

**Rooted in History:
Old Salem's Gardens,
Landscape and Historic Plant
Collection**

Eric Jackson
Director of Horticulture
Old Salem Museums and Gardens

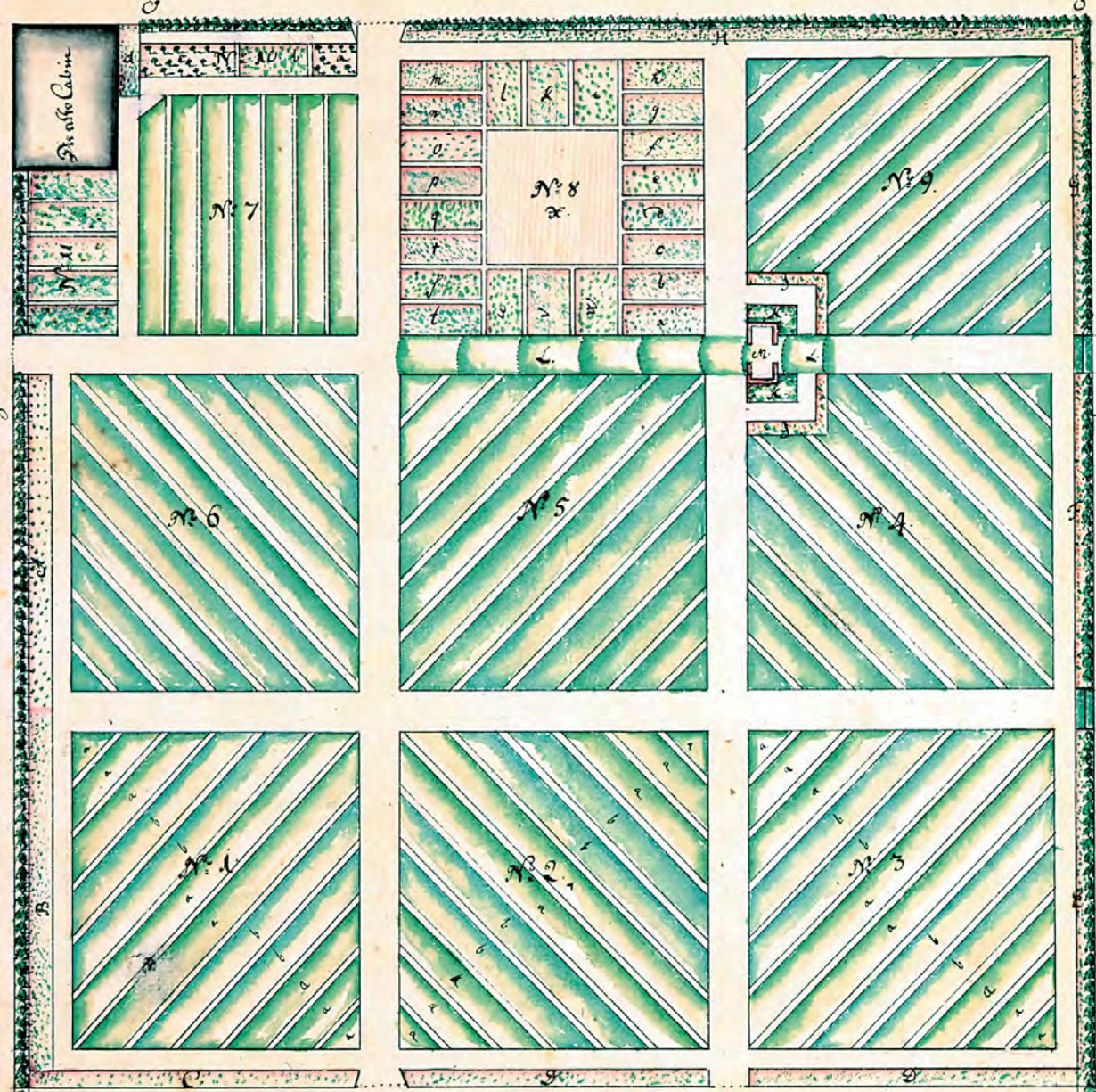




Der Up-Land. Garten.
 Wie er von Sr. King angelegt, und seiet bestell worden. Bethabara
 1759
 u. 11. May

S. 100.

Pag. 2. 1759



Dodecantria:

- 255. Menispermum: Moonseed *Lo. seeds*
- 464. canadense: ? virginicum: ? frequent in the bush

Class XXIII - polygamia, monoecia:

- (v. vivide) 256. Veratrum: False Hellebore 2-3 Ft. *So. along wet woods.*
- 465. luteum: in the bush. *Shade or semi.*

257. Aceri:

- 467. rubrum: everywhere in the woods.
- 468. negundo: pennsylvanicus ? along the Wach.
- 469. saccharinum: where ?

Page 44

258. Mimosa:

- 470. pigra: at sunny places in the woods.

Diocia:

- G.N 259. Diospyros: Persimmon
- 471. virginiana: everywhere in the woods.

- G.N 259. Nyssa: *(N. sylvatica)*
- 472. oreoche: ? in the bush near Beroth's plantation

- G.N 261. Fraxinus:
- 473. americana:

Class XXIV - Cryptogamia - Filices:

- G.N 262. Obovata: (*Obovata sensibilis*)
- 474. sensibilis: in the swamp behind the tannery.

263. Qumunda: (*Q. cinnamomum*)

- G.N 475. cinnamomum: *ibid.*
- 476. virginica: in Math. Reich's Plantation.

264. Pteris: *Bracken*

- 477. antropurpurea: ? in the bush around the tile-kiln

Page 45

265. Polypodium:

- 478. virginiana: at the rocks around the Mill

- G.N 266. Adiantum: *Maidenhair*
- 479. pedatum:

supplement:

- 480. Asclepias nives
- 481. Andromeda "sourwood" ?.
- 482. Solidago canadensis

PS. Arethusa divaricata in 3 / 7 /



*Gum
virale*



*Nyssa cinnamomum
sensibilis*



Ursprung 120
Name 14
Reifezeit 15
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IHR SEID DIE REBEN
ICH BIN DER WEINSTOCK

Von Friedrich
von Hattenlocher
verfasset
1727

Dem optisch
J. W. Marschall
in den A. M. Weinstock
von Hattenlocher
verfasset
1727



Jan Hus (1370-1415)



1457 Unitas Fratrum (Unity of Brethren)



The Thirty Years War (1618-1648)





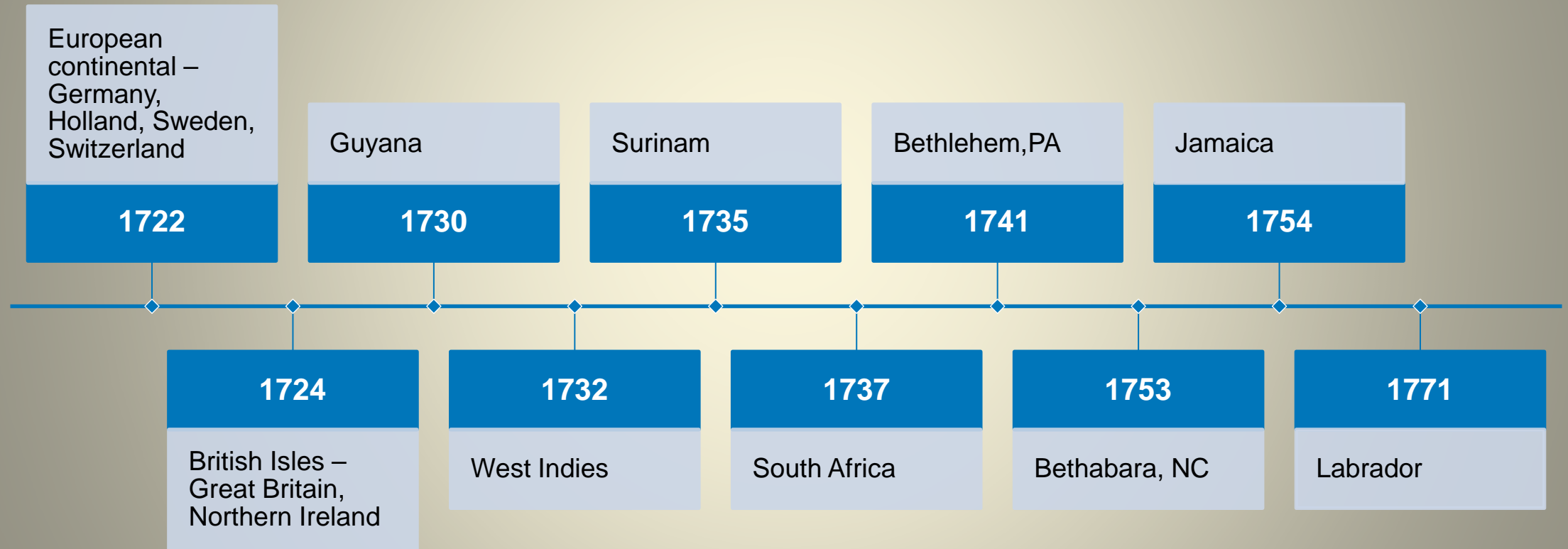
John Amos Comenius (1592-1670)



Renewed Unity of the Brethren - 1722



Moravian Communities in the 1700s











151. IIp. 397

Perspective View of New-Herrnhuth in Greenland.

VIII.



1 The Dwelling & Meeting-house. 2 The right Wing, containing the School-room, Kitchen, Bake-house & Well. 3 The left Wing, or the European Provision-house, & a place for Wood. 4 The Garden. 5 The Brook. 6 The Europ. Boat house. 7 Greenland Houses. 8 The Greenlanders Provision-ho. 9 The Burialling Gro.

THE
HISTORY
OF
GREENLAND:
CONTAINING
A DESCRIPTION
OF
THE COUNTRY,
AND
ITS INHABITANTS:

AND PARTICULARLY,
A RELATION of the MISSION, carried on for above
these Thirty Years by the UNITAS FRATRUM,
AT
NEW HERRNHUTH and LICHTENFELS, in that Country.
By DAVID CRANTZ.
Translated from the HIGH-DUTCH, and illustrated with
Maps and other Copper-plates.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON,

Printed for the Brethren's SOCIETY for the Furtherance of the
GOSPEL among the HEATHEN:
And sold by J. DODSLEY, in Pall-mall; T. BECKET and
P. A. DE HONDT; and T. CADELL, Successor to
A. MILLAR, in the Strand; W. SANDBY, in
Fleet-street; S. BLADON, in Pater-noster-row;
E. and C. DILLY, in the Poultry; and at
all the BRETHREN'S CHAPELS.

MDCCLXVII.



THE
HISTORY
OF
GREENLAND.

BOOK I.

Of the Situation and Nature of the Land, the Sea, the
Air, the Earth, the Stones, and Vegetables.

CHAP. I.

OF THE COUNTRY IN GENERAL.

§ I.

GREENLAND is the remotest tract of land
in the north; it lies between Europe and Ame-
rica, and is commonly ranked by geographers
among the northern countries that are still un-
known. It reaches from the southermost point of Cape
Farewell, and Statenhook, in the 59th degree, on the
right side north-eastward, towards Spitzberg, to the
80th degree; and on the left side opposite to North
America, north-west and north, till about the 78th de-
gree. So far the coasts have been discovered.

Whether it is an island, or contiguous with some other
land, has not yet been decided, as no ship has yet pene-
trated to the uttermost end towards the north, on account
of the ice. The conjecture of its joining on the east with
Spitzberg, Nova-zembla, and Tartary, is pretty well
B if





Moravian Botanists and Plant Collectors Worldwide

Europe

Greenland

Caribbean

Labrador

Southern Africa

India

Tibet

Bali/Java

America



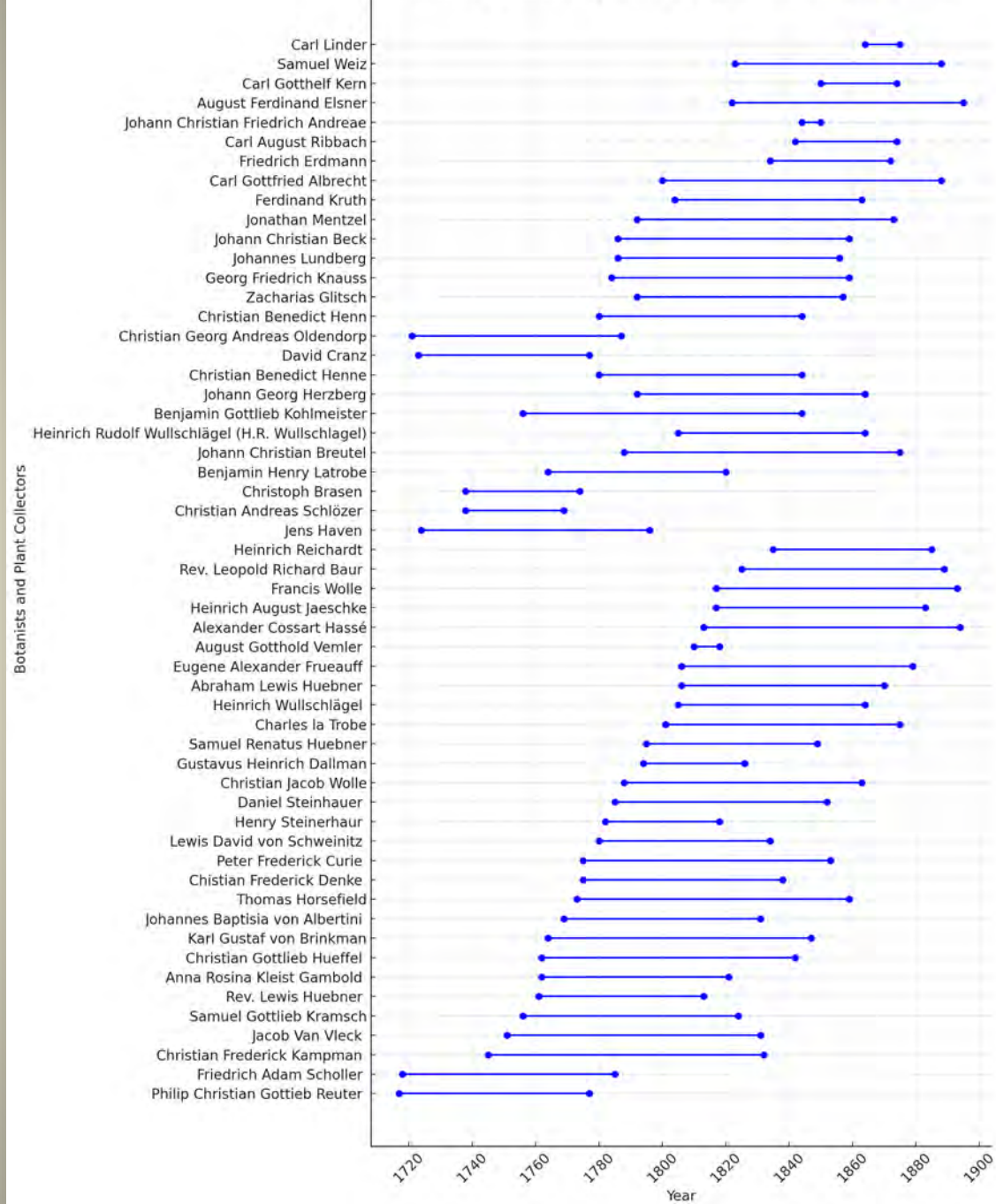
Ursprung 120
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Reifezeit 15
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IHR SEID DIE REBEN
ICH BIN DER WEINSTOCK

Verfertigt von
H. W. Marzschall
in der
Königl. Wein-
kammer
1727

Den optisch
H. W. Marzschall
in der
Königl. Wein-
kammer
1727

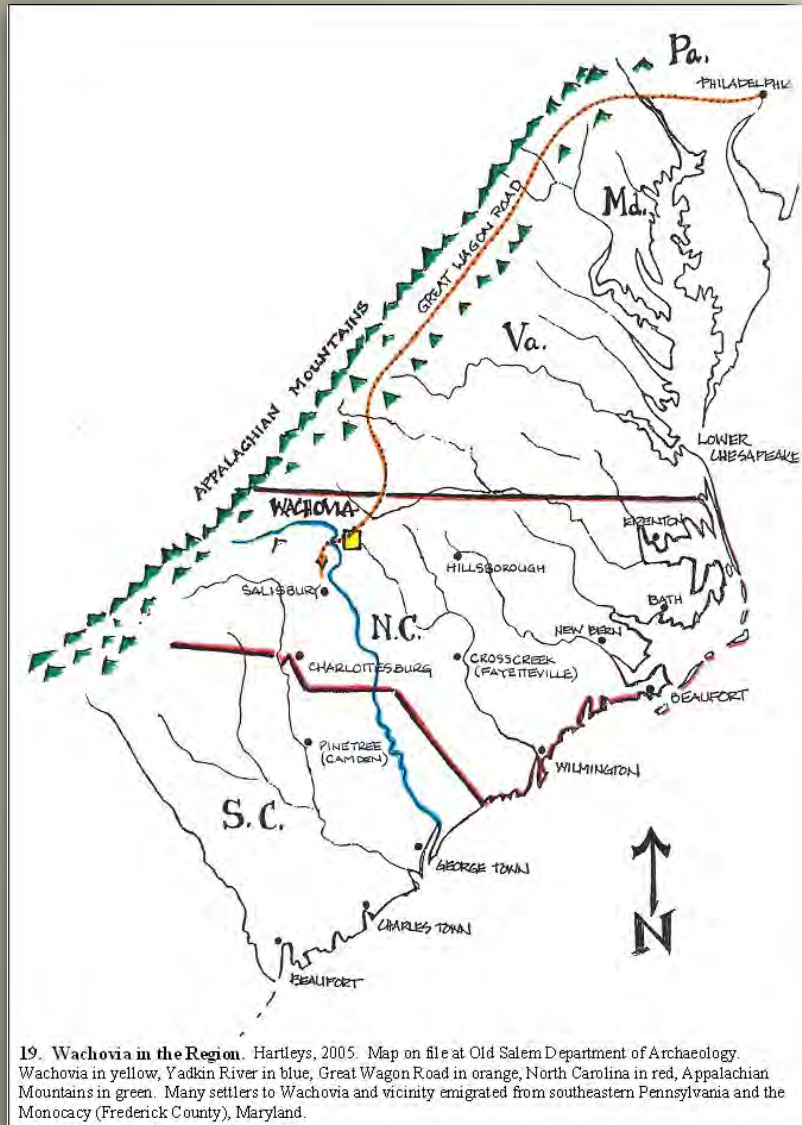
Timeline of Moravian Botanists and Plant Collectors (1717 - 1895)



Moravians in America



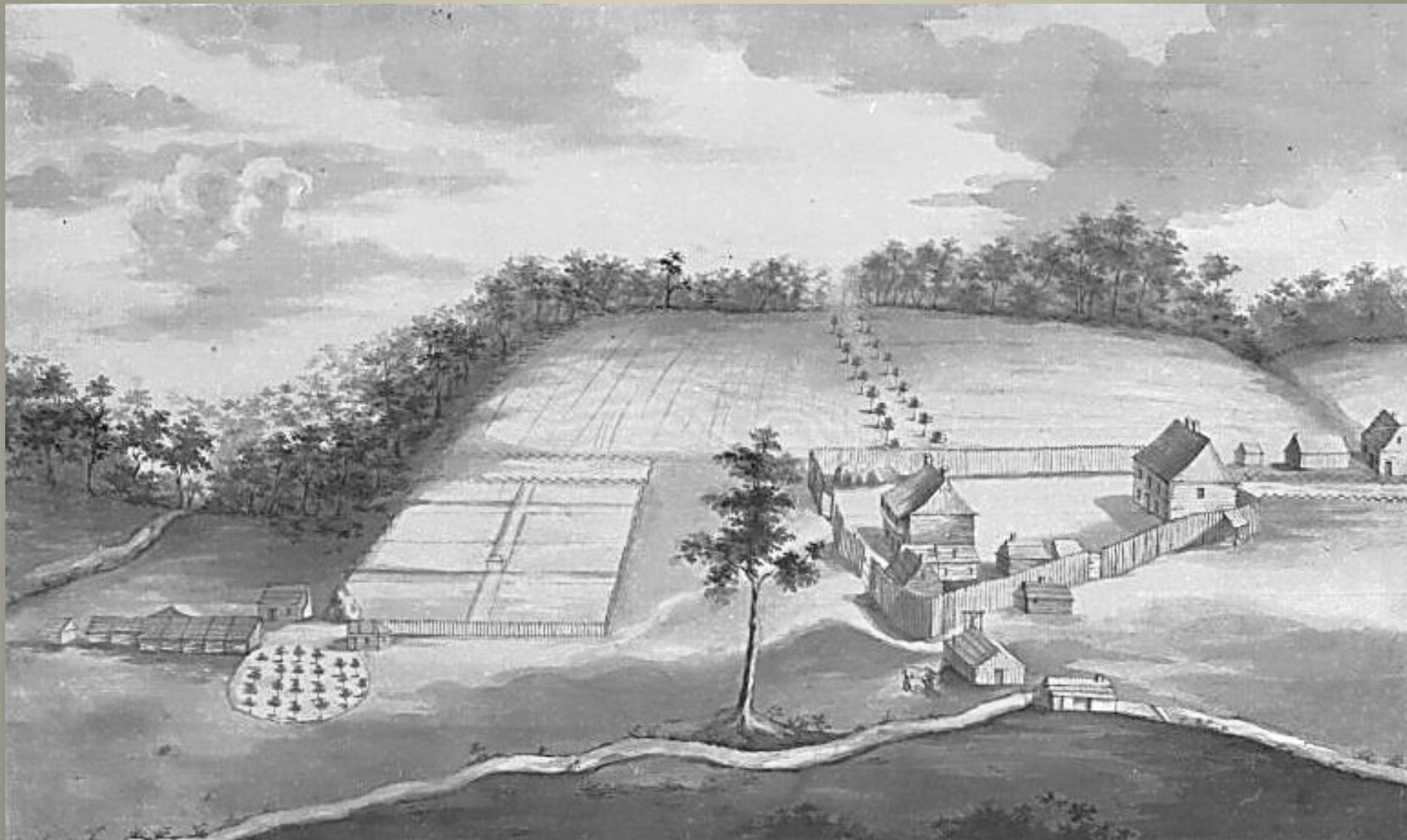
Moravians in North Carolina



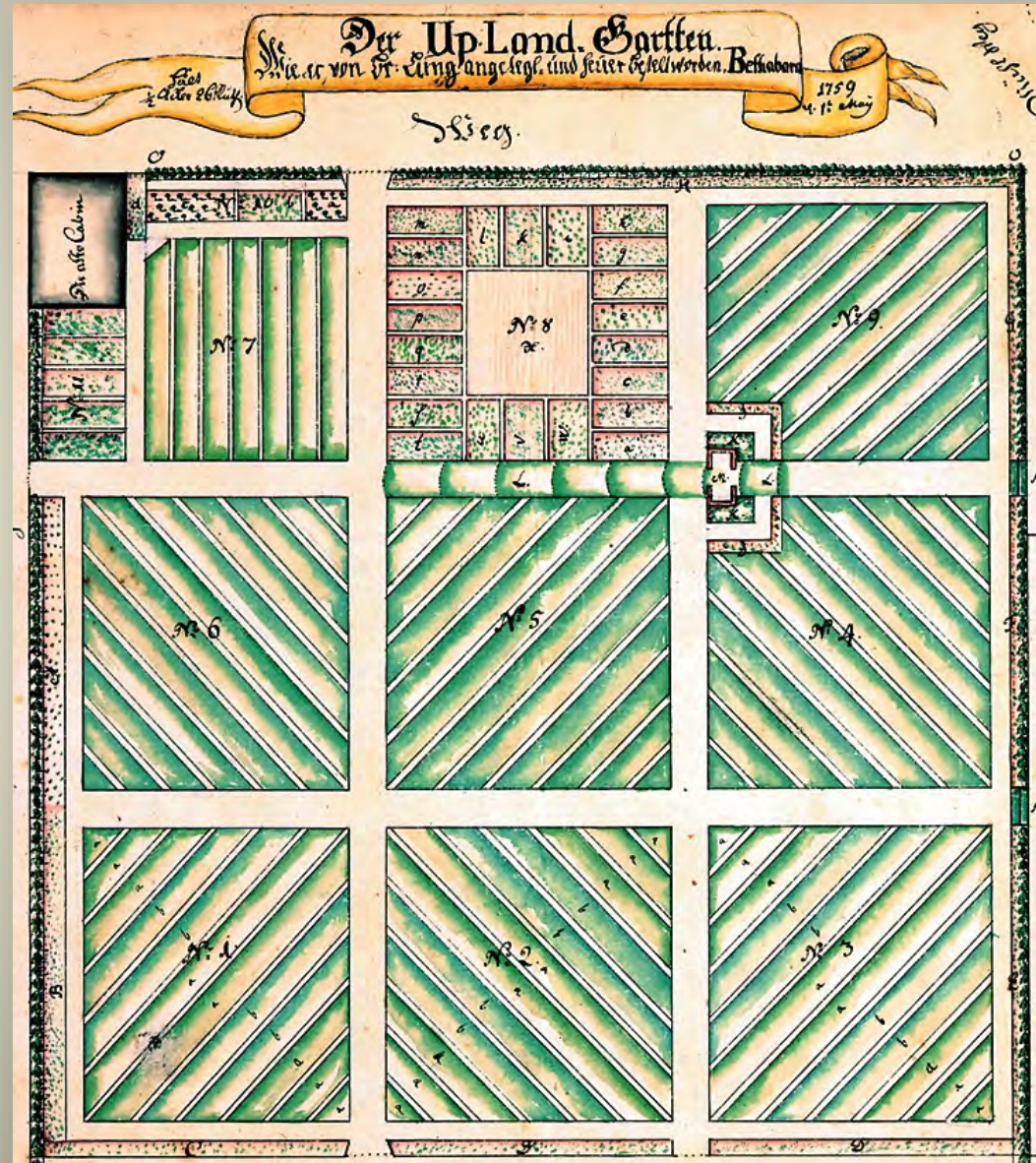
19. Wachovia in the Region. Hartleys, 2005. Map on file at Old Salem Department of Archaeology. Wachovia in yellow, Yadkin River in blue, Great Wagon Road in orange, North Carolina in red, Appalachian Mountains in green. Many settlers to Wachovia and vicinity emigrated from southeastern Pennsylvania and the Monocacy (Frederick County), Maryland.



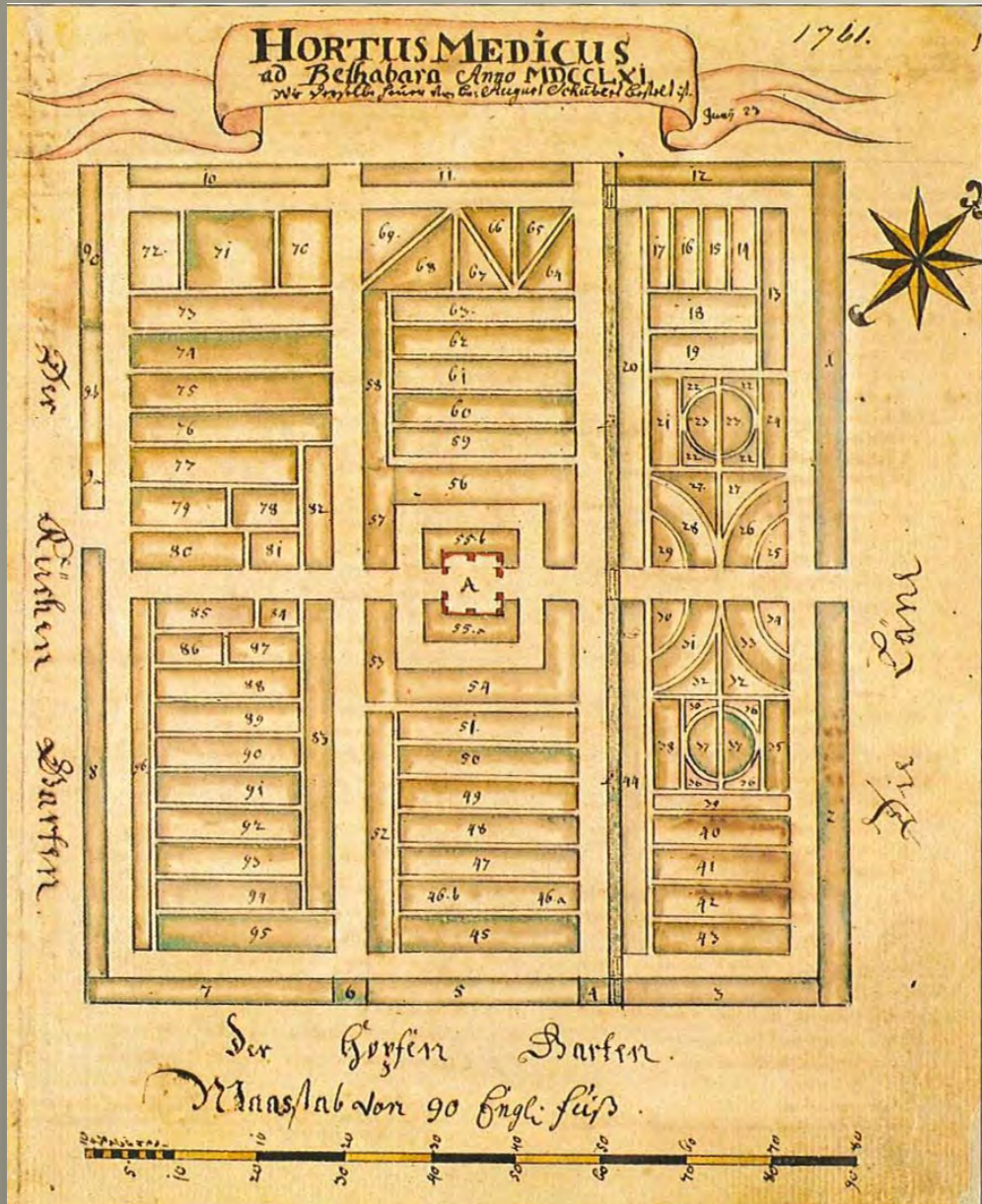
Formation of Bethabara (1753)



Bethabara – Upland Garden (1759)



Bethabara – Hortis Medicus (1761)



Verzeichnis der in dem Garten zu Bethabara im Jahr 1761 angepflanzten Pflanzen

Explicite A. S. D. N. des Nummern

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100. ...

Christian Gottlieb Reuter



Definition of signs and letters in the land register



This house-shaped group of trees signifies beautiful forest.



Forest of medium quality



One tree signifies outgrown timber, however, scanty in quantity.



Such a house-shaped group of white trees signifies "Saplings"



Sapling bush of medium quality.



Thick brush /ruben ?/



Small or thinly standing brush



Wild meadows. For the greater part they are given another sign as see below.



Vine stocks



"Reed" or cane, also given other signs.

If now the above signs are taken together in the following order it means:



large timber, "sapling" and



good "upland"



"upland" of medium quality



"upland" of poor quality



levelled "upland"



Dry "bottom"



wet marshy ground



Wild meadows



bush and fern thicket



stagnant water



brooks 1 rod wide if no number is given,
otherwise they are as wide as indicated 1/2, 3/4 or
2, 3 etc. rods wide.



Good timber valleys with strong-running brooks
and often beautiful to look at, bottom marshy
with the brook not wider than 1/2 rod.



Dry dales



Arrows indicate the course of the water in the
direction to which the arrow is pointed



"Gravelground"



Many stones, broken stones.



Rocks

Agrimoni: Is found here along the Manakass and at other places.

Benincasa parviflora or B. pubescens, Cucumber

Marsh Mallow

Hibiscus rosaceus: Rose mallow

Rushes: The pith is used to make candles.

Sarcocolla

Coucoubrass Agropyron repens Quack or Couch

Wild Thyme: In beautiful large plants.

Thymus serpyllum

Redroot

Sandwaria

Cereus

Blodroot

Reed

Possibly Sorghum

elephas, Johnson Grass

Sarcocolla

Sarcocolla: Herb and root are well known of medicine. The plant grows with little sun. Here it has found so far only near the Fork. The plant has only 3 stems, attains a height of one foot.

Hoary Plantain: Grows in meadows and in u

Mistakea virginica

Pignut

A fat weed preferring cultivated fields and other people use for cooking. It is said that the seeds everywhere to eat.

Clonopodium album

Figweed

Star-wort

The well-known kind of grass. Joiners use it for centering.

Snake-root

(Birth-wort)

a) Is a little trifoliate plant has a strong odour and is bitter.
b) "Euphorbia" an unpleasant-smelling plant, almost like a small blackberry without briars. It has white flowers.

Page 18

Polyals senega

Seneca Snake-root

c) "Seneca Snake-root" the birth-wort family against which it grows to be about one foot high and develops a white blossom.

d) "Robert's Snake-root": A bit with leaves like Aloe. Bitter like an onion or garlic.

Eryngium yuccifolium

Button Snake-root

Sanicula canadensis

a) Black Snake-root: The leaves are like the angelica plant.

Whether the so-called snake-root is actually altogether good or bad, I do not know. Their name, they are used in medicine, and no other use. There are still more kinds of snake-root as above described.

magnet needs began to move. When put into the fire, iron trickled out of it. Whether the rich and whether they will yield much, we do not know.

d) Mill stones have been made at the "Bna" /

e) Grinding stones three miles from Bethabar the small Johanna.

f) Gravel - there are whole gravel rocks which the mentioned "Pint bush".

g) Limestone - or whatever it may be. Perhaps something like marble. There are many rocks of this kind of stone in different colors. The stone is so soft that it can be cut. The stones are not rare. They are very durable in the fire. They are used for grave stones.

h) Mica or isinglass: It is washed off the mica in this neighbourhood.

Page 22

2 g - Field plants known here:

Cotton	flax	barley	oats
Heather corn		Hemp	rye
Wheat		welshcorn	white
tobacco			

also "calabash" - a plant like a pumpkin, with a hard rind, however. The pith is soft and the shell dries. It is hard and can be used for making other kinds of vessels.

Not yet cultivated here:

- No peas - this year a portion was sown.
- Lentils - we do not have any seed.
- Vetches - ditto.
- Spelt - We have cultivated it and found it here. People do not like it, however, do not have a mill for it.
- German wheat - we do not have the seeds.
- Millet - a year ago we had a good crop of it, however, people do not like this grain.
- Poppy-seed - would probably grow here as well as it does in Silicia when it is used for oil.

2 c - Plants and flowers in vegetable gardens:

Anise,	Cabbage,	strawberries
Beans,	Cucumber	Carrots
Hops	Potatoes	Pumpkin
Gooseberries	Currants (little)	Garlic
Green cabbage	Leek	Beet
Melons	Sweet Marjoram	Paranips
Radish	Horse-radish	Salad
Asparagus	Spinach	Spanish Pepper
Tea: Thyme,	wormwood,	Yew.
Sweet potatoes	Sugar peas	Onions
Parsley.		

Flowers:

Carnations	Blue clover	Holly-hock
Daffodil		

Page 20

In Medical Gardens as far as I know: - 2 d :

Elecampene	Althaea (L)	Wormwood
Cardo benedicta	Pennel	Caromiles
Scorzonera	Curled Mint	Levisticum (L)
Apelica	Sweet briar	balm mint
Melliot	Cloves	Rosemary
Roses, white and red		Damack Rose
Rhubarb	Sage	Sclara (A special kind of sage)
Comfrey	Snake-roots	Rue
Wormwood	White lilies	Yew
Corn-poppo	Violets.	

Carduus
Bloodroot
Reed:
Possibly Sagnum
californicum, Johnson's Grass

until late in autumn.
Grows in bottoms. There is a smaller kind called maiden reed, which grows in upland soil, however, always near a bottom.

Sarcocolla
Quercus
Quercus or Arbutus
quercifolia, Arbutus
quercifolia, Arbutus
extremely rare.

Herb and root are well known in the field of medicine. The plant grows in rich soil with little sun. Here it has been found so far only near the Beaverdam Fork. The plant has only 3 leaves and attains a height of one foot.

Hoary Plantain: Grows in meadows and in upland soil.

Rubus virginicus

It is a fine plant for cooking.

Pignut:

A fat weed preferring cultivated soil. Negroes and other people use it for cooking. It is said that they have scattered the seeds everywhere to spread the plant.

Chenopodium album
Figweed.

Star-wort:
?

The well-known kind of grass. The joiners use it for centerizing purposes.

Snake-root: a)
(Birth-wort)
b)

→ Asarum canadense - Asarum, Asarum
Is a little trifoliate plant. The root has a strong odour and is used in medicine.
Hypocyanus an unpleasant-looking herb, almost like a small blackberry bush without briars. It has white flowers.

Page 18
Polypodium seneciifolium
Senecio Snake-root

c) "Senecio Snake-root" the best of the birth-wort family against snake bites. It grows to be about one foot high and develops a white blossom.

Ervingium succifolium

d) "Erbert's Snake-root": A bitter-tasting root, with leaves like aloe. Develops a fruit like an onion or garlic head.

Formation of Salem 1766



Moravian Foresters

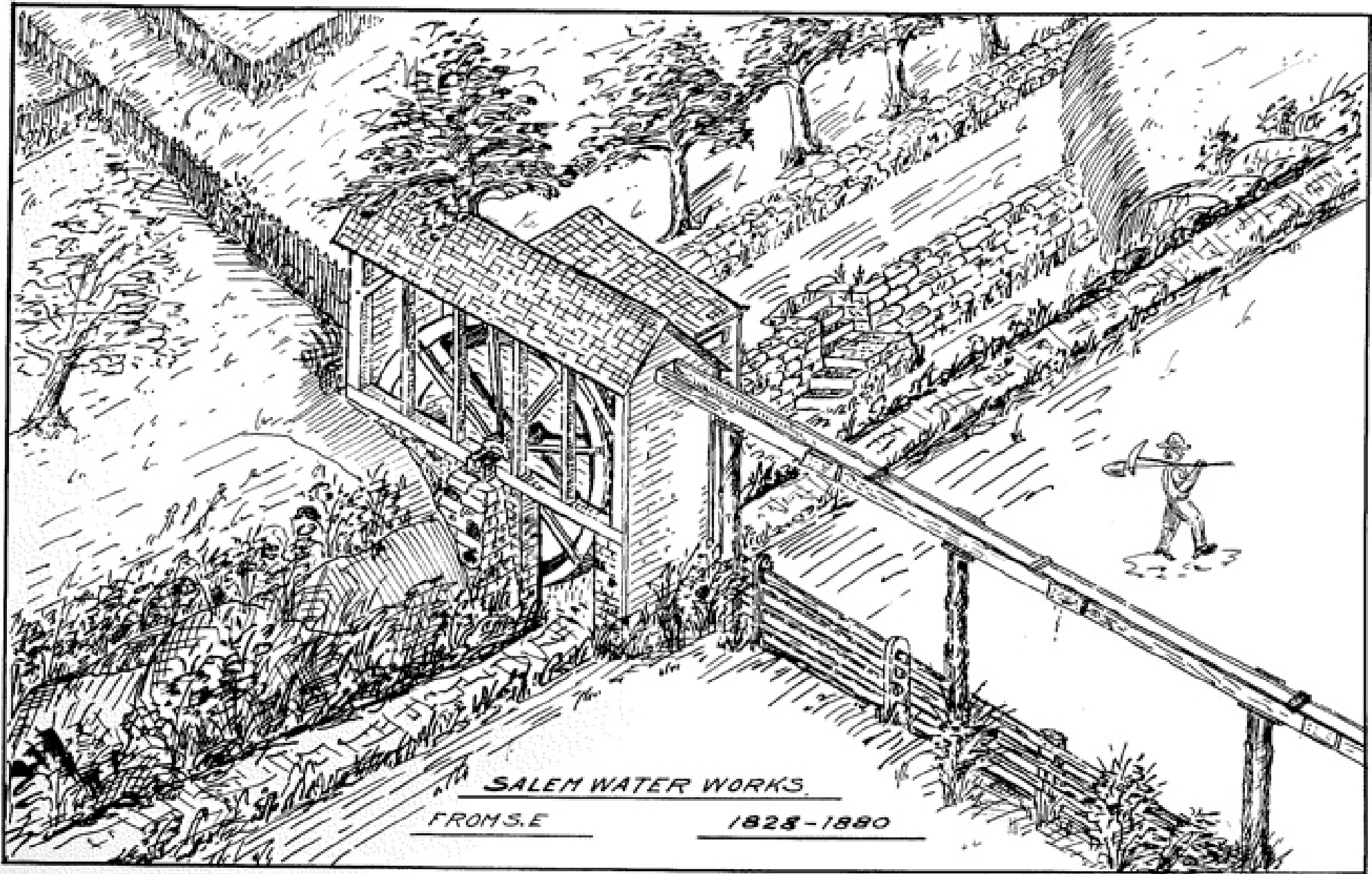




WATERWORKS

SPRINGS

1828



SALEM WATER WORKS.

FROM S.E

1828-1880

Salem, NC – A Center of Botanical Activity

Flora Salemensis II - Page 40
 33 BH

Flora Salemensis II - Page 43
 32 BH

Dodecandria:

255. Menispermum: Moonseed & *Loxandis*
 461. canadense: ? virginicum ? frequent in the bush

Class XXIII - Polygamia, monoecia:

(*V. vivida*) 256. Veratrum: False Hellebore 2-3 ft. in woods & wet woods.
 465. luteum: in the bush. Shales or gravel.

257. Acer:
 467. rubrum: everywhere in the woods.
 468. negundo: pennsylvanicus ? along the Wach.
 469. saccharinum: where ?

Page 44

258. Mimos:
 470. bigra: at sunny places in the woods.

Diocia:

G.N. 259. Diogon: Persimmon
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G.N. 259. Nyssa:
 (*N. sylvatica*) 472. oreoche ? in the bush near Beroth's plantation

G.N. 261. Fraxinus:
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Class XXIV - Cryptogamia - Filices:

G.N. 262. Oxalis: (*Oxalis sensibilis*)
 474. sensibilis: in the swamp behind the tannery.

263. Osmunda: (*O. cinnamomum*)
 G.N. 475. cinnamomum: ibid.
 476. virginica: in Math. Reich's Plantation.

264. Pteris: Bracken
 477. antropurpurea (?) in the bush around the tile-kiln

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G.N. 266. Adiantum: Maidenhair
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supplement:

480. Asclepias nivea
 481. Andromeda "sourwood" ?
 482. Solidago canadensis
 P.B. Arethusa divaricata in 3 / 9 /



Moravian Botanists in Salem NC

Jacob Van Vleck (1751-1831)

Samuel Kramsch (1756-1824)

Gustav Heinrich Dahlman (17??-18??)

***Anna Rosina Kliest Gambold (1762-1821)**

Christian Friedrich Denke (1775-1838)

Lewis David de Schweinitz (1780-1834)

CATALOGUS
PLANTARUM
AMERICÆ SEPTENTRIONALIS,

HUC USQUE COGNITARUM

INDIGENARUM ET CICURUM:

OR,

A CATALOGUE

OF THE

HITHERTO KNOWN

NATIVE AND NATURALIZED PLANTS

OF

NORTH AMERICA,

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE SEXUAL SYSTEM OF LINNÆUS.

BY HENRY MÜHLENBERG, D. D.

SOCIET. PHYSIC. GOTTING.—BEROLINI IMPERIALIS NATURÆ CURIOSORUM—
PHYSIOG. LUND. ETC. MEMBR.

SECOND EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED.

PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY SOLOMON W. CONRAD, NO. 87, MARKET-STREET.

T. R. PALMER, PRINTER.

1818.

iv

PREFACE.

The Books used for this Catalogue, are

Flora Virginica Gronovii, 1762.
Catalogue of North American plants. Forster, 1771.
Flora Caroliniæna. Walter, 1788.
Linnæi Species Plantarum. Willdenovii, 1797—1806.
Synopsis Plantarum. Persoon, 1805.
Hortus Cantabrigiænsis. Donn, 1804, 1809.
Hortus Kewensis. Aiton,—first, and part of second edition.
Enumeratio Horti Berolinensis. Willdenovii, 1809.
Acharii Lichenographia. 1810.
Synopsis Fungorum. Persoon.
Schæffer, Batsch, Bolton, Fungi.
Flora Boreali Americana, Michaux; and many others.
Hedwigii Stirpes et Species Muscorum.

I add, with gratitude, the names of my American friends and correspondents, who have generously assisted me, by communicating specimens or seeds.

William Baldwin, M. D. from Delaware and Georgia.
Benjamin S. Barton, Professor at Philadelphia.
William Bartram, Botanist.
Romein Beck, M. D. Albany, N. Y.
Jacob Bigelow, M. D. Boston.
Peter Billy, from Virginia.
John Bricknell, M. D. from Georgia, deceased.
Isaac Cleaver, M. D. Philadelphia.
Zaccheus Collins, Philadelphia.
Menasse Cutler, D. D. Massachusetts.
Gustavus Dallman, North Carolina.
Rev. Christian Denke, Nazareth and Canada.
Caspar Wistar Eddy, M. D. New York.
Stephen Elliott, Esq. from Carolina and Georgia.
Aloysius Enslin, travelling Botanist, deceased.
Mrs. Anna Rosina Gambold, from Cherokee.
Jacob Green, A. M. Albany, N. Y.
William Hamilton, Esq. from his Botanical Garden, deceased.
Frederick Kampman, M. D. from Pennsylvania and Jersey.
Matthias Kin, Nurseryman, and Collector.
Rev. Samuel Kramsch, North Carolina.
John Lyon, Nursery and Seedsman, and Collector.
Bernhard M'Mahon, from his Botanical Garden.
James Mease, M. D. Philadelphia, Georgia.
S. L. Mitchell, Professor, New York.
Henry Moore, from Tennessee and Natchez.
P. E. Mühlenberg, New York and Jersey.
Christopher Müller, M. D. from Harmony, West Pennsylvania.
Frederick Pursh, from Jersey.
Rafinesque Schmalz, from Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania.
David L. de Schweinitz, Salem, North Carolina.
Joseph Van der Schott, travelling Botanist, deceased.
Rev. Jacob Van Vleck, from Pennsylvania.

HEALTH AND PROSPERITY TO THEM AND ALL LOVERS OF BOTANY!

Lancaster, Penns.

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HEALTH AND PROSPERITY TO THEM AND ALL LOVERS OF BOTANY!

Samuel Kramtsch (1756 – 1824)

KRAMSCH'S FLORA OF SALEM

1789-91

SAMUEL KRAMSCH (1758-1824), came to Salem in 1788 as Pfleger (Head) of the Single Brothers. Soon after, he taught in the Boys School, having taught in the Seminary in Nazareth, Pa. before coming to Salem. It was at Nazareth that he taught Louis David vonSchweinitz. He was pastor of the Hope Congregation for ten years, associate pastor of the Salem Congregation and was appointed the first principal of the Girls Boarding School, now Salem Academy and College. Always vitally interested in botany, he corresponded with some of the well-known botanists of his day, and two booklets on flora of the Salem area, attributed to him, are in the Moravian Archives, Southern Province.

The translation of this flora was made about 1950-52 by Erika Huber, a German exchange student at Salem College, for Old Salem, Inc., from the original manuscript, located in the Moravian Archives, Winston-Salem, N.C.

Please note: The manuscript material contained within the attached photocopies of lists of flora compiled by Samuel Kramtsch are the sole property of the Archives of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church. The Archives Committee of this organization has granted Old Salem, Inc., permission to distribute these copies to selected authorities in the botanical field for assistance with identification of species. No material contained in these photocopies may be published in any form without the express permission of the Archives Committee of the Southern Province. Additional copies may be made from these photocopies.

MORAVIAN ARCHIVES
Drawer M Salem Station
Winston-Salem, N. C. 27108

This booklet is the property of

OLD SALEM, INC.
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27108

Note: The identifications in this book were done by
Dr. Raymond L. Wyatt, Wake Forest University fall 1975
Cross-indexed to 1789 Kramtsch list
"Intro" written by FAB



Flora Salemensis II - Page 40

Flora Salemensis II Page 43

Dodecantria:

- 255. Menispermum: Moonseed *Lo woods*
- 464. Canadense: ? virginicum? frequent in the bush

Class XXIII - polygamia, monoecia:

- 256. Veratrum: False Hellebore 2-3 ft. *Shaded wet woods. Shade or semi.*
- 465. luteum: in the bush.

257. Acer:

- 467. rubrum: everywhere in the woods.
- 468. negundo: pennsylvanicus? along the Wach.
- 469. sacharinum: where?

Page 44

258. Mimosa:

- 470. pigra: at sunny places in the woods.

Dioecia:

- 259. Diospyros: Persimmon
- 471. virginiana: everywhere in the woods.

259. Nyssa:

- 472. oreoche: in the bush near Beroth's plantation

261. Fraxinus:

- 473. americana:

Class XXIV - Cryptogamia - Filices:

- 262. Obovata: (*Obovata sensibilib*)
- 474. sensibilis: in the swamp behind the tannery.

263. Osmunda:

- 475. cinnamomum: *ibid.*
- 476. virginica: in Math. Reich's Plantation.

264. Pteris:

- 477. antropurpurea: *Broken* in the bush around the tile-kiln

Page 45

265. Polypodium:

- 478. virginiana: at the rocks around the Mill

266. Adiantum:

- 479. pedatum: *Maidenhair*

supplement:

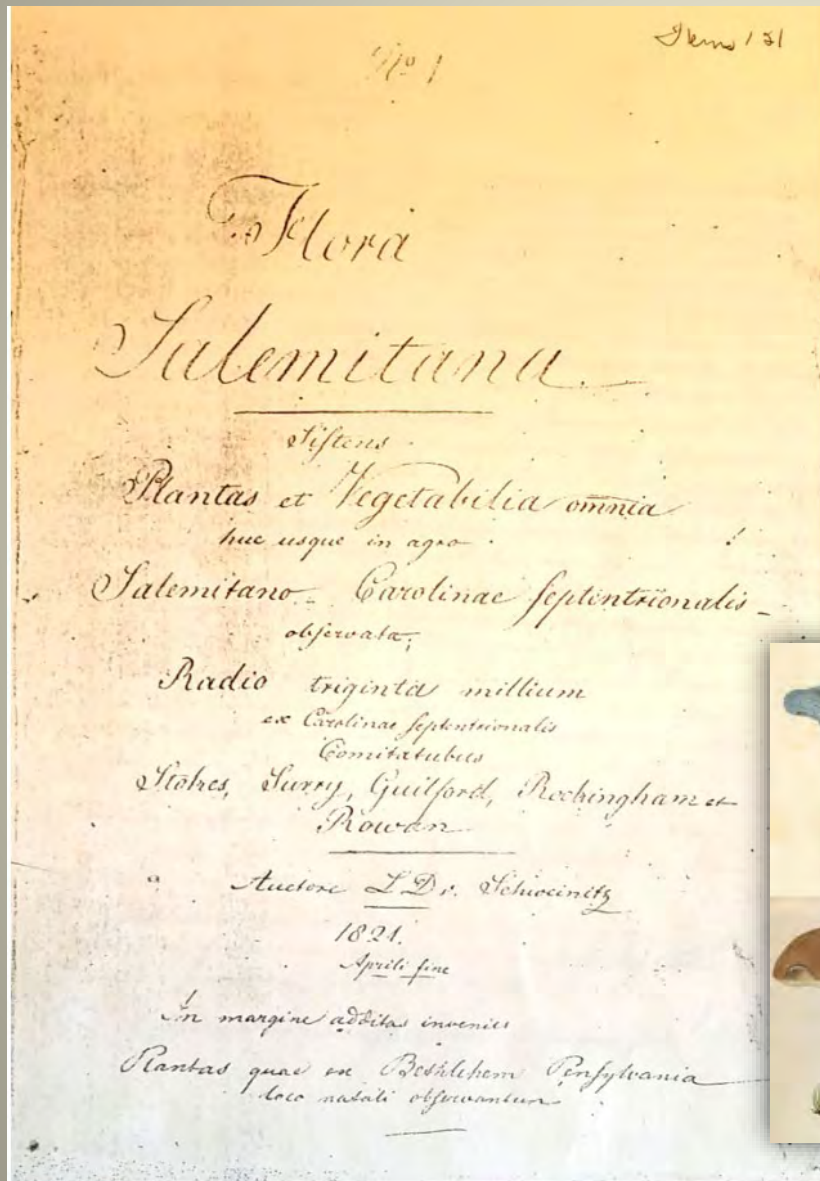
- 480. Asclepias nivea
- 481. Andromeda: "sourwood"?
- 482. Solidago canadensis

PS. Arethusa divaricata in 3/21

Salem Boys School



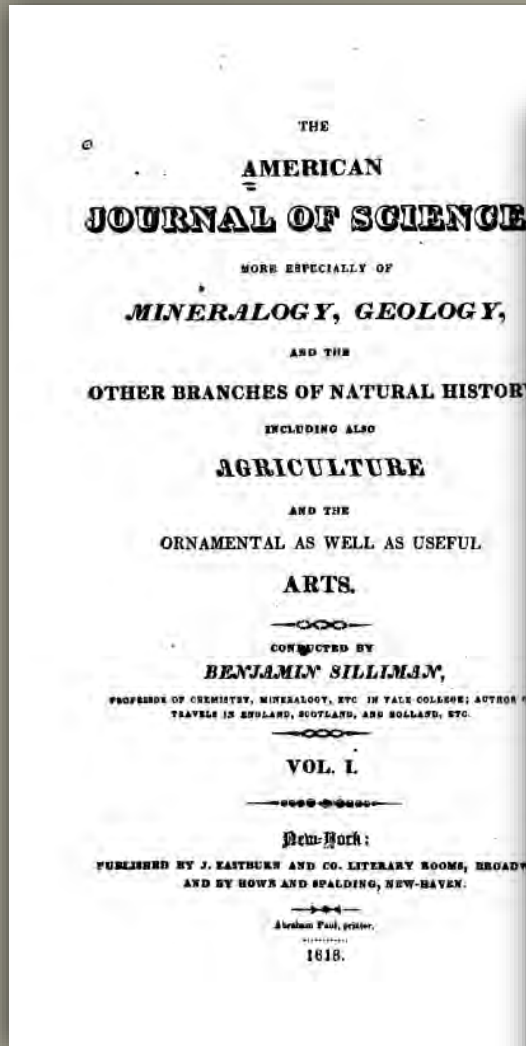
Lewis David de Schweinitz



Schweinitz's Sunflower



Anna Rosina Gambold



Plants of the Cherokee Country. 245

BOTANY.

—+—+—

ART. VI. *A List of Plants found in the neighbourhood of Connasarga River, (Cherokee Country) where Spring-place is situated; made by MRS. GAMBOLD, at the request of the Rev. Elias Cornelius.**

<p><i>Acer rubrum</i> and <i>Sacharium</i> <i>Acanitum ucinatum</i> <i>Actæa racemosa</i> <i>Adiantum Capillus Veneris</i> <i>Aesculus Pavia</i> <i>Agave</i> <i>Agrimonium Eopstorium</i> <i>Aira pallens</i> <i>Aletris farinosa</i> <i>Alisma Plantago</i> <i>Allium</i>, 2 sp. <i>Amasonia latifolia</i> <i>Anchusa</i> <i>Andromeda arborea</i> and other sp. <i>Andropogon alopecuroides</i> and <i>ambiguum</i> <i>Anemone hepatica</i>, <i>Thalictroides</i>, <i>virginiana</i>, and <i>pennsylvanica</i> <i>Angolica lucida</i> and other sp. <i>Annona</i></p>	<p><i>Antirrhinum elatine</i> <i>Apocynum cannabinum</i> <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> <i>Arabis</i> <i>Aralia spinosa</i> <i>Arctostaphylos caroliniana</i> <i>Arctostaphylos parviflora</i> <i>Aristolochia serpentaria</i>, 3 sp. <i>Arum sagittifolium</i> and <i>triphyllosum</i> <i>Arundo tecto</i> <i>Asarum virginicum</i> <i>Asclepias purpurascens</i>, <i>variegata</i>, <i>varicillata</i> and others, <i>tuberosa</i> <i>Ascyrum</i> <i>Ateplenum</i> <i>Aster concolor</i>, <i>linearifolius</i>, and many others <i>Avena palustro</i> and <i>spicata</i> <i>Azalea viscosa</i>, and others.</p>
---	--

<p><i>Berberis canadensis</i> <i>Betula alna</i> <i>Bidens pusilla</i> N. S. Muhlenb.</p>	<p><i>Bignonia crucigera</i> and <i>radicans</i> <i>Bucknera americana</i>.</p>
---	--

<p><i>Cacalia</i> <i>Calycanthus floridus</i> <i>Campanula perfoliata</i> and <i>divaricata</i></p>	<p><i>Clematis ochroleuca</i> and <i>virginiana</i> <i>Clitoria mariana</i> and <i>virginiana</i> <i>Collinsonia virginica</i></p>
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* Copied partly from Manuscripts of the late Dr. Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

250 *Plants of the Cherokee Country.*

Acer rubrum.—The inner bark boiled to a sirup, made into pills, and these dissolved in water, is used in cases of sore eyes; the eyes washed therewith.

Actæa racemosa.—The root in spirits, these made use of in rheumatic pains.

Adiantum Capillus Veneris.—A decoction of the whole plant, used as an emetic in cases of ague and fever. A very strong medicine.

Aesculus Pavia.—The nuts pounded, are used in poultices.

Agave.—The root is chewed in obstinate cases of diarrhœa with wonderful success. It is, however, a very strong medicine.

Allium.—The Indians are fond of, for culinary purposes.

Angelica.—The same.

Annona.—Of the bark they make very strong ropes.

Aralia spinosa.—A decoction of the roots roasted and pounded, (green, they are poisonous) is given as an emetic. A very strong one.

Asarum virginicum.—The leaves dried and pounded, are used for snuff; fresh, they are applied to wounds.

Bignonia crucigera.—Tea made of the leaves cleanses the blood.

Calycanthus floridus.—The roots are used as (though very strong) emetics. The seeds to poison wolves.

Carduus.—various species. The roots used in poultices.

Cercis canadensis.—Children are fond of eating the blossom.

Coreopsis auriculata.—The whole plant is much used in colouring. It affords a red colour.

Cornus florida.—The bark of the root is used to heal wounds, and in poultices.

Ilex.—Of the wood, spoons are made. The berries of service in colics.

Juglans oblonga alba.—A kind of pills are prepared from the inner bark, and used as a cathartic.

Liquidamber styraciflua. The gum is used for a drawing plaster. Of the inner bark a tea is made for nervous patients.

Liriodendrum tulipifera.—Of the bark of the root a tea is made and given in fevers. It is also used in poultices.

ART. VI. A List of Plants found in the neighbourhood of Connasarga River, (Cherokee Country) where Spring-place is situated; made by MRS. GAMBOLD, at the request of the Rev. Elias Cornelius.*

A.

Acer rubrum and Saccharum	Antirrhinum elatise
Acanitum uncinatum	Apocynum cannabinum
Actea racemosa	Aquilegia canadensis
Adiantum Capillus Venaris	Arabis
Aesculus Pavia	Aralia spinosa
Agave	Arctostaphylos caroliniana
Agrimoniolum Eupatorium	Arethusa parviflora
Aira pallens	Aristolochia serpentaria, 3 sp.
Aletris farinosa	Arum sagittifolium and triphyllum
Alisma Plantago	Arundo tecto
Allium, 2 sp.	Asarum virginicum
Amsonia latifolia	Asclepias purpurascens, variegata, var-
Achusa	ticillata and others, tuberosa
Andromeda arborea and other sp.	Ascyrum
Andropogon alopecuroides and am-	Asplenium
biguum	Aster concolor, linearifolius, and many
Anemone hepatica, Thalictroides, vir-	others
giniana, and pennsylvanica	Avena palustris and spicata
Angelica lucida and other sp.	Azalea viscosa, and others.
Annona	

B.

Berberis canadensis	Bignonia crucigera and radicans
Betula alna	Bucknera americana.
Bidens pusilla N. S. Muhlent.	





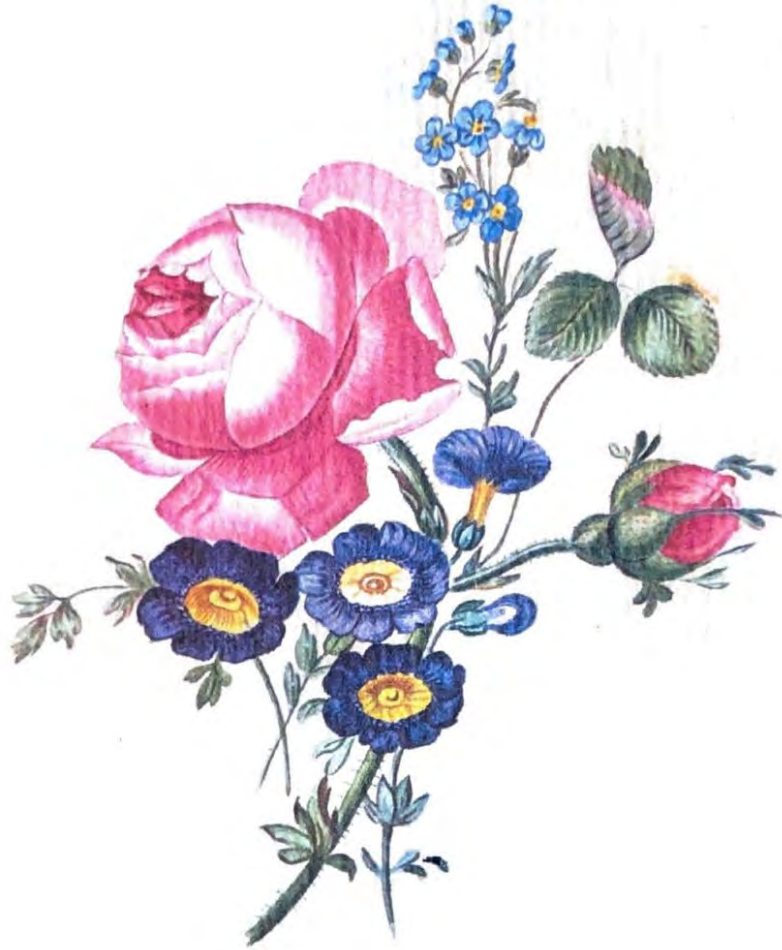






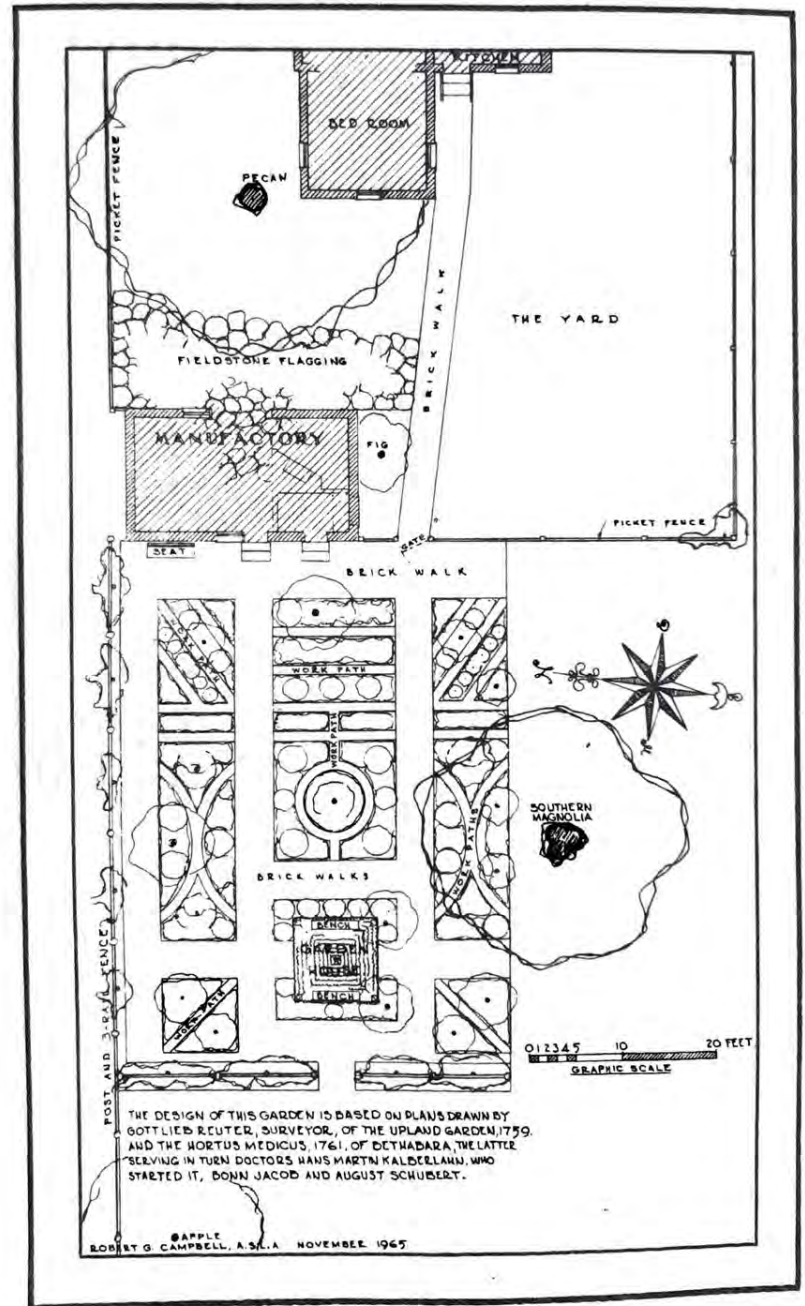


*The Emma Ormsby Griffith
Memorial Garden*



1798. March

Ludwig Schmeining



Campbell's Original Plan



Flora Ann Bynum's Legacy



**RECORDS OF THE
MORAVIANS IN NORTH CAROLINA**

EDITED BY
ADELAIDE L. FRIES, M.A.
ARCHIVIST OF THE MORAVIAN CHURCH IN AMERICA,
SOUTHERN PROVINCE

VOLUME I
1752-1771.

RALEIGH
EDWARDS & BROUGHTON PRINTING COMPANY
STATE PRINTERS
1922





A view of ...
No. 2 ...
By ...









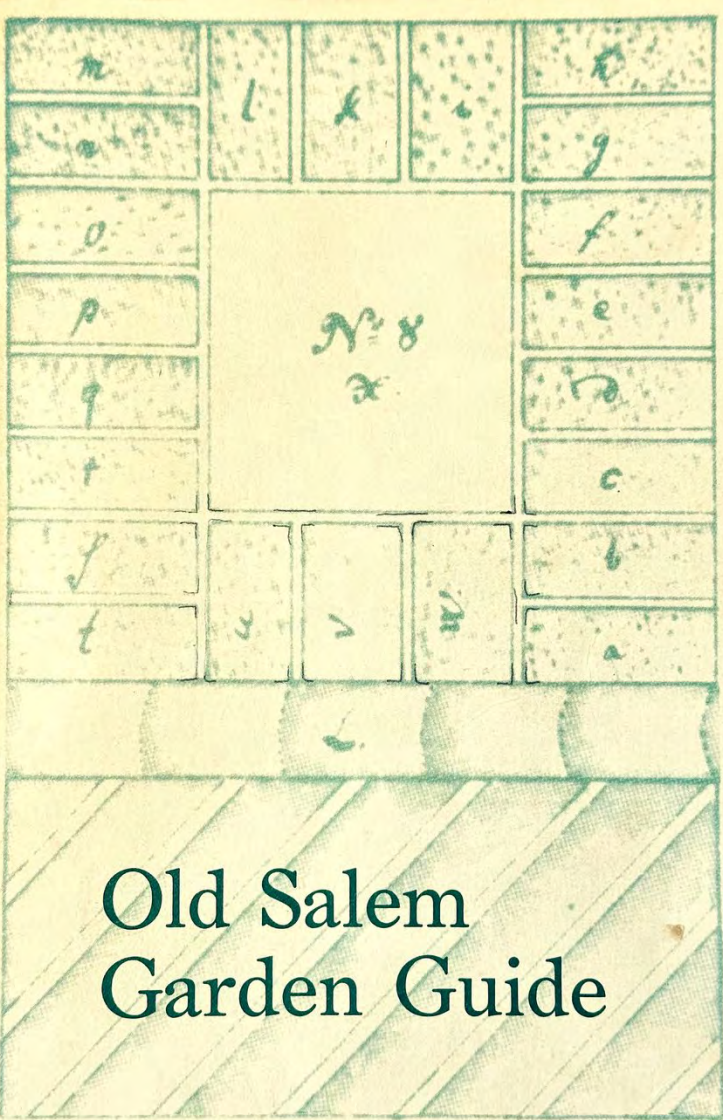












Old Salem Garden Guide

*Content
color
of photos
of garden
interviews
of visitors*

by FLORA ANN L. BYNUM
Editorial Committee
Gene Capps, Frances Griffin, Robert Hyland
Published by OLD SALEM, INC.
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27108
1979

Restoring Southern Gardens and Landscapes

*A Conference for the States of the Upper South**

Sponsored by

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REYNOLDA GARDENS OF WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY

and

STAGVILLE PRESERVATION CENTER OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

APRIL 26-28, 1979

WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA

*Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky

























Landscape today:

Total area of OSMG and residential restored landscape: about 63 acres. OSMG landscape, not including the visitors center, Brewery Lot, Tannery Lot, and Factory Row, is ~33 acres:

- 560 native trees and shrubs
- 87 different native species
- A couple locations of note, which are planted with an intentional density of diversity:
 - The old Salem Arboretum below MESDA
 -
 - P.E.I. Plants of Ecological Importance
 - 29 different native tree species
 - 11 different native shrub species





P.E.I. Plants of Ecological Importance





Gardens today:

All gardens sq ft total 18,920 of intensive cultivation

Miksch and Triebel:

- 4320 sq ft (about the area of a basketball court) of intensive mixed vegetable/herb/grain/flower cultivation
- Total Miksch and Triebel garden area: 11,146 sq ft (1/4 acre) including the orchard it is 14,714 sq ft (about 1/3 acre)

Single Brothers Garden:

- 11,400 sq ft (about the area of 3 basketball courts) of intensive mixed vegetable/herb/grain/flower cultivation
- Total SBG area including orchard tree areas: 39,768 sq ft – total including SB house yard (near 1 acre)

Salt Street Family Gardens:

- 3,200 sq ft (about the area of a tennis court) of intensive mixed vegetable/herb/grain/flower cultivation















Seed Saving

Historic Plant Collection





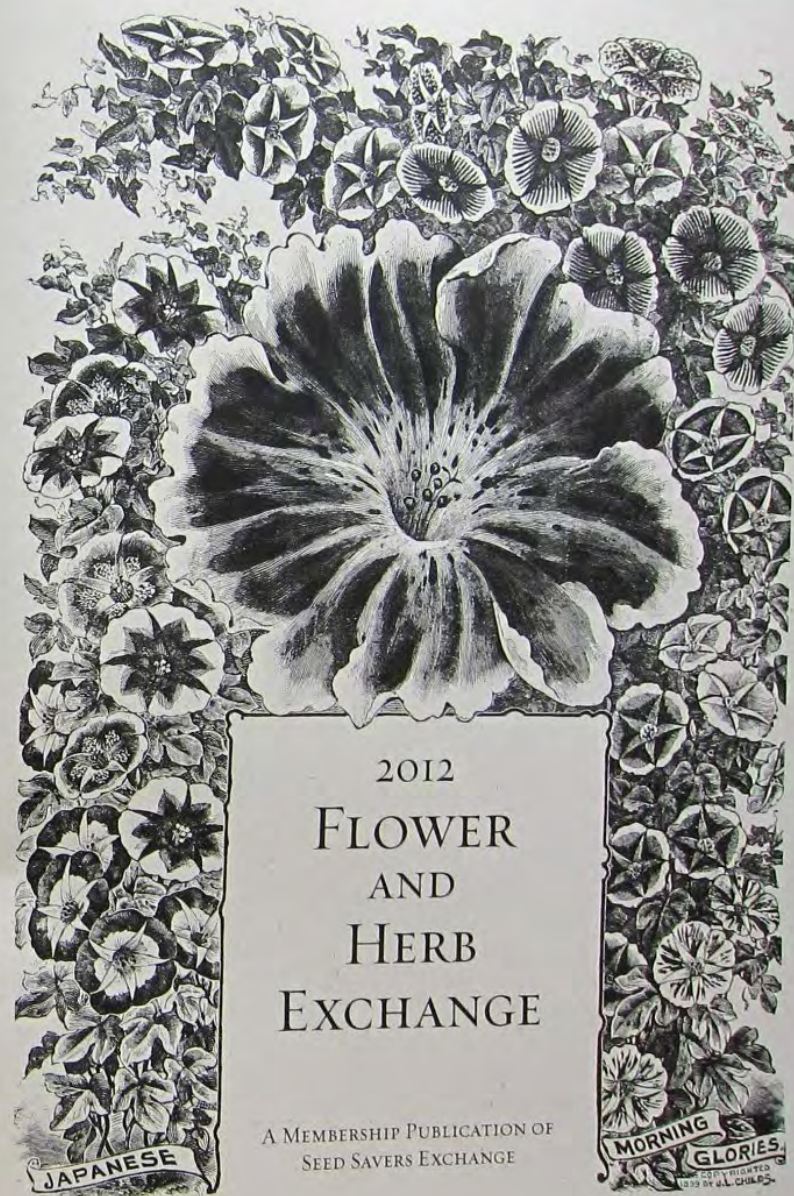
Historic Plant Collection (1766-1859):

- 187 historic heirloom vegetable and grain varieties
- 129 heirloom flowers and herbs
- 87 native tree and shrub species
- 32 heirloom fruit varieties



Seed Savers Exchange Yearbook

2012



2012
FLOWER
AND
HERB
EXCHANGE

A MEMBERSHIP PUBLICATION OF
SEED SAVERS EXCHANGE

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GLORIES
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Seed Savers Exchange



The First Ten Years
1975 - 1985

AMISH KNUITTE ♦ **MIKE C** - HAS 140+ days, 12" vine (climbs into nearby trees) starts late but hugely productive of 3" rounded curved pods with 6-8 squarish seeds, purplish grey with dark purple spray paint along edges. Pink/purple flowers. One quart dry seeds from 4' row. Late starter but most seeds mature here, from Gail Fitzgerald unlisted member 2010. Summergreen Homestead Roanoke Virginia ♦ **NY VA B** - HAS 100 days, round squarish seeds, pretty purple-grey with garnet red speckles that look sprayed on, from MD KOS 04 ♦ **UTJEJ** - HAS 120 days, wonderfully flavored small pink and purple 2-tone seed, 4-7 per pod, bears heavily on 8' vines, from CV Ver

ANATOLIAN BLACK & WHITE ♦ **IL CR R** - HAS 110/ dry days, Plants climb to about 6 feet. 4" pods containing 3-4 seeds are smooth when green then wrinkle tight against its seeds as the pods dry. Seeds are short plump rounded white with a sort of solid black figure 8 figure around the eye, from Davut Kersin from Adapazan, Turkey

ANATOLIAN YELLOW WHITE ♦ **IL CR R** - HAS 128 dry days, Very productive plants that climb over 7 ft. Similar in pod shape and size to Anatolian Black & White, but later in maturity. Seed is rounded plump light yellow in a large area around the eye with white near the dorsal area of the seed which has some spots of the same color. In this 2012 growing season the yellow on the seedcoat is but very faintly discernible if at all which is probably due to the heat and dryness or both. My 2011 seedcrop of this bean has taken a year for the seedcoat pigments to darken to almost near normal. You can check out what the normal look of the bean is on my website www.abeancollectorswindow.com, from Davut Kersin from Adapazan, Turkey

ANNE JACKSON ♦ **IL KE D** - HAS 90 days, very vigorous plants grow to 6', very pretty oval seed, color is half burgundy and half white, great producer and a good baker

APACHE RED ♦ **MA CO G2** - HAS high yield of red seeds, similar to kidney beans, for soup or chili, pods turn bright red to signal green shell stage for succotash, from CA MY J 00

ASTURIAS ♦ **WA WI J** - HAS 110+ days, prolific climber to 15', needs long growing season, pods up to 10" long and flattened, large white seeds, 5 x 1", from Pilar Nogueru Teague, directly from Asturias in NW Spain, Pilar, originally from Barcelona, cooks with these

ASTURISCHE KIRSCHKERN ♦ **OR STA** - L.Q. "Cherry Stone" in German, medium-small round dark red-maroon seeds, fairly late maturing, from Gerhard Bohl, Germany, originating in Spain, Asturias Province

AUNT KATHERINE'S ♦ **ME LAN** - HAS seeds flat, pink with purple streaks

AUSTRIAN SOUP ♦ **NY VA B** - HAS 95 days, half runner habit, pods 5" long, seed egg shaped, mostly buff with some maroon striping, from WI HO C 10 via Cathy Matel

AZERI, RED AND WHITE ♦ **MN TJ J** - HAS pods are often streaked with red over a green background, white or light tan seed with red spots, originally listed as a bush bean, it produced a long vine when I gave it space to grow this year. The listing in 2012 under bean/bush/dry has not been listed this year, from street market in Baku, Azerbaijan ♦ **NY VA B** - HAS 80 days, red and white seed with spots and streaks, large and oblong, from MN TJ J 08, from street market in Baku, Azerbaijan

BAIE VERTE INDIAN ♦ **IL KE D** - HAS 86 days, Strong plant producing massive amounts of pods. Mid size seed is snow white. Makes wonderful soup, from CV Hope

BARNETT ♦ **NY SP N** - HAS Cutshort type mustard yellow pole bean, from NY VA B ♦ **NY VA B** - HAS small blocky yellow-brown seed, tightly packed in pod, good yield, from IA SSE HF 07, German heirloom, 1700s, SSE BEAN 5071 ♦ **OR YO K** - HAS small blocky yellow bean, a German heirloom, from NY VA B 2012

BERTHOLD GREEN ♦ **IA SSE HF** - HAS weak climber, twining, small round pods, very productive, from IA DR G, SSE BEAN 2793

BIG BROWN ♦ **KY LU J** - HAS from IA SSE HF 05, SSE BEAN 561

BINGO ♦ **IL KE D** - HAS pods are 2" long holding 3-4 tan seeds with very dark brown markings, nice flavor in bean dishes, fairly productive from CV Ter ♦ **MS BA C** - HAS 85 to shell days, Borlotto type, large cream-green pods with pink streaks, 5" long and 1/2" wide. Beans come in color, red streaks. Plant grows 6-8' tall, from CV Ter ♦ **WALO R** - HAS 90/105 days, The bright pink 8 inch pods are loaded with one inch long, very tasty maroon on off-white shelles. This was our earliest pole shelly bean continued to produce long after most of the others had quit, from CV Ter

BIRD EGG ♦ **MIKE C** - HAS 100+ dry days, Shell or dry bean - white with maroon streaks, 1/2" when dry. Exceptionally productive. 2011 seed, from PA YO J

BLACK #18 ♦ **IA SSE HF** - HAS From Tamarack Song of WI SSE BEAN 3691

BLACK & WHITE GOOSE ♦ **IL CR R** - L.Q. 110 days, 4.5 x 1.2 in faintly purple striped pods remain smooth when drying. Seed is very pretty medium in size with a white base that will yellow out slightly as the seed ages, and bold black speckling that is set wider apart than many black speckled beans. Discovered in my gardens in 1980 and named by me, from IA SSE HF 12 D.S. IL CR R '80, SSE BEAN 1963

BLACK SHACKAMAXON ♦ **IA SSE HF** - HAS from PA WE W SSE BEAN 5306

BLUE LAKE POLE ♦ **MI WPS** - HAS 70 days, small short seed is white, rare, have about 10 lbs. of seed, from my great grandfather, date to 1836

BLUE SHACKAMAXON ♦ **CA CL C** - HAS Shiny black seed with some steely blue ones though I may have completely selected those out. Some purple on the plants, and pods turn purple near maturity. Tasty beans and extremely productive, from PA WY N 08

CO OI A - HAS very dark blue-black seeds, bears well, northeast woodland indigenous heirloom, from the Lenape ♦ **IL BU D** - HAS Vines up to 6 to 7 feet, very productive, navy blue beans that turn black when dry. Historical bean vigorous growth with rose colored flowers, purple pods ♦ **MA HO K** - HAS 50-60 days, vines will grow 6-7' with rose-pink flowers, pods turning purple when ripe, seeds blue, blue-black when dried, from PA WE W, also known as the "Treaty Bean", grown by Lenape people and preserved among Quaker farmers ♦ **ME LAN** - HAS from PA WE W 06, heirloom originally from the Lenape Indians in Delaware ♦ **PA WY N** - L.Q. pods turn purple at shelly stage, seeds then are bright blue, matures glossy blue-black. 2011 seed, from PA WE W 03, grown by the Lenape people of New Jersey and southeastern Pennsylvania dating back to at least 1800, see description in Will Weaver's "Heirloom Vegetable Gardening". Shackamaxon is the Lenape name for a place along the Delaware River in the present-day Kensington section of Philadelphia ♦ **VT PI L** - HAS Small black dry beans, a little late maturing for USDA zone 3, but very vigorous and productive. Good seed bean also, very attractive plants, from VT DA P, OS PA WE W

BOBOLINK ♦ **IL CR R** - HAS 110 dry days, Fairly strong climber produces 4.25 x 5/8 in. pods that wrinkle as they dry. Seeds are very pretty rounded half to three quarters dark red and white, from ME LA N 12, Last Ludwig - Waldoboro, Maine

BON GERMAN POLE ♦ **IA SSE HF** - HAS from IA TH 12, SSE BEAN 4627

BORLOTTO LAMON ♦ **IL KE D** - HAS pods to 4" with 1-3 seeds each, cream color with black specks and stripes, pods have dark color with hook on the tip, from Italia

BORLOTTO SOLISTA ♦ **NY VA B** - HAS 100 days, pods are 11" long, hold up to 8 very large buff and maroon seeds, good for shelles and dry, from WA LO R 10

BORLOTTO STREGONTA ♦ **MIKE C** - HAS 80 shell 90 to tan dry, Straight 5/8x6-7" pods with 6-7 wrinkled blotchy brownish/purple and tan dry. My earliest shell bean, quite productive. 2010 seed, from Tom Blain unlisted member 2010, NY VA B from WA LO R from CV Harvest Moon ♦ **NY VA B** - HAS 95 days, large seeds are purple cast with dark purple streaks and spots, from WA LO R/CV Harvest Moon

BOSTON FAVORITE ♦ **ME BI H** - HAS 90 days, from ME TH ♦ **ME LAN** - HAS pinkish seeds with brown to purple streaks, pretty, from WA AU D ♦ **OR BL T** - HAS from IA DR G 87

BOX ♦ **MA WA D** - L.Q. 90 days, beautiful dark-purple & white seed, almost round but with small point on the end where line of demarcation between purple & white is clear, at rounder end the purple overlaps the white in tiny peninsula with a purple island here & there, 5-6 seeds per pod, from WA HO R 90 ♦ **ME LAN** - HAS looks like Beautiful and Bobolink beans, from WA AU D

BRINKER/CARRIER ♦ **IA SSE HF** - HAS Pole bean with a strong twining tendency. White flowers. Green flat pods become yellow as they mature. Straight, flat pods have a thick beak. Mature pods average 5" long by 0.5" wide. Weak suture string. Good as snap bean, shelling (horticultural) bean, and dry bean. Difficult to shell but excellent, lima-like flavor and smooth texture. Standard productivity. Leathery dry pods average 2-6 seeds per pod. Large, white bean; great northern type. Mid-season maturing, from Fred Brinker, Letart, WV, 2006, passed down in the Brinker and neighboring Carrier families for several generations in upper Mason Co, WV. Originally grown there by Fred's great-grandparents, Jerome and Hepzibah Brinker, in the 1800's, SSE BEAN 5561

BRITA'S FOOT LONG ♦ **WALO R** - HAS This fine bean is offered by Salt Spring Seeds in British Columbia as a pole snap bean. Ours were loaded with snaps at 75 days. The fine quality white shelles are up to 1 inch long and are ready in about 100 days. This is a first class shelly bean that easily matures in the PNW, from WI HO C 8 / WI MI B 08 ♦ **WI HO C** - HAS long 8-9" pods with 8-10 white seeds, shell easily fresh or dry, few culls, nearly every cell filled, shelly 7/8" long, fine flavored, quality nearly as good as a flageolet, 50 seeds/oz, 2009 seed, from WI MI B 04

BROCKTON ♦ **ME MA P** - HAS 100 days, very large bean, delicious cooked, from CV Se16 05 ♦ **ME TH J** - HAS ♦ **MIKE C** - HAS 85+ days, Purple striped shell bean, productive, earlier even than Borlotto, ripened 100% in Michigan, from ME MA P 2009 ♦ **NY VA B** - HAS 85 days, large kidney shape, tan and maroon speckled seed, productive, from WI HO C 08 via CV Se16 03

BROWN POLE ♦ **KY LU J** - HAS from IA SSE HF 05, SSE BEAN 1913

BROWN STICK ♦ **IA SSE HF** - HAS from Niccum, donation from David Niccum, Dewey IL, 4th generation raising them, got seed from Juanita Gosser Windsor KY, indet, large pods, solid brown seeds, use in veggie soup, SSE BEAN 4863

BUCKEYE POLE ♦ **CO OT J** - HAS 100 days, vines to 6', oval seed, half maroon, half white with maroon speckles, from WI KM K

BURT'S ♦ **IA RE R** - L.Q. 95 days, fast growing 8-10' purple vines, tan kidney seeds, 8" purple pods with 6-8 seeds per pod, from CA FU M 96

CHABAROWSK ♦ **NY VA B** - HAS 90-95 days, very large egg shape, purple specks and streaks on off-white seed, from OR ST A 08 via Gerhard Bohl, Germany, originally from a market in Chabarowsk, Siberia, 1990 ♦ **OR STA** - HAS Big speckled seeds. Beautiful. Originally from a mkt. in Chabarowsk, Siberia, 1990, from Gerhard Bohl, Germany.

CHARLIE MURPHY POLE ♦ **ME LAN** - L.Q. 100 days, very tall plant, large flat red ribbed pod can be eaten as snap bean, tan seed with stripes of maroon, horticultural type, poor for baking, from shipwreck Cambridge, 1886 in Maine

CHEROKEE (TRAIL OF TEARS) ♦ **CA HE B** - HAS 90 days, Healthy 8-10' vines tolerated dense planting and yielded about 100 dark purple mature pods per linear foot of trellis. Harvest early for snap to avoid strings, from SSE 2011 ♦ **NY ULA** - HAS 85 Days days, aka Cherokee Black, given to SSE in 1977 by the late Dr. John Wyché, SSE member from Hugo, Oklahoma. Dr. Wyché's Cherokee ancestors carried this bean over the Trail of Tears, the infamous winter death march from the Smoky Mountains to Oklahoma (1838-1839), leaving a trail of 4,000 graves. Green 6" pods with purple overlay, shiny jet-black seeds. Good for snap beans and dry beans. Pole habit, snap or dry, from CV Se16 ♦ **UT DA A** - HAS Young beans are good to eat green, up to 10 black beans in each pod. Excellent black bean, from SSE

CHESTER ♦ **IL CR R** - HAS 105/dry days, aka Flagg, Skunk. Reported to have come from the Iroquois people. Plants are a strong climber. Pods are 7.5 x 1/2". Seeds are somewhat kidney shaped, flattened but a bit shorter than a kidney. Color is dark charcoal nearly black with white streaks and speckles over all. On occasion I have even gotten a white bean with black speckles. Juan Osorno, dry bean breeder at the U of North Dakota, tells me this is due to what is called by bean breeders as jumping genes. There are two genes that control seedcoat color expression and sometimes the seedcoat colors reverse, caused by these two genes. You find this in horticultural and cranberry beans as well. Gail Flagg of Fort Kent, Maine claims the bean had been grown for a long time in Chester, Vermont. Thus its name comes from the Vermont town, and Gail's last name became its synonym name, from MI SC R 12, WI HO C, ME BO W 04 ♦ **MI SC R** - HAS 90-100 days, Vigorous vines. Pod set quite early. Green pods edible. Very pretty, from WI HO C ♦ **WI HO C** - HAS 90 days, somewhat wispy climber, 6.6" pods turn tan when ripe, 5-7 black and white seeds each, very large, resemble small limas, beautiful and delicious as shelles, 40 seeds/oz, 2009 seed, from ME BO W 04

CHICLET ♦ **WI HO C** - HAS 115 days, incredibly rampant vines to 10+ 4" round pods with 7-8 seeds each, cutshort appearance hence the name, light tan, egg-like flavor as shelly, hull shrinks down tightly over seed when dry, excellent moisture resistance, 60 seeds/oz, 2009 seed, from seed swap with Lynn Title, originally collected in Sicily

CHILEAN POROTO, PINTO ♦ **IA SSE HF** - HAS from CA RA P, SSE BEAN 4983

CHING TON PAY ♦ **OR DE M** - HAS 90 days, 4-7" long pods, up to 6 beans per pod. Obtained from Daw Taunggyi, a farm woman from a small village in the Inle Lake region of Burma in 2008

CHOCOLATE ♦ **ME TH J** - HAS similar to brown Jacob's Cattle, from ME LA N

COCO SOPHIE ♦ **IA SSE HF** - HAS from PA WE W, SSE BEAN 4992

CORNFIELD, HINCHER ♦ **IA SSE HF** - HAS from NC CO J, SSE BEAN 4107

CORNFIELD, OCTARORA ♦ **NY SP N** - HAS Very fast germinating, small rice shaped pinto pattern seed. Some pods green, many speckled with red. Grew well on 5' flint corn without dragging it down.

from NY VA B ♦ **NY VA B** - HAS 90 days, cream seeds, brown speckles, white flowers, pods vary, round and slender, larger and flattened, plain green, and pink streaks, from PA WY N 10, Pennsylvania Quaker bean from 1800-1820 ♦ **PA WY N** - M.R. cream seed with brown speckles, white flowers, pods vary, some round and slender, some larger and flattened, some plain green, others with pink streaks. 2008 seed, from PA WE W 08, Will Weaver tells me this is an old Pennsylvania Quaker bean from 1800-1820

CORNFIELD, STRIPED DOUBLE HEAD ♦ **IL KE D** - HAS 85 days, strong climber, small kidney shaped seeds, tan with maroon stripes, 4-5 per pod, very productive

CORNPLANTER PURPLE ♦ **ME LAN** - HAS from PA WE W, Theodore Hetzel, Complanter Seneca Indians ♦ **OH WE A** - HAS large flat pods turn dark purple as they mature, black seeds, from NY EG D, from Complanter Senecas via Blacksnake via Theodore Hetzel

CRANBERRY ♦ **CABL R2** - HAS Prolific with gorgeous white and purple speckled pods. Beans are light tan with purple speckles and stripes. Grown out for 10+ years

CRANBERRY TYPE ♦ **TN CO J** - M.R. 75 days, round fat seeds with deep-red markings, used mainly for soup, from Pamhagen, Burgenland/Austria where I lived in 1970, from Matthias Andert, Burgenland Austria

CRANBERRY, ARLINGTON RED ♦ **IA SSE HF** - HAS Cranberry, from MI KE R, SSE BEAN 533

CRANBERRY, ASHCRAFT ♦ **IA SSE HF** - HAS from MN BE D, SSE BEAN 5112

CRANBERRY, GIANT ♦ **IA SSE HF** - HAS Cranberry 8', from NH CU W, SSE BEAN 905

DEER TONGUE * ME LA N • HAS * MN RE S • HAS
Tapered green leaves, compact heads. Slower to bolt. Seed saved 2010, from
CV Fe5, heirloom from 1700s.

DEER TONGUE, AMISH * UT TH D • HAS 65 days, Dark
green, firm leaves with pointed tips. Stands up well to heat, from BC KO T

DEER TONGUE, RED * CO O I A • HAS abundant season
long yield of reddish tinged foliage

DEVIL'S EAR * MO GE J • L. Q. 50 days, very large, spreading
looseleaf heads, wavy-margined broad leaf type, bitter-free and slow to bolt,
original seed from Abundant Life Foundation * **NC O L S • HAS** aka Ear
of the Devil, from PA WE W 06

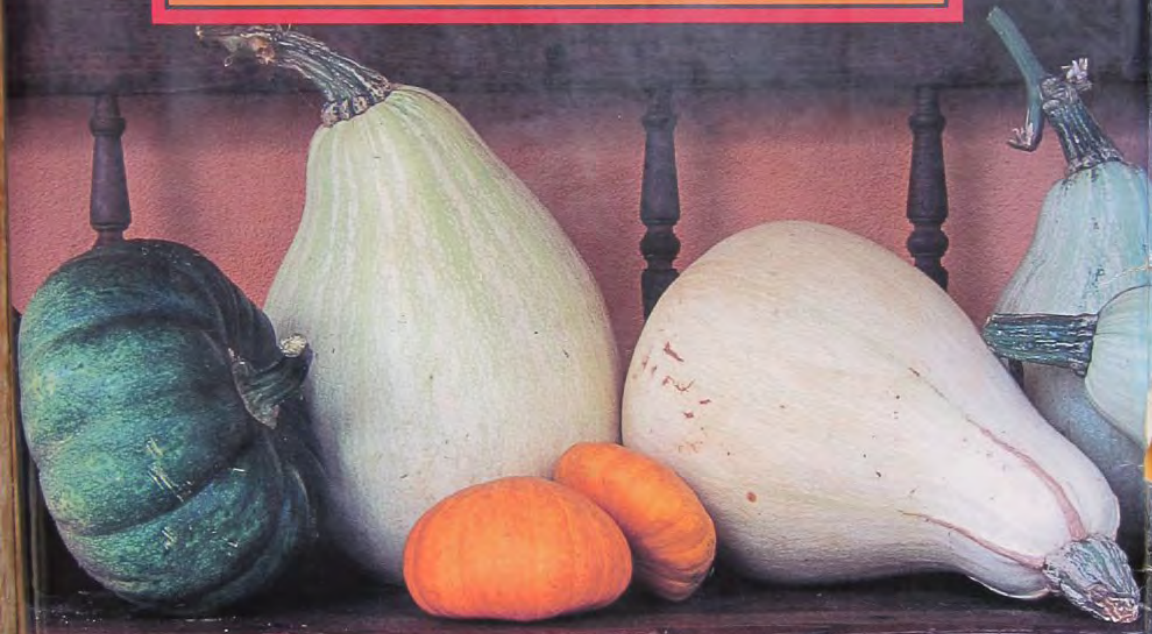
DRUNKEN WOMAN FRINGED-HEADED * VT D A S
• **HAS** a.k.a. Drunken Woman Frizzy, labeled "Lattuga ciucca (o ubriacona
frastagliata)", bright green leaves with ruffled, almost frizzy edges in deep
bronze, crisp texture, very showy, from Italian street market, spring 2000

DUTCH * MN TJ J • HAS med, blue-green, triangular leaves,
resembles Deer Tongue or Matchless, from NY TA M 88, heirloom from Holland

EISHAEUPTTEL * IA SSE HF • HAS dark green obovate leaf
translation is Little Ice Head, from CV KremN SSE



HEIRLOOM VEGETABLE GARDENING



A MASTER GARDENER'S GUIDE TO
PLANTING, SEED SAVING, AND CULTURAL HISTORY

WILLIAM WOYS WEAVER



William Woys Weaver discussing heirloom vegetables with Julia Child.



Unique varieties in the collection with a direct connection to Moravians

- 'Maxatawny' Garlic
- European columbine
- Leinbach rose



GARDEN SEEDS

From the most popular Northern Seedsmen,
for sale by Blum & Son,
Salem, N. C.

Price $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents a paper—Cash.

Fresh Garden Seeds,

RAISED and put up by the United Society, called Shakers, at Pleasant Hill, Kentucky, for
SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Drumhead Cabbage,	Canada Turnip,
Flat Dutch (out)	Winter do
Early York (out)	White Glob. field do
Long Salmon Raddish,	Yellow Ruta Baga do
Yellow Turnip do.	Black Mustard,
Long Scarlet do	Tomato,
Parsnips,	Onion Seed
Carrots,	Early frame Cucumber,
Blood Beet,	Bunch do
do Turnip do	Spined do
Green Coss Lettuce,	White bunch Squash
Silesia do	Bunch scallop do
Sugar Loaf do	Cantelope,
Magnum Bonum do	Parsley.
Ice do	

Medical and Flower Seeds.

Scarlet Runners (beans)	Imperial Pink,
Fox Glove (digitalis)	Small Poppy,
English Angelica,	Long double do
Balsamine, var. colours,	French Marygold.

Price 12½ cents per package.

IN addition to the above, the subscriber shortly expects a variety of Garden Seeds, from Baltimore, a catalogue of which will be published upon their arrival.

JOHN C. BLUM.

Jan. 14.



FRANK L. HORTON MUSEUM CENTER

KENTUCKY'S
FINEST.
All sales supported.

ANNE D. AND
THOMAS A. GRAY
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and
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RESEARCH
CENTER

FRANK L. HORTON MUSEUM CENTER

FARM PRODUCT, ^{garden} seed, Charleston, 1797

GARDEN SEEDS,

Imported in the Ship ELIZA, Captain McNEAL, from LONDON,
and will be opened THIS MORNING, for sale by
HENRY ELLISON,

No. 2, COATES'S ROW--viz.

EARLY Charlton	Scotch Thale
Pease	Garden Cresse
Golden Hotspur do.	Curled do.
Early Frame do.	Water do.
Dwarf Marrow do.	Chervilt
Do. Sugar do.	Endive
Large Marrow do.	Salsasie
Tall Crooked do.	Strasburgh Onion
Canterbury Beans	Silver Onion
Speckled Dwarf do.	Leeks
Scarlet do.	Long Prickly Cu-
Windsor do.	cumber
Dutch Runners do.	Fine Cantilope Rock
	(over)

Salmon Radish
Short Top do.
Red Spanish do.
Turnip do.
Cabbage Lettuce
Green Coss do.
White do. do.
Silesia do. do.
Tennis Ball do.
Brown Dutch do.
Capuchin Lettuce
Imperial do.
Hardy Green do.
Cabbage do.
Early York Cabbage
Sugar Loaf do.
Drum Head do.
Red do.
Ice Glazed do.
Battersea do.
Chars de Millan do.
Early Culiflower [sic]

Melon 1a
Early Dutch Turnips
Norfolk do.
Large Green do
Prickly Spinnage
Round do.
Red Beet
White do.
Curl'd Parsley.
Plain do.
White do.
Solid Celery
Italian do.
Orange Carrot
Parsnips
Asparagus
White Mustard
Black do.
Rape Seed
Hemp do.
Canary do.
Carraway do.

(Cont. 2)

FARM PRODUCT, ^{garden} seed, Charleston, 1797

Culiflower Broccoli
Green Savoy
Yellow Savoy
Winter do
Summer do.
Purple Broccoli

Corriander do.
Pott Marjorum
Thyme
Pollyanthus
Carnation.

And as large an Assortment of ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS as was ever imported into this State.

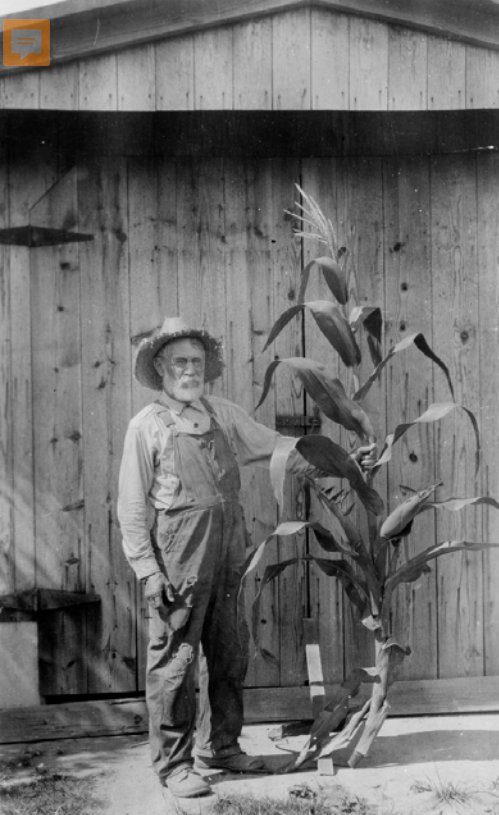
City Gazette and Daily Advertiser, Charleston, SC
2 October 1797, 3-2



Impact of genetic preservation:

- Pink Bermuda and Sandhills preservation
- Uncle Jim Shutt's cucumber
- Emkwana Squash: Seed Savers Exchange network & Baker Creek Heirloom Seeds





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The picture at the left shows James M. Jarvis, Winston-Salem, Route 2, standing in the middle of his seed patches of the original Jarvis Golden Prolific Corn. The ears grow low on the ground. At the right Jarvis, left, is seen discussing corn breeding with R. W. Pou, Forsyth county farmer.

Jarvis Keeps Seed Formula Deep Secret

Jarvis needed some seed corn so he secured enough from a neighbor to plant three or four acres. This yielded only indifferently so he set about to improve it. In an agricultural journal of that day he read that the way to improve the crop was to start "with what you had."
Jarvis started with what he had. His ideal was two good ears, low on the stalk, a small white

Mississippi Valley, Jarvis. It also fully in Louisiana and One would Jarvis would be sale of this sought a profit place \$4.00 a high price for the same lines second place,





homowo harvest collection

African/American Heirloom Seeds

Old Salem Museums & Gardens honors garden heritage with this unique offering of seeds from plants native to Africa and seeds from plants traditionally associated with African Americans. World history illuminates the early movement of seeds and food between continents, and Africa is the origin of many seeds for food in the American diet. Seeds of foods traditionally associated with African Americans give evidence to history, culture, relationship, and memory.

Old Salem Horticulture developed the seed collection with guidance from the local Black community and consultation with culinary historian Michael W. Twitty. It includes heirloom vegetables, herbs, and flowers growing in America by 1900. Three heirloom seed companies supply the collection: Seed Savers Exchange, Southern Exposure Seed Exchange, and Sow True Seed.

Take some history home to plant in your own garden—delicious, beautiful, and fragrant possibilities!

originally from africa

Asparagus Pea (*Lotus tetragonolobus*) likely from northwest Africa; a legume not related to either asparagus or peas; mentioned as early as 1734 in America.

Benne* / Sesame (*Sesamum indicum*) came to the Carolinas with enslaved Africans who cultivated this essential food and medicinal. Later use as a commodity oil crop (sesame) deteriorated flavor. Old fashioned, richly flavored seed.

Black-Eyed Susan Vine (*Thunbergia alata*) native to Eastern Africa; fast-growing climber with vibrant yellow blooms and dark centers; tender perennial, usually treated as an annual.

Bush Bean 'Kebarika' (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) heirloom from Kenya; used for soup, baking, or dried.

Top Image: Fish Pepper, Liberian hands holding okra seed, Black-eyed Susan vine



traditionally associated with/ used by african americans

Basil 'Lettuce Leaf' (*Ocimum basilicum*) According to Michael W. Twitty, basil was grown at the dooryard for good luck and to prevent negative energy from the household.

Beet 'Early Blood Turnip'* (*Beta vulgaris*) is one of the oldest surviving table beets in America. This "turnip-rooted" beet grows rapidly and stores well.

Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*) 'Charleston Wakefield' was historically used by African American cooks as a base for Low Country "vegetable bunch" soup, according to Michael W. Twitty. 'Savoy' aka "savory" cabbage is prized for great-tasting crinkled leaves that last through the winter.

Collards (*Brassica oleracea*) 'Georgia Southern' is a pre-1880 old Southern favorite heirloom; 'Green Glaze' was introduced in 1820 by David Landreth. 'Yellow Cabbage'* is a heading collard popular in eastern North Carolina.

Creasy Greens / Upland Cress (*Barbarea verna*) European heirloom cultivated since the 1600s; cooked greens served with buttermilk corn bread is traditional Southern meal; easy to grow and very nutritious.

Cucumber 'Roseland Small White Pickling' (*Cucumis sativus*) North Carolina family heirloom from near Lincolntown.

Eggplant Louisiana Long Green (*Solanum melongena* var. *esculentum*) introduced by Africans and Spaniards into Southern and Creole cuisine. Grown in the gardens of enslaved Louisianans.

Kale 'Vates Dwarf Blue Curled Scotch' (*Brassica oleracea*) Hardy, ornamental, and delicious.

Lima Bean 'Sieva', 'Henderson Bush (Dwarf Sieva)', 'Jackson Wonder Butterbean' (*Phaseolus lunatus*) large, flat, yellow/white variety of lima bean often known as butterbeans in the southern U.S. Sievas are native to South America and were grown by Virginia Indians by the 1700s.

Mustard 'Southern Giant Curled' (*Brassica juncea*) traditional Southern favorite from before 1880.

Parsley 'Giant from Italy' (*Petroselinum crispum*) to America with European colonists; an old Southern African American legend said it was unlucky to transplant parsley from the old home to the new.

Peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*) 'Carolina African Runner'* was thought extinct but has been recently recovered by David

Shields. The "original peanut," it was brought by West African slaves in 1600s. "Carolina Black" is a rare heirloom black-skinned peanut from N.C. grown during the 1800s that may have been used as a substitute for black Bambarra (African ground nut).

Seed Saving & Garden Lab



Horticulture Center





**“Plants have histories too”
F.A.B.**

