

Birkbeck Garden History Group Newsletter

Spring 2021 No 57



Nineteenth Annual General Meeting

The BGHG Annual General Meeting was held on 23 February 2021, by Zoom, with 74 members attending. The Annual Report, Financial Report and Annual Accounts had been circulated in advance of the meeting and decisions were taken by an on-screen poll.

Susan Jellis, the BGHG Chair, presented the Annual Report as well as the Financial Report for the Treasurer, Barbara Deason, and the Membership Report for Margaret Scholes. While regretting the inevitable cancellations of garden visits last year owing to COVID-19, Susan drew attention to the visits to Wakehurst and the Millennium Seed Bank and to the Annual Study Day, *A Galaxy of Grottoes*, all of which had taken place in February as planned. The Annual Winter Lecture, *Osborne's Gardens, Prince Albert's Pastime*, presented by Toby Beasley online, had been attended by 87 people and the BGHG Newsletters had been published on schedule. It was very much hoped that visits would resume this summer.

The Committee, which had attended online meetings on a regular basis, had set up a subgroup to work on upgrading the website; the new version should be going live in the near future. In answer to a member's question about the possibility of members joining visits at pickup points in the suburbs, it was noted that this had been found to be difficult to organise in practice but would be kept under review.

Membership stood at 188 after welcoming new members and taking account of resignations. It had been deemed inappropriate to send final reminders during the pandemic but it was hoped that members who failed to renew would do so this year. Thanks were given to those who had renewed last year. The annual membership fee will remain £10 for this year and for 2022.

The existing Committee members, Carmela Bromhead-Jones, Ruth Brownlow, Sue Coulbeck, Barbara Deason, Caroline Foley, Margie Hoffnung, Susan Jellis, Patricia Maitland, Joan Pateman, Margaret Scholes, Pippa Temple and Linda Wade, had all agreed to stand for a further term and were duly re-elected. The officers would be elected at the first meeting scheduled for 1 March, 2021. The Minutes and the Financial and Membership Reports were unanimously accepted by the on-screen poll.

The insightful AGM lecture that followed, *Conservation and the Challenges of Garden Tourism*, was given by Peter Hughes QC, a former senior barrister and judge and the current Chair of the Board of the Gardens Trust.

The AGM Lecture

Conservation and the Challenges of Garden Tourism

Peter Hughes



Overcrowding at Sissinghurst Castle

Peter Hughes is an enthusiastic gardener in the Lake District and recently completed his MA in garden history at the Institute of Historical Research, University of London. His MA dissertation, *The Challenges of Conservation and Garden Tourism*, was the basis of his beautifully illustrated and timely talk. Now recognised as big business and set to expand further, garden tourism generates £2.9 billion annually in GDP and provides employment for 32,000 people.* Amid calls for more overseas promotion of our gardens Peter identified another emerging theme – the shift from passive displays to places where diverse communities can connect, relax and join in with the gardening work. The historic garden might become an active rather than a passive tourist experience. For whom are the historic gardens intended? Are they for the current visitor audience or for future generations? Confused messages abound, Peter claimed, and so he set out to explore the possibilities of how a

balance might be struck between financial security and successful garden conservation.

He visited six gardens: Belsay Hall and Castle, Bodnant Gardens, Hampton Court, Hidcote Manor, Kiftsgate Court and Levens Hall; in each he interviewed the head gardener or the custodian. Conservation issues were common to all in parallel with concerns over the management of growing visitor numbers requiring the need for more facilities. A further concern was that the building of leisure areas necessary for income generation could

adversely affect the original design or change the character of the garden. Of the several factors emerging, key was the need to guide visitors to the full range of gardens across the UK, not just to the famous and well publicised. Peter cited, as an example of innovative practice, *The Great Gardens of Cornwall*, which is a network of 12 gardens. They consist of National Trust and historic houses which direct their visitors into the lesser known gardens within the group. Peter ended his talk by highlighting the ongoing need to devise an agreed method of protection and financial support for the future of our historic gardens.

Patricia Maitland

*Further information: Oxford Economics, 2018, *The Economic Impact of Ornamental Horticultural and Landscaping in the UK*.

From one plague to the next – the gardens of Euston Hall, Suffolk

On an unusually chill, damp day for August and with COVID-19 still lurking, a group from Cambridgeshire Gardens Trust set out to visit the gardens of Euston Hall. The emptiness combined with the unseasonable weather and the social distancing being applied gave us the feeling that the pandemic was all around us but, in contrast, the sheer beauty of the garden was a reminder of the ingenuity of humankind and its ability to survive.

The present house, although since much modified, was begun in 1666 and was completed in just four years. That rapid pace of building possibly explains why some 30 years later it needed a makeover. Maybe the owner, Lord Arlington, a great friend of Charles II (and in receipt of rapid promotion to Secretary of State), had to cut corners as building started in a plague year when there was a severe shortage of workers.



Interpretation of the William Kent parterre

Work on the garden followed, firstly with John Evelyn, then William Kent and finally 'Capability' Brown. Evelyn appeared to enjoy his first visit there, writing that 'for 15 days there were entertained at least 200 people, and half as many horses, besides servants and guards, at infinite expense'. It would seem that Charles II shared the Stuart family's passion for horse racing as he spent much time at Newmarket when visiting Euston. Racing may have helped to cement the relationship between Evelyn and Arlington, who wanted a 'grand garden ... after the French'. Evelyn, a staunch royalist, had left England during the Civil War and had travelled through Europe extensively, studying at the University of Padua. Following the death of Charles I, he had moved between France and England, extending his knowledge of French pleasure gardens and marrying the daughter of the English Ambassador in Paris. A founder member of the Royal Society, he was renowned for his 1664 treatise, *Sylva, or a Discourse of Forest-Trees and the Propagation of Timber*. His commission from Lord Arlington set the style of gardens in England through the reign of Charles II. However, the long avenues and radial walks across the estate were not purely designed for their aesthetic value but were also aimed to encourage landowners to plant trees to provide timber for the navy. Another key feature of Evelyn's work at Euston was the pleasure grounds near the house, which still have the feel of a 17th-century garden.



Kent's faux castle

Evelyn's four rows of ash trees along the edge of the park, designed to make a boundary between it and the open countryside, were removed by his successor, William Kent, in 1738 and replaced by a more natural blend. Kent also designed the river layout and the clumps of trees but his main contribution to the garden was the buildings. He built a very convincing faux church tower around the watermill with its large tank on top. But his *pièce de résistance* in 1746 was the Temple, an octagonal folly with a gorgeous banqueting hall under the dome. It had a dual function as it could also be used as a viewing platform from which the ducal racehorse owners could view the gallops.

'Capability' Brown, the great water engineer whose introduction to Lord Temple at Stowe had been to plug the leak in the dam, was later called in to remodel Kent's small lakes and rivulets into a huge new lake with a central island. At Euston, he integrated the work of other designers to effect a design of 'great naturalness and coherence to the whole of the park lands'. Brown died in 1783, just after his last visit to Euston.

Euston's glorious garden was the result of the efforts of these men who at the top of their profession provided, then as now, a respite from a pandemic. Walking around the grounds, we felt some restoration of

equilibrium and, indeed, a sense of new hope. What aesthetic joys might we have to look forward to as the repressed energies of our own brilliant artists and designers come forth once this 21st century great plague passes?

Pippa Temple

For a talk about the gardens at Euston Hall by Pippa and Steve Temple on 29 April 2021 see the Cambridgeshire Gardens Trust item on the Events page.

Was the water system at Euston the forerunner of the Machin de Marly at Versailles?

A fascinating mystery surrounds the waterworks at Euston. Did Brown know when he built the weir to direct water from the River Blackbourne into the lake that he was following in the footsteps of Samuel Morland (1625–1695), the man who had played an immense role in the creation of the great waterworks at Versailles? Further it would seem that the function of the watermill, to which Kent had added a faux church tower in c.1746, was primarily to provide a head of water for the system of fountains that had been introduced by Evelyn. **The mystery will unfold further in the next issue of the BGHG Newsletter.**

From rags to riches – Wilanów Palace, Warsaw

The summer palace at Wilanów, Warsaw, had a glorious start as it was built to celebrate King Jan III's victory in the Battle of Vienna in 1683 against the mighty Ottoman Empire. It was considered to be a feat so awesome that the Pope described him as the 'Saviour of Western Christendom' and for the Ottomans he was 'the Lion of Lechistan'. He had been crowned King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania as a result. No expense was spared on the palace and Wilanów became known in Poland as the 'Polish Versailles'.



The 17th-century replica of the Upper Baroque Garden

Photo: Wilanów Palace

The original Italianate gardens were enlarged and embellished over the years. In the 17th century the first 'English' park in Poland was added and later extended into a 'Capability' Brown landscape with an artificial river running through it, inspired by Blenheim Palace. An *anglo-chinois* garden was designed and the elaborate broderie parterres were ornamented with gilded lead sculptures and Polish rose marble urns.

Misfortune struck in the 19th century. Łukasz Przybylak, conservator of historic gardens and the landscape architect in charge of the garden restoration, describes how the estate fell 'victim to floods, hurricanes, civil unrest and military uprisings. Worse came early in World War II when the garden was all but destroyed by enemy action and was further damaged by the hungry local community who plundered it for food, firewood and building materials'.

In 1942, restoration work began led by Professor Gerard Ciolek, affectionately known as the 'father of historic garden restoration in Poland'. Two years later, this was perfunctorily interrupted by the Warsaw Uprising, when the underground resistance against German occupation resulted in the near annihilation of the entire city by the Nazi forces. It was considered a miracle that the palace buildings were left almost unscathed. Many might have lost courage but work to restore the gardens resumed. The final blow came from within when, in 1962, the director of the Palace Museum, which had been established in the building in 1805, asphalted the garden paths for a visit of the General Secretary of the Soviet Union. From then on, under general mismanagement, the garden slid towards dereliction once more.

It is heartening to report that in 2009 Wilanów entered a happier phase. The European Regional Development Fund came up with an injection of 33 million Polish zloty (around £600,000) for a restoration plan. Archaeological excavations using the latest CAD (computer-aided design) and GIS (geographic information system mapping) technology were carried out over 11,000m² of the garden and the park, with particular attention to restored areas around the palace. The result is that these areas are now close replicas of the gardens of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries as they were in their respective primes.

There are now some 70,000 box plants in the Upper Baroque Garden alone for 4.5km of low box hedging. The Rose Garden, which was originally inspired by the Dutch Garden at Holland House, London, contains 5,000 roses. The Southern Garden has been returned to its 1855-elegant self with the immaculate bedding schemes so



19th c design of the Southern Garden Photo: Wilanów Palace

fashionable at the time. Citrus plants, carefully sourced, line the path in bespoke oak barrels painted with green and white stripes as of old. The beautifully furnished Palace contains a magnificent museum and now has a footfall of three million a year.

The fountain in the Rose Garden is crowned by a statue of the ancient winged goddess Victoria – surely a fitting symbol for a much-deserved happy ending.

Caroline Foley

For more on the restoration of the citrus collection, please see News on page 6.

Thomas Challis. A Gardener's Diary, 1795–1798

'1795 June 16th I Whent to Live at Lord Howards under Mr Aram the Gardner at Audleyend ...'

Audley End recently acquired the diary of a gardener, Thomas Challis (1777-1845), born in Cambridgeshire, who worked at Audley End as a young man from 1795 to 1798. The book, titled 'Thomas Challis His Book 1792', begins with a timeline of Thomas's career. Starting in 1792, he worked at Cheveley Park in Suffolk before moving to Audley End. From 1798 Thomas worked in nurseries and other estates in East Anglia until 1802 when he moved to London, again working in nurseries, some well-known, such as Lee and Kennedy in Hammersmith. In October 1804, Thomas was employed in Billingbear Park as gardener to Lord Braybrooke, who also owned Audley End. By 1809 Thomas became gardener at Standlynch Park, Wiltshire, where he was to remain for the rest of his life. Standlynch, later known as Trafalgar Park, was from 1814 the home of Lord Nelson, older brother of Admiral Horatio Nelson, and his heirs.

The diary lists 'Work Dun at Audley End' (mainly on cucumbers and melons) and separately 'Work Dun at Audley End in the Kitchen Garding', virtually day by day from December 1795 to February 1798. Every week he notes 'Sunday' (when no work is indicated) but apart from this and the very occasional 'whet day', only Christmas Day and once a year in March, a 'Farst [fast] Day', appear to be work-free. In 1796 Christmas Day fell on a Sunday, so that was the only day off. Good Friday was a work day and 19 December 1797, marked as Thanksgiving Day (a national day of celebration for the naval victories of that year), was nevertheless also the day for pruning the currant bushes. On a Saturday in September, when he notes 'my dear sister Hannah was buried', he still has 'od Jobs' (such as weeding or cleaning seeds).

Apart from the personal note about Hannah, the diary is restricted to indicating when activities such as sowing, potting, planting and pruning (especially of the 'spalyar' [espalier] and wall fruit trees) took place, with a large range of fruit and vegetables being grown, including 'harty Choaks' [artichokes], 'Asparrowgus' [asparagus], 'Skirrets', 'Schorznary' [scorzoneria] and 'Salisfia' [salsify]. Thomas's spelling is erratic and can alter several times in as many lines, sometimes given in a phonetic and sometimes a standard form. Making hot beds, pits and 'mursheroom' beds was an important and regular activity, accommodating repeated successional sowings in frames and under glass to provide a continuous supply of produce throughout the year. A pot of cucumber seed was planted on 28 December 1795, the seeds came up on 31 December and the first cucumber was cut on 30 March. Also in March: 'Gatherd the first dish of french beans that was raised in the Greap [grape] house. Cut a brace of pine appels out of the rose house.' The first melon was cut in June.

Thomas was responsible for flowers as well, sowing 'tender anuels' on hot beds and potting on seedlings: 'Potted of Sum Cocks combs and sum bolsoms and plunged tham [them] in the tan in the rose house'. On the 13 February he gathered the first rose in the rose house; carrying roses in to force them into flower was a regular activity. Filling the ice house with ice was another chore.

The interaction of the garden and the house gets only an occasional mention:

'11 July Gathering of rasberys [raspberries] and Curands [currants] for the housekeeper for Jams'

'10 October Gathering of Elder burys [elderberries] for House Keeper'

'13 April Loaded the wagon to go to London'

'18 April Our family whent to London'

The diary covers about 64 pages and the rest of the book is filled with copies of gardening treatises on the cultivation of vines, pineapples, and various fruit trees, snippets of general advice such as planting potatoes in a field plus some recipes for making mead, 'English Champaign' from gooseberries, and currant wine.

English Heritage have already published a book of the 1870s diary of William Cresswell: *Diary of a Victorian Gardener: William Cresswell and Audley End* in 2006. They plan to digitise Thomas Challis's book and make it available to scholars. Both were chance finds, the Cresswell in a London flea market in 1990 and the Challis on an online auction site in 2019.

Susan Jellis and Joan Pateman

The Lady of the Camellias

Many will have been greatly saddened to learn that Fiona Crumley died on 19 January at the age of 58. She died peacefully at home after a long illness and our sympathy and condolences go out to her husband, Jeremy Garnett, and to all who knew her.

Fiona studied horticulture at Askham Bryant College, York, and went on to work at three important historic gardens. The first was Newby Hall near Ripon, then the Chelsea Physic Garden where she worked for 15 years, 12 as Head Gardener, the first woman to hold the post in its 350-year history. In 2007 she was appointed Head Gardener at Chiswick House where villa and gardens are of international significance. In 2005, when the Chiswick House and Gardens Trust was established, the park was dilapidated and there was strong opposition to the proposed restoration from local residents. Fiona won them over and saw through the project which included the construction of a new café, laying and resurfacing of paths, hedge planting and much clearing. The walled gardens were replanted as a community educational project using volunteers to plant an orchard and a flower and kitchen garden. In an article in the *Financial Times* 4th March 2011, Robin Lane Fox dubbed Fiona 'The Lady of the Camellias' in recognition of her work on the important historic camellia collection dating from the 1820s and now housed in the newly-restored conservatory.

After retirement in 2013, Fiona continued as a volunteer at Chiswick and as a member of the Gardens Advisory Panel. She was also involved in many other organisations including Plant Heritage, The Merlin Trust, the RHS, the Professional Gardeners Guild, the Worshipful Company of Gardeners and the London Gardens Network, always working to encourage young gardeners and horticulturists. She will be very much missed by her many friends in the gardening world.

Chris Sumner

Announcements

Subscriptions

The final due date for BGHG £10.00 annual subscriptions for 2021 is 5 April. Payment can be made by BACS bank transfer to account number 01471228, sort code 30-97-81, payee reference 'Subscription'. To pay by standing order, please download the form to give to your bank from the Birkbeck Garden History Group website: <https://birkbeckgardenhistorygroup.wordpress.com/join-us/>. Cheques are payable to Birkbeck Garden History Group and should be posted to BGHG Membership Secretary, 9 Walcot Square, London, SE11 4UB. Please contact bghgmembership@gmail.com if you have set up a new standing order or if your details have changed.

Do you tweet?

We are keen to discover among our members anyone who is confident using Facebook and Twitter who could lend their expertise to the Committee, either to give advice or to be our resident mouthpiece in these media. We would also like to find a website manager understudy, so that we can maintain continuity of knowledge of the system and cover for absence. If you think you can help, please contact us on bghginfo@gmail.com.

Scrutineer needed for BGHG

For the past six years, each January, BGHG member Dorothy Venables has undertaken scrutiny of BGHG's accounts and made a brief report to the AGM. The Committee is hugely appreciative of her commitment as well as her obvious interest in the sustainability of BGHG as a members' organisation. As Dorothy has now understandably decided that the time is right for her to pass on that task, the Committee is seeking another BGHG member, or indeed non-member, to take over the role. If you would be interested to take over the scrutiny of the accounts, just to find out more about what is involved, or know someone who might be willing to fulfil this role around the end of each financial year (31 December), please speak to a member of the Committee or email us at bghginfo@gmail.com

MA in Garden and Landscape History

The Institute of Historical Research, University of London are accepting applications for full-time study only for 2021. See <https://www.history.ac.uk/study-training/study-us/ma-garden-and-landscape-history>

News

RHS Hilltop – Science Centre opens 24 June

The declared aims of the new and ambitious science centre at Wisley are to provide the facilities for world-class research into the environmental challenges that gardeners face and to engage further with the public. The new sustainably-built centre has two 'learning studios' and three 'living laboratories' – the World Food Garden, the Wellbeing Garden and the Wildlife Garden designed by top UK garden designers, Ann-Marie Powell, Matt Keightley and Christopher Bradley-Hole. Of particular interest to the garden historian will be the much-extended library, purpose-built to store 'the most complete record of the UK's horticultural heritage' in botanical art, books and records. The Herbarium, which houses 86,000 dried plant specimens making it the largest collection of cultivated plants in the UK, is being digitalised for public use.

<https://www.rhs.org.uk/gardens/wisley/garden-highlights/rhs-hilltop-the-home-of-gardening-science>

Archaeologists discover Elizabethan Manor on the route of HS2

Excavations by Wessex Archaeology on the course of HS2 have uncovered Coleshill Hall, an Elizabethan manor house with extensive pleasure gardens, near Birmingham. Coleshill Hall is considered to be in the same bracket of historical interest as Hampton Court or Kenilworth Castle. It was a matter of some astonishment that there was no historical record of it. The dig, now in its second year, with some 35 archaeologists working on site, has identified an unusual octagonal moat, gravel paths and ordered walkways, square beds for herbs, flowers and vegetables and the foundations of two garden pavilions. It has also uncovered evidence that the house was built over a medieval manor complex. As more findings are identified, and historians delve into the records, the story of the house, the people who lived in it and its history are emerging.



Coleshill Hall and gardens

Photo: Wessex Archaeology

To find out more:

<http://www.wessexarch.co.uk/hs2-heritage-coleshill>

Follow progress on the Wessex Archaeology podcast www.youtube.com/watch?v=J0bbUgRY1fo

The Citri and Aurea Project and the re-forging of an old friendship

As a token of gratitude to the Polish King, Jan III, for his victory over the Ottoman Empire at the Battle of Vienna in 1683, Cosimo III de Medici sent him eight crates of plants. Included amongst them were rare citrus which arrived unscathed having travelled the 1,600 kilometres from Florence to Warsaw by donkey, accompanied by an Italian gardener. The citrus plants were to form the basis of an important and expanding collection that was housed in a succession of increasingly larger orangeries over the centuries. They and the collection were completely destroyed by bombing in World War II. In 2018, work began to restore the collection and, two years later, the Citri and Aurea Project renewed the now three-century-old bond of friendship between Poland and Florence. Three representatives from Wilanów Palace travelled to Florence to confer with the University of Florence and the Uffizi Gallery which curates a world-leading citrus collection at the Boboli Gardens. The object was to exchange knowledge and to learn about the traditional practices of Tuscan citrus cultivation, still used at the Boboli



The citrus collection is reinstated

Gardens today. A symposium followed in 2020 with input from world experts on citrus. See https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=depawZJ_rus

The European Route of Historic Gardens

The news that the European Route of Historic Gardens (ERHG) joined the Council of Europe in October 2020 seems particularly noteworthy in the light of the questions raised by Peter Hughes in his AGM lecture on tourism, reported above. The ERHG was originally founded by the Heritage and Tourism laboratory at the University of Barcelona and the City of Aranjuez in 2016. Their declared aim is to promote cultural tourist activities and to pull together, sharing their research, their expertise and knowledge and providing support for each other when needed. Now joined to the Council of Europe, the post-war association of 47 member states that have signed the Declaration of Human Rights, the ERHG has broadened out. Membership consists of 31 parks and gardens in various parts of Spain, Georgia, Germany, Italy, Poland and Portugal, where the combined footfall is 14 million and which generate 60 million euros a year. The gardens and parks are both public and private; they include several botanic gardens and some of the most famous – Alhambra and Generalife in Granada for example and the Villa d'Este in Tivoli.

Versailles Plant Database

The database *Hortus*, which was started in 2012 is now reaching completion. It is a useful inventory of the historic trees, shrubs and flowering plants recorded in Versailles and parallel European gardens from the 17th–19th centuries. The aim has been to align the nomenclature, establish the origin, dates of arrival, the place of purchase and means of supply, levels of propagation success and historical plant cultivation.

<https://chateauversailles-recherche.fr/english/documentary-resources/online-databases/hortus-database>

Events

BGHG Programme 2021

Study Day Lecture Series

Plant Collections: snapshots on a timeline

Fridays 6.30 pm 19 March – 16 April

Last two lectures 9 and 16 April. See

<https://bghg-plant-collections.eventbrite.co.uk>

Depending on restrictions, we hope to re-instate some of our garden visits:

August Pashley Manor & Great Dixter, Sussex

September Ramsgate: Pulhamite & Pugin, Kent

September Wimpole Hall Study Visit, Cambs.

October Westminster Abbey Gardens, London

November Winter lecture on the revival of Victorian gardens with Brent Elliott

There are a large number of events going on – this is just a selection. For a more comprehensive list, see the calendar at

<https://birkbeckgardenhistorygroup.wordpress.com/>

The Georgian Group Online Lectures

Tuesday 13 April 6.30pm *The English Landscape*

Revolution. Kim Wilkie. Tel: 020 7529 8920,

<https://georgiangroup.org.uk/event-directory/lecture-english-landscape-revolution>

Essex Gardens Trust Zoom Lecture

Saturday 17 April 10.30am *University of Oxford Botanic Garden: 400 years of gardening and botany*. Timothy Walker.

Email: essexgardenstrust@gmail.com

<http://www.essexgardenstrust.org.uk/our-news-2>

Gardens Trust Zoom Lectures

Mondays 12 April–14 June 6.00pm, singly or as 10-week course *Other Voices in Garden History*.

Thursday 6 May 6.00pm *Surprises, varies & conceals the Bounds – Persuasion in the English Landscape Garden*. Judy Farling.

For these and the other series of online lectures, see

<https://thegardenstrust.org/events-archive/>

Tel: 020 7608 2409

Email: enquiries@thegardenstrust.org

Garden Museum Symposium Online

Monday 19 April 10.00am–4.30pm *Burghley 500 Symposium*. With the Lord Burghley 500 Foundation. Tel 020 7401 8865.

Email: info@gardenmuseum.org.uk,

<https://gardenmuseum.org.uk/whats-on>

Fulham Palace Zoom Lecture

Tuesday 20 April 2.00pm *A Winding History: the Fulham Palace wisteria*. Lucy Hart.

Email: mail@fulhampalace.org,

<https://www.fulhampalace.org/whats-on/events/wisteria-zoom-lecture/>

Surrey Gardens Trust Zoom Lecture

Saturday 24 April 2.00pm *Is it all over for the fiddle leaf fig? Fads and fashions in houseplants*. Dr Catherine Horwood. Email: eventssgt@gmail.com
<http://www.surreygardenstrust.org.uk/events>

City Lit Four-week Zoom Course

Tuesdays 27 April–18 May 7.45pm. *Great Gardeners*. Letta Jones. Tel: 020 7831 7831
www.citylit.ac.uk/search/go?w=great+gardeners

Cambridgeshire Gardens Trust Zoom Talk

Thursday 29 April 7.30pm *From one great plague to another: the history of the superb Euston Hall gardens*. Pippa and Steve Temple.

Email: admin@cambridgeshiregardenstrust.org.uk

<http://cambridgeshiregardenstrust.org.uk/blog-feed>

Linnean Society Zoom Event

Friday 30 April 2.00pm *Visual Treasure Tour*. Dr Isabelle Charmantier. Repeated on the last Friday of every month. Tel: 020 7434 4479

www.linnean.org/meetings-and-events

The Garden Historians Four-week Zoom Courses
Tuesdays 4–25 May 6.00pm *The Medici Gardens of the Renaissance*.

Fridays 7–28 May 6.00pm *The Early 18th Century English Garden*

Fridays 2–30 July 6.00pm *Gardens of the Veneto*.

Email: debs@thegardenhistorians.co.uk,

www.thegardenhistorians.co.uk/online-courses

Gresham College Zoom Lecture

Thursday 6 May 1.00pm *Napoleon: Shadows and Gardens*. Dr Ruth Scurr. Tel: 020 7831 0575

Email: enquiries@gresham.ac.uk,

www.gresham.ac.uk/lectures-and-events/napoleon-gardens

Oxford University Continuing Education Week-long Course

24–31 July *A History of the Landscape Garden: architecture and design*. Dr Megan Aldrich. Rewley House, 1 Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JA
Tel: 01865 270 396, www.conted.ox.ac.uk

Learning with Experts Four week Zoom courses with access to tutor. Start anytime.

The History of Garden Design with Dr Tony Musgrave.

<http://www.learningwithexperts.com/gardening/courses/garden-history-course>

Conservation of Historic Gardens with Dr Audrey Gerber.

www.learningwithexperts.com/gardening/courses/conservation-of-historic-gardens

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