

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic THE KAMPONG

and or common THE KAMPONG

2. Location

street & number 4013 Douglas Road not for publication

city, town Coconut Grove vicinity of Miami

state Florida code 12 county Dade code 025

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mrs. Edward C. (Catherine Hauberg) Sweeney

street & number 4013 Douglas Road

city, town Coconut Grove vicinity of Miami state Florida 33133

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Dade County Courthouse

street & number 73 West Flagler Street

city, town Miami state Florida

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title _____ has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date _____ federal state county local

depository for survey records The Kampong

city, town _____ state _____

2

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

GENERAL SITE

The Kampong is an estate, 10 acres in area. It is located approximately 1 mile south of the center of Coconut Grove, a town within the southern city limits of Miami. The property is long and narrow, 200 feet wide by 1800 feet long, and stretches a full half mile from Douglas Road to Biscayne Bay.

The property is entered through a wide, metal security gate to the north of a giant banyan tree. The macadam drive runs east down the center of the property with nicely spaced specimen trees on either side. The well trimmed trees are spaced approximately 20 feet apart and the whole property is covered with grass. The focal point at the end of the drive is the decorative arched breezeway connecting the two sides of the Main House. Through the arch, one can see the tennis court on the lawn below with Biscayne Bay in the distance, beyond the mangrove lined canal.

SCIENCE BUILDING

Driving through the property, halfway to the Main House on the right is an old two story stable with one story stone building attached. The complex is often called the Science Building, as the 2nd floor was at one time a lab. Dr. Fairchild did all of his plant studies and research, as well as experimentation here. He also wrote all of his post 1916 books in the building's office. Today, it is used as the superintendent's office and tool house. The first floor is open for maintenance vehicle storage. The stone portion dates from the late 19th Century and is believed to be the oldest stone structure in Miami. Some termite infested Dade County pine timbers were replaced by cyress in 1967.

BARBOUR COTTAGE

Closer to the Main House on the right is the Barbour Cottage. The cottage, built by and named after a frequent visitor of the Fairchild's, is a one story rough oolitic limestone building with a single gable roof. In 1926, Dr. Thomas Barbour, a naturalist and later director of Harvard's museum and custodian of the Harvard Botanical Gardens at Soledad, Cuba, helped builders construct the original living room and bedroom from house plans purchased from Sears, Roebuck. The interior was moderately renovated in the late 1960's to accommodate two bedrooms, a bath, a small kitchen and living room. To the rear is a cozy screened in patio, with loose stone flooring. The back wall is the property line and has a beautiful mosaic tile collage of fruit imbeded in it.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
Date entered

Continuation sheet The Kampong

Item number 7

Page 2

GREENHOUSE

Further up the drive near the Main House far to the north is an orchid greenhouse. It is a typical greenhouse with framing and glass. The date of construction is unknown.

RESIDENCE

Slightly to the east is the residence, built in 1963. Square, boxy and very plain, it has a flat roof. Sliding glass doors go across two opposite facades; the other two are solid walls. The finish material is concrete and stucco painted off-white. The site is that of the old Pine Cottage moved in 1928 from where the present Main House dining room is now. It was the original homestead, occupied by the Simmones. In 1963, it was dismantled. The Residence is often called the Sausage Tree Cottage, as a large Sausage Tree (tree with sausage-like fruits hanging down) is just outside the living room window.

SHRINE

Off to the right of the pathway to the breezeway section of the Main House is a "shrine". It is actually an old 1880's vintage stone outhouse. The roof, front, and part of the sides have been removed to open it up "to the Gods". A Hindu statue sits in the middle, surrounded by lush plants and covered with Synoguin vine. It is accentuated at night with a spotlight. Other little such hidden statues that delight the visitor are scattered around the Main House. They include two Hindu bronzes from New Delhi and a 7th Century red sandstone sculpture.

CARPORT

Connecting the back of the residence to the kitchen wing of the Main House is an open ended carport for two car, built in 1964. It consists only of a flat roof anchored on either side by the Residence and Main House.

MAIN HOUSE

The Main House was built in 1928 from a design by Edward Clarence Dean. It was later remodeled and updated in 1963-64. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Droste designed the changes. The house is situated at the center of the property. It is very irregular in shape - rather long and sprawling. It is two stories high with no basement. The house consists of two large wings connected with a massive stone arched breezeway.

4

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet The Kampong

Item number 7

Page 3

The Main House architecture and shape defy any formal stylistic label, but the finishes suggest Spanish Revival and its details are Oriental. Some refer to the Main House complex as Cambodian, perhaps influenced by the property's Cambodian name and artworks brought back from that area by Dr. Fairchild and Mrs. Sweeney, the current owner. But whatever stylistic name it is given, it is a unique design, fashioned especially for its estate setting in Florida.

The house is finished primarily in stucco painted off white. The hipped roof is red clay tile. Many of the multi-light casement windows are the original ones, now painted a Chinese red. The bay side is more open, with many sliding glass doors added whose wood frames are also painted Chinese red.

The Main House is softened by the many lush trees and bushes around its varied facades and niches. The focal point of the drive is the breezeway and decorative arch connecting the two large sections of the main house. The breezeway area is made of rough native rock (oolitic limestone) and has an elliptical arch. Above is a fan design cut-out carving with back lighting. Through the arch and to the left is the north wing which contains the dining room, kitchen, and library. The door to the dining room is encased in an oriental stone carving with tigers and religious gods. It was custom ordered by Mrs. Sweeney on a trip to Java. Javanese believe walking through a stone arch removes all evil spirits. Now the spirits are kept from entering the House.

The dining room, the site of the original pine house, was first used as a living room by the Fairchilds. It features intricately carved rosewood panels and doors (hand carved in Hong Kong), some protecting jade and china collections recessed in the walls. The dining room looks east out over a covered patio area and the grassy open patio beyond. Behind the dining room and angled out towards the carport is a modern kitchen; to the east is an office/library.

Above are two bedrooms, a bathroom and sitting room accessible by a back stairway. The north wing's upper floor connects to the south wing by a bedroom over the arch, seen only from the bay side. The master bedroom, on the second floor of the south wing, overlooks the sundeck above the living room and out to the bay. It has a large dressing area and two bathrooms, new in the 1964 renovations.

Below, the sunken living room has a high ceiling and simple but elegant fireplace. The first floor also has a small den, a bedroom and bath suite.

5

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet The Kampong

Item number 7

Page 4

The staircase, on the west side of the south wing, is set in a stairtower, the outside wall of which is shaped like half of a hexagon with a polygonal tile roof. Small square windows with wood carved motifs dot the outside walls. The staircase was custom made in Hong Kong of yellow rosewood and installed in 1964. The base of the staircase is filled with shelves offering interesting display areas.

Outside of the living room to the south is a pool and jacuzzi within a one and a half story screened wood porch, painted Chinese red.

BEYOND THE HOUSE

The mostly flat property falls away to the bay beyond the house. A tennis court stretches across the lawn. Beyond is the canal with a boat dock and piers to the south. The north side of the canal is natural mangrove, very thick and almost impenetrable. The south side is higher (as a result of piling the dredged dirt from the canal there) and is fairly grassy. Younger trees line the grassy area. At the end, the rocky point with a small bench provides a restful lookout. More about this area is described in the following renovations.

RENOVATIONS

In 1964, major cosmetic renovations were made to the Main House. After Dr. Fairchild died, the house was in a sadly neglected state. The renovations done by Mrs. Sweeney retained the original house's elegance and attention to detail as well as overall shape. Except for some window openings and a small kitchen extension, the exterior design and shaped remained the same. The kitchen and bathrooms were modernized, new electricity, plumbing and mechanical systems were added, new interior finishes were included, and intricate woodwork in the dining room and staircase were added. The staircase, originally filling only half of the hexagonal tower, was enlarged to impressively fill the entire tower. The yellow rosewood staircase was custom made in Hong Kong. The first one arrived a half inch too small all around and a new one had to be made. Many of the glassy windows on the bay side replaced older smaller ones, however, many of the original casement windows and french doors remain. Some interior walls were moved and new spaces created. Most significantly, an attic over the breezeway was converted to a bedroom and boasts a most spectacular view of the bay.

Also in 1964, a new heated pool and patio enclosed in a tall screened porch were constructed to the south east side of the house, outside the living room. A green tennis court was constructed below the

6

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
Date entered

Continuation sheet The Kampong

Item number 7

Page 5

Main House towards the bay. The main entrance gate, originally right in line with the long straight driveway, was relocated to the south so as to enter under the banyan tree near the south boundary. Also, the Residence was built at this time on the site of the old pine cottage. The cottage had been moved there in 1928 from the site of the current dining room in the Main House.

In 1967, the canal was dredged and made deeper and a boat dock with mooring posts was added on the inland south side. Some mangroves were removed from the south side and dirt from the canal was smoothed out there to form a wide lawn area. A rocky point was formed to break the waves.

During 1975, the attic area above the dining room and kitchen was renovated, with expanded roof, into two bedrooms, a bath and sitting room accessible by back stairs. At the same time, the library was expanded to the north.

INTEGRITY

All of these renovations were done in the spirit of the original 1928 design. The more major 1964 renovations brought back the complex's former glory. There was very little, if no, impact of the historic and architectural integrity of the buildings. Only a few slight window changes were made on the exterior. The interior was updated, replacing in kind worn out finishes of flooring and woodwork, preserving the architectural integrity of the original design. Significant architectural features were lovingly retained. The integrity of the property has not been compromised but enhanced.

7

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)	
					Horticulture

Specific dates 1892, 1916, 1928 Builder/Architect Edward Clarence Dean - 1928

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Mary Elizabeth Droste - 1964

The Kampong is agriculturally and architecturally significant at the state and national level and is eligible for listing on the National Register under criteria A and B. It is agriculturally significant for its unique and outstanding tropical horticulture and architecturally significant for its magnificent Spanish style main house. The property contains one of the world's most unique collections of rare and one of a kind horticulture. Specimens were collected from all over the tropical world by famous horticulturist, Dr. David Fairchild, the property's former owner. The Kampong is perhaps most significant for its physical associations with Dr. Fairchild, as it is the best example in the U.S. of his outstanding work of introducing new commercial and ornamental plant specimens into this country, specimens that have changed and improved fruits, vegetables and the agricultural industry in this country.

"The Kampong" is a Malay or Javanese word for a cluster of houses, a settlement or a village (almost like a "compound"). In 1916, Dr. Fairchild, with the help of his wealthy world traveling patron, Dr. Barbour Lathrop, gave his new property its unique name.

SITE HISTORY

The first traceable owner was Mrs. Alfred Peacock of Islamorada, Florida Keys, Florida, who had a log cabin on the site. The next owner was Mr. J. W. Ewan, known for some reason as the "Duke of Dade" (Dade County, Florida). Captain and Mrs. A. R. Simmons acquired the land in 1892 and constructed a barn of oolitic limestone, a native rock found extensively a few inches below the surface of the soil. This was later used by Dr. Fairchild as a study and is one of the oldest buildings in South Florida. It still stands, with an addition, and serves as an office for the Superintendent, as well as a tool shed.

Mrs. Simmons, better known as Dr. Galt Simmons, was the only medical doctor between South Florida and Key West. She was renowned for her medical assistance to the Seminole Indians and early settlers. The Simmonses later built a cottage of Dade County pine and also operated a guava jelly factory on the property. The pine

8

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet The Kampong

Item number 8

Page 2

cottage was moved by the Fairchilds from where the dining room is now, later dismantled and replaced by a two bedroom cottage in 1964. A giant banyan tree stands on the site of the old guava jelly factory. A brass nameplate on the door of the new cottage still indicates the Simmons homestead.

The Fairchilds acquired the property in 1916. A new residence was designed in 1928, by architect Edward Clarence Dean. Dr. Fairchild's travels to the Orient influenced the design. The Spanish style house (with many oriental touches and details), divided in two parts by a connecting breezeway, is the focal point of the property. A Cottage was later built to the southwest of the Main House by a friend and frequent visitor, Dr. Thomas Barbour, Director of Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology, and later sponsor of Harvard's Atkins Garden in Cienfuegos, Cuba. This oolitic limestone structure has been remodeled in recent years and is now known as the Barbour Cottage. It serves as a guest house for visiting scholars and guests.

Dr. Fairchild's wife, Marion, was the daughter of Alexander Graham Bell. Her sister, Elsie, married Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor of the National Geographic Society (which was founded by, among others, Gardiner D. Hubbard, her grandfather on her mother's side). The Grosvenors and their descendants live on the adjacent property to the north, named Hissar, after Rumeli Hissar (situated north of Istanbul) where Dr. Grosvenor was born.

Dr. Fairchild died in 1954; his wife died in 1962, at which time the property was inherited by their three children, Dr. Graham Bell Fairchild, Nancy Fairchild Bates and Barbara Fairchild Muller, who sold it to Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Sweeney in 1963. The late Mr. Sweeney and his wife, Catherine, rescued the property from likely real estate development. Mrs. Catherine Hauberg Sweeney, a botanist, has world-wide interests in horticulture and has established The Kampong as a private, non-profit organization to further work in horticulture, to provide a valuable germplasm resource, and to preserve the property.

The renovations to the main house undertaken by the Sweeneys in 1964 and 1975 are described in #7 - Description. The architect was a friend, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Droste. The renovations do not detract, but enhance and preserve the original design of the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet The Kampong

Item number 8

Page 3

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Main House is a most unusual, impressive and effective use of a Spanish Revival style design and oriental details blended into an old estate design worthy of its setting in southern Florida. It is distinguished by its attention to detail as evidenced in the multi-paned casement windows, the graceful breezeway arch with fan shaped carving above, and lovely hand carved oriental woodwork on the Dining Room doors and cabinets and the immense staircase custom-made in Hong Kong. The stone carving around the Dining Room door from Java is an art treasure. The house is a delight, with wonderful details at every turn.

The house was unique in its period. When other gaudy estates were being built in South Florida, Mr. Dean designed a scaled down version of an estate house. He utilized the setting and bay vista by separating the house into two parts, connecting them with an oriental breezeway - a radical idea for its time and place. This house was quite impressive in its day because of its siting as well as the attention to details in the finishing of it.

The integrity of the house has remained from that period, as later renovations have left in tact all of the significant floor spaces and details that make the house so unique. Its uniqueness is expressed in its split building design and for its unique blending of basic Spanish Revival design blended with oriental details. The interior changes made in recent years only update the house's livability. Finishes were replaced in kind and ornamental details were cleaned and restored.

10

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
Date entered

Continuation sheet The Kampong

Item number 8

Page 4

DR. FAIRCHILD - National Significance

Dr. David Fairchild (April 7, 1869 - August 6, 1954) was a world famous horticulturist and plant explorer. Educated at Kansas State Agricultural College with advanced degrees from Oberlin College, Florida State College, and Kansas State, he worked for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. There, he established the Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction in 1898.

Many privately financed and government sponsored travels took Dr. Fairchild on long expeditions to all parts of the globe in search of new plant species. He traveled to Java, Ceylon, the East and West Indies, Egypt, Czechoslovakia, Russia, and throughout India, the Orient and Latin America. He sent and brought back plants and seeds from exotic places. He had a good eye for spotting potentially useful plants and fruits.

Dr. Fairchild often visited Miami from Washington as Chief Plant Explorer for the USDA. He eventually established the original Introduction Garden in Miami (and bought the Kampong about that time). He later moved the Introduction Garden to Chapman Field, south of the Kampong, where it still operates.

At the Kampong, he introduced and grew many tropical plants acquired during his travels or from friends. It was in a small office at The Kampong overlooking these exotic plants that he wrote many of his books. The World Grows Round My Door concerns The Kampong. His others include: The Book of Monsters, The World Was My Garden, Exploring For Plants, and Garden Islands of the Great East.

Dr. Fairchild cross bred many unusual plants, many of which are prized specimens at The Kampong today. His high spirit and nature attracted people, interest and support for his work. His enthusiastic interest in introducing new fruits and condiments (chutney was one) had gradually changed and augmented America's eating habits and made him famous. With Col. Robert Montgomery, he established The Fairchild Tropical Gardens, named for him, several miles south of The Kampong along Biscayne Bay. It is a garden of rare palms, vines, ornamental trees and shrubs, many brought as off-shoots of plants still growing at the Kampong. It remains a popular stop for visitors to South Florida.

11

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
Date entered

Continuation sheet The Kampong

Item number 8

Page 5

The following is an outline of the many important plant introductions with which Dr. Fairchild is credited:

- From Czechoslovakia, he brought and developed hops shoots, resulting in the development of many more brewing hops and barleys in the U.S., influencing the making of beer.
- From Russia, he brought cold resistant wheats that revolutionized the entire U.S. wheat growing industry.
- He brought the Italian seedless grape to California, which became the basis of the seedless grape and raisin industry in California.
- He provided the plant materials on which the whole great Egyptian cotton industry of the southwest was built.
- He established and encouraged as a crop or industry the date, fig, avocado, mango, and other lesser known crops.
- He introduced germ plasm, or breeding stock, for the improvement of traditional field crops, vegetables and fruit plants.
- Dates he brought from the Nile, the Tigris, Arabia, Persia, and Afghanistan, with improved techniques of growing them here, made the date an immensely important new crop for California and Arizona.
- He introduced many ornamental and economic plants such as bamboos, Meyer's zoysia grass, Japanese rice, alfalfa from Siberia and Peru, and mangoes from India and China.
- The economically valuable soybean was introduced by Dr. Fairchild into the U.S.
- He refined the primitive pomelo into today's commercial grapefruit.
- Through his negotiations, the spectacular Japanese flowering cherry trees were planted along Washington's Potomac River basin as a gift from the Japanese Government to the American people, making spring in Washington famous.

12

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet The Kampong

Item number 8

Page 6

In all, he introduced over 31,000 new growing and useful plants. These, and thousands of other kinds of introduced vegetables, fruits, grains, vines, trees and shrubs of every conceivable sort, are only a part of his introductions that have changed, enlarged, improved and incalculably enriched the whole scope of agriculture in the United States.

DR. FAIRCHILD'S ASSOCIATION TO THE KAMPONG

Throughout all of Dr. Fairchild's travels and experimentation, he planted many exotic plant specimens at the Kampong as well as at the USDA's Introduction Garden. Many duplicate experiments and plants "grew round his door", as he loved to be surrounded by the unusual foliage, reminders of his many global travels. He often experimented with plants at the Kampong before taking them to the Introduction Garden. Some of his experiments remain unique to the Kampong. Much of his work with the grapefruit was done at the Kampong and the evolution of it is evidenced there today.

No other property in the United States, perhaps the world, contains the fountain of growing information on Dr. Fairchild's work and life as the Kampong. He lovingly planted and cared for one of a kind specimens on his own soil. The property provides a history of his experimentation and research, revealing fruit experiments that did not work as well as those that became national agricultural trends. The plants overwhelmingly reflect Dr. Fairchild's use of the property and his experimentation on it. The neat rows of trees that he laid out remain today and provide the property with its unique landscaped atmosphere, as well as the regimentation needed to further study and catalogue his work.

ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE FAMOUS

Many famous people, as well as noted horticulturists, have visited The Kampong over the years. They included Thomas Edison, Henry Ford, Alexander Graham Bell (Dr. Fairchild's father-in-law), Elmer D. Merrill, Barbour Lothrop and Wilson Popenoe. Dr. Fairchild also shipped fruit from the Kampong to many people, including President Dwight Eisenhower.

13

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
Date entered

Continuation sheet The Kampong

Item number 8

Page 7

When visiting his daughter and son-in-law, Alexander Graham Bell stayed in the old guava jelly factory which was turned into a guest house, only to be destroyed in a hurricane later. While at the Kampong, Bell invented a simple method of extracting distilled water from salty sea water using the sun.

HORTICULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The rare and unusual tropical trees growing at The Kampong today could well comprise a text in tropical botany. Prior to Dr. Fairchild's purchase of the Kampong, some exotic plants, specifically the giant prized royal palms, were already "in residence". Most of the outstanding plants and trees were planted by Dr. Fairchild and show the evolution of the introduction of so many unique and valuable plants to this country. The collection continues to be expanded and diversified by the cross breeding and samplings brought back from Mrs. Sweeney's exotic travels. (Many are being cross bred with plants from Dr. Fairchild's residency.) This description can only include a sampling of the plants around The Kampong:

Near the main house, in the northeast corner of the patio overlooking Biscayne Bay, Dr. Fairchild planted a seedling fig. For a long time this was called Ficus fairchildii, but is now renamed Ficus subcordata. This majestic specimen, now 31 feet in circumference, obtained the name "Wedding Tree" since nine marriages were performed under its canopy. An Indonesian stone statue at its base is now partially engulfed in the adventurous roots of this specimen, which is probably the tallest Ficus in South Florida. Chairs of local oolitic limestone sit beneath its branches.

In 1965, a giant Baobab tree was moved (by large flat bed truck and crane) to The Kampong. It had been uprooted and severely damaged by Hurricane Cleo at its U.S.D.A. home at the Chapman Field Plant Introduction Garden. Fifty-four inches in diameter, it was planted in a hole 14 feet wide by 4 and a half feet deep and was heavily top pruned. It has developed branches to match its magnificent trunk. The seed came to the garden from Dar es Salaam in Tanganyika, now

14

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet The Kampong

Item number 8

Page 8

Tanzania, on April 9, 1928. Horticulturists are certain that this baobab is the only one in history to be transplanted either in America or Africa. The tree is extremely rare in this country.

A giant Ficus bengalensis (banyan), 172 feet in circumference, stands with its extensive root/branches near the front entrance gate. This is perhaps the largest Ficus tree in the U.S. It stands on the site of the old guava factory.

Many kinds of citrus trees and their relatives are found in The Kampong collection. Varieties of pomelo, considered possible ancestors of the commercial grapefruit, accompany varieties of orange, lemon, lime, mandarin orange, kumquat, orangequat and others.

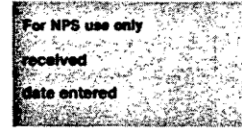
The waterfront was a continuous mangrove swamp until 1967, when a boat channel was dug to facilitate direct access to the property from Biscayne Bay. This relatively unused channel teems with fish, including small barracuda, jack, tarpon, snapper, sheepshead and needlefish. In 1974, a sea cow (Trichechus latirostris) gave birth to her calf in this waterway. Part of the mangrove swamp remains. Four native mangrove species thrive in this area - Rhizophora mangle (red mangrove), Avicennia germinans (black mangrove), Laguncularia racemosa (white mangrove) and Conocarpus erectus (the buttonwood, or button mangrove). The Pacific mangrove Bruguiera gymnorhiza, a red flowered Bruguiera, was brought by Dr. Fairchild in 1940 from Dago Bay in Sangihe Islands south of the Phillipines, adding its unusual undulating pneumatophores to the swamp area, which is now a haven for nesting birds.

Growing at The Kampong, the Kampong plant, which Dr. Fairchild called "chaya" of the Mayans and used as a favorite spinach-like vegetable, is an unusual spurge family member (Euphorbiaceae). In 1944, Dr. Rogers McVaugh described this plant as a new species (which he called Cnidioscolus chayamansa) and cited the Kampong plant among the cultivated specimens. In addition, there are many ornamental and timber trees of commercial significance. Following is a list of plants on the property which produce edible parts.

15

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet The Kampong

Item number 8

Page 9

Abiu	Gnetum	Pachira
Akee	Governors Palm	Pandanus
Allspice	Guava	Papaya
Almirajo	Guajilote	Parmentiera
Antidesma	Gustavia	Passion Vine
Anona	Grumichama	Peach
-Sweetsop		Pineapple
-Soursop		Pitomba
-Cherimoya	Herrenia Sp.	Persimmon
-Atemoya	Hog Plum	Pomelo
Ambarella		
Avocado	Ice Cream Bean	Rambutan
	Indian Almond	Ritchia Reflexa
	Indian Jujube	Rollinia
	Imbe	
Banisteriopsis		
Baobab	Jacoticaba	Santol (Manilla)
Barbados Cherry	Jak Fruit	Sapodilla
Bay Rum	Jambolan	Sapote
Betel Leaf		-Black
Bilimbi		-Green
Bixa	Keppel	-Mamey
Blood Orange	Kwai Muk	-South American
Brazos, Blackberry		-White
Buddha's Fist Citron	Langsat	Sausage
Bunchosia	Lemon Grass	Spanish Lime
	Lignum Vitae	Star Apple
	Longan	Strychnos Cherry
Caimito	Loquat	Surinam Cherry
Calabash	Lovi-Lovi	Syzygium
Canistel	Lychee	
Cannonball		
Carambola		
Carob	Mabolo	Tahiti Lime
Cashew	Macadamia	Tangelo
Citrus	Malay Apple	Tamarind
Cinnamon	Mango	Terminalia
Citronella Grass	Miracle Fruit	Triplaris
Clove	Mombin	Tree Tomato
Coca (erythroxyton)	-Purple	
Coconut	-Yellow	Vanilla
Cocoplum	Mulberry	Velvet Apple
Coffee	Muntingia	
Curry Leaf	Mysore Raspberry	Wampi
		Woodapple
Datura	Nutmeg	
Dovyalis		
Durio	Olosapo	
	Otaheite Gooseberry	
Ebony		
Figs		

16

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**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Continuation sheet The Kampong

Item number 8

Page 10

Many of the specimen trees, bushes and plants date back, either in seedling form or grown form, to the early part of the 1920's, well past 50 years. The Kampong had even been devoted to botanical experiments before it was acquired by the Fairchilds in 1916. The horticultural specimens are significant nationally, as they are highly praised and valued by horticulturists all over the nation - all over the world, for that matter. In many instances, the plants are one of a kind and offer a unique opportunity for experimentation and study. Experts from all over the country come to the Kampong to learn from the creations that Dr. Fairchild left and Mrs. Sweeney has perpetuated. The uniqueness of the property is highly recognized. Knowledgeable horticulturists and botanists stand among the Kampong's vegetation in awe at the beauty of this living laboratory. It is important that the Kampong be preserved and maintained as a legacy for future generations. As Doctor Fairchild wrote in Garden Islands of the Great East, "For the plants must now come on the stage and start their own careers."

HORTICULTURAL INTEGRITY

The integrity of the plants that reflect Dr. Fairchild's association with the Kampong has been maintained. Most of the plants that he brought to the Kampong from all over the world still remain, grow and propagate. They still make up the bulk of the Kampong's "collection". Experiments, in the spirit of his work, still continue.

17

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet: 9 - 1

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 10 Acres

Quadrangle name South Miami & Key Biscayne, Florida Quadrangle scale 7.5 Minute

UTM References

A	17	574900	2844360	B	17	574900	2844270
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	17	575340	2844005	D	17	575360	2844085
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Kampong is bound by a gate and stonewall at Douglas Road on the west, Biscayne Bay on the east, a stone wall on the north and stonewall or hedging and chain link fence on the south.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title KAREN RONNE TUPEK, Architect

organization (HPO, Veterans Administration) date June 30, 1983³⁸⁹⁻⁹⁷⁰⁵

street & number 6300 Wynkoop Boulevard telephone O - (202) 389-3447
H - (301) 229-9191

city or town Bethesda state Maryland 20817

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title _____ date _____

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date _____

Chief of Registration

19

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet: 9 - 1

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 10 Acres

Quadrangle name South Miami & Key Biscayne, Florida Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A	17	574900	2844360	B	17	574900	2844270
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	17	575340	2844005	D	17	575360	2844085
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

Lots O and P, Ewanton Heights Subdivision. This area includes all significant properties.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	N/A	county	N/A	code	N/A
state	N/A	code	N/A	county	N/A	code	N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title KAREN RONNE TUPEK, Architect/Michael F. Zimny, Historic Sites Specialist
organization Division of Archives date December 15, 1983
street & number The Capitol telephone (904) 487-2333
city or town Tallahassee state Florida

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

George W. Percy

title George W. Percy, State Historic Preservation Officer

date

1/25/84

For NPS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.
date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
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Continuation sheet The Kampong

Item number 9

Page 1

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18

