

# Wormsloe Fellows Report

## Paul Cady • Cultural Landscape Report

October 10, 2013

To write the Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) there is a specific format to follow, outlined in a National Park Service document called *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports*. The first step involves gathering information from available sources; fortunately there are a number of well researched books (Bragg, Coulter, Kelso and Swanson) to start with to get basic information. From these books cultural site history can be teased out: when buildings were erected or knocked down, important views, circulation patterns, vegetation patterns, cultivation history, etc.

After finding the specific information it is entered into a spreadsheet designed by the Cultural Landscape Lab (CLL) for the specific purpose of preparing the available information to be turned into a CLR. Important information that is recorded: start and end dates (or approximations), CLL determined character area, description of the event (preferably a direct quote), the landscape characteristic (as outlined in the *Guide*), then the cited source and page number. Having all this information in an easy to read format will streamline the writing of the actual document.

To date, Drew Swanson's book, *Remaking Wormsloe Plantation: the environmental history of a Lowcountry landscape*, and William Kelso's book, *Captain Jones's Wormsloe: a historical, archaeological, and architectural study of an eighteenth-century plantation site near Savannah, Georgia*, have both been entered into the data base. William Bragg's book, *De Renne: three generations of a Georgia family*, has been about halfway analyzed. In addition, there are a number of collections relating to Wormsloe and its site history in the collection at Hargrett library. Of the related collections, four have been gone through and their data extracted.

The periods of significance for the entire site, and each individual character area, are being revised and expanded and the advisor for this project, Cari Goetcheus, has been working on developing an outline for the CLR. Next month will involve continued mining of data in established research and books (Bragg, Coulter and C. Jones), and further analysis of the collections in Hargrett Library.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
150	Slave cemetery	Existing	1936, post		SCL?, FHR?		"Walking back to the house, guests passed the old slave cemetery with its wooden grave markers and the zinc-corning wooden slave cists, before returning to the plantation near the house." (82)	Small Scale Feature				Swanson, Drew A. 2012. <i>Remaking Wormsloe Plantation: the environmental history of a Lowcountry landscape</i> . Savannah, GA: The University of Georgia Press. 162	162
151	Slave house	Built	1850s, mid		SCL? FCI? ENG?		"Once 'Wormsloe' had no more slave houses constructed - two single family and four double family dwellings." (93)	Buildings and structures				Bragg, William Harris. 1999. <i>De Renne: three generations of a Georgia family</i> . Savannah, GA: The University of Georgia Press. 91	91
152	Slave lots	Built	1776, pre	1850? late?	FHR		"The Jones and their immediate descendents owned and cleared a few fields - and built a fort and mounds and slave lots..." (5) "Unlike Noble Jones, who had built his colored slave lots close to his fortified house..." (56)	Buildings and structures				Swanson, Drew A. 2012. <i>Remaking Wormsloe Plantation: the environmental history of a Lowcountry landscape</i> . Savannah, GA: The University of Georgia Press. 51, 68	51, 68
153	Slave record		1751	1865			"It is not exactly clear when Noble Jones first purchased slaves, but evidence shows that he owned black laborers at least a few months prior to the legalization of slavery in 1751." (12)					Swanson, Drew A. 2012. <i>Remaking Wormsloe Plantation: the environmental history of a Lowcountry landscape</i> . Savannah, GA: The University of Georgia Press. 35	35
154	Stable	Built	1823 (about)		FC		"The Jones also erected a variety of barns and a new stable shortly after the same time, marking the onset of plantation operations in the new format." (103)	Buildings and structures				Swanson, Drew A. 2012. <i>Remaking Wormsloe Plantation: the environmental history of a Lowcountry landscape</i> . Savannah, GA: The University of Georgia Press. 71	71
155	Stable (new)	Built	1870s, late		ENG?		"The commissioned a new stable, carriage house, and corncrib" (all for the house yard and worked to repair other structures. He also built four horse lots and a gate to lead access to the "Wormsloe" Field from Sidway Road, and he paid someone to gutters the wall of the old fort and porch lot in the lobby..." (15)	Buildings and structures				Swanson, Drew A. 2012. <i>Remaking Wormsloe Plantation: the environmental history of a Lowcountry landscape</i> . Savannah, GA: The University of Georgia Press. 15 pg	15 pg
156	Stable (new)	Built	1831, post		ENG?		"Reflecting his love of equestrian sports, Dr. Rowe built a new stable near the main house which he kept horses and ponies for the family and guests." (125)	Buildings and structures				Swanson, Drew A. 2012. <i>Remaking Wormsloe Plantation: the environmental history of a Lowcountry landscape</i> . Savannah, GA: The University of Georgia Press. 126	126
157	Stables, for horses mares and cows	Built	1856	1857	SCL? FCI? ENG?		"The report recommended that the DNR build and interpretive museum near the historic stable yard, a reconstructed slave house and manor house on the front of the structure edge of the site, a parking lot, and access trails traversing the park's woodlands. Constructing all these facilities was a mixture of new woods cut across second growth forests and historic fields." (166-167)	Buildings and structures				Bragg, William Harris. 1999. <i>De Renne: three generations of a Georgia family</i> . Savannah, GA: The University of Georgia Press. 91	91
158	Steel water tower	Built	1931, post				"The lead worker construct a house for a farm supervisor, a modern steel water tower, and a new concrete dock with quoniam overlooking the river." (153)	Buildings and structures				Swanson, Drew A. 2012. <i>Remaking Wormsloe Plantation: the environmental history of a Lowcountry landscape</i> . Savannah, GA: The University of Georgia Press. 133	133
159	Slave markers, for surveying	Placed	1870-1871?				"As for 'Wormsloe' being in a 'state of decay,' it is noted that he had spent \$2,000 in the year 1870 on repairs, building fences and bridges, gates, and having the property resurveyed and planted with rows markers." (15)	Small Scale Feature				Bragg, William Harris. 1999. <i>De Renne: three generations of a Georgia family</i> . Savannah, GA: The University of Georgia Press. 115	115
160	Storage sheds (cotton)	Built	1904?, post				"...to the category of new, stone cut lumber from the plantation's piece and oak to build a cotton gin, packing house, storage sheds, and quarters..." (103)	Buildings and structures				Swanson, Drew A. 2012. <i>Remaking Wormsloe Plantation: the environmental history of a Lowcountry landscape</i> . Savannah, GA: The University of Georgia Press. 66	66
161	Sports/outside house	Built	1973, post	1973			"The report recommended that the DNR build and interpretive museum near the historic stable yard, a reconstructed slave house and manor house on the front of the structure edge of the site, a parking lot, and access trails traversing the park's woodlands. Constructing all these facilities was a mixture of new woods cut across second growth forests and historic fields." (166-167)	Buildings and structures				Swanson, Drew A. 2012. <i>Remaking Wormsloe Plantation: the environmental history of a Lowcountry landscape</i> . Savannah, GA: The University of Georgia Press. 166-167	166-167
162	Sweet potato field		1861, pre		ALT? OSR?		"Finally specific planting at Wormsloe took shape the long oak grove, surrounded on both sides by neat cotton, corn, and sweet potato fields..." (125-126)	Land use				Swanson, Drew A. 2012. <i>Remaking Wormsloe Plantation: the environmental history of a Lowcountry landscape</i> . Savannah, GA: The University of Georgia Press. 83	83
163	Taxant farming	Formed	1871	1880s	SCL? FHR?		"Looking back complicated way to profit from the land, from 1871 and some point in the 1880s, Dr. Rowe created a portion of Wormsloe as a grove of black oaks, each of which promised to pay him three dollars per month." (103) "Each tract followed the line of improved land, the former slave piece was probably located close to the main house. The old quarters field part west of the cabin remained open after the war, along with the old fort field to the north, and together the two plots may have served as the primary taxant fields." (103-105)	Land Use				Swanson, Drew A. 2012. <i>Remaking Wormsloe Plantation: the environmental history of a Lowcountry landscape</i> . Savannah, GA: The University of Georgia Press. 108, 109, 110	108, 109, 110
164	Timber harvesting	Harvested	1974, February 25	1974, Fall			"On January 28, 1974, a 160-acre, 100-foot-tall, 100-year-old live oak tree was removed as part of the primary taxant fields." (103-105)	Land use				Swanson, Drew A. 2012. <i>Remaking Wormsloe Plantation: the environmental history of a Lowcountry landscape</i> . Savannah, GA: The University of Georgia Press. 110-111	110-111
165	Tire road	Revised	1970s, late				"The old driveway that bisected certain views at Wormsloe, and employed hard to handle in subsequent landscaping projects, such as moving a large pine into the lot, to create a more pleasing pavilion." (10)	Views and vistas				Swanson, Drew A. 2012. <i>Remaking Wormsloe Plantation: the environmental history of a Lowcountry landscape</i> . Savannah, GA: The University of Georgia Press. 115	115
166	Trestle	Existing	1848	1831	ENG		"As a concession for helping the rise of the site and the railway and plantation - along with the emancipated Dr. Rowe and Charles Rowe..." (95)	Vegetation				Bragg, William Harris. 1999. <i>De Renne: three generations of a Georgia family</i> . Savannah, GA: The University of Georgia Press. 95	95
167	Union viny	Military operation	1964, November 20		W, AL, ENG		"The cavalry reached Wormsloe on November 20 as part of preliminary operations against the city (Evansville). As during the revolution, the landing soldiers struck at the plantation's agricultural base. Confederate pickets engaged the Union cavalry, and a local militia took place near the main house." (101)					Swanson, Drew A. 2012. <i>Remaking Wormsloe Plantation: the environmental history of a Lowcountry landscape</i> . Savannah, GA: The University of Georgia Press. 101	101
168	Union viny		1964, March				"...in May 1962... the Confederates abandoned the Sidway works and Union troops reestablished on the island." (102)					Bragg, William Harris. 1999. <i>De Renne: three generations of a Georgia family</i> . Savannah, GA: The University of Georgia Press. 102	102

