

the autumn, and in this resembles that the Mayflower for which the such American heath-plants as the ship of the Pilgrim Fathers was Leather-leaf (*Cassandra*) and the named was not the "Mayflower" of Lambkill (*Rhodora*). These cover the Loyalists, any more than the the "barrens" with foliage and flower plant so designated by the latter is in June and July, but are bare and the Mayflower of the Maritime brown in the winter. As the term Canadians, for neither the *Epigæa* "Trailing Arbutus" was used in the (*repens*) nor the Spring Beauty were the Middle States for the *Epigæa* within known to Europeans before the discovery of America. They are both there, it was probably current in their natives of this continent and are unknown in the old. The Mayflower of the time as well. Whether the Spring Beauty was their Mayflower or not, the Pilgrims must, therefore have been it is sufficiently clear that the *Epigæa* some other plant—perhaps the Hawthorn (*Crataegus Oxycantha*), which was not.

But to go one step further back in the history of the "Mayflower," Washington Irving, in his "Nickerbocker's History of New York," describes in a very amusing way the helplessness of the Dutch Governors of New York in their attempt to oppose the colonizing tendencies of the New Englanders. He described the encroachment of the Yankees upon the territory of their Dutch neighbors on the northern shore of Long Island Sound, and they even swarmed over into Long Island, displacing the Dutch or occupying the country in advance of them. These Puritan farmers carried with them the tradition that their ancestors came over from England in the "Mayflower." Many of them settled in Connecticut, and their descendants formed the bulk of the emigrants from that State whom we know under the name of Loyalists. It is quite clear, however,

appears to be alluded to, by Mickle in the following lines:—

"By this stream and the *May blossomed* thorn
That first heard his love tale and his vows."

And by Spencer in the following:

"To gather *May basket* and smelling breer
And home they haste the postes to dight."

And in Chaucer there is the following line:

"And fresher than the *May* with flowers newe"

The Hawthorn still bears in England the name of "The May," and there can be little doubt that its fragrant blossoms suggested the name borne by the pioneer ship of the Plymouth colony.

As the location of the Sacred Mount—the point of dispersion of a primitive people—was transferred to the migrating Indo-European nations from one country to another, in the Old World; so the Saxon emigrants transferred the name of "Mayflower" to a new species of plant, as they lost their familiarity with the old. To us, living in a region where *Epigæa*