardens with those collected over 30 years ago and will attest to those specimens that have died or disappeared from the site.

Buildings

No buildings and structures directly associated with Judd Gardens remain on the site. Field investigations did not reveal foundations. Some vegetation that appears to have been associated with the buildings, such as the blue spruce, survives. The lack of the Judd family buildings detracts from the overall integrity of the Gardens.



41. Fence remnants in the "Jonquil and Herb Garden," 1988

But the nearby Byrd's Nest cottage (see Figure 4), which retains its rustic character, does contribute to the integrity of the larger setting of the Gardens and to the integrity of feeling and association.

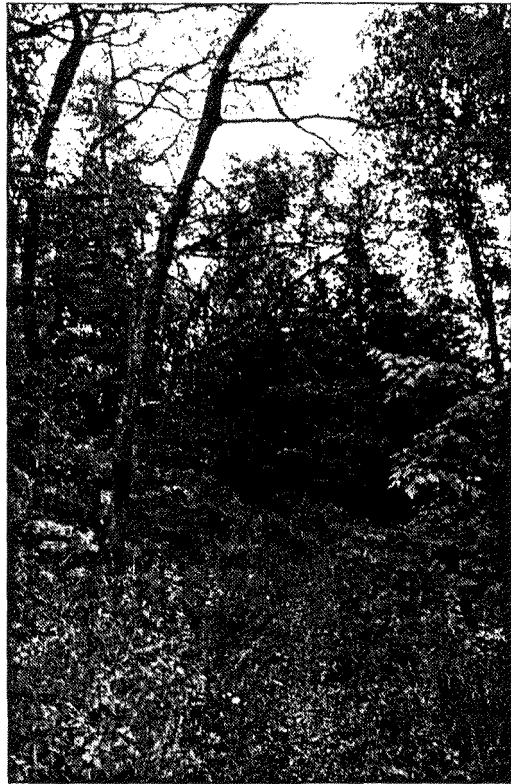
Circulation

OLD SKYLAND ROAD

As shown on Map H, Judd Gardens is bounded on the north, east, and south by the Old Skyland Road. Closer to the eastern boundary lies the former bed of the pre-1910 Old Skyland Road (see Figures 9, 34, 35, 36, 55, 58). The alignment of this former road is presumed to have been altered when Pollock decided to develop this area and offer for sale the "northview lots" of Skyland.⁵¹ The rough condition of this original road bed has been caused by the drainage works up-slope along the Old Skyland Road. Today, the Old Skyland Road is used mainly by the Park maintenance staff, providing access to the pump houses and water supply equipment servicing the Skyland resort. The Old Skyland Road also is shared, in part, by the Appalachian Trail, which is connected to the Road at the eastern side of the Gardens. To the south of the Gardens, along the former boundary, lie the access road and parking area for the adjacent overnight lodging unit known as Shenandoah Suites. This paved access road exists on what was formerly the cottage and house garden site of Sentinel Lodge (see Figures 14, 16, 18, 20, 23, 31, 36, 37), the original Judd residence. The stone wall that defines the boundary of the Gardens also provides an edge to the road for much of its length adjacent to the Gardens.

Because the Old Skyland Road is no longer an entry road to Skyland, it is not maintained for vehicular traffic other than maintenance vehicles. The current road bed follows the original alignment but varies in surface material and width. Its condition is fair where it adjoins Judd Gardens.

The Old Skyland Road is a character-defining feature that retains aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association due to its continued alignment and location adjacent to Judd Gardens. Integrity of workmanship and materials is absent.



42. View north along the upper pathway, 1989

PATHS

The major entrance to the lower garden area is located not far down the Old Skyland Road from the current parking area. Here the main path follows a circuitous pattern through the Gardens, linking a number of smaller garden areas, as well as providing access to the perimeter confines.

The condition of the pathway system varies from good to poor. Some paths are barely distinguishable because of overgrown vegetation and erosion from poor drainage. Circulation that post-dates the period of significance includes a new path constructed from the Old Skyland Road, past the former Sentinel Lodge front garden site, to the entry path of Shenandoah (the former Tryst-of-the-Winds cottage site). This path is linked with the upper ridge path (Figure 42, 43) that travels along the western boundary, inside the perimeter stone wall.

The overall garden path system is character-defining and retains integrity of location, design, and association. Years of neglect have diminished somewhat the integrity of setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling for the Gardens' paths.

Small-Scale Features

Judd Gardens retains a number of small-scale features that contribute to the integrity of the site today.

STONE WALLS, COMPOST PIT, AND FENCES

Originally the outer boundaries of the Gardens were completely edged by stone walls, with the exception of the northwestern portion of the Old Skyland Road boundary, which was fenced with chestnut posts and railings. Today, portions of this perimeter wall (see Figures 35, 43) and fence remain. Remaining stone walls and wood fences are character-defining features in the cultural landscape. This rustic, vernacular site treatment using found rocks and timber for fencing was common throughout the original developments of Skyland. Within the Gardens, there are a number of topographic levels; stone walls often are used to define different spaces, or to edge a topographic level. These walls serve both as retaining walls and as enclosures for flower beds. A stone

compost pit also remains. During the Judd era, soil for the Gardens was maintained by an extensive compost system contained in this large stone pit and composed of leaf litter and sheep and horse manure.⁵² There are remnants of a chicken-wire and timber fence and gate enclosure in the central-eastern portion of the Gardens. This area, which was used for growing jonquils and herbs, was fenced (see Figures 41, 53) to protect the plant specimens from foraging animals.⁵³

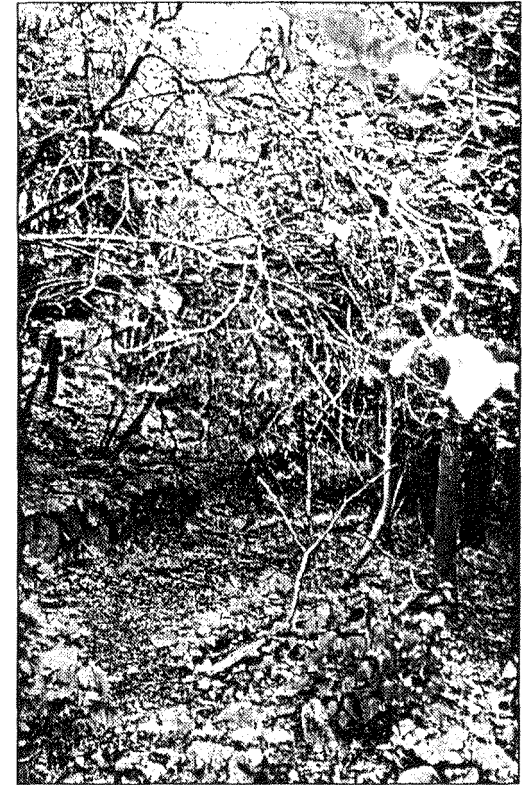
The stone walls and compost pit remain in good to fair condition today. They are character-defining features that retain integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association that is apparent despite the neglected condition of the walls and their surroundings. The neglect, however, of the stone walls and the associated plantings has diminished the integrity of setting and feeling.

The condition of wooden fences and wire enclosures has deteriorated beyond repair. Although both retain integrity of location and association, they lack integrity of design, material, and workmanship. Neglect of the Gardens and the resulting poor condition of the wooden fences and wire enclosure have diminished the integrity of setting and feeling. Historically the wooden fences and wire enclosures were character-defining features.

ROCK PILES AND FLOWER BEDS

Rocks were collected throughout the Gardens to form walls. The removal of rocks also allowed for the establishment of suitable flower beds and clearings. As confirmed in an interview with Carl Somers, one of the original gardeners, the Judds wanted to create smaller rock gardens (see Figure 27) among the remaining rock piles.⁵⁴ These enclosures were filled with soil and planted. Other open flower beds appear along the pathway in the eastern portion of the Gardens.

For the most part the rock piles are in good to fair condition. Remaining rock piles (see Figure 44) and rock-pile flower beds are character-defining features of the Judd Gardens cultural landscape that retain most aspects of



43. View north along the upper pathway showing Judd Gardens' perimeter stone wall, 1989

integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. The overall neglect of the Gardens diminishes integrity of their setting and feeling.

Many of the flower beds are visible during the winter months. Overall their condition can be characterized as fair to poor. The beds that retain perennial plantings possess integrity of materials and some integrity of design. Lack of attention has diminished integrity of workmanship. Surviving flower beds appear to retain integrity of location and association. The overall neglect of the Gardens diminishes integrity of their setting and feeling.

IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Pieces of buried water-pipe and a faucet can be found northeast of the lower entrance area (see Figures 45, 52). These remnants appear to be part of an irrigation system that would have taken advantage of the reticulated water supply from the nearby Furnace Springs. The full extent of this garden watering system is unknown. The remnants of the irrigation system are in poor condition. They contribute to the overall integrity of the Gardens as surviving material in situ from the period of significance.

GARDEN FURNITURE

There are remnants of some bench-type garden furniture (see Figure 40) in the Gardens. Field investigations failed to locate a bird bath that was once situated north of the Sentinel Lodge. Historically the furniture and bird bath were character-defining features.

These few garden-furniture remnants are in severely deteriorated condition. They do not contribute substantially to the Gardens' integrity, although they do retain aspects of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The furniture remnants may be useful if the historic furnishings are interpreted either through displays and exhibits or reconstruction of these features.



44. Rock pile in the "Lower Entry Garden," 1988

SITE DEVELOPMENTS POSTDATING PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

Buildings

The evolution of Judd Gardens included construction of a number of rustic cottages. Today, none of the original cottages or outbuildings remain in the Gardens. In 1961-62, Tryst-of-the-Winds cottage was replaced with Shenandoah Suites, an overnight lodging facility operated by the Park concessionaire. Other nearby existing buildings that diminish the integrity of Judd Gardens include the amphitheater facility and concrete pump house.

Utility Fixtures

During the course of improvements to the Skyland resort a number of intrusions have been made into Judd Gardens. Sewer and water mains pass through the site, with manholes, fire-hydrant and power-junction box fixtures evident. These fixtures and lines represent non-contributing resources in the cultural landscape. Overall they have had little detrimental impact on character-defining features.

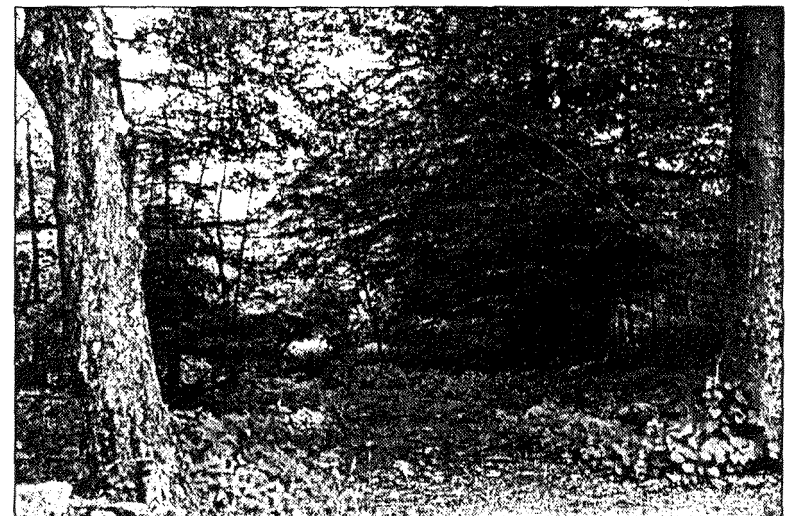
OVERALL INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT

Today Judd Gardens retains integrity—but that integrity is threatened by the declining condition of some character-defining features. Condition, however, is only one evaluative factor in assessing integrity. Many deteriorated or declining features of the Gardens actually contribute integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. Some features retain certain aspects of setting and feeling, although integrity of setting and feeling are largely absent given the Garden's present overgrown, untended condition. While the overall design and materials of the Gardens are still apparent, there is a diminished garden-like feeling. Instead Judd Gardens reflects more the intentional lack of vegetative management in keeping with the Park's former policy of afforestation.

Application of appropriate treatments once the Gardens is recognized as a significant cultural resource and policies are in place to manage it as a



45. View north along "Lower Entry Garden" pathway showing remnants of the irrigation system, 1989



46. View north along "Lower Entry Garden" pathway into Judd Gardens, 1990

cultural resource – and not as a natural resource – can be expected to reverse and eliminate some conditions that diminish integrity. While the condition of the character-defining vegetation of both the exotics and the native plants that predated or were introduced to the Gardens by the Judd family and its gardeners declines, naturalizing pioneers intrude. Lack of maintenance over many years has taken its toll on other character-defining features such as fences and garden furniture. Removal of these pioneers; appropriate vegetative management, such as pruning and removal of dead and diseased material and clearing vegetation from paths; and repairing and rebuilding walls and fences could be expected to enhance the integrity of the Gardens as a whole.

Section IV presents phased recommendations for the preservation of character-defining cultural landscape features.

J U D D G A R D E N S L A N D S C A P E C H A R A C T E R A R E A S

An evaluation of the various character-defining features of the Gardens reveals several landscape character areas, each containing similar landscape elements or design characteristics. The areas can be used as the framework for making phased management recommendations in Section IV. Seven garden areas described below were identified, and are shown on Map O: Landscape Character Areas. The titles used to introduce descriptions of these landscape character areas do not necessarily correspond to names used by the Judd family.

(1) S E N T I N E L L O D G E G A R D E N

(see Figures 16, 23, 31, 36, 37, 50, 51):

This feature garden area includes the former Judd cottage Sentinel Lodge and outbuildings, surrounding stone walls, and new pathway, and was planted with both *Native* species: arborvitae, maples, firs, red oaks, pines; and *Exotic* species: blue spruces, English yew, false-cypress, hydrangeas, elder, euonymus, lilacs, viburnum, and Japanese knotweed.



47. Rock pile in the northern section of "The Great Lawn Garden," 1988

(2) THE WESTERN FOREST

(see Figures 32, 33):

This area is situated in the far northwestern portion of the Gardens between the western boundary and western stone wall, walking path, and adjacent rock piles. It is vegetated primarily with *Native* species: red spruce, red and chestnut oaks, mountain laurel and witch hazel.

(3) LOWER ENTRY GARDEN

(see Figures 27, 29, 34, 38, 44, 45, 46):

This major entry point to the lower garden area is highlighted by European, European purple and American beech trees. The nearby rock garden features herbaceous material—foxgloves, and ferns. Plant material is both native and exotic (see Appendix D).

(4) THE GREAT LAWN GARDEN

(see Figures 25, 26, 30, 47, 57, 60, 61, 62):

This outdoor room was left predominantly open as a grassy area, with the main pathway bisecting it. It would have been viewed from Sentinel Lodge and framed by the beeches' upslope at the entry point. The western edge contains many rock-pile and stone-wall type garden beds. It includes both *Native* species: mountain holly, arborvitae, and ferns; and *Exotic* species: crab apple, pear, oak leaf mountain ash, false-cypress, English yew, mock orange, bittersweet, beauty bush, Japanese barberry, weigela, and grapes. The stone-wall compound to the far west appears to be the former compost pit. On the eastern side of the path lies a quince, yellow-wood, viburnum, lilacs, mock orange, bittersweet, and foxgloves.

(5) JONQUIL AND HERB GARDEN

(see Figures 41, 48, 53, 54, 59):

This former chicken-wire and timber fence and gate enclosure was used for the growing of jonquils and herbs. It appears that a bench was once located nearby, perhaps under the specimen magnolia tree.



48. View southeast of the "Jonquil and Herb Garden" along the pathway of the "Stroll Garden" with hemlocks to the east, 1990



49. View north into the "Lower Hemlock & Pine Forest," 1990



50. Balsam fir tree in the "Sentinel Lodge Garden," 1990

(6) STROLL GARDEN

(see Figures 24, 39, 40, 48, 52, 56):

This area is defined by the area alongside the pathways in the eastern sector of the Gardens. It includes many specimen trees, flowering shrubs and herbaceous material that were planted together within flower beds or alone as specimens. Native hemlocks and white pines closely surround this area and appear again as the dominant vegetation further to the north. It includes both *Native* species: ash, maples, rhododendron, black locust; and *Exotic* species: Nootka false-cypress, Chinese dogwood, viburnum, beauty bush, euonymus, peony and daffodils.

(7) LOWER HEMLOCK AND PINE FOREST

(see Figure 49):

This regenerated forest area is found in the lower, northern portions of the Gardens, alongside the Old Skyland Road boundary. Vegetation includes mature native hemlocks and white pines.

IV RECOMMENDATIONS

THE JUDD GARDENS MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

The management of Judd Gardens as a cultural landscape presents Shenandoah National Park with the challenge of maintaining the integrity of the Gardens. While the historic significance of Judd Gardens as a contributing resource in the Skyland Historic District is not in question, the lack of maintenance ultimately threatens its integrity. The appropriate management strategy must provide a treatment program that protects the integrity of this significant resource in a fiscally responsible manner.

The overall management philosophy for Judd Gardens should facilitate the long-term conservation and interpretation of the Gardens. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties 1992* outlines the range of possible treatment alternatives for a historic landscape such as Judd Gardens; these treatments include preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction.⁵⁵ (see Map P in map sleeve, inside back cover). The recommended treatment approach in this case is multi-phased and emphasizes a preservation approach.

In the future further research may provide information that warrants instituting a rehabilitation treatment approach for Judd Gardens. However, additional documentation and evaluation should precede rehabilitation.

ALTERNATIVE 1: NO INTERVENTION

Leaving Judd Gardens in its present condition and interpreting the surviving landscape features for as long as their condition and visibility permit is not a desirable management alternative. In this scenario most of the plant materials would be lost over time, and uncontrolled pioneer plant materials and improper visitor use would gradually destroy the overall integrity of the surviving landscape features. A variation on this alterna-



51. Dead northern red oak in the "Sentinel Lodge Garden," 1989



52. Remnants of the irrigation system in the western portion of the "Stroll Garden," 1990



53. View southwest from pathway into the "Jonquil and Herb Garden," fence remnants in foreground, 1990

tive would add an interpretive trail to manage visitor movement and provide the visitor, through signs or brochures, with an understanding of the evolution of this site. While this approach provides for interpretation of the site, it does not protect the cultural features of Judd Gardens. Implementing this approach could result in the loss of integrity for many of the character-defining features of Judd Gardens, a significant component of the proposed Skyland Historic District. Consequently, this alternative is not recommended.

ALTERNATIVE 2: RESTORATION

The complete restoration of Judd Gardens would involve the removal of natural and cultural elements that postdate the period of significance, as well as the replacement of missing cultural features that date from the period of significance⁵⁶. This alternative is impractical for a number of reasons. First, although considerable information concerning the Gardens has been collected and analyzed, no written or photographic documentation is available currently for many areas of the Gardens. Second, the associated costs of restoration could be expected to be considerable. The re-routing of the vehicular access road to Shenandoah Suites and possible removal of the Suites themselves provide just two examples. Finally, the maintenance of a restored Judd Gardens would be costly. Gardens are labor intensive – the Judd family employed a number of gardeners to maintain this site during its period of significance. Restoration also would require a further evaluation and consideration of the importance of the two Judd cottages, Sentinel Lodge and Tryst-of-the-Winds, to the Gardens. The restoration alternative could be expected to raise consideration of the issue of reconstruction of one or both cottages as important features related to Judd Gardens. Because of the fiscal commitment that this scenario would require over time, restoration as a management alternative is inappropriate.

ALTERNATIVE 3: PRESERVATION WITH FUTURE REHABILITATION OPTION

Today, the preferred management alternative for Judd Gardens is preservation. The future management of the Gardens involves the availability of suitable resources for their on-going study, improvement, maintenance, use, interpretation, and monitoring, with the Gardens' ultimate treatments varying according to the availability of these resources. Until an appropriate level of additional documentation and analysis can be achieved for a specific cultural landscape feature for which treatment is proposed, treatments should be restricted to preservation. In the future, rehabilitation may be considered after more research, field work, and analysis have been undertaken for each cultural landscape feature to be affected by rehabilitation. The following phased treatment recommendations are based on *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* 1992.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: A PHASED TREATMENT APPROACH

☛ Phase One • Preliminary Preservation of Judd Gardens

Judd Gardens is a cultural landscape that warrants preservation. While some cultural landscape features may survive without immediate intervention, the historic plant materials are presently imperiled. To prevent irrevocable loss NPS *must* undertake the following immediate actions to preserve the cultural landscape:

- Undertake a complete arboreal survey of all significant plant materials (Class A and B)⁵⁷ throughout Judd Gardens. A botanist or horticulturist specializing in the plants found in the Class A and B lists should direct the survey team. The survey should report on the conditions, appropriate maintenance treatments, schedules, and guidelines for the preservation of such plant materials.



54. Rock pile and bench remnants in the northeast corner of the "Jonquil and Herb Garden," 1990



55. View north along the Old Skyland Road showing remnants of Judd Gardens' eastern boundary stone wall in the foreground, 1990



56. Chinese dogwood in the "Stroll Garden,"
1989

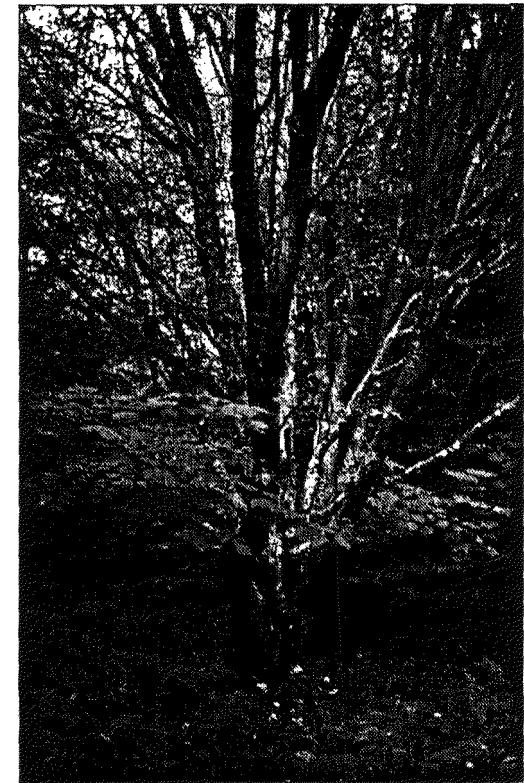
- Eradicate all vestiges of invasive exotics Japanese knotweed and Oriental bittersweet (see Map N), even if they were initially a design element within the Gardens (see Recommendations for interpretive programs). All materials removed should be recorded on a base map; notation of all removals should be made in an addendum to the cultural landscape report to provide both a narrative and graphic record of treatments and changes since the preparation of the cultural landscape report.
- Remove all fallen dead plant material. The removal of any plant material must be carried out in a sensitive manner that will minimize site disturbance. All material should be reduced to a size and weight that can be transported out of the Gardens by hand. When woody plant materials are removed, stumps should be cut flush with grade for safety considerations, but provision should be made for marking the site to provide a record for future study. All materials removed should be recorded on a base map; notation of all removals should be made in an addendum to the cultural landscape report to provide both a narrative and graphic record of treatments and changes since the preparation of the cultural landscape report.
- Suitably name-tag all Class A and B plant materials. A botanist/horticulturist should be responsible for developing a consistent system of nomenclature, and should provide guidance as to label attachment procedures.
- Develop a cyclical pruning regime. This should be conservative in nature and concentrate on removing dead material and providing light to shaded understory vegetation that requires additional light to exist. Follow suggestions for removal of dead plant material noted above.
- Monitor hemlocks for Woolly Adelgid.
- Monitor oaks for Gypsy Moth.
- Monitor pines for Pine Bark Beetle.

- Monitor all Class A and B trees for exotic pathogens.
- Record all work undertaken in the Gardens using the mapping materials produced in this study. All documentation should be added to this document as Record of Treatment, Part Three of the Cultural Landscape Report, as outlined in the latest draft of *NPS 28: "Guidelines for Cultural Resource Management."* Park personnel should take a paper copy of an updated base map to the Gardens whenever work is being undertaken. Work undertaken should be noted on the paper map and any relevant field notes attached. Upon return to the office, these notations should be transferred to either a mylar original or a new AutoCAD data layer. In either case it is important that the specific work undertaken and the date it occurred be noted. Major and typical changes should also be photographically recorded (35mm color slides or 35 mm black and white prints). The annotated photographs should become part of the record of change at Judd Gardens.

Phase Two • Continued Preservation

After the initiation of preservation treatment dealing with the vegetation of Judd Gardens, preservation treatment should expand to include the other character-defining features.

- Inspect and evaluate all character-defining built cultural landscape features (i.e., stone walls, rock piles, timber fences, pathways, etc.) for structural integrity. *Preserve* these landscape features by stabilizing them in a manner consistent with their original construction (see Recommendations for Future Study below).
- Develop a cyclical maintenance regime for the various cultural landscape features once they are stabilized.
- Remove Non-Class A or B vegetation under the direction of the botanist/horticulturist as necessary for the continued preservation of remaining Class A and B vegetation. Study and record the effect of this removal on Class A and B vegetation (see Maps L, N).



57. Mountain ash in the northeastern extremity of "The Great Lawn Garden," 1988



58. Detail of the former Old Skyland Road roadbed, 1990

- Lessen the visual impact of the adjacent pump house on Judd Gardens by painting it a dark color and reducing the width of the access drive. Filter the view from the Gardens by planting native deciduous trees adjacent (as allowed by underground pipe location). Also lessen the visual impact of the amphitheater by a similar planting approach. In both cases the object is not to totally block the view but to soften or filter it, thus lessening the visual connection to Judd Gardens.
- Develop an unobtrusive Judd Gardens interpretive wayside on the Shenandoah Suites access road. This wayside should serve as an overlook that outlines the history of Judd Gardens, provides one or more historic views, includes Class A, B, and C plant lists, explains the cultural landscape management process and preservation treatments, and discusses the issues concerning the historic use of invasive exotic species such as Japanese knotweed and Oriental bittersweet and their current threat to the environment. The wayside should be attached to the existing (non-historic) stone wall so that the visitor can view it and the Gardens together. A portion of the asphalt adjacent to the stone wall should be delineated by paint as a path; physical access to the Gardens by visitors should be discouraged during the preservation phases of the project. One of the current Shenandoah Suites parking spaces should be reserved as a Judd Gardens wayside visitor parking space. In addition, a second parking space should be delineated as a handicapped parking space serving both the Suites and the wayside. It appears that the present paving and parking area slope comply with ADA standards; such compliance should be maintained in any future site modifications in this area.

☛ Phase Three • Preliminary Rehabilitation

This section serves as a guide for treatment actions that may occur in the future. These actions should only be undertaken after an expanded Part II of a cultural landscape report, “treatment and development alternatives,” has been completed to provide a more comprehensive analysis and detailed treatment program.

Following the successful completion of the preservation treatment program outlined above, NPS *could* undertake the following rehabilitation of Judd Gardens:

- *Rehabilitate* all character-defining features for which there is complete documentation.
- Replant dead or missing Class A and B non-herbaceous vegetation of significance (for which there is documentation).
- Rehabilitate the path system. The path should follow its original horizontal and vertical alignment. Due to its significance as a character-defining feature in this landscape, it should not be modified in an attempt to meet ADA standards.
- Interpret specific areas of Judd Gardens based on documentary research.
- Explore developing a memorandum of agreement with a not-for-profit “friends” organization, a student group, or one or more area garden clubs to undertake various portions of the above tasks under the supervision of the Park personnel. (Examples of friends groups and possible volunteer groups in Virginia include Friends of Blandy Farm, Virginia State Arboretum, Boyce, Virginia; the Garden Club of Virginia; the Shenandoah Natural History Association; the Kiwanis Club; the Virginia Native Plant Society; the American Horticultural Society; and the Adopt-a-Highway Program.) This should occur only after specific guidelines for rehabilitation have been developed by the Park; all volunteer efforts should be under the direction of the botanist/horticulturist.



59. *Umbrella magnolia* southwest of the “Jonquil and Herb Garden,” 1990



60. View of the pathway at the northern sector of “The Great Lawn Garden,” 1990



61. Beauty bush in "The Great Lawn Garden," 1938



62. Beauty bush in "The Great Lawn Garden," 1990

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE STUDY

As noted above, before any treatments beyond preservation are executed in Judd Gardens, there is a need for additional documentation of the landscape features that could be affected by rehabilitation. This effort could be accomplished through a Part II cultural landscape report, "Treatment and Development Alternatives." A more comprehensive analysis and detailed treatment for Judd Gardens (at a DCP level) should result from such a report. An archeological component may be necessary (see below).

The following additional projects and subjects are recommended for future study:

- Completion of review of archival material held by Judd's Incorporated, the National Geographic Society, and the Judd family.
- Arboreal studies of the Gardens as described in the above General Recommendations, to include the age identification of all plant material.
- Archeological studies of Judd Gardens, to include specific investigations of components such as the historic building sites, road beds, flower beds, compost pit, rock walls, irrigation system and Pre-Judd/Pollack use of the land by European settlers and/or indigenous peoples.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ The historic name for the Judd Garden appears to be the Judd Gardens. While referred to as “Garden” by the NPS at the beginning of this project, the site is referred to as “Gardens” in all early Skyland publications as well as in the reminiscences of George Pollock in his *Skyland — The Heart of the Shenandoah National Park*.
- ² George F. Pollock, “Beginnings of Shenandoah National Park,” *Potomac Appalachian Trail Club Bulletin*, July 1937, p. 70.
- ³ Skyland Historic District National Register Nomination, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, unpublished draft (as transmitted to LCA on April 26, 1993), 1990, p. 4.
- ⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 23.
- ⁵ “Skyland” — Promotional Brochure for Stony Man Camp, Judd & Detweiler, Inc., 1912.
- ⁶ Skyland Historic District National Register Nomination, pp. 25-26.
- ⁷ “Skyland” — Promotional Brochure for Stony Man Camp, Judd & Detweiler, Inc., 1912, p. 1.
- ⁸ Skyland Historic District National Register Nomination, p. 23.
- ⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 24.
- ¹⁰ See Appendix F Research Correspondence.
- ¹¹ See Appendix A Interviews with Clarence Somers
- ¹² Skyland Historic District National Register Nomination.
- ¹³ *General Management Plan/Development Concept Plan*, U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 1983.
- ¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 65.
- ¹⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 65-66.
- ¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 69.
- ¹⁷ *Ibid.*
- ¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 71.

¹⁹ Peter Mazzeo, U.S. National Arboretum, Washington, D.C., and former NPS employee affiliated with Shenandoah National Park.

²⁰ George F. Pollock, *Skyland — The Heart of the Shenandoah National Park*, ed. Stuart E. Brown, Jr., Chesapeake Book Company, 1960.

²¹ “Skyland” — Promotional Brochure for Stony Man Camp, Judd & Detweiler, Inc., 1919.

²² “Skyland” — Promotional Brochure for Stony Man Camp, Judd & Detweiler, Inc., 1917.

²³ Ibid, p. 8.

²⁴ Blue Ridge Park Association, Prospectus, August 31, 1889, p. 2. (Noted in J. B. Dodd & C. Dodd, Historic Structure Report, Massanutten Lodge, Skyland, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, 1977, p. 11.)

²⁵ “Skyland” — Promotional Brochure for Stony Man Camp, Judd & Detweiler, Inc., 1900.

²⁶ George H. Judd was one of two sons of Orange Judd, agricultural writer for *The New York Times* and owner, editor, and publisher of the *Agriculturalist* from 1856-1864. George H. founded several publishing enterprises which became Judd & Detweiler Publishing Company, printers of *The National Geographic* magazine. (Skyland Historic District National Register Nomination, p. 27.)

²⁷ Pollock, *Skyland — The Heart of the Shenandoah National Park*, 1960, pp. 235-236.

²⁸ Dodd, pp. 20-21.

²⁹ Skyland Historic District National Register Nomination, p. 8-9.

³⁰ Victor Mindeleff, FAIA (1861-1948) was one of the most prominent architects in Washington, D.C. for a fifty-year period spanning 1890-1940. Architect of Glen Echo Park and Gravelly Point, he was known for his sketches of Southwest Indian dwellings made during his expeditions with anthropologist John W. Powell in 1881-90, as well as for his tenure as architect for the U.S. Life-Saving Service (1897-1917).

³¹ Dodd, pp. 35-38.

³² James E. Cotter, et al, Interview with Judd Gardens’ Gardener Clarence Somers, August 8, 1980, p. 5. See Appendix A.

³³ The interview with Carl Somers (gardener at the Judd Gardens from 1922-1959) by James E. Cotter in 1980 suggests that the Judds owned the “Byrd’s Nest” cottage at one time. The exact date of this acquisition is unknown.

³⁴ Skyland Historic District National Register Nomination, p. 4.

- ³⁵ Ibid.
- ³⁶ Delos H. Smith, "Victor Mindeleff 1861-1948," *AIA Journal*, May 1948, pp. 219-220.
- ³⁷ William Bushong, et al, *A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter 1887-1987*. AIA, 1987, p. 143.
- ³⁸ Pollock, *Skyland — The Heart of the Shenandoah National Park*, 1960, p. 235.
- ³⁹ Skyland Historic District National Register Nomination, p. 9.
- ⁴⁰ Dodd, pp. 42-43.
- ⁴¹ "Skyland" — Promotional Brochure for Stony Man Camp, Judd & Detweiler, Inc., 1911, p. 27.
- ⁴² Cotter, 1980.
- ⁴³ Most of the Passamaquoddy Trail is now that part of the Appalachian Trail which leads north from the Judd Gardens, near Furnace Spring and follows along steep rock ledges beneath Glen Beulah, Stony Man Peak and Little Stony Man Cliffs. This trail was built by Pollock in 1931-32 and dedicated by him to the memory of his father and mother. The name, an Indian word, means "a place where there are plenty of Pollock." Pollock, 1960, pp. 270-271.
- ⁴⁴ Per commentary from Sadako Judd, second wife of George E. Judd, June 20, 1990.
- ⁴⁵ Pollock, *Skyland — The Heart of the Shenandoah National Park*, 1960, p. 282.
- ⁴⁶ It should be noted that the historical research undertaken throughout this study was by no means all encompassing, or conclusive. A great deal of information and material needs to be gathered in future studies to understand the full significance of Judd Gardens.
- ⁴⁷ Shenandoah Natural History Association, 'Old Skyland Walking Tour' Brochure, Shenandoah National Park, 1989.
- ⁴⁸ Skyland Historic District National Register Nomination, p. 7.
- ⁴⁹ 'Native' species refers specifically to those plants native to the Shenandoah National Park region. See Peter M. Mazzeo, "Trees of the Shenandoah National Park," 1986.
- ⁵⁰ Skyland Historic District National Register Nomination, p. 20.
- ⁵¹ Cotter, 1980, p. 17.
- ⁵² Ibid, p. 6.
- ⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ **Preservation** is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project. **Rehabilitation** is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values. **Restoration** is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project. **Reconstruction** is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historical location. (“The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, 1992,” U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, Preservation Assistance Division.)

⁵⁵ Native plant materials that predate the period of significance and are extant today are considered cultural elements. It appears that if they still exist, a conscious decision was made to retain them as an element within Judd Gardens.

⁵⁶ See Appendix D for Plant Lists — Classes A and B.

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Clarence Somers, Judd Gardens' gardener, with Dorothy Smith.

May 2, 1978.

Transcribed by Peggy C. Bradley, June 30, 1987 for the Oral History Program, Shenandoah National Park. (See Appendix A).

Clarence Somers, Judd Gardens' gardener, with James E. Cotter and Dorothy Smith.

August 8, 1980.

Transcribed by Peggy C. Bradley, July 14, 1987 for the Oral History Program, Shenandoah National Park. (See Appendix A).

Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr., with J. Timothy Keller, LCA.

July 25, 1989. (*Telephone conversation*)

Byrd family owned and vacationed in the Byrd's Nest cottage at Skyland in the 1920s. Recalled past Skyland experiences but no material or photographic records available.

Fitzgerald Bemiss with J. Timothy Keller, LCA.

July 25, 1989.

Family business, Fitzgerald & Co. ran the Skyland concession prior to ARA. Recalled past Skyland experiences but no material or photographic records available.

Sadako Judd, wife of George E. Judd, with Grant Revell, LCA.

20 June, 1990. (*Telephone conversation*).

LCA personnel unable to examine George E. Judd's Skyland records — contents unknown.

Robert Harnsberger, present owner of The Tryst-of-the-Winds cottage in Luray, with Grant Revell, LCA.

July 19, 1990.

Allowed LCA to inspect and photograph The Tryst-of-the-Winds cottage, formerly owned by the Judd Family and located at Skyland.

James W. Shields, Chairman of the Board, Judd's Incorporated, Washington, D.C., and nephew of George H. Judd, with Grant Revell, LCA.

August 6, 1990.

Provided LCA with numerous family photographs taken at Skyland and at the Judd properties.

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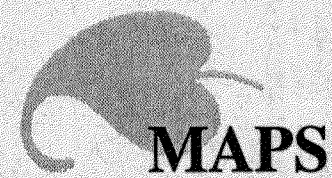
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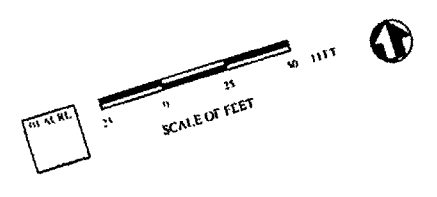




- LEGEND**
- Topography: 1' Contour Interval
 - Buildings: Solid black shapes
 - Rock Outcrop: Dotted pattern
 - Rock Pit: Circle with 'X'
 - Some Steps of Circa 1922: Dashed line
 - Some Steps of Circa 1925: Dotted line
 - Post & Wire Fence Remnant (Circa 1922): Line with 'X' markers
 - Post & Wire Fence Remnant (Circa 1925): Line with 'O' markers
 - Remnant of Circa 1922: Dashed line
 - Remnant of Circa 1925: Dotted line
 - Path Remnant of Circa 1922: Line with 'X' markers
 - Path Remnant of Circa 1925: Line with 'O' markers
 - Irrigation System Remnant (Circa 1922): Line with 'X' markers
 - Irrigation System Remnant (Circa 1925): Line with 'O' markers
 - Planning: Solid black shapes
 - Parking: Area with parallel lines
 - Man Hole Cover: Circle with 'X'
 - Fire Hydrant: Circle with 'H'
 - Equipment Enclosure: Square with 'X'
 - Utility Building: Square with 'U'

SHENANDOAH SUITES (Circa 1961)

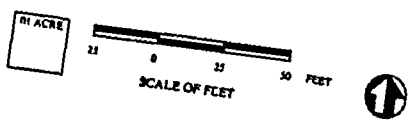
Map G: Existing Conditions: 1990 Topography



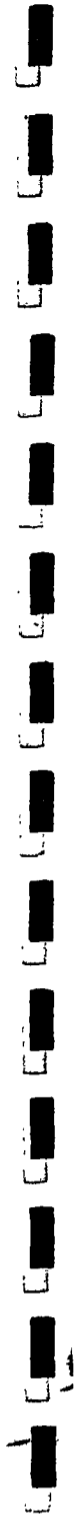




- LEGEND**
- Fodd Oardaga Study Area
 - Rock Outcrop
 - Rock Pile
 - Stone Wall (Circa 1912)
 - Stone Steps (Circa 1912)
 - Post & Wire Fence Remnant (Circa 1922)
 - Post & Rail Fence Remnant (Circa 1922)
 - Bench Remnant (Circa 1922)
 - Road Remnant (Circa 1900)
 - Path Remnant (Circa 1922)
 - Irrigation System Remnant (Circa 1930)
 - Planning Bed (Circa 1932)
 - Parking Area
 - Man Hole Cover
 - Fire Hydrant
 - Equipment Enclosure
 - Existing Buildings



Map H: Existing Conditions: 1990 Structures and Circulation





HISTORICAL SEQUENCE OF JUDD LAND OWNERSHIP

1. SENTINEL LODGE SITE APPROX. 0.3 ACRES
PURCHASED 1910 FROM GEORGE F. POLLOCK
2. 13 ACRES PURCHASED 1922 FROM VICTOR MINDELEFF
3. 5 ACRES PURCHASED 1922 FROM GEORGE F. POLLOCK



Map I: Historical Sequence of Judd Land Ownership

CLASS A. PLANT LIST: NATIVE SPECIES BELIEVED TO PREDATE OR INTRODUCED TO THE GARDENS BY THE JUDD FAMILY

TYPE	I.D. NO.	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
TREES	○		
	A101	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Balsam Fir
	A102	<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	Striped Maple
	A103	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple
	A104	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple
	A105	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	Yellow Birch
	A106	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Bitternut Hickory
	A107	<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>	Yellowwood
	A108	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American Beech
	A109	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
	A110	<i>Ilex monticola</i>	Mountain Winterberry
	A111	<i>Magnolia tripetala</i>	Umbrella Magnolia
	A112	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sourwood
	A113	<i>Picea rubens</i>	Red Spruce
	A114	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine
	A115	<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak
	A116	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak
	A117	<i>Quercus prinus</i>	Chestnut Oak
	A118	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak
	A119	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust
	A120	<i>Sorbus americana</i>	American Mountain Ash
	A121	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	American Arborvitae
	A122	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood
	A123	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Eastern Hemlock
SHRUBS	○		
	A201	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Common Hackberry
	A202	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Common Witchhazel
	A203	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Mountain Laurel
	A204	<i>Menispermum canadense</i>	Yellow Parilla
	A205	<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	Rosebay Rhododendron
	A206	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Sweet Elderberry
	A207	<i>Sambucus pubens</i>	American Red Elderberry
HERBACEOUS MATERIAL	○		
	A301	<i>Amianthium muscitoxicum</i>	Fly-poison
	A302	<i>Clintonia umbellulata</i>	Speckled Wood Lily

SYMBOL NOTE: ♂ DEAD PLANT MATERIAL

All plant nomenclature used in the plant lists for the Judd Gardens report is accepted nomenclature referenced in Grays Manual of Botany, *Hortus Third, A Concise Dictionary of Plants Cultivated in the United States and Canada*, and as reviewed by Peter Mazzeo, botanist at the U.S. National Arboretum in Washington, D.C.



Map J: Existing Vegetation A: Native Species Believed to Predate or Introduced to the Gardens by the Judd Family

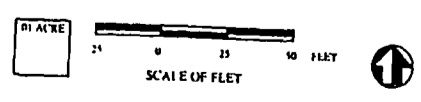
CLASS B. PLANT LIST: EXOTIC SPECIES BELIEVED INTRODUCED TO THE GARDENS BY THE JUDD FAMILY

TYPE	I.D. NO.	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
TREES	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	B101	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>	Nootka Cypress
	B102	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Hinoki Falsecypress
	B103	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Squarrosa'</i>	Sawara Cypress
	B104	<i>Euonymus maackii</i>	Spindle Tree
	B105	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European Beech
	B106	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Atropurpurea'</i>	Purple Beech
	B107	<i>Malus floribunda</i>	Japanese Flowering Crabapple
	B108	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Colorado Blue Spruce
	B109	<i>Picea nungens 'Koster'</i>	Koster Weeping Blue Spruce
	B110	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Common Pear
	B111	<i>Robinia viscosa</i>	Clammy Locust
	B112	<i>Sorbus hybrida</i>	Oakleaf Mountain Ash
	B113	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	English Yew
	B114	<i>Taxus baccata 'Dovastoniana'</i>	Westfelton Yew
	B115	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew
SHRUBS	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	B201	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry
	B202	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Oriental Bittersweet
	B203	<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>	Common Flowering Quince
	B204	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Kousa Dogwood
	B205	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Red-osier Dogwood
	B206	<i>Euonymus alata</i>	Winged Spindle Tree
	B207	<i>Hydrangea paniculata 'Grandiflora'</i>	Peegee Hydrangea
	B208	<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i>	Beautybush
	B209	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	Sweet Mock Orange
	B210	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Japanese Knotweed
	B211	<i>Rosa spinosissima</i>	Scotch Rose
	B212	<i>Syringa josikaea</i>	Hungarian Lilac
	B213	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common Lilac
	B214	<i>Vinca minor</i>	Common Periwinkle
	B215	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	European Cranberrybush Viburnum
	B216	<i>Viburnum plicatum var. tomentosum</i>	Doublefile Viburnum
	B217	<i>Vitis sp.</i>	Grape
	B218	<i>Weigela floribunda</i>	Japanese Weigela
HERBACEOUS MATERIAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	B301	<i>Aegopodium podagraria 'Variegatum'</i>	Goutweed
	B302	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily-of-the-Valley
	B303	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Common Foxglove
	B304	<i>Leucjum aestivum</i>	Summer Snowflake
	B305	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>	Daffodil
	B306	<i>Paeonia lactiflora</i>	Common Garden Peony

SYMBOL NOTE: DEAD PLANT MATERIAL

All plant nomenclature used in the plant lists for the Judd Gardens report is accepted nomenclature referenced in Grays Manual of Botany, *Hortus Third, A Concise Dictionary of Plants Cultivated in the United States and Canada*, and as reviewed by Peter Mazzeo, botanist at the U.S. National Arboretum in Washington, D.C.

- LEGEND**
- Judd Gardens Study Area
 - Rock Outcrop
 - ⊕ Rock Pile
 - Stone Wall (Circa 1912)
 - Stone Steps (Circa 1912)
 - Post & Wire Fence Remnant (Circa 1922)
 - Post & Rail Fence Remnant (Circa 1922)
 - Bench Remnant (Circa 1922)
 - Road Remnant (Circa 1918)
 - Path Remnant (Circa 1922)
 - Irrigation System Remnant (Circa 1930)
 - Planting Bed (Circa 1922)
 - Parking Area
 - Man Hole Cover
 - Fire Hydrant
 - Equipment Enclosure
 - Existing Buildings
 - Trees
 - Shrubs
 - Herbaceous Material (Individuals)
 - Herbaceous Material (Massings)
 - Dead Plant Material



Map K: Existing Vegetation B: Exotic Species Believed Introduced to the Gardens by the Judd Family

CLASS C. PLANT LIST: NATIVE & EXOTIC SPECIES BELIEVED PIONEERED TO THE GARDENS AFTER THE JUDD FAMILY ERA

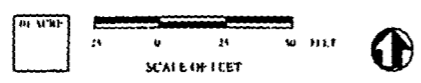
TYPE	LD. NO.	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
TREES △			
	C101	<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	Striped Maple
	C102	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Shadbush
	C103	<i>Betula lenta</i>	Black Birch
	C104	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Pagoda Dogwood
	C105	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn
	C106	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Cherry
SHRUBS △			
	C201	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper
	C202	<i>Rhododendron prinophyllum</i>	Rose-shell Azalea
	C203	<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	Flowering Raspberry
	C204	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Common Blackberry
HERBACEOUS MATERIAL △			
	C301	<i>Actaea pachypoda</i>	White Baneberry
	C302	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Wild Columbine
	C303	<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit
	C304	<i>Asarum canadense</i>	Wild Ginger
	C305	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Common Milkweed
	C306	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern
	C307	<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	Bog Hemp
	C308	<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	Blue Cohosh
	C309	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	Spotted Knapweed
	C310	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	Oxeye Daisy
	C311	<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>	Black Cohosh
	C312	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Queen-Anne's-Lace
	C313	<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>	Hay-scented Fern
	C314	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	Marginal Shield Fern
	C315	<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	White Snakeroot
	C316	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Goosegrass
	C317	<i>Hedyotis caerulea</i>	Bluets
	C318	<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	Sneezeweed
	C319	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's Rocket
	C320	<i>Heuchera americana</i>	Rock Geranium
	C321	<i>Medeola virginica</i>	Indian Cucumber Root
	C322	<i>Melilotus alba</i>	White Melilot
	C323	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Wild Bergamot
	C324	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	Common Wood Sorrell
	C325	<i>Papaver dubium</i>	Poppy
	C326	<i>Parietaria pensylvanica</i>	Pellitory
	C327	<i>Pilea pumila</i>	Clearweed
	C328	<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	Small Solomon's-seal
	C329	<i>Polygonum scandens</i>	False Buckwheat
	C330	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Rock Polypody
	C331	<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas Fern
	C332	<i>Potentilla canadensis</i>	Canadian Dwarf Cinquefoil
	C333	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	Bloodroot
	C334	<i>Unassigned Number</i>	
	C335	<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	Blue-eyed Grass
	C336	<i>Thalictrum pubescens</i>	Meadow Rue
	C337	<i>Thalictrum revolutum</i>	Meadow Rue
	C338	<i>Verbena urticifolia</i>	White Vervain

SYMBOL NOTE: △ DEAD PLANT MATERIAL

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- LEGEND**
- Judd Gardens Study Area
 - Rock Pile
 - ⊠ Rock Pile
 - Stone Wall (Circa 1912)
 - Stone Steps (Circa 1912)
 - Post & Wire Fence Remnant (Circa 1922)
 - Post & Rail Fence Remnant (Circa 1922)
 - Bench Remnant (Circa 1922)
 - Road Remnant (Circa 1900)
 - Path Remnant (Circa 1922)
 - Irrigation System Remnant (Circa 1930)
 - Planting Bed (Circa 1922)
 - Parking Area
 - Man Hole Cover
 - Fire Hydrant
 - Equipment Enclosure
 - Existing Buildings
 - △ Trees
 - △ Shrubs
 - △ Herbaceous Material (Individuals)
 - △ Herbaceous Material (Massings)
 - △ Dead Plant Material




Map L: Existing Vegetation C: Native and Exotic Species Believed Pioneered to the Gardens After the Judd Family Era

CLASS A. PLANT LIST:

NATIVE SPECIES BELIEVED TO PREDATE OR INTRODUCED TO THE GARDENS BY THE JUDD FAMILY

TYPE	I.D. NO.	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
TREES	O		
	A101	Abies balsamea	Balsam Fir
	A102	Acer pensylvanicum	Striped Maple
	A103	Acer rubrum	Red Maple
	A104	Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple
	A105	Betula alleghaniensis	Yellow Birch
	A106	Carya cordiformis	Bitternut Hickory
	A107	Celastrus lutea	Yellowwood
	A108	Fagus grandifolia	American Beech
	A109	Fraxinus americana	White Ash
	A110	Ilex monticola	Mountain Winterberry
	A111	Magnolia tripetala	Umbrella Magnolia
	A112	Oxydendrum arboreum	Sourwood
	A113	Picea rubens	Red Spruce
	A114	Pinus strobus	White Pine
	A115	Quercus alba	White Oak
	A116	Quercus palustris	Pin Oak
	A117	Quercus prinus	Chestnut Oak
	A118	Quercus rubra	Red Oak
	A119	Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust
	A120	Sorbus americana	American Mountain Ash
	A121	Thuja occidentalis	American Arborvitae
	A122	Tilia americana	Basswood
	A123	Tsuga canadensis	Eastern Hemlock
SHRUBS	o		
	A201	Celtis occidentalis	Common Hackberry
	A202	Hamamelis virginiana	Common Witchhazel
	A203	Kalmia latifolia	Mountain Laurel
	A204	Menispermum canadense	Yellow Parilla
	A205	Rhododendron maximum	Rosebay Rhododendron
	A206	Sambucus canadensis	Sweet Elderberry
	A207	Sambucus pubens	American Red Elderberry
HERBACEOUS MATERIAL	o		
	A301	Amianthium muscitoxicum	Fly-poison
	A302	Clintonia umbellulata	Speckled Wood Lily


SYMBOL NOTE:  DEAD PLANT MATERIAL

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CLASS B. PLANT LIST:

EXOTIC SPECIES BELIEVED INTRODUCED TO THE GARDENS BY THE JUDD FAMILY


TYPE	I.D. NO.	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
TREES	□		
	B101	Chamaecyparis nootkatensis	Nootka Cypress
	B102	Chamaecyparis obtusa	Hinoki Falsecypress
	B103	Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Squarrosa'	Sawara Cypress
	B104	Euonymus maackii	Spindle Tree
	B105	Fagus sylvatica	European Beech
	B106	Fagus sylvatica 'Atropurpurea'	Purple Beech
	B107	Malus floribunda	Japanese Flowering Crabapple
	B108	Picea pungens	Colorado Blue Spruce
	B109	Picea pungens 'Koster'	Koster Weeping Blue Spruce
	B110	Pyrus communis	Common Pear
	B111	Robinia viscosa	Clammy Locust
	B112	Sorbus hybrida	Oakleaf Mountain Ash
	B113	Taxus baccata	English Yew
	B114	Taxus baccata 'Dovastoniensis'	Westfalian Yew
	B115	Taxus cuspidata	Japanese Yew
SHRUBS	□		
	B201	Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry
	B202	Celastrus orbiculatus	Oriental Bittersweet
	B203	Chaenomeles speciosa	Common Flowering Quince
	B204	Cornus kousa	Kousa Dogwood
	B205	Cornus sericea	Red-osier Dogwood
	B206	Euonymus alata	Winged Spindle Tree
	B207	Hydrangea paniculata 'Grandiflora'	Peegee Hydrangea
	B208	Kolkwitzia amabilis	Beautybush
	B209	Philadelphus coronarius	Sweet Mock Orange
	B210	Polygonum cuspidatum	Japanese Knotweed
	B211	Rosa spinosissima	Scotch Rose
	B212	Syringa josikaea	Hungarian Lilac
	B213	Syringa vulgaris	Common Lilac
	B214	Vinca minor	Common Periwinkle
	B215	Viburnum opulus	European Cranberrybush Viburnum
	B216	Viburnum plicatum var. tomentosum	Doublefile Viburnum
	B217	Vitis sp.	Grape
	B218	Weigela floribunda	Japanese Weigela
HERBACEOUS MATERIAL	□		
	B301	Aegopodium podagraria 'Variegatum'	Goutweed
	B302	Convallaria majalis	Lily-of-the-Valley
	B303	Digitalis purpurea	Common Foxglove
	B304	Leucjum aestivum	Summer Snowflake
	B305	Narcissus pseudonarcissus	Daffodil
	B306	Paeonia lactiflora	Common Garden Peony

SYMBOL NOTE:  DEAD PLANT MATERIAL

CLASS C. PLANT LIST:

NATIVE & EXOTIC SPECIES BELIEVED PIONEERED TO THE GARDENS AFTER THE JUDD FAMILY ERA

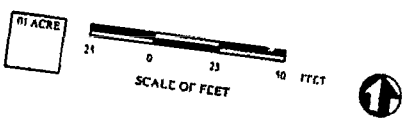
TYPE	I.D. NO.	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
TREES	△		
	C101	Acer pensylvanicum	Striped Maple
	C102	Amelanchier arborea	Shadbush
	C103	Betula lenta	Black Birch
	C104	Cornus alternifolia	Pagoda Dogwood
	C105	Crataegus sp.	Hawthorn
	C106	Prunus sp.	Cherry
SHRUBS	△		
	C201	Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia Creeper
	C202	Rhododendron prinophyllum	Rose-shell Azalea
	C203	Rubus odoratus	Flowering Raspberry
	C204	Rubus allegheniensis	Common Blackberry
HERBACEOUS MATERIAL	△		
	C301	Actaea pachypoda	White Baneberry
	C302	Aquilegia canadensis	Wild Columbine
	C303	Arisaema triphyllum	Jack-in-the-pulpit
	C304	Asarum canadense	Wild Ginger
	C305	Asclepias syriaca	Common Milkweed
	C306	Athyrium filix-femina	Lady Fern
	C307	Boehmeria cylindrica	Bog Hemp
	C308	Caulophyllum thalictroides	Blue Cohosh
	C309	Centaurea maculosa	Spotted Knapweed
	C310	Chrysanthemum leucanthemum	Oxeye Daisy
	C311	Cimicifuga racemosa	Black Cohosh
	C312	Daucus carota	Queen-Anne's-Lace
	C313	Dennstaedtia punctilobula	Hay-scented Fern
	C314	Dryopteris marginalis	Marginal Shield Fern
	C315	Eupatorium rugosum	White Snakeroot
	C316	Galium aparine	Goosegrass
	C317	Hedyotis caerulea	Bluets
	C318	Helenium autumnale	Sneezeweed
	C319	Hesperis matronalis	Dame's Rocket
	C320	Heuchera americana	Rock Geranium
	C321	Medeola virginica	Indian Cucumber Root
	C322	Melilotus alba	White Melilot
	C323	Monarda fistulosa	Wild Bergamot
	C324	Oxalis stricta	Common Wood Sorrell
	C325	Papaver dubium	Poppy
	C326	Parietaria pensylvanica	Pellitory
	C327	Pilea pumila	Clearweed
	C328	Polygonatum biflorum	Small Solomon's-seal
	C329	Polygonum scandens	False Buckwheat
	C330	Polypodium virginianum	Rock Polypody
	C331	Polystichum acrostichoides	Christmas Fern
	C332	Potentilla canadensis	Canadian Dwarf Cinquefoil
	C333	Sanguinaria canadensis	Bloodroot
	C334	Unassigned Number	
	C335	Sisyrinchium angustifolium	Blue-eyed Grass
	C336	Thalictrum pubescens	Meadow Rue
	C337	Thalictrum revolutum	Meadow Rue
	C338	Verbena urticifolia	White Vervain

SYMBOL NOTE:  DEAD PLANT MATERIAL



LEGEND

- Topography 1: 10-foot interval
- Judd Gardens Study Area
- Rock Outcrop
- Rock Pile
- ▭ Stone Wall (Circa 1912)
- ▭ Stone Steps (Circa 1912)
- Post & Wire Fence Remnant (Circa 1922)
- Post & Rail Fence Remnant (Circa 1922)
- Bench Remnant (Circa 1922)
- Road Remnant (Circa 1900)
- Path Remnant (Circa 1922)
- Irrigation System Remnant (Circa 1930)
- Planting Bed (Circa 1922)
- ▭ Parking Area
- Man Hole Cover
- Fire Hydrant
- ▭ Equipment Enclosure
- ▭ Existing Buildings
- Trees
- Shrubs
- Herbaceous Material (Individuals)
- Herbaceous Material (Massings)
- Dead Plant Material



Map M: Existing Vegetation A, B, C

CLASS B. PLANT LIST: EXOTIC SPECIES BELIEVED INTRODUCED TO THE GARDENS BY THE JUDD FAMILY

TYPE	I.D. NO.	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
SHRUBS	□		
	B202	Celastrus orbiculatus	Oriental Bittersweet
	B210	Polygonum cuspidatum	Japanese Knotweed

SYMBOL NOTE: ☒ DEAD PLANT MATERIAL























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CLASS C. PLANT LIST: NATIVE & EXOTIC SPECIES BELIEVED PIONEERED TO THE GARDENS AFTER THE JUDD FAMILY ERA

TYPE	I.D. NO.	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
TREES	△		
	C101	Acer pensylvanicum	Striped Maple
	C102	Amelanchier arborea	Shadbush
	C103	Betula lenta	Black Birch
	C104	Cornus alternifolia	Pagoda Dogwood
	C105	Crataegus sp.	Hawthorn
	C106	Prunus sp.	Cherry
SHRUBS	△		
	C201	Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia Creeper
	C202	Rhododendron prinophyllum	Rose-shell Azalea
	C203	Rubus odoratus	Flowering Raspberry
	C204	Rubus allegheniensis	Common Blackberry
HERBACEOUS MATERIAL	△ ☒		
	C301	Actaea pachypoda	White Baneberry
	C302	Aquilegia canadensis	Wild Columbine
	C303	Arisaema triphyllum	Jack-in-the-pulpit
	C304	Asarum canadense	Wild Ginger
	C305	Asclepias syriaca	Common Milkweed
	C306	Athyrium filix-femina	Lady Fern
	C307	Boehmeria cylindrica	Bog Hemp
	C308	Caulophyllum thalictroides	Blue Cohosh
	C309	Centaurea maculosa	Spotted Knapweed
	C310	Chrysanthemum leucanthemum	Oxeye Daisy
	C311	Cimicifuga racemosa	Black Cohosh
	C312	Daucus carota	Queen-Anne's-Lace
	C313	Dennstaedtia punctilobula	Hay-scented Fern
	C314	Dryopteris marginalis	Marginal Shield Fern
	C315	Eupatorium rugosum	White Snakeroot
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	C320	Heuchera americana	Rock Geranium
	C321	Medeola virginica	Indian Cucumber Root
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	C333	Sanguinaria canadensis	Bloodroot
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	C335	Sisyrinchium angustifolium	Blue-eyed Grass
	C336	Thalictrum pubescens	Meadow Rue
	C337	Thalictrum revolutum	Meadow Rue
	C338	Verbena urticifolia	White Vervain

SYMBOL NOTE: △ ☒ DEAD PLANT MATERIAL

LEGEND

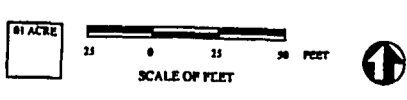
-  Judd Gardens Study Area
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-  Stone Wall (Circa 1912)
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-  Planting Bed (Circa 1922)
-  Parking Area
-  Man Hole Cover
-  Fire Hydrant
-  Equipment Enclosure
-  Existing Buildings
-  Trees
-  Shrubs
-  Herbaceous Material (Individuals)
-  Herbaceous Material (Massings)
-  Dead Plant Material

B

C



SHENANDOAH SUITES (Circa 1961)



Map N: Existing Vegetation to be Removed





- LEGEND**
- Judd Garden Study Area
 - Rock Outcrop
 - Rock Pile
 - Stone Wall (Circa 1912)
 - Stone Steps (Circa 1912)
 - Post & Rail Fence Remnant (Circa 1922)
 - Bench Remnant (Circa 1922)
 - Road Remnant (Circa 1900)
 - Path Remnant (Circa 1922)
 - Irrigation System Remnant (Circa 1930)
 - Planting Bed (Circa 1922)
 - Parking Area
 - Man Hole Cover
 - Fire Hydrant
 - Equipment Enclosure
 - ▭ Existing Buildings

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS

1. SENTINEL LODGE GARDEN
2. THE WESTERN FOREST
3. LOWER ENTRY GARDEN
4. THE GREAT LAWN GARDEN
5. JONQUIL & HERB GARDEN
6. STROLL GARDEN
7. LOWER HEMLOCK & PINE FOREST



Map O: Landscape Character Areas



APPENDIX A: INTERVIEWS

-1-

INTERVIEW #1

Interview with Mr. Clarence Somers,
Gardener of Judd Gardens

Interviewer: Mrs. Dorothy Smith
 Place: Page County, Virginia
 Date: May 2, 1978
 Transcribed by: Peggy C. Bradley
 Completed Date: June 30, 1987
 For: Oral History Program
 Shenandoah National Park

D.S.: Anything that you can recall. Now, for instance, do you know whether the Judds did this garden in cooperation with Pollock, or was it just their project?

C.S.: Their project. Just private.

D.S.: Uh-huh. Then, in other words, they felt they owned that land.

C.S.: They did own it.

D.S.: They owned it. O.k. And Pollock had nothing whatsoever to do with it?

C.S.: That's right.

D.S.: We know where the garden was placed. Now, did they import any plants that you know of? Bring any - order them from places?

C.S.: Yes. They had some Colorado Blue Spruce there.

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: And one Coster Blue Spruce.

D.S.: Coster?

C.S.: Uh-huh.

D.S.: C-o-s-t-e-r?

C.S.: I don't know just how you spell it.

D.S.: All right. Coster Blue Spruce, uh-huh.

C.S.: Oh, they had a lot of different plants there. They had the Highbush Cranberry and also had some fruit trees.

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: Apples and pears.

D.S.: Do you recall what kind of apple?

C.S.: Red Astrican was the best one we had. That bore ever year.

D.S.: Red Astrican.

C.S.: And then they had the Yellow Transparent. That didn't do so well.

D.S.: Ours hasn't either. How many of each of these did they have?

-2-

C.S.: Oh, just one or so of each.
D.S.: I see.
C.S.: They also had a plum tree. French Prune, I believe it was. That did fine.
D.S.: French Prune plum. Uh-huh.
C.S.: And the apricot didn't do any good. That got killed ever year.
D.S.: Oh. But they kept trying.
C.S.: Well, the tree, I guess, is still there if it hadn't died. I haven't been up there for a long time.
D.S.: Yeah. Uh-huh. Did they have any flowers?
C.S.: Oh, oodles of flowers.
D.S.: O.k.
C.S.: Just flowers ever place.
D.S.: What kind?
C.S.: Well, they had dahlias, asters, marigolds, petunias, nasturtiums. They had a nice lot of those phlox.
D.S.: Creeping phlox?
C.S.: Those tall ones.
D.S.: Oh yes.
C.S.: Come up ever year.
D.S.: Yeah.
C.S.: Oh, they had dozens of other varieties. I just can't name 'em all.
D.S.: Uh-huh.
C.S.: There were just dozens of them.
D.S.: Did they have things like bleeding heart in there?
C.S.: Yeah. They had them.
D.S.: Now, do you recall them ordering any of these things from any particular place?
C.S.: They came from Drews or Greers. Greers, I believe it was, at Philadelphia,

-3-

I believe where most of the seeds came from.
D.S.: Uh-huh. O.k.
C.S.: They also had - Mrs. Judd had got some Rocky Mountain Columbine.
D.S.: Oh. How many did she have of those? Do you recall?
C.S.: Aw, there was probably hundreds of them.
D.S.: Oh.
C.S.: For a garden like that - there was six of us employed there most of the time about four days a week.
D.S.: Oh my.
C.S.: averaged about four days -
D.S.: Yeah.
C.S.: from the latter part of April up until October.
D.S.: Oh my.
C.S.: And they had glads by the thousands.
D.S.: Oh yes.
C.S.: They had a lot of glads.
D.S.: Where were the glads stored during the winter? Do you know?
C.S.: We'd bring 'em down -
D.S.: You'd bring them -
C.S.: off the mountain and store 'em.
D.S.: Uh-huh. Yeah.
C.S.: The same way with the dahlias.
D.S.: Yeah. Uh-huh.
C.S.: And they had a nice lot of jonquils.
D.S.: Uh-huh. In other words, she had it so that there were flowers blooming from spring right straight all -
C.S.: That's right. Up until freezing.

-4-

D.S.: So, this takes a lot of organization, doesn't it, to make sure -

C.S.: Yes, it does. It takes a lot of work, too.

D.S.: Because, did you plant things like on top of the others, so that when one died down the other came up?

C.S.: Well, take the jonquils, when they died down, we'd plant asters. We'd dig the jonquill bulbs and plant asters or something else.

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: On the same land.

D.S.: Uh-huh. Did you plant the aster seeds or plants?

C.S.: We'd grow the plants down here and take 'em up there and put 'em out. All the plants were grown -

D.S.: Yeah.

C.S.: down here.

D.S.: Uh-huh. Yeah. The Judds had no vegetables whatsoever in this garden?

C.S.: No. We did have a few tomato plants stickin' around places.

D.S.: Uh-huh. Yeah.

C.S.: That was all.

D.S.: Yeah. This was quite an expensive proposition for the Judds, wasn't it?

C.S.: What was that?

D.S.: This was a very expensive proposition for the Judds.

C.S.: Yes, it was.

D.S.: Have you any idea, roughly, of how much all of this cost them?

C.S.: No, I don't.

D.S.: Oh boy. So, they had like one Colorado Blue Spruce and one Coster Blue Spruce, and they would use those as highlights, is that it or to - as background for the flowers?

C.S.: Well, they were planted different places around. There was quite a few

-5-

of those Balsam Firs planted on the place, too.

D.S.: Oh.

C.S.: They didn't actually grow there -

D.S.: Yeah.

C.S.: but they were transplanted there.

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: There was a lot of laurel there on the place - mountain laurel.

D.S.: Oh yeah. Now, was that taken from the Park - from the area around there and moved?

C.S.: Well, it grew there natural.

D.S.: Yeah. Uh-huh. And so it was just left.

C.S.: Yes.

D.S.: Right. Would you plow all this up every year?

C.S.: Dug up with a hoe. Spaded up with a shovel.

D.S.: Oh boy.

C.S.: They just had small flower beds just scattered around all over the place.

D.S.: I see. So - you know what I think I'm going to do. Have you sort of drawn an outline - a rough -

C.S.: Oh, I just couldn't do that.

D.S.: O.k. So - well, for instance, like here was the house - their cottage. And then they would have gardens like here and here. Is that the way it worked?

C.S.: Yes. They had a good many acres there of the - part of it was in trees - there were trees around. In the open spots - we had flowers in these open spots around.

D.S.: Uh-huh. Have you any idea how many gardens there were?

C.S.: Oh, probably fifteen or twenty. Some of them very small.

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D.S.: This shows how wrong the Park is. They said they know where the garden is.

Mrs. C.S.: Well, it was all in one big piece of land, I guess, together.

C.S.: It was just a big rock garden. That's what it was.

D.S.: It must have been spectacular.

C.S.: It was. There was a rough place against the hillside - just nothing but stone. And we filled in - filled in places with earth and leaf mold and planted roses. And there was creepin roses, and that was a beautiful sight in the spring - from this time on.

D.S.: Oh. What did you do for those roses during the winter to make sure they came through?

C.S.: Well, they came through pretty well most of the time. The leaves would drift in on 'em.

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: When the leaves would fall, there was always a big job cleaning up in the spring.

D.S.: Yeah.

C.S.: Leaves and dead limbs that would fall out of the trees and so on.

D.S.: Do you recall the name of these creeping roses?

C.S.: No, I don't.

D.S.: What color were they? Red?

C.S.: Oh, a lot of different colors.

D.S.: Oh, different -

C.S.: Red and white and yellow and pink.

D.S.: You wouldn't have any pictures, would you?

C.S.: No, I don't. I wish I did.

D.S.: Oh. 'Cause if you did, we could redo them and then, you know, return them to you. Well, now, let's see, what else should we know about.

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These little separate mini gardens were roughly, you would say, about the size of this room?

C.S.: Well, some of them was this size and some half this size and so forth.

D.S.: Uh-huh. How many acres did they have?

C.S.: Seemed to me about a dozen acres, maybe a little more, all total.

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: And, all that was trimmed out during the summer by hand. The wild flowers were left and the weeds and underbrush that was growing up and grass, that was all trimmed out by hand. And there during the main part of the garden, it kept three or four busy all the time cuttin' grass.

D.S.: You mean they had all of these acres in grass?

C.S.: No. There was, you know how stuff grows up in the woods.

D.S.: Yeah.

C.S.: Well, the main part of it, where we had the flowers, the most of the flowers, that was trimmed out maybe five or six times during the summer.

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: But, the rest of it, that wasn't growing flowers in, that was trimmed out one time in August.

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: It was quite a job.

D.S.: It sure was. How many did you say worked there?

C.S.: There were six or us worked there a good while.

D.S.: Oh my goodness.

Mrs. C.S.: They cut that grass with one of these little hooks, I guess - grass knife. It had a wooden handle and a curved blade.

D.S.: Oh yes.

Mrs. C.S.: Get down on our knees or sit down on our feet.

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D.S.: Oh. In other words, it wasn't that wide for a lawn mower to fit through, right? In between the gardens?

C.S.: We had a lawn mower, but it was too rough, too stoney to use it much.

D.S.: Oh yeah.

C.S.: Maybe we mowed half a acre or something like that with that.

D.S.: Uh-huh. Yeah. Oh boy. Were the gardens in front of the house as well as in back of it?

C.S.: Well, the gardens was north of the house.

D.S.: Oh.

C.S.: They'd slope down from the house, and the gardens was all down in one direction from the house.

D.S.: On the north side?

C.S.: Yes.

D.S.: Oh. Wouldn't you think that would have been the coldest - the least sunny side?

C.S.: Well, it was the only place they had for it.

D.S.: Oh.

C.S.: On the other side they'd agot on the other fellow pretty soon.

D.S.: Oh, I see. Yes, that's true. Yeah. Now, if you were going to redo this and make the gardens yourself, all over again, how would you start? Would you first get the trees in? Like the Blue Spruce and -

C.S.: Well, I don't know. Mrs. Judd did all the planting. She planted it all and we did the work.

D.S.: Yeah. But, if somebody said to you this is your assignment. Now, you're going to redo it. How would you start it?

C.S.: Well, I just don't know. It was quite a problem there -

D.S.: Uh-huh.

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C.S.: to start a garden. They started on a pretty small scale. And it kept growing and growing as long as they still stayed there.

D.S.: She just got more and more enthusiastic, is that it?

C.S.: That's right.

Mrs. C.S.: She loved her flowers, I think.

D.S.: Yes.

C.S.: She was one of the nicest persons I've ever met.

D.S.: What was she like?

C.S.: She was just - well, you don't meet many people like her.

D.S.: Uh-huh. Yeah. Did she help in the garden, too?

C.S.: Oh yes. She was in there clipping withered blossoms and so on.

D.S.: Yeah. Did she use many of the flowers to bring in the house?

C.S.: Oh yeah. Lots of 'em.

D.S.: Yeah. Well, with all of this huge amount of flowers, I can see how she had plenty to bring in.

Mrs. C.S.: They really grew beautiful up there, too.

D.S.: They did?

Mrs. C.S.: The dahlias would be so large. I don't think anyone ever grew any that large down here -

C.S.: And some of the finest -

Mrs. C.S.: flowers grew to perfection, I think, up there.

D.S.: Yeah.

C.S.: Some of the finest asters I've ever seen grow grew up there. It looked like the climate just suited 'em. It was cool and the bugs didn't bother 'em too much.

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: And they really grew to perfection.

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D.S.: Yeah. Did they use any particular things like the marigolds and nasturtiums to keep bugs off of other flowers?

C.S.: Well, I don't know about that. I never - I never figured that did much good.

D.S.: Oh, it does.

Mrs. C.S.: You know, I've been reading about that just lately about some kind of things will keep certain bugs and insects off of something else.

D.S.: Right. And it does work, too.

C.S.: I know marigolds hard on my sinus.

D.S.: Yeah. Did she have the petunias and anything that sort of cascaded down? Do you recall? Or did they just sort of were used as borders?

C.S.: Well, mostly as borders.

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: Sometimes they'd be just a small bed of them to themselves.

D.S.: Uh-huh. Did she have anything like sweet alyssum?

C.S.: Yeah.

D.S.: And Sweet William?

C.S.: Yes. We had lots of sweet alyssum.

D.S.: That's always so pretty as a border.

Mrs. C.S.: Yes.

D.S.: Yeah. Right.

C.S.: There at the bird - they had a bird bath put in -

D.S.: Oh?

C.S.: and there was a lot of this low growing plants planted all around that, you know, in the rock.

D.S.: Yeah. What did the bird bath look like?

C.S.: Well, it was about four foot across, I guess, and maybe eight inches deep. It was made out of concrete.

D.S.: Was it specially made? Do you know?

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C.S.: Well, a man went up from down here and built it.

D.S.: O.k. Then it was specially made.

C.S.: Yes.

D.S.: Right. Where was that? Right directly in back of the house?

C.S.: Well, that was north of the house - below the house. The land sloped heavy from the house north.

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: And this was - oh, I'd say fifty feet from the house on the north side.

D.S.: Uh-huh. Did she ever give any of these flowers to Mr. Pollock for his decorations?

C.S.: I don't know.

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: I couldn't be sure about that.

D.S.: Yeah. Did you ever go to any of Mr. Pollock's parties, by the way?

C.S.: Did I what?

D.S.: Go to any of his parties?

C.S.: I was up to a Christmas party one time.

D.S.: Uh-huh. What was it like?

C.S.: Well, it was pretty lively.

D.S.: Everything he did was lively.

Mrs. C.S.: That was before we were married, I imagine, wasn't it?

C.S.: Oh yes. I was about fifteen years old.

Mrs. C.S.: That was what I thought.

C.S.: It was so warm. We all left and walked up. And I just wore a sweater, and some of the other boys didn't even have a sweater on. It was so warm and it started snowing while we was up there.

D.S.: Oh my -

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C.S.: And we got off the mountain and liked to froze.

D.S.: Yes. What did they do at the party? Just have a lot to eat and drink?

C.S.: Well, he give - this Christmas party was mostly for the local people. He'd invite them to come to this Christmas party and give us a little bag of candy and an orange, and maybe hand out some sandwiches, things like that.

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: And then they'd have some comic speeches and so on.

D.S.: Yeah. Uh-huh. Did the Judds go to those parties?

C.S.: No. They weren't up there at that time. That is in the wintertime.

D.S.: Yeah. They only went there in the spring, right?

C.S.: Yes.

D.S.: Did they stay all summer long or -

C.S.: Well, mostly.

D.S.: Uh-huh. Yeah.

C.S.: Mr. Judd would come up on Friday and go back on Monday morning.

D.S.: What was his job?

C.S.: Job training. Judd and Detwiler - a big business in Washington.

D.S.: Oh. His son still has that, doesn't he?

C.S.: I don't know whether he still has it or not.

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: I have heard that he'd sold it. But I just don't know.

D.S.: Yeah. How did the Judds react when the Park was coming to take over?

C.S.: Well, I think they was willing for 'em to take over.

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: Mr. Judd didn't fight it any as I know of.

D.S.: Yeah. Uh-huh.

C.S.: Course he died pretty soon after the Park was established.

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D.S.: Uh-huh. I imagine she loved it so up there that they felt badly not to have it to go to in the summer.

Mrs. C.S.: Well, didn't she keep it for some years after the Park took over?

C.S.: Oh yes. She kept it up until she died.

D.S.: Oh, she did?

C.S.: She had to rent it.

D.S.: Oh.

C.S.: See, she had to pay rent for it. I think they gave it in the first place, free gratis, and then some of the Park officials were changed, and the one man that Mr. Judd had to bargain with died. And these other people, then, - of course, they were supposed to get rid of everyone in the Park. But Mrs. Judd wanted to hold on to it, so they finally agreed to rent it to her -

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: for so much money. And she had to keep everything up - the buildings and everthing.

D.S.: Uh-huh. Yeah.

C.S.: She was there for a number of years after the Park was established.

D.S.: And she kept the garden going?

C.S.: Oh yes.

D.S.: Oh, I hope we can redo that garden. I tell you - would you mind if after they get it started, if we took you up there and maybe you could help us. You know, if you could see it and say, "Oh, I'm sorry, the nasturtiums went over that. They weren't here."

C.S.: It's so grown up. The last time I was up there, you couldn't tell there'd been a garden there.

D.S.: I know. That's right.

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C.S.: The trees have just took it.
D.S.: Well, I imagine, like the Blue Spruce are still there.
C.S.: Well, I imagine, too, that's still there, if the other trees hasn't killed it out.
D.S.: Uh-huh.
C.S.: Those buildings are all torn down.
D.S.: Yeah. The Highbush Cranberry. What did that look like?
C.S.: Well, that grew ten, twelve feet tall and had those red cranberries on 'em.
D.S.: Uh-huh.
C.S.: They were very bitter.
D.S.: Uh-huh.
C.S.: The birds seemed to like them.
D.S.: Were they used as a background for some of the gardens?
C.S.: Well, they were just planted around about over the place. I don't know, they had a half a dozen probably of them.
D.S.: Oh. Uh-huh. I'm wondering now, if there's anything else. Would you mind if I call the Park and ask them if there's anything further that they want to talk to you about? Would you mind?
Mrs. C.S.: Go ahead.
D.S.: Because I wanted Gary to come here with me. He's the one that's involved in trying to get the garden started. I hadn't even known the Judds had a garden until we began.
Did you have any frost last night?
Mrs. C.S.: He said he noticed some.

Dorothy Smith telephone conversation

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D.S.: Gary Hasty, please.
Hi Gary. Dorothy. I am here with Mr. Somers and I'm almost overwhelmed. Well, there isn't just one garden. No. There were about fifteen or twenty. Well, that's the way I feel.
And I found most of the plants and flowers and trees that they had, but I was wondering what else you wanted me to ask.
Well, he said they were all on the north side.
No. The north side of the Judd's house.
Oh, wait a minute, now.
European Beech trees. Were those planted?
C.S.: There was a beech tree there. And there was also some yew trees -
D.S.: Oh yes. Those and some yew trees.
C.S.: and some arborvitae.
D.S.: Yeah. They're still there, huh. And the Coster Blue Spruce. And Balsam fir. Uh-huh. O.k. They're all still there? All right. All right. O.k. I'll try and find out about those. I tried to get him and he said he couldn't. All right. It was. It was her project. It was her baby. Right. Well, that's the way I am. I'm so excited that I can't think. O.k. Well, I may call you back. Right. O.k. Swell. All right. Well, we're doing fine. I just wanted to make sure I was on the right track. O.k. Thank you, Gary. 'Bye.
Well, he said what he - the spruce are still there.
C.S.: Sure enough?
D.S.: And the Balsam fir and the mountain laurel. And he said there are a lot of - oops - there are a lot of big flowering shrubs. And he's wondering what they are.
C.S.: Hydranges, I bet.

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D.S.: Hydranges. Do you know when they were planted?

C.S.: No. They were planted before I started work up there.

D.S.: All right. Do you know when the Colorado Blue Spruce were planted?

C.S.: They were planted before I started there.

D.S.: All right. Now, when did you start?

C.S.: '22.

D.S.: 1922. So, were they fairly large when you got there?

C.S.: Well, they were gettin' maybe twenty feet tall at that time.

D.S.: That sounds as though they were in about, anyway, five years, doesn't it?

C.S.: Probably more than that.

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: I think that they started the place there about 1910 or '11.

D.S.: Oh. So, you think then the Blue Spruce and the Balsam Firs were planted at that time?

C.S.: They must have been.

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: For they were already pretty good size trees when I started working there.

D.S.: Yeah. O.k. Now, he was wondering - he's after the same thing that I was trying to get - a little map. Here is say the Judd's house - cottage. And were there paths that went from the cottage?

C.S.: Yes. There was a - a path went on down through here apiece, and then another one came down through here. And there was one came from the house right on down through here.

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: And there was always - there was another cutoff through here then -

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: that came down in the garden.

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D.S.: Now, the big trees were planted about where?

C.S.: I'd say along in here someplace.

D.S.: Uh-huh. Yeah.

C.S.: This was an old road at one time went from the house on down right direct northwest. And these paths branched off, and the one came in the lower end of the garden - this one did. And Mrs. Judd generally went down here and took this path and came up through the garden ever evenin' pretty near.

D.S.: Oh. Yeah. Now, those are about the main paths that they had.

C.S.: Yes.

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: But, this one here was used more -

D.S.: This.

C.S.: for that was direct down into the garden.

D.S.: O.k. In other words, then, the gardens were all spaced along here?

C.S.: That's right.

D.S.: And here's where the rocks were that they - you talked about the rock garden.

C.S.: Well, the rose garden was - was right in here.

D.S.: Oh, there.

C.S.: This was nothin' but stone.

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: And you'd take the old Skyland road and come along here, and there was a stone fence along here. And we had a row of phlox - that high growing phlox along here for maybe fifty, sixty feet.

D.S.: They smell so nice.

C.S.: And then they had the lower growing stuff for a border -

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: in front of that.

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D.S.: Yeah. Uh-huh.

Mrs. C.S.: Well, it was all one big garden and just small - these little small ones all around it. There was no fence or anything was it?

C.S.: No. We had one little place fenced in about twice as big as this room, I guess to keep the rabbits out - from eatin' things.

D.S.: Oh yes.

C.S.: Rabbits were bad up there.

D.S.: Yeah. Right.

C.S.: After the Park, they didn't allow you to kill any of them -

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: and they were awful bad on marigolds.

D.S.: They are?

C.S.: Oh law, and groundhogs, too. Groundhogs would just eat up the marigold beds.

D.S.: Now, the marigolds have kept our rabbits away. Different rabbits up there.

Mrs. C.S.: We don't have many rabbits around any more.

D.S.: Uh-huh. Were these hydrangeas just sort of dotted all around?

C.S.: No. They were just west of the house - north west - just right out from the house apiece.

D.S.: Uh-huh. In other words, there was sort of a clump of them?

C.S.: Yes.

D.S.: Uh-huh. Did she have peonies?

C.S.: Yes. She had quite a few peonies.

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: And she had quite a few hybrid roses, too.

D.S.: How did they do?

C.S.: Not so good.

D.S.: No.

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D.S.: No.

C.S.: They'd freeze down ever winter and they didn't do so good.

D.S.: This is not rose growing area at all here. I keep trying and mine won't grow.

C.S.: No. We had a nice one a daughter brought us here a couple years ago, and last-winter before last now, it froze clear out and killed it dead.

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: And a lot of people lost all their roses.

D.S.: We keep mounding up around them and nothing happens. No, it's not rose area. I don't know whether it's the soil or what.

O.k. Can you think of any other things? Now, the garden, you think, was started in 1910?

Mrs. C.S.: I don't know how long Carl Somers worked up there before he started.

C.S.: Oh, he'd been there ten or twelve years before I started.

D.S.: How old were you when you started?

C.S.: How's that?

D.S.: How old were you?

C.S.: Twenty-two.

D.S.: Twenty-two. Uh-huh. Do you like gardening?

C.S.: Yes, I do.

D.S.: Something very satisfying about gardening, isn't there?

C.S.: That was one job you never got tired at.

D.S.: No. And after you finished a bed and look at it, and it's all clean of weeds, and oh, it just makes you feel -

Mrs. C.S.: I think when you get upset or aggravated about something, if you get out and go to work in the garden or something, it just does something for you.

D.S.: It does. That earth has something to do with it.

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Mrs. C.S.: I wouldn't wanta live in the city.

C.S.: I didn't mention the tulips. We grew lots of tulips up there.

D.S.: Oh. Would you dig those up, then, in the fall?

C.S.: Yes. We'd dig 'em up after they got through blooming and plant something else in the land.

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: And planted them back in the fall.

D.S.: Uh-huh. Do you know where she got the tulips from?

C.S.: No, I don't. She'd buy some new ones ever year about.

D.S.: Uh-huh. She'd probably bring them with her when she came, is that it?

C.S.: Well, I think so. She brought 'em up from Washington.

D.S.: Yeah. If only we had the place that she bought them from, you see, we could contact them and maybe get the same thing.

C.S.: Most of her stuff came from Greens from Philadelphia.

D.S.: Yeah.

C.S.: I know all the flower seeds did.

D.S.: Yeah. Uh-huh.

C.S.: It was a pretty high priced concern, too.

D.S.: G-r-e-e-n-s, you think it is?

C.S.: Uh-huh.

D.S.: Uh-huh. O.k. It sounds as though our Park is starting a pail of worms to start this from scratch. But, maybe if they just sort of concentrated like where the large trees were that he said have been left, then - and you say that those were mainly along there. And then the other gardens were sort of scattered all throughout, right?

C.S.: Uh-huh.

D.S.: Yeah. O.k. Oh, no, this is where you said the hydranges were.

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C.S.: No. The hydranges was right in here somplace.

D.S.: Oh. O.k.

C.S.: The Balsam firs and the Blue Spruce would be right down in here.

D.S.: Yeah. In here.

C.S.: Yeah.

D.S.: O.k. All right. And then over on this side were little gardens, too, right?

C.S.: No. The road - the old road came down -

D.S.: Oh yeah. Uh-huh. Yeah. This is the old road. O.k. All right. You have been of invaluable help. What color was this Rocky Mountain Columbine?

C.S.: Well, there was different colors.

D.S.: Oh, really?

C.S.: It was quite a number of colors. But, you know, they didn't last but a couple of years. They had crossed with the native - there's a red we have here and they - in a couple of years, three or four years, they were gone.

D.S.: Uh-huh. Yeah. I wonder if any of them are still coming up? Any of those.

C.S.: Oh, I imagine so.

D.S.: Yeah. Jonquills, probably.

D.S.: You'd find them most any place in the mountain -

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: natives.

D.S.: Yeah. Of course, the dahlias, were those dug up after -

C.S.: Huh?

D.S.: Were the dahlias dug up?

C.S.: No. Oh, the dahlias, yes.

Mrs. C.S.: Yes, the dahlias were.

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D.S.: I mean when you stopped the garden?
C.S.: Well, I wasn't working there when the garden closed. I don't know.
Mrs. C.S.: You quit in 1945, I guess, didn't you?
C.S.: Yes.
D.S.: Uh-huh.
C.S.: I imagine everything was - the dahlias and things like that were dug out.
D.S.: And you say the birdbath was north - right about north -
C.S.: Yes.
D.S.: from the house.
C.S.: Just -
D.S.: Very beautiful. Can you think of anything else?
C.S.: I guess that's about all.
D.S.: This is all so exciting. She had no cherry trees?
C.S.: How's that?
D.S.: No cherry trees?
C.S.: There was a cherry tree there, but I think it died while I was there.
D.S.: Uh-huh.
C.S.: Yes, I know it was. It was a Spanish Wax.
D.S.: Spanish Wax. I've never heard of Spanish Wax. What was that?
C.S.: A yellow cherry.
D.S.: Oh.
C.S.: Very sweet. They were a fine cherry to eat.
D.S.: Yeah. All right.
Well, as Cary said, we may be back with more questions, if you don't mind.
C.S.: Well.
D.S.: Because he's so excited the same as I am, that after years -
C.S.: If I was up there -

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Mrs. C.S.: Does he work in the Park?
D.S.: Yeah.
C.S.: If I was up there with you, I could show you about where everything was on the place there.
D.S.: O.k. Now, could we pop down and pick you up some day, then, and take you up there?
C.S.: Well, it would be a nice trip.
D.S.: We'll pick a nice, sunny warm day.
C.S.: A nice warm day, and we'll go up and look it over.
D.S.: O.k. Very fine. I think that would be great.
C.S.: It might be more satisfactory then -
D.S.: Did you ever meet any of the people from the mountains?
C.S.: Oh yeah.
D.S.: What people did you meet?
C.S.: Well, the people that worked up there with me were all from over on the Madison side of the mountain.
D.S.: Uh-huh.
C.S.: Robert Dodson and Charlie Dyer. Herbert Dyer. James Dyer.
D.S.: Do you know if any of them are still alive?
C.S.: I don't think there's a one of them living anymore.
D.S.: Oh dear. Did you ever visit their homes?
C.S.: Well, I was in a couple of their homes.
D.S.: What were their homes like?
C.S.: Well, they were about the average for back in the mountain there.
D.S.: Mostly log houses?
C.S.: Yes.
D.S.: Did they have large families?

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C.S.: Yes. Charlie Dyer had, I think, about nine children. And Robert Dodson had - he musta had about five. I think one of his sons is a Park Ranger or was some years ago. Youngest son.

Mrs. C.S.: One of Herbert Dyer's boys lives over here in Blaineville.

C.S.: Yeah. One of Charlie Dyer's boys -

Mrs. C.S.: Charlie, not -

C.S.: their son, what's his name?

Mrs. C.S.: Danny, I believe.

C.S.: Danny Dyer.

D.S.: Danny Dyer? Would he recall anything, do you think?

C.S.: I don't think he would.

Mrs. C.S.: I don't know. He's not too old. So, I don't know.

D.S.: Oh. Uh-huh.

C.S.: He was one of Charlie's younger children when Charlie worked up there.

D.S.: Yeah. Uh-huh. They ate good, didn't they? Those people?

C.S.: Uh-huh.

D.S.: You know, you talking about the dahlias being so large. Everyone I've talked to that lived up there say the cabbages grew to such tremendous size. And I was talking to Landon Spittler one day, and he said he'd see them go by in wagons. And he said the biggest cabbages he ever saw. So I thought that verified the story.

C.S.: Yeah. Mr. Pollock used to grow cabbage that weighed up in twenty pounds - one head.

D.S.: Oh. Did you ever help Mr. Pollock with his garden?

C.S.: No. No, I didn't.

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: I used to do some carpenter work for him.

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D.S.: Uh-huh. Yeah. The people that lived up there were pretty fine people, weren't they?

C.S.: Yes. Most of them were.

D.S.: Uh-huh. They made good moonshine, too.

Mrs. C.S.: Well, you know, a number of the people from back in the mountain area moved up here on the Ida Valley Homestead. Right here in the community.

C.S.: There's few of them up there anymore.

Mrs. C.S.: No, it's not very many.

D.S.: They moved away.

Mrs. C.S.: Not very many of 'em anymore - the original ones.

D.S.: Right. Yeah. Did you ever meet Nelson Nicholson?

C.S.: Who?

D.S.: Nelson Nicholson?

C.S.: No.

D.S.: Wonderful man. Just wonderful. He lives over in Brightwood now. Way over -

C.S.: Uh-huh.

D.S.: in Madison. Yes, they've scattered so very much.

Mrs. C.S.: Yes.

D.S.: Yeah.

Mrs. C.S.: A lot of 'em have passed away, too.

D.S.: Yeah. Like George Corbin.

Mrs. C.S.: Yes.

D.S.: Oh, I was sorry about George. Did you know George?

C.S.: Yes.

Mrs. C.S.: Oh yes, we knew him. He lived right here on the Homestead.

D.S.: Uh-huh. I liked him. He was a great guy. Made good moonshine too, from all I hear.

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Mrs. C.S.: I imagine he did. And we knew some of the Taylors that moved from up there, too.

D.S.: Oh yeah.

Mrs. C.S.: Elon Taylor was the father, the older one. And his son Vernie lived over here on the Homestead for some years.

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: He's dead now.

D.S.: David Taylor works for the Park.

Mrs. C.S.: Does he?

D.S.: Yeah.

Mrs. C.S.: He lives out about Stanley, I think.

D.S.: Yeah. Uh-huh.

C.S.: He was Clark Taylor's son.

D.S.: Yeah. Uh-huh. Nice boy. Real nice.

Well, I have taken up a lot of your time, and we're gonna take up more of your time. You had a garden shop?

C.S.: No.

D.S.: Where did you keep your tools?

C.S.: Well, we had a little tool building -

Mrs. C.S.: They called it a tool building.

D.S.: Yeah. Uh-huh.

C.S.: Just about a 6 x 6, something like that.

D.S.: Yeah. That was on the north side, too?

C.S.: Yes.

D.S.: Yeah.

Mrs. C.S.: They had lots of magazines, I think. When it'd rain, they'd sit in this little building and read.

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D.S.: Sure. Can't work in the rain.

Mrs. C.S.: No.

D.S.: Just come up with mud. Right. O.k.

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INTERVIEW #2

Interview with Mr. Clarence Somers,
Gardener of Judd Gardens

Interviewers: Mrs. Dorothy Smith
Mr James E. Cotter
Place: Page County, Virginia
Date: August 8, 1980
Transcribed by: Peggy C. Bradley
Completed Date: July 14, 1987
For: Oral History Program
Shenandoah National Park

D.S.: This is Dorothy Smith with Jim Cotter of the Park, who is talking with Clarence Somers regarding the Judd gardens.

J.C.: Is it Somers?

C.S.: Yes. Somers.

J.C.: I have made a map of the Judd garden area and have picked out about thirty-five species of plants - ornamental plants that apparently were planted by yourself and other gardeners that worked for Mrs. Judd. I do have - a few things baffle me, however. I haven't been able to find a certain species of plants, and I was hoping you could help me.

A few questions I'd like to ask you. First off, did the stone fence, that's all the way around the garden, did that mark the outer boundary of the garden?

C.S.: I guess it did.

J.C.: Uh-huh. Was there an area of the garden that was left natural?

C.S.: Yes.

J.C.: With hemlocks and so forth?

C.S.: Yes. Quite a bit of it.

J.C.: Uh-huh. Would that have been at the north end?

C.S.: Well, it was the north - north west end.

J.C.: Northwest end. O.k. What about grapevines? Were there any grapevines planted?

C.S.: Yes. There was a stone fence on the west side of the garden -

J.C.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: for about - well, it was about midway in the garden -

J.C.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: that is, the land they owned.

J.C.: Uh-huh. Yeah.

C.S.: And there was a row of grapevines planted there.

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J.C.: I see. I found some old grapevines last week, and they didn't have a whole lot of life to 'em. Apparently, the native growth has covered 'em over and the - apparently, they may come back. I don't know whether there's any green left at all in 'em. But, it looked like grapevines and I wanted to get your opinion on that as to whether somebody had planted 'em.

C.S.: Yes. There was probably a half a dozen.

J.C.: Uh-huh. I see.

D.S.: What kind of grapes?

C.S.: Well, the only one that ever ripened was the Moore's Early. The rest of them, Niagara and some other varieties - I forget the name of them that never did ripen. They'd just sour and green when they'd freeze.

J.C.: I wonder - I guess that's the short season then is the reason for that.

C.S.: I think so.

J.C.: Uh-huh. Those were - the ones that I found were near a crab apple tree. Just to the west of a crab apple tree.

C.S.: Yes.

J.C.: Am I right in that?

C.S.: There was a Fed Astrian apple tree in there -

J.C.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: just to the east of these grapevines and also a French prune. And there was also a early apple there.

J.C.: Did that French prune do well in the garden?

C.S.: That bore practically ever year. And also the Red Astrian apple.

J.C.: In that hemlock forest and on the western side that was left natural, were there some old Black Oaks in there also that were left?

C.S.: Yes. Some large - a couple large trees in there.

J.C.: I see a few trees down through that area as I've explored it, that looked to be about two hundred years old.

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C.S.: Well, I imagine they are.

J.C.: Uh-huh. What was the house like? Do you recollect much about the house?

C.S.: Well, the house was up on posts. White oak - white oak trees you might say. Some of 'em were maybe sixteen - eighteen inches through. And probably on the lower side - on the north side, they were - I guess they were ten feet high. And on the east side, it had a porch come around and all the way over on the north side.

J.C.: I bet that house would have been nice in this kind of weather, huh?

C.S.: Oh, it was. It had a big stone chimney with a fireplace.

J.C.: Do you remember how many rooms?

C.S.: It musta had about - I'd say six or seven rooms in it. I did work all through the house, but I just don't remember -

J.C.: Uh-huh. I see.

C.S.: how many. There were several bedrooms, and kitchen and then a living room and a bath and so on.

J.C.: Did the Judds ever take in boarders?

C.S.: No .

J.C.: No.

C.S.: They had guests up there a lot of times.

J.C.: Uh-huh. No paying guests.

C.S.: No.

J.C.: In your last interview, you mentioned a Coster Blue Spruce.

C.S.: Yes.

J.C.: Was that way up high on the hill on the west side?

C.S.: Right in below the house. Where the house stood.

J.C.: I see.

C.S.: See, the house went in - was in here -

J.C.: Would it be where that "x" is there?

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C.S.: Here would be the entrance.
 J.C.: O.k.
 C.S.: Here the old Skyline Road comes down.
 J.C.: Uh-huh.
 C.S.: And right in here somewhere would be the entrance to the house. The house stood just in - oh, not more than a hundred feet in - well, it wasn't that far. It wasn't more than twenty feet from the road -
 J.C.: I see.
 C.S.: this stone fence.
 J.C.: I see.
 C.S.: And it run north and south, built again' the hill there.
 J.C.: O.k. All right.
 C.S.: I imagine you can see the old road in there yet.
 J.C.: Yes, you can.
 C.S.: Well, the house was just below this road that came in there - that they lived in. And then up in here was the stable and garage. And here on this little ridge was the Arrowhead cabin. And then on down here further north, a couple hundred feet, was the Christ of the Wind, another cabin they had there.
 D.S.: All the Judd's? Were these all Judd homes?
 C.S.: Yes.
 D.S.: Uh-huh.
 C.S.: And they also owned one just across the road here - the Byrd cabin.
 J.C.: They owned the Byrd cabin. Byrd's Nest.
 C.S.: Yes. They owned that, too.
 J.C.: I see.
 D.S.: What did they do with those houses?
 C.S.: Well, they'd have guests up there and entertain 'em.
 D.S.: Uh-huh.

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J.C.: Well, that's very interesting. That sheds a lot of light. I've been confused, you know, as I've been walking around by myself trying to find certain things.
 So, the Coster Blue Spruce would have been planted with the Colorado Blue Spruce?
 C.S.: Yes. Right -
 J.C.: Side by side.
 C.S.: Yes. Just right - sorta like these trees here.
 J.C.: You know, you can see those two blue spruce today. They're just as tall as can be. What are they? About fifty feet, aren't they, Dorothy?
 D.S.: We tried to figure how tall they were.
 J.C.: About fifty feet high.
 D.S.: Gorgeous trees.
 C.S.: I declare.
 J.C.: The most beautiful trees you ever did see.
 C.S.: I remember when they were planted.
 J.C.: Was that about 1910?
 C.S.: Ten or twelve, somewhere along there.
 J.C.: Uh-huh. So they'd be about seventy years old.
 C.S.: I imagine so. There should be quite a few of those small spruce coming in there for there was a couple dozen growing there when I stopped working there in 1945.
 J.C.: Little seedlings from the big ones.
 C.S.: Yes. Some of 'em maybe that tall. If people didn't steal 'em.
 J.C.: I hope not. O.k.
 C.S.: I counted a couple dozen there one year astickin' around different places where they came up theirselves.
 D.S.: Jim, do you mind if I ask a question?
 J.C.: Sure. Go ahead.

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D.S.: Did she have one special garden that was just for like bulbs?
C.S.: Well, down this stone fence, she had - oh, a space maybe four feet wide and had tulips planted there. Phlox was in the back - those tall phlox and tulips planted in front.
D.S.: Uh-huh.
C.S.: And, then we had glads down in there, too. Different beds of gladiolus and asters and dahlias. Marigolds and sinias.
D.S.: Where would, roughly, that be according to this map? Would it be in the northern section or near the house -
C.S.: Well, from the house down -
J.C.: Let's say the "x" is the house.
D.S.: Yeah.
C.S.: now, from here on down, on the west side of this stone fence -
J.C.: Uh-huh.
C.S.: there was flowers all the way down.
J.C.: Is that right.
D.S.: That's where you discovered the - uh -
J.C.: Jonquils.
D.S.: jonquils.
J.C.: I found a patch of jonquils underneath a burning bush.
C.S.: Well, those jonquils - we had a little fenced garden down there, and had those jonquils in there. And we'd always dig 'em up after they died down and plant something else in there, then, and then plant 'em back in the fall.
J.C.: I see.
C.S.: They really did fine there.
J.C.: Were there any other patches of jonquils in the garden?
C.S.: No. Not as I know of.
J.C.: O.k.

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C.S.: And, also, just east of those jonquils, there was hybrid roses. There was quite a few roses - maybe two dozen or so planted.
D.S.: West of them?
J.C.: East.
D.S.: East.
C.S.: I imagine they've died out years ago for -
J.C.: Uh-huh.
C.S.: they were planted pretty close to trees.
J.C.: I found a patch of hybrid roses in with some arbovitae and some beauty bush, cypripedium, a mock orange was to the east of 'em. And I was clearing out some undergrowth there, and I found some hybrid roses. They looked like they're doing quite well. If they'd get more sun, they'd probably bloom.
C.S.: Well, I declare.
J.C.: But, now, this isn't the same place, apparently, that you're talking about. This is a little bit further to the north. North of the house - north east, I should say, of the house.
C.S.: Uh-huh. I can't understand where that could be, for northeast of the house would put you across the road or up on the hill.
J.C.: I don't think I put my directions -
C.S.: No. No. I'm wrong. I'm wrong. I was just confused. These roses against that hillside there -
J.C.: Uh -
C.S.: a rough place - nothing but stone. That was all covered with those creeping roses -
J.C.: I see.
C.S.: at one time. That was where the copperhead got Carl Somers.
J.C.: Is that right?
C.S.: Yeah, he got him -
J.C.: Oh -

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C.S.: bit him - bit him on the hand or finger. And he thought a briar had hooked him at first. And he reached in apullin' out some more weeds, and it bit him the second time on the same hand.

J.C.: Is that right?

C.S.: And he seen this copperhead at that time.

J.C.: Did he get sick from that bite or was he all right later -

C.S.: Yes, he did.

J.C.: on?

C.S.: Oh yeah, he got over it all right.

J.C.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: Mr. Judd was right by and he gave him first aid treatment.

J.C.: I see.

C.S.: And they got him to the doctor right away and he had a pretty fat arm for a few days.

J.C.: I can imagine. I've been lucky working in that garden. So far, I haven't seen a snake in there. But, I think one of these days I'm gonna be surprised. That's why I'm always careful working around in there.

C.S.: Well, we killed four rattlers -

J.C.: Is that right?

C.S.: there one day.

J.C.: Is that right?

C.S.: That was when they was building that Skyline Drive -

J.C.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: I guess that blastin' musta stirred 'em up. And we killed four there on less than a half an acre of land -

J.C.: Is that right?

C.S.: that day.

J.C.: Oh. I don't know whether I wanna work in that garden anymore or not. I'm

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just kiddin'.

C.S.: Oh law. I wish I could get around and could get up there with you one day.

J.C.: Yeah. Well, you know, you'd recognize some of those trees, I'm sure. You'd see those big blue spruces.

C.S.: Yeah.

J.C.: And you know, the prettiest trees in that garden are those big European Beeches.

C.S.: I'll betcha.

J.C.: They are gorgeous.

C.S.: Yeah. They were gettin' pretty good size when I worked there.

J.C.: Uh-huh. And then, there's two American Beeches right behind 'em -

C.S.: Yeah.

J.C.: one to the left and one to the right. They've done quite well.

C.S.: There was quite a few of those highbush cranberries growing there when I worked there.

J.C.: Were they right in that area around the beeches?

C.S.: No. They were on down to the right.

J.C.: I've looked for those cranberries and I'll be daggoned if I can find 'em. I hope they're still living in there.

C.S.: Maybe they probably died out.

J.C.: Did they do quite well -

C.S.: Yes.

J.C.: at that time?

C.S.: They really bore cranberries.

D.S.: Had she planted a white pine?

C.S.: How's that?

D.S.: Did she plant a white pine?

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C.S.: I -
D.S.: Or is that just come up -
C.S.: I think that's natural. Come there natural.
D.S.: Then that could be taken down, 'cause it's smothering those other trees.
J.C.: There is a rhododendrum in the garden. We found a very large Rosebay rhododendrum.
C.S.: Uh-huh.
J.C.: And it blooms white in July. And, it's being kind of shaded out by a white pine. We're thinking about taking one of the branches off so it'll do better. It's up about ten feet, maybe more.
C.S.: I'll declare.
J.C.: Was - do you remember that being planted in the garden?
C.S.: Yeah. I think I helped plant it.
J.C.: Is that right? And peonies all around it.
C.S.: Uh-huh.
J.C.: They bloom every year - those peonies.
Oh my gosh.
D.S.: Isn't she a precious woman?
J.C.: Well, thank you very much.
D.S.: Oh. Thank you.
J.C.: That hits the spot.
Mrs. C.S.:
J.C.: Thank you very much.
Mrs. C.S.: You're certainly welcome. You empty those, why we'll have some more.
J.C.: Oh -
C.S.: There was one European Mountain Ash down in the lower end.
J.C.: Oak Leaf Mountain Ash or European?

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C.S.: European.
J.C.: Uh-huh. That's become a huge tree, and it's done quite well in there.
C.S.: Well, I'll declare.
J.C.: And, it is beautiful. It's got a rounded form to it.
C.S.: Yeah.
J.C.: Do you remember when that was planted?
C.S.: That was planted before I started working there.
J.C.: Prior to 1922.
C.S.: 1922. Yeah.
D.S.: That Moss Vault Cypress is a beauty. Do you remember that? The Moss Vault Cypress?
C.S.: Uh-huh.
D.S.: Was anything planted around that?
C.S.: Well, we had flower beds everywhere - where there was a little open spot.
D.S.: Oh.
C.S.: You'd abeen - be surprised -
D.S.: There's no open spots now.
C.S.: to know -
J.C.: Uh-huh.
C.S.: how many spots we had flowers growing on.
J.C.: Well, you know, it must have been magnificent because I have seen several rock piles all over the garden, you know. And I can visualize in some of the clearings some annual flowers and so forth. Uh - we - uh - like I say, we have seen some of the perennials - the foxgloves come back -
C.S.: Yeah.
J.C.: every year. And they have seeded themselves. We have some white and pink ones come back in there.
C.S.: Uh-huh.

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J.C.: And the peonies. Was there any Lily of the Valley planted in the garden?

C.S.: Yes -

J.C.: Do you remember?

C.S.: there was. That was down - there was a bed of Lily of the Valley down on the north end like in - beyond those grapevines.

J.C.: Ah-hah. I found them. I found them last week down there. But, you know, it's so shady I bet they don't bloom much now.

C.S.: I doubt it.

J.C.: There's so many trees overhanging them. And, this is what I thought was Lily of the Valley, but I wanted to check with you to make sure that that's what it was.

Were any Eastern Red Cedars - like we have all over the valley, you know, - were any of those planted in the garden?

C.S.: They never would do any good up there. They looked like they'd freeze out or something would happen to 'em.

J.C.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: As far as I know, there wasn't a one growing there.

J.C.: But they were tried?

C.S.: Yes. Another thing - the dogwood wouldn't do any good there.

J.C.: Is that right? The Chinese dogwood?

C.S.: No. The state dogwood.

J.C.: State dogwood. I see. I've seen several of the alternate leaf dogwoods in the garden.

C.S.: Yes.

J.C.: They're native up there. Were they planted in that garden?

C.S.: No. I think they just grew on their own.

J.C.: Just came. Uh-huh.

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C.S.: But we planted the native - the white dogwood there different times and they'd freeze out.

J.C.: I guess it's just a little too high up there.

C.S.: I think it is, and gets a little too cold for it -

J.C.: Too cold.

C.S.: or something.

J.C.: Yeah. They do quite well here in the valley and then on up to about two thousand feet. Then, they seem to not do as well.

Where - do you remember the Hinoki Fall Cypress? H-i-n-o-k-i. Do you remember that name?

C.S.: No. I don't believe I do.

J.C.: I can't seem to find that - exactly where it is. And I have seen some reference to it.

C.S.: Uh-huh.

J.C.: Do you have any pictures of the garden or -

C.S.: No. Not a one.

J.C.: any of the Judd house?

C.S.: No sir. I don't have a one. I doubt if Carl Somers does either.

J.C.: Uh-huh. What type of grass was planted in the clearings? Do you -

C.S.: Mostly Blue Grass.

J.C.: Uh-huh. It looks like Blue Grass. You can still see some of that grass. It does real well. Comes - of course, we don't mow it, but it comes in real well in some of those clearings there.

C.S.: Uh-huh.

J.C.: We were trying to find out. We have cleared out a new little area there that we're gonna show people - the garden. And I wanted to know what kind was there before and, hopefully, we could put the same kind in. Blue Grass does quite well in that soil, doesn't it?

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C.S.: Yes, it does. And there was another grass grow there. I always called it Blue Stem. I don't know whether it's the right name for it or not. But, that'd grow in the shade where other grass wouldn't grow.

J.C.: I see. I wonder if it's a type of red fescue? That seems to do quite well in the shade.

C.S.: I don't know, it could be.

J.C.: But it's a blue stem - has a blue shade to it?

C.S.: Yes.

J.C.: Uh-huh. You mentioned the dogwood. Was there a Chinese dogwood planted in the garden?

C.S.: Seemed to me there was.

J.C.: Uh-huh. I have not been able to identify that particular dogwood tree, although I've seen a little one - a little dogwood that's come up near the rhododendrums. Now, it looks fairly young. It looks like it's been up within the past ten or twelve years. Apparently, it's an offspring you know, from one of the old seeds.

C.S.: Could be.

J.C.: I saw a patch of what looks like Japanese Iris.

C.S.: Yes. There was a bunch of 'em there.

Mrs. C.S.: We have some from there.

C.S.: We have some growing back of the house here -

J.C.: Is that right?

C.S.: From up there.

J.C.: Well, I'll be. The only reason why I recognize it, I have a little patch of it at home right around my pond, you know. And, otherwise, I wouldn't have known what in the world it was. It's growing underneath a birch tree.

C.S.: Yeah.

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J.C.: And it's so shady in there, I bet it doesn't bloom every year.

C.S.: Well, it never did bloom to well up there.

J.C.: Is that right?

C.S.: It needs a lot of water.

J.C.: Has to have a real moist soil in the spring, doesn't it?

C.S.: I think so.

J.C.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: For, it's never bloomed any good here.

J.C.: Is that right?

Dorothy, do you have some questions?

D.S.: Yes. I was wondering - where did she mainly get her plants and trees from?

C.S.: Well, the flower seeds, she generally got from Graer's and -

D.S.: But the trees. Her knowledge of trees was tremendous, wasn't it?

C.S.: Yes. And we would grow the plants ourselves.

D.S.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: Grow 'em down here and carry 'em up the mountain -

D.S.: Yeah.

C.S.: and put 'em out. Some of the plants grew up there, but most of them grew down here, and we'd take 'em up there and plant 'em.

D.S.: But the trees. Now, like where did she get those Colorado Blue Spruce from?

C.S.: I don't know - from some nursery. They were planted there before I started working there.

D.S.: Uh-huh. Well, the magnolia trees. Do you know where those came from?

C.S.: No. I do not.

D.S.: I don't see how she knew what would survive there and what wouldn't survive. Apparently, it was trial and error or did she know?

C.S.: I wouldn't know.

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D.S.: Has he seen the list of the things that you've got? Maybe he can remember some more from it.

J.C.: Now, the Balsam Fir, I assume they were transplanted.

C.S.: They were.

J.C.: Uh-huh. I've identified about six Balsam Firs. Most of them doing right well. Do you remember a Golden Glow flower?

C.S.: Yes, I do.

J.C.: They are beautiful. They come back every year.

C.S.: Mr. Pollock had so many of 'em growing up -

J.C.: Around Massanutten?

C.S.: up close to where the stables used to be around. He had a big garden there - vegetable garden. And he had a row of this Golden Glow all the way around that thing pretty near. And people complained about it with hay fever.

J.C.: Is that right? It gives you hay fever. Well, I'll be. I didn't know that.

C.S.: They got to cuttin' them off -

J.C.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: sometime then before they'd bloom, you know.

J.C.: I see.

D.S.: Oh. It's very difficult now to find the things that were in there.

Mrs. C.S.: I imagine so, as long as it's been.

D.S.: So many briars and, you know, everything is just taken over.

Mrs. C.S.: There isn't any of the buildings there, anymore, is it?

D.S.: Huh-uh.

Mrs. C.S.: I didn't think so.

J.C.: I saw, in my travels through the garden there, two pieces of wood that looked like maybe they were part of a - oh, a container, a box or maybe a little - oh manure - something that would hold manure or something like this.

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They had slits on the end of them. And they were down near the - near the Japanese Iris to the north of them. But, I don't know whether they had been brought in since or whether that was part of the old place.

C.S.: It must have been. I don't remember anything like that.

J.C.: Uh-huh.

D.S.: Did she have a compost?

C.S.: Yes. They kept two horses up there for some years. And we had a stone manure pit that everthing went in this pit.

D.S.: Uh-huh.

Mrs. C.S.: I've heard him say that they used a lot of sheep manure up there, too.

C.S.: It was covered over.

D.S.: That's good, too.

C.S.: We used that on the garden then.

J.C.: That soil must have been rich already, and then when you put that manure in there, I bet those flowers went awry.

C.S.: That soil was pretty -

J.C.: Oh, was it?

C.S.: pure when they started there. They hauled up plenty manure from down here -

J.C.: I see.

C.S.: and used fertilizer on it and the leaf mold. We'd clean up the leaves and we had a big place there that we dumped leaves for years. And they'd rot down. We had a lot of extra dahlia bulbs there one year. And I took them out and stuck them around in this pile of leaf mold. And some of the finest dahlias we had grew there.

J.C.: Is that right? Well, you know, that soil looks real rich now.

C.S.: Well, I imagine it is in pretty good shape.

-18-

J.C.: Well, isn't that something? Now, those dahlia bulbs will freeze in the winter, won't they?

C.S.: Yes, they will.

J.C.: Yeah.

C.S.: Always had to take them up -

J.C.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: bring 'em down.

D.S.: How many, roughly? Have you any idea how many dahlias were - there were?

C.S.: Oh probably had two or three hundred all total.

D.S.: And gladiolus?

C.S.: Oh, we'd plant about a bushel of bulbs.

D.S.: Oh, beautiful.

C.S.: The same way with the tulips and things like that. The tulips were always planted in the fall.

J.C.: Do you remember any of the tulips being left in the ground?

C.S.: Well, I didn't work there the last few years -

J.C.: I see.

C.S.: they had it, and I just don't know what was left there.

J.C.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: I worked there til '45, I believe. And the Army got after me and told me I had to get on a better job. I was afarming and aworking up there, too. And I raised another place -

J.C.: I see.

C.S.: and farmed my land here, and my wife's father's place, and then a farm over here at Valleyburg. Printz owned it. And I never did go back up there to work after that.

J.C.: I see. Was there a wagelia - I think I pronounced that right. Wagelia bush.

D.S.: Wagelia?

-19-

J.C.: Wagelia, is that right? Wagelia bush?

C.S.: Yeah. It seems to me that I remember that. But, I just don't know the location.

J.C.: Uh-huh. Would it have been near the foxglove?

C.S.: I just believe it was.

J.C.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: There was one rubber plant tree up there just north of the house. We had a little tool building there. And it was right against the tool building. And, also, a bunch of those tall hydranges were planted right in there.

J.C.: The blue ones or the white variety?

C.S.: Well, they were white when they'd bloom and then they'd turn bluish -

J.C.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: after they got a little older.

J.C.: I see. And that would be just north of the house?

C.S.: Yes, that's right. It was out at that trail there like. That trail went on down over the ridge there like.

J.C.: Yes. Uh-huh.

C.S.: And there was - just north of the house - there was a road went up to this other house or cottage -

J.C.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: Christ of the Wind, that overlooked the Kettle Canyon there. And that had a open spot around in there that we'd have marigolds planted all the way around. And the groundhog got so bad on 'em.

J.C.: Oh, is that right?

C.S.: We'd carry a bunch of marigolds up there and plant 'em out one day, and put the sprinkler on 'em. The next morning, you'd go back and they was eat. I didn't know what it was. And I took some steel traps up there. Put out

-20-

plants one evening, and I put three steel traps around there. There was a Japanese cook worked up there. And I told him about it. So, the next morning, I went back. He said, "Caught your groundhog." I said, "What'd you do with it?" He said, "I got me a piece of pipe and I bumped him on the head."

J.C.: Is that right? He got up that close to him before that groundhog moved out of the way.

C.S.: Yes sir. He said, "I bumped him on the head."
That stopped it.

D.S.: One groundhog did it all.

J.C.: Well, they'll just about eat everthing, won't they?

C.S.: Oh law, they'd eat -

J.C.: They're a nuisance.

Mrs. C.S.: They're very numerous around here.

J.C.: Yes. I remember every year my garden down in Shenandoah would be eaten up when we lived down that way. Now, we live out west of town, but we don't have that problem out there.

Mrs. C.S.: I have a brother-in-law down the road that he goes and kills ground hogs around late ever evening. He was in here a couple weeks ago, and said he'd killed around thirty.

J.C.: Is that right?

C.S.: Our little ole dog used to catch 'em and kill 'em, and bring 'em in ever day nearly. Sometimes bring in two. I'd have to take 'em out and bury 'em.

D.S.: You should have done the burying yourself, fellow.

Mrs. C.S.: He likes to pull 'em out after they're buried.

J.C.: Is that right?

You mentioned a rubber plant tree. I can't - I don't quite know what that is.

-21-

I don't know whether I -

C.S.: That's just a shrub like.

J.C.: Uh-huh.

C.S.: It never did grow much.

J.C.: Have large leaves on it?

C.S.: Well, not so large. That was pretty near dead when I stopped working there.

I expect that has passed on.

J.C.: I see. Maybe it was the winter was too cold for it. You reckon?

C.S.: I imagine that it was shaded too much, too.

J.C.: I see. O.k.

C.S.: All those trees would grow out and they'd take up the flower beds.

D.S.: How many Clematis or clematis did you plant?

C.S.: Oh, I don't know. I just have no idea.

D.S.: Lots of them?

C.S.: Quite a few.

J.C.: I see what looks like a wild form of a clematis or clematis, I'm not sure whether I pronounce it right. And they're all over the garden.

C.S.: Sure enough?

J.C.: Sure enough. They're everywhere. Now, it's this type that blooms in the spring.

D.S.: They're strangling everything.

Mrs. C.S.: What kind of a blossom do they have?

J.C.: Little old dinky blossoms in the spring. Little white blossom. Not the real showy ones, you know. You've seen these purple ones that are real pretty.

C.S.: Yes.

J.C.: Well, these are - these have little small blossoms in the spring.

Mrs. C.S.: White?

J.C.: White.

-22-

C.S.: I got one agrowin' right up here in the yard.
Mrs. C.S.: Right here above -
J.C.: It's a wild - isn't it a wild clematis?
C.S.: Yeah, that's wild.
Mrs. C.S.: And it just spreads roots - just come up anywhere.
C.S.: There was one there at the house - the cultivated type -
J.C.: Uh-huh.
C.S.: with big blue blossoms. But, I don't know. It looked like it never did grow right and it finally died.
J.C.: Is that right?
C.S.: Yes. It used to be a tremendous oak tree stood right on the lower side of the house. The house was built right up against it. And it come a storm and broke it down one winter. Broke it off right at the ground.
J.C.: Did it hit the house?
C.S.: No. It was -
J.C.: Went the other way.
C.S.: leaning from the house.
J.C.: I see.
C.S.: Leaning pretty heavy and I guess ice got on it and broke it down. And one winter the snow broke that porch down to the house. And Mrs. Judd came up here and said, "Law", said, "I'm gonna have some guests up here next week and this porch is down." And she said, "How long would it take to get it back?" I said, "If I can get the material, the porch'll be back before next week." So I got a couple to help and ordered the material, and two days' time, we had the porch built.
J.C.: Is that right? Well.
C.S.: The second day I painted it.
J.C.: Yeah.

-23-

C.S.: Painted the floor.
J.C.: I'll be. Huh.
C.S.: Another fellow had give her an estimate on it, and said it would take six weeks.
J.C.: Is that right?
C.S.: He was fixin' to soak her on the job.
J.C.: Sounds like it. Well, you mentioned that porch went all around the east or the north side?
C.S.: The east.
J.C.: Uh-huh.
C.S.: It come in on the east side -
J.C.: Uh-huh.
C.S.: and went on around on the north side.
D.S.: Oh, thank you very much. Mrs. Somers makes the best lemonade.
J.C.: Boy, that hits the spot.
D.S.: Doesn't it?
J.C.: Uh-huh.
D.S.: That really quenches your thirst.
J.C.: Uh-huh. It sure does.
D.S.: You should have some fellow.
C.S.: She had lemonade yesterday evening, and I told her she couldn't have suited me any better.
J.C.: That's right in this kind of weather.
D.S.: Right.
J.C.: I see you've got some beautiful peonies out here.
Did I mention that the peonies keep coming back up there in the garden? They bloom. Most of 'em are white. A couple of 'em are pink. But, they've done quite well.
Another tree that's very beautiful in the garden is called a Nutcuff Cedar. And, I believe, it's a cultivae of a -

APPENDIX B: BIOGRAPHIES OF VICTOR MINDELEFF

From William Bushong, et al., 1987, American Institute of Architects; and the Journal of the American Institute of Architects, May 1948

MINDELEFF, VICTOR O., FAIA

(b. 6/2/1860, London, England - d. 3/26/1948, Washington, D.C.)

Victor Mindeleff's widespread interests and talents as architect, painter, gardener and ethnologist are apparent in his varied career. He was born in London, and attended a four-year program at the Emerson Institute in Washington, D.C.

During his early career (1881-90), Mindeleff had the unique opportunity of visiting the American Southwest's prehistoric ruins with Dr. J.W. Powell's expeditions. He explored and sketched the architectural remains of the pueblos and other prehistoric dwellings of New Mexico and Arizona, and constructed models of typical buildings which are now housed at the Smithsonian Institution. He was author of *Study of Pueblo Architecture* published by the Smithsonian's Bureau of Ethnology.

In approximately 1897, Mindeleff was selected as architect for the U.S. Life-Saving Service. He served in this role for approximately 20 years; his works include a variety of shingled and towered life-saving stations in Michigan, Maine, North Carolina, and Virginia. When the U.S. Coast Guard replaced the Life-Saving Service, Mindeleff may have continued to do independent work for the agency. In 1905-06, the *American Art Annual* lists him as an architect at the Treasury Department.

In 1920, Mindeleff's application for membership in the AIA indicates that he had been in independent practice for 6 years. *Who's Who in the Nation's Capitol* describes his practice as consisting primarily of the design and supervision of detached residences, with accompanying gardens, including complete layout of country places, as well as community planning adjusted to varied topography. He attributed his horticultural success to his wife. His work includes the original Glen Echo Park.

An artist as well as an architect, Mindeleff exhibited both watercolors and oils at the Washington Water Color Club and the Society of Washington Artists, as well as with New York's Water Color Society and Architectural Leagues. In his later years, he moved to southern Maryland, where his artistic expression took the form of delicate brown ink drawings.

Mindeleff was President of the Washington Chapter/AIA for two succeeding terms, 1925 and 1926.

SOURCES: AAA, AIA/B, ALVJ (5/48), AIA/M, HWMC, W/W/W

Victor Mindeleff

1861—1948

By Delos H. Smith

THE death, on March 26th, of Victor Mindeleff, F.A.I.A., deprives Washington of one of its most notable architects.

For more than half a century he was identified with the life of the Chapter and The Institute. His work remains distinctive. His designs, from the original Glen Echo Park down to the Public Roads Group at Gravelly Point, cover the period in which the very earth has shifted beneath the feet of dogma. He stood for an uninhibited architecture—individual, consistent and memorable.

The character of his work was no doubt influenced by his early years with Dr. J. W. Powell's expeditions to the prehistoric ruins of the Southwest. The sketches he drew and brought home of aboriginal Indian dwellings made a valuable contribution to American

ethnology and doubtless inspired his innate talent. And a certain common sense in viewpoint may well have been gained on the prairie.

Back East again, his domestic design showed a real appreciation of house and garden as a unit, as well as the rare feeling for form and color which made his work distinctive. The houses he designed owed much to home experience. Together with Mrs. Mindeleff, to whom he attributed all horticultural success, he made gardens to dream about and in his versatility turned to the brush for further expression. This happy gift in painting led to the creation of the flower studies and decorative panels for which he is noted. The work of architect, painter, gardener was always well done.

Removed in recent years to

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Southern Maryland, he still found expression, on the drawing-board, in the delicate and careful draftsmanship—brown ink on white cloth—which created drawings that can be fairly likened to old

lace. And he still knew how to make his garden grow.

We knew and admired him as one who had not really grown old. The influence of his character and work will not easily be forgotten.

APPENDIX C: SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK OLD SKYLAND WALKING TOUR BROCHURE

Published by Shenandoah Natural History Association, 1989

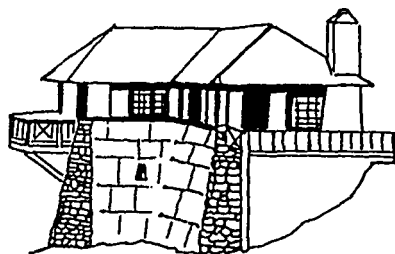
SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK



OLD SKYLAND WALKING TOUR

It was a cold, rainy October day in 1886 when George Freeman Pollock, age 16, arrived in the tiny town of Luray from Washington, D.C. Young George had persuaded his father to allow him to travel alone to the Shenandoah Valley and Blue Ridge Mountains to inspect the land you are now standing on. George's father and associates had acquired title to 5,371 acres of land on and around Stony Man Mountain as the result of an unsuccessful copper mining venture.

While in Luray, George stayed at the home of John David Printz whose father once boarded Stony Man Mountain copper miners. With Printz as his guide, George climbed to the peak of Stony Man Mountain (elevation 4010 feet). As George would admit later, this was the first time in his life he had seen mountains. The overwhelming view from Stony Man inspired him so much that at this moment, high atop Stony Man Mountain, the resort, which was to become Skyland, was born in his mind.



Massanutten Lodge (1911)

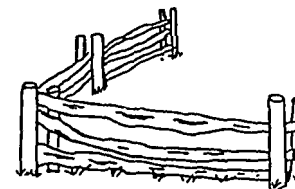
Follow the asphalt path
to the lower level
See Map

Skyland's lower level is a plateau on the side of Stony Man Mountain. It was here, in 1889, that George Pollock first opened a resort called Stony Man Camp. Tent accommodations in 1894 were \$2.50 per week and food cost an additional \$7.00; fourteen guests stayed that summer. Guests would travel from Washington, D.C. to Luray by train at a round trip cost of \$7.50. From Luray one could journey on horse to the base of the mountain and then continue by horse or foot to the camp, by way of the Furnace Spring road, later called Old Skyland road.

MASSANUTTEN LODGE

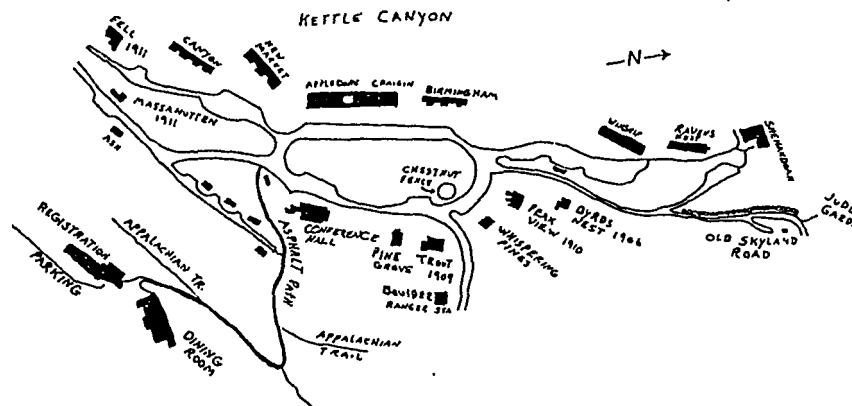
Massanutten Lodge was completed in the summer of 1911, constructed of the wood and stone of the area. Addie Nairn Hunter bought a lot from George and paid about \$800 to have the cabin built. Addie was a childhood sweetheart of George, and they were married in late November of 1911 in New York City. They lived in the cottage for the rest of their summers at Skyland, staying until Christmas in some years.

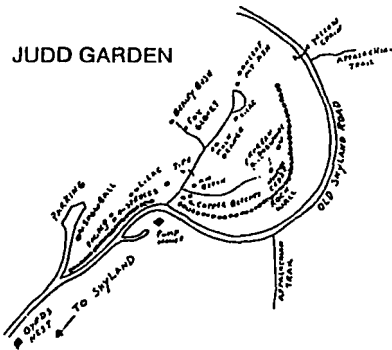
Massanutten stands on a 30% grade slope, supported by pilings. The original siding was chestnut bark, now replaced with butternut. The roof tiles are asbestos-cement, considered an advancement in 1911. Note the casement windows which open like cupboard doors. Both the living room and bedroom have stone fireplaces, the only way the cottage was ever heated. It is rumored, since the attic has a secret entrance behind a wall panel, that George kept his best brandy there during prohibition.



CHESTNUT RAIL FENCE

Chestnut rails were once used to corral horses; today they corral children! Horses were often used in the activities for the guests. Now in this large, grassy area you can play shuffleboard, horseshoes or volleyball. However, at the turn of the century, activities were different. Guests played such things as "cowboys and Indians." For this event they dressed Hollywood style, rode horses, played cards and shot at each other with real guns, but of course using blanks. Other activities included jousting tournaments, horseback rides to Old Rag Peak, all-day hikes, swimming at Whiteoak Falls, barn dances, elaborate outdoor barbecue feasts, cakewalks and lots of parties

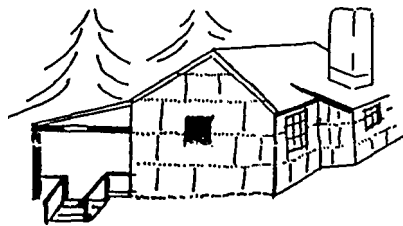




JUDD GARDEN

BYRD'S NEST

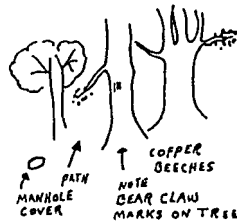
The Old Skyland Road (see map) begins across from the split rail fence and continues past Byrd's Nest Cottage. The cottage was owned by Richard E. Byrd of Winchester, Virginia, whose son, Harry F. Byrd, Sr., as a U.S. Senator from Virginia did much to help establish the Park. The cottage was built in 1906 and is typical of cabins of that era. Note the bark siding (formerly chestnut, but replaced) and the rustic porch railing. Other cabins from this era include Peak View (1910), Trout (1909), Pine Grove (1911), Fell (1911), and Massanutten (1911).



THE JUDD GARDEN

A low rock wall lines the side of the Old Skyland Road. The wall was built in 1912 to keep horses from stepping into the flower gardens of George and Mary Ann Judd, guests at Skyland for many years. Some of their flowers and trees remain, most of them imported from far away places.

As you walk down the Old Skyland road, look for the two tall Colorado blue spruces on the other side of the rock wall. Next to them (left) is a Pacific yew. At the elbow of the road stands the garden entrance with two copper beeches from Southern Europe. The first beech sports bear claw marks about six feet from the ground. Refer to the Garden Map for a handsome Nootka cedar; nearby, Korean dogwoods bloom in late June. Returning to the main path, look for mock orange (blooms in June), Wiacs (May), beauty bush (June), foxglove (July, August), rhododendron (July) and snowball (August).



In 1924 George Pollock convinced many politically important people that this area of the Blue Ridge Mountains should become a national park. He invited them to Skyland, entertained them and showed them some of the pristine areas still left in these mountains. Shenandoah National Park was established in 1935. George died in September of 1949 and his ashes were spread into Kettle Canyon (see map). George's dream which became reality still lives on. People continue to enjoy Skyland as they did when George brought them up here in 1889.

Published by Shenandoah Natural History Association.

APPENDIX D: EXISTING PLANT MATERIAL LISTS

CLASS A. PLANT LIST: NATIVE SPECIES BELIEVED TO PREDATE OR INTRODUCED TO THE GARDENS BY THE JUDD FAMILY

TYPE	I.D. NO.	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
TREES ○			
	A101	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Balsam Fir
	A102	<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	Striped Maple
	A103	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple
	A104	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple
	A105	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	Yellow Birch
	A106	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Bitternut Hickory
	A107	<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>	Yellowwood
	A108	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American Beech
	A109	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
	A110	<i>Ilex monticola</i>	Mountain Winterberry
	A111	<i>Magnolia tripetala</i>	Umbrella Magnolia
	A112	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sourwood
	A113	<i>Picea rubens</i>	Red Spruce
	A114	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine
	A115	<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak
	A116	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak
	A117	<i>Quercus prinus</i>	Chestnut Oak
	A118	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak
	A119	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust
	A120	<i>Sorbus americana</i>	American Mountain Ash
	A121	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	American Arborvitae
	A122	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood
	A123	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Eastern Hemlock
SHRUBS ○			
	A201	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Common Hackberry
	A202	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Common Witchhazel
	A203	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Mountain Laurel
	A204	<i>Menispermum canadense</i>	Yellow Parilla
	A205	<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	Rosebay Rhododendron
	A206	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Sweet Elderberry
	A207	<i>Sambucus pubens</i>	American Red Elderberry
HERBACEOUS MATERIAL ○			
	A301	<i>Amianthium muscitoxicum</i>	Fly-poison
	A302	<i>Clintonia umbellulata</i>	Speckled Wood Lily

SYMBOL NOTE: ∅ DEAD PLANT MATERIAL

All plant nomenclature used in the plant lists for the Judd Gardens report is accepted nomenclature referenced in Grays Manual of Botany, *Hortus Third*, *A Concise Dictionary of Plants Cultivated in the United States and Canada*, and as reviewed by Peter Mazzeo, botanist at the U.S. National Arboretum in Washington, D.C.

CLASS B. PLANT LIST: EXOTIC SPECIES BELIEVED INTRODUCED TO THE
GARDENS BY THE JUDD FAMILY

TYPE	I.D. NO.	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
TREES	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	B101	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>	Nootka Cypress
	B102	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Hinoki Falsecypress
	B103	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Squarrosa'	Sawara Cypress
	B104	<i>Euonymus maackii</i>	Spindle Tree
	B105	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European Beech
	B106	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Atropurpurea'	Purple Beech
	B107	<i>Malus floribunda</i>	Japanese Flowering Crabapple
	B108	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Colorado Blue Spruce
	B109	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Koster'	Koster Weeping Blue Spruce
	B110	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Common Pear
	B111	<i>Robinia viscosa</i>	Clammy Locust
	B112	<i>Sorbus hybrida</i>	Oakleaf Mountain Ash
	B113	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	English Yew
	B114	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Dovastoniana'	Westfelton Yew
	B115	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew
SHRUBS	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	B201	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry
	B202	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Oriental Bittersweet
	B203	<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>	Common Flowering Quince
	B204	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Kousa Dogwood
	B205	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Red-osier Dogwood
	B206	<i>Euonymus alata</i>	Winged Spindle Tree
	B207	<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i> 'Grandiflora'	Peegee Hydrangea
	B208	<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i>	Beautybush
	B209	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	Sweet Mock Orange
	B210	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Japanese Knotweed
	B211	<i>Rosa spinosissima</i>	Scotch Rose
	B212	<i>Syringa josikaea</i>	Hungarian Lilac
	B213	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common Lilac
	B214	<i>Vinca minor</i>	Common Periwinkle
	B215	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	European Cranberrybush Viburnum
	B216	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i> var. <i>tomentosum</i>	Doublefile Viburnum
	B217	<i>Vitis</i> sp.	Grape
	B218	<i>Weigela floribunda</i>	Japanese Weigela
HERBACEOUS MATERIAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	B301	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> 'Variegatum'	Goutweed
	B302	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily-of-the-Valley
	B303	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Common Foxglove
	B304	<i>Leucjum aestivum</i>	Summer Snowflake
	B305	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>	Daffodil
	B306	<i>Paeonia lactiflora</i>	Common Garden Peony

SYMBOL NOTE:



DEAD PLANT MATERIAL

CLASS C. PLANT LIST: NATIVE & EXOTIC SPECIES BELIEVED PIONEERED TO THE GARDENS AFTER THE JUDD FAMILY ERA

TYPE	I.D. NO.	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
TREES	△		
	C101	<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	Striped Maple
	C102	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Shadbush
	C103	<i>Betula lenta</i>	Black Birch
	C104	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Pagoda Dogwood
	C105	<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	Hawthorn
	C106	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry
SHRUBS	△		
	C201	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper
	C202	<i>Rhododendron prinophyllum</i>	Rose-shell Azalea
	C203	<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	Flowering Raspberry
	C204	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Common Blackberry
HERBACEOUS MATERIAL	△ ⊙		
	C301	<i>Actaea pachypoda</i>	White Baneberry
	C302	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Wild Columbine
	C303	<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit
	C304	<i>Asarum canadense</i>	Wild Ginger
	C305	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Common Milkweed
	C306	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern
	C307	<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	Bog Hemp
	C308	<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	Blue Cohosh
	C309	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	Spotted Knapweed
	C310	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	Oxeye Daisy
	C311	<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>	Black Cohosh
	C312	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Queen-Anne's-Lace
	C313	<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>	Hay-scented Fern
	C314	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	Marginal Shield Fern
	C315	<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	White Snakeroot
	C316	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Goosegrass
	C317	<i>Hedyotis caerulea</i>	Bluets
	C318	<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	Sneezeweed
	C319	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's Rocket
	C320	<i>Heuchera americana</i>	Rock Geranium
	C321	<i>Medeola virginica</i>	Indian Cucumber Root
	C322	<i>Melilotus alba</i>	White Melilot
	C323	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Wild Bergamot
	C324	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	Common Wood Sorrell
	C325	<i>Papaver dubium</i>	Poppy
	C326	<i>Parietaria pensylvanica</i>	Pellitory
	C327	<i>Pilea pumila</i>	Clearweed
	C328	<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	Small Solomon's-seal
	C329	<i>Polygonum scandens</i>	False Buckwheat
	C330	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Rock Polypody
	C331	<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas Fern
	C332	<i>Potentilla canadensis</i>	Canadian Dwarf Cinquefoil
	C333	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	Bloodroot
	C334	<i>Unassigned Number</i>	
	C335	<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	Blue-eyed Grass
	C336	<i>Thalictrum pubescens</i>	Meadow Rue
	C337	<i>Thalictrum revolutum</i>	Meadow Rue
	C338	<i>Verbena urticifolia</i>	White Vervain

SYMBOL NOTE:



DEAD PLANT MATERIAL

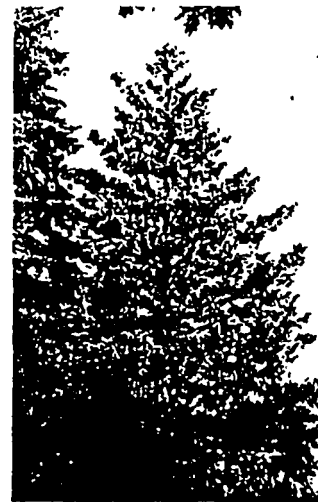
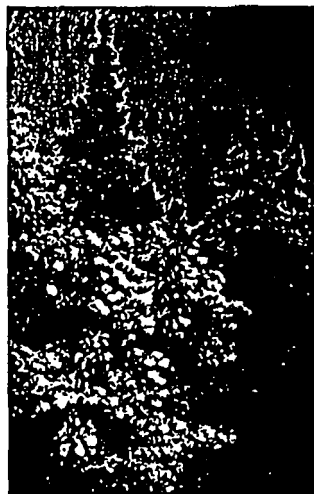
APPENDIX E: ARTICLE BY PETER MAZZEO

"Exotic and Native Ornamentals in the Shenandoah National Park," *The American Horticultural Magazine*, October 1966, Volume 45, Number 4, pp. 419-421.

groups. (1) ornamentals that were used to landscape the homesites and cemeteries, and (2) trees or other plants that either produced fruit or some other product that could either be used as food or sold as a cash-crop in the nearby towns. Many of the native plants in the area were also used for these purposes.

Today, as one either drives along the Skyline Drive and its major access roads or hikes along many of the fine trails in the Shenandoah National Park, he can often locate some of the old homesites and cemeteries by the conspicuous exotic species of plants that have persisted over the years, many of which are now well established and spreading in the area, i.e., *Ailanthus* and *Paulownia*.

Although most of the exotic ornamentals that persist today are trees and shrubs, a few herbaceous plants can also be found in the area. Some of these more conspicuous exotic species persisting at the old homesites include: Norway Spruce, *Picea abies*; Lily-of-the-Valley,



Sawara False-cypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Squarrosa') at an old homesite at Skyland.

Paniculate Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata*), Balsam Fir (*Abies balsamea*), and Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*) at an old homesite at Skyland.

sica; Sweet Cherry, *Prunus avium*; Perennial Pea, *Lathyrus latifolius*; Tree-of-Heaven, *Ailanthus altissima*; Boxwood, *Buxus sempervirens*; Asiatic Bittersweet, *Celastrus orbiculatus*; Norway Maple, *Acer platanoides*; Horse-chestnut, *Aesculus hippocastanum*; Hollyhock, *Althaea rosea*; Rose-of-Sharon, *Hibiscus syriacus*; Musk-mallow, *Malva moschata*; Golden Bells, *Forsythia suspensa*; Common Lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*; Common Periwinkle, *Vinca minor*; Forget-me-not, *Myosotis scorpioides*; *Achusa myosotidiflora*; Princess-tree, *Paulownia tomentosa*; Japanese Honey-suckle, *Lonicera japonica*; European Snowball, *Viburnum opulus*; and Japanese Snowball, *Viburnum plicatum*.

Among some of the native (U.S.) plants persisting at the old homesites, one may find: Balsam Fir, *Abies balsamea*; Red Spruce *Picea rubens*; Hemlock, *Tsuga canadensis*; White Pine, *Pinus strobus*; Eastern Cottonwood, *Populus deltoides*; Black Willow, *Salix nigra*; Ward's Willow, *Salix caroliniana*; Orange-orange, *Maclura pomifera*; Red Mulberry, *Morus rubra*; Umbrella Magnolia, *Magnolia tripetala*; Smooth Hydrangea, *Hydrangea arborescens*; Common Ninebark, *Physocarpus opulifolius*; Mountain-ash, *Sorbus americana*; Crab-apple, *Malus angustifolia* and *M. coronaria*; Kentucky Coffee-tree, *Gymnocladus dioica*; Honey-locust, *Gleditsia triacanthos*; American Holly, *Ilex opaca*; Winterberry, *Ilex verticillata*; Mountain Holly, *Ilex montana*; Silver Maple, *Acer saccharinum*; Black Maple, *Acer nigrum*; Box-elder, *Acer negundo*; Black Gum, *Nyssa sylvatica*; Rhododendron, *R. catawbiense* and *R. maximum*; Azalea, *Rhododendron* spp.; Fringe-tree, *Chionanthus virginicus*; Coralberry, *Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*; and Snowberry, *Symphoricarpos albus*.

In addition to the numerous old homesites scattered throughout the area, a few people built summer cottages at Stony Man Camp, now called Skyland, that was founded and developed in 1894 by George Freeman Pollock, the Father of Shenandoah National Park. Many of these cottages were also landscaped with numerous exotic and native ornamentals. Although some of these buildings are still standing at Skyland, one of the finest examples was torn down in 1960, leaving only the exotics to tell the story. Here, on the old Judd property, one will

find such additional native and exotic ornamentals as: Japanese Yew, *Taxus cuspidata*; Colorado Blue Spruce, *Picea pungens*; Hinoki False-cypress, *Chamaecyparis obtusa*; Sawara False-cypress, *Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Squarrosa'; American Arbor-vitae, *Thuja occidentalis*; Common Juniper, *Juniperus communis*; Gray Poplar, *Populus canadensis*; European Beech, *Fagus sylvatica* 'Atropurpurea'; Pin Oak, *Quercus palustris*; Japanese Knotweed, *Polygonum cuspidatum*; Panicle Hydrangea, *Hydrangea paniculata*; Quince, *Cydonia oblonga*; Flowering Crab, *Malus floribunda*; *Sorbus* × *hybrida*; Clammy Locust, *Robinia viscosa*; Winged Euonymus, *Euonymus alatus*; Sourwood, *Oxydendrum arboreum*; Hungarian Lilac, *Syringa josikaea*; Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*; and Beauty-bush, *Kolkwitzia amabilis*.

Although many of these exotic species are quite conspicuous, it is the policy of the National Park Service to ignore such material and to recognize only the native plants. Therefore, it is now the policy to plant only native species for landscape purposes within the Park. However, until these exotic species give way to succession, they will continue to play a very conspicuous part in the overall Park flora.

—PETER MAZZEO
Hyattsville, Maryland

Exotic and Native Ornamentals in the Shenandoah National Park

In March of 1926, a large section of the northern Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia was destined to become a National Park. Within the next ten years, more than 300 square miles of land was to be purchased for this purpose, much of it from private ownership of more than 300 families that lived within the area. Many of these residents or their ancestors had lived for years on this land, and as a result had frequently planted various exotic species at their homesites.

Generally speaking, these exotic species can be broken down into two major

APPENDIX F: RESEARCH CORRESPONDENCE

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August 6, 1990

Mr. Grant Revell
Land and Community Associates
P.O. Box 92
Charlottesville, Virginia 22902

Dear Mr. Revell

In the absence of Ms Clewell, I am replying to your letters of July 10 and July 16.

We have searched our files for unpublished information and photographic or film images of the Judd Garden. Unfortunately, we were unable to locate anything related to the Garden.

Your research sounds very interesting. I hope other sources are able to help with your project.

Sincerely,



Mary Anne McMillen
Director, Records Library



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY

and

ARCHIVES

ELLA GAINES YATES
STATE LIBRARIAN

(804)786-2332

July 23, 1990

Grant Revell
Post Office Box 92
Charlottesville, Virginia 22902

Dear Mr. Revell,

Enclosed are several photocopies of Skyland (etc.), as per your request. Regrettably, we were unable to locate any photos of Pollock, Judd or Mindleff which were so identified. Most of the enclosed photographs were taken by the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce sometime in the early 1930's, and the only information we have is what is indicated on the back.

Should you wish to purchase any of these images, please do so by referring to the label and picture number (as there are no negatives). We will then send you an order form. Your order will be processed upon our receipt of the white copy of the form along with payment. Please allow 4 to 6 weeks for delivery.

Our phone number is (804) 786-8958. Please give us a call or write c/o Picture Collections if you have any questions or if we can assist you further in this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Mikell Brown'.

Mikell Brown
Picture Collections



VIRGINIA'S LAND GRANT UNIVERSITY

VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND STATE UNIVERSITY

Blacksburg, Virginia 24061

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES SPECIAL COLLECTIONS (703) 961-6308

25 July 1990

Grant Revell
P.O. Box 92
Charlottesville, VA 22902

Dear Mr. Revell:

Enclosed you will find photocopies of photographs from the Norfolk and Western Collection concerning Skyland as you requested. Unfortunately, I could not find any that referred specifically to Judd Garden. Perhaps our trained eye can spot the Garden in some of these photos.

I have also enclosed copies of our forms for having duplicates made from the N&W collection. These forms outline the conditions, costs, and procedures. If you have any questions, please contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John B. Straw".

John B. Straw
University Archivist

National Archives



Washington, DC 20408

Date : 7.25.90 sp-5329

Reply to
Ann of : NNSP/JHTrimble

Subject : REPLY TO INQUIRY ABOUT PHOTOGRAPHS

To : Mr. G. Revell
P.O.B. 92
Charlottesville, VA 22902

Re: Storyman Camp, Shenandoah National Park,
1894-1935.

The statements checked below are relevant to your inquiry.

1. We searched the photographs in our custody but were unable to locate the subject (s) you requested.
2. We searched the photographs in our custody and were unable to locate the subjects (s) you requested. From the nature of your request we believe that if you send us more specific information, such as names, dates, occupations, or events, we may be successful in a further search.
3. The photographs you requested are not available from this agency. Please contact the organization (s) listed on the attached sheet (s) for photographs relating to your subject (s).
4. Please note the enclosed information regarding copyright restrictions on photographs in the National Archives.
5. We suggest that you query the National Park Service (address enclosed).

If we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Fred P. Pernell
FRED PERNELL
Assistant Chief for Reference
Still Picture Branch
(202) 501 5450



Washington, DC 20408

September 20, 1990

Mr. Grant Revell
P.O. Box 92
Charlottesville, VA 22902

Dear Mr. Revell:

This is in reply to your telephone call of September 18, 1990.

We have searched the records in our custody but were unable to locate any materials relating to Skyland Resort in Shenandoah National Park.

Sincerely,

Sue M. McDonough
SUE McDONOUGH
Civil Reference Branch

PHOTO CREDITS

Photographs Courtesy of:

James W. Shield Collection:

Cover illustration, Figures 1, 2, 3, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 25,
26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 38, 39, 61

Judd & Detweiler Centenary Publication:

Figure 22

Land and Community Associates:

Figures 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 23, 24, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43,
44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62

Shenandoah National Park, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the
Interior:

Figures 19, 20

SUNRISE

The steel-bright stars are fading, one by one;
The wind is dying with each fitful gust:
The graying East proclaims that night is done;
The early dew has slaked the thirsty dust.

No sound is heard, save of the restless breeze
Which sweeps about, its vigor still unspent,
And makes a gentle rushing in the trees.
A distant mountain stream roars on, content.

Faint streaks of gold the Eastern skies adorn
Above old Stony Man's proud, rugged brow.
Within a vagrant cloud is glory born,
Its crimson tints contrasting blood with snow.

The valley still in darkest night is dipped.
A winking light or two marks off the town
Until a sudden cloud-bank, silver-tipped,
Child of the morning mists, sweeps softly down.

Behold, what glorious miracle is here!
A dazzling rim of fire in the sky
That wakes to life the landscape far and near;
Its splendor great, and blinding to the eye.

The shadows shorten swiftly, and a sea
Of rolling mists reveals itself below,
An endless ocean to Eternity,
Where ships of human Fancy come and go.

The giant cauldron boils; the seething mass
By willful winds is quickly rent and torn,
And as its rising fragments, swirling, pass,
Sounds Chanticleer's shrill greeting to the morn.

George Element Judd, Crosscut, 1928, p.3.



CLASS A. PLANT LIST: NATIVE SPECIES BELIEVED TO BE PRESENT IN THE GARDENS BY THE 1940s EARLY

TYPE	ID. NO.	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	
TREES	A101	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Balsam Fir	
	A102	<i>Acer glaberrimum</i>	Smooth Maple	
	A103	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	
	A104	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	
	A105	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	
	A106	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Whitebark Hickory	
	A107	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	
	A108	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American Beech	
	A109	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	
	A110	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Mountain Rosehedge	
	A111	<i>Magnolia tripetala</i>	Umbrella Magnolia	
	A112	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Sourwood	
	A113	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	
	A114	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	
	A115	<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	
	A116	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	
	A117	<i>Quercus prinus</i>	Chinquapin Oak	
	A118	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	
	A119	<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	Black Raspberry	
	A120	<i>Sorbus americana</i>	American Mountain Ash	
A121	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	American Arborvitae		
A122	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Hageone		
A123	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European Beech		
SHRUBS	A201	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Common Hackberry	
	A202	<i>Hammamelis virginiana</i>	Common Witchhazel	
	A203	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Mountain Laurel	
	A204	<i>Menyanthes canadensis</i>	Yellow Pansy	
	A205	<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	Redbay Rhododendron	
	A206	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	Sweet Elderberry	
	A207	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	American Red Elderberry	
	HERBACEOUS MATERIAL	A301	<i>Anemone hepatica</i>	Blue Anemone
		A302	<i>Chionodoxa lucida</i>	Red-capped Wood Lily

Symbol Note: \circ Native Plant Material, \square Dead Plant Material

All plant nomenclature used in the plant lists for the Judd Gardens report is accepted nomenclature referenced in Gray's Manual of Botany, *Herbarium Third & Concrete Directory of Plants Cultivated in the United States and Canada*, and as reviewed by Peter Mazzeo, botanist at the U.S. National Arboretum in Washington, D.C.

CLASS B. PLANT LIST: EXOTIC SPECIES BELIEVED TO BE PRESENT IN THE GARDENS BY THE 1940s EARLY

TYPE	ID. NO.	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
TREES	B101	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>	Nootka Cypress
	B102	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Himalaya Cypress
	B103	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Sawara Cypress
	B104	<i>Juniperus monosperma</i>	Shrubby Juniper
	B105	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European Beech
	B106	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European Beech
	B107	<i>Malus baccata</i>	Juniper Flowering Crabapple
	B108	<i>Prunus pennsylvanica</i>	Chickadee Blue Spruce
	B109	<i>Prunus pennsylvanica</i>	Prunus Weeping Blue Spruce
	B110	<i>Prunus pennsylvanica</i>	Prunus Weeping Blue Spruce
	B111	<i>Prunus pennsylvanica</i>	Prunus Weeping Blue Spruce
	B112	<i>Prunus pennsylvanica</i>	Prunus Weeping Blue Spruce
	B113	<i>Prunus pennsylvanica</i>	Prunus Weeping Blue Spruce
	B114	<i>Prunus pennsylvanica</i>	Prunus Weeping Blue Spruce
	B115	<i>Prunus pennsylvanica</i>	Prunus Weeping Blue Spruce
SHRUBS	B201	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry
	B202	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Common Wintergreen
	B203	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Common Wintergreen
	B204	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Kousa Dogwood
	B205	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Red-twig Dogwood
	B206	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Winged Spindle Tree
	B207	<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i>	Panicle Hydrangea
	B208	<i>Koeleria paniculata</i>	Japanese Knotweed
	B209	<i>Koeleria paniculata</i>	Japanese Knotweed
	B210	<i>Philadelphus coronatus</i>	Sweet Black Orange
	B211	<i>Philadelphus coronatus</i>	Sweet Black Orange
	B212	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common Lilac
	B213	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common Lilac
	B214	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	European Cranberrybush
	B215	<i>Viburnum plicatum var. cuneatum</i>	Doublefile Viburnum
B216	<i>Vitis sp.</i>	Grape	
B217	<i>Wegelia floribunda</i>	Japanese Weigela	
HERBACEOUS MATERIAL	B301	<i>Aspidistra filix</i>	Guineafowl
	B302	<i>Aspidistra filix</i>	Guineafowl
	B303	<i>Aspidistra filix</i>	Guineafowl
	B304	<i>Aspidistra filix</i>	Guineafowl
	B305	<i>Aspidistra filix</i>	Guineafowl
	B306	<i>Aspidistra filix</i>	Guineafowl
	B307	<i>Aspidistra filix</i>	Guineafowl
	B308	<i>Aspidistra filix</i>	Guineafowl
	B309	<i>Aspidistra filix</i>	Guineafowl
	B310	<i>Aspidistra filix</i>	Guineafowl

Symbol Note: \square Native Plant Material, \square Dead Plant Material

CLASS C. PLANT LIST: NATIVE SPECIES BELIEVED TO BE PRESENT IN THE GARDENS BY THE 1940s EARLY

TYPE	ID. NO.	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	
TREES	C101	<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	Striped Maple	
	C102	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	Spicebush	
	C103	<i>Betula lenta</i>	Black Birch	
	C104	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Pagoda Dogwood	
	C105	<i>Cornus sp.</i>	Honeyberry	
	C106	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Cherry	
	SHRUBS	C201	<i>Parthenocissus vitacea</i>	Vitacea Creeper
		C202	<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	Black Raspberry
		C203	<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	Black Raspberry
		C204	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Common Blackberry
C205		<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Common Blackberry	
HERBACEOUS MATERIAL	C301	<i>Actaea racemosa</i>	White Blueberry	
	C302	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Wild Plum	
	C303	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose	
	C304	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose	
	C305	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose	
	C306	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose	
	C307	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose	
	C308	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose	
	C309	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose	
	C310	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose	
	C311	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose	
	C312	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose	
	C313	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose	
	C314	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose	
	C315	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose	
C316	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose		
C317	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose		
C318	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose		
C319	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose		
C320	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose		
C321	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose		
C322	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose		
C323	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose		
C324	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose		
C325	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose		
C326	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose		
C327	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose		
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C334	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose		
C335	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose		
C336	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose		
C337	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose		
C338	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Rock-rose		

Symbol Note: \square Native Plant Material, \square Dead Plant Material

LEGEND

- Topography: 1' Contour Interval
- Judd Gardens Study Area
- Rock Outcrop
- Rock Pile
- Stone Wall (Circa 1912)
- Stone Steps (Circa 1912)
- Post & Wire Fence Remnant (Circa 1922)
- Post & Rail Fence Remnant (Circa 1922)
- Bench Remnant (Circa 1922)
- Road Remnant (Circa 1900)
- Path Remnant (Circa 1922)
- Irrigation System Remnant (Circa 1930)
- Planting Bed (Circa 1922)
- Parking Area
- Man Hole Cover
- Fire Hydrant
- Equipment Enclosure
- Existing Buildings
- Trees
- Shrubs
- Herbaceous Material (Individuals)
- Herbaceous Material (Massings)
- Dead Plant Material

Map M

0.1 ACRE

SCALE OF FEET: 25, 50

BASE MAP SOURCE: EXISTING CONDITIONS INFORMATION IS BASED ON USGS SURVEY, BIG MEADOWS, VIRGINIA QUADRANGLE, 1965, REVISED 1979, AND FIELD WORK UNDERTAKEN BY HABS/HAER WITH LAND AND COMMUNITY ASSOCIATES, SPRING 1989. THIS MAP IS FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.

LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS PREPARED FOR UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA PREPARED BY LAND AND COMMUNITY ASSOCIATES CHARLOTTEVILLE, VIRGINIA PH: 804/295-3880 JUNE 1993	LOCATION WITHIN PARK JUDD GARDENS PROPOSED SKYLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT NAME OF PARK SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK REGION MID-ATLANTIC COUNTY PAGE STATE VIRGINIA	SUB SHEET NO. L1	TITLE OF SHEET EXISTING PLANTING: A, B & C	DRAWING NO. PKG. NO. SHEET NO. OF
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SHENANDOAH SUITES (Circa 1961)

SKYLAND ROAD

OLD SKYLAND ROAD

LEGEND

- Judd Gardens Study Area
- Rock Outcrop
- Rock Pile
- Stone Wall (Circa 1912)
- Stone Steps (Circa 1912)
- Post & Wire Fence Remnant (Circa 1922)
- Post & Rail Fence Remnant (Circa 1922)
- Bench Remnant (Circa 1922)
- Road Remnant (Circa 1900)
- Path Remnant (Circa 1922)
- Irrigation System Remnant (Circa 1930)
- Planting Bed (Circa 1922)
- Parking Area
- Man Hole Cover
- Fire Hydrant
- Equipment Enclosure
- Existing Buildings
- Trees
- Shrubs
- Herbaceous Material (Individuals)
- Herbaceous Material (Massings)
- Dead Plant Material

PLANT LIST B : EXOTIC SPECIES BELIEVED INTRODUCED TO THE GARDENS BY THE JUDD FAMILY

TYPE	I.D. NO.	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
SHRUBS	01	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Oriental Bittersweet
SHRUBS	02	<i>Polycarpon canadense</i>	Japanese Knotweed

SYMBOL NOTE: Dead Plant Material

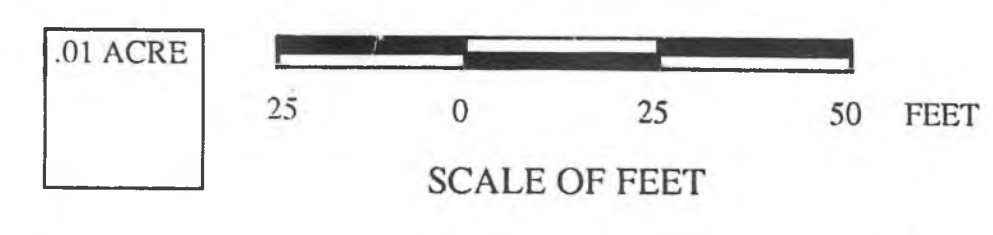
All plant nomenclature used in the plant lists for the Judd Gardens report is accepted nomenclature referenced in Gray's Manual of Botany, *Hornes' Florid. & Concolor Dictionary of Plants Cultivated in the United States and Canada*, and as reviewed by Peter Mazzone, botanist at the U.S. National Arboretum in Washington, D.C.

CLASS C. PLANT LIST: NATIVE & EXOTIC SPECIES BELIEVED INTRODUCED TO THE GARDENS AT THE JUDD FAMILY ERA

TYPE	I.D. NO.	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
TREES	01	<i>Acer pennsylvanicum</i>	Striped Maple
	02	<i>Azalea arborea</i>	Shadbush
	03	<i>Betula pumila</i>	Black Birch
	04	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Flowering Dogwood
	05	<i>Quercus sp.</i>	Hawthorn
	06	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Cherry
SHRUBS	01	<i>Parthenocissus vitacea</i>	Virginia Creeper
	02	<i>Rhododendron prinophyllum</i>	Rose-shell Azalea
	03	<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	Flowering Raspberry
	04	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Common Blackberry
HERBACEOUS MATERIAL	01	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	White Yarrow
	02	<i>Aster canadensis</i>	Wild Columbine
	03	<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit
	04	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Wald Fern
	05	<i>Asplenium adnigrum</i>	Common Milkweed
	06	<i>Allyrium filix-foemina</i>	July Fern
	07	<i>Baccharis cylindrica</i>	Flag Fern
	08	<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	Blue Cohosh
	09	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	Scrub Blueberry
	10	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	Oxeye Daisy
	11	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	Black Cohosh
	12	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Queen Anne's Lace
	13	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Blue Anemone
	14	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	Marginal Shield Fern
	15	<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	White Snakeroot
	16	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cassipourea
	17	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Blighs
	18	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Starry Starry Night
	19	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Orange Marmalade
	20	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Rock Rose
	21	<i>Melilotus alba</i>	Yellow Cresser Root
	22	<i>Melilotus alba</i>	White Melilot
	23	<i>Morone sp.</i>	Wild Hesperis
	24	<i>Ononis spinosa</i>	Common Wood Sorrel
	25	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	Ponytail
	26	<i>Parthenocissus vitacea</i>	Virginia Creeper
	27	<i>Polypodium virginicum</i>	Small Solomon's Seal
	28	<i>Polypodium virginicum</i>	Large Solomon's Seal
	29	<i>Polypodium virginicum</i>	Rock Polypodium
	30	<i>Polypodium virginicum</i>	Christmas Fern
	31	<i>Potentilla canadensis</i>	Canadian Dead
	32	<i>Potentilla canadensis</i>	Campbell
	33	<i>Samolus virginicus</i>	Blackfoot
	34	<i>Scilla maritima</i>	Blue Squill
	35	<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>	Meadow Rue
	36	<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>	Meadow Rue
	37	<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>	Meadow Rue
	38	<i>Verbena stricta</i>	White Vervain

SYMBOL NOTE: DEAD PLANT MATERIAL

Map N



BASE MAP SOURCE: EXISTING CONDITIONS INFORMATION IS BASED ON USGS SURVEY, BIG MEADOWS, VIRGINIA QUADRANGLE, 1965, REVISED 1979, AND FIELD WORK UNDERTAKEN BY HABS/HAER WITH LAND AND COMMUNITY ASSOCIATES, SPRING 1989

THIS MAP IS FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.

<p>LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS</p> <p>PREPARED FOR UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA</p> <p>PREPARED BY LAND AND COMMUNITY ASSOCIATES CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA P.E. 84095-380 JUNE 1993</p>	<p>LOCATION WITHIN PARK JUDD GARDENS PROPOSED SKYLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT NAME OF PARK SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK</p> <p>REGION MID-ATLANTIC</p> <p>COUNTY PAGE</p> <p>STATE VIRGINIA</p>	<p>SUB-SHEET NO.</p> <p>L5</p>	<p>TITLE OF SHEET</p> <p>LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT: VEGETATION TO BE REMOVED</p>	<p>DRAWING NO.</p> <p>—</p> <p>PKG. NO.</p> <p>—</p> <p>SHEET</p> <p>—</p> <p>OF</p> <p>—</p>
		<p>SCALE OF FEET</p> <p>0 25 50</p>		



Phase One • Preliminary Preservation of Judd Gardens

- Undertake a complete arboreal survey of all significant plant materials (Class A and B) throughout Judd Gardens.
- Eradicate all vestiges of invasive exotics Japanese knotweed and Oriental bittersweet, even if they were initially a design element within the Gardens.
- Remove all fallen dead plant material.
- Suitably name-tag all Class A and B plant materials.
- Develop a cyclical pruning regime.
- Monitor hemlocks for Woolly Adelgid.
- Monitor oaks for Gypsy Moth.
- Monitor pines for Pine Bark Beetle.
- Monitor all Class A and B trees for exotic pathogens.
- Record all work undertaken in the Gardens using the mapping materials produced in this study.

Phase Two • Continued Preservation

- Inspect and evaluate all character-defining built cultural landscape features (i.e., stone walls, rock piles, timber fences, pathways, etc.) for structural integrity.
- Develop a cyclical maintenance regime for the various cultural landscape features once they are stabilized.
- Remove Non-Class A or B vegetation under the direction of the botanist/horticulturist as necessary for the continued preservation of remaining Class A and B vegetation.
- Lessen the visual impact of the adjacent pump house on Judd Gardens by painting it a dark color and reducing the width of the access drive.
- Filter the view from the Gardens by planting native deciduous trees adjacent (as allowed by underground pipe location).
- Lessen the visual impact of the amphitheater by planting native deciduous trees adjacent.
- Develop an unobtrusive Judd Gardens interpretive wayside on the Shenandoah Suites access road.
- Provide wayside visitor parking and shared handicapped parking as part of the current Shenandoah Suites parking area.

Phase Three • Preliminary Rehabilitation

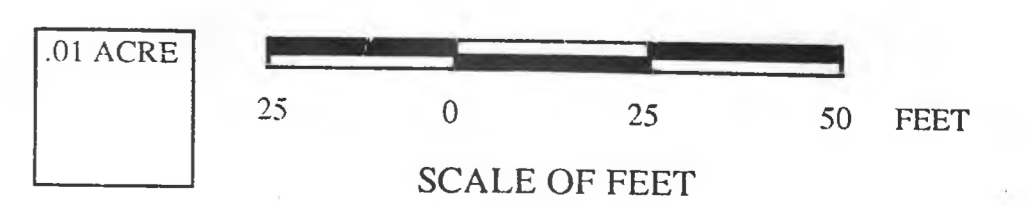
- Rehabilitate all character-defining features for which there is complete documentation.
- Replant dead or missing Class A and B non-herbaceous vegetation of significance (for which there is documentation).
- Rehabilitate the path system, following its original horizontal and vertical alignment.
- Interpret specific areas of Judd Gardens based on documentary research.
- Explore developing a memorandum of agreement with a not-for-profit "friends" organization, a student group, or one or more area garden clubs to undertake various portions of these recommendations under the supervision of the Park personnel. This should occur only after specific guidelines for rehabilitation have been developed by the Park; all volunteer efforts should be under the direction of the botanist/horticulturist.

LEGEND

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- Existing Buildings
- 1. Sentinel Lodge Garden
- 2. The Western Forest
- 3. Lower Entry Garden
- 4. The Great Lawn Garden
- 5. Jonquil & Herb Garden
- 6. Stroll Garden
- 7. Lower Hemlock & Pine Forest

The names used to identify these landscape character areas do not necessarily correspond to names used by the Judd family.

Map P



BASE MAP SOURCE:
EXISTING CONDITIONS INFORMATION IS BASED ON USGS SURVEY, BIG MEADOWS, VIRGINIA QUADRANGLE, 1965, REVISED 1979, AND FIELD WORK UNDERTAKEN BY HABS/HAER WITH LAND AND COMMUNITY ASSOCIATES, SPRING 1989

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LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS PREPARED FOR UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA PREPARED BY LAND AND COMMUNITY ASSOCIATES CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA PH: 804/295-3880 JUNE 1993	LOCATION WITHIN PARK JUDD GARDENS PROPOSED SKYLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT NAME OF PARK SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK REGION MID-ATLANTIC COUNTY PAGE STATE VIRGINIA	SUB-SHEET NO. L6	TITLE OF SHEET LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT: PHASED TREATMENTS & CHARACTER AREAS	DRAWING NO. PKG. SHEET NO. OF
	SCALE OF FEET 0 25 50			