

1910

January - June



Plants from Dr. J. Kunell, Leeds, N. Dakota.  
February 15, 1910.

<del>Asplenium platyneuron</del>	<del>Ranunculus divaricatus</del>	<del>Lycopodium complanatum</del>	<del>Centaurea calcitropa</del>	
<del>Asplenium adnigrum</del>	" <sup>7</sup> <del>parviflorus</del>	" <sup>6</sup> <del>Setago</del>	" <sup>3</sup> <del>Jacea</del>	
Atriplex patula.	" <del>decoloratus</del>	Lysimachia vulgaris	" <del>maculosa</del>	
" <del>rosea</del>	<del>Ruscus distachyus</del>	<del>Lythrum salicaria</del>	" <del>nulitensis</del>	
Barbarea vulgaris	Pyrchospora alba	Malva Alcea	Geranium arvense. <sup>2</sup>	
Betula nana	<del>Rubus fruticosus</del>	" <del>moschato</del>	Chenopodium Botrys	
" <del>pubescens</del>	<del>Rumex maritimus</del>	" <del>sylvestris</del>	" <del>glaucum</del>	
Evidens cernua	<del>Saxifraga cuneata</del>	Medicago falcata	" <del>hybridum</del>	
<del>Pectera incana</del>	<del>Salicella Kali</del>	Melilotus officinalis	" <del>polypocermum</del>	
<del>Cottonia asteroides</del>	<del>Sambucus racemosa</del>	Melissa officinalis	" <del>rubrum</del>	
<del>Sotagelium tornatum</del>	<del>Saponaria officinalis</del>	<del>Meritha droseralis</del>	" <del>Ulvularia</del>	(man)
Bromus erectus	<del>Saxifraga aizoides</del>	" <del>gentilis</del>	Chrysanthemum leucanthemum	
" <del>mollis</del>	" <del>Aizoon</del>	Nasturtium silvestre	" <del>Parthenium</del>	(man)
" <del>racemosus</del>	" <del>Stellaris</del>	Nigella damascena	Chrysanthemum oppositifolium	
" <del>tectorum</del>	Scandix pecten-Veneris	Origanum vulgare	Eichonium Tithybus	(man)
Calamintha nepeta	Scirpus maritimus	Oxytropis campestris	Circaea intermedia	
Calla palustris	" <del>pauciflorus</del>	Panicum capillare	" <del>autotiana</del>	
Caltha palustris	" <del>rufes</del>	Papaver Argemone	Cirsium palustre	(man)
Calypso bulbosa	" <del>silvaticus</del>	Parnassia palustris	Clinopodium acinos	
Camelina microcarpa	Leopendrium officinum	Pedicularis palustris	" <del>arvulare</del>	
Campanula rotundifolia	Lerophularia nodosa	Physalis Alkekengi	Cnicus benedictus	(man)
" <del>Trachelium</del>	Ledum Telesiphium	Psicis hieracioides	Comarum palustre	
" <del>glomerata</del>	Senecio Jacobaea	Pimpinella Saxifraga	Coriandrum sativum	
" <del>patula</del>	" <del>ovicosus</del>	Plantago lanceolata	Corispermum hyssopifolium	
" <del>na punculoides</del>	Setaria verticillata	" <del>meritima</del>	Coronilla varia	(man)
Cardamin pratensis	" <del>viridis</del>	Poa alpina	Compositus procumbens	
Carduus acanthoides	Libbaldia procumbens	" <del>compressa</del>	Crepis tectorum	(man)
" <del>crispus</del>	Silene armeria	" <del>laxa</del>	" <del>arvens</del>	
" <del>nutans</del>	" <del>conica</del>	Tolimonium cocculum	Cucurbita Pepo	
Carex arenaria	Linapis nigra	Polygonum amphium	Cuscuta Epithymum	
" <del>atrata</del>	" <del>gallica</del>	" <del>convolutus</del>	Cymbalaria Cymbalaria	una
" <del>canescens</del>	Lisymbrium trio	" <del>maritimum</del>	Cynoglossum officinale	Deane
" <del>diandra</del>	Lolidaga alpestris	Totamogeton acutifolius	Cyperus flavescens	
" <del>glareosa</del>	Lonchus arvensis	" <del>lucens</del>	Valera Stramonica	
" <del>hirta</del>	" <del>asper</del>	" <del>marianus</del>	" <del>Tatula</del>	
" <del>leporina</del>	Spergularia arvensis	" <del>obtusifolius</del>	Delphinium Ajacii	(stated to plant within the)
" <del>lucida</del>	" <del>maritima</del>	" <del>pectenatilis</del>	Deschampsia cespitosa	
" <del>muricata</del>	Spergularia maritima	" <del>polygonifolius</del>	Dianthus Armeria	
" <del>panicca</del>	Symphitum tuberosum	" <del>pubellus</del>	" <del>barbatus</del>	
" <del>pauciflora</del>	Tenacrum Botrys	Potentilla arguta	" <del>deltoides</del>	
" <del>praecox</del>	" <del>salina</del>	" <del>procumbens</del>	Digitalis purpurea	
" <del>risipara</del>	Tenacrum Botrys	" <del>supina</del>	Diplostaxis tenuifolia	an plant
" <del>rostrata</del>	Thalictrum alpinum	Primula farinosa	" <del>musclis</del>	to ed. range
" <del>stricta</del>	Thlaspi perfoliatum	Psamma arenaria	Dracora intermedia	
" <del>tonus</del>	Thymus Serpyllium	Pyrola secunda	" <del>rotundifolia</del>	laps ure. do not
" <del>teretiuscula</del>		Ranunculus arvensis		

apparently occur to the marginal region

DO NOT WRITE THESE LINES FOR BORDERS

Plants from Dr. J. Luell, Leeds, N. Dakota.  
February 15, 1910.

- |                                   |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 4.                                | 5.                               |
| > <i>Dryas octopetala</i>         | > <i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>     |
| > <i>Echinops sphaerocephalus</i> | > <i>Galium rivale</i>           |
| > <i>Echinium vulgare</i>         | > <i>Glechoma hederacea</i>      |
| > <i>Hedera canadensis</i>        | > <i>Gnaphalium silvaticum</i>   |
| > <i>Holotria Patrinii</i>        | > <i>Goodenra repens</i>         |
| > <i>Glycyms arenarius</i>        | > <i>Helianthus scaber</i>       |
| > <i>Empetrum nigrum</i>          | > " <i>ovata</i>                 |
| > <i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>  | > " <i>palustre</i>              |
| > " <i>palustre</i>               | > <i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>      |
| > <i>Equisetum hiemale</i>        | > <i>Hibiscus Trionsum</i>       |
| > <i>Eragrostis megastachya</i>   | > <i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>   |
| > " <i>minor</i>                  | > " <i>pratense</i>              |
| > " <i>villosa</i>                | > <i>Humulus Lupulus</i>         |
| > " <i>poaeoides</i>              | > <i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>      |
| > <i>Erica Tetralix</i>           | > <i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>    |
| > <i>Erigeron acris</i>           | > <i>Impatiens noli-tangere</i>  |
| > " <i>annuus</i>                 | > <i>Juncus montanus</i>         |
| > <i>Eriophorum alpinum</i>       | > <i>Juncus alpinus</i>          |
| > " <i>angustifolium</i>          | > " <i>biflorus</i>              |
| > " <i>latifolium</i>             | > " <i>tenuis</i>                |
| > " <i>Scheuchzeri</i>            | > <i>Juniperus communis</i>      |
| > " <i>virginicum</i>             | > <i>Kobresia caricina</i>       |
| > <i>Erythraea Centaurium</i>     | > <i>Lactuca saligna</i>         |
| > " <i>pulchella</i>              | > <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>      |
| > <i>Euphorbia Helioscopia</i>    | > " <i>tuberosus</i>             |
| > " <i>Lathyrus</i>               | > <i>Ledum palustre</i>          |
| > " <i>Papulus</i>                | > <i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>    |
| > " <i>platyphylla</i>            | > <i>Leonurus Cardiacus</i>      |
| > <i>Festuca rubra</i>            | > <i>Lepidium Draba</i>          |
| > <i>Fili-pendula Ulmaria</i>     | > " <i>reiderale</i>             |
| > <i>Fumaria officinalis</i>      | > <i>Limonanthus sylvaticus</i>  |
| > <i>Galopsis Ladanium</i>        | > <i>Limonella aquatica</i>      |
| > <i>Galium Aparium</i>           | > <i>Linaria spirea</i>          |
| > " <i>borale</i>                 | > <i>Linnaea borealis</i>        |
| > " <i>palustre</i>               | > <i>Listera cordata</i>         |
| > " <i>ortogonii</i>              | > <i>Lithospermum officinale</i> |
| > <i>Genista tinctoria</i>        | > <i>Lolium multiflorum</i>      |
| > <i>Gentiana amarella</i>        | > <i>Lonicera coerulea</i>       |
| > <i>Geranium columbinum</i>      | > " <i>tatarica</i>              |
| > " <i>molle</i>                  | > " <i>xylostemum</i>            |
| > " <i>portense</i>               | > <i>Lumaria rediviva</i>        |
| > " <i>pusillum</i>               | > <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i>    |
|                                   | > " <i>cheucyperisium</i>        |
|                                   | > " <i>clavatum</i>              |

Plants sent by Dr. Luell  
not on his list.  
Those marked ~~but~~ are Man. pls.

- |                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| > <i>Allium triquetrum</i>            | (Man.) |
| > <i>Anthriscus officinalis</i>       | (Man.) |
| > <i>Arabis alpina</i>                | (Man.) |
| > <i>Arnica montana</i>               | (Man.) |
| > <i>Atriplex littoralis (patula)</i> | (Man.) |
| > <i>Bartsia alpina</i>               | (Man.) |
| > <i>Bromus ramosus</i>               | (Man.) |
| > <i>Calamintha Acais</i>             | (Man.) |
| > " <i>officinalis</i>                | (Man.) |
| > <i>Dianthus prolifer</i>            | (Man.) |
| > <i>Erysimum cheiranthus</i>         | (Man.) |
| > <i>Centaureum uliginosum</i>        | (Man.) |
| > <i>Geranium Robertianum</i>         | (Man.) |

314  
Total ~~314~~ species of European plants  
occurring in the Gray Man. 7<sup>th</sup> ed. range.  
(excepting 13 sps. perhaps more, do not  
apparently occur in the Gray Man. region)



Plants from Dr. J. Kunell, Leeds, N. Dakota.  
February 15, 1910.

- |                                  |                                |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| > <i>Dryas octopetala</i>        | > <i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>   |
| > <i>Echinops spherocephalus</i> | > <i>Geum rivale</i>           |
| > <i>Echium vulgare</i>          | > <i>Glechoma hederacea</i>    |
| > <i>Hedera canadensis</i>       | > <i>Gnaphalium silvaticum</i> |
| > <i>Urtica Pa</i>               |                                |
| > <i>Glycyx aren</i>             |                                |
| > <i>Empetrum</i>                |                                |
| > <i>Epilobium a</i>             |                                |
| > " <i>pa</i>                    |                                |
| > <i>Equisetum</i>               |                                |
| > <i>Ceratostis</i>              |                                |
| > " "                            |                                |
| > " "                            |                                |
| > " "                            |                                |
| > <i>Erica Tetra</i>             |                                |
| > <i>Erigeron ac</i>             |                                |
| > " <i>an</i>                    |                                |
| > <i>Eriophorum</i>              |                                |
| > " <i>ang</i>                   |                                |
| > " <i>lati</i>                  |                                |
| > " <i>Scha</i>                  |                                |
| > " <i>va</i>                    |                                |
| > <i>Erythraea Co</i>            |                                |
| > " <i>pa</i>                    |                                |
| > <i>Euphorbia St</i>            |                                |
| > " <i>St</i>                    |                                |
| > " <i>O</i>                     |                                |
| > " <i>pa</i>                    |                                |
| > <i>Festuca rubr</i>            |                                |
| > <i>Filipendula</i>             |                                |
| > <i>Fumaria off</i>             |                                |
| > <i>Galeopsis St</i>            |                                |
| > <i>Galium Ap</i>               |                                |
| > " <i>bov</i>                   |                                |
| > " <i>pa</i>                    |                                |
| > " <i>ori</i>                   |                                |
| > <i>Genista tinctoria</i>       | > " <i>tatarica</i>            |
| > <i>Gentiana amarella</i>       | > " <i>xylosteum</i>           |
| > <i>Geranium columbinum</i>     | > <i>Lunaria rediviva</i>      |
| > " <i>molle</i>                 | > <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i>  |
| > " <i>pratense</i>              | > " <i>chaucarpissum</i>       |
| > " <i>pusillum</i>              | > " <i>clavatum</i>            |

2

- > ~~*Gnaphalium norvegicum*~~
- > ~~*Linaria fenestifolia*~~ (Man)
- > " *striata* (Man)
- > *Nardus stricta* (Man)
- > *Plantago ossifraga*
- > *Plantago arvensis* (Man)
- > ~~*Plantago*~~
- > *Potentilla pilosa* (Man)
- > *Sieglingia decumbens*
- > *Sisymbrium pannonicum (altissimum)* (Man)
- > *Stachys germanica* (Man)
- > *Viola boeckia*
- > *Viola arenaria xanina*

Medane

25 species

27. Dr. Kunell stated  
25 that all the plants  
sent me occurred within the  
Gray Manual limits -

314  
Total ~~328~~ species of European plants  
occurring in the Gray Man. <sup>7th</sup> ed. range.  
(excluding ~~the~~ 13 sps. perhaps more, do not  
apparently occur in the Gray Manual region.)

Cambridge, Mass.

1910  
April 23  
(1)

My birthday  
1848 - April 23 - 1910

A day of delightful surprises and a trip to Turkey Hill with Charlie F. Batchelder.

This morning at breakfast I received a congratulatory postal card from May Dexter from Chicago, and three postcards with poems from E. R. Rand. During the day three more came from Rand, making twenty-one, all inscribed with verses or other words, since April 15. After breakfast we went in to the other house, and there in the study were Dr. Mrs. Coolidge and Min Brown all ready to greet me. I had to sit in a chair adorned with pear blossoms while before me on a chair were gifts and on the floor a basket covered with flowers. The gifts were finally opened: 'Camera Adventures in the African Woods'.

A. R. Desjardine, 1910. - - Marie 'Autobiography of Henry M. Stanley' Ed. by Dorothy Stanley, 1909 - Dr. J. T. Collins

A basket with two enormous Grape Joints - - Min Brown Four velvet covered, flexible, sand filled cylindrical weights -

The Government of England - 2 vols.

Dr. G. P. Kennedy.

Cambridge, Mass.

1910  
Apr 23  
(2)

Later in the morning came from E. L. Rand a copy of The Herbaria of Ballantrae by Stevenson, filling my set by one more volume. I have now twelve volumes.

This afternoon I met Charlie Batabelder at Harvard Square and we took the electric to Forest Street, Arlington and walked to Turkey Hill, going all over it in various directions and into the low ground on the further slope and to the White Pine woods about half a mile to the eastward. Vegetation is very far advanced and we counted at least twenty-five species of flowering plants well out in blossom. The Shad was very conspicuous. I thoroughly enjoyed the walk of at least 3 miles. Turkey Hill is entirely bereft of trees, all having been cut down a few years ago. The summit has an elevation of 350 feet.

We returned as we went and I reached home about 6.30 P.M. with a number of plants in my box, including several species of Violet. I shall list what I keep. As yet ready for dinner hurriedly and taking a book to read to Mr. I went down stairs, the folding door was thrown open from the parlor and there was a blaze of light, candles, cakes, etc. and seated by the table were Ned Rand and his wife!!

Cambridge Mass.

1910

April 23

(3)

It was a complete surprise and we had a real jolly time - Mr. was so good to get this up for me. Rand brought me over a copy of Bates' on the Amazon, but as I had it he took it back. He had already given me a copy of Stevenson - Mrs. Rand presented me with a large yellow china cat with languishing blue eyes - Rand calls it Juliet - Dr. & Mrs. Coolidge & Miss Brown came in for a moment to shake hands and to see the cakes & candies. I have had a very happy day -

The following are the plants I collected and have put in press [I studied them and pressed them the next morning] from Arlington.

Aquilegia canadensis L. Turkey Hill near summit.

Anemone thalictrifolia (L.) Spach. Turkey Hill, damp ground

Viola cucullata Ait. at base

"Beard of lat. ps strongly knobbed, spurred p. plabrous, plant plabrous. Bog, east foot of Turkey Hill.

"A single flowered small specimen evidently this sp. has the beard of lat. ps knobbed, but less strongly than the spm described above. Damp open ground east foot of Turkey Hill.

Viola pedata L., var. lineariloba DC.

Dry slopes of Turkey Hill.

Viola

3 small plants, lateral petals bearded, sepals ovate ciliate to tip. Low ground foot of Turkey Hill.

Viola fimbriatula Sm.

Dry slopes of Turkey Hill.

2. side  
w. h. Fernand  
April 27, 1910

3. I cannot plant with  
locality 2. but with  
determinations of 1.

Cumbridge Mass

1910  
April 23  
(4)

Viola pallens (Banks) Brainerd.

Spurred petal beardless, lateral petals with tuft of hairs - Low ground, base of Turkey Hill

Viola scabrinsecula Schwein.

Damp ground base of Turkey Hill. We found the plant growing over an area at least 75 ft. across - In one small patch not more than 10 ft. across we counted about 200 blossoms - The plants had a light shade of low bushes -

Antennaria plantaginifolia (L.) Richards

♂ & ♀. Dry bank, roadside base of Turkey Hill.

Antennaria plantaginifolia (L.) Richards.

In white pine woods, 1/2 m. east of Turkey Hill.

Antennaria plantaginifolia (L.) Richards.

Dry soil, no shade, near top of Turkey Hill.

} June  
In. L. Ferns  
May 10/910



Cambridge Mass.

'We Dine'

1910  
April 27  
(1)

I had the 'We Dine' this evening. It was my seventh time and it was the 67th meeting since the founding of the Club. I have missed but three meetings, April 17, 1902 at Chestbourn's, December 14, 1904 at Jeffries', and January 30, 1909, the 10th Anniversary at Batchelder's.

We sat at Table thus:

- |                |            |                  |
|----------------|------------|------------------|
|                | W. Deane   |                  |
| R. Thaxter     |            | J. Barbons       |
| C. W. Townsend |            | R. T. Jackson    |
|                |            | C. F. Batchelder |
| A. C. Bend     |            | W. A. Jeffries   |
|                | E. L. Rand |                  |

A glass basket of Sweet Peas was in front of each plate and an appropriate post card with a remark on the back. The table looked extremely dainty. The 'Flower Girl' a plastic model from Charlie & Effie Lord was in the center of the table with fruit in her basket. Everybody was very bright and enjoyed our last meeting before the fall.

When I retired to the parlor, and coffee & cigars had been passed round I distributed to the members a joke with a verse attached - This is a list of what I gave:

1910  
April 28  
(2)

Cambridge, Mass.

'We Dine'.

T. Barbour

Black rubber squeaking doll, naked.

You brought me all the way from New Guinea,  
My head-hunting father, never shall see!  
Oh, love me, oh, love me, or send me back

home again,  
This 'Medicine's too strange and too dressy for me!

C. F. Batchelder.

Wooden pistol that fires a cork and loads  
itself.

Oh, gallant Charlie Batchelder,  
You mammals still collect, I see,  
This pistol bold will knock them down  
Black Rats of Peterboro! flee!

A. C. Bent:

Accordion.

When Hawks and Owls are shy and wary  
And will not pose for you at all,  
Just play this delect instrument,  
They'll come and sit to hear this  
call.

1910  
Apr 27  
(3)

Cambridge, Mass

'We Dine'

Automobile. J. L. Goodale. (absent)

You've heard of an automobile before,  
At 'We Dine' you must have received a  
full score,  
Brag pardon this one, for you need it. I know,  
Just wind it and try, for it really will go.

W. Brewster.

Whistle.

This whistle, dulcet in its tone,  
Is warranted to draw the birds  
Of all kinds to your summer home,  
Just try it. They will come in herds!

R. T. Jackson.

Watch.

Pocket your watch and watch your pocket  
And don't forget that when 'We Dine'  
Your duty is to be on hand,  
Or else, next time, you pay a fine

Cambridge, Mass.

1910  
April 27  
(4)

'We Dine'

W. A. Jeffers.  
Wooden pistol, different shape from, but  
operating like Batehelder's

Carry me round in your pocket,  
And no one will see you're a fun,  
And shoot a wee bird if you  
need it,  
You must have to probe 'it and run.

E. L. Rand.

Woolly, squeaking lamb.

Each time 'We Dine' we like to add  
A treasure to your household store,  
And so this musical (?) white lamb  
Say, "Can I come, and add one more?!"

A. M. Spelman

Watch.

This watch is meant to tell to you  
That 'We Dine' just six times a year,  
Now be on hand, don't stay at home,  
Or else there'll be a row, I fear.

1910  
April 27  
(5)

Cambridge, Mass.

'We Dine'.

R. Baxter.

Metallicord.

When Symphonies and 'We Dine' clash  
Do come to 'We Dine' every time,  
And bring this instrument so sweet,  
And keep on playing as 'We Dine'.

C. W. Townsend

Automobile.

Don't say an automobile is stale,  
This goes, and should you do one fail,  
Just wind this up and jump inside,  
And there in safety you can ride.

We had a jolly evening. I played  
the pianola some. By half past ten  
they departed taking with them, the  
glass vases of flowers, the post cards,  
the jokes and the little baskets of  
nuts -

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1910  
May 7  
(1)

Cambridge, Mass

Address before the Society for the  
Protection of Native Plants.  
Boston Society of Natural History  
11 A. M.

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### Society for the Protection of Native Plants

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The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Society of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, on Saturday, May 7, at 11 a.m.

An address entitled "Spare Our Wild Flowers and Our Roadside Scenery" will be given by Mr. Walter Deane, President of the New England Botanical Club.

You are cordially invited to be present with friends.

The fees of sustaining members are now due and may be paid at this meeting.

MARGARET E. ALLEN,  
*Corresponding Secretary.*

Boston Evening Transcript, May 5, 1910.

#### Spare Our Wild Flowers and Our Roadside Scenery

An address by Mr. WALTER DEANE, Pres. of New England Botanical Club, to the Society for the Protection of Native Plants in the LECTURE HALL of the Society of Natural History, 234 Berkeley St. All are cordially invited. SATURDAY, MAY 7, at 11 A. M.

12  
Cambridge, Mass.

1910  
May 7  
(2)

I delivered my address this morning before the Society for the Protection of Native Plants. There were forty people present which is more than is usually the case. Among those of special interest to me were Margaret, May Dexter, Miss Helen + Miss Louise Davenport, Dr. S. S. Kenedy, Henry + Purvie and his sister.

About 50 sheets of plants I hung up behind me and there were some on the counter for illustration. Prof. R. T. Jackson introduced me as President of the New England Botanical Club. I read my paper, pausing at two places to talk off hand on the law for trespass about the danger from forest fires. After the address the people examined the plants which I divided into three classes as I will show below. All seem much pleased and Prof. Jackson is going to publish my paper in some form - Plants displayed:

Decorative plants that may be freely gathered:

*Ranunculus acris* L.

*bulbosus* L.

*Serberis vulgaris* L.

*Viola* all species - Septentrionalis <sup>Green</sup>, shown

*Hypericum perforatum* L.

Cambridge, Mass.

1910

May 7

(3)

- Rosa all species - carolina L. Sturm.  
 Spiraea tomentosa L.  
 Trifolium hybridum L.  
 Saxifraga virginiana Michx.  
 Daucus Carota L.  
 Ceanothus purpureus L. var. maculatus (L.) Don.  
 Senecio aureus L.  
 Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum L.  
 var. pinnatifidum Jacq. & Lamotte  
 Rubus cuneatus L.  
 Aster all species. novi-belgii L. Sturm.  
 foliosus " " nemoralis Ait. "  
 Rhododendron canadense (L.) B.S.P.  
 Prunella vulgaris L.  
 Asclepias syriaca L.  
 Myrica californensis Willd.  
Dicksonia punctilobula (Michx.) Gray.

Below decorative plants that should be  
 enjoyed without being gathered, or if so very  
 carefully and sparingly —

- Hibiscus Moscheutos L.  
 Ilex opaca L.  
 Lupinus perennis L.  
 Lobelia cardinalis L.  
 Epigaea repens L.  
 Kalimeris latifolia L.  
 Asclepias podrifolia Jacq.  
 Gentiana crinita Froel.  
 Sabatia dodecandra (L.) B.S.P. - all species.

Cambridge, Mass.

1910  
May 7  
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- Arctostaphylos bulbosa* L.
- Galopogon pulchellus* (Sw.) R. Br.
- Polygonum sphegodes* (L.) R.
- Aziantum pedatum* L.
- Lycopodium palmatum* (Berol.) Sw.

Decorative plants intermediate between the two above classes. Pick them sparingly.

- Anemone quinquefolia* L.
- Saxifraga canadensis* L.
- Linnaea borealis* L., var. *americana* (Forks) Reichen.
- Mitella repens* L.
- Campanula rotundifolia* L.
- Mosses uniflora* (L.) Gray.
- Erythronium americanum* Ker.
- Lycopodium clavatum* L.
- complanatum* L., var. *flabelliforme* Fernald.

After the address the people inspected the plants and asked many questions. Prof. Jackson says he will publish my paper as leaflets and he took away with him the manuscript.

The Hartford Daily Times

1910  
Aug. 4

**GARDEN NOTES.**

Walter Dean, the president of the New England Botanical club, says, in a recent lecture before the members of the Society for the Protection of Our Native Plants, held in Boston: "What we must do is to appeal to the good sense of the community to persuade them that it is for their and the general advantage to use moderation. We are all filled to a greater or less degree with a love for the beautiful world of flowers about us. A swamp filled with rhodora is a joy to behold and the desire to have a few sprigs to take home is a most natural one. Two or three plants of the exquisite fringed gentian displayed in a vase is a far more inspiring sight than a path packed full of the same and standing on a corner of the piazza away from the sun, the flowers closed and all the beauty gone." I can only quote a few sentences from the leaflet No. 29 which the society sends gratuitously to those who are interested in the subject and may wish to become members of the society.

I have read your "Leaflet" with great interest - they were beautifully written & expressed - and to people who have the least interest in that sort of thing - they will be most instructive

Part of a letter from Charles E. Drake from Chicago Ill.  
August 4, 1910.

The Independent - New York City - July 7, 1910

**The Spoliation of Country Roadsides**

There is an admirable society in Boston called the "Society for the Protection of Native Plants." A recent leaflet of this society, written by Walter Deane, makes a strong appeal to spare our roadside scenery. Mr. Deane pleads against the present-day tendency to "clear up" the roadsides by cutting down the very plants that beautify them, and which our modern landscape gardeners are striving to reproduce in private grounds and public parks. He says:

"The amount of information that the country roadside can impart to him who seeks it is unlimited. One day I took a short walk along a country road in New Hampshire, where the roadside tangle was left untouched. It did not harm the road, and it did not encroach upon the field beyond. Out of curiosity I began to note the plants along the way. In ten minutes, of trees, shrubs and smaller plants I had written down sixty-five species. It is this feast for the eye and the mind that makes country roads so attractive." It will be well for road commissioners and the owners of roadside property to think on these things and conserve our greatest rural beauty.



Original manuscript of my address of May 7, 1910.

Spare our wild flowers and our  
roadside scenery -

Mr. President and members of the  
Society for the Protection of ~~our~~ Native  
Plants,

It is a great pleasure and privilege  
to be asked to say a few words before  
you on a subject, that is, I am sure,  
dear to all our hearts, the preservation  
from wanton destruction of our native  
plants. From the very earliest times  
that we have records of, there has  
been instilled into the hearts of mankind  
a love for the beautiful, and a de-  
sire to possess that which is beautiful  
or at least as much of it as we can.  
This has shown itself in the perma-  
nent collections of valuable objects  
where beauty is united with value from  
many points of view, historic and otherwise.  
The result is the enriching of our mu-  
seums and the added knowledge thereby  
contributed to the world. Another phase  
of this passion to possess is shown in  
the hunt and the desire to kill, that  
has doubtless been tempered in modern  
days, but still would result in the total  
extinction of many forms of animal life  
were man allowed his free will. Coupled

with this is the commercial side, and it is not for me to say here what sad results have come from this. Fortunately, though too late in many instances, the law has intervened, and no more ardent supporters of the law are to be found than the true sportsmen.

Now in the case of our native wild plants we are confronted by quite a different condition of things. We have, it is true, a State Law to protect us, but the present condition of things shows its inefficiency and I will refer to it later. What we must do in any case is to appeal to the good sense of the community to persuade them that it is for their and the general advantage to use moderation. This applies to those who are non-commercial. We are all filled to a greater or less degree with a love for the beautiful world of flowers about us. This shows itself in various ways. Some like to travel abroad and observe the various forms of vegetation, but have no desire to handle the plants. They want to see them in their natural habitats. A swamp filled with *Rhodora*, a joy to behold, delights their hearts, but they have no wish to gather specimens to take home. Others are satisfied with picking a

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few sprigs and this desire is certainly a most natural one. The joy, the thrill of gratification, in having by you on the table a native plant is deep-seated, and I confess to possessing that feeling in a very strong degree. The love of flowers is instilled into us from childhood, and it is, indeed, the results of this love that we must try to guard against in the preservation of them. Our literature is pervaded with floral references and it would be barren indeed without it. Wordsworth personifies the flower when he says, "And 'tis my faith, that every flower enjoys the air it breathes." So also ~~my~~ Macbeth says to her husband when she hears that Duncan is coming, "Look like the innocent flower, but be the serpent under't." We are all imbued instinctively with this love, that must be taken for granted, and, of course, the more deeply we feel joy in the floral world, the more we want it always with us.

In an audience of this character we all feel alike, and we have come together, as I take it, not so much to urge each other to refrain from too careless picking of wild flowers ourselves, as to bring to our minds the fact that

we must use our influence with the ignorant and the thoughtless, who never can have enough, even if what they have is if but momentary enjoyment. Two or three plants of the exquisite Fringed Gentian, displayed in a vase in a sunny corner of the room where the sun beats in and opens the delicate blossoms, is a far more inspiring sight than a pail packed full of the same, and standing on a corner of the piazza away from the sun, the flowers mostly closed and all the beauty gone. They were gathered in the excitement of the moment, for the field was full of them. I have seen these two sides of the picture.

Personally I cannot understand this feeling of grabbing everything that grows, of depleting a locality, apparently merely for the sake of having the last one. And yet I must confess to being a rather omnivorous collector in my herbarium of thirty years standing shows, perhaps not popular to the members of my household (who feel that in a rather small house there is scarcely a fair division of room. However the collecting systematic botanist and the true sportsman are the best protectors

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of plants and of game. They have always before them the desire not to destroy a desirable station. A dozen sheets of one species of a rare plant may seem to be rather destructive work, but when you consider that it represents as many different localities, covering a period of as many years, it tells a very different story. Large collections do not mean at all necessarily, the annihilation of species.

Our choice and attractive plants must inevitably retreat before the advance of civilization. The species that were, in the days of our forefathers, growing plentifully on the hills and in the valleys, fields, and swamps not far from this very spot, have gone from here, and are to be found only at greater or less distances in favorable localities. Nobody can prevent this, for civilization is bound to extend, but what we can do is to make an effort to retain these plants as long as possible where they are now.

And now for the law as it exists to-day in regard to the picking of our wild plants. I doubt if many people know of the existence of a Massachusetts Mass. Act in this regard. It certainly did not law until recently, when through the kindness of Mr. Henry M. Spelman, a lawyer and



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lover of nature, I learned that <sup>was</sup> legislative intent on this point. But the part of it that ~~law~~ refers to what we are specially concerned with is so hidden and so surrounded by the fine imposed on the one side, and the details in regard to carrying away stone, ore, etc., on the other, that Mr. Spelman drew an arrow pointing to the proper line in the copy that he sent me, to call my immediate attention to it.

The law is as follows.  
Acts of 1904, Chapter 444.

An Act to prohibit depredations on farm and forest lands.

#1. Amends #99 of Chapter 208 of Revised Laws so that such section shall read as follows:

#99. Whoever wilfully cuts down or destroys timber or wood standing or growing on the land of another, or carries away any kind of timber or wood cut down or lying on such land, or digs up or carries away stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould from such land, or roots, nuts, berries, grapes or fruit of any kind or any plant there being, or cuts down or carries away sedge, grass, hay or any kind of corn, standing, growing or being on such land, or cuts or takes therefrom any ferns, flowers or shrubs, or carries away from a wharf or landing place any goods in which he has no interest or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than six months or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, and if the offence is committed on the Lord's day or in disguise or secretly in the night time the imprisonment shall not be less than five days nor the fine less than five dollars.

[From H. W. Spelman, April 15, 1910]

Now imagine this law being carried out Mass. to its finest details. All the land in Massachusetts is owned by somebody, individual, corporation or State, and you may not enter upon it and pick a blade of grass or even a White Thed without permission of the owner - Of course that is perfectly reasonable - Meadowland, woodland, field, and forest are as much private property to the owner as is the strip of grass land in front of your house on Commonwealth Avenue. There is always, however, in the minds of many, who go from the large towns and cities into the country, the idea that everything is public property and we all know the trouble that ensues. This law forbidding trespass is consequently most just, and can be enforced, with more or less difficulty it is true, by whosoever desires to do so. But in most cases the owners of large tracts in outlying districts do not care to guard the wild flowers in their woods and meadows. Indeed, they are hardly aware, I imagine, in many cases, of their existence. They are bent on the more practical side of their hard-working life and would pay little heed to wandering parties gathering flowers, provided respect was held for their other belongings. So the

chances of prosecution and punishment of individuals for picking wild plants alone are very, very slight indeed. The law is practically a dead letter.

End of page

As I understand it, there is no law in Massachusetts in which any plants are specifically mentioned. In one sense this is not necessary where there is a general law, but it is useful, it seems to me, as a supplementary prohibition, by calling attention to particular plants. That the advantage is only when the law is enforced goes without saying.

A most interesting work, and a model of its kind on a local flora, has just been published, and it contains some interesting facts bearing on our subject. It is a Catalogue of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of Connecticut, by a Committee of the Connecticut Botanical Society, published in 1910, as Bulletin 14, by the State Geological and Natural History Survey. Under the accounts of some of the very choice and the very objectionable plants are valuable statements as to the law applying to them. Here are examples of special plants receiving special legal treatment.

Conn. Law

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The Climbing or Hartford Fern (*Lygodium Conn. palmatum* (Berth.) Sw. occurs locally from low southern New Hampshire to Florida, Tennessee and Kentucky, being one of the choicest ferns of east central Massachusetts and central Connecticut. I quote from the Connecticut Flora:

"The following Act was passed by the Legislature and became a law on July 8, 1869: [You will notice that this fern has been specially protected for over forty years] "Any person who shall wilfully and maliciously sever or take from the land of another any of the species of plant known as *Lygodium palmatum* or Creeping Fern growing and being thereon, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding Seven Dollars or imprisonment in county jail not exceeding thirty days or by such fine and imprisonment both at the discretion of the court." The penalty for this offence was later increased - Prior to 1869 this fern was extensively collected and pressed for decorative purposes."

I find by reference to the General  
Statutes of Connecticut, Revision of 1902,  
Chapter 84, Sec. 1223, that the law just  
read has been superseded by another  
law which, however, includes the  
Lycopodium palmatum. The law reads:

Conn.  
law.

Connecticut. General Statutes of Connecticut.

Revision of 1902 - Chap. 84. Sec. 1223.

"Wilful injury to trees or vegetables." 1864, 1865,

"Every person who shall wilfully injure 1869, 1874,

→ any tree or shrub standing upon the land 1884.

of another, or on the public highway Rev. 1888,

in front of said land, or injure or § 1463

throw down any fence, trellis, framework,

or structure, on the land of another, or Copied at

shall wilfully cut, destroy, or take away the mess-

from the land of another, any creeping State House

fern, crops, shrub, fruit, or vegetable Library by me

production, shall be fined not more Apr. 20, 1910

than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned

not more than twelve months, or both."

This law is a more general one  
and forbids the entering on the land  
of another and picking any growing  
plant

May I be pardoned for giving you <sup>my first</sup> briefly my impressions when I saw for <sup>visit to</sup> the first time the Hartford Fern. It <sup>Hartford</sup> was on August 31, 1845, nearly 15 years <sup>ago</sup> ago and my enthusiasm was unbounded.

Surely no lover of flowers would want to disturb the Aspid. A few specimens carefully taken for my herbarium made no impression the glorious patch. I was in Springfield, Mass., at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and Dr. W. H. Chapin of the Entertainment Committee took me to the place. I will quote briefly from my journal. "A red-letter day! This morning after breakfast! Dr. W. H. Chapin came round for me with horse and buggy, trunk-box and bundle" ~~and~~ "we drove through East Longmeadow and" "Soon we turned into a good road, pursued it a long way, hitched the horse to a Pitch Pine and plunged into the woods. The country about was very barren and sandy. Down we went (into a swamp, quite dry now) and over rocks with shrubby, scrub oak, &c. Soon we came upon what we were after, a perfect tangle of the Hartford Fern, Lycopodium palmarum. Such a sight! It carpetted the ground like a lawn and climbed

up the stalks of the bushes. I wandered  
over I should think a half acre of it".

These are ones to be remembered and  
a sight back as that of a choice  
plant far in the woods covering an area  
such as I have described, and sur-  
rounded by a heavy growth of trees - a  
beautiful oasis <sup>in</sup> ~~that~~ that barren region  
would convert the most rabid de-  
stroyer of plants, if he had any soul  
left in him.

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It is perhaps refreshing to find a Conn.  
Law  
plant so obnoxious that special legisla-  
tion is needed to eradicate<sup>it</sup>, while at the  
same time it is a most attractive  
~~plant~~ It is indeed a weed, but what  
is a weed but an herbaceous plant  
that is useless and troublesome. I refer  
to the Wild Carrot (Daucus Carota L.).  
This biennial plant, as is too well known,  
has long been naturalized in this coun-  
try from Europe, and, where it gets a  
stray foothold or, I might say, tap-  
root-hold, is most difficult to extermi-  
nate. In the Connecticut Flora we read:  
"A statute of Connecticut enacted in 1881,  
provides that 'Every owner or possessor  
of lands shall cut down all wild  
Carrots and Canada Thistles growing  
thereon, or in the highway adjoining,  
so often as to prevent going to seed;  
and upon failure so to do, any  
person aggrieved, or any citizen of  
the town wherein the lands are situ-  
ated, may complain to any grand  
juror of said town, who shall there-  
upon forthwith notify such owner  
or possessor of such complaint.  
If said owner or possessor shall  
still neglect to comply with the pro-  
visions of this section, he shall be  
fined not more than five dollars



for each and every day of such neglect after such notice! Revised Statutes, Sec. 1374." Conn. law.

I consider this plant most decorative, and you will receive, the thanks, rather than the opposite, of the owner of the land if you trespass on it to gather the white stalks. Fields are sometimes as white as the drifted snow with the Wild Carrot.

The above law you will notice applies also to the Canada Thistle (Cirsium arvense (L.) Scop.), a most troublesome weed from Europe, distributed over this country, even to the Rocky Mountains - There is no danger or, rather, no chance of its being extensively gathered for decorative purposes, though it is an interesting plant to the botanist.

A very choice flower especially considered is the Mayflower or Trailing Arbutus (Epigaea repens L.) of eastern North America - I quote again: "In the neighborhood of cities it has been nearly exterminated by careless flower-gatherers. A statute of Connecticut enacted in 1899, provides that 'Every person who shall wilfully destroy, pull up, tear up, or dig up, any trailing arbutus

from the land of another, or who shall <sup>Conn.</sup> sell, expose for sale, or purchase <sup>land</sup> or leave in his possession, any trailing arbutus with the roots or underground stems attached, taken from <sup>land</sup> <sup>not</sup> owned or occupied by him, shall be fined not more than twenty dollars." Revised Statutes, sec. 1224." <sup>u</sup>

As we leave this most interesting and valuable work, I find under the Mountain Laurel, (Kalmia latifolia L.), "The following act of the General Assembly was approved and became a law April 17, 1907:— 'The Mountain Laurel, Kalmia latifolia, is hereby made, constituted, and declared to be the State Flower of the State of Connecticut.' " The question of voting for a national or state flower has, perhaps, two sides to it.

<sup>u</sup> This law is repeated in the General Statutes of Connecticut - Revision of 1902, Chap. 84. Sec. 1224.

Maine -

After a careful survey at the State House <sup>Maine</sup>  
Library of the Maine Laws affecting our <sup>law</sup>  
native plants, I found the following  
which seem to cover the case:

Maine. Revised Statutes of the State of Maine Maine  
passed Sept. 1, 1803 and taking effect Jan. 1, 1904 Law  
Chap. 97. Sec 9

Whoever enters on lands of another without  
his consent.

Whoever cuts down, destroys, injures or R.S., c. 95,  
carries away, any ornamental or fruit tree, § 9.  
Timber, wood, underwood, stones, gravel, ore, Sec. c. 128,  
⇒ goods or property of any kind, from land, § 12.  
not his own, without license of the  
owner, or injures or throws down any  
fences, bars or gates, or leaves such  
gates open, or breaks glass in any  
building, is liable in damages to  
the owner in an action of trespass."

Chap. 128, Sec. 12

"Whoever wilfully and wantonly or maliciously  
cuts down, destroys or otherwise injures any  
shrub or tree for ornament or use; breaks,  
injures or defaces any fence; throws down  
or opens any gates or bars; injures or defaces  
~~any fence;~~ injures, destroys or severs from  
the land of another, any produce, the seed  
⇒ or thing attached thereto, such articles not  
being his own, shall be punished by  
imprisonment for less than one year,  
and by fine not exceeding one hun-  
dred dollars."

Copied by me at the Boston, Mass. State House Library, Apr. 20, 1910.

I wrote to Mr. Clement F. Robinson  
 of Portland Maine, for information  
 on this point. He did not, however,  
 give me any additional knowledge,  
 but he told me a story which il-  
 lustrates very much the feeling  
 that so many of our people hold in  
 regard to picking wild flowers. The  
 story runs as follows:

Inquirer  
 Law.

*Maine Law*

CLEMENT F. ROBINSON  
COUNSELLOR AT LAW  
89 EXCHANGE STREET  
PORTLAND MAINE

Portland, Maine,  
April 27, 1918.

Mr. Walter Deane,  
89 Exchange Street,  
Portland, Meas.

Dear Mr. Deane:

In answer to your letter of the 17th,--I have carefully examined the index to our Revised Statutes of 1902, the chapter relating to water rights, and the indexes to the session laws of 1905-7-8. The only statute which seems to be of any possible interest to you is Chapter 27 of the Acts of 1907, which prohibits that towns may set aside the land adjoining any public way as a park, thus securing the protection of the trees and shrubs. Chapter 34 of the Acts of 1910, regarding Chapter 15 of the Acts of 1907, providing for the impoundment of dangerous and noxious stock, and for the suppression of San Jose scale, brown leaf hoppers, and grape cutworms. It does not seem to me that any of these acts are directly in point for you, so I will not have them copied for you, unless you so direct me.

I remember that some 7 years ago a bill for the protection of orchards and other wild plants was offered in the Legislature, but was brought out of file by the speech of a Senator from a mill-town, who had a large family of children, and made a speech asking the Legislature if they intended to pass a law which would make children of the Senator's family

*Read*

Marye  
Law

D.M.D.

read

If they should go picnicking on a holiday and bring home a few  
sprigs of arbutus.

If I can be of any further service to you,  
kindly let me know. I was very glad to hear from you, and to  
know that you and Mrs. Leane are well. Our friends at Clement  
Circle are starting from New York at about the time when I  
write this. They surely have a fine trip ahead.

Yours very truly,

B. J. Robinson

The honorable Senator would not only  
pick what he wanted of the arbutus  
but I fear he would barely ask  
permission of the owner!

New Hamp.  
Law.

Mr. A. E. Philbrook of Shelburne, N.H.;  
after consulting with Judge Evans of  
Eorham writes me in regard to a  
New Hampshire law:

"There is no law in this state  
to prevent picking wild plants or  
flowers. There is the common law  
against trespass on other people's  
lands."

You can easily see how futile  
this protection is in the vast forest  
areas where one may wander for  
days without seeing a human being.



In regard to a Vermont law, Prof. Vermont Law  
 J. L. Hills of Burlington, Vt., says  
 "The only law approaching the  
 subject is relating to compensation  
 for damage done by deer."  
 Mrs. Kellie F. Flynn in letter May 3, 1910.

It is rather pathetic to feel that  
 even the four-footed beasts of the  
 field or woods are conspired with  
 man to destroy the wild flowers.

I have not been able to  
 find any law relating to our sub-  
 ject for Vermont though I have  
 examined the Statutes, and have  
 corresponded with those who should  
 know. There must be the general  
 law for trespass, however -

Rhode Island -

R. I.  
Law

There is a very long law for trespass in the State of Rhode Island which I think covers our case and protects native plants. I will quote from it what is pertinent:

Rhode Island. General Laws of Rhode Island.

Revision of 1909. Chap. 345. Of Offences  
against private property. Sec. 23

P. 9.  
Law

"Every person who shall take and carry away, without the consent of the owner thereof, any corn, grain, fruit, or growing vegetable out of any field, garden, or orchard, or who shall wilfully and without the consent of the owner thereof root up, cut down, or otherwise injure or destroy or take and carry away any tree or underwood growing or standing upon the land of another, or shall maliciously root up, cut down, or otherwise injure or destroy any tree, root, fruit, or vegetable growing in any garden, field, or orchard, highway, common, or public square, or who shall take and carry away, without the consent of the owner thereof, any cultivated plant, tree, or shrub from any graveyard or from any public or private grounds, or who shall wantonly or maliciously injure or destroy any plant or shrub growing upon the land or in the building, of another, or who shall poison the earth about such plant or shrub so as to prevent or injure the growth thereof, or who shall maliciously or wantonly in any way injure or deface any building not his own or break the

8 R. I. 151.

16 R. I. 511

23 R. I. 400.

C. P. A., sec 1177.

Copied by me

at the State

House February

Boston,

Apr. 26, 1910.

→

Rhode Island.

R. I.  
Law.

"glass or any part of it in any such building, or shall maliciously injure any fence or a enclosing lands within town, shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year or be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars."

The underscoring is mine -

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41  
— Forest Fires —

My experiences in Shelburne, N.H.  
from October 14, 1908, till near the  
close of the month.

Our park systems enclosing large areas in their natural conditions, with regulations preventing wasteful destruction, are a great help in the neighborhood of cities, but if people can be taught to spare the plants, by detaching them discreetly, from a desire within themselves, and not merely because the law forbids, the true end will be attained. This especially applies to the gathering of flowers in the country and mountains where, like the poor doomed forests they seem to be limited and there is nobody to restrain. I cannot sufficiently commend the care of a fellow botanist with whom I was botanizing far in the western woods, who, after picking up a plant carefully for his herbarium and finding that it was not quite up to the standard of excellence, with equal care re-planted it. That is the proper spirit.

It was a sad sight a number of years ago at Nantucket one summer, to see a carryall passing by filled with rather elderly people, and strapped under the axle of the hind wheels an inordinate bunch of the beautiful Rose Mallow (Hibiscus Moscheutos L.) with long stems. The flowers were beginning to droop, and the prevailing dust had already defaced the large, exquisite blossoms.

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~~of this very choice plant.~~ The worse  
could be thrown away and the others  
kept a short time. And yet I doubt  
if the occupants of the vehicle had the  
slightest realization of any destruction  
that they were causing or of the fact  
that they were depriving others driving  
along the same road of the greater pleas-  
sure of seeing those plants in their nat-  
ive setting. And this Rose Mallow is a  
very choice plant in Nantucket with its  
wonderful, large rose-colored flowers. This  
brings us to another side of the subject.

The Rose Mallow is a perennial and  
it may be said that the picking in  
large quantities of the stems does not  
injure the plant. That is certainly  
not true. The root-stocks under the  
water in marsh or swamp have to be  
continually renewed. It is life at  
one end and advancing death at the  
other all the time and the green leaves  
supply the chlorophyll for that purpose,  
while the ripening pods produce the seeds  
for further increase. How many people  
visit just such spots as these all over  
the country to enjoy without stint the  
plants that nature has placed there.  
It is a great natural botanical garden  
free to all.

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The above statement about the growth of the Hibiscus is the rule with all herbaceous perennials. It is a never ending chase, the dying and decaying end of the rootstock advancing upon the new growth at the other end. Dig up a Trillium in the flowering season, and it is not always easy to see the next year's infant bud, but dig one up in the fall after the plant has thrown all its energies into the task of ~~perpetuating its growth~~ ~~that terminal bud~~ by utilizing all its green parts for that purpose, and you will find a strong well-developed bud, ready for continuing the life of the plant. You surely injure the chances of that Trillium by breaking the stem early in the season. A beautiful illustration is the Solomon's Seal (Polygonatum biflorum (Walt.) Ell.) whose knotted rootstock marks the yearly growth by the scar or seal left on each yearly joint where the stem of that year has decayed. So we must consider this and be sparing of our perennials that we wish to preserve.

The sight of the beautiful about us has a refining influence, and to the thousands of people in the neighborhood especially of our large cities these bright spots beautifully distributed



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by nature and changing as the seasons advance should be left for their enjoyment and the people themselves should be taught that the best place for these flowers is in their natural habitats open to all to enjoy. And this does not mean that no flowers should be picked at all. The botanist can collect all the plants that he should desire for his collection (I do not refer to those who overstep the mark, for what science has all of its devotees perfect?), the lover of flowers can gather enough for the delight of the home and the hospital and yet there need be no diminution in the supply. We must be careful ourselves and we must constantly teach our neighbors, wherever we are, to be thoughtful and not to consider the supply inexhaustible, and not to feel that, because they may be far in the woods, where people are not likely to go, they can pick all.

Of course the greater knowledge one has of plants the more discriminating can be in gathering them. There are attractive annuals, and biennials, and herbaceous perennials, and there are shrubs and trees, and some plants come up readily by the roots when pulled, and there are common and attractive

as well as very rare species. So a little knowledge is a useful thing in this case. It is very fortunate that we have many very common plants with us that are equally attractive, though their very frequency tends to detract, in the eyes of many, from their beauty, as is usually the case

Very much has been done already, ~~in the way of leaflets, posters and the like,~~ to disseminate information and to urge the people to be discreet and too much cannot be said for those who have been most earnest in this work

The commercial side is a very hard one to combat. Where there is a demand there will be a supply as long as the supply lasts, and May flowers and Holly branches will be sold ad nauseam on our streets just as long as people will buy them. It is a pity that moderation seems impossible here. Think of the population of our cities, all clamoring for their share of these things. I understand that the sale of Christmas trees is not so destructive as it was at first thought to be, the source being largely drawn from old pastures which the young trees are again covering. It is a well-known fact that the

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13

growth of seedlings in such places is very rapid indeed.

After all, and I repeat what I have often said, people must be taught to love and respect the plants - there is no need of going to extremes and being over sensitive and foolish about it. ~~There are some people who think it wrong to kill even a mosquito. With such we will not argue. Education is used and the right ones are picked.~~ The dissemination of nature study is certainly doing a great deal to inculcate a love for nature and the more this pervades the districts largely populated, so much the more successful will the movement be. I know in my own case, the more intimately I know a plant, and the more I have studied and become acquainted with it in its structure, its habits and the like, by just so much the more I feel for it and sympathize with its struggle in this world. Now, of course, we can't and we don't want to make botanists of everybody, but let us all use our efforts, on all possible occasions, to interest those about us. Those who teach can get an opportunity at intervals, even if there is no allotted time given for the purpose, to stimulate a love for flowers and growing plants of all kinds in the young people under their charge.

All this, I well know, has been said over and over again, but there is nothing like repetition and I do not pretend to suggest any new ideas, but to reiterate the fact that, where one is deeply interested himself or herself in any movement, and will consider that it is only by the efforts of himself and others that his interest will spread, he or she is likely to make the exertion in behalf of the cause, and the exertion will become a real pleasure.

Those of us who no longer teach, or who have never taught, have countless chances to interest others at our homes, and in the summer at our country or seaside resorts, and they in turn will spread the good word. The leaflets issued by your Society from time to time, and the posters that we meet with, exposed in likely places, are surely preaching the good gospel.

44  
For many years previous to 1900, I visited, during the summer season, the town of Jaffrey, situated in southwestern New Hampshire at the foot of Mt. Monadnock. Its beautiful natural features were its great attraction. In the year 1900 a strong movement was made to protect the road-sides, and on invitation of Mr. Arthur E. Poole, an active resident of the town, a number of us wrote letters to be read before the Jaffrey Grange on the subject;

"Resolved - that it is for the best interest of the 'Town and State' that the road-side trees and shrubbery should be protected." This applies equally to all our Massachusetts and other New England towns, and with your permission I will read my letter which was published in the Peterboro Transcript for August 16, 1900, a paper of naturally a limited circulation.

# The Peterboro Transcript.

PETERBORO, N. H., THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1900.

I am very much pleased to learn that an effort is being made in Jaffrey to preserve the natural features of the road-sides, and to leave the trees, shrubs, and smaller plants to grow as nature planted them. I am very glad of this opportunity to express to you how deeply I feel upon this subject and to state my reasons from the point of view of the summer boarder. I consider Jaffrey one of the most beautiful towns in New England as well as one of the healthiest, and it is for these two reasons that I have come here regularly since 1889. While the fashionable sea-side and mountain resorts have their followers in great numbers, yet there are thousands of people who, like myself, are attracted on account of the natural beauties of the place, to Jaffrey and other New England towns. Now one of the chief points of attraction is the country road. We come up here to enjoy nature and to gain strength, and our drives and walks are the great attractions of every day. The features of the road-side are absolutely gone if we miss not only the beautiful trees of which Jaffrey may justly be proud, but also the tangled shrubbery skirting the way between the road and the wall. This undergrowth is one of the chief beauties in the scenery of the road-side, and forms a setting for the trees and taller shrubs. Every plant that nature has set out is needed to make a harmonious whole.

There is a great interest that is increasing every year in the study of nature. It has taken during the past few years a strong hold upon the people, and it is astonishing to find how eagerly the study of plants, birds and insects about us is being pursued. It is becoming a feature now in school education and surely every means should be offered

to aid this longing to know more of nature's ways. A long experience shows me that it is along the road-side that the study of nature can be followed with the greatest ease and with great profit. The features for such study exist here now in a most perfect degree. I appeal to you to use all your influence to retain these attractions. Do not "clear up" the road-sides by cutting down the very plants that we come up here to see. Destroy these beautiful borders to your roads and the attractions have gone. Why! in the landscape gardening of to-day they are seeking to reproduce these natural features of the road-side in our private grounds and our public parks. They have at last realized that nature after all, is the best guide. It is not only your grand old Monadnock, your sweeping fields, rolling hills and glorious woods that we love, it is also the beautiful country roads, lined with nature's garden, in which birds without number spend the summer with us.

I speak not only for those of us who come to Jaffrey for the summer holidays, but for the children of the town. On the road-side there is ever before them an object lesson. He who knows all the plants, birds and insects by the way, is far ahead in those branches of science that deal with these objects about us, and he will make a better man for knowing more of nature's secrets. I hope that these studies are carried on in your schools here.

The amount of information that the road-side can impart to him who seeks it is unlimited. One day I took a short walk along a country road in New Hampshire, where the road-side tangle was left untouched. It did not harm the road, and it did not encroach upon the field beyond. Out of curiosity I began to note the plants along the way.

In Ten minutes, of trees, shrubs and smaller plants I had written down sixty-five species. It is this feast for the eye and the mind that makes your roads so attractive.

I can say without reservation that I know of no place where there are such exquisite drives as you have here in Jaffrey. It is an easy matter to destroy the beauty of these drives. If this should be done and the great attraction that calls us here removed I fear that many would seek other places where their daily walks and drives would still be among the trees and shrubs. Improve and widen your roads in places, if necessary, but do not touch their beautiful borders.

I know very well the strong feeling that exists among the summer visitors to Jaffrey in regard to this preservation of the road-sides, and I cannot but feel that there are many, living here, who would grieve at the destruction of these natural features. The drive to Dublin along the road past the "Ark" is deservedly known far and wide for its natural beauties, and he surely must be blind indeed, who could bear to have any of these beauties destroyed. It is a privilege to live amidst such scenes.

I am very glad that your Grange is taking up not only the very important material side of the life of those about you, but also that side which appeals to the finer perceptions of our nature. These perceptions we all possess to a greater or less degree, and in the name of those of us who come into your town every summer to enjoy with you the privileges offered by your exquisite scenery I beg you to use all your influence in persuading your friends and neighbors that the road-side features of the town are among the chief attractions of Jaffrey. WALTER DEANE.

1007

Vermont. Public Statutes, 1906. Sec. 245

"The state flower shall be the red clover." V.S. § 178.  
1897. No. 159.

✓ Copied by me at the Boston, Mass., State House  
Library, April 20, 1910.

1881

Connecticut. General Statute of Connecticut  
Revision of 1902, Chap. 89, § 1874.

"Wild carrots and thistles.

Every owner or possessor of lands shall cut down all wild carrots and Canada thistles growing thereon, or in the highway adjoining, so often as to prevent their going to seed; and upon failure so to do, any person aggrieved, or any citizen of the town wherein the lands are situated, may complain to any grand jury of said town who shall thereupon forthwith notify such owner or possessor of such complaint; and said grand jury shall be paid for such service from the treasury of the town ten cents for each mile of travel in giving such notice. If said owner or possessor shall still neglect to comply with the provisions of this section, he shall be fined not more than five dollars, for each act every day of such neglect after said notice; and the expense of the grand jury who served the notice shall be included in the costs of the prosecution."

1881  
Rev. 1888,  
§ 1574  
Copied by me  
at the Mass  
State House  
Library  
Apr. 20, 1902



Connecticut. Public Acts Passed by  
the General Assembly of the State of  
Connecticut in the year 1907.

Chapter 38

"An Act making the Mountain Laurel  
the State Flower of Connecticut

Be it enacted by the Senate and  
House of Representatives in General  
Assembly convened;

The mountain laurel, Kalmia  
latifolia, is hereby made, constituted,  
and declared to be the state flower  
of the state of Connecticut.

Approved, April 17, 1907." r

r Copied by me at the Botin, near State House  
Library, April 20, 1910

Connecticut General Statutes of Connecticut -  
Revision of 1902 - Chap. 84.

Sec. 1224

Willful destruction of trailing arbutus.

1899, ch. 102

Every person who shall wilfully destroy, pull up, tear up, or dig up, any trailing arbutus from the land of another, or who shall sell, expose for sale, or purchase, or leave in his possession, any trailing arbutus with the roots or underground stems attached, taken from land not owned or occupied by him, shall be fined not more than twenty dollars."

Copied by me at Mass. State House Apr. 20, 1902



Shelburne, N.H.

12/10

May 12

(1)

Clear, cool, light clouds -

This morning I strolled up to the Jordan Cottage to see the road, the vegetation, the birds, etc. *Vicia septentrionalis* & *pallens* were out, the former very abundant, while the first violet, found in flower last year was on May 19 (*V. renifolia*), May 20 (*V. septentrionalis*). A Kinglet Warbler was singing near the cottage just where I heard one yesterday afternoon -

I was standing on the grassy slope. A bird just below the Jordan Cottage, and facing slightly to the Bangalore, when suddenly I heard a downy beat flutter of small wings behind me. Accompanied by a small cry of distress and a small bird suddenly alighted on my felt hat. I felt the little creature seize the soft felt and almost immediately it darted over my head in front of me into a thick tree with a second bird. I could not possibly get any idea what they were. They then darted off and were lost to sight. I thought they alighted on a stone, a little distance off, but on following it up a rather large sparrow I think flew off. I feel pretty sure my bird was ~~at~~ as large, but I am uncertain. It was a very odd experience. The distressed notes were uttered as the bird flew into the small tree just a few rods ahead of me. ---

Steeleburne, N.H.

1710  
May 12  
(2)

I strolled into the meadow where I found  
*Viola pallens* abundant.

This afternoon I read some in Prince Otto and later Gus drove me to the Wigan where I hoped to get some flowering *Viola rotundifolia* to send Ned Rand. But alas, as I feared, the plants were setting fruit and the one flower I saw, dropped its petals as I touched it. It was in fine flower last year on May 31 and the plants were so young then that it must have remained in flower much longer. White violets were abundant and *Antennaria*.

On one stream I walked with Prof. Thur. (Humbell) over their wooded property below Ishiyama. Fear's brook. It is the area of woods on the Rocky Hill south side of the road extending to the river, and lying between Prof. Ement's field on the west end the field in front of the school-house. It embraces some 8 or 9 acres. A small tumpalow is planned with driveway, paths, etc. vistas will be cut through the trees.

This evening Gus lighted all the gas jets in the house for one hour to see how for the weight used drops in the cellar. We walked out on to the intervals to see the effect which was very attractive & brilliant.

We also went over the house. One writing a very well ~~published~~ <sup>manuscript</sup>.  
*Viola pallens* (Banks) Brainerd. 100 petals slightly beaded. plant somewhat pubescent - leaves & petals } 100 petals.

*Houstonia caerulea* L. style long - Grassy spots between Subbank's & Wigan. - Collected 1897.

*Antennaria reptans* Greene. - Clump about 6 ft. across, grassy land, rather dry. All 3 plts. } June 5, 1910.

" *canadensis* Greene. - Scattered in great abundance on dry grassy land, barren, }  
♀, between Subbank's & Wigan.



Shelburne, N.H.

1910  
May 14

Clear, chilly, a little rain in P.M.

This morning I corrected manuscript of my Boston address that R.T. Jackson sent me. He had type-written copies made, and it will be printed. I finished the work this afternoon.

Between 12 & 1 o'clock I took a stroll as far as the Scudder Cottage. There are plenty of *Utemuraria*'s but I think they are a little young to collect much of just yet.

I was pleased to see and see a House Wren by the Bangaloid. He was pretty tame and very vigorous in his song, as he flitted from tree to tree and ran about like a mouse. I thought I saw a Wren in the same place on the 12<sup>th</sup> just after the bird flew from my hand, and now I am sure of it.

House Wren on the 12<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup>

Gus tells me that the pair of Wrens that invaded the area near the Bangaloid last season finally abandoned the place when he had to do some work there. He is perfectly sure they were nesting there.

Mrs. Robert Foreman told me a few months ago that the Wrens in the fish basket last summer brought out all their young. All the eggs were hatched.

Wrens in the fish basket last year brought out their young.

This evening Mr. Palfrey who is spending the night here, and was part in the plant told us a good deal about it.

I put into press today:

- |               |   |                                     |  |  |
|---------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| done together | } | 1 <i>Utemuraria canadensis</i> Brew | ♀ grassy slope by road to Bangaloid              | } Five<br>In d. Forward<br>June 5, 1910. |
|               |   | 2 " <i>neotivica</i> Green          | ♀ " " "  |  |
|               |   | 3 " <i>reflexa</i> Green            | ♀ In grass of "Bangaloid," styles bright crimson |  |

Shelburne, N.H.

1910  
May 15

Cloudy and sunny, cool, a few drops of rain -

I have done a good deal of writing to-day, writing to Charles Deane, A.S. Reese, Anna Churchill, Viola Coolidge, Mary Deane enclosing her poem, Ned Rand, R.T. Jackson sending corrected manuscripts of my address, M.F. Gannong, Miss Gannong sending name of plant (Petasites), Mr. McMillan, F.N. Cullen in re Viola scabrouscaula and sending my Euphorbia article.

This morning Mr. & I strolled up to the Cemetery and visited the Pitch Pine. Populus tremuloides is beginning to shed its seeds. Everything is very early. Prof. Reuballen says that the Epigaea repens has been by at least two weeks ago. We returned and visited the chickens the Shaws that the Shaw is raising. He has now about chickens 150 he says. When they are a few days old he puts them into the large enclosure where there are about ten hens with all these chickens. Each hen has two broods to take care of. Hens and chickens are all together and get on quite well. In the hen-yard behind the barn there are some fifty hens and they get from 30 to 35 eggs a day.

the Shaws  
By the end of May there were 238 chickens)

This afternoon Mr. & I went over the new cottage back of the factory. Then Mr. Prof. Reuballen & I walked over Whigiana.

- Salix rostrata Richards. Fruit. Shrub some 10 ft high <sup>of overhanging</sup> in open place near road
- " oiscolor Michx. " " 15 ft high, right side of path <sup>near</sup> to <sup>entrance</sup> place.
- Populus tremuloides Michx. " Tree left of gate & close to it. <sup>near</sup> in open place
- Compositae canadensis (L.) Michx. Flowers. Shrub in valley between house & new house.
- " " " " Whigiana coll. Mrs. P. D. Reuballen.



Shelburne, N.H.

1910  
May 16

Sunny, warm, ideal day, clear with floating clouds.

Mr. Morrison and Adams were while this morning with fresh snow. It soon melted and left the large white patches of last winter. Before breakfast I took two 4x5 snaps of the hens + chickens behind the barn. The Shaw was in the latter one which I think is bad, as I fear the bellows contracted.

This morning Mr. Gus + I went up to the Morse Cottage and the Shack in the Pines and I took some pictures. 1-9 are 4x5.

- 1. 10.20 - 16-1/2. Morse Cottage Gus on the left, m.
- 2. 10.25 - 16-1 " " " " " right. m.
- 3. 10.30. 64-1/10. View from apple tree near s.e. corner of above.
- 4. 11.00. 32-1/2. Shack. Gus sitting, m.
- 5. 11.05. 16-1/5. " " standing, m.
- 6. 11.20. 32-1/2. " west side showing.
- 7. About 12. Boulder + Red Cherry back of Shack. Snaps.
- 8. " " Winter wood pile, back of house - "
- 9. " " Red Cherry by path round hill back of base. "

no. 3 from destroyed.

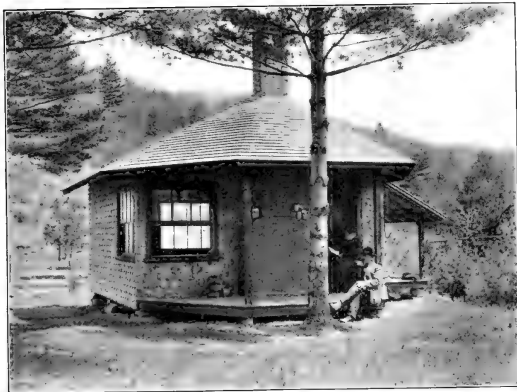
no. 5 destroyed.

1 Kodak. Red Cherry near n.w. corner of Shack -

This P.M. Prof. + Mrs. Deuball, M. + I walked over Prof. P.'s lot and also Prof. Sordale's lot. We had a very good time. *Pitheca septentrionalis* + *V. pallens* are abundant. *Trillium undulatum* is in flower. Examined several specimens for botany without success. *Antennaria* abundant, but too young yet. Dr. Sordale has some 15 acres on n. of road and above Prof. Emert's place -

Carex rubrum L. Seedlings in pasture -

62  
Proof of Birch Cliff and The Shack  
Folsom + Sawyer - Boston Mass  
In 2<sup>d</sup> ed. of the Booklet -



Shelburne, N.H.

1910  
May 17  
(1)

Clear, warm, still, a perfect day, ideal.  
This morning Gus & I drove to Gorham in the open buggy. It was a glorious, clear, calm day and nature was at her best. We crossed Shelburne Bridge each way, taking the south side of the river. I took two Rodak traps <sup>Koodaks</sup> of the logs in the river and we first <sup>2 or 3</sup> of the logs crossed the river. There are very many <sup>at</sup> Shelburne Bridge logs stranded all along.

As we drove to Gorham the Wild Red Cherry <sup>Red Cherry</sup> (Prunus pennsylvanica L.f.) was one mass of <sup>two kinds of</sup> white everywhere. It is now in its glory. <sup>inflorescence</sup> I was struck by two methods in the arrangement of the inflorescence, each tree keeping constant to one kind. The Gray Manual, 7<sup>th</sup> ed. says, "flowers many in a cluster". In the majority of trees we examined and we watched all we met and they were very numerous along the seven miles of road, the flowers were in terminal clusters, forming round bunches at the end of the branches, with an occasional round cluster on a lateral, short, branch from a few to several inches below the terminal cluster. In other trees, that were numerous and scattered here and there along the way the inflorescence was continuous round the stem, extending from the end to at least ten inches forming a white wand.

The flowers of the latter are smaller than those of the simple terminal cluster.

Succowina, N.H.

1910  
May 17  
(2)

In the long wand-like inflorescence the stems are straight, while in the other the stems are irregular in shape. This makes quite a difference in appearance. I have collected specimens for future study.

At Gorham I visited the Mt. Madison <sup>two bears</sup> House and saw two small bears that <sup>at</sup> Mt. Madison had been captured lately, one at Cassean, <sup>at</sup> House, U.S., the other in Strickburne, N.H. on Mt. Moials. They were in a yard, moving about freely, and they had a pole in the center with a ladder to go up by. I took three <sup>4, 5, 6</sup> Kodaks of ~~them~~ the larger with a colored man who got it into position for me.

I called on Guy Storey and gave him photos. two rolls of 4x5. One contained the 9 pictures of May 16 and one of Prof. Reuballen I took this morning but the tube flew off when I snapped the bulb. The other roll (6 exposures) is winter views from our window at home & the Sears chickens.

I met Judge Evans and he took me up to his office and we had a very pleasant talk for some time.

He returned home a little later to dinner.

This afternoon I pressed plants, wrote letters and read "The Deceiver", a most charming book. I sent to F.H. Allen a fresh Pilea & cabocinscula for examination. He did not know it. I got it from last year's seed.

Stoughton, N.H.

1910  
May 17  
(3)

This afternoon about 5.30 o'clock I saw Osprey  
a Fish Hawk rise from the Creek just  
opposite the barn in the intervals and  
fly off, pursued by a Crow. He sailed over  
to the river, the Crow abandoned the pursuit  
and the Osprey spent several minutes  
coursing up and down over the river  
in full sight before he flew down  
and disappeared behind the Knubble.  
Cros says he sees an Osprey occasionally  
here -

On our return from Enban this morn-  
ing we turned in to Mr. McMillan's field  
that the water mostly overflows. The water  
is now well up to the road. I saw *Euphorbia*  
three large patches of *Euphorbia* *Cyperus*  
*russicus* L. of an exquisite olive-green *Cyperus*  
color. I took a little. It is in flower  
and seems to be developing good ovaries.

On our way to Enban I had and talked  
with John Rix who was interested to  
hear about the McMillan's.

- 1 *Prunus pennsylvanica* L.f. Specimens from tree by road Six June 1  
right hand side to Enban near McMillan's flooded meadow.  
Specimens with wand-like inflorescence.
- 2 *Prunus pennsylvanica* L.f. Small tree roadside <sup>near Enban</sup>
- 3 " " " nearly " " <sup>new. of Shadok & near it? See May 27(2)7.</sup>  
<sub>(Pine Point)</sub>
- Ranunculus abortivus* L. Damp, shaded roadside south  
side of river near istan's.

*Euphorbia Cyparissias* L. Flowers, specimens in Mr.  
McMillan's flooded meadow

\* tendency in the upper part to the species form of inflorescence -

Shelburne, N.H.

1413  
May 18

Cloudy & sunny morning, mild, rainy after-  
noon and evening.

We have had a quiet day. There  
were new arrivals last evening, Mr. & Mrs.  
Nathaniel T. Lane & son, <sup>Wattayiel.</sup> from St. Louis, Mo.  
Mary Dexter met the Lanes there recently.  
They are bright and pleasant.

This morning M. & I walked on the Yellow  
Trail to the end of the Lighthouse woods  
and then followed the wood road back to  
Lighthouse. Near the wood road and trail  
in the shade of the pines I got a few  
specimens of *Viola renifolia*. I heard  
a Blackburnian & Magnolia Warbler  
there. *Viola septentrionalis* is everywhere.  
The Antennariads are growing, but I haven't  
collected since yet. Returning home we  
stopped at the Bungalow and I got out the <sup>Hang the</sup>  
fish-basket of last year and hung it <sup>fish basket</sup>  
on the back porch in the woods. <sup>at Bungalow</sup>

It rained this P.M. and I wrote letters and  
used 'Madira'. I hear frequently from  
Redmond. I collected to-day:

*Viola renifolia* Gray,

leaves reniform, pubescent, lat. petals beardless. Cf. few  
plants in rich meadow under pines Lighthouse woods  
near Yellow Trail. See Journ. May 19, 1907.

*Viola pallens* (Banks) Grainerd.

Plant smooth, lat. petals without beards. Open woods, Yellow Trail

*Viola septentrionalis* Greene. Open pine woods Lighthouse  
<sup>spurred petals, villous</sup>  
*Saxifraga virginiana* Michx. Firm, on rocks by Bungalow.

Shelburne, N.H.

1910  
May 19

Very cold & windy, heavy clouds all day till late P.M., then clearing, evening clear, cold.

I staid in the house this morning, reading and writing. I finished 'Madeira Old and New' and have enjoyed it extremely. I have now begun reading aloud 'The Autobiography of Henry M. Stanley'.

This afternoon Mr. O. I walked down to the river. There are a vast number of logs to be 'twitched' later by the rear drive. We then walked up on to Sunset Rock and enjoyed the view which is very fine.

After supper some of us walked out on to the interval to see if perchance we could see the comet's tail at least, but it was quite light and the real show will be to-morrow evening, if clear.

Prunus pennsylvanica L.f.

Two kinds  
of inflorescence  
Prunus penns.

Examining my photographs that came back from Shore today, I thought I saw in the one of the Red Cherry, No. 9 of May 16, the peculiar wand-like inflorescence of No. 1 of May 17. I visited the spot this afternoon and examined carefully the particular tree in the cluster. The upper half of the tree has the wand-like inflorescence, while the lower half has the flowers clustered at the end! The flowers of both kinds measure the same size. I took specimens of both kinds.

See May 27 (2)  
No. 6.

Cornelaeuclis oblongifolia (T. & G.) Roem.

Prof. D. D. Deuel had brought me today a specimen from the roadside nearby.

Shelburne, Vt.

1-10  
May 20  
(1)

Clear, warm with light clouds in P.M.  
 It has been an ideal day in every respect. This morning Gus drove Mr. & Mrs. Lane, Nathaniel, their son, and me to -  
 Enham. We visited Shroves and the Mt. Madison House where we saw the bears again. There were three, the third being a mate to the one I saw lately there from Canaan, Vt. This one was originally at the Mt. Madison House, but was sent away - a day or two ago it was returned by express as it cried so the owner couldn't keep it. There are two from Canaan, Vt., and one from Moriah Shelburne -

Three bears  
at  
Mt. Madison  
House.

The rear drive is camped by the road a little below Charles Philbrook.

Both going and returning this morning I noticed carefully the Red Cherry and I saw what I had not noticed the other day, May 17, that in many of the trees that had the wand-like inflorescence, the other kind of terminal cluster prevailed at the bottom of the tree. Where there were two kinds the wand- or spike-like form was in the upper part of the tree and the simple form in the lower part. In some trees the inflorescence was half-way between the two. The two extremes are very unlike each other, but they certainly intergrade freely. This should be noted in the Floras -

I took two bottles of the plants containing the waterbeans from which I took specimens on May 17 -



I see some, N. H.

1910

May 20

(2)

As we passed Endicott Farm I saw quite a number of patches of Euphorbia Cyparissias of sizes from a few feet to at least twenty feet across. It was a solid bed of color -

After dinner I changed blotters and wrote letters. Then M. & I took a stroll down the road a little distance and up to the Bungalow. I did not see the House Wren nest in at the Bungalow, but I looked into the fish basket that I hung over the back blind on May 18 and to my surprise I found a nest nearly half completed. I have seen but one Wren thus far. It was three weeks later, on June 11 of last year, that the Wren was seen building in the fish basket.

This evening, we all went up to the Goodale/Halley's cottage to see Halley's Comet and we staid there as long as there was the slightest chance of getting a view of it.

Thick clouds obscured a large part of the west and we looked in vain though there were streaks of sky where I thought we ought to see at least something. We were disappointed. There is hope yet for several nights.

- 1 Antennaria neglecta Greene  
Shaded pine woods, Goodale lot, by path
- 2 Antennaria canadensis Greene  
Shaded pine woods, Goodale lot, by path
- 3 Antennaria neodioica Greene

Five  
M. L. Jones,  
June 5, 1910

Dry grassy bank between Bungalow & road.  
This pair took two Koraks of Trametes strobilifer seed -



Shelburne, N.H.

1910  
May 22

Clear and cloudy, pleasantly warm, fine day -

This morning Mr. & Mrs. Lane, Nathaniel and Mrs. & Miss Cerane and Gus took a Leighton's walk to Leighton's back apple orchard and to back of the Presidential platform. Gus says that in 'chard'. The early days of settlement a farmer would plant an orchard near his house, and also a 'back orchard' some distance back. The old gnarled trees in blossom with the border of the woods on all sides was most picturesque. *Viburnum septentrionale* and *Houstonia caerulea* carpeted the green sward -

From the Presidential platform to which we crossed we had the usual fine view of the peaks. Mosquitoes and black flies are getting quite numerous, though I don't mind them over much -

This afternoon I wrote a number of letters and later I strolled over the Emmet place and ran by the Shack where I met Gus & John's, Mrs. Crane & her daughter about the place.

This evening I had a long talk with Mr. Lane. He was born in Quincy, Ill. and losing his father & mother at an early age, he lived some 2 or 3 years with his uncle, Prof. Winlock at the Camb. Observatory. He went to Mrs. Kendall's school, Crippen Mass. Houstonia caerulea L. Leighton's back orchard. Taraxacum or Acherospermum Ludwig. " pine woods -



Shelburne, N.H.

1910  
May 24  
(1)

Clear and cloudy light breeze, very hot.

Heavy rain late last evening -

Not feeling quite up to the mark this morning I staid in the house and read aloud. At 12 o'clock M. I took a stroll over the 'Knubble'. It is very attractive up there and it remains just the same as in 1880. A Redstart and a Purple Finch were singing loud. Returning home I took up a bunch of very beautiful violets from the bog across the road opposite the ~~house~~ <sup>Lodge</sup>.

*Viola cucullata*  
*septentrionalis*

~~house~~ to put on the table, thinking it was a single *Viola cucullata* with its deep violet-blue flowers. After dinner I examined the plants carefully and found a complete mixture of *cucullata* and *septentrionalis*'s characters. I shall note these on a separate page. There are two plants in one tight cluster and possibly they were united. I have put both plants into press.

The afternoon has been spent largely over the hybrid violet. It has been too hot for any active work.

The rear drive has reached this section and they are encamped by the river just the Shelburne Bridge

Rear drive here.

*Viola cucullata* x *septentrionalis*

Very soft wet bog near the road opp. the Lodge.

*Carex communis* Bailey

Dry slope in shade on the 'Knubble'.

Shelburne, N.H.

1910  
May 24  
(2)

Viola cucullata X septentrionalis

very soft wet bog across the street near the road opposite the Lodge, Philbrook Farm.

cucullata

septentrionalis

Leaves. smooth

hirsutulous on margin in vein and petiole.

Petals. deep violet-blue, darker in the throat.

much lighter blue

beard of lateral petals strongly knobbed.

beard of lateral petals not strongly knobbed with beard

spurred petal glabrous

Spurred petals, strongly knobbed, the hair few compared with those of the lateral petals. (The strongly knobbed character of the pubescence is not a character of either species)

Sepals. long auricled, in bud.

short auricled, closely ciliate nearly to tip

Habitat. wet bog -

The plant has the characters under scored -  
(The peduncles are more or less pubescent, especially at the top. The color of petals is in sharp contrast to that of the prevailing V. septentrionalis which is very much lighter.)

1910  
May 24  
(3)

Shelburne, N.H.

— Halley's Comet —

At last I have seen the Comet. See  
May 26 & 29  
Night after night heavy clouds have obscured the west and we had given up all hope, especially as each succeeding day offered less chance. I was about retiring this evening at half past nine when Professor Penhallow called up to my window that the comet was visible. I hastened down stairs. The clouds had parted and the west was clear while the nearly full moon shone in the east. There, hanging directly above Mt. Wentworth some distance up was Halley's Comet at last. Though it was far <sup>from</sup> what we had been led to expect until recently, it thrilled us to see this wonderful object that has such a truly romantic history. The nucleus and coma surrounding it were all that was visible. It was absolutely  sine cauda . There was the hazy appearance that attends comets and in size it appeared several times larger than a 1<sup>st</sup> magnitude star. Twenty minutes later the clouds had closed in, and the comet was gone.

Shelburne, N.H.

1910  
May 25

Cloudy, warm, occasional showers - Heavy rain about 3 or 4 A.M. acc. to C. E. Philbrook.

I took a stroll this morning over to the Knubble and skirted its base, visiting a fine clump of *Rhodora* in full flower. I have read aloud today in Stanley.

This afternoon I worked up to the Bangalow with Gus, to collect some *Antennariæ* that I have been watching Paul of lately. The Wren was singing and chat-tering near his basket, on the rocks and nearby trees - I see him fly up to the basket and when I was busy with my plants Gus from the kitchen window saw the Wren and his mate, one entering the basket and one on the railing close by. That certainly looks like nesting. The basket contains more twigs than I saw the other day. There is a third Wren, a male, haunting the cliff near the Wren-nore Cottage.

I collected *Antennariæ* from various spots:

- |   |                              |       |   |                               |                          |   |
|---|------------------------------|-------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 4 | <i>Antennaria canadensis</i> | Green | <sup>21</sup> <sup>23</sup> <sup>Apr. 14 1910</sup> | Dry rocky ledge in their soil | back of Bangalow         | } here<br>} had found<br>} June 5, 1910 |
| 7 | " <i>canadensis</i>          | Green | "   | " " " " " "                   | "                        |   |
| 6 | " <i>neodioica</i>           | Green | "   | grass land                    | back of Bangalow         |   |
| 2 | " <i>canadensis</i>          | Green | "   | bank by Willows               | at junction of main road |   |
| 3 | " <i>canadensis</i>          | Green | "   | " " " "                       | "                        |   |
| 1 | " <i>neodioica</i>           | Green | "   | " " " "                       | (with wood to Bangalow)  |   |
| 5 | " <i>neodioica</i>           | Green | "   | " " " "                       | Bangalow.                |   |

All specimens under a pin no. - all from the same clump, excepting no. 6 when they pins were within a foot of each other. All these specimens formed broad mats -



Shelburne, N.H.

1910  
May 26  
(1)

Cloudy, cold, clearing in late P.M.

Not feeling quite up to the mark I staid in my room more than usual to-day. About 11 o'clock M. I joined a party in a walk to Shelburne Bridge by which the river drivers were encamped. There were three tents, one the cook's tent and two for camping in. I had an interesting talk with the cooks over the details of his work. Prof. Remballard took some pictures & there were a great many stranded logs and the men were soon near the "Kumblle 'twitching'", i.e., hauling the logs into deep water by means of horses.

On the return M. I walked down into the intervals where I have been watching some *Antennarias*. I collected both sexes -

This afternoon I set for some time on the piazza talking with Mr. Lane & others and later I read aloud Stanley's 'Autobiography', and I read Living's. It is hard to keep up with the journals.

This evening we had a wonderful sight of Halley's Comet. I will tell the story on another page.

I collected to-day:

*Antennaria neglecta* Greene

In grass in the intervals by the road to the river opp. the house. The plants did not form mats, but grew either singly or with two or three stems together. The ♂ plants were very near each other, and the ♀ plants were near each other, and but a few rods from the ♂.

Frederic R. Fosberg

June 5, 1960

Shelburne, N. H.

1910  
May 26  
(2)

### Halley's Comet.

At last we have been rewarded. We have seen Halley's Comet with a long tail and we have gazed at it for a large portion of the evening. We were all on the front piazza by eight o'clock watching as the light faded more and more. The sky was sprinkled over with clouds, but between them it was wonderfully clear and the stars shone bright and heavy clouds in the east kept all fear of the moon away. At about quarter past eight I spied the comet peeping out from under a long band of cloud that hung persistently rather high up in the west. For about three minutes from here the comet played hide and seek with that thin line of cloud. At first when ever the comet appeared it was a hazy nebulous body without any apparent aft. After a number of such appearances we noticed when it appeared next for a short minute that it had an appreciable tail. This happened several times. On more than one occasion the tail seemed to grow suddenly after the comet emerged from under the cloud. The comet would appear, we would see no tail, and then suddenly the tail would seem to grow and peack.

See  
May 24 & 29

Shelburne, N.H.

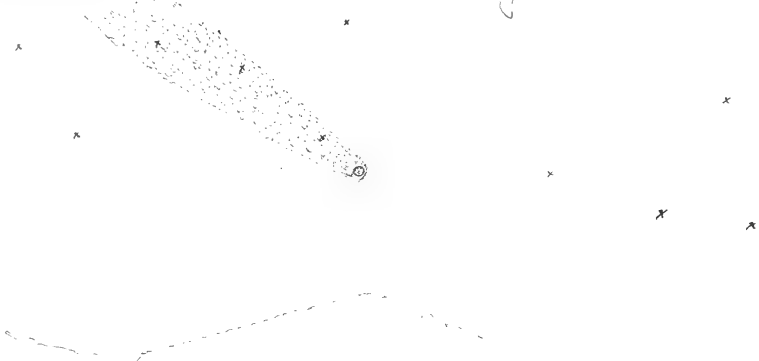
1910

May 26

(3)

a length of perhaps 2 or 3 degrees. This was very strange, and we wondered if the tail was only a reflection.

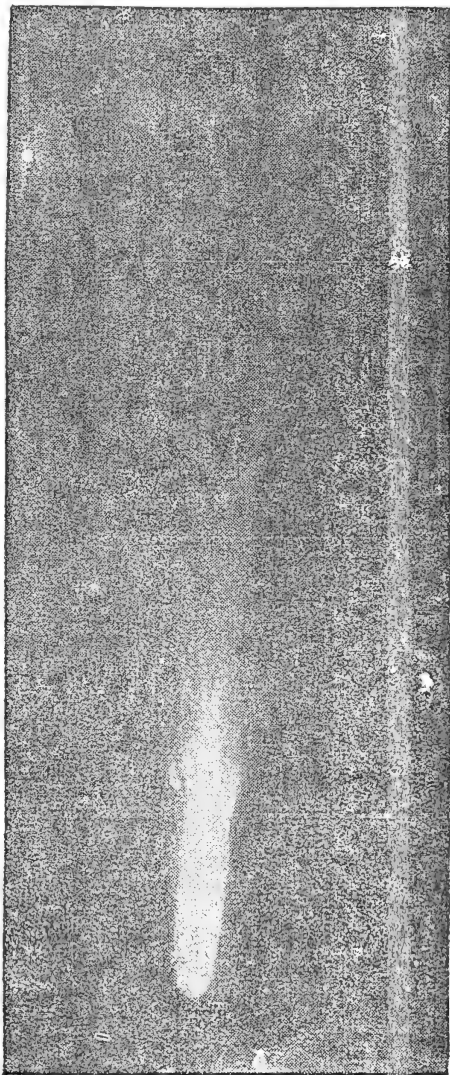
At about nine o'clock the comet once more emerged from under the clouds and we saw almost immediately that it had a tail. As the cloud receded more and more we were conscious that the tail was ever larger and larger till it stood out in the clear sky a wonderful object. Prof. Remballus and I estimated the length at certainly 30 degrees and the sides diverged constantly from the nucleus. Through the veil-like tail the stars were visible. The appearance was something like this as the comet hung over Mt. Washington.



It was hard to leave this beautiful sight, bringing up as it did the wonderful history of it. It was a cold night, but it was after ten o'clock before I had torn myself away. As the comet neared the horizon it grew fainter and it had set behind the hills before eleven, as I looked from my window.

# HALLEY'S COMET REVEALED BY CAMERA IN THE HEIGHT OF ITS GLORY

From a Photograph Received Last Night by Prof. E. C. Pickering of Harvard College, Taken at Arequipa, Peru, on April 21.



*Boston Herald, May 26, 1910.*

*Boston Herald.  
City-Garland, May 27, 1910*

## COMET WATCHERS AT LAST REWARDED

Nine Photographs Obtained by Apparatus at Harvard Observatory; Public Given Opportunity to Use Prismatic Reflectors.

Flaring up in a clear, moonless sky, Halley's comet was seen by thousands in all parts of Greater Boston, between 7:30 and 10 o'clock last night. At the Harvard Observatory nine splendid photographs were taken of the wonder, and its recent changes, both in shape and light reflection, were specifically determined. If the sky is clear tonight the comet will be almost equally visible, and similar observations will be made.

As a special advantage for those interested, the Harvard Observatory opened up one of the four-inch prismatic reflectors for public use, and scores of interested watchers saw the brilliant spectacle.

As viewed last night through the telescopes, the comet showed 6.43 magnitudes of brightness. The nucleus was clearly defined and was not split in halves, as it appeared some days ago to western observers. The jet of extremely bright light extending  $2\frac{1}{2}$  minutes to the southwest on May 23 and 24 had also disappeared. Leon Campbell determined the comet's brightness, as viewed by the naked eye, as 2 minutes, or about the brightness of the pole star. The length of the tail measured 40 degrees.

Through the courtesy of Harvard Observatory, The Herald is able to present to its readers a table showing the best hours for viewing the comet and its tail from today until May 31. The hours are mathematically correct for Boston.

The table follows:

	Schedule of Comet.		Comet visible 11 M.
	Comet sets.	Sun set.	
	P. M.	P. M.	
May 18.....	6:47	7:18	—
May 19.....	7:52	7:17	9:35
May 20.....	8:46	7:16	10:8
May 21.....	9:33	7:19	7:14
May 22.....	10:16	7:24	7:45
May 23.....	10:59	7:31	8:09
May 24.....	11:45	7:42	8:23
May 25.....	12:35	7:53	8:32
May 26.....	13:29	8:04	8:39
May 27.....	14:27	8:15	8:42
May 28.....	15:20	8:26	8:44
May 29.....	16:11	8:37	8:44
May 30.....	17:02	8:48	8:44
May 31.....	17:53	8:59	8:46

Shelburne, N.H.

1910  
May 27

Clear with scattered clouds, rather cold.

This morning, we, except Mr., went down to Shelburne Brook and watched the river drivers break up the jam and clear the river of logs in two hours. It was very exciting and recalled the days of 1903 when the big jam occurred there. There were the men, active and daring, running over the sinking logs like cats, prying and heaving, the batteaux taking them here and there as occasion required, and the boss on the bridge quietly giving his orders. The heavy boots with strong spikes, the pick-pole and the cant-pole I remembered well. The camp is now opposite Wheeler's.

River drivers  
at  
Shelburne  
Bridge.

This afternoon I made the rounds of a number of spots where I have observed plants that I wanted to leave as late as possible. I visited the Bangalow + Scudder + Ementin localities and walked over to the Goodwin + the Pemberton lots - I put the plants into press before supper.

The papers speak of the comet as having been visible with its tail last evening about Boston. The length of the tail was given as 40 degrees. That was probably the dimensions as seen through the Harvard Observatory telescope, as so I think

\* I took a set of 10 4x5 pictures, snaps, of the men at work -

Shelburne, N.H.

1910

May 27  
(2)

that our estimate of 30 degrees for our tail last evening was about correct as we saw it. Prof. Reimballer was going to say 40 degrees, he tells me, but thought he would be conservative.

I collected to-day:

- 1 Antennaria petaloidea Fernald June 14, 1916  
♀ Plants forming mats in dry grass land near the Sadler Cottage. The specimens were all quite close together, within a diameter of a foot or a foot & a half. (See M. L. Fernald June 5, '12)
- 2 Antennaria petaloidea Fernald  
♀ Plants growing close together in dry grass land near the Sadler Cottage, a few yards from No. 1. Hardly forming mats.
- 3 Antennaria canadensis Greene.  
♀ Damp, grassy slope near Jordan Cottage. 2 spms close together.
- 4 Antennaria neglecta Greene.  
♂ Shady wood in grass, Evodale lot.
- 5 Antennaria canadensis Greene.  
♀ Light, dry soil on rock, Reimballer lot.
- 6 Prunus pennsylvanica L. f.  
From top and bottom of the tree of May 19.
- 7 Prunus pennsylvanica L. f.  
From tree near Pine Knot of May 17.
- 8 Salix  
Emerita place near back gate - ~~tree~~ <sup>stems</sup> of May 15
- 9 Salix rostrata Richards.  
Emerita place. ~~tree~~ <sup>Shrub</sup> of May 15
- 10 Populus tremuloides Michx.  
Emerita place - ~~stems~~ <sup>tree</sup> of May 15.
- 11 Sagittalis scabra var. (L.) Pers. Rock, Reimballer lot. (See M. L. Fernald June 5, 1910)
- 12 Antennaria neglecta Greene.  
By Bangs. Same spot as May 14, loc. 3. June 5, 1910

Shelburne, N.H.

1910  
May 28

Cloudy with a good deal of sun - mild.  
This morning I read some - I took a walk over part of the ground I traversed yesterday to find my knife, but in vain. I was much interested in my Kodak pictures that came this morning - All twelve are quite good -

This afternoon Mr. & I walked up the road some 1/3 mile beyond Mill Brook. The views are very lovely. I noticed that Hamlin's all the Alders in the Alder Swamp at Alder Swamp Hamlin's are cut down, the dead stems cut down lying in piles - It makes a great difference in the appearance - I was sorry as I always used to listen for the Alder Flycatcher that haunted the region.

Mill Brook is running quite high for this season and we sat by it enjoying the running water among the rocks very much.

The other evening Gus showed us all a collection of colored photographs by Charles H. Sawyer of Farmington, Maine, sent her by the artist at Gus's request for sale. They were very attractive and I bought one called 'Through the Birches, Shelburne'. It is on the road looking east between Hamlin's & Leighton's and is very pretty - Size 7 1/2 x 9 1/2 - Mr. & Mrs. Austin of Portland & Dr. & Mrs. Anne Kellidore came this evening. *Ameletachia canadensis* (L.) Mead.

Learn, specimen from the tree of May 15 back of Lodge. My pictures of yesterday came to-day from Shorey - they are good.

Shelburne, N.H.

1910  
May 29  
(1)

Amelanchier oblongifolia (T. & G.) P. van. - Same stone as May 19, D. F. Beach address -

Clear, glooms, mild, rather warm.

I have not been far from the house to-day - I have spent considerable time sunning ovens and changing them, as we go home of Thursday, June 2. Mr. has decided to go too.

I have read some -

I sat on the piazza, not feeling quite up to the mark, and I had a good talk with Mr. & Mrs. Lane, Mr. & Mrs. Cushing, Prof. Remballow and others.

The Goldfinches and Purple Finches have been singing to their utmost for the past week. The air has been filled with their melody. I have been able to make out only about 8 Barn Swallows here - I have seen at least 6 Bank Swallows skimming over the intervals and at times flying close to the barn and barn -

This late afternoon Prof. Remballow, Mr. Cushing & I strolled down to the river. All the stranded logs have gone. The river men did good work. The water is running with high today. Savanna Sparrows were singing freely in the pines and one would occasionally rise from a *Salix cordata* bush.

8:45 by the river opp. house. Pods dark - most of the shrubs had pods green. A few had them very dark.



Sweetburne, N.H.

1010  
May 29  
(2)

## Halley's Comet.

An absolutely peaceful, cloudless night gave us a glorious view of the comet again - It was at its best about 9.30 to 10 o'clock. I was surprised that it should be so clear, as nine days have passed since it was nearest to us after passing between us and the sun, and it is travelling from us 25 miles a second and we are moving rapidly from it.

The tail streamed out we thought even farther than on May 26 and Prof. Remballow estimated its visible length as 45 degrees. We all watched it and discussed it for some time. Two or three brilliant meteors enlivened the scene and we noticed that the stars in the south and east were twinkling more rapidly and brilliantly than we had ever seen before.

Prof. Remballow is inclined to lay much stress on the belief expressed by an astronomer of note that the tail of the comet is merely a reflection. The trouble, however, is that scientists have discovered a certain amount of cyanogen gas in the tail. If this is true then of course the tail is more than a reflection.

See  
May 24 & 26

Shelburne, N. H.

1910  
May 30

Calms and much rain.

This morning Mr. Mrs. Carue & I walked over to the Post Office. It drizzled & rained most of the time, but the air was good and we didn't mind it. The river is very high now, and the view from the bridge was unusually fine. Mr. & I called on Katie Burgess who is living in the little cottage near the station and belonging to the Grand Trunk R.R. Her husband is a foreman now and is getting \$55 a month. They pay for the cottage \$2.00 per month!

At the Post Office we saw Mr. Simson with whom I always have a good talk. He gave me two copies of the Aberdeen Weekly containing accounts of the King's death and burial and the royal proclamation read in the various countries. Mr. Simson's native town is Bauff.

*Lizia aurea* and *Corum Carui* are now in flower. I shall collect no more as we go home June 2. We got back in time for dinner.

I have gone over my plants to-day and have taken most of them out of press. I have a good lot of *Calceolarias* -

I did some reading of Stanley this P.M. Emin Pasha was a strange man.

R. T. Jackson writes me that my proof of my address will be sent to Cambridge

Shelburne, N.H.

1910  
May 31

This Bead of Cambrozo, Mini Plympton of Bolton & Mini Stevens arrived this evening -

A rainy day, wet and disagreeable. This morning I read some and got together things preparatory to going home. We spent some time in the dining room going over the Sawyer colored photographs again. We took a number for presents, etc. They are certainly very well done indeed. I think a good photograph, well colored has many points of advantage. All the detail is of course absolutely correct, and the artist can put his skill into the coloring alone.

This afternoon Gus & I drove down the road to find the camp of the river men. They had walked down the river very fast, and though we went down to tumble-down-dick some 6 miles we did not find them. It rained quite hard most of the drive, but the views were very attractive and we had a good time. Gus wanted to interview the cook who he heard was a fine hotel chef.

As we were driving down through the woods a short distance below Evans' suddenly we heard the scream of a Pileated Woodpecker nearby. He screamed several times and then we saw him dart out from the wood and flew down the road some distance before he disappeared. His flaming crest was a brilliant light.

Sturbridge, N. H.

1910

June 1

Cloudy with a little rain -

This morning Gus drove Mrs. Cerese, Dorothy  
& me to Gorham. We had a very pleasant  
time both going and returning. Though  
the sun did not shine, nature was  
looking very beautiful and we discussed freely  
the roadside scenery. At Gorham I called  
at the Mt. Madison House and gave Roy  
Robinson, the colored servant, promise of linen  
and the bear that I took on May 17.

I called on Guy Shovey and had a pleasant  
talk with him. He has done some  
good work for me this time. There are  
two patches of Leonum groenlandicum on  
the south side of the river between Astin's  
and Lead Mine Bridge. They are in full flower.

I was at home this afternoon getting ready  
to go to town. I made a call on the  
Mrs. Leusling in the hood where they are  
settled for a while.

There were ~~three~~ arrivals yesterday, Miss  
Bourman & Mrs. <sup>our</sup> Sheffield. Arthur <sup>to-day</sup> Allen and  
his sister Margaret came to-day to the Evans  
Cottage.

E. T. Williams has invited me to dinner  
for Friday evening before the Club. I  
trust I shall be able to go. I am not  
feeling well and long to get home,  
Prunus pennsylvanica L.f.

Leaves fr. same tree as May 17 (3) No sign of inflorescence  
Leonum groenlandicum Vase. Pasture by road south  
side of river opposite John Williams house

Shelburne, N. H. to Cambridge Mass.

1910  
June 2

Clear at first, growing clear. Mild. Fine day.

This morning M. & I with Mrs. M. & Mrs. H. who was to visit her sister Mrs. R. de C. Ward, left Shelburne by the 8.30 A.M. train. We had a very pleasant ride to Boston, making good connections at Portland, taking the 12.05 there and reaching Boston exactly on time. 3.15 P.M.

We found the river swarms about half way between Reed & West Rte. There was a good display of Rhodora on the way down but I did not see as much of it as I did at this time last year. At Shelburne it was passing and we have Mrs. Lane good bye in Cambridge and got home to find Dr. Coolidge and Miss Brown on the sidewalk expecting us, but poor Mrs. Corbett was in bed with a nurse. She had had one of her attacks of indigestion yesterday and, though much better, she is very frail. I saw her and she talked cheerfully.

In the evening R. T. Jackson called in regard to the printing of my address. It is very good of him to want to do it.

We found a dozen carnations from Lucy and six exquisite roses from Mrs. & Mrs. McKim. The latter two called in the evening and we had a real good talk.

They are good true friends.

As I was not feeling quite right I did not go up to Mary's where Lucy, May & V. were to dine -





Shelburne, N. H.

1910  
May 11  
to  
June 2

Record of Temperature, max. & min. Thermometer  
in a shed out of the direct influence of the sun

	Am.	Min.		Max.		P.m.
May 11						5.30
12	8.00	40	48	61	57	5.10
13	8.15	43	45	53	51	5.00
14	8.20	44	48	54	50	6.00
15	8.15	43	48	54	50	9.00
16	8.00	38	47	69	66	5.50
17	9.00	36	55	78	73	5.15
18	8.15	45	55	61	55	6.20
19	8.15	43	46	47	47	5.30
20	8.00	40	49	76	63	8.30
21	8.00	50	55	58	55	6.00
22	8.15	49	56 55	74	66	6.30
23	8.00	50	57	67	64	5.15
24	8.15	57	61	84	79	6.30
25	8.00	64	69	78	72	6.00
26	8.15	63	64	70	61	6.40
27	8.00	49	62	66	61	6.30
28	7.45	51	53	71	68	4.45
29	8.15	47	55	78	66	7.45
30	8.00	46	55	61	58	7.15
31	8.15	52	54	63	60	4.30
June 1	8.15	49	55	59	53	6.30
" 2	7.00	47	51			
Average		47.55-		65.81-		
		Minimum		Maximum		



1910  
June  
(1)

Copies of my address before the  
Society for the Protection of Native Plants,  
in the form of leaflets 19 & 20 sent to

(one of each to each, unless otherwise stated) → = acknowledged

- ✓ W. W. Bailey June 24 1910
- ✓ Batchelder C. F. " 23
- ✓ " F. W. " 24
- ✓ C. C. Best " 24
- ✓ R. Blarckha " 24
- ✓ Camie Brewster " 23
- ✓ Mr. Brewster " 23
- ✓ R. Cameron " 24
- ✓ A. B. & Mrs. Carr " 24
- ✓ J. R. Churchill " 22
- ✓ F. C. & Mrs. Cushing " 24
- ✓ Misses Davenport " 22
- ✓ Mrs. J. deKoven " 24
- ✓ Mary H. Deane (2 copies) " 22
- ✓ Ruthven Deane " 23
- ✓ Lucy Dexter " 24
- ✓ J. W. Dwight for " 24
- ✓ M. L. Fernald " 22
- ✓ A. K. Fisher " 24
- ✓ J. M. Greenman " 24
- ✓ Alice F. Harding " 23
- ✓ S. Henshaw " 23
- ✓ G. G. Kennedy " 22
- ✓ Mrs. R. W. Harrabee " 24
- ✓ C. Linder " 24
- ✓ J. Lowell " 24
- ✓ Alice E. Mayerson " 23
- ✓ Mrs. F. W. McMillan " 22

1910  
June  
(2)

	E. W. Hilders	June 24, 1910	
	H. Cloy	" 24	
✓	Mrs. M. L. Owen	" 24	
✓	A. S. Pease	" 24	
	D. D. Penballou	" 22	
	C. J. Penrock	" 24	
✓	A. E. Philbrook	" 22	
→	E. R. Rand	" 22	
✓	" " " (5 copies)	" 23	
✓	Mrs. H. L. Rand	" 24	
	J. N. Rose	" 24	
	Fred A. Skute	" 24	
✓	Rebecca Steere	" 24	
→	Stephen Thacher	" 24	
✓	Mrs. R. W. Toppa	" 24	
✓	C. W. Tomson	" 23	
	W. T. Vease	" 24	
	R. S. True	" 24	returned from P.O. Washington and sent to Mrs. R. Deane July 22
	E. F. Williams	" 23	
✓	Hollie Nyman	" 22	
✓	Dr. Lena H. Diemer	" 28	
✓	Jesse L. Smith, Highland Park, Ill.	July 1	per R. Deane
✓	W. B. Mershon, Saginaw, Mich.	" 1	" " "
	Mrs. Stokely Morgan hantucket trees.	" 18	" Mrs. M. L. Owen
	Mrs. Helen A. Gardner	" 18	" " "
	Mrs. Marianne Hussey	" 18	" " "
→	C. E. Deane	" 18	
→	C. C. Weatherly	" 18	
✓	Mrs. W. R. Coulton	" 18	

1910.

1910

D. E. A. Eames July 18 1910.  
 W. H. Chapin Springfield " 18. said with rec'd  
 sent again Aug. 1.  
 George Hill Chicago Cottage, Dunlight Park. " 22  
 Haines Falls, N. Y.

Business Add. 41 Park Row, New York, N.Y.

- W. V. Edwong " 22 "
- C. H. Bissett " 22 "
- E. Brainerd " 22 "
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- C. E. Tappan " 22 "
- G. U. Hay " 22 "
- C. W. Jenkins " 22 "
- J. Wagoner " 22 "
- H. C. Purdie " 22 "
- R. A. Ware " 22 "
- C. A. Coolidge " 22 "
- A. W. Cheever Aug. 2
- Gray Herbarium " 2
- F. S. Collins " 4
- Samuel F. Morey Sherbrooke Quebec, prior R. Deane  
 Sept. 4
- Mrs. Agnes Chase Dept. Agri. Wash., D.C. " 26
- E. F. D. Belden Ack'd -
- Miss J. E. Chapman 1911. Jan. 12
- Mrs. John E. Bayce " Apr. 28
- Emily B. Adams Newmarket, N.J. 1911/2000 Nov. Apr.
- Mrs. Walter Deane Durham Mass May 8.

# Portraits of Father & Mother.

1910  
June 26

On April 1, 1910, Charles E. Kord brought over to me at 29 Brewster St., Cambridge, from Newton, two portraits of Father and of Mother that had long hung in the old family homestead in Newton. The house was about to be torn down.

My sister Mary gives me the following information - Early in the summer of 1862 Father and Mother had their photographs taken by Black. They were colored by his father-in-law Mr. Sharp and Mary has the two pictures at home. In the fall of 1863 Mother had another photograph taken by Black. This photograph and one of Father from the negative of 1862 were colored by Mr. Sharp, and on December 16, 1863 the two pictures were given to Grandfather Robert Waterston. From his house they went to the house in Newton to my uncle & aunt. Mr. & Mrs. George C. Kord where they have been till presented to me. Mary has the original bill for these two pictures from Sharp. It reads:  
" \$149.00

Cambridge, Dec 26. 1863  
Received of Charles Deane Esq the  
sum of one hundred & forty nine dol-  
lars for Portraits Frames & Maps -  
Wm Sharp. "  
