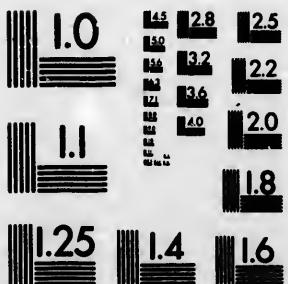


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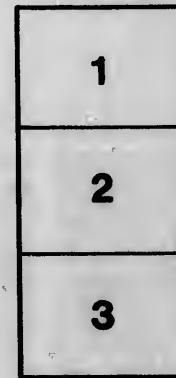
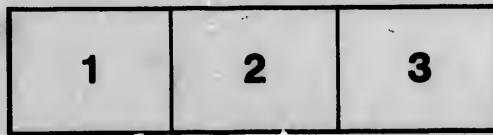
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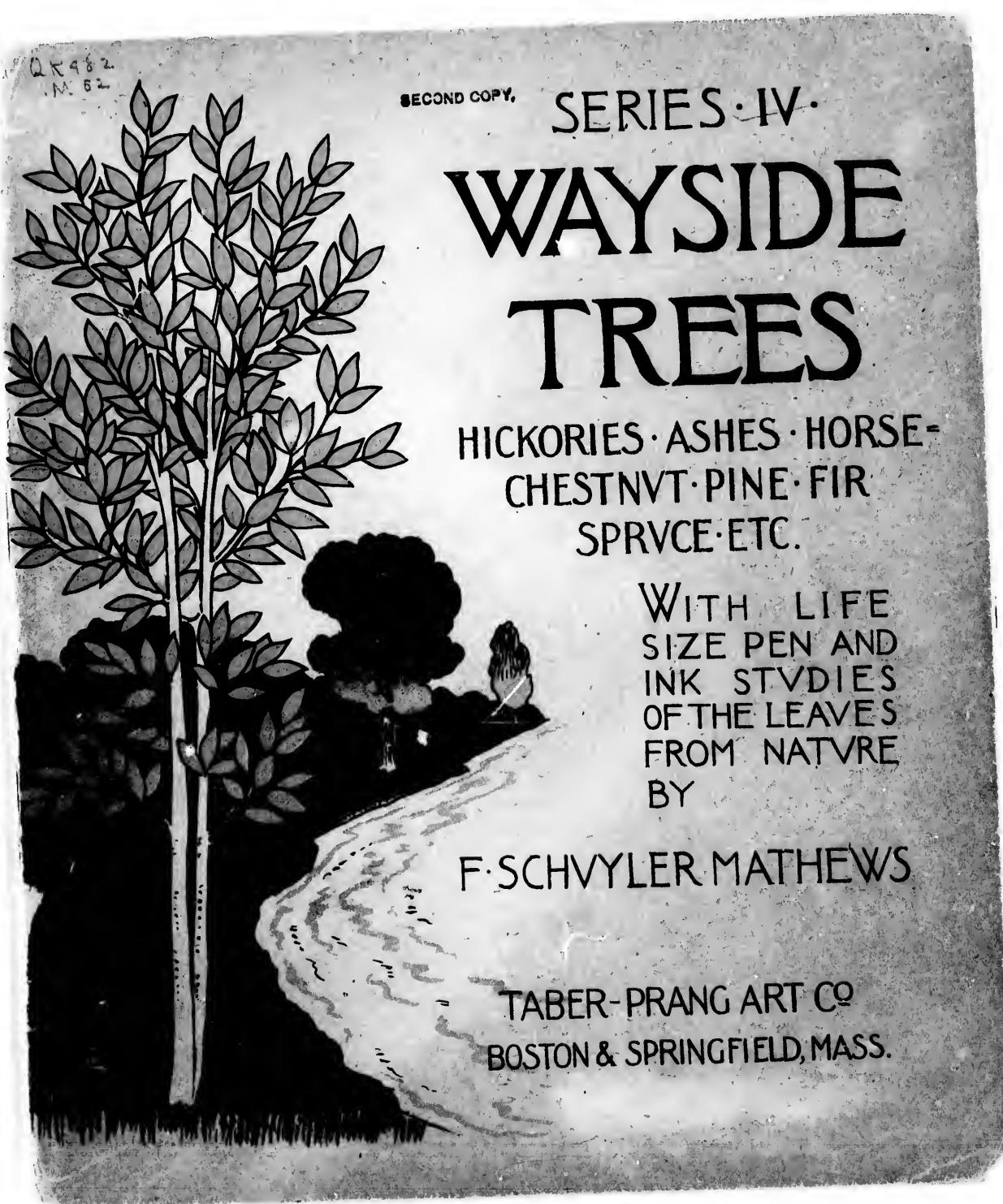
WAYSIDE TREES

HICKORIES · ASHES · HORSE-
CHESTNVT · PINE · FIR
SPRVCE · ETC.

WITH LIFE
SIZE PEN AND
INK STUDIES
OF THE LEAVES
FROM NATURE
BY

F· SCHUYLER MATHEWS

TABER-PRANG ART CO
BOSTON & SPRINGFIELD, MASS.





AYSIDE TREES

SERIES IV. BEING A DESCRIPTION OF THE HICKORIES, ASHES, HORSE-CHESTNUT PINE, FIR, SPRUCE, ETC. & & &

BY F. SCHUYLER MATHEWS
ILLUSTRATED WITH PEN AND INK
DRAWINGS FROM NATURE BY THE
AUTHOR & & & & & & &

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INTRODUCTION

WAYSIDE TREES, SERIES IV.

THE compound leaf of the class numbered 14 in the third series, we continue in this fourth series, which completes the list of trees growing in the North-eastern States. The Pine family whose needlelike leaves remain green throughout the winter, is the last of the interesting group of distinctly American trees.

Our order continues as follows:—

Leaves, Compound :	pages
Class 14 { Alternate growing With teeth Leaflets bordering main leaf-stem	3, 5

The ashes again break loose from the method of growth in leaves just described and are systematised as follows:—

Class 15 :	pages
Opposite growing With or without teeth Leaflets bordering main leaf-stem	7, 9, 11

And in the horse-chestnuts we have still another principle of growth demonstrated, that of radiation.

	pages
Class 16 { Opposite growing With teeth Leaflets radiating	13

Finally we reach the great evergreen Pine family whose leaves may be classified thus:—

Evergreen leaves: 17 { Long needles	15, 17, 19
" 18 { Short blunt needles	21

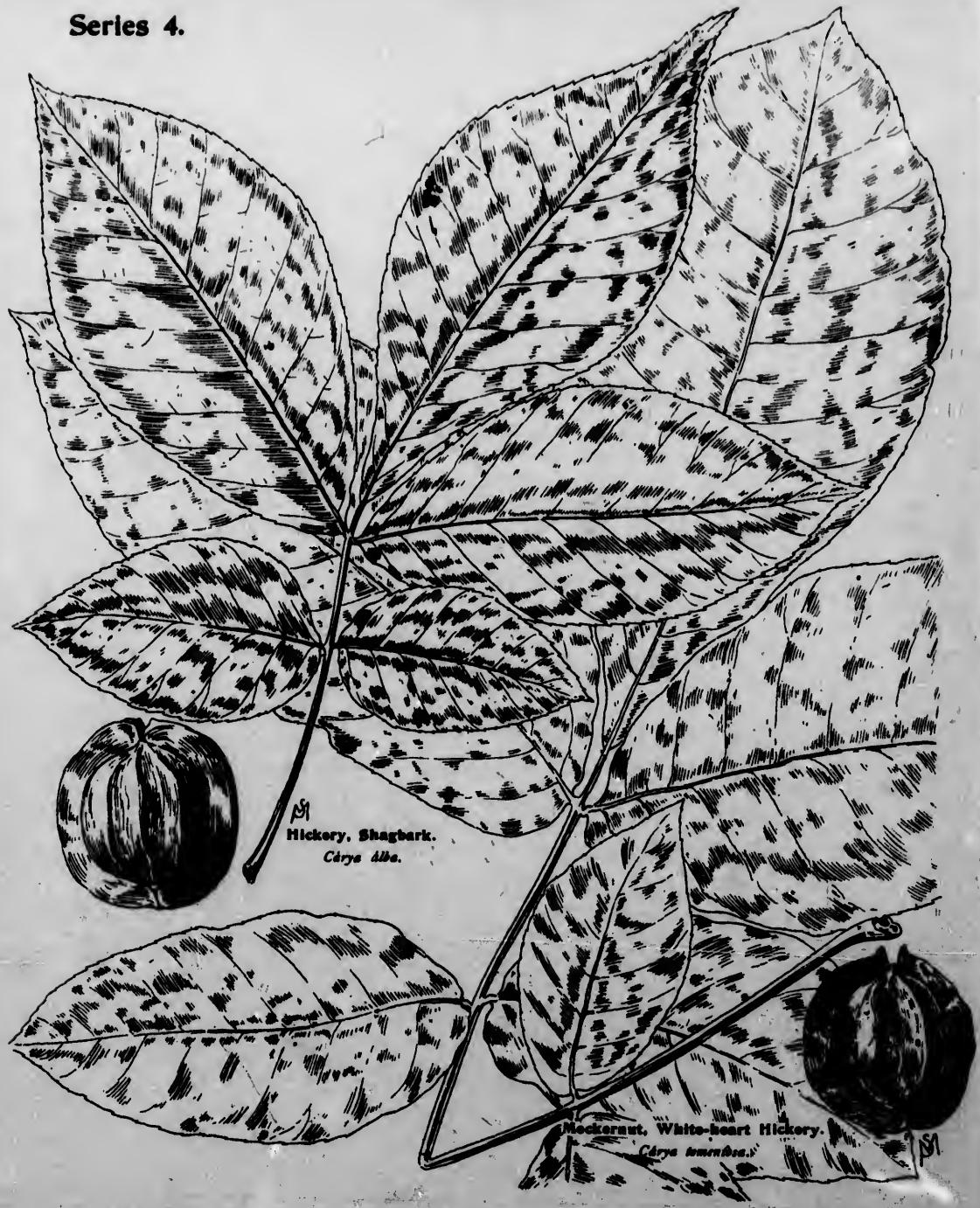
The larches breaks the rule by not being evergreen: they may be described thus:—

Class 19 { Soft, deciduous needles	21
" 20 { Short sharp needles	23
" 21 { With miniature scaly leaves	25

With these 21 classes of leaves we have comprehended all the trees which are native to the north-eastern part of the country, and in classifying them according to their character we have not materially interfered with the botanist's classification.

F. SCHUYLER MATHEWS.

Series 4.





Hickory, Shagbark.

Carya ovata.

Family . . .	JUGLANDACEÆ, Walnut.
Leaf . . .	Leaflets, 5 to 7, thin, deep olive-green, paler beneath.
Fruit . . .	Buff-gray, husk splitting to base, $\frac{1}{6}$ in. or more thick.
Bark . . .	Light brown-gray, strips hanging loosely, 6 in. wide, shaggy.
Height . . .	60 ft. to 90 ft., occasionally 120 ft.
Habitat . . .	Southern Me. to southern Mich., central Minn., southeastern Neb., south through northern States (except high grounds) to Pa., Del., along Appalachian Mts. to western Fla., northern Ala. and Miss., westward to central Kan., Ind. Ter. and eastern Tex.

Mockernut, White-heart Hickory.

Carya tomentosa.

Family . . .	JUGLANDACEÆ, Walnut.
Leaf . . .	Leaflets, 7 to 9, aromatic scented, very large, woolly beneath when young.
Fruit . . .	Elliptical or ob-ovate, brownish colored, husk splitting nearly to base.
Bark . . .	Brown-gray or dark-gray, shallow fissures.
Height . . .	50 ft. to 70 ft., sometimes 100 ft.
Habitat . . .	N. Y. south to Tampa Bay, Fla. west to Mo. and eastern Kan., Oklahoma and valley of Brazos Riv., Tex.

Series 4.



Pignut, Brown Hickory.
Carya glabra.

Swamp Hickory, Bitternut.
Carya cordiformis.

Pignut, Brown Hickory.

Carya cordiformis.

Family	JUGLANDACEÆ, Walnut.
Leaf	Leaflets 5 to 7 (rarely 9), firm, dark olive-green.
Fruit	Oval, pear-shaped or oblong, husk, splitting halfway down, thin; nut at first sweet, then bitter.
Bark	Light brown-gray, small fissures.
Height	70 ft. to 90 ft., occasionally 120 ft.
Habitat	Southern Me. to southeastern Neb., south to Fla., southern Ala., Miss., through Mo., Ark., eastern Kan., Ind. Ter. and eastern Tex.

Swamp Hickory, Bitternut.

Carya cordiformis.

Family	JUGLANDACEÆ, Walnut.
Leaf	Leaflets 7 to 11.
Fruit	Globular, nut brownish, very thin, brittle shell easily broken.
Bark	Light brown, platelike scales, shallow fissures.
Height	50 ft. to 70 ft., sometimes 100 ft.
Habitat	Southern Me. to central Mich., Minn. to southeastern Neb., eastern Kan., Ind. Ter., south to western Fla. and eastern Tex.

Character: The nut and husk are thinner than those of other species.

Series 4.



White Ash.
Fraxinus Americana.

Box Elder, Ash-leaved Maple.
Negundo aceroides. Acer negundo.

White Ash.

Fraxinus Americana.

Family	OLEACEÆ, Olive.
Leaf	Leaflets 5 to 9, commonly 7, moderate green, very pale beneath.
Seed	Extremely narrow-winged, pointed.
Bark	Dark gray-brown, deeply fissured.
Height	70 ft. to 80 ft., sometimes 120 ft.
Habitat	Me. to northern Minn., south to northern Fla., central Ala., Miss., west to eastern Kan., Neb., Ind. Ter., Texas.

Box Elder, Ash-leaved Maple.

Negundo aceroides. Acer negundo.

Family	SAPINDACEÆ, Soapberry.
Leaf	Leaflets 3 to 5, smooth, prominent veins.
Seed	Stems, 6 ins. to 8 ins. long, large wings, diverging at acute angles.
Bark	Gray or gray-brown, deeply fissured, short scales.
Height	40 ft. to 50 ft., sometimes 70 ft.
Habitat	Valley of Winooski Riv., Vt., shores of L. Champlain, Vt., N. Y., eastern Pa. to Hernando Co., Fla., west to Rocky Mts. and western Tex.

Series 4.

Red Ash.
Fraxinus pubescens.

Blue Ash.
Fraxinus quadrangulata.

Green Ash.
Fraxinus striata.



Red Ash.
Fraxinus pubescens.

Family . . . OLEACEÆ, Olive.
Leaf . . . Leaflets 7 to 9, yellow-green, *pale beneath and silty hairy*; stems woolly.
Seed . . . Extremely narrow wing, long, moderately pointed or notched at tip.
Bark . . . Brown, ruddy tinged, slight fissures, thin close scales.
Height . . . 40 ft. to 60 ft.
Habitat . . . Me. to eastern Neb. and Black Hills, Dak., south to northern Fla. and central Ala., banks of streams and lakes.

Green Ash.
Fraxinus viridis.

Family . . . OLEACEÆ, Olive.
Leaf . . . Leaflets 7 to 9, smooth, narrow, sharply toothed, bright green, with both sides usually smooth.
Seed . . . Extremely narrow wing, long, same as *F. pubescens*.
Bark . . . Gray tinged with brown, deeper fissures, thin scales.
Height . . . 40 ft. to 60 ft., rarely 70 ft.
Habitat . . . Lake Champlain, Vt., through Appalachian Mts. to northern Fla., west, valley of the Saskatchewan, valley of the Colorado Riv., Tex., and to the Rocky Mts. Rare east of Alleghany Mts.

Blue Ash.
Fraxinus quadrangulata.

Family . . . OLEACEÆ, Olive.
Leaf . . . Leaflets 5 to 9, commonly 7, firm, yellow-green, smooth.
Seed . . . Broad short wing, notched at the tip.
Bark . . . Light brown-gray, large scales.
Height . . . 50 ft. to 70 ft., sometimes 120 ft.
Habitat . . . Southern Mich. to central Mo., southward to eastern Tenn. and northern Ala., Iowa to northeastern Ark. Not very common.

Character: The twigs are commonly 4 to 6 sided, not round.

Series 4.



Black Ash.
Fraxinus nigra.

Water Ash, Swamp Ash.
Fraxinus nigra.

Black Ash.

Fraxinus sambucifolia.

Family	OLEACEÆ, Olive.
Leaf	Leaflets 7 to 11, lateral ones stemless, deep moderate green, pale below, smooth.
Seed	Broad winged, short, blunt tip, often twisted, long clusters.
Bark	Gray tinged with red-brown, thin scales.
Height	50 ft. to 70 ft., sometimes 90 ft.
Habitat	Cold swamps and beside streams. Me. to N. Y., south to Newcastle Co., Del., mts. of Va., southern Ill., central Mo., northwestern Ark.

Water Ash, Swamp Ash.

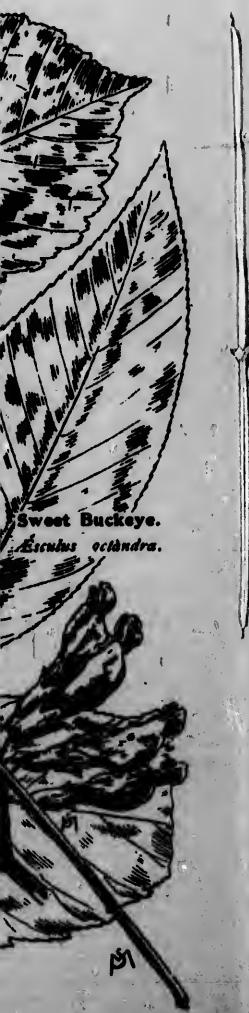
Fraxinus platycarpa.

Family	OLEACEÆ, Olive.
Leaf	Leaflets 5 to 7, toothed or plain-edged, deep green, paler beneath.
Seed	Wide and short winged, elliptical.
Bark	Gray, stained with brown patches, thin scaly.
Height	30 ft. to 40 ft., rarely 50 ft.
Habitat	Always in deep river swamps, southern Va. to Fla., and valley of Sabine Riv., Texas, northward through western La. to southwestern Ark.

Series 4.



Horse Chestnut.
Aesculus Hippocastanum.



Sweet Buckeye.
Aesculus octandra.

Horse Chestnut.
Aesculus Hippocastanum.

Family	SAPINDACEÆ, Soapberry.
Leaf	Dark green, shiny above, lighter beneath.
Fruit	Thin prickly husk, red-shelled nut, aromatic kernel, not edible.
Bark	Dark brown, scaly, not fissured, rough.
Height	50 ft. to 60 ft.
Habitat	Not indigenous: from Europe. Parks and gardens and city streets.

Ohio Buckeye, Fetid Buckeye.

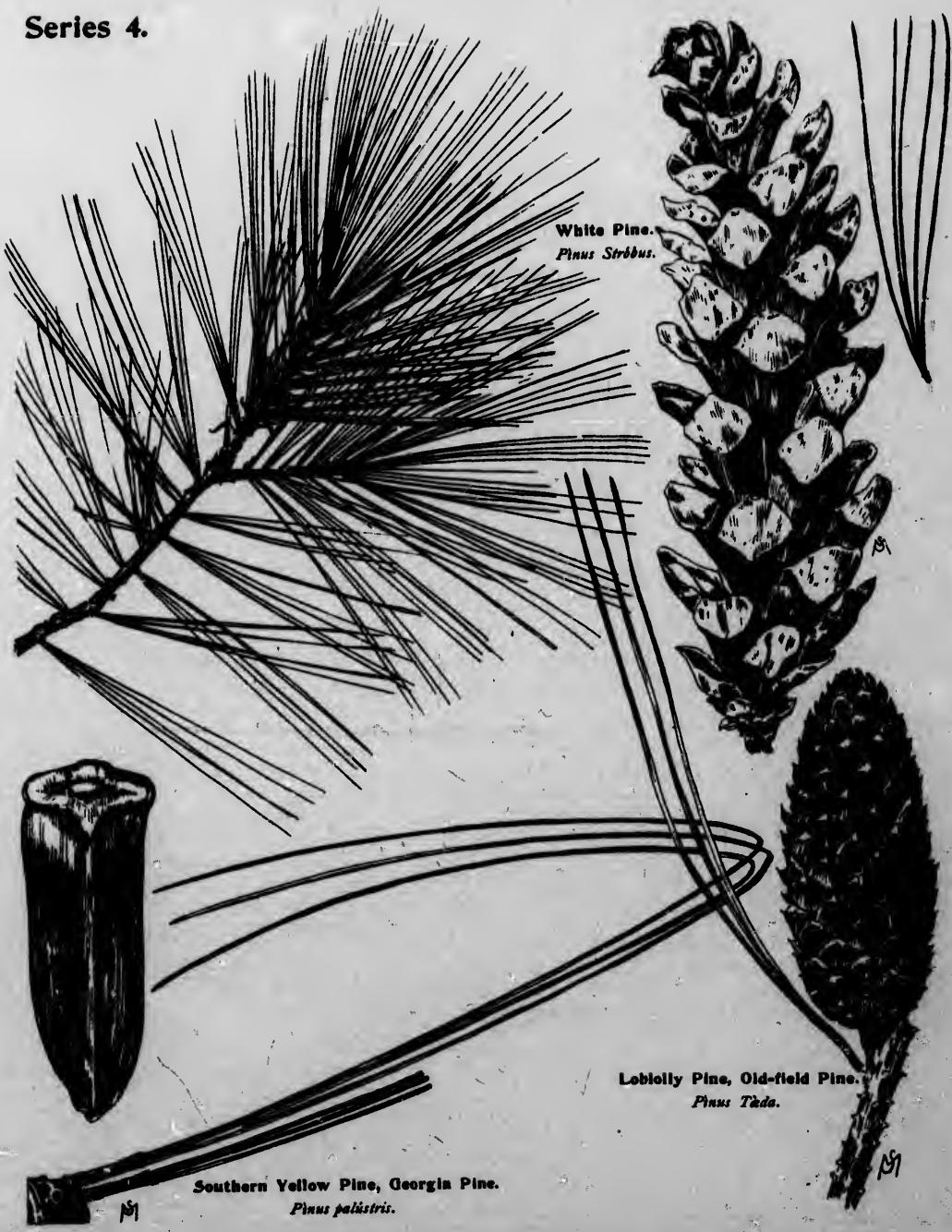
Aesculus glabra.

Family	SAPINDACEÆ, Soapberry.
Leaf	Usually 5 leaflets (rarely 7), smooth yellow-green.
Fruit	Warty husk, chestnut-brown irregular nut, not edible.
Bark	Gray-brown, broken into thick plates, scaly.
Height	30 ft. to 40 ft., rarely 70 ft.
Habitat	Valley of Mississippi Riv., western slopes Alleghany Mts. from Pa. to northern Ala., westward to Iowa and Ind. Ter.

Sweet Buckeye.
Aesculus octandra.

Family	SAPINDACEÆ, Soapberry.
Leaf	Leaflets, 5 to 7.
Fruit	Slightly marked, pale brown husk, generally two chestnut-colored nuts, not edible.
Bark	Dark brown, small thin scales.
Height	40 ft. to 60 ft., sometimes 90 ft.
Habitat	Allegheny Co., Pa., Alleghany Mts. to Augusta, Ga., northern Ala. westward to southern Iowa, Ind. Ter. and western Tex.

Series 4.





White Pine.

Pinus Strobus.

Family	CONIFERÆ, Pine.
Needle	Fine, soft clusters of 5, light green.
Cone	3 ins. to 6 ins. long, scales thin, without prickles.
Bark	Young trees smooth, old trees rough, gray-brown, scales often stained with white resin.
Height	70 ft. to 100 ft., sometimes 160 ft.
Habitat	Me. to Minn. and eastern Iowa, southward through Alleghany Mts. to Ga.

Southern Yellow Pine, Georgia Pine.

Pinus patulastris.

Family	CONIFERÆ, Pine.
Needle	Flexible, 10 ins. to 15 ins. long, bright olive-green, clusters of 3.
Cone	6 in. to 10 in. long, light brown, thick scales with small prickle.
Bark	Ruddy brown bark, thin scales, scaly branches.
Height	70 ft. to 80 ft.
Habitat	Cultivated in N. J., southern Va. south to Fla. and Texas.

Character: Needles crowded in dense clusters at ends of branchlets.

Loblolly Pine, Old-field Pine.

Pinus Taeda.

Family	CONIFERÆ, Pine.
Needle	6 in. to 10 in., clusters of 3, rarely 2, slender, rigid, light olive-green.
Cone	3 ins. to 4 ins. long, in pairs, or solitary; scales with short firm prickles.
Bark	Rough, dark brown.
Height	50 ft. to 90 ft., sometimes 150 ft.
Habitat	Del. to Fla., near the coast, thence to Tex. and Ark. Located in swamps and old fields.

Series 4.





Table Mountain Pine.

Pinus pungens.

Family	CONIFERÆ, Pine.
Needle	Dark green, flat, clusters of 2 (sometimes 3), short.
Cone	Scales terminate with strong, hooked prickles, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, brown, rigid.
Bark	Rough, dark brown.
Height	20 ft. to 60 ft.
Habitat	N.J., through Alleghany Mts., south from Pa. to Tenn., plentiful on Table Mt., N. Car.

Northern Pitch Pine.

Pinus rigida.

Family	CONIFERÆ, Pine.
Needle	Curved, rigid, coarse, somewhat flattened, in clusters of 3.
Cone	In clusters, rigid scales with curved prickles.
Bark	Rough, blackish brown-gray, rugged branches.
Height	30 ft. to 80 ft.
Habitat	Me. to northern Ga., western N. Y., western slopes of Alleghany Mts., West Va., and Ky.

Jersey Scrub Pine.

Pinus inops.

Family	CONIFERÆ, Pine.
Needle	Short, flat, curved, clusters of 2, deep yellow-green.
Cone	2 ins. to 3 ins. long, scales with awl-shaped prickles.
Bark	Gray-brown, thin scales.
Height	15 ft. to 40 ft.
Habitat	Long Island, N. Y., to South Car., near the coast, westward through Ky., to southern Ind. In barren sandy soil.

Series 4.



Yellow Pine.
Pinus mitchellii.



Red Pine, Norway Pine.
Pinus resinosa.



Gray Pine.
Pinus Banksiana.



Yellow Pine.

Pinus mitch.

Family	CONIFERÆ, Pine.
Needle	3 ins. to 5 ins. long, flexible, dark green, clusters of 2 (sometimes 3).
Cone	About 2 ins. long; scales with tiny prickles. Our smallest pine cone.
Bark	Gray-brown, scaly.
Height	50 ft. to 100 ft.
Habitat	Staten Island and N. J., south to western Fla., Gulf States, Ark., Kan., Mo., and Ill.

Red Pine, Norway Pine.

Pinus resinosa.

Family	CONIFERÆ, Pine.
Needle	4 ins. to 6 ins. long, dark green, coarse, long, clusters of 2.
Cone	About 2½ ins. long, growing in clusters, scales without prickles.
Bark	Red-brown, broad flat scales, ruddy edged.
Height	50 ft. to 90 ft., rarely 100 ft.
Habitat	Mass., northward to Gulf of St. Lawrence, westward to Minn., south in mts. of northern Pa.

Gray Pine.

Pinus strobus.

Family	CONIFERÆ, Pine.
Needle	Short, 1 in. long, flat, curved, very yellow-green, 2 in a cluster.
Cone	Lateral with branch, often points the same way, no prickle; when ripe, with reflexed scales.
Bark	Gray-brown, thin scaly.
Height	10 ft. to 30 ft., often a shrub.
Habitat	Extreme northern States: southern Me., northern Vt. to southern Mich. and central Minn., and northward.

Series 4.



Hemlock.

Tsuga Canadensis.

Family	CONIFERÆ, Pine.
Needle	Obtuse, lustrous dark green, short, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, whitish beneath.
Cone	Very small, drooping from beneath branchlets, very few thin scales.
Bark	Ruddy brown, scaly, rough fissures.
Height	50 ft. to 80 ft.
Habitat	Me. to Minn., through Mich., south to Del., and through Alleghany Mts. to Ala.

Balsam Fir.

Abies balsamea.

Family	CONIFERÆ, Pine.
Needle	Blunt-tipped, blue-green, whitish beneath, flat, straight.
Cone	Thin, deciduous, scales, generally erect on branchlet, purplish when young.
Bark	Smooth, gray, blistered; blisters con- tain Canada balsam. Marked hori- zontally.
Height	40 ft. to 45 ft., rarely 50 ft.
Habitat	Me. to Pa., along the Alleghany Mts., to West Va., westward through damp woods to Minn.

Character: The general color is blue-green;
cones fall apart when mature.

Larch, American Hackmatack.

Larix Americana.

Family	CONIFERÆ, Pine.
Leaf	Soft, light green, deciduous.
Cone	Reddish brown, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.
Bark	Dull gray-brown, rough.
Height	40 ft. to 100 ft.
Habitat	Chiefly swamps, Me., northern Pa., west to northern Ind. and central Minn., and northward.

Balsam Fir.
Abies balsamea.

Series 4.





Red Spruce.

Picea rubra.

Family	CONIFERÆ, Pine.
Needle	Dark olive-green, four-sided, curved.
Cone	Red-brown, stiff scales, almost smooth edged. 1½ ins. to 2 ins. long, more readily deciduous than <i>P. nigra</i> .
Bark	Scaly brown or gray-brown, tiny branchlets hairy.
Height	40 ft. to 80 ft.
Habitat	Me. to Minn., mt. regions of N. H., along the Alleghany Mts., south to N. Car.

Black Spruce.

Picea nigra.

Family	CONIFERÆ, Pine.
Needle	Slender, slightly curved, dark dusty green, sharp.
Cone	Smaller than red spruce, scales dentate and thin edged, dull brown.
Bark	Dark brown, scaly;
Height	30 ft. to 60 ft.
Habitat	Me. to Minn., south along Alleghany Mts. to Ga.

White Spruce, Cat Spruce.

Picea alba.

Family	CONIFERÆ, Pine.
Needle	Slender, slightly curved, but mostly straight, sharp, dusty dull green.
Cone	Papery, soft, scales thin, plain edged, light brown, narrow.
Bark	Lighter brown-gray, scaly; tiny branchlets buff color and smooth.
Height	25 ft. to 100 ft.
Habitat	Me., northeastern Vt., northern Mich., Minn., and north. Swamps and low grounds.

Character: The crushed needles have a disagreeable pungent, animal-like odor, hence the name "cat spruce" among the woodsmen.

Series 4.



Arbor Vitæ, White Cedar.
Thuya occidentalis.

White Cedar.
Chamaecyparis sphaeroides.

Red Cedar.
Juniperus Virginiana.

White Cedar.

Chamaecyparis sphaeroides.

Family	CONIFERÆ, Pine.
Foliage	Brown-green, triangular awl-shaped tiny scales.
Cone	Tiny, with about 6 scales opening from axis of cone, beneath branch.
Bark	Fibrous, dull brown.
Height	30 ft. to 90 ft.
Habitat	Me. through Atlantic States to Fla. and Miss.

Arbor Vite, White Cedar.

Thuya occidentalis.

Family	CONIFERÆ, Pine.
Foliage	Flat, in scales, clear green, spreading.
Cone	Tiny, with about 6 to 10 scales, light brown, scales opening from base of cone.
Bark	Fibrous, dull gray-brown.
Height	20 ft. to 50 ft.
Habitat	N. H. and N. Y. along Alleghany Mts. to North Car., west to Minn.

Red' Cedar.

Juniperus Virginiana.

Family	CONIFERÆ, Pine.
Foliage	Ruddy brown-green; young trees, sharp needles; old trees, tiny scales.
Fruit	A cadet-blue berry, beneath bloom, purple-black.
Bark	Fibrous, brown, shreddy. Heartwood red and aromatic.
Height	30 ft. to 90 ft.
Habitat	Common; Me. to Minn., south to Fla.

Red Cedar.
Juniperus Virginiana.

A REVISED LIST OF BOTANICAL NAMES OF THE TREES.

THE botanical names of trees have been revised according to certain laws now adopted by many botanists, and a most important revision, according to the Check List made by George B. Sudworth, prepared under the direction of Prof. B. E. Fernow, for the United States Department of Agriculture, is given below, accompanied by a revision by Prof. C. S. Sargent (see *Silva of North America*), and the older

names according to Dr. Asa Gray (see Manual). The preference given in this book to the nomenclature of Dr. Gray, is naturally conservative, but consistent with the fact that Dr. Gray's Manual is its standard of authority; at the same time the reform in the use of names is sure to be established in time, and the accompanying list is essentially valuable to a popular work of this kind.

	DR. ASA GRAY.	C. S. SARGENT.	PRO. B. SUDWORTH.
Ailanthus or Ailantum.	<i>Ailanthus glandulosa.</i>		
Alder, Black.	<i>Ilex verticillata.</i>		
Arbor Vite, or White Cedar.	<i>Thuja occidentalis.</i>		
Ash, Black.	<i>Fraxinus sambaricifolia.</i>		
Ash, Blue.	<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata.</i>		
Ash, Green.	<i>Fraxinus viridis.</i>		
Ash, Mountain.	<i>Pyrus Americana.</i>		
Ash, Red.	<i>Fraxinus pubescens.</i>		
Ash, Water or Swamp.	<i>Fraxinus platycarpa.</i>		
Ash, White.	<i>Fraxinus Americana.</i>		
Aspen.	<i>Populus tremuloides.</i>		
Aspen, Large-toothed.	<i>Populus grandidentata.</i>		
Balsam of Gilead.	<i>Populus balsamifera var. canadensis.</i>		
Basswood, Small-leaved.	<i>Tilia petiolaris.</i>		
Beech.	<i>Fagus ferruginea.</i>		
Bernays, Ohio or Field.	<i>Fraxinus alba.</i>		
Buckeye, Sweet.	<i>Fraxinus Americana.</i>		
Burning Bush.	<i>Eccremocarpus Europaeus.</i>		
Betoneat.	<i>Juglans cæsarea.</i>		
Bottonwood or Sycamore.	<i>Platanus occidentalis.</i>		
Birch, Black, or Sweet.	<i>Betula lenta.</i>		
Birch, European.	<i>Betula alba.</i>		
Birch, Gray.	<i>Betula populifolia.</i>		
Birch, Paper, Canoe, or White.	<i>Betula papyrifera.</i>		
Birch, Red, or River.	<i>Betula nigra.</i>		
Birch, Yellow.	<i>Betula intermedia.</i>		
Catalpa.	<i>Catalpa bignonioides.</i>	<i>Catalpa catalpa.</i>	<i>Catalpa catalpa.</i>
Cedar, Red.	<i>Juniperus Virginiana.</i>		
Cedar, White.	<i>Chamaecyparis sphaeroides.</i>	<i>Cupressus thyoides.</i>	<i>Juniperus virginiana.</i>
Cherry, Black.	<i>Prunus serotina.</i>		
Cherry, Cackie.	<i>Prunus Virginiana.</i>		
Cherry, Red, or Bird Cherry.	<i>Prunus Pennsylvanica.</i>		
Chestnut.	<i>Castanea sativa var. Americana.</i>	<i>Castanea dentata.</i>	<i>Prunus pennsylvanica.</i>
Cottonwood.	<i>Populus monilifera.</i>		
Cucumber Tree.	<i>Magnolia acuminata.</i>		
Dogwood, Alternate-leaved.	<i>Cornus alternifolia.</i>		
Dogwood, Flowering.	<i>Cornus Florida.</i>		
Ela, American, or White.	<i>Ulmus Americana.</i>		
Ela, Corky White.	<i>Ulmus racemosa.</i>		
Ela, Red, or Slippery.	<i>Ulmus salvia.</i>		
Fir, Balsam.	<i>Abies balsamea.</i>		
Fringe Tree.	<i>Chionanthus Virginicus.</i>		
Hickory, or Sugarberry.	<i>Celtis occidentalis.</i>		
Haw, Black.	<i>Viburnum prunifolium.</i>		
Haw, Scarlet.	<i>Crataegus coccinea var. mollis.</i>		
Hemlock.	<i>Tsuga Canadensis.</i>		
Hickory, Brown, or Pignut.	<i>Carya porcina.</i>	<i>Hicoria glabra.</i>	<i>Tsuga canadensis.</i>
Hickory, or Shagbark.	<i>Carya alba.</i>	<i>Hicoria ovata.</i>	<i>Hicoria glabra.</i>
Hickory, Swamp, or Bitternut.	<i>Carya amara.</i>	<i>Hicoria minima.</i>	<i>Hicoria ovata.</i>
Hickory, White-heart, or Mockernut.	<i>Carya tomentosa.</i>	<i>Hicoria alba.</i>	<i>Hicoria minima.</i>
Holly, American.	<i>Ilex opaca.</i>		
Hornbeam, or Water Beech, or Blue Jeech.	<i>Carpinus Caroliniana.</i>		
Hornbeam, Hop, or Ironwood.	<i>Ostrya Virginiana.</i>	<i>Ostrya Virginiana.</i>	<i>Carpinus caroliniana.</i>
Horse Chestnut.	<i>Fraxinus Hippocastanum.</i>		
Ilex, Mountain.	<i>Ilex monticola.</i>		
Kentucky Coffee Tree.	<i>Gymnocladus Canadensis.</i>		
		<i>Gymnocladus dioica.</i>	<i>Gymnocladus dioica.</i>

	E. A. GRAY.	C. S. SARGENT.	O. O. S. SWINERT.
Larch, American, or Hack-matack.	<i>Larix Americana.</i>	<i>Larix laricina.</i>	<i>Larix laricina.</i>
Linden, American, or Basswood.	<i>Tilia Americana.</i>		<i>Tilia americana.</i>
Liquidambar, or Sweet Gum.	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua.</i>		
Locust.	<i>Robinia Pseudacacia.</i>		<i>Robinia pseudacacia.</i>
Locust, Honey.	<i>Gleditschia triacanthos.</i>		<i>Gleditschia triacanthos.</i>
Magnolia, Small, or Sweet Bay.	<i>Magnolia glauca.</i>		
Maple, Ash-leaved, or Box Elder.	<i>Negundo aceroides.</i>	<i>Acer negundo.</i>	<i>Acer negundo.</i>
Maple, Black Sugar.	<i>Acer saccharinum var. nigrum</i>	<i>Acer barbatum var. nigrum.</i>	<i>Acer saccharinum.</i>
Maple, Mountain.	<i>Acer spicatum.</i>		
Maple, Norway.	<i>Acer platanoides.</i>		
Maple, Red, or Swamp.	<i>Acer rubrum.</i>		
Maple, Striped, or Goosefoot.	<i>Acer Pianayanicum.</i>		
Maple, Sugar, or Rock.	<i>Acer saccharinum.</i>		
Maple, White, or Silver.	<i>Acer disycarpum.</i>		
Mulberry, Red.	<i>Morus rubra.</i>		
Oak, Basket, or Cow.	<i>Quercus Michauxii.</i>		
Oak, Blace.	<i>Quercus coccinea var. bicoloria.</i>	<i>Quercus velutina.</i>	<i>Quercus michauxii.</i>
Oak, Black Jack.	<i>Quercus nigra.</i>		<i>Quercus velutina (Yellow Oak).</i>
Oak, Bur, or Overcup.	<i>Quercus macrocarpa.</i>		
Oak, Chestnut.	<i>Quercus prinus.</i>	<i>Quercus Marilandica.</i>	<i>Quercus marilandica.</i>
Oak, Laurel.	<i>Quercus imbricaria.</i>		
Oak, Pin.	<i>Quercus palustris.</i>		
Oak, Post, or Iron.	<i>Quercus stellata.</i>	<i>Quercus minor.</i>	<i>Quercus minor.</i>
Oak, Red.	<i>Quercus rubra.</i>		
Oak, Scarlet.	<i>Quercus coccinea.</i>		
Oak, Spanish.	<i>Quercus falcata.</i>	<i>Quercus digitata.</i>	<i>Quercus digitata.</i>
Oak, Swamp White.	<i>Quercus bicolor.</i>	<i>Quercus platynoides.</i>	<i>Quercus platynoides.</i>
Oak, Water.	<i>Quercus aquatica.</i>	<i>Quercus nigra.</i>	<i>Quercus nigra.</i>
Oak, White.	<i>Quercus alba.</i>		
Oak, Willow.	<i>Quercus Phellos.</i>	<i>Quercus acuminata.</i>	<i>Quercus phellos.</i>
Oak, Yellow Chestnut.	<i>Quercus Muhlenbergii.</i>		<i>Quercus acuminata (?) Chinquapin Oak).</i>
Pawpaw, or Custard Apple.	<i>Asimina triloba.</i>		
Persimmon.	<i>Diospyros Virginiana.</i>		<i>Diospyros virginiana.</i>
Pine, Gray, or Jack.	<i>Pinus Banksiana.</i>		<i>Pinus Banksiana.</i>
Pine, Jersey Scrub.	<i>Pinus strobus.</i>		<i>Pinus strobus.</i>
Pine, Loblolly, or Old Field.	<i>Pinus strobus.</i>		
Pine, Northern Pitch.	<i>Pinus Taeda.</i>		<i>Pinus taeda.</i>
Pine, Red, or Norway.	<i>Pinus rigida.</i>		
Pine, Southern Yellow, or Georgia, or Long-leaf.	<i>Pinus echinata.</i>		
Pine, Table Mountain.	<i>Pinus strobus.</i>		
Pine, White.	<i>Pinus strobus.</i>		
Pine, Yellow, Short-leaf Pine.	<i>Pinus strobus.</i>		
Pine, Canada.	<i>Pinus strobus.</i>		
Poplar, Balsam.	<i>Populus balsamifera.</i>		
Poplar, Balsam — Varieties.	<i>Populus balsamifera var. intermedia.</i>		
	<i>Populus balsamifera var. latifolia.</i>		
	<i>Populus balsamifera var. viminalis.</i>		
Poplar, White.	<i>Populus alba.</i>	<i>Populus alba.</i>	<i>Populus alba.</i>
Red Bud, or Judas Tree.	<i>Cercis Canadensis.</i>		<i>Cercis canadensis.</i>
Sassafras.	<i>Sassafras officinale.</i>		<i>Sassafras sassafras.</i>
Spruce, Black.	<i>Picea nigra.</i>		<i>Picea mariana.</i>
Spruce, Red.	<i>Picea nigra var. rubra.</i>		<i>Picea rubens.</i>
Spruce, White, or Cat.	<i>Picea alba.</i>		<i>Picea Canadensis.</i>
Thorn, White, or Scarlet-fruited.	<i>Crataegus coccinea.</i>		
Tulip Tree.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera.</i>		
Tupelo, or Sour Gum.	<i>Nyssa sylvatica.</i>		
Umbrella Tree.	<i>Magnolia Umbrella.</i>	<i>Magnolia tripetala.</i>	<i>Magnolia tripetala.</i>
Viburnum, Sweet, or Sheepberry.	<i>Viburnum Lantana.</i>		<i>Viburnum Lantana.</i>
Walnut, Black.	<i>Juglans nigra.</i>		
Willow, Black.	<i>Salix nigra.</i>		
Willow, Crack.	<i>Salix fragilis.</i>		
Willow, Heart-leaved.	<i>Salix cordata.</i>		
Willow, Long-leaved.	<i>Salix longifolia.</i>		
Willow, Weeping.	<i>Salix Babylonica.</i>		
Willow, White.	<i>Salix alba var. cerulea.</i>		
Yellowwood, or Virgilia.	<i>Cleadrastis tinctoria.</i>		
		<i>Salix fluvialis.</i>	<i>Salix fluvialis.</i>
		<i>Cleadrastis tinctoria.</i>	<i>Cleadrastis tinctoria.</i>

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