HIGHLIGHTS

A complete list is available upon request.

SECTION 3B - #25 MAGNOLIA
an ancient genus, having evolved before bees appeared, the flowers developed to encourage pollination by beetles. Fossiled specimens of *M. acuminata* have been found dating to 20 million years ago and of plants identifiably belonging to the Magnoliaceae dating to 95 million years ago. Most magnolias are valued for their showy, fragrant flowers, large glossy leaves and striking fruit. If grown from seed, one seedling may not bloom for 15 to 20 years, while another may bloom in three years.

SECTION 6B - #16C COPPER BEECH
the original purple leaf beech is a special delight in springtime; leaves turn from olive and pale tan to burnished copper color. The young leaves are a deep blackish red and turn to purple-green over time. The main aspects are the same as those of the Tricolor Beech. The purple leaf Beech has been found in the wild, but the only true source for stock was derived before 1772 from the Hanleiter Forest near Sonderhausen in Thuringia.

SECTION 6C - #2 YELLOW BUCKEYE'S
flowers, crushed leaves, broken twigs, and bruised bark have been said by many to have a disagreeable odor. It is native primarily to the Midwestern and lower Great Plains regions of the United States. The fruits are poisonous for cattle and possibly for humans. Native Americans would blanch them, extracting the tannic acid for use in leather.

SECTION 8F - #18 GINKGO
has no close living relatives. For centuries it was thought to be extinct in the wild, but is now known to grow in at least two small areas in Eastern China. Originally thought to be wild, the genetic similarities of these trees challenge their origin. The belief now is that they may have been planted and preserved by Chinese monks over a period of about 1000 years. Whether native ginkgo populations still exist has not been unequivocally proven therefore it is uncertain. Ginkgos resistance to disease, insect-resistant wood and the ability to form aerial roots and sprouts make them very long-lived, with some specimens claimed to be more than 2,500 years old.

SECTION 6H DWARF CONIFERS
are simply conifers that do not reach the typical size of their species. (Conifers are plants that bear cones, and have needlelike or scale-like leaves.) They occur naturally in the wild by witches' brooms, seed mutation and harsh conditions in nature. Dwarf conifers grow slowly. The guidelines from the American Conifer Society state approximate growth per year of a dwarf conifer is one to six inches per year and the approximate size at ten years being one to six feet.

SECTION 3I - #47K WEEPING EASTERN WHITE PINE
grows slowly and must be trained to develop a central trunk. If specimens are staked to different vertical heights in youth, they develop side branches that immediately weep and form a fountain and flow of foliage that is unique to each plant.

SECTION 1J - #55 LARCH
is a unique conifer in that it sheds its foliage each year, (a deciduous conifer). It is best noted for its soft green foliage that turns golden yellow in fall before dropping. Needles appear in tuft-like clusters in spring. The reddish brown cones are quite showy.

SECTION 1I - #7A KATSURATREE
was introduced to the U.S. from its native Japan in 1865. Abraham Lincoln appointed Thomas Hogg Jr., a United States marshal in 1862 to a diplomatic mission in Japan. In 1865, Thomas shipped seeds from a Katsuratree home to his brother James who was operating his family's nursery in Manhattan. He remained there for ten years and introduced several more noteworthy plants.

SECTION 2E - #20A KENTUCKY COFFEETREE
(the French in Canada named it "Chico", the dead tree) it is one of the first to lose its leaves in the fall and when spring comes, and it gives no apparent recognition of light and warmth until nearly every other tree is in full leaf. The early settlers of Kentucky believed that the seeds of the tree were a substitute for coffee, hence the name Kentucky Coffee Tree.

A BRIEF HISTORY

One of the first major investments the Hyslop Foundation made after it was established in 1967 was to transform what was previously a pasture and hayfield for Ruth Teuscher's horses (Major, Fireglow, Lucky, & Suntan) into a 15 acre arboretum.

They were able to enlist Clarence Godshalk who worked at the renowned Morton Arboretum in Lisle, IL from its inception in 1922 and was named director in 1939. Trained as a landscape architect in the naturalistic style of O. C. Simonds and others, he developed the Morton Arboretum's distinctive landscapes. In 1966, after nearly 45 years at Morton Arboretum, Clarence Godshalk retired and was named Director Emeritus. Ruth writes in April 1969 "Clarence is the eighth wonder of the world. He drives here from Morton, one and one half hours at 70 miles an hour (He says never less than 70), goes around all day walking fast, and at time to go home is still peppy. From what we can estimate, he is over 72 years old. He is amazing."

Clarence consulted with Ruth in the original layout of the entire property but took special interest in the development of the Arboretum. He had spent much time on the design, creating a "Landscape Arboretum" and leaving the interior meadow open for a better view of the plantings from a distance. Borrowing from plant lists from the Morton Arboretum he methodically spent days setting identification stakes for the future planting. With the list of just 100 trees and shrubs created by Clarence, the Hyslop Foundation expanded it to over 350 ordering 3 or more of each. Clarence was "flabbergasted... although he maintained he was delighted".

The original plant stock came from Fiores Nursery in Lake Forest and was delivered May 9, 1969. Clarence spent three days finding additional locations for everything, and it took four full weeks to get everything planted.

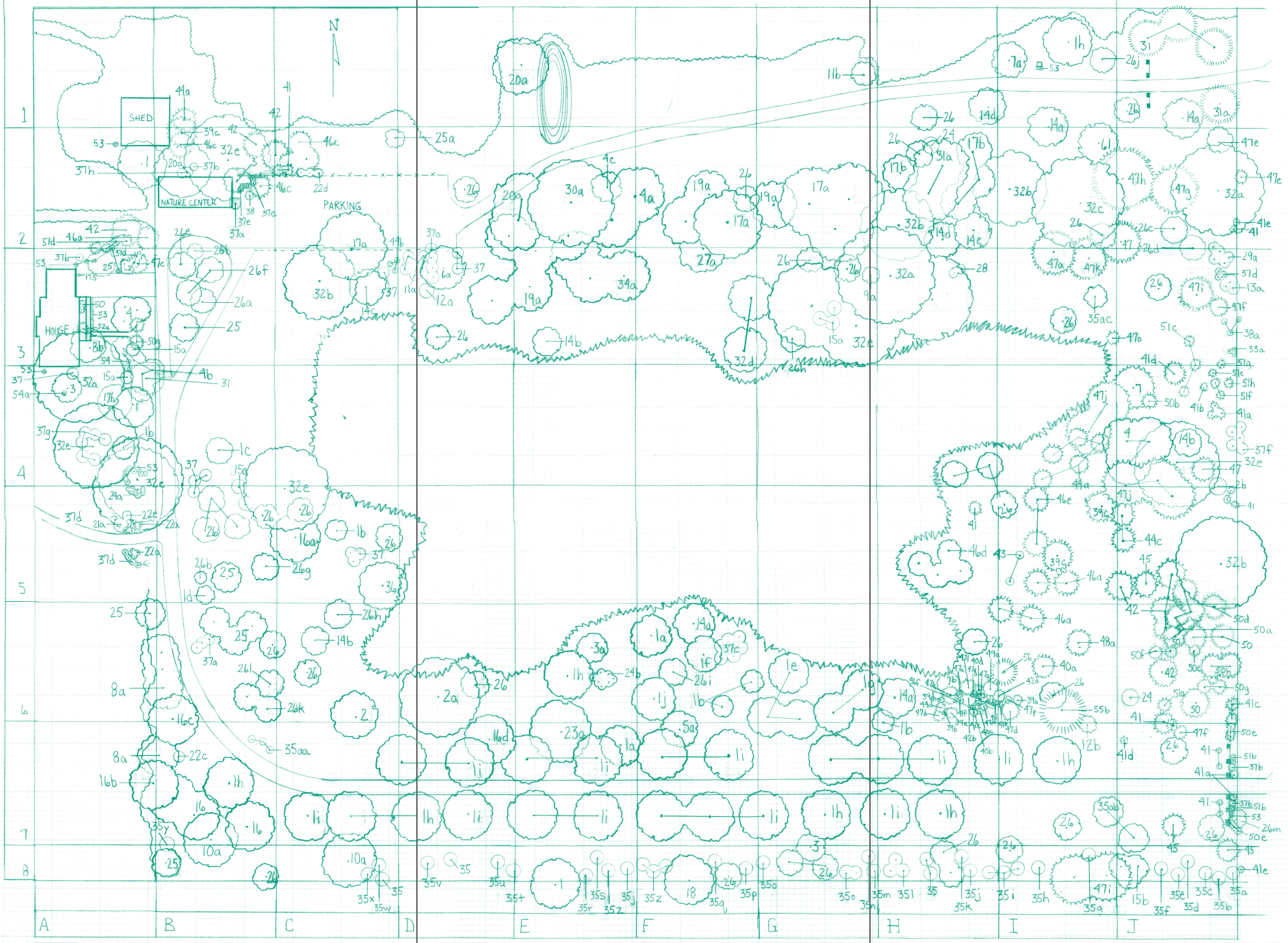
Much of the original plantings remain today, including Ruth's lilac collection started in 1936 on the south border. Unfortunately 1.433 acres with 73 different specimens were lost with the widening of Hwy 31 in 2001. Since then, and over the years, many new trees and shrubs have been added with the generous contributions of various individuals, community organizations, and local nurseries bringing the total collection of plantings to nearly 600.

Please enjoy a walk through our outdoor museum of trees and shrubs. We have listed some highlights that we hope you'll find particularly interesting.

HAWTHORN HOLLOW

NATURE SANCTUARY AND ARBORETUM

"ar•bo•re•tum \ ärbə'rēd•|əm: a place where many kinds of trees and shrubs are grown; a botanical or tree garden cultivated for scientific and educational purposes."
Webster's



Deciduous Shrub
Deciduous Tree
Needled Evergreen
Deciduous Evergreen
Broadleaf Evergreen

Hawthorn Hollow Arboretum

Completed
April, 2009

Hawthorn Hollow Nature Sanctuary & Arboretum
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