

2006

# The Christopher Memorial Arboretum, University of Rhode Island: botanical and historical walking tour

Susan C. Hammen-Winn

Follow this and additional works at: [http://digitalcommons.uri.edu/sc\\_pubs](http://digitalcommons.uri.edu/sc_pubs)

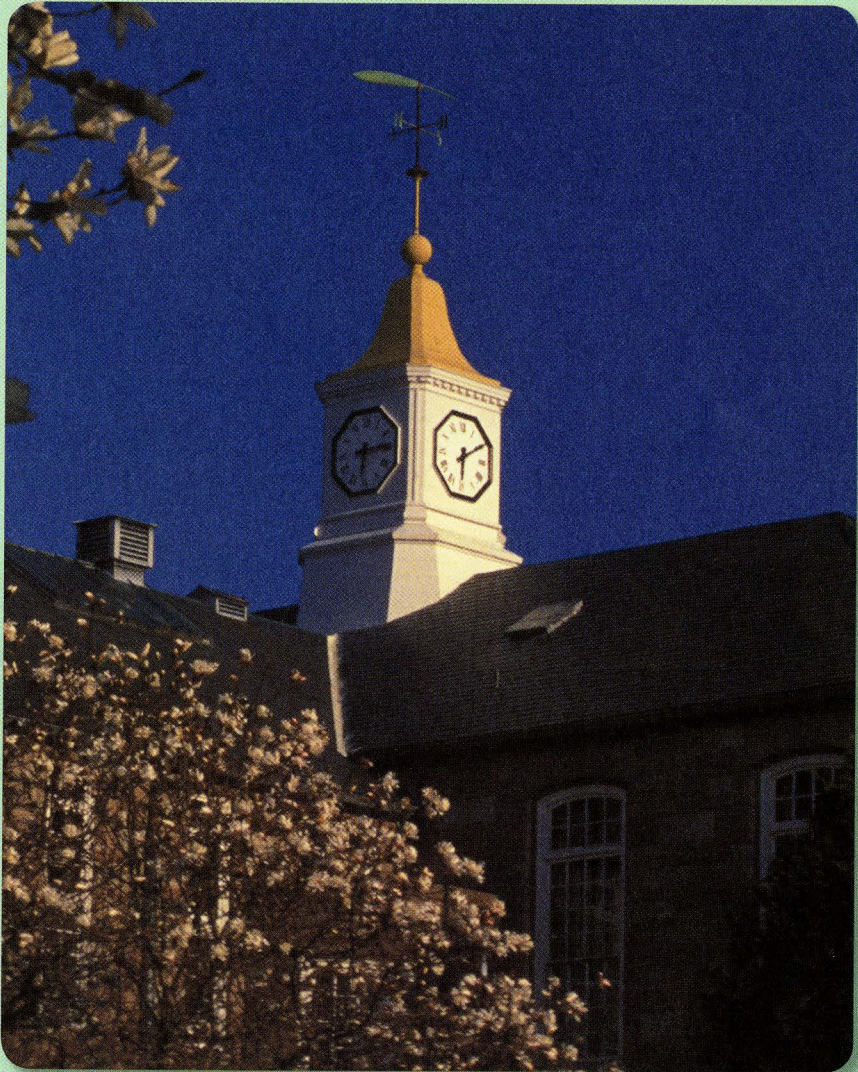
---

## Recommended Citation

Hammen-Winn, Susan C., "The Christopher Memorial Arboretum, University of Rhode Island: botanical and historical walking tour" (2006). *Special Collections Publications (Miscellaneous)*. Paper 34.  
[http://digitalcommons.uri.edu/sc\\_pubs/34](http://digitalcommons.uri.edu/sc_pubs/34)

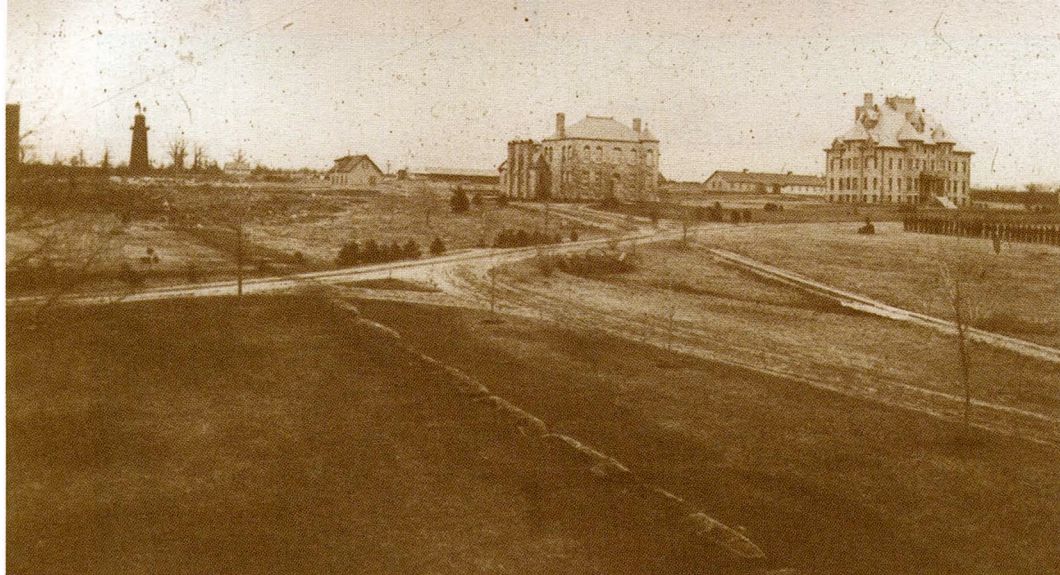
This Text is brought to you for free and open access by the Special Collections at DigitalCommons@URI. It has been accepted for inclusion in Special Collections Publications (Miscellaneous) by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@URI. For more information, please contact [digitalcommons@etal.uri.edu](mailto:digitalcommons@etal.uri.edu).

*Christopher Memorial  
Arboretum Botanical and  
Historical Walking Tour*



UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND FOUNDATION  
SUSAN C. HAMMEN-WINN, PH.D.  
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES





Taft Hall (center) and Davis Hall (right) in the 1890s.



The Kingston campus one hundred years later.

The University of Rhode Island campus has over 160 species and cultivars of deciduous and evergreen trees. URI occupies the site of a barren, rocky pasture that was a part of the Oliver Watson-Tefft farm purchased in 1888. Today the campus is not only endowed with our lovely native shade trees, but also with many exotic and ornamental landscape plants. This self-guided tour identifies many botanically interesting and historically significant trees on the URI Kingston campus.

## THE CHRISTOPHER MEMORIAL ARBORETUM

✿ The campus-wide arboretum at URI, Kingston is named in memory of Dr. Everett P. Christopher '26, a long-time faculty member and former associate dean of the College of Resource Development. Before his death in 1989, Dr. Christopher created two endowments in the URI Foundation. One was designated "for use as approved by the Campus Beautification Committee" of the Foundation, while the second fund was earmarked for "the development or maintenance of the University's arboretum or for such other allied purposes as the Foundation trustees may determine."

✿ The Foundation's Executive Board agreed to allocate income from both endowments to the arboretum and to related efforts designed to make the campus more habitable and attractive. The Foundation's Campus Beautification Committee works with the University in planning such projects.

✿ George and Mary Kulik Bond established an endowment to further support campus beautification on 4 February 2000.

✿ Contributions and memorial endowments for campus beautification may be made through the URI Foundation, 79 Upper College Road, Kingston, RI 02881-2023; telephone: 401.874.5836; more walking tour information on the Web: [urifoundation.org](http://urifoundation.org).

## OTHER BOTANICAL FEATURES

✿ There are two dwarf conifer gardens: one near the Palmatier garden on the south side of Ranger Hall **[D4]**, the other outside the door of the greenhouses on the north end of campus **[D11]**.

✿ The URI Botanical Garden just south of the Greenhouses **[E10]** is a dynamic learning landscape. Begun in 1992, the gardens showcase sustainable plants and horticulture. The design, materials and installation were all donated. Within two years the gardens were completed in an unprecedented gift to URI from the Rhode Island Nursery and Landscape Association. Currently the gardens house rare and specimen trees, shrubs and perennials. Vegetable, herb, and rose gardens have been added, as well as an azalea garden inspired by the Kingston Kinney Azalea Gardens. These well-designed gardens prioritize insect and disease resistance as well as year-round interest.

*Sue Gordon*

✿ The Heber W. Youngken Jr. Medicinal Garden **[E]** on the southeast corner of Fogarty Hall includes labels explaining the usage of the many herbs found in the garden. The garden is a valuable source of seeds used in the international seed exchange.

*Peter Morgan*



# KINGSTON CAMPUS WALKING TOUR

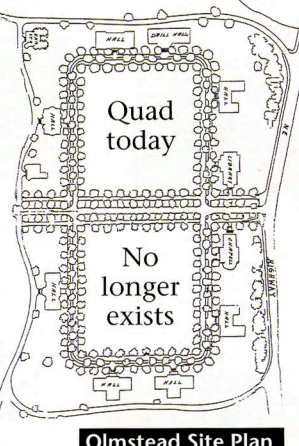
At the founding of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts/Experiment Station in the late 19th century, the campus was a bleak pasture studded with New England's famous rock outcroppings. Without trees, but with abundant space not available in urban areas, it was the perfect palette for an arboretum.

The original campus was designed in the 1880s by the landscape architects John Charles Olmstead and Frederick Law Olmstead Jr., sons of Frederick Law Olmstead, the designer of Central Park in New York City. Harriet Lathrop Merrow, who arrived in 1894 and rose to be professor of Botany, envisioned the concept of a URI arboretum. Many other professors also contributed to the early development of the campus: Lorenzo F. Kinney Sr. arrived in 1889, Harold Browning in 1920 and Everett Christopher in 1926. Associate Dean of the College of Agriculture, Christopher began his teaching career here in 1927. Upon his death he left a bequest for an arboretum and today the URI Kingston Campus has been named *The Christopher Memorial Arboretum* in his honor.

Located in the upper right (F-7) of the small map, the University Club is a good place to begin this historical and botanical tour of the URI campus. One of the most prominent features of the early campus was the brook (long since diverted underground) starting at the eastern end and running west for about a half a mile and then turning abruptly south. The swamp oak trees (127) to the south and west of the entranceway have been here since the beginning of the University in 1892. By following the remaining oaks, we can trace the brook's course as having run across the lawn of the University Club to Upper College Road, into the Observatory Gardens, through to the Kelley Engineering Quad and west to where it surfaces in a culvert just this side of the Library.

On the corner as you walk west, notice the Japanese pagoda tree, appropriately named scholar tree (138). Crossing the street into the Observatory Gardens [A] you will encounter a ginkgo or maidenhair tree (71), one of the oldest tree species in the world, a 'living fossil' that has existed for over 150 million years. See also a European ash (66) and a Japanese stewartia (137) with a colorful bark pattern and camellia-like blossoms in early July.

Proceed west onto the Quadrangle [B]. The original campus included a double quad, the one we now have and another stretching southward. The original quads were delineated by a double row planting of 65 elm trees by George E. Adams in 1899.



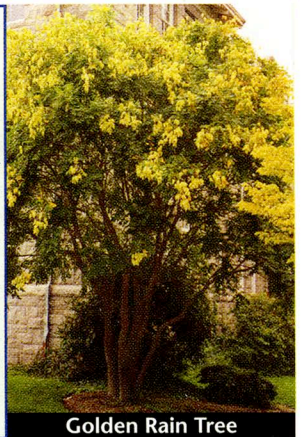
Several of these elms (155) remain today. The rest, which fell victim to Dutch elm disease, were replaced by another member of the elm family, the Japanese zelkova (161), by the URI Foundation Beautification Committee in 1989.

Between East Hall and Washburn Hall is a blue-green Atlas cedar (36) introduced from the Atlas Mountains of Morocco and one of the many Arbor Day plantings on the URI campus. The Atlas is a true cedar in the *Pinaceae* family, unlike our native red and white cedars, which are members of the *Cupressaceae* family.

The double quadrangle design remained intact until 1912 when Ranger Hall was constructed. On the site of the southern quadrangle there were originally 22 elms lining the eastern walkway, 11 on each side. Several have been replaced by the Amur corktree (101), a species introduced from China and Manchuria in 1856, with cork-like bark. At the southwest corner of Edwards is a *Cryptomeria* (55), valuable for its timber as well as for being an ornamental specimen in its native Japan.

Looking to the west (northeast of Ranger) is the golden rain tree, (80). The name *Koelreuteria* derives from Joseph Koelreuter, an 18th century German botanist, and *paniculata* refers to the panicles of abundant bright yellow flowers seen in summer. These upright clusters are followed in autumn by attractive papery bladder-like seedpods resembling Chinese lanterns.

Each tree has one or more common names and one discrete Latin name. The golden rain tree (common name), may also be called pride of India, China tree, or varnish tree. Its Latin name is '*Koelreuteria paniculata*.' The Latin name consists of two parts: the first, or genus, name ('*Koelreuteria*'), and the second, or species, name ('*paniculata*').



Golden Rain Tree

The Palmatier Garden [C], designed by Peter Morgan in 1982 and planted in tribute to a botany professor and his wife, contains a sorrel (also known as a sourwood or lily-of-the-valley tree) (100), a relative of the rhododendron and the blueberry. Also note the ginkgo, the graceful cut-leaf Japanese red maple (13) and the bristlecone pine (110). An ancient tree from the southwestern US, the bristlecone pine is very slow growing and is one of the longest-living species on earth. Some have been documented to survive 6,000 years or more.

Walking toward Green Hall we see a sugar maple (21), and a paperbark maple (9), with its attractive, peeling, cinnamon-colored bark, and trifoliate compound leaves. Nearby is a weeping cherry (125) awash with bloom in late April. On the east side of Green are two handsome



Umbrella Pine

Katsura trees (39) and a parasol or umbrella pine (135), named for its spoke-like whorl of glossy green needles. This umbrella pine was planted in 1955 at a convocation to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the United Nations.

Continue toward Independence Hall to see the hedge maple (5), then pass through the building to Upper College Road.

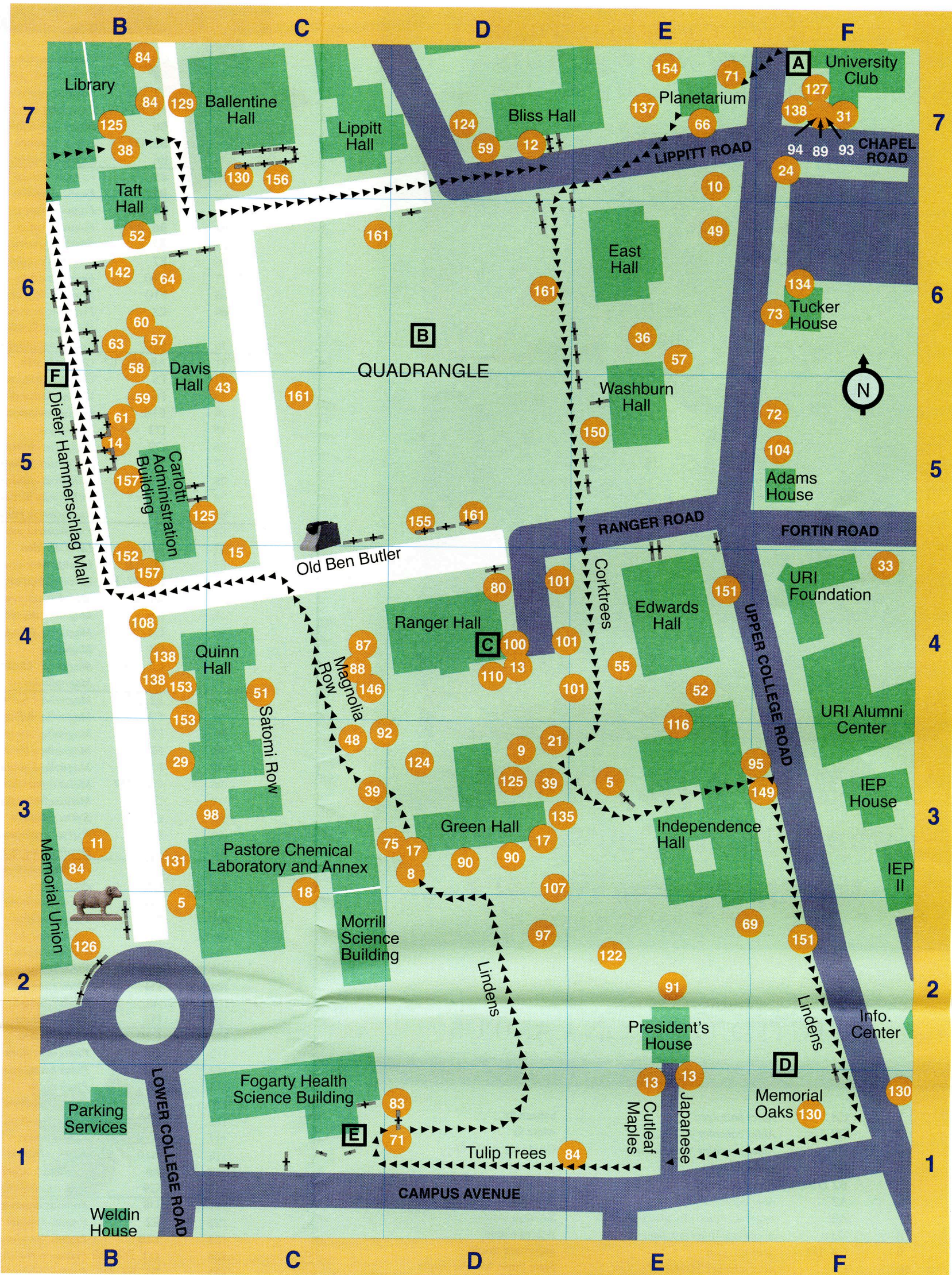
In a letter to URI President J. H. Washburn on 15 May 1897, F. L. and J. C. Olmstead stated, "it would be desirable to have the trees on this village street approaching the grounds, different from those of the Quadrangle itself." They advised the use of maple or ash. In fact the linden tree was chosen and as you emerge on Upper College Road, you will see that many lindens (149) planted in 1909 still line the road. In 1990 and 1991, Crimean linden trees (151) were planted along the entire length of the road. In mid-summer the sweet fragrance of their blossoms permeates the air.

In 1909 the college was named Rhode Island State College and within the next decade 334 men of the College joined our armed forces. URI served as a military training facility, with troops drilling on the Quadrangle and dormitories converted into barracks. In 1919, the Alumni Association planted a grove of red oak trees (130) for the 22 undergraduates and one faculty member who were lost in World War I. Twelve of the stately trees remain on the lawn of the President's house with the remainder of them in Alumni Grove across Upper College Road. Nearby a granite marker erected by the Alumni Association in 1922 may be viewed in the hemlock hedge along Upper College Road in front of the President's house.

S. C. Damon published a paper on the shade trees of Rhode Island State College, now URI, describing an event to celebrate the meeting of all of the Lions Clubs in the state as guests of the College on 11 May 1934. He writes, "As a part of their frolic, they planted a tulip tree for each club making a row of 13 along the road that marks the southern boundary of the College campus." Several of these have made it into the next millennium and may be seen along what is now the north side of Campus Avenue. These tulip trees (84), also known as the whitewood tree or tulip poplar, are actually members of the magnolia family. In early June they proudly show off their large yellow and orange tulip-shaped flowers.

On the southeast corner of Fogarty Hall is a beautiful and informative garden [E] containing over 200 species of exotic and common medicinal plants used from ancient times to the present. With its many benches this area is a perfect place for a picnic. Adjoining the garden is a greenhouse containing non-hardy plants for medicines, spices and cosmetics.



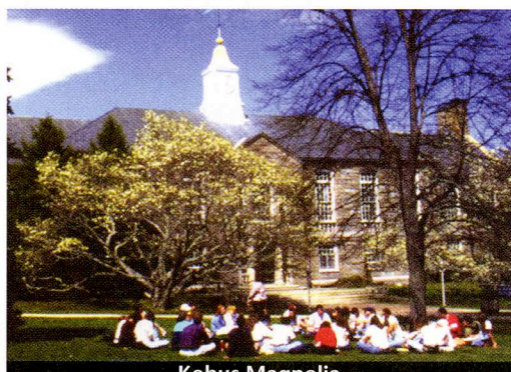


+ Location of benches

Note: Walking tour is approximately one mile.

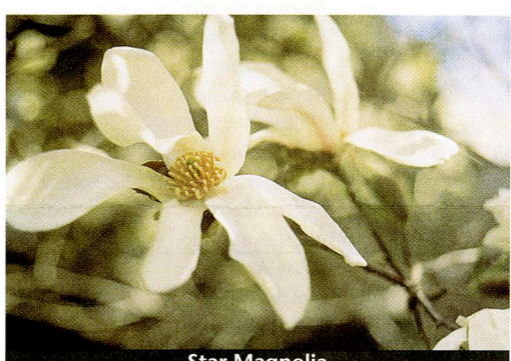


Continuing toward Green Hall between the lindens that flank the walkway, we pass the dawn redwood (97). One of the most celebrated trees of the century, this native of China and relative of our giant California redwood was known only from fossil records over 50 million years old. Supposed to have been extinct, live trees were discovered in 1941 in the Szechuan province of China and were distributed by the Arnold Arboretum. They can be identified by their feathery green leaves in summer and narrow triangular habit, topping a broad buttressed trunk. The dawn redwood is deciduous and its bright green needles turn an attractive rusty orange color in autumn before falling off to reveal fibrous reddish brown bark in winter. The dawn redwood is, however, a true conifer, bearing small round cones and carrying the formidable scientific name *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*. Also on the right is the stately blue spruce (107).



Kobus Magnolia

The south door of Green Hall is guarded by two magnificent Kobus magnolias (90) covered with large, white, fragrant blossoms in April. Flanking them on the corners of Green Hall are two new Korean or purplebloom maples (17), named for their unusual purple flowers. Their leaves have beautiful autumn color. To the west of Green Hall are two young ivyleaf or Henry maples (8) and two American holly trees (75), one with yellow and one with red berries. Walking toward the quadrangle, take a look at the white fringetree (48) and giant arborvitae (146).



Star Magnolia

Magnolia Row begins with the star magnolia (92), in bloom in April and ends with a Yolán magnolia (87) given by the URI Parents' Fund. Lining the walk east of Quinn Hall is a row of Satomi dogwoods (51). These beautiful pink cultivars were named for the granddaughter of a Japanese nurseryman and donated by the Rhode Island Nursery and Landscape Association. Since 1993, RINLA has been very generous in systematically donating trees to the Christopher Arboretum in memory of deceased members.

Nearby, standing guard at the southwest corner of the Quad is Old Ben Butler, a Civil War cannon captured by the Confederate army at the battle of Bull Run. Brought on campus in 1892 for the celebrations upon receiving the designation "college," the cannon burst apart after a day and a half of increasingly heavy loads including turf. Across the road notice the crimson king maple (15), a maroon-colored cultivar of the Norway maple. To the south and west of the Carlotti Administration building are three Camperdown elms (157), graceful umbrella-shaped trees inviting you to take shelter within. You will see a graft about five feet from the ground as this tree will not reproduce true from seed. The original is reported to have been found as a seedling or branch in an elm forest at Camperdown House near Dundee Scotland. Nearby, a large linden (152) was planted by Omicron Alpha (later Chi Omega) in 1919 to commemorate the heroes of World War I. Both lindens and elms have an uneven leaf base, but linden leaves have flowers and fruit clusters attached to a characteristic narrow leaf-like blade.

On the west boundary of the early campus, is the former Hendrick Avenue (now Lower College Road). Originating in 1889 along the old cart path leading from the main road (now Route 138), it led to the Watson House. L. F. Kinney Sr. and his students planted sycamore maples on this former west boundary on Arbor Day 1893. Norway maples (14) were added later along Dieter Hammerschlag Mall leading from the Memorial Union to the Library. A good



way to distinguish the Norway maple from other maples with similar leaves is to remove a leaf and examine it for a thick, white sticky substance at the point

of attachment to the branch. On the west side of the mall are two rows of crab apple trees [F]. Eleanor Roosevelt reportedly planted the first flowering crab apple tree on the north side of the main door of

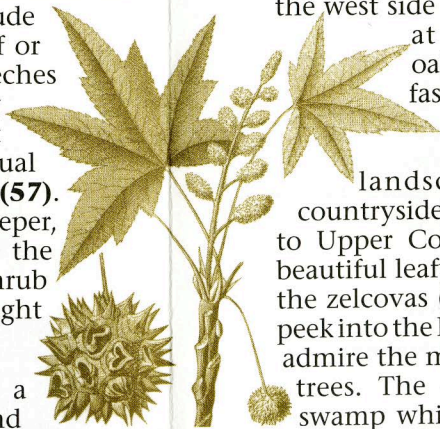


Crab Apple Tree

Roosevelt Hall in 1938 during dedication ceremonies for the women's dormitory named in her honor.

To the east of the mall is a magnificent beech grove including a European beech (59) and a native American beech (58). Four other beeches in this area are cultivars of the European beech and include a copper beech (61), a cutleaf or fernleaf beech (60), and beeches with upright (63) and weeping (64) forms. At the northeast corner of Davis Hall is an unusual tree, a *Euonymus*, or spindle tree (57). It is a relative of the winter creeper, a popular ground cover, and the burning bush, a common shrub in this area familiar for its bright crimson color in autumn.

Approaching the Library is a Japanese lilac tree (142), and



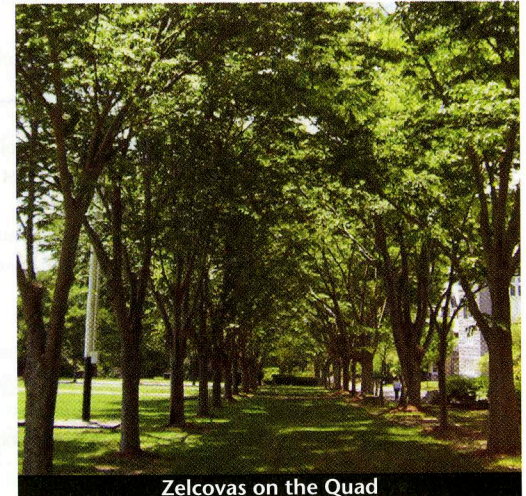
on the south side of Taft Hall is the Cornelian cherry (52), a variety of dogwood that opens the arboreal flowering season each year with its yellow blossoms in late March. Many of the trees planted to observe special occasions have disappeared as the campus has expanded. The Library stands where the first class planted trees, one for each member. Some of the species they planted on Arbor Day 1891 were the redbud, buckeye, catalpa, Swiss stonepine, larch and Kentucky coffee tree. Of these, only one remains, a hackberry (38), a member of the elm family.



1891 Hackberry

Moving toward the west side of Ballentine Hall, stop at the upright English oaks (129). These oaks are a fastigate or upright form of the massive, spreading oaks prevalent in the landscape of the English countryside. As you go east to return to Upper College Road, notice the beautiful leafy archways provided by the zelcovas (161). If time provides, peek into the Engineering Quad [G] to admire the magnificent cottonwood trees. The cottonwoods, like the swamp white oaks that started off

this tour, also germinated on the banks of the brook as it wound its way across the campus.



Zelcovas on the Quad

*Comments concerning this guide are welcomed by Dr. Susan Hammen-Winn (swinn@etal.uri.edu) of the URI Department of Biological Sciences. The Foundation is grateful for her knowledge and many volunteer hours. This historical record would not exist without her.*

*Also, sincere thanks to Sue Gordon for her expertise and invaluable help in identifying additional tree species and to Chris Nerone and David Bascom for their ongoing support of this project.*

*The Foundation's heartfelt appreciation to all those who have donated trees and benches. The URI campus is unique and splendid thanks to you.*

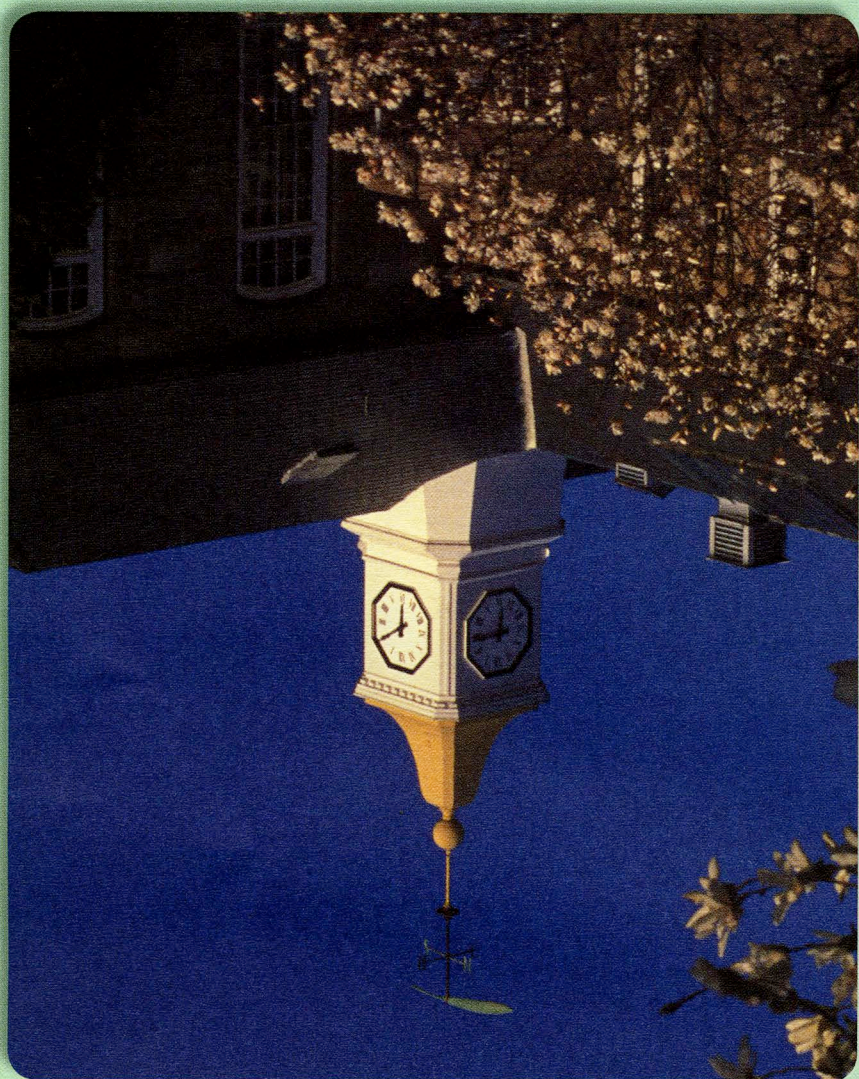
PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER. 6/06/1M EDITOR: BARBARA CARON.

PHOTOGRAPHY: SUSAN HAMMEN-WINN AND URI LIBRARY ARCHIVES. DESIGN: CECILIA CASEY, DONNA JUDEVINE AND DOUGLAS PITTMAN. BASED ON THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE.

URI IS AN AFFIRMATIVE ACTION, EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER.







## Christopher Memorial Arboretum Botanical and Historical Walking Tour

### SELECTED TREES ON CAMPUS

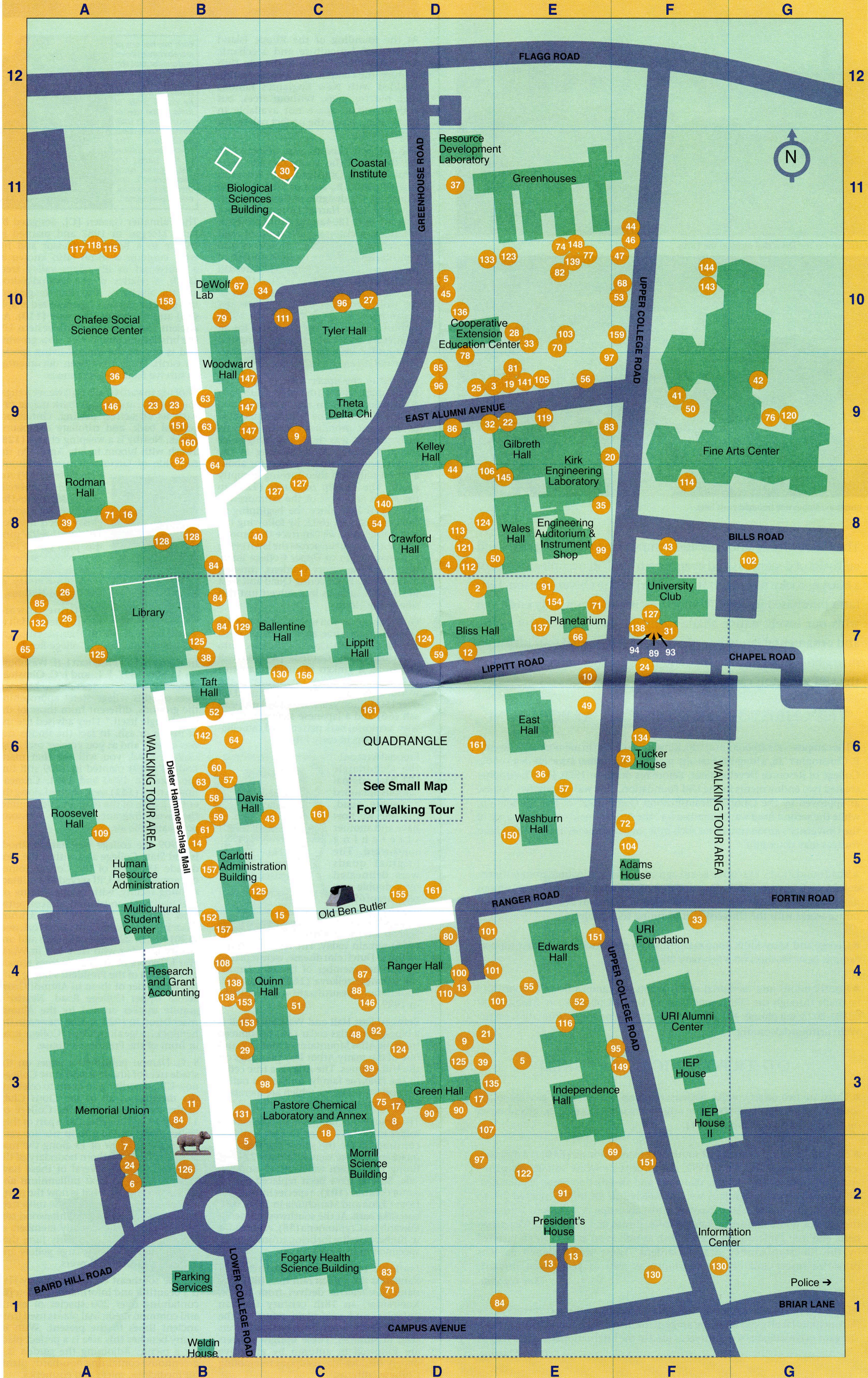
NO. KEY GENUS & SPECIES COMMON NAME

NO.	KEY	GENUS & SPECIES	COMMON NAME
1	C8	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	balsam fir
2	D7	<i>Abies concolor</i>	white fir
3	E9	<i>Abies concolor</i> 'Candicans'	Candicans white fir
4	D8	<i>Abies fraseri</i>	Fraser fir
5	B2, D10, E3	<i>Acer campestre</i>	hedger maple
6	A2	<i>Acer capillipes</i>	snake bark, Japanese striped bark maple
7	A2	<i>Acer caudatum</i> ssp. <i>ukurunduense</i>	Arahaga maple
8	D3	<i>Acer cissifolium</i> ssp. <i>henryi</i>	ivy leaf maple
9	C9, D3	<i>Acer griseum</i>	paper bark maple
10	E7	<i>Acer miyabei</i> 'Morton'	State Street Miyabe maple
11	B3	<i>Acer negundo</i> 'Kelly's Gold'	golden-leaved box elder
12	D7	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple
13	D4, E1	<i>Acer palmatum dissectum</i> 'Rubrum'	cut-leaf Japanese red maple
14	B5	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple
15	C4	<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Crimson King'	crimson king maple
16	A8	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore maple
17	D3	<i>Acer pseudosieboldianum</i>	purplebloom maple
18	C3	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple
19	E9	<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'New World'	red maple
20	E9	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	silver maple
21	D3	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	sugar maple
22	E9	<i>Acer saccharum</i> 'Temple's Upright'	upright sugar maple
23	B9	<i>Acer saccharum</i> 'Sweet Shadow'	sugar maple
24	A2, F7	<i>Acer tegmentosum</i>	Manchurian striped bark maple
25	D9	<i>Acer x freemanii</i> 'Sienna'	Sienna glen maple
26	A7	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	horse chestnut
27	C10	<i>Betula davurica</i>	Dahurian birch
28	E10	<i>Betula nigra</i> 'Heritage'	heritage river birch
29	B3	<i>Betula papyrifera</i> 'Royal Frost'	royal frost birch
30	C11	<i>Betula pendula</i> (B. <i>verrucosa</i> )	European white birch
31	F7	<i>Caragana arborescens</i>	Siberian pea tree
32	D9	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'Globosa'	globose European hornbeam
33	E10, F4	<i>Carpinus japonica</i>	Japanese hornbeam
34	C10	<i>Castanea mollissima</i>	Chinese chestnut
35	E8	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	northern Catalpa, cigar tree
36	A9, E6	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> 'Glauca'	Atlas cedar
37	D11	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> 'Glauca Pendula'	weeping Atlas cedar
38	B7	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	common hackberry
39	A8, C3, D3	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	Katsura tree
40	B8	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	eastern redbud
41	F9	<i>Cercis canadensis</i> 'Forest Pansy'	forest pansy redbud
42	G9	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> 'Pendula'	weeping Alaskan cedar
43	C5, F8	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> 'Crippsii'	Cripps golden Hinoki cypress
44	D8, F11	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Filifera'	threadleaf Sawara false cypress
45	D10	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Filifera Aurea'	golden threadleaf Sawara false cypress
46	F10	<i>Chamaecyparis thuyoides</i> 'Hopkinton'	Hopkinton whitecedar
47	F10	<i>Chionanthus retusus</i>	Chinese fringe tree
48	C3	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	white fringetree
49	E6	<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>	yellowwood, Virgilia
50	E8, F9	<i>Cornus florida</i>	flowering dogwood
51	C4	<i>Cornus kousa</i> 'Satomi'	Satomi dogwood
52	B6, E4	<i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornelian cherry
53	F10	<i>Cornus officinalis</i>	Japanese cornel dogwood

NO.	KEY	GENUS & SPECIES	COMMON NAME
54	C8	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Washington hawthorn
55	E4	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese cryptomeria
56	E9	<i>Davidia involucrata</i> var. <i>vilmoriniana</i>	dove tree, handkerchief tree
57	B6, E6	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	spindle tree
58	B6	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American beech
59	B5, D7	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European beech
60	B6	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Asplenifolia'	cutleaf, fernleaf European beech
61	B5	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Atropunicea Cuprea'	copper beech
62	B9	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Cockleshell'	cockleshell beech
63	B6, B9	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Fastigiata'	upright European beech
64	B6, B9	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Pendula'	weeping European beech
65	A7	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	white ash
66	E7	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	European ash
67	B10	<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	flowering ash
68	F10	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>	caucasian ash
69	E2	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> 'Marshall Seedless'	green ash
70	E10	<i>Franklinia alatamaha</i>	Franklinia
71	A8, D1, E7	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	ginkgo, maidenhair tree
72	F5	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var. <i>inermis</i>	thornless honey locust
73	F6	<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	Kentucky coffee tree
74	E10	<i>Halesia monticola</i>	mountain silverbell
75	D3	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American holly
76	G9	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Kaizuka'	Hollywood juniper
77	E10	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Mountbatten'	Mountbatten Chinese juniper
78	D9	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Robusta Green'	robusta green juniper
79	B10	<i>Kalopanax pictus</i>	castor Aralia
80	D4	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	golden rain tree
81	E9	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> 'Rose Lantern'	rose lantern golden rain tree
82	E10	<i>Larix decidua</i>	European larch
83	D1, E9	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	sweet gum
84	B3, B7, E1	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	tulip tree
85	A7, D9,	<i>Maackia amurensis</i>	Amur maackia
86	D9	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	cucumber tree
87	C4	<i>Magnolia denuda</i>	Yolan magnolia
88	C4	<i>Magnolia</i>	magnolia row
89	F7	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Elizabeth'	yellow magnolia
90	D3	<i>Magnolia kobus</i>	Kobus magnolia
91	E2, E7	<i>Magnolia x loebneri</i> 'Merrill'	Loebneri star magnolia
92	C3	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	star magnolia
93	F7	<i>Magnolia</i> 'sunsation'	sunsation magnolia
94	F7	<i>Magnolia x brooklynensis</i> 'Yellow Bird'	yellow bird magnolia
95	F3	<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	saucer magnolia
96	C10, D9	<i>Malus domestica</i>	liberty apple
97	D2, E9	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	dawn redwood
98	C3	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	black tupelo
99	E8	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	American hop hornbeam
100	D4	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	sourwood, sorrel tree
101	D4	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	Amur corktree
102	G8	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce
103	E10	<i>Picea glauca</i> var. <i>conica</i>	dwarf Alberta spruce
104	F5	<i>Picea mariana</i>	black spruce
105	E9	<i>Picea omorika</i>	Serbian spruce
106	D8	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Colorado spruce
107	D3	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Hoopsii'	Hoopsii blue spruce
108	D4	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Montgomery'	Montgomery dwarf blue spruce
109	A5	<i>Picea rubens</i>	red spruce
110	D4	<i>Pinus aristata</i>	bristlecone pine
111	C10	<i>Pinus cembra</i>	swiss stone pine
112	D8	<i>Pinus densiflora</i> 'Tanyosho'	tabletop pine
113	D8	<i>Pinus koraiensis</i>	Korean pine
114	F8	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine
115	A10	<i>Pinus parviflora</i> 'Glauca'	Japanese white pine
116	E3	<i>Pinus parviflora</i> 'Glauca Nana'	Japanese white pine
117	A10	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	eastern white pine
118	A10	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch pine
119	E9	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane tree
120	G9	<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>	hardy orange
121	D8	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	eastern cottonwood
122	E2	<i>Prunus x incam</i> 'Okame'	dream catcher cherry tree
123	E10	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Amanagawa'	Amanagawa oriental cherry
124	D3, D7, D8	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan'	Kwanzan oriental cherry
125	B5, B7, D3	<i>Prunus subhirtella</i> var. <i>pendula</i>	weeping Higan cherry
126	B2	<i>Quercus alba</i>	white oak
127	C8, F7	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	swamp white oak
128	B8	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	pin oak
129	B7	<i>Quercus robur</i> 'Fastigiata'	upright English oak
130	C7, F1	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	red oak
131	B3	<i>Quercus velutina</i>	black oak
132	A7	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	weeping willow
133	D10	<i>Salix matsudana</i> 'Tortuosa'	corkscrew willow
134	F6	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	common sassafras
135	D3	<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>	umbrella pine
136	D10	<i>Stewartia koreana</i>	Korean stewartia
137	E7	<i>Stewartia pseudo-camellia</i>	Japanese stewartia
138	B4, F7	<i>Styphnolobium japonicum</i> ( <i>Sophora japonica</i> )	Japanese pagoda tree, scholar tree,
139	E10	<i>Styrax japonicum</i>	Japanese snowbell
140	D8	<i>Styrax obassia</i>	fragrant snowbell
141	E9	<i>Syringa pekinensis</i> 'Morton'	China snow Peking lilac
142	B6	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	Japanese tree lilac
143	F10	<i>Taxodium ascendens</i>	pond cypress
144	F10	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	bald cypress
145	E8	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese yew
146	A9, C4	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	giant arborvitae
147	B9	<i>Thuja x 'Green Giant'</i>	green giant arborvitae
148	E10	<i>Thujopsis dolabrata</i> 'Variegata'	variegated Hiba false arborvitae
149	F3	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	little leaf linden
150	E5	<i>Tilia cordata</i> 'Halka'	dwarf linden, summer sprite linden
151	B9, E4, F2	<i>Tilia x euchlora</i>	Crimean linden
152	B4	<i>Tilia</i> spp.	linden
153	B4	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> 'Pendula'	weeping hemlock
154	E7	<i>Tsuga diversifolia</i>	Japanese hemlock
155	D5	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm
156	C7	<i>Ulmus</i> 'Morton'	commemoration elm
157	B4, B5	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> 'Camperdownii'	Camperdown elm
158	B10	<i>Ulmus hybrida</i> 'Homestead'	homestead elm
159	F10	<i>Ulmus parviflora</i>	Chinese elm
160	B9	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> 'Emer II'	Allee, green vase elm
161	C5-6, D5-6	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese zelkova

Guide to some common genus names: *Abies* = Fir; *Acer* = Maple; *Betula* = Birch; *Cedrus* = Cedar; *Cornus* = Dogwood; *Fagus* = Beech; *Fraxinus* = Ash; *Picea* = Spruce; *Quercus* = Oak; *Ulmus* = Elm  
 var. = variety; spp. = species; x = hybrid produced by interbreeding two species





See Small Map  
For Walking Tour

Police →