



# MAGNOLIA

Bulletin of the  
Southern Garden  
History Society

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*"The Laurel Tree of Carolina"*  
from Mark Catesby, 1731  
(MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA)

v. 6, no. 1 (Summer, 1989)

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SOUTHERN GARDEN HISTORY SOCIETY

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EDITOR'S NOTE:

Our annual meeting in Savannah attracted many members; we all appreciated the efforts of Mary Helen Ray and her capable committee for making us comfortable and enabling us to learn a great deal about Savannah and its history. Because we plan to publish a special summary of the meeting before the end of the year, we will not describe it in detail in this issue.

We do include in this issue excerpts from the diary of Thomas Stuart McFarland, who moved to eastern Texas in 1830, while it was still a part of Mexico; it did not become a state until 1845. McFarland described his gardens, listed their plants, and wrote about his love of them. The original manuscript of his diary, along with other McFarland family papers, can be found in the Special Collections Department, Ralph W. Steen Library, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, Texas; the entire journal was recently published by the Newton County Historical Commission, and a more extensive version of the article in this issue will appear soon in the journal of the East Texas Historical Association. Members of SGHS should find McFarland's plant lists informative and helpful.

We also publish early plans for the next annual meeting, which the Mount Vernon Ladies Association will host.

And in case you are reeling from a recent storm, along with many of our members, we print our Secretary-Treasurer's story of the one that hit Old Salem, North Carolina, in early May. (Another hit all the old neighborhoods of Fayetteville, Arkansas, in late May; as a result, both your editor and your secretary are still supervising house and garden repairs, and their communities, as you will read, are re-examining their landscape policies and tree ordinances.)

## CALENDAR

October 5-7, 1989 (Thursday afternoon through Saturday morning)  
OLD SALEM CONFERENCE on "Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes," Winston-Salem, North Carolina. See information on back cover of this issue.

October 5, 1989 (Thursday morning, preceding the conference at Old Salem) 8:30 a.m., in the Single Brothers Workshop: Southern Garden History Society fall board meeting.

May 18-20, 1990 (Friday afternoon through Sunday evening) SGHS annual meeting at Mount Vernon. Some information in this issue; more throughout the year.

## IN PRINT

Designs on Birmingham, a Landscape History of a Southern City and Its Suburbs, edited by Philip A. Morris and Marjorie Longnecker White, has been published by the Birmingham Historical Society, One Sloss Quarters, Birmingham, AL 35222. Paper cover is \$18.00; hard cover, \$25.00; for either, enclose an additional mailing fee of \$3.00; Alabama residents add 7% state sales tax. The book is sent to all members of Birmingham Historical Society; the annual cost for membership is only \$20 for students, teachers, and retirees, and \$30 for all others, and includes other publications.

Antique Plant Newsletter, v. 1, no. 1, has been published by Dr. Arthur O. Tucker, Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Delaware State College, Dover, DE 19901. Members wishing to receive this issue or future ones may ask to be added to the mailing list; you may also want to list antique plants that you wish to barter. Appropriate articles may also be submitted to Dr. Tucker for possible publication.

A chronology on Kudzu compiled by Kris Medic of the Education Department of Callaway Gardens is reproduced in this issue on page 3. Additional copies of this information, with information about Kudzu on the back, may be obtained from the Education Dept., Callaway Gardens, Pine Mountain, GA 31822. Kris Medic, who has recently begun a new job in Callaway's Horticulture Dept. (same address) would like to hear from you if you have additions or corrections for this list. Write to the address above, or telephone her at 404-663-5020. We appreciate having permission to reprint this Callaway publication.

Native Shrubs & Woody Vines of the Southeast, by Leonard E. Foote and Samuel B. Jones, has been published by Timber Press. It is described as "the first comprehensive field guide for all the native shrubs and woody vines for the area bounded by eastern Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Delaware," and also as a resource for the landscape uses of native plants. We note it here because landscape restorations frequently make use of native vines and shrubs. Orders may be placed with Timber Press, 9999 SW Wilshire, Portland, Oregon 97225; cost is \$32.95 plus \$3 shipping for first copy, \$2 for each additional copy.

# CALLAWAY GARDENS HOME HORTICULTURE

## KUDZU

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Kudzu (*Pueraria lobata*) has been growing in the United States for slightly more than one hundred years. Introduced and heralded as a solution to agricultural problems, it later became a problem in its own right. "The vine that ate the South" inspires disdain, curiosity, and sometimes admiration for its ability to out-compete and cover anything in its path.

### THE RISE AND FALL OF KUDZU

**1876** Philadelphia, PA: Kudzu is introduced to Americans at the United States Centennial Exposition's Japanese Pavilion.

**1883** Kudzu is exhibited at the New Orleans Exposition.

**1900** The vine is planted around porches throughout the South for its fragrant flowers and its ability to provide shade.

**1902** Botanist David Fairchild observes that kudzu can be invasive.

**1910** Kudzu is planted on Southern farms for its use as livestock pasturage and fodder.

**1934** In the South an estimated 10,000 acres of kudzu is in cultivation.

**1935** The U.S. Soil Conservation Service recommends kudzu as a control for soil erosion.

**1936** 20 years of research affirms kudzu's effectiveness in erosion control, soil improvement, and cattle feed.

The U.S. Government offers assistance payments of up to \$8.00 for each acre of kudzu planted.

**1938** David Fairchild's warning about the invasiveness of kudzu is published.

**1940** SCS Nurseries produce 73 million kudzu seedlings to date and employ thousands of Civilian Conservation Corps workers to plant them along highways and ditches.

**1943** Kudzu Club of America is formed in Atlanta.

Cason Callaway plants 500 acres of kudzu along with other experimental crops at East Farm, now part of Callaway Gardens' back property.

**1945** "Kudzu: Another Agricultural Miracle." appears in Reader's Digest.

Kudzu acreage in the Southeast is estimated at 500,000.

**1954** USDA removes kudzu from its list of recommended cover crops. Acreage planted drops drastically.

**1960** Kudzu research focus shifts from propagation to eradication.

**1970** Kudzu acreage in the Southeast estimated at 85,000 and dropping.

**1979** Union, SC, has its first Kudzu Festival, including a beauty pageant, sporting events and kudzu craft and cooking demonstrations.

**1982** Chattanooga, TN, has its first Kudzu Ball.

THE GARDENING SENTIMENTS OF AN EARLY TEXAS PIONEER  
by Jeffry and Leabeth Abt  
622 Wildwood  
Nacogdoches, Texas 75961

Thomas Stuart McFarland moved to Texas from Louisiana in 1830 with his father, William McFarland, and other family members. At the age of twenty-two, he bought 640 acres, formed a stock company, surveyed and divided the tract into 356 lots, and thereby established San Augustine, the first town in Texas laid off by a purely American plan, with two lots near the center kept for a public square. This was the beginning of McFarland's career as surveyor, office-holder, and farmer.

Thomas McFarland was no ordinary settler. In his journal, he mentioned Homer, Chaucer, and Shakespeare, and indicated a keen interest in the political career of Napoleon Bonaparte. He was shrewd in business and quick to see opportunities, as he wrote to his daughter, Kate, in 1879:

Seeing that we have a country where a man may have by reasonable industry everything he needs for comfort and good living, it seems strange that our whole population should not be independent and even rich having all things in abundance.

In addition, Thomas McFarland's journal, which he kept over a period of four years (1837-1840), reveals a man who thought it a "task of importance" to bring to bear the civilizing influence of a beautiful garden. His many references to gardening show us a man with a taste for beauty and order in the garden:

February 1, 1837

My garden was finished to-day, all excepting the gate; -This my second garden, that I have paled in; -a good garden is full half support of a house or family: and there is no pleasure so interesting as that to be found in the arrangement and beautifying of the different productions of nature, in well arranged garden.

February 4th 1837

Yesterday I determined to give up old garden to the growth of fruit trees, flowers, vines, grapes &c which (as I have another) will be most profitable- Consequently transplanted several trees in it-

9th Feb. 1837

Yesterday I had a number of seeds sown in my new garden for a beginning- such as-Lettuce, cabbage, pepper, onions, mustard, fenel, parsley &c- also a number of Shrubs, viz- the Althea, Sweet rose, running rose, sage, dwarf apples, &c, and herbs,- tanzy, mint, sorrell, and a handsome bed of Strawberries, & yarrow- N.B. my father appears particularly partial to strawberries and milk, a luxury by the bye, which is but seldom enjoyed in this country.

Feb'y 11th 1837

The greater portion of today I have occupied in transplanting of trees, replanting my orchard & c- I have had sixty one peach trees set out (in the ground allotted of an orchard) today, besides sixty five that were there before, making in all an hundred & twenty six peach trees-and I

have another orchard of about 80 peach trees and still another of 20 or more- making more than 230 peach trees, and 200 more in nursery.

I also planted out several other trees in the yard and garden, most of which were fruit trees-

61 peach trees in orchard

2 mulberry trees in yard

4 walnut do in do

7 Fig trees in yard

4 do in garden

10 do slips in old garden

1 china tree in yard

1 Althea Shrub do

Making ninety trees  
transplanted today in dif-  
ferent parts of the farm

-Value \$400-

90

"It is a pleasing task" to work with the young trees, to prune off the useless branches, and loping off whatever is unsound to bend the twig as the tree should stand: assisting nature as it were, in teaching "the young buds to shoot"- While young, there is nothing but what may be shaped after the style ones own mind; how easy to bend the young trees as we desire the ones to grow; and the child, if taken in due season is alike susceptible of bias, and may be taught to act with rationality in every respect, or to the contrary according to the principles or character of the tutor;-

Saturday 18th Feb. 1837

Yesterday commenced pailing in my yard which I have pretty well set with china and walnut trees, besides others- have got the most of posts set around the yard,-

Tuesday 22nd Feb 1837

...And yesterday my brother brought from Capt. Stedum's ten small black locust trees, the whole of which trees I have set out in different directions about my yard. This is an acquisition of which I am very proud as serve much to ornament a place, and are as yet, but rarely found in Texas-

Monday 27th February 1837

...Went home with Augustine and got some, white mulberry seed, which I wish to plant, for the purpose of commencing to raise silk worms- Mrs. Augustine promises to furnish me with some seed of the Silkworm.

Friday 17th March 1837

...Today procured of Capt.S. Brown about 30 young apple trees, which I have out in different parts of the place; some in the old garden, some in the yard, some in the peach orchard where I have oats sown.

(McFarland continued to write after moving from San Augustine to Belgrade.)

1st of March 1839

Commenced the other day to garden, Sowed peas, mustard, Lettuce, &c- A garden well cultivated is the most pleasant view, the farm can have in the agricultural line-When the heart is troubled or the mind morose or feverish, a walk in a garden handsomely arranged, is sufficient, to give relief-The human feelings are such, that every variety of antidote to unhappiness are resorted to by those who suffer, and whilst the mind is capable of acting in concert with reason, we

should provide the means of cure before we are attacked by the disease- We should rather choose some remedy indicated by nature, or at least in which there is no harm, nor abuse of person or intellect that like the vulgar world, to seek the haunts of dissipation & riot; which instead of giving relief to the burthened mind, but adds to the catalogue of miseries, and distress and ruin- A garden has a tendency to draw the mind from its troubled tho'ts, while at the same time it inspires a love of order and arrangement such as represented on its plan-Another important lesson taught by the garden is this: The features of the mind of him, whose design it is, is here plainly indicated; if we have a love of order is exhibited if we are profuse or economical the traits are alike evinced, or if we are fond of the ornaments of nature, or are only pleased by the prospect of having appetite satiated 'tis plain to be seen if the mind is chaste, elevated, enlarged, sordid, or if it is fancifull imaginary, poetic, or confused by worldly concerns, how easy can the lines of every portrait be traced; nor does it require even the experienced eye, to scan that which is indicated in such striking colours-

When so much of our mind and sensations are exhibited in the appearance of our garden, and so much of our pleasure and happiness depend upon a well regulated and handsome garden-Should we not bestow special care upon its order and culture? The same observations (nearly \_ are applicable in all our domestic arrangements, order, embellishment, variety, cheerfulness, and constant vigilance to prevent the rising of weeds, or other rancorous growth, with constant attention (or cultivation) to the germination of a tender nature-

April 18th 1839

On taking a view of our garden I find the following different species of Vegetables, which I think does very well for the itme we have been cultivating it, only six weeks:-

|                                      |                            |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2 Peas 2 kinds in Bloom              | 32 Althea                  |
| 4 Beans 2 kinds                      | 33 Cypress vine            |
| 5 Butter beans                       | 34 Flower Bean             |
| 6 Long Pea                           | 36 Pinks- 2 kinds          |
| 7 Cucumbers                          | 37 Thyme                   |
| 8 Squashes                           | 38 Cockscomb               |
| 10 Radishes, 2 kinds in use          | 41 Touch-me-not 3 kinds    |
| 11 Carrots                           | 42 Flags, yellow           |
| 12 Beets                             | 43 Red Poppies             |
| 13 Parsnips                          | 44 Merry gold              |
| 14 Cabbage- in use,<br>several times | 45 Jerusalem Apple         |
| 15 Eschallottes-do                   | 46 Sun Flower              |
| 16 Mustard 2 kinds- in use           | 47 Rhue                    |
| 18 Lettuce 2 kinds                   | 48 Balm                    |
| 20 Tongue grass 2 kinds in use       | 49 Egg Plant               |
| 21 Ocre                              | 50 Mint                    |
| 22 Corn                              | 51 Saffron                 |
| 23 Kale                              | 52 Hoarshound              |
| 27 Pepper 4 kinds                    | 53 Peach trees, June peach |
| 28 Tomatoes                          |                            |
| 29 Cellery                           |                            |
| 30 Onions                            |                            |
| 31 Melons                            |                            |

May 2nd 1839

Rain, rain today for the first time in nearly four weeks- 26 days without rain- Sowed radishes and set out a good many things.

3rd

This morning we set out or transplanted a great many plants, consisting of touch-me-nots, cox-comb, poppies, pinks, sunflowers, peppers, merry-gold, tomatoes, cabbage &c and- five chance of potatoe plants- 1/3 an acre.

May 19th 1839

CUCUMBERS!! CUCUMBERS!! 1st time this year eaten or ate today! we could have had them three or four days sooner, but saved the first coming for seed!

March 1st 1840

Myself and brother arrived at home today from Calcasieu where we purchased a lot of goods from A. Bourgeois & Co. on six months time. We have been absent six days- the goods consist of a common assortment of such articles as we have not on hand...During the trip we procured the following variety garden herbs trees and shrubbery-

- |                                |                         |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Sweet fennel                 | 10 Hoarhound            |
| 2 Raspberry                    | 11 Mullen               |
| 3 White rose                   | 12 Sour orange          |
| 4 Red velvet rose              | 13 Pumgranates          |
| 5 Monthly rose                 | 14 Privy                |
| 6 quince                       | 15 October Peach        |
| 7 Strawberries                 | 16 Red flowering Althea |
| 8 Yellow flower name not known | 17 Sage                 |
| 9                              | 18 Plumbs               |

Which will enlarge our hitherto very small variety- In a new country it is a task of importance, to acquire a good variety of garden shrubbery-

I have found it difficult to obtain even a common assortment-

BOTTANY

April 16th 1840

The following is a list of the shrubs, herbs and vegetables now in our garden.

| Names             |                   | Whence they came |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 Althea Red      |                   |                  |
| 2 Althea white    | Marsh Mallow      |                  |
| 3 Raspberry       | Rubus Idacus      |                  |
| 4 Strawberry      | Fragaria          | Texas            |
| 5 Rose white      | rosaalba          | Scotland         |
| 6 Rose Red velvet | rosa damascen     | Belgium          |
| 7 Rose monthly    | rosa mundi        | England          |
| 8 quince          | Pyrus, Cydonia    | Supposed France  |
| 9 Sour Orange     | Citrus aurantium  | Indies           |
| 10 Pomgranate     |                   |                  |
| 11 Privet         | Ligustrum         | E. Indies        |
| 12 Hoarhound      |                   |                  |
| 13 Mullen         |                   |                  |
| 14 Peach October  | Amygdalus         |                  |
| 15 Plum           | Prunus domesticus | America          |

|                                  |                         |                    |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 16 Sage                          | Salvia Officienalis     | From Greece        |
| 17 Sweet Fennel                  | Anethun furiculum       | Canaries           |
| 18 October Pink                  | Dianthus carnation      | Italy              |
| 19 Sweet Pink red<br>& verigated | Dianthus                | Italy              |
| 20 Saffron                       | Crocus                  |                    |
| 21 Cucumber                      | Cucumis                 | Egypt              |
| 22 Marygold                      | Calendula               | S. America         |
| 23 Garlic                        | Allium                  | East               |
| 24 Parsley                       | Apium                   | Egypt              |
| 25 Gourd                         | Cucurbita               | rabia or Astrean   |
| 26 Potatoes Irish                | Solanum, Tuberosum      | Brazil             |
| 27 Radishes                      | Raphanus sativus        | China              |
| 28 Tobacco                       |                         | Mexico             |
| 29 Spear Mint                    | Mentha viridis)         |                    |
| 30 Peppermint                    | Mentha piperita)        | Europe             |
| 31 Penny royal                   | Mentha PUlegium)        |                    |
| 32 Cabbage                       | Brassica                | England            |
| 33 Egg Plant                     | Melongena               | W. Indies          |
| 34 Tomatoes                      | Solanum                 | Italy              |
|                                  | Lycopersicum            |                    |
| 35 Bunch Beans                   | Phaseolus               | Indies & U. States |
| 36 Garden Peas                   | Vicia, Faba             | Egypt              |
| 37 Red Beet                      | Beta Valgaris           | Europe-Madera      |
| 38 Turnip                        | Brassica rapa           | do Holland &c.     |
| 39 Lettuce                       | Lachica                 |                    |
| 40 Mustard                       |                         |                    |
| 41 Cresses                       | Cress                   | Crete              |
| 42 Squashes                      |                         |                    |
| 43 Balm                          |                         |                    |
| 44 Coxcomb                       | Celosia                 |                    |
|                                  | Russian                 |                    |
| 45 Touch-me-not                  |                         |                    |
| 46 Sun flower                    | Helianthus              | America            |
| 47 Cypress vine                  |                         |                    |
| 48 Pretty-by-night               | Circaea                 | Germany            |
| 49 Yellow flag                   | Iris                    | Europe             |
| 50 Blue flag                     | Iris                    | Texas              |
| 51 Rhue                          |                         |                    |
| 52 Palmachristial                |                         |                    |
| 53 Sugar cane                    | Sacharum<br>Officinarum | Brasil             |
| 54 Musk mellon                   |                         |                    |
| 55 Fig tree                      | Ficus Carica            | Asia               |
| 56 Holly Hock                    |                         |                    |
| 57 Catalpa                       | Bignonia                | Indiginous         |
| 58 China tree                    |                         |                    |
| 59 Black haw                     |                         |                    |
| 60 Peaches                       | Amygdallus              |                    |
| 61 Hemp                          | Cannabis sativa         |                    |
| 62 Shuckcorn                     |                         |                    |
| 63 Balsam                        |                         |                    |
| 64 Thyme                         | Thymus vulgaris         | Spain              |
| 65 Eshallot                      | Allium Ascalonicum      | Palestine-Asia     |
| 66 Onions                        | do                      | do                 |
| 67 Bachelor buttons              | Lychuis diurna          | Eng. or Scotland   |



|                    |                      |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 68 Coriander       | Coriandrum staticum  |                      |
| 69 Lady pea        | Cicer                | Spain                |
| 70 Love Creeper    | Bignonia radicauss   | Via & Canada         |
| 71 Humulus or Hops | Indigofera tinctoria | Asia, Amer. & Africa |
| 72 Worm Wood       | Artemisia Absinthium |                      |
| 74 Carrot          | Daucus Carota        | Fleming              |
| 75 Parsnip         | Pastinaca Sativa     |                      |
| 76 Walnut Black    | Inglans nigra        | Indigenous           |
| 77 Lark spur       | Delphinium           | Europe               |

17th April 1840

The whole vegetable Kingdom is now green and beautiful; the trees are nearly in full foliage and the grass is large and fine for grazing.

Garden-looks well, promises fair, some flowers already- there is a good prospect of beans as there is a great many very small ones, also the garden looks well.

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#### WHAT IS THIS FLOWER?

--inquiry from Flora Ann Bynum

Many of us in our research come across common names of plants that we cannot identify. James C. Jordan III, administrator of the Historic Hope Foundation, Windsor, North Carolina, is researching materials as he recreates a garden at Hope Plantation (1800) in the eastern part of the state. He writes to ask if we can identify a plant called "wallow" flowers, to which he has found frequent reference in the Sitegrave papers (New Bern, ca. 1790). "Wallow" flowers are mentioned as blooming in the garden in the month of May; they are not wallflowers, since these too are mentioned.

A staff member at Old Salem, Inc., Winston-Salem, North Carolina, recently came across a reference in 1839 to a Salem Academy student who sent to her aunt some "purple shade roots" in a box of flower roots (bulbs) which also contained tulips and hyacinths. The name "purple shade" sounded familiar. We checked a 1935 paper by the late Dr. Adelaide L. Fries, Moravian Church archivist in Salem, and found "purple shade" among the old flowers cultivated in early gardens of Salem.

Dr. Fries also mentioned "tall twelve o'clocks with purple flowers, and four o'clocks with white blossoms." Years ago we asked the late Elizabeth Lawrence what were twelve o'clocks, and she could not identify them.

"Wallow" flowers, "purple shade roots," and "twelve o'clocks"--if anyone can identify these, please write the Magnolia editor or SGHS headquarters. If members have other plants that they wish to identify, perhaps, What Is This Flower? can become a regular feature of our bulletin.

A NEW STATE EDITOR: William Lake Douglas, 925 Moss Street, New Orleans, LA 70119, has volunteered to serve as Louisiana State Editor for Magnolia. We are glad to have his help, and urge Louisiana readers to send their articles and news and information to him.

## DISASTER STRIKES OLD SALEM--RECOVERY, RESEARCH, AND REPLANTING

by Flora Ann Bynum, Chairman, Landscape Restoration Committee,  
Old Salem, Incorporated, and Secretary-Treasurer, SGHS

On Friday evening, May 5th, at 8:40 p.m., a major storm roared into Old Salem, the restored Moravian congregation town in the heart of Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Shortly after 9 p.m. residents crept out of their houses with flashlights to find most of the major trees of the town down, streets totally blocked, many trees on buildings. Electricity was out, so it wasn't until the dawn of Saturday morning that it was evident just how much destruction had taken place.

Most damage to buildings was caused by trees falling onto them, and there was little severe wind damage. Fortunately, the buildings of Old Salem survived with fairly minor damage, except to one private residence. Streets were totally blocked, as it seemed that every tree that did not go over into a building went over into a street.

All staff was called in on Saturday, and other people poured in to help, armed with chain saws. By Sunday the streets, while far from clear, were at least made passable in case emergency vehicles needed to get through.

But another problem quickly became evident. By early Sunday the streets were clogged with cars as sight-seers poured into Salem to see the damage. The area became almost carnival-like as people toured. Finally Old Salem, Inc., had to ask for police barricades to prevent all vehicles except staff and residents from entering. Roads remained closed for over a week.

Department heads donned blue jeans, and for several days all staff worked in the streets clearing brush and limbs. A professional tree firm began the task of lifting trees off buildings. An Old Salem Tree Fund was quickly formed as people immediately asked how they could help. Flyers went out to all friends of Old Salem, and donations began to pour in. This fund is now approaching \$90,000 and will be used for replanting.

The Moravian Church and Salem College, other major property owners in Old Salem, were also struggling with many severe tree losses. Federal disaster funds were secured; without these funds, these organizations and Old Salem, Inc., would have been in severe financial difficulty, for the cost of tree removal on the Old Salem, Inc., property alone, where about 100 trees were downed the night of the storm and another 100 have had to be removed because they were severely damaged, will cost nearly \$90,000. This amount does not include the damage on the campus, in Salem Square, and in the Moravian graveyard.

The damage to Salem Square, the heart of the community, most deeply concerned the entire city. The once parklike square looked barren--of the twenty-six trees on the square before the storm, only five were left. What to do about the square became an immediate concern. Throughout the restoration ran the feeling that the only good that can come of the destruction is that now, as we replant, we can "do it right."

Before the storm, Old Salem had employed as a summer intern a graduate student from Germany who fortunately read German script easily. She had been in Salem only a few days before the storm, and was immediately assigned to study every piece of information on the square available in the Moravian Archives and the Old Salem files. She gathered the data, translated and checked earlier translations, and assembled early landscape views and maps showing the square and photographs of the square at later periods. Using these materials, Julianne Berckman, Old Salem staff horticulturist drew up a plan based on the way the square would have looked in the 1820-1840's, but adapting it to the uses to which the square is put today--the band concerts, college graduations, and other public functions. The plan had also to be adapted for maintenance that can be accomplished today.

Now comes the search for the trees needed. The southern catalpa (Catalpa bignonioides) was noted for the square in 1782 and 1826. The white linden (Tilia heterophylla), which grows naturally in the Salem area, was planted on the square in 1788 and 1826. Neither of these trees is available from commercial sources. Plans are being coordinated with the city for street trees of correct species. An approved tree list, carefully researched, was distributed to residents. Approval of landscaping is now included in the regulations of the local Historic District Commission; so plans for all tree plantings have to be submitted to the commission. The Visitor Center picnic areas, fencing, parking lots, screening, lighting, information signs, and other aspects of the landscape are being studied to see whether changes need to be made before trees are replanted.

Before this tornado, Old Salem had a very poor diversity of trees, mostly walnuts, pecans, elms, and maples, with many willow oaks and dogwoods. Plans now are to add other species of trees native to the area and listed by early Moravian botanists--sycamores, tulip poplars, white ash, sweet gum, honeylocust, persimmon, sourwood, hickories, oaks, lindens, sassafras, black gum, and others. Also before the storm, restored family gardens of vegetables, herbs, and flowers had large shade trees in them, left from the day when these areas were yards of houses now removed. No one had the courage to remove handsome old shade trees from gardens, so consequently gardening was limited in some areas. Now this problem can be corrected, with only fruit trees going into the garden areas, and shade trees in yards where outdoor household tasks were performed. In spite of the heartbreak and trauma of losing vast numbers of trees, the Old Salem horticulturist and landscape restoration committee now feel that what can emerge in the years ahead is a more authentic landscape for Old Salem, one more in keeping with its early Moravian character.

#### 1990 ANNUAL MEETING OF SGHS--IN MOUNT VERNON--May 18-20

Members attending our next annual meeting will be housed at the Old Town Holiday Inn in Alexandria, Virginia, where conference lectures will also be held. Gunston Hall, home of George Mason, is the site of Friday evening's program. On Saturday, we will approach Mount Vernon by boat! There, after hearing speakers, we'll take a special after-hours tour of the house and grounds of George Washington's estate. The optional Sunday tour will include a number of special sites in Washington City. Additional information will be sent early in 1990.

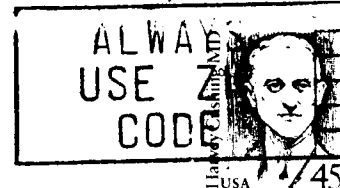
"GARDENING FOR PLEASURE IN THE SOUTH" is the theme of the 7th conference on "Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes" to be held at Old Salem, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. It will be held Oct. 5 through 7, 1989. The program includes talks, workshops, and tours of Old Salem, the Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, Historic Bethabara Park, and Reynolda Gardens.

Speakers and their subjects are: Suzanne Turner, associate professor of landscape architecture, Louisiana State University, "Gardening for Pleasure in the South: A View From Three Centuries;" Rudy J. Favretti, preservation landscape architect, Storrs, Conn., "People Who Have Influenced Our Pleasure Grounds;" Dr. A. O. Tucker, research professor, Delaware State College, "Saving and Using Antique Ornamental Plants;" Bradford L. Rauschenberg, MESDA, Winston-Salem, "Garden Furniture in the South;" John W. Clauser, Jr., staff archaeologist, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, "Using Archaeology as a Tool in the Restoration of Bethabara's 1759 Upland Garden;" and John C. Austin, curator of ceramics and glass, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, "Pots and Vases, Containers for the Indoor Pleasure Garden."

The registration fee of \$135 includes three meals. To register, send to Landscape Conference Registrar, Old Salem, Inc., Box F, Salem Station, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27108; or phone 919-721-7300.

AUTUMN ISSUE: Please send your articles on any aspect of Southern garden or landscape history, or your news of events, meetings, and publications, by Nov. 1, 1989 to Peggy Newcomb, Associate Editor, at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, Inc., Box 316, Charlottesville, VA 22901, or to the state editor for your state, listed in the May issue.

SOUTHERN GARDEN HISTORY SOCIETY  
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