

381



9



10



11

*Asplenium*  
*platyneuron*

*Asplenium*

*Clinton*



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

cm

copyright reserved



MO

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN  
GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

cm

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MO

25-1871



12

382



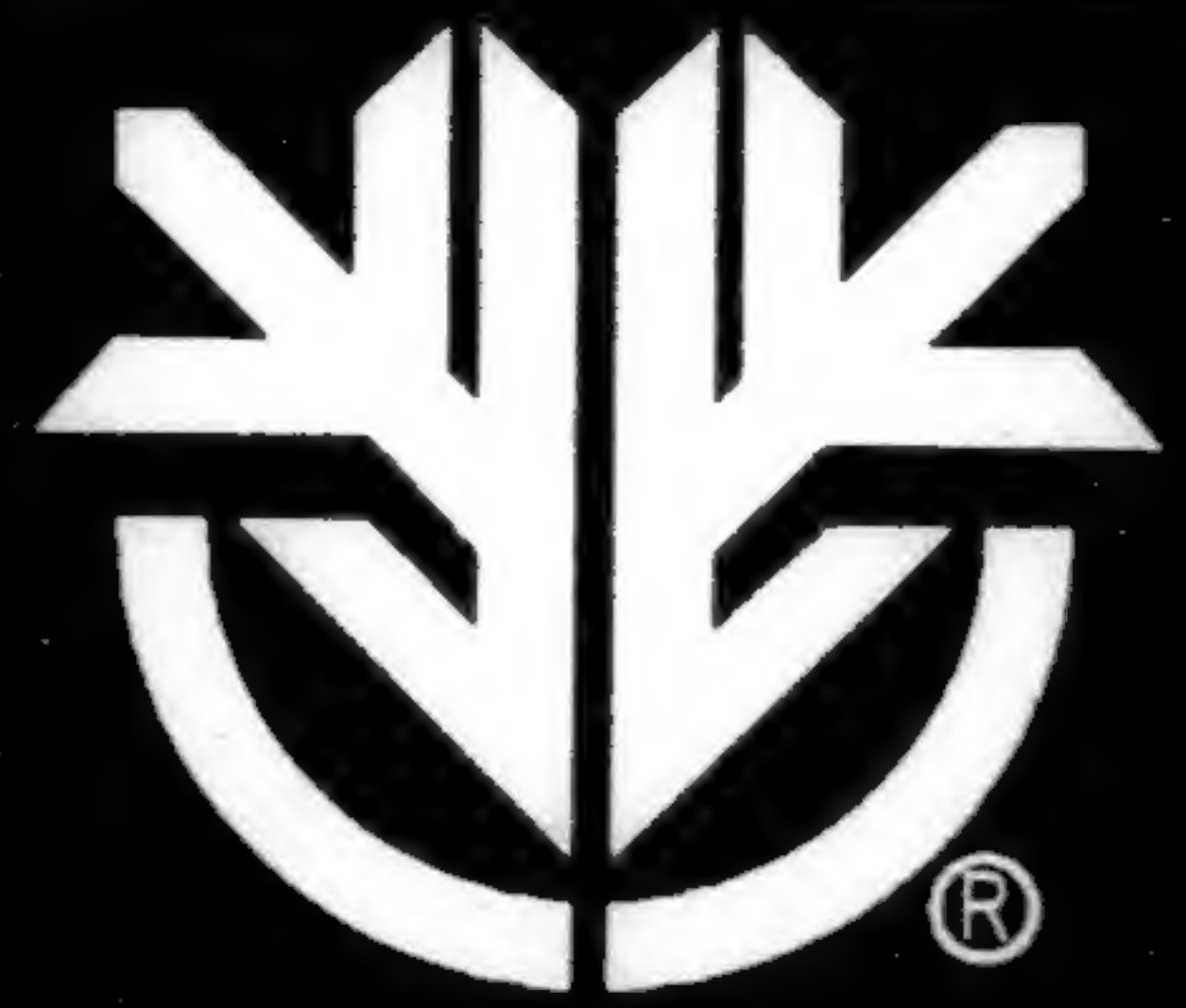
Delaware



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cm

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GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS



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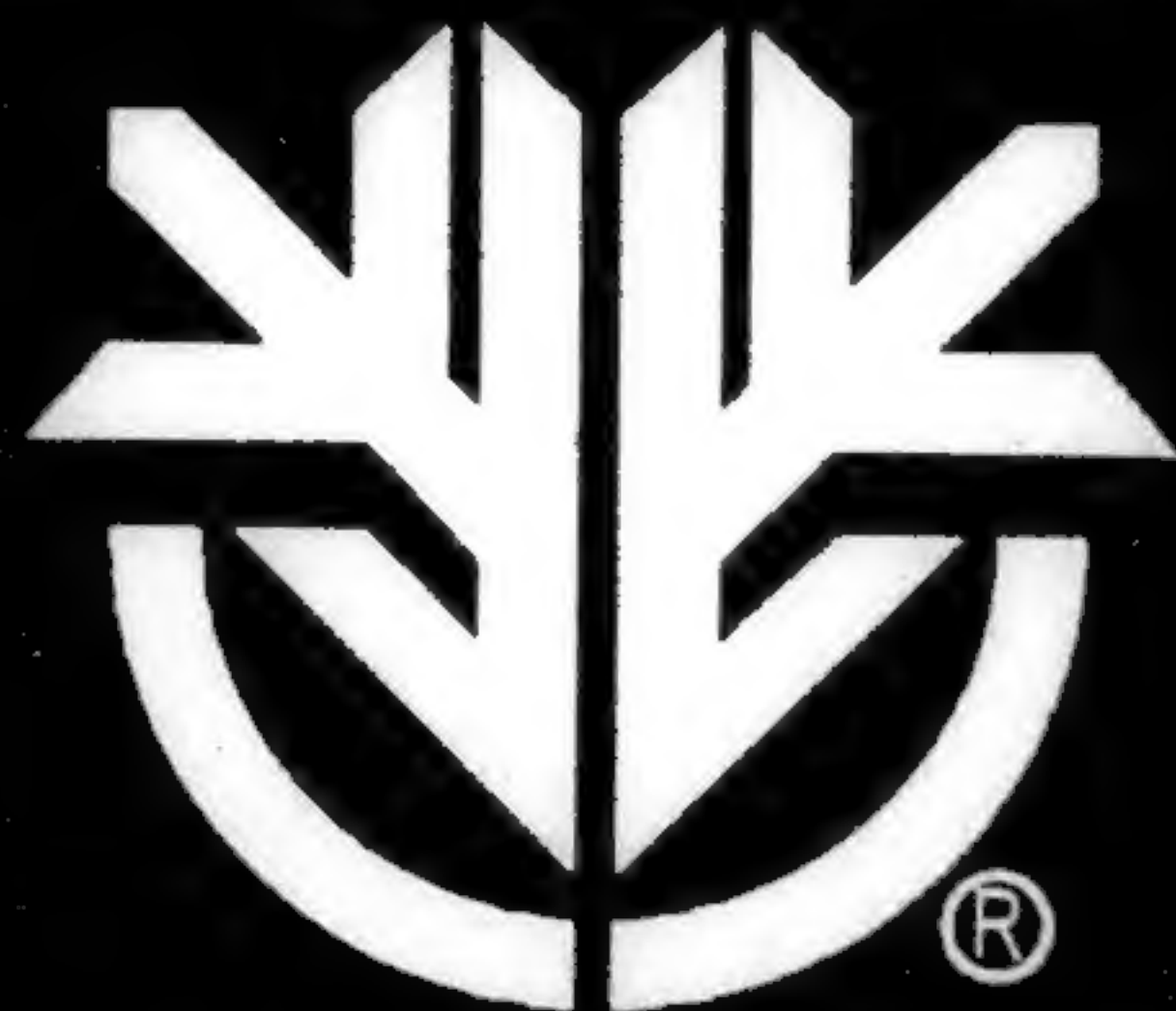
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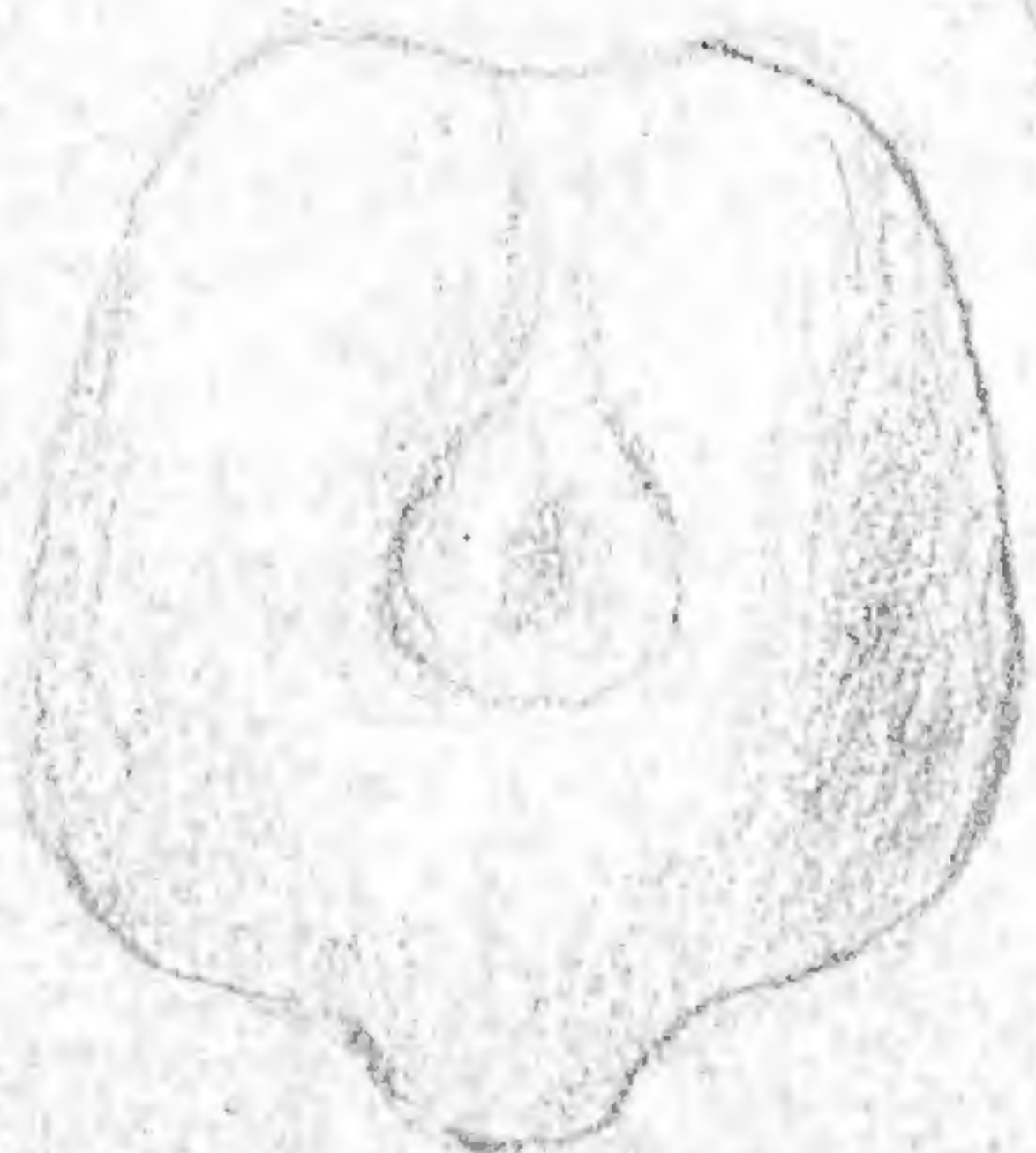
MO

*Candicans*

388



*Lindheimer*



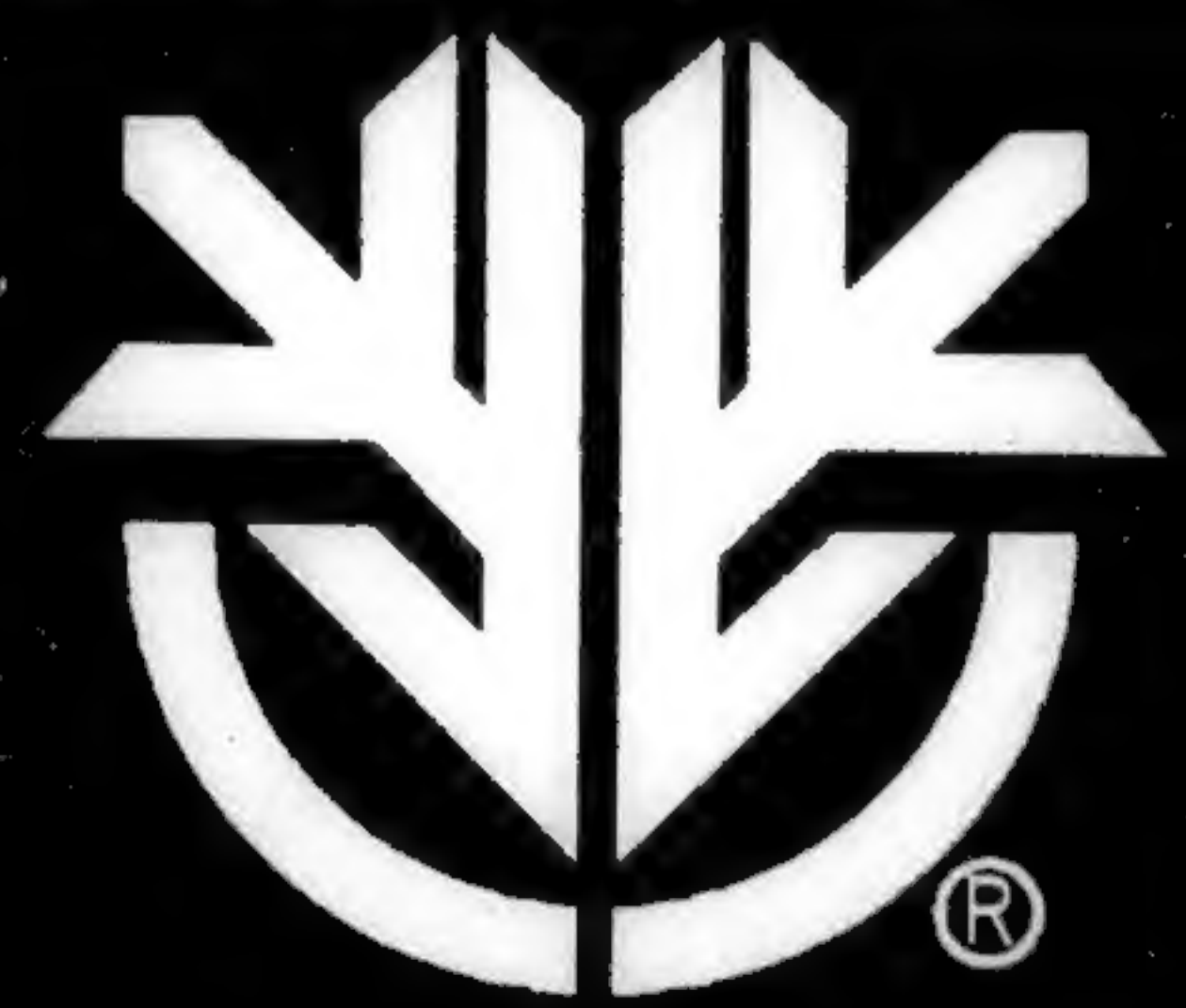
*Buzel*



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cm

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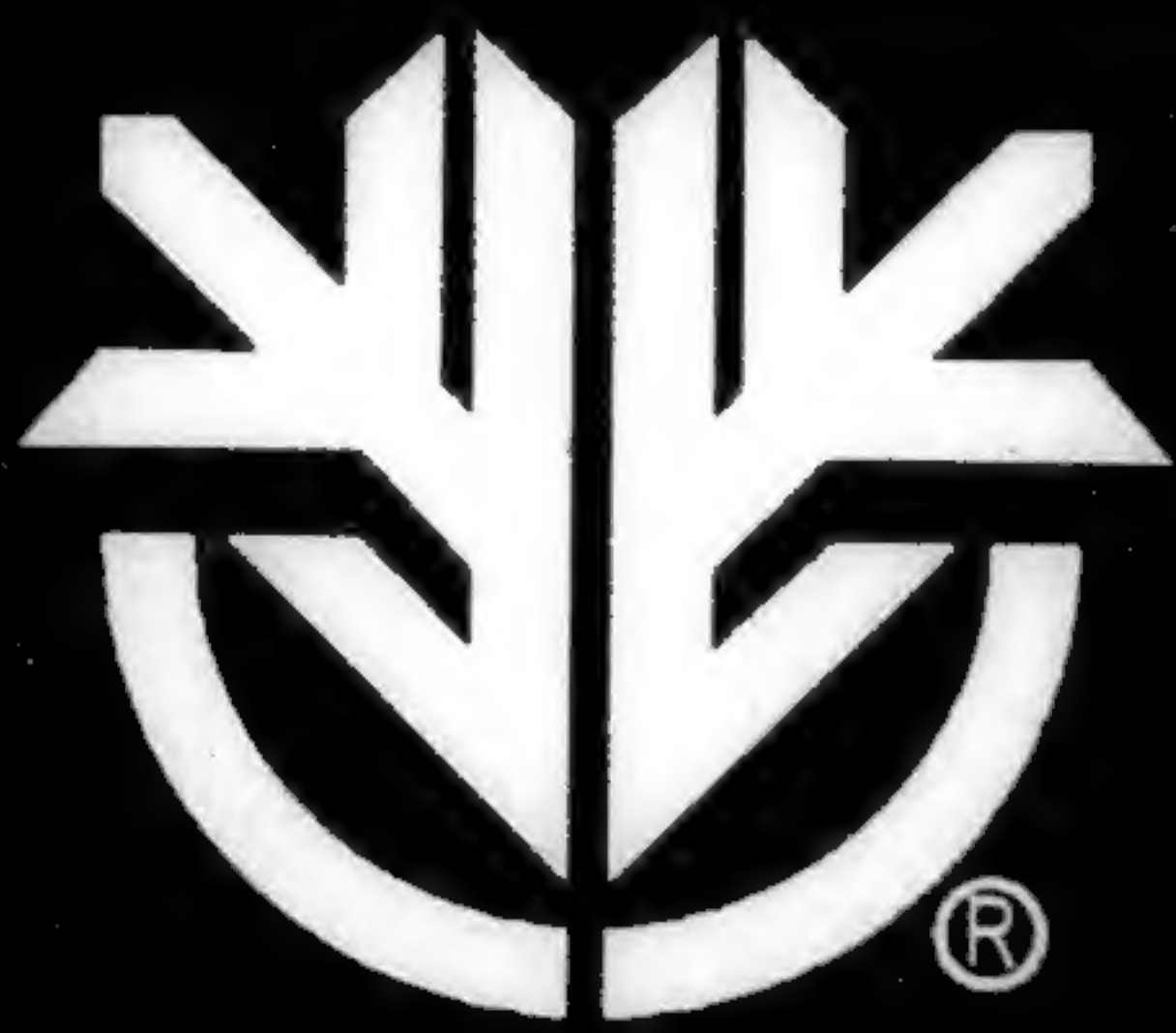
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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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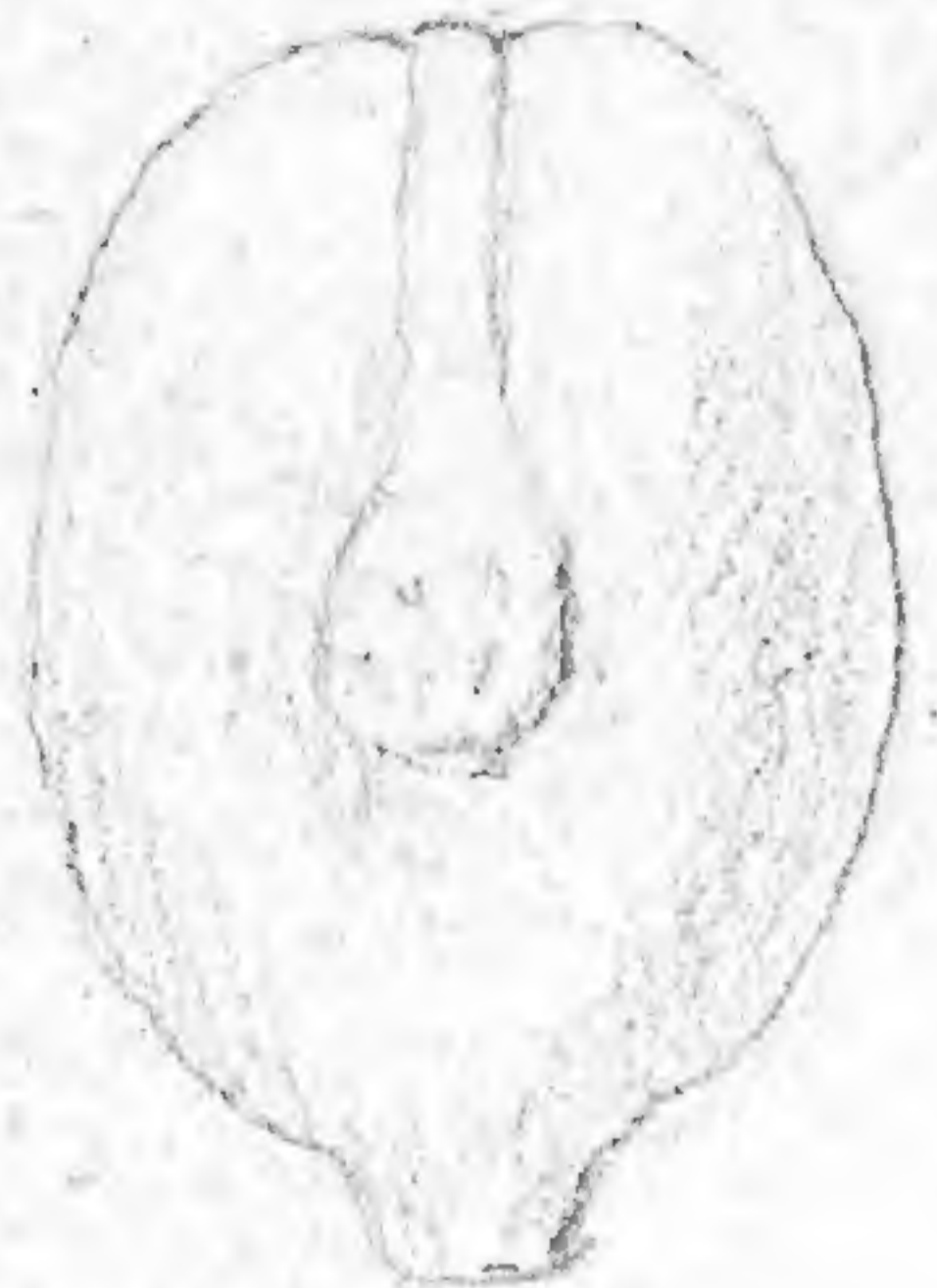
MO

A

Arizona

B

384



G. Engelm

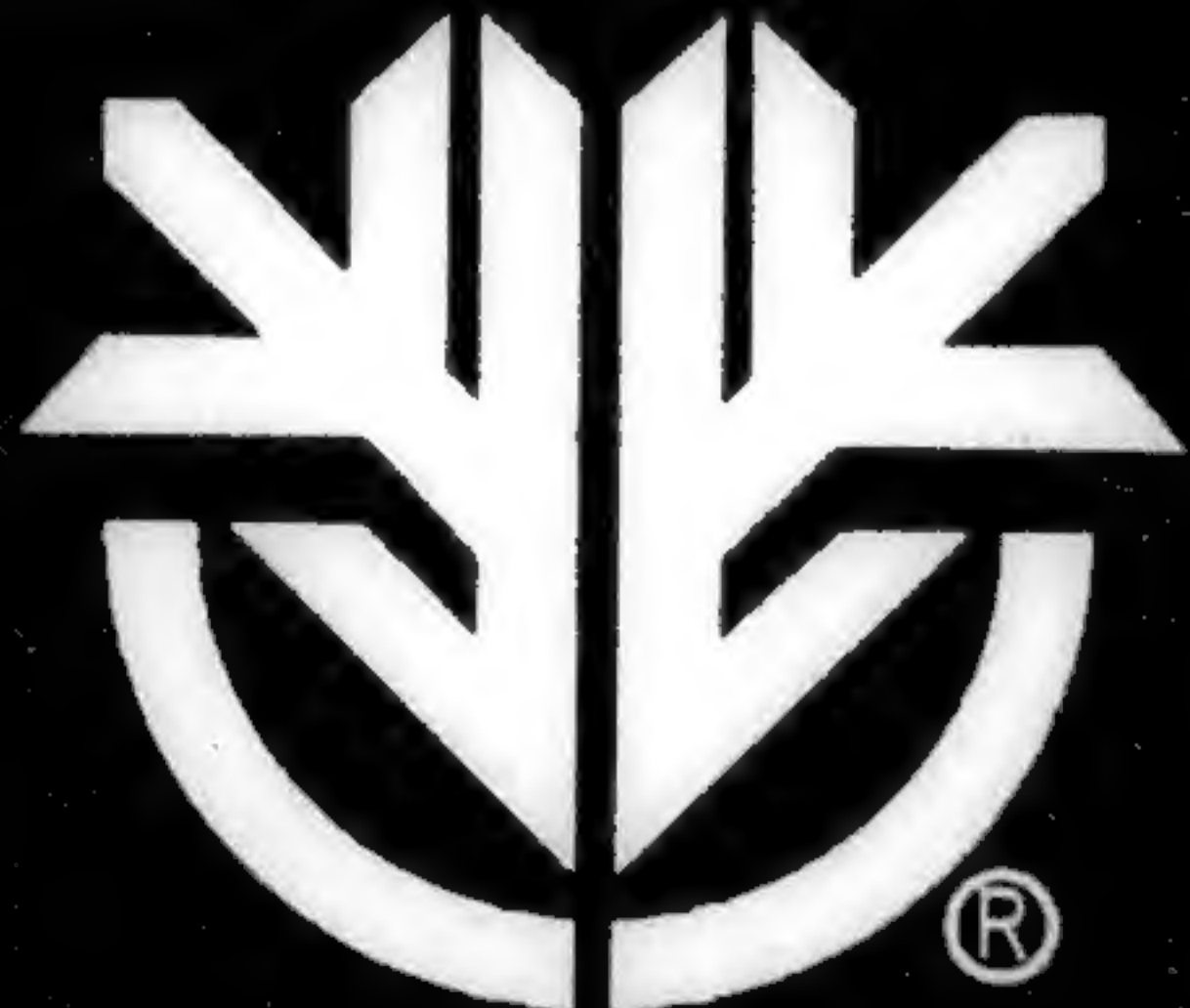
Rock



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

cm

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

cm

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MO



C

385

Q.



*Caribaea*



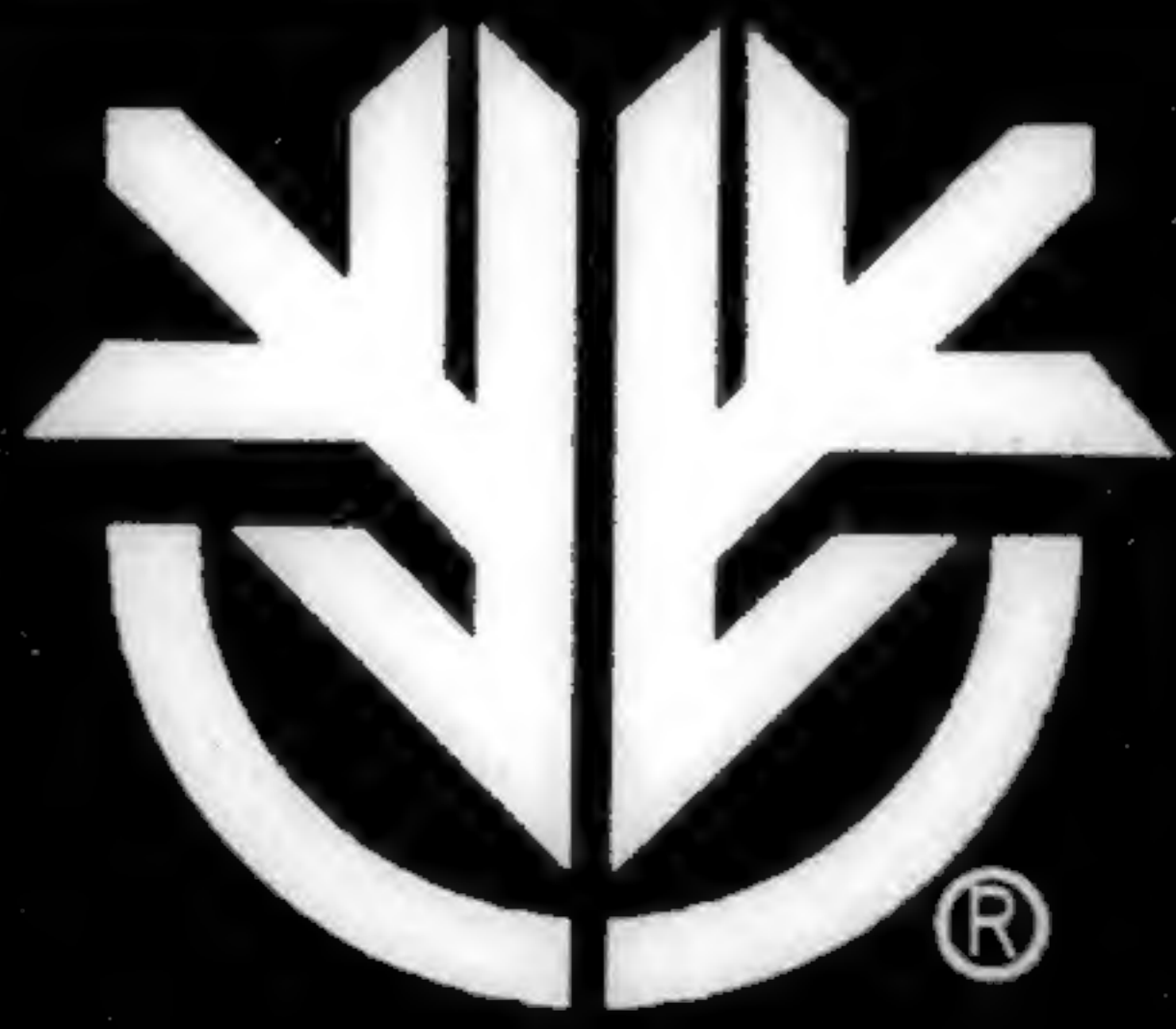
*monticola*



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

cm

copyright reserved



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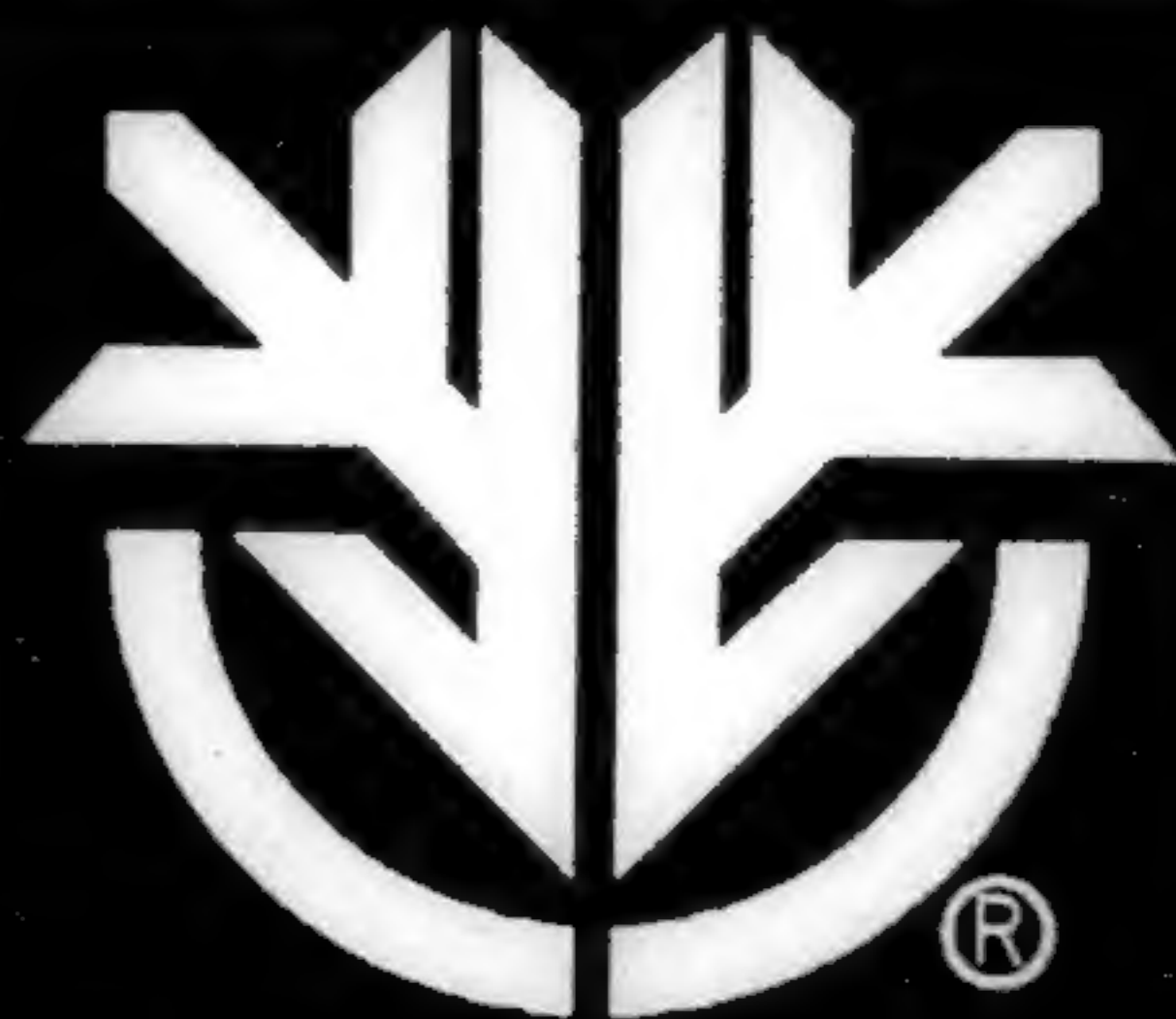
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cm

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MO

8.

*propagata*

386

F.



*Texas*

1

*Missouri*

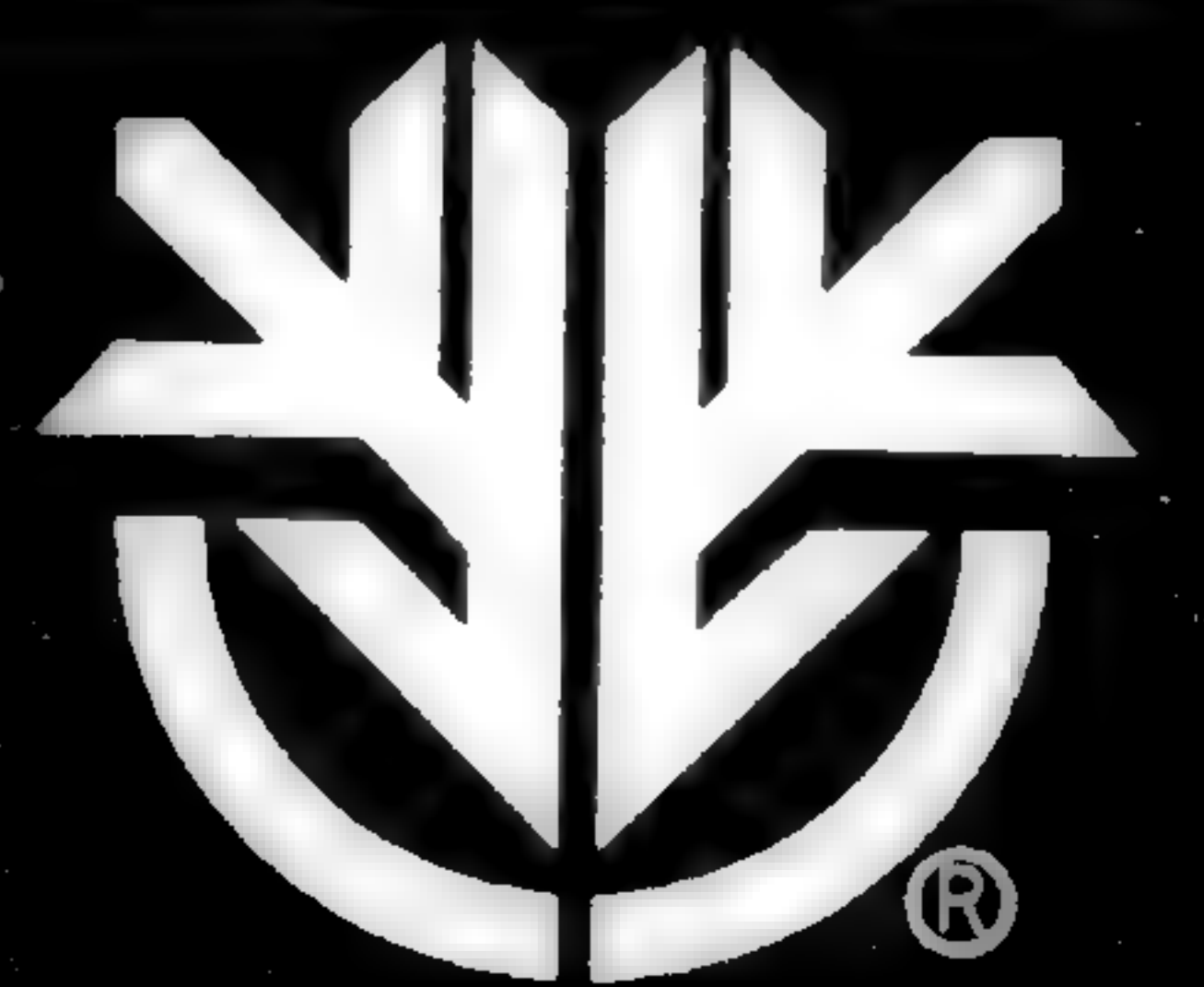
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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

cm

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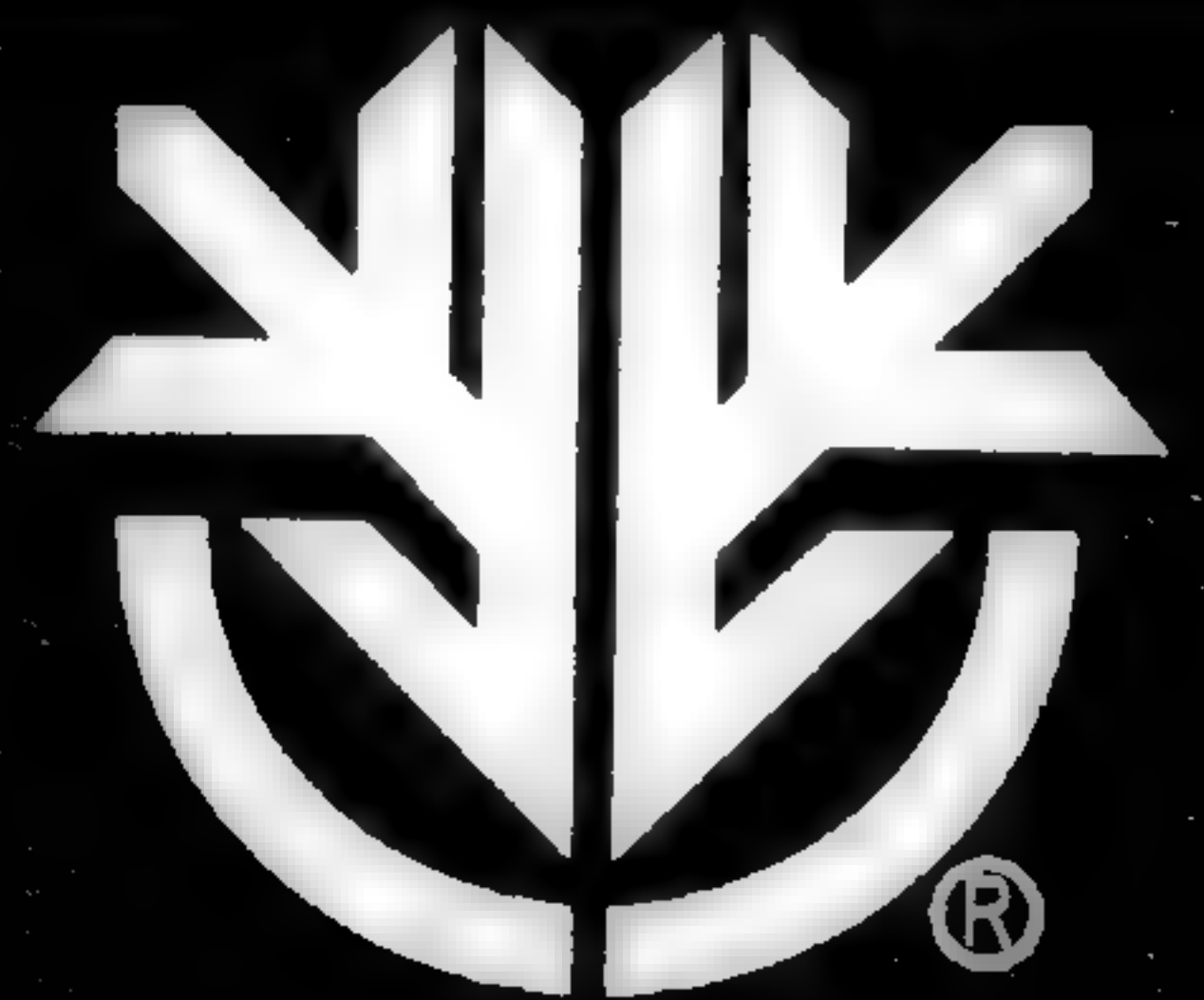
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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

cm

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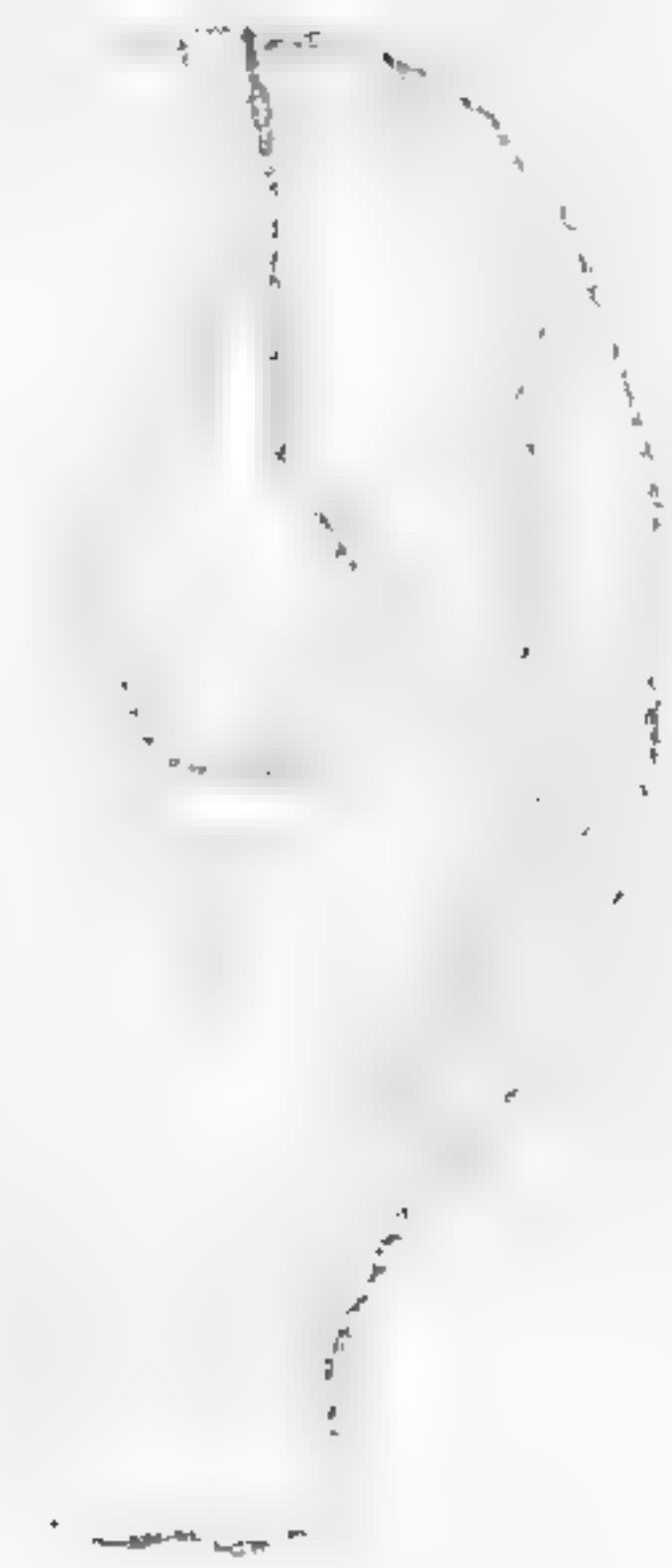


MO

4

*cordifolia*

sl.



3 seeds  
abundant

Washington

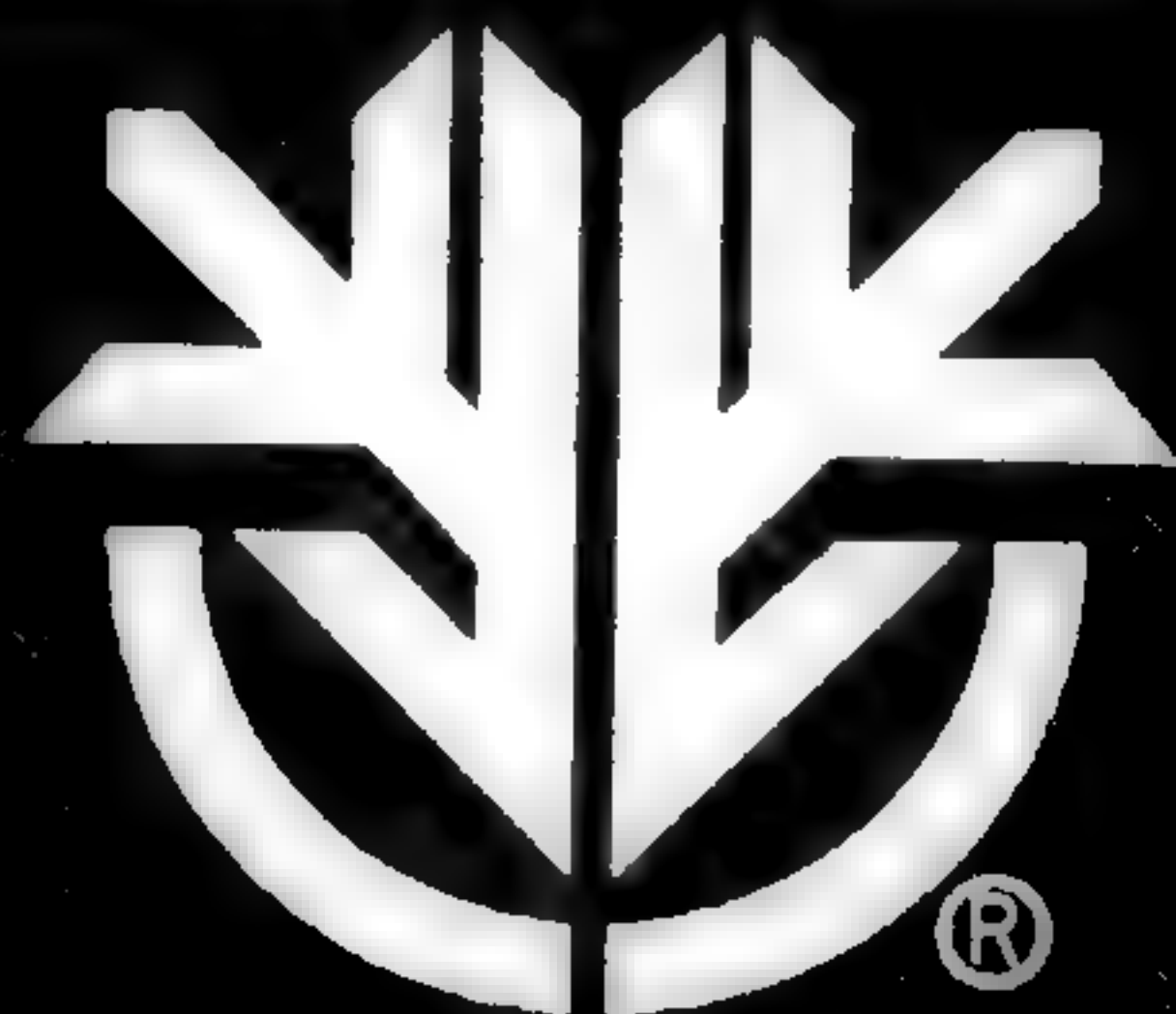
387



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

cm

copyright reserved



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copyright reserved



®

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288

*riparia*

*supra*

*cardifolia*

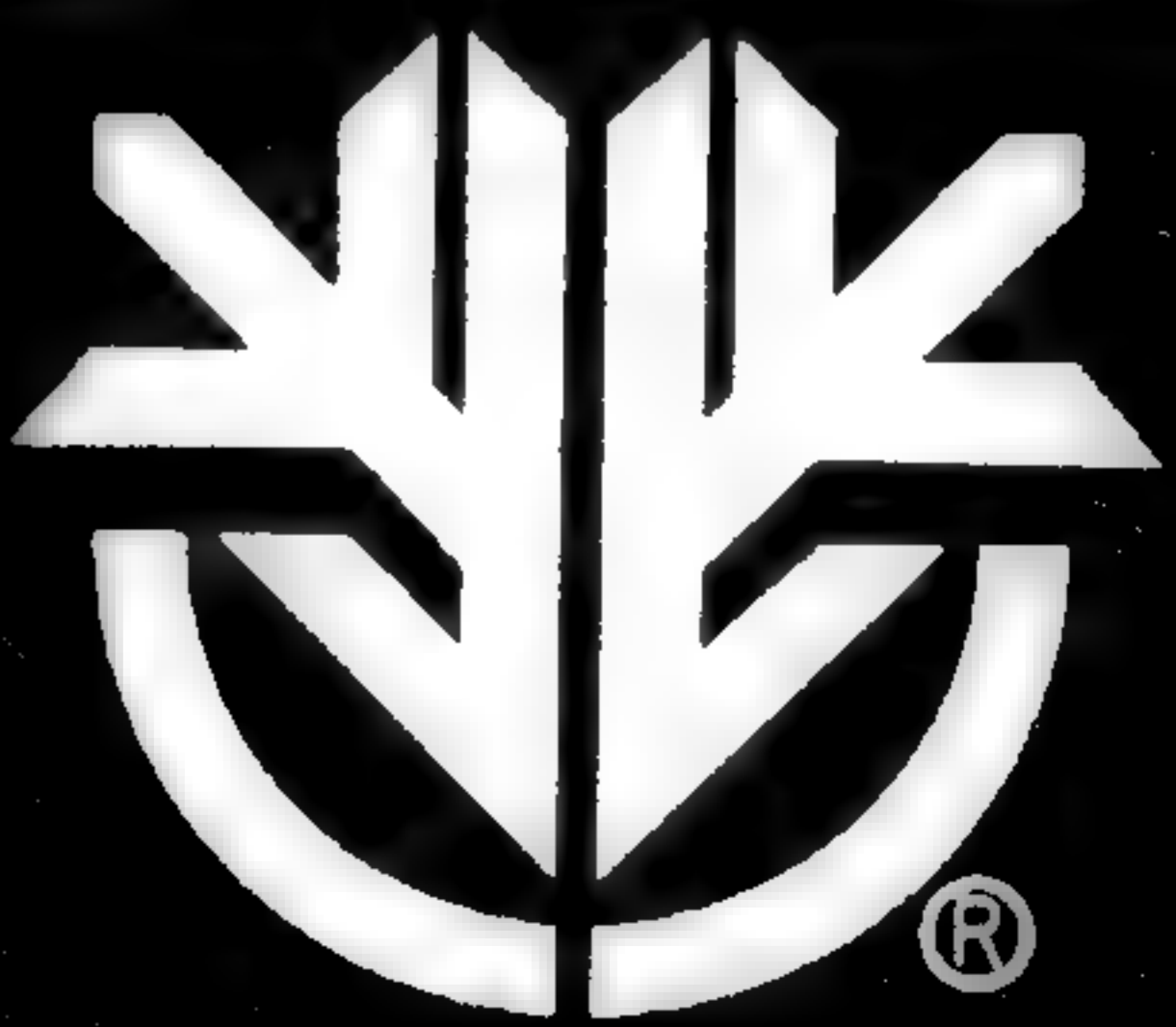
*vagina*



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

cm

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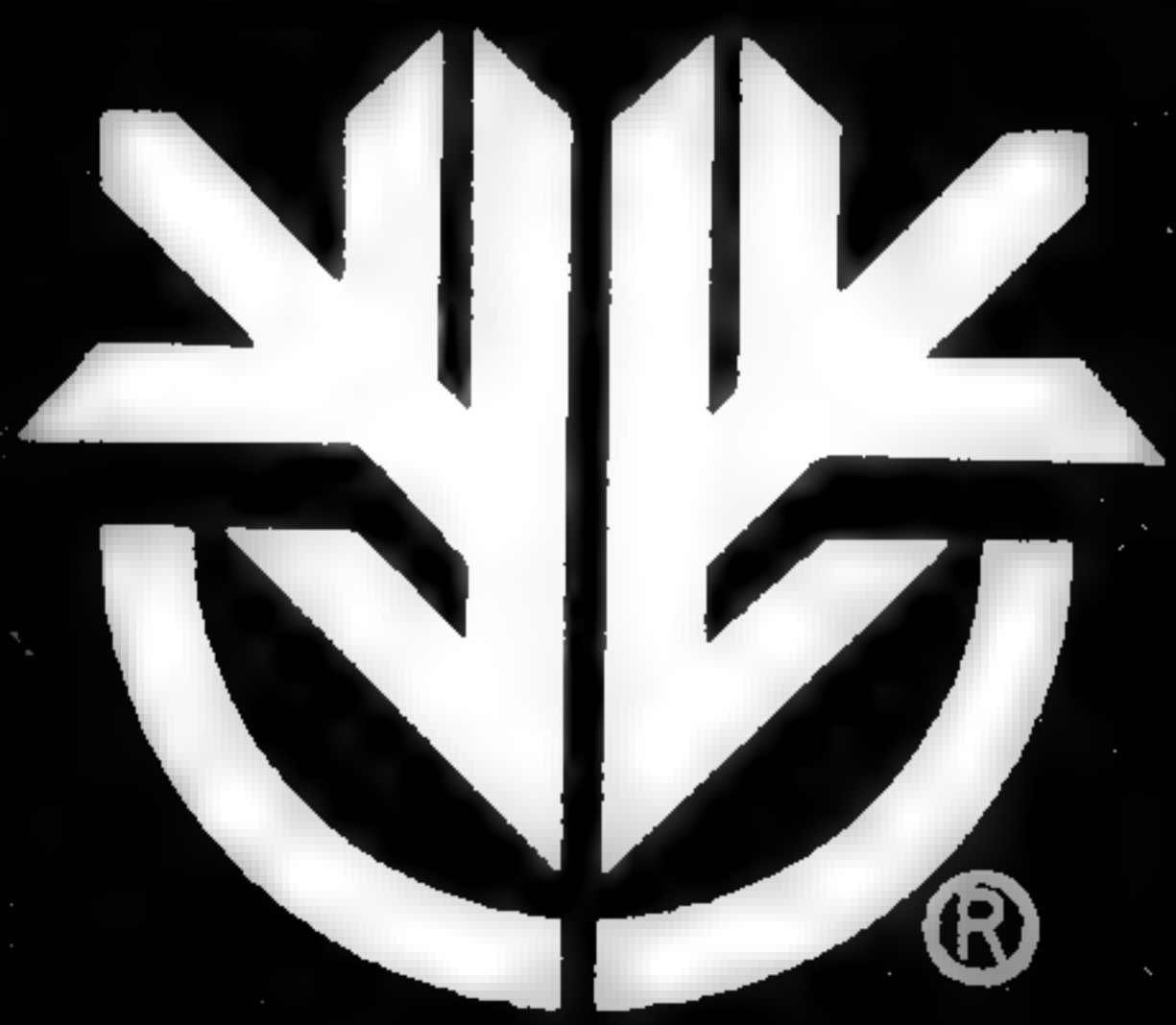
MO



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cm

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*V. C. ...*

12

389



*Bolanthus*  
2 seeds

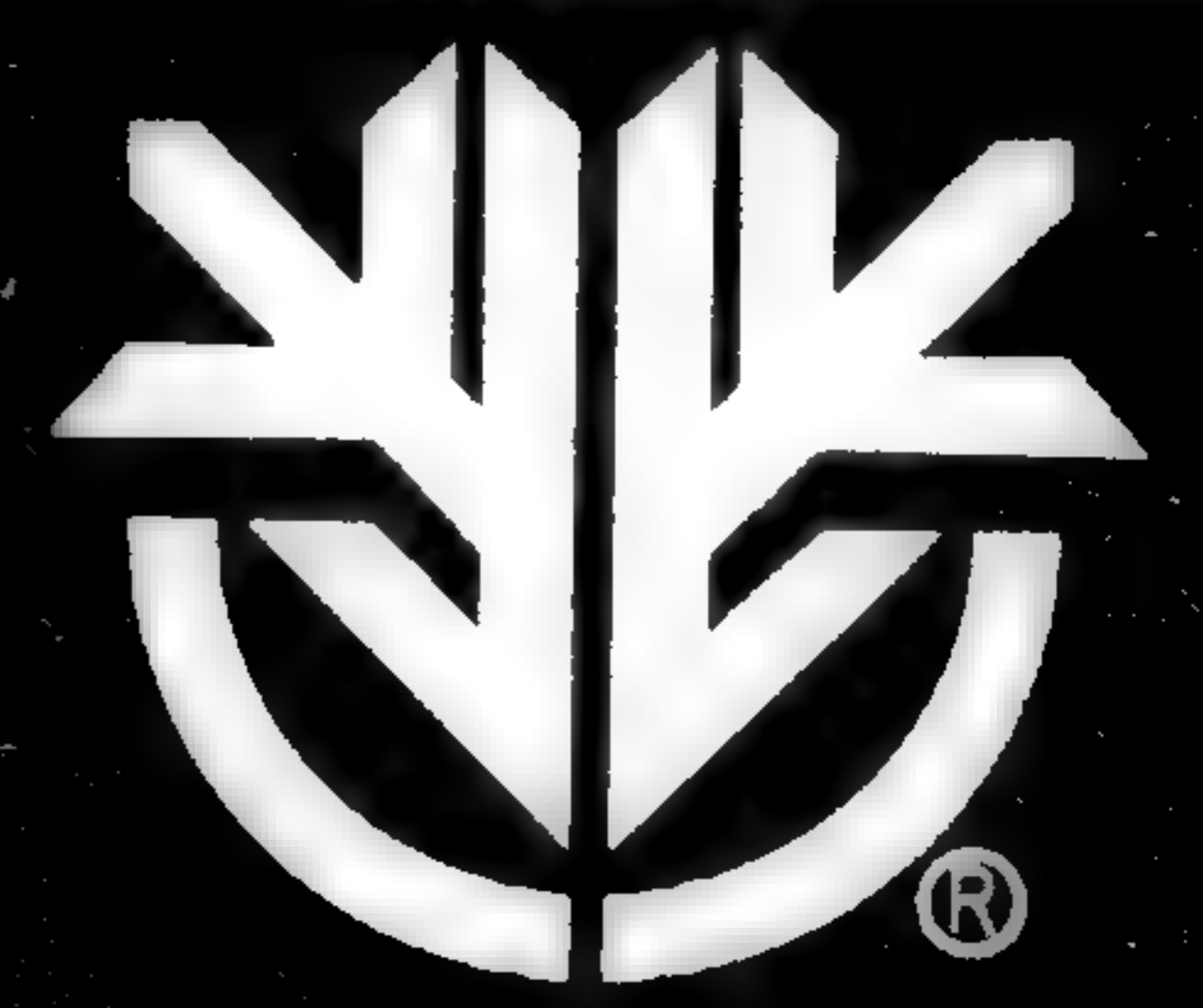
*Cyrtocarpus*  
1 seed



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

cm

copyright reserved



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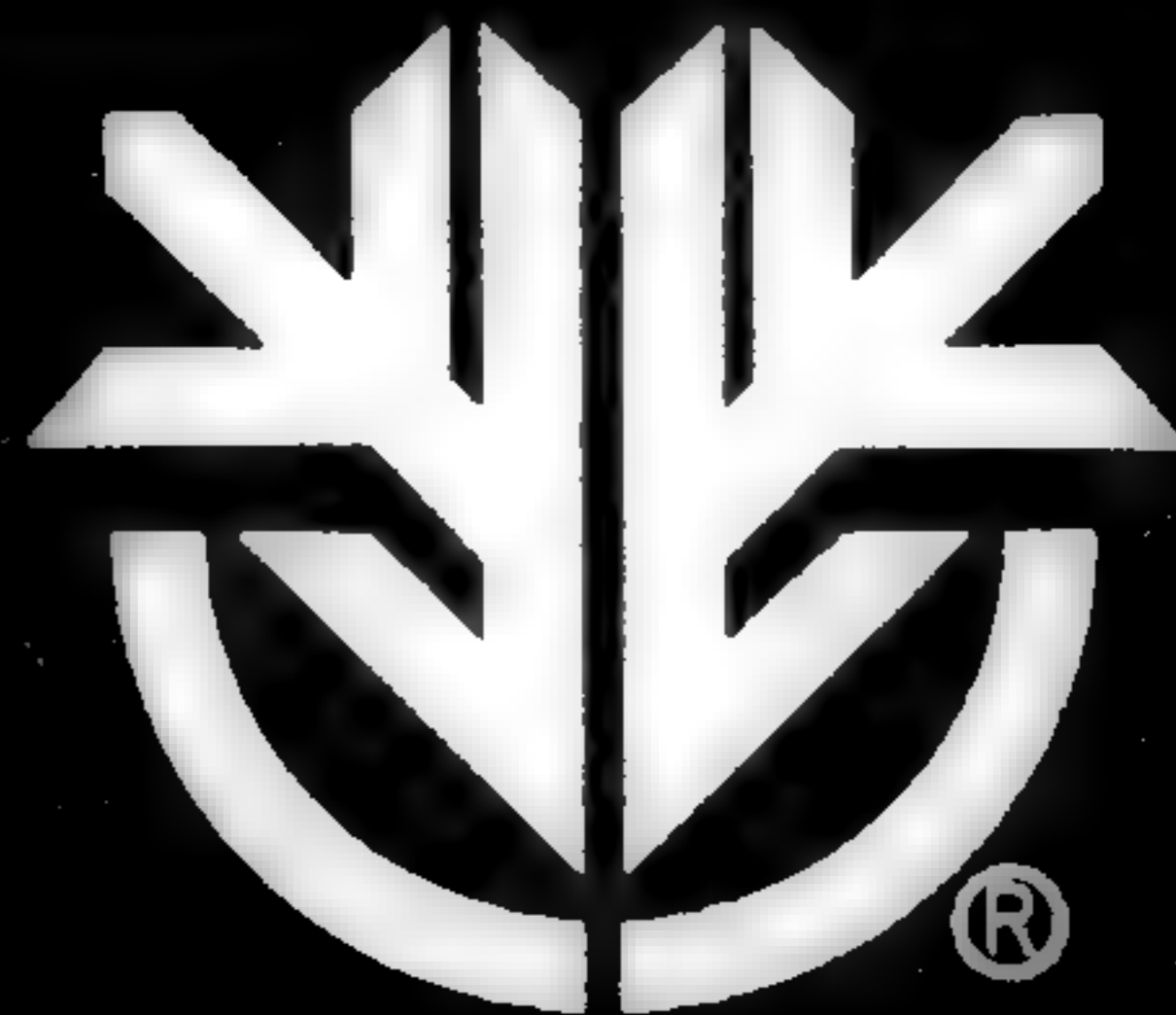
MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN  
GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

cm

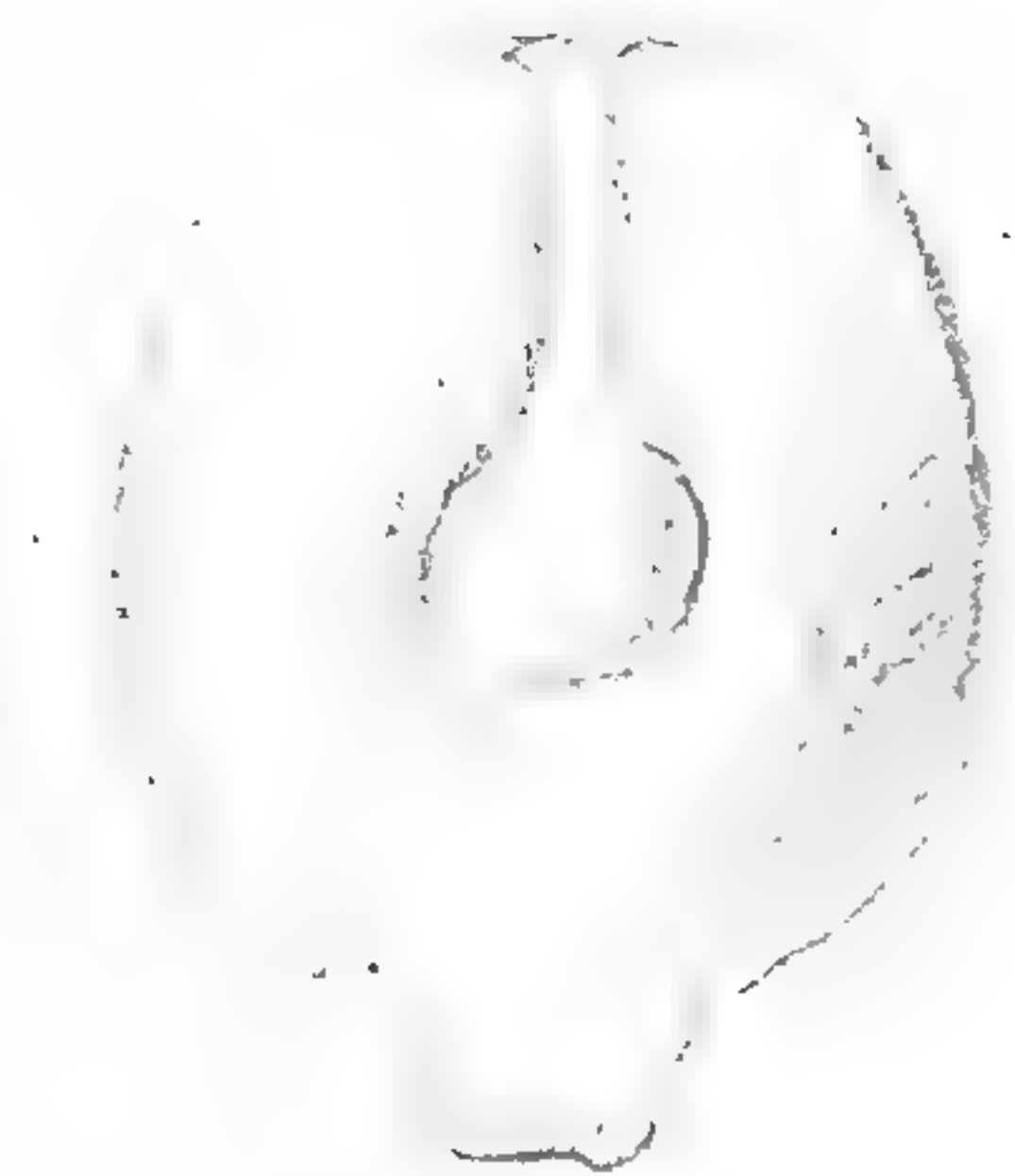
copyright reserved



MO

*Cipressa*

*Blau*



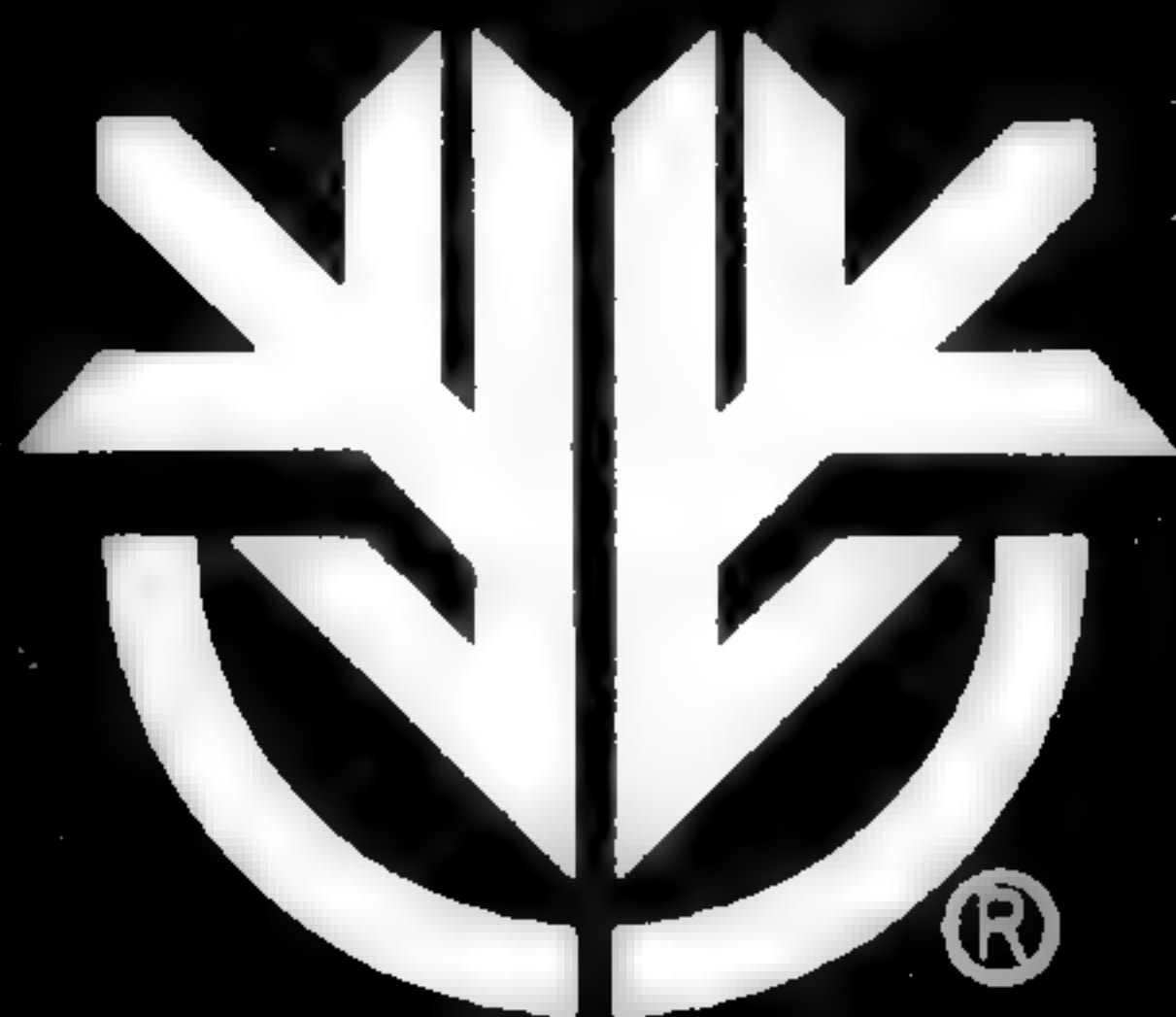
390



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

cm

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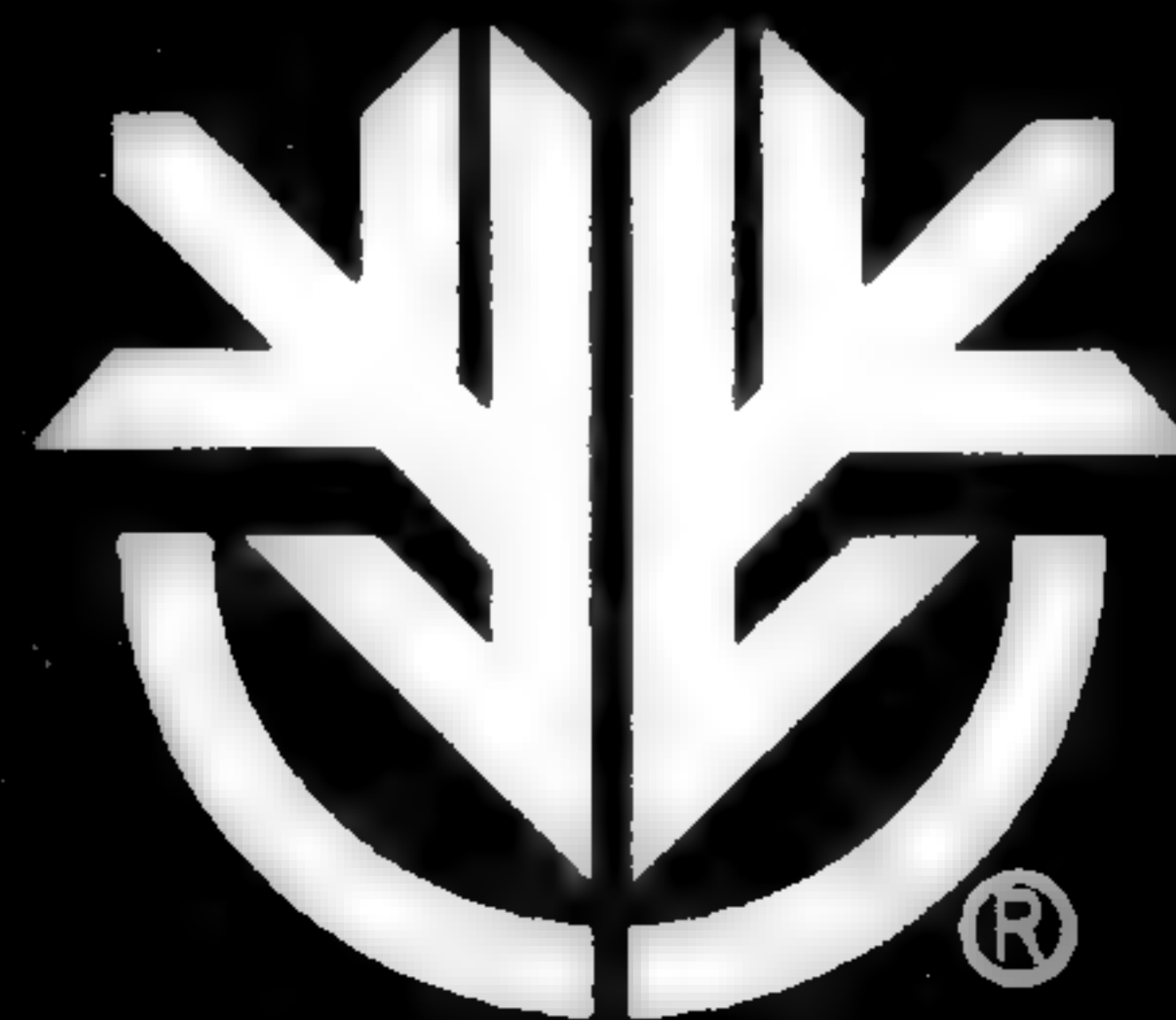
8

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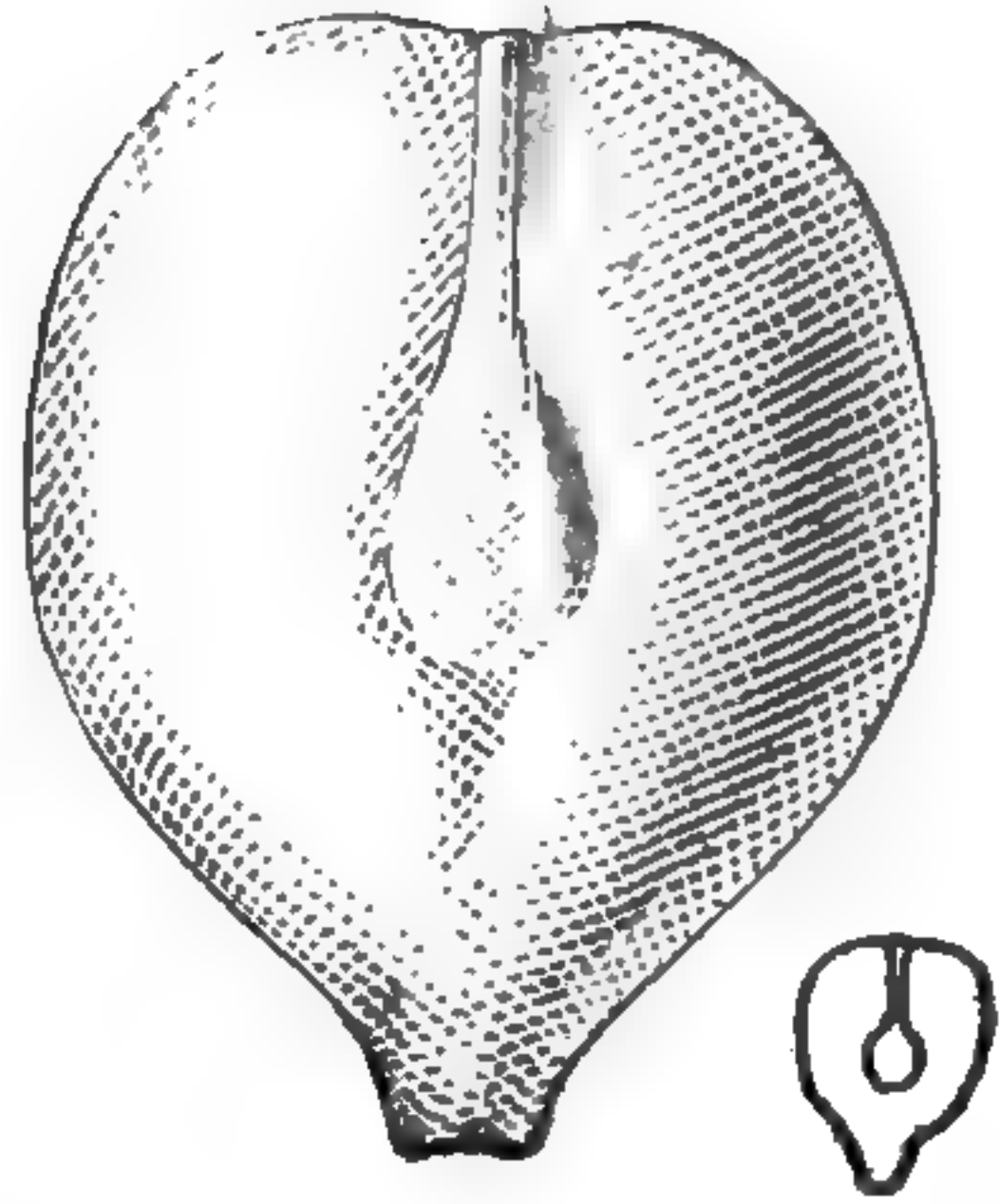
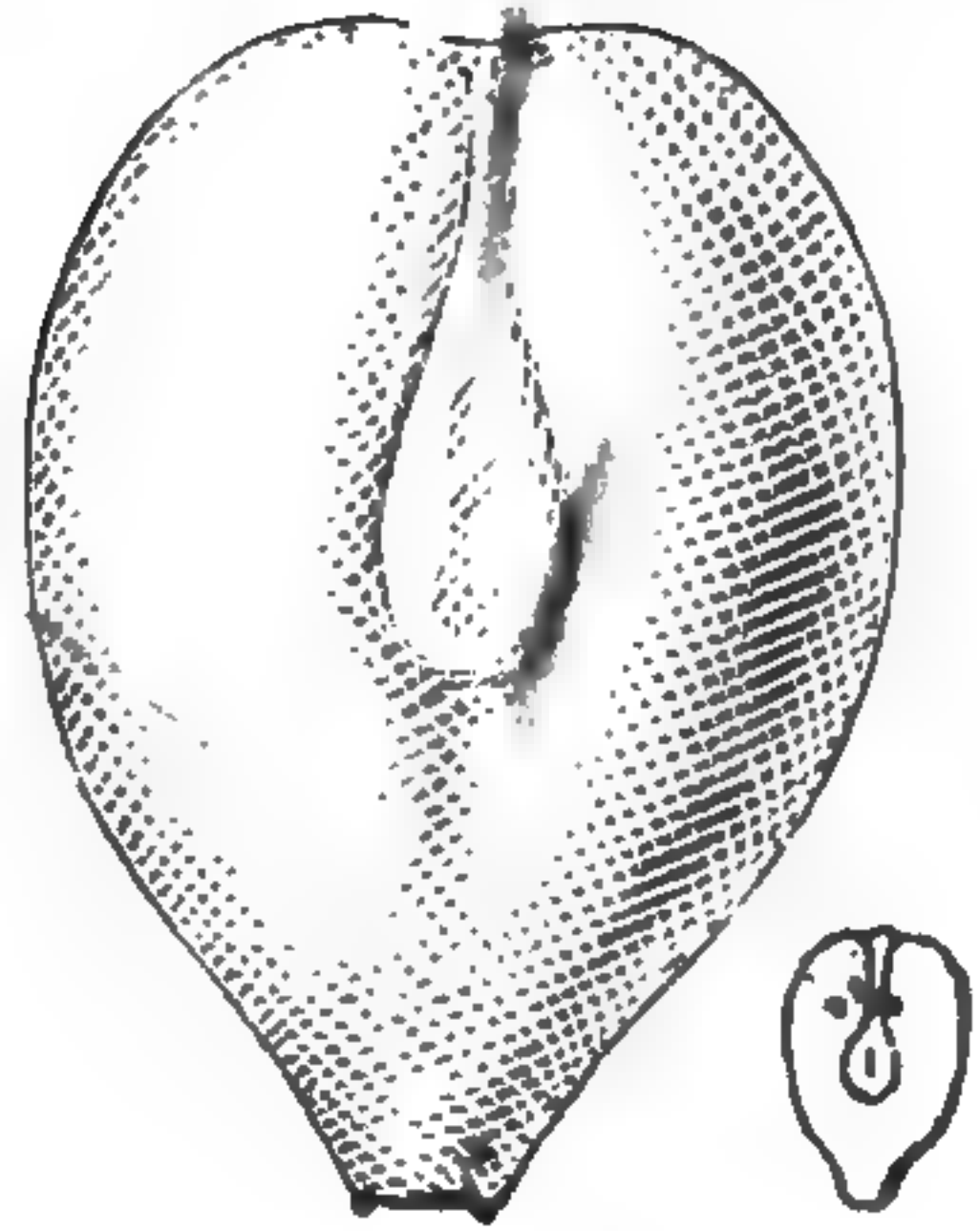
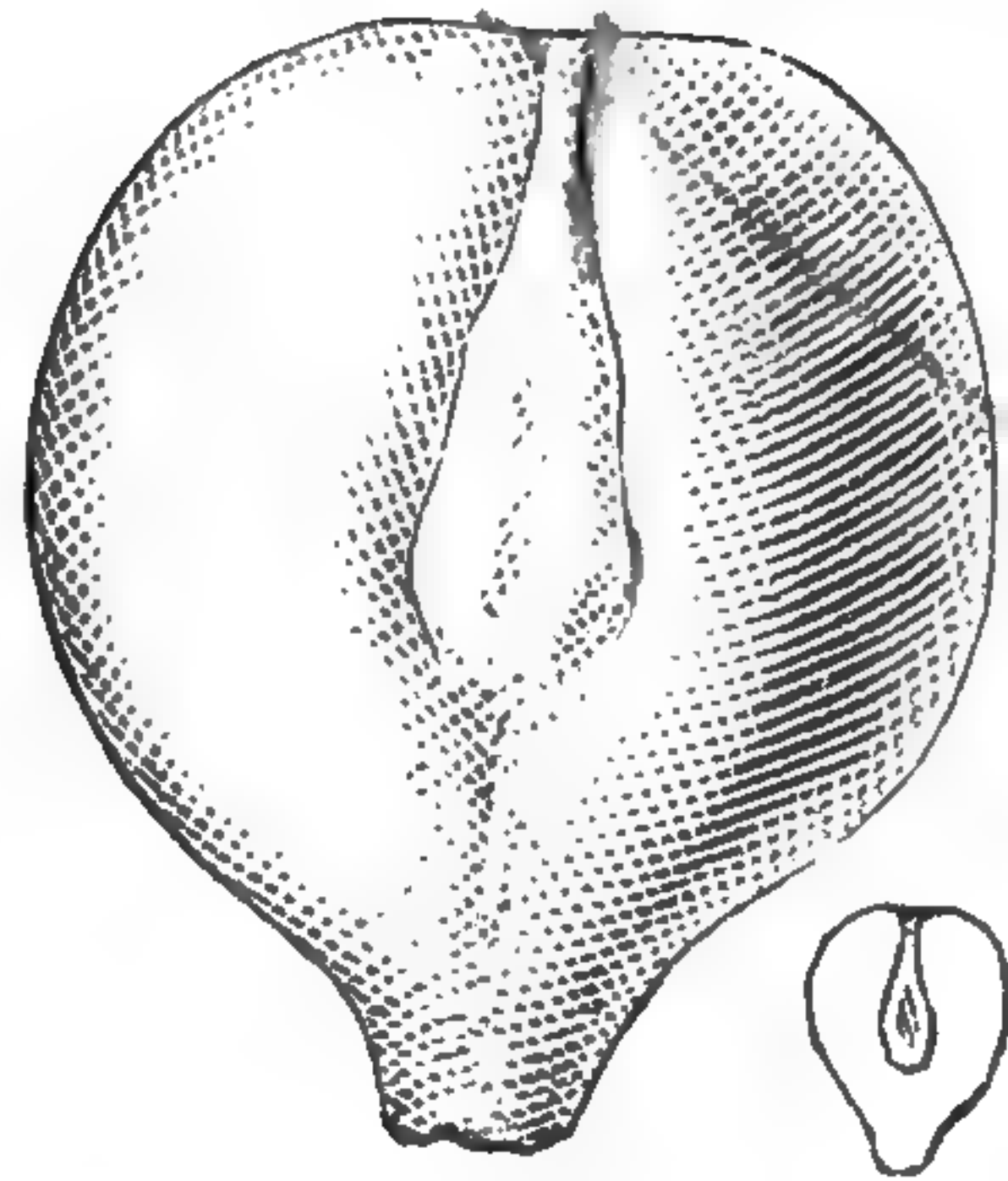
cm

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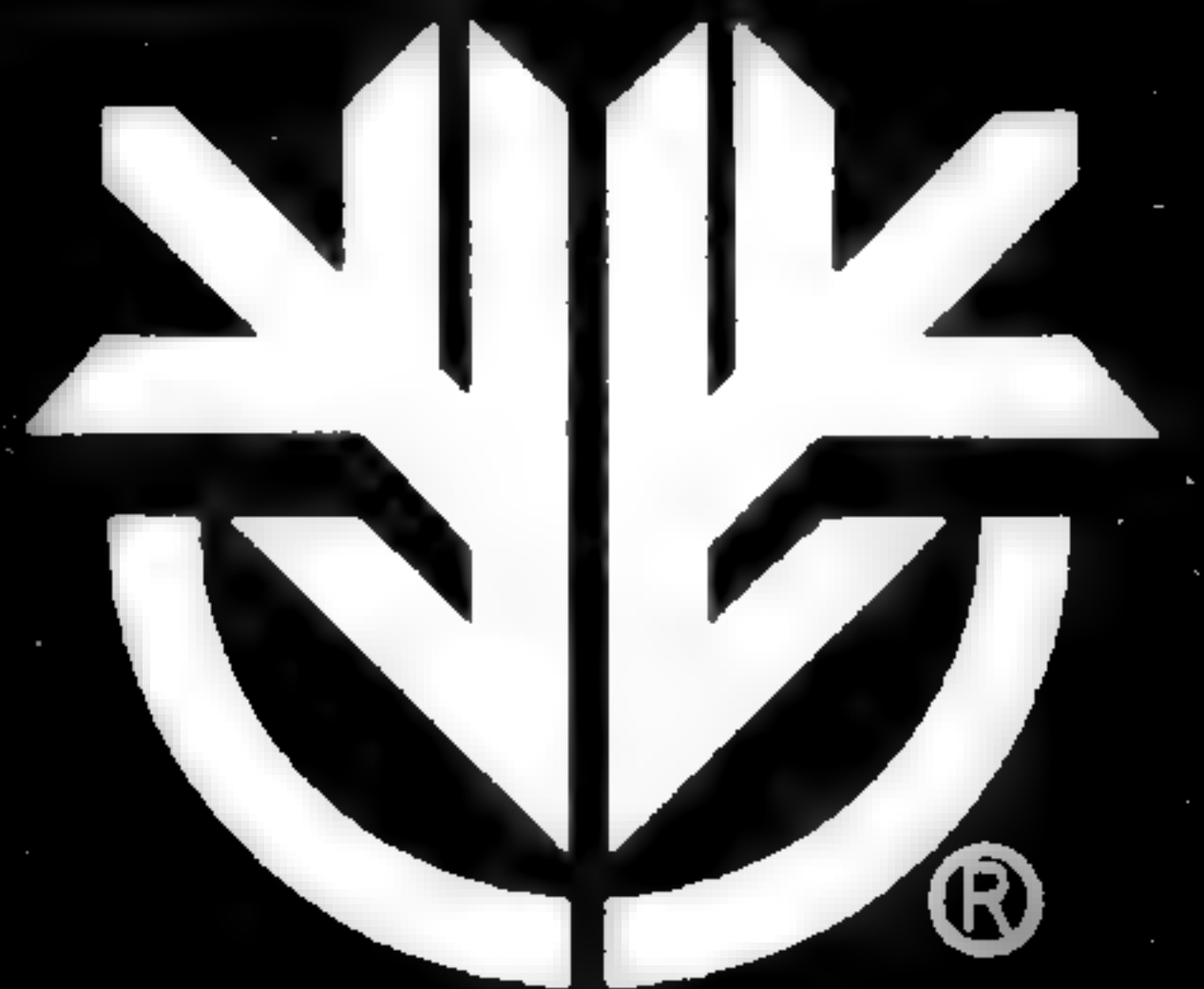
391



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

cm

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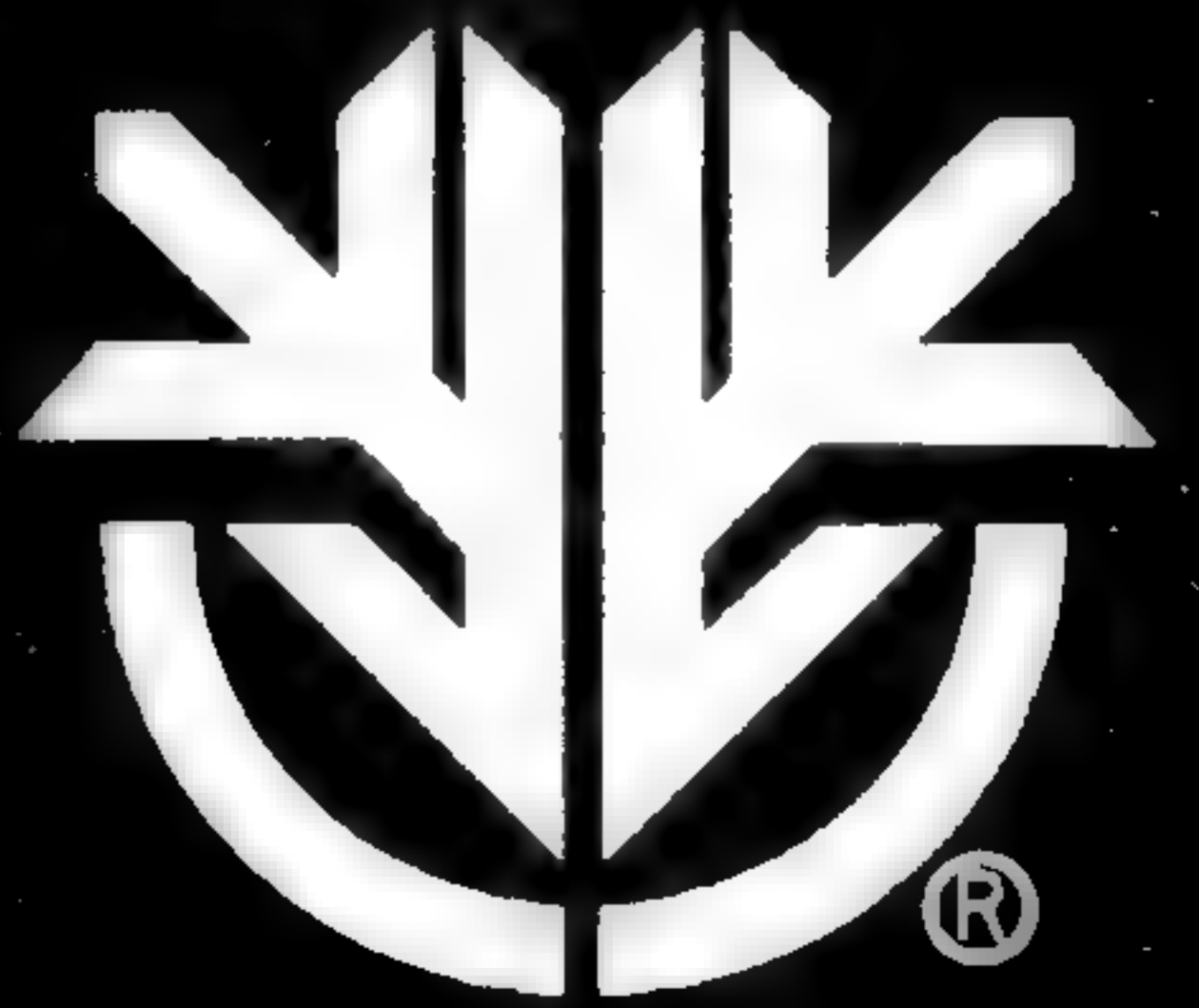
MO



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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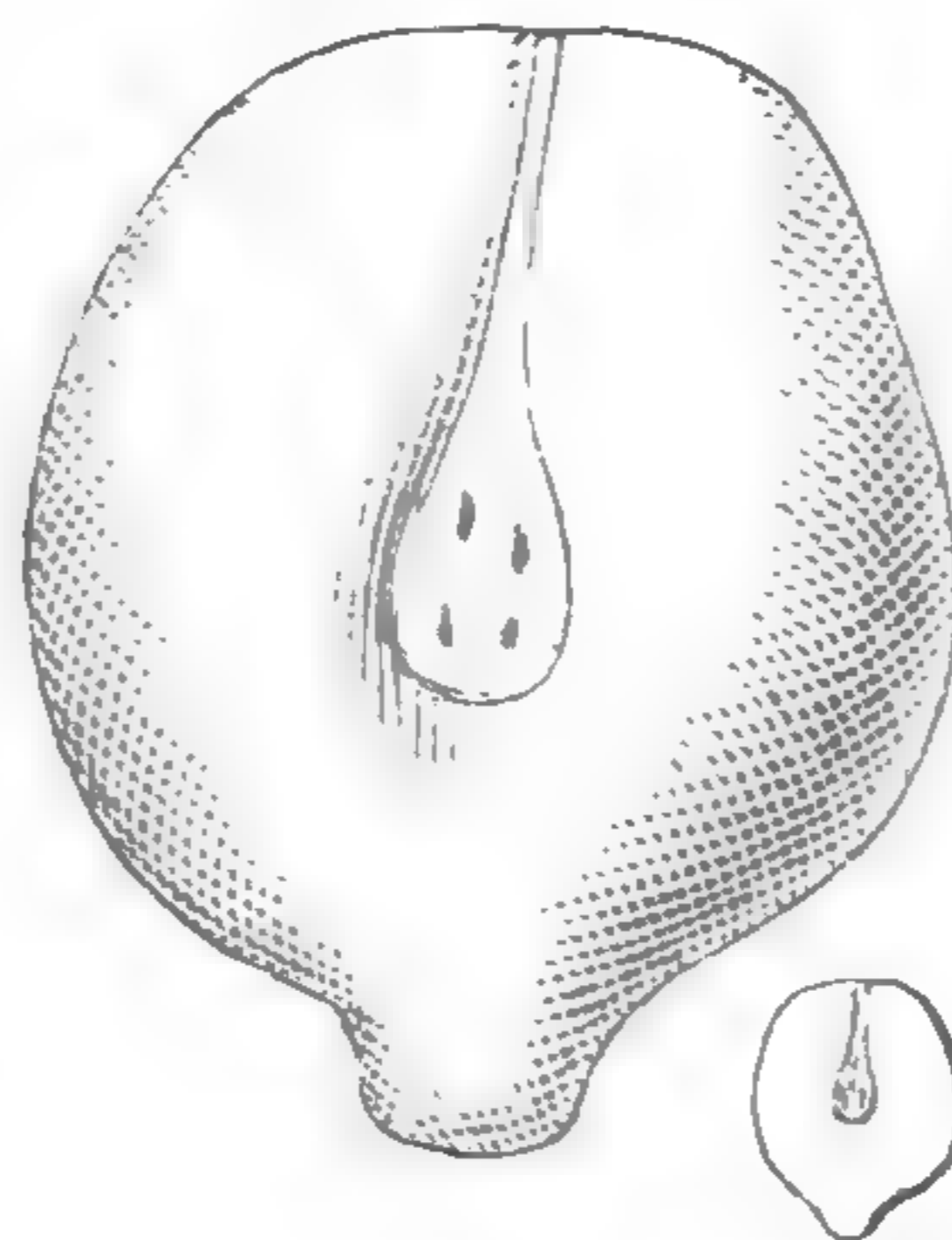
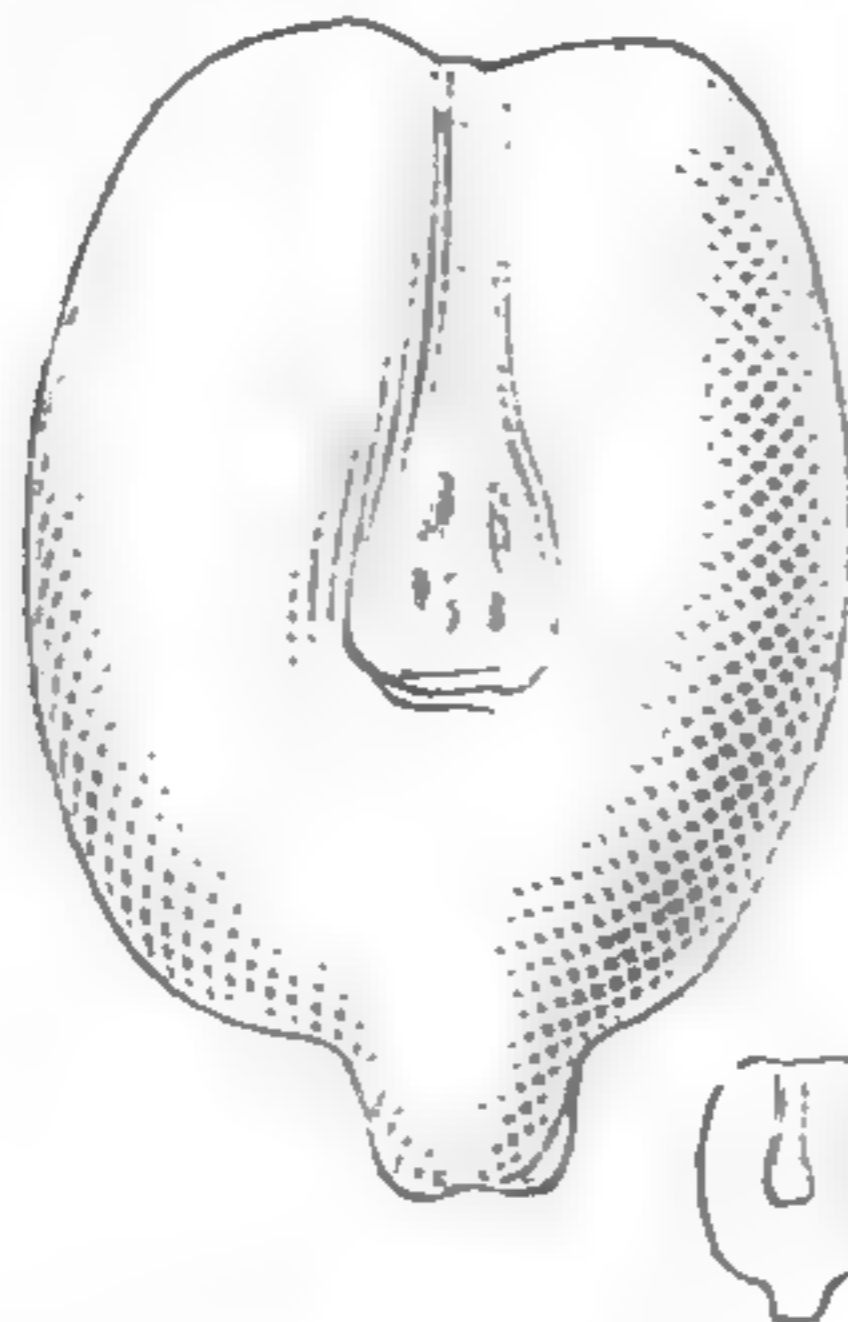
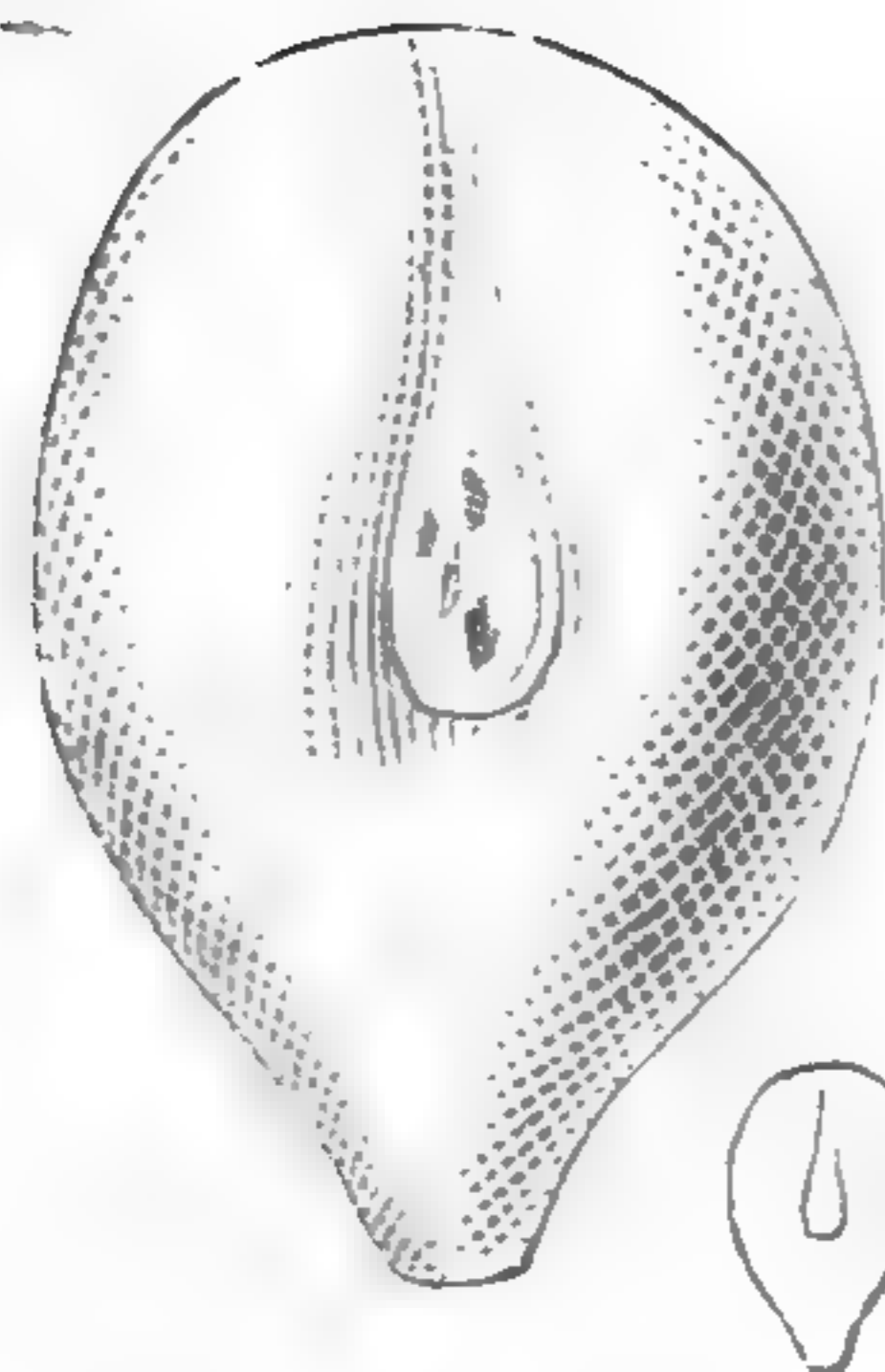
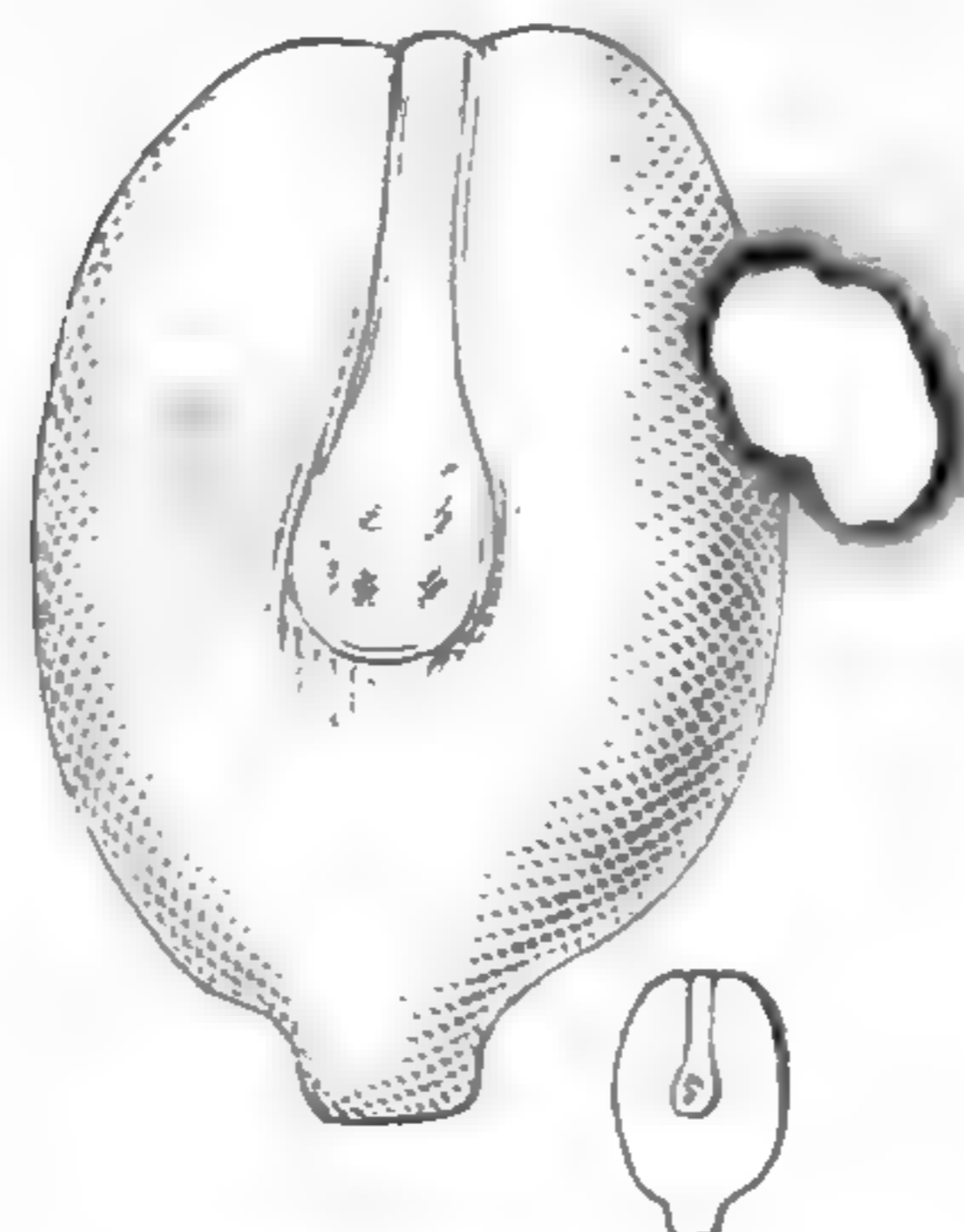
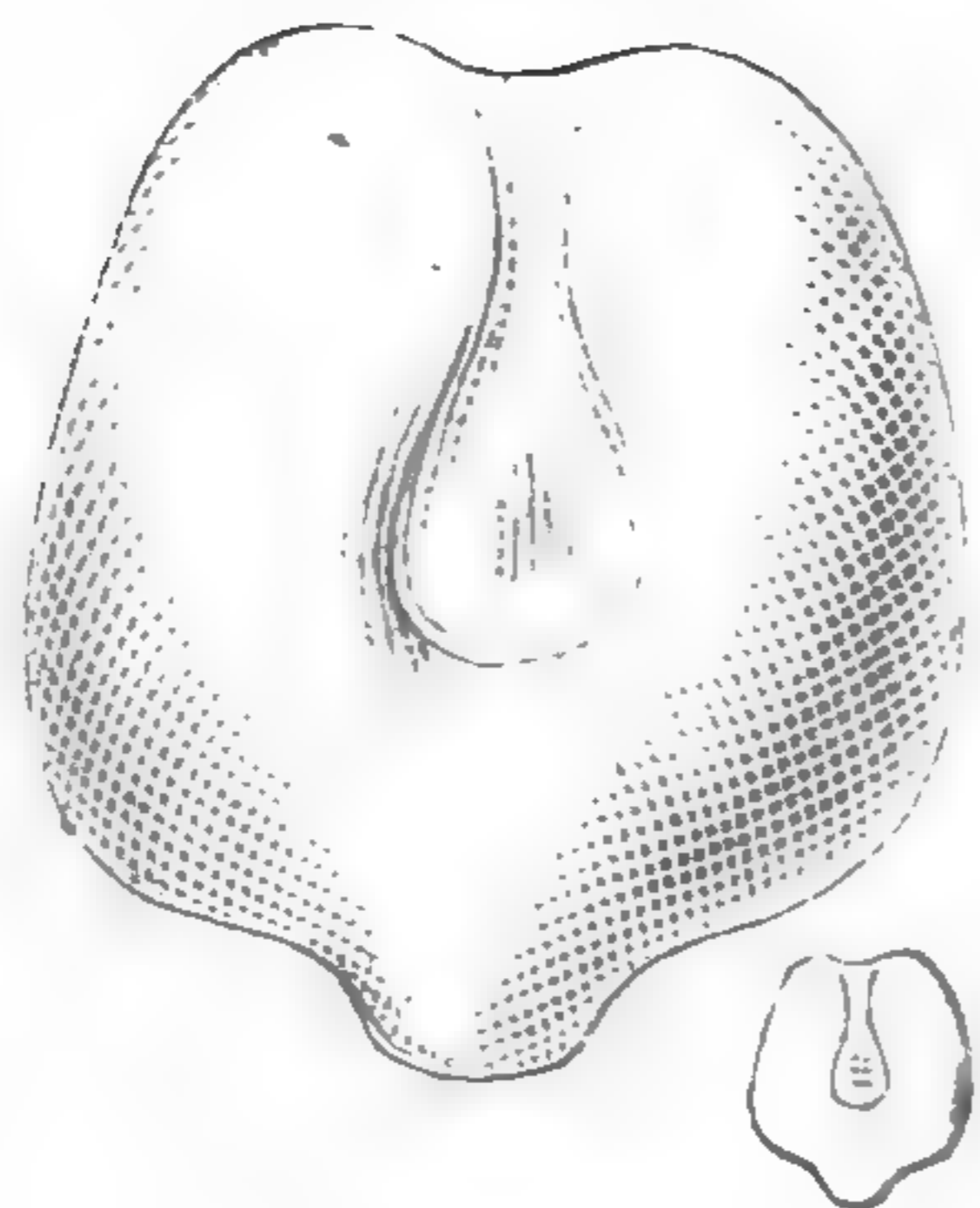
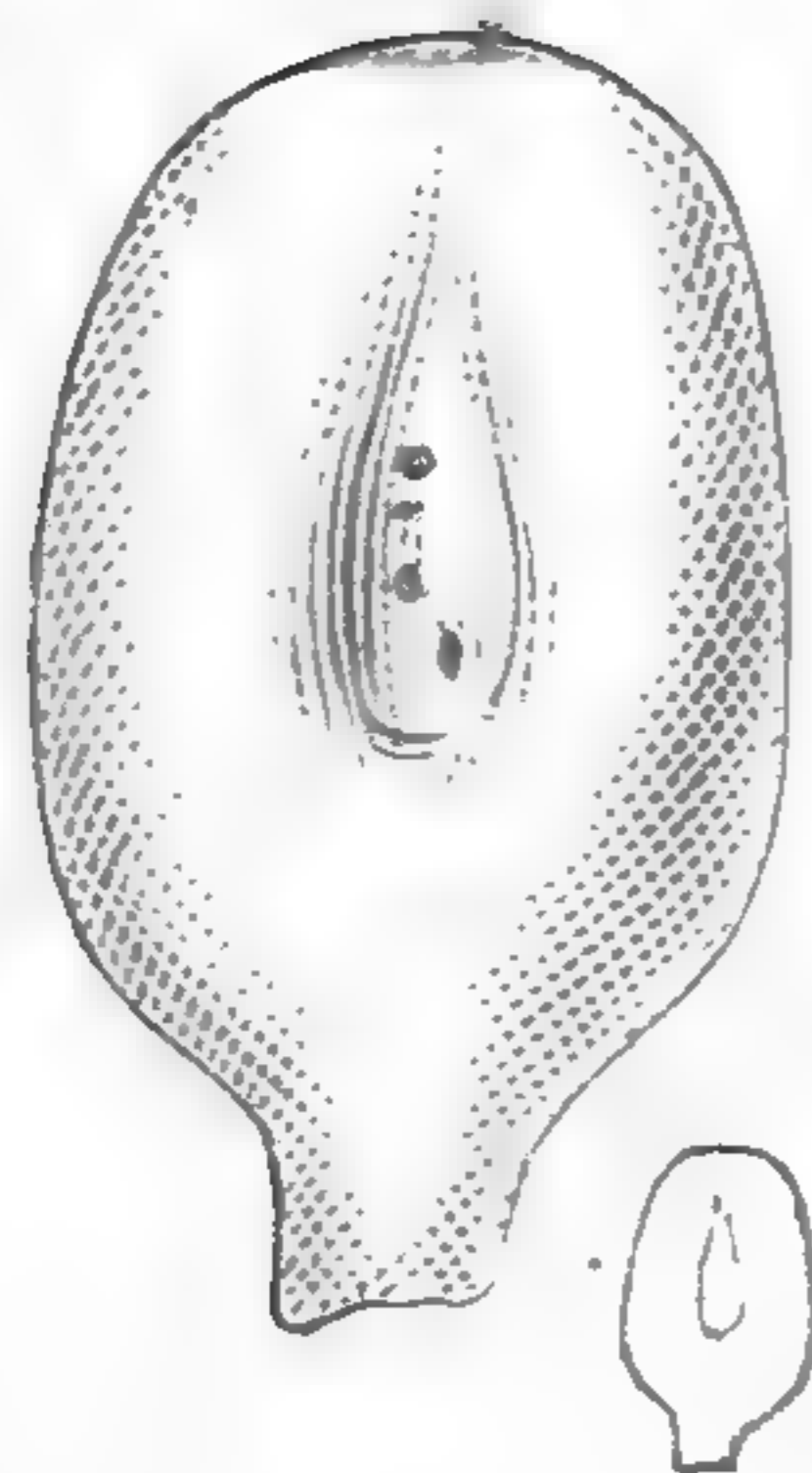


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392

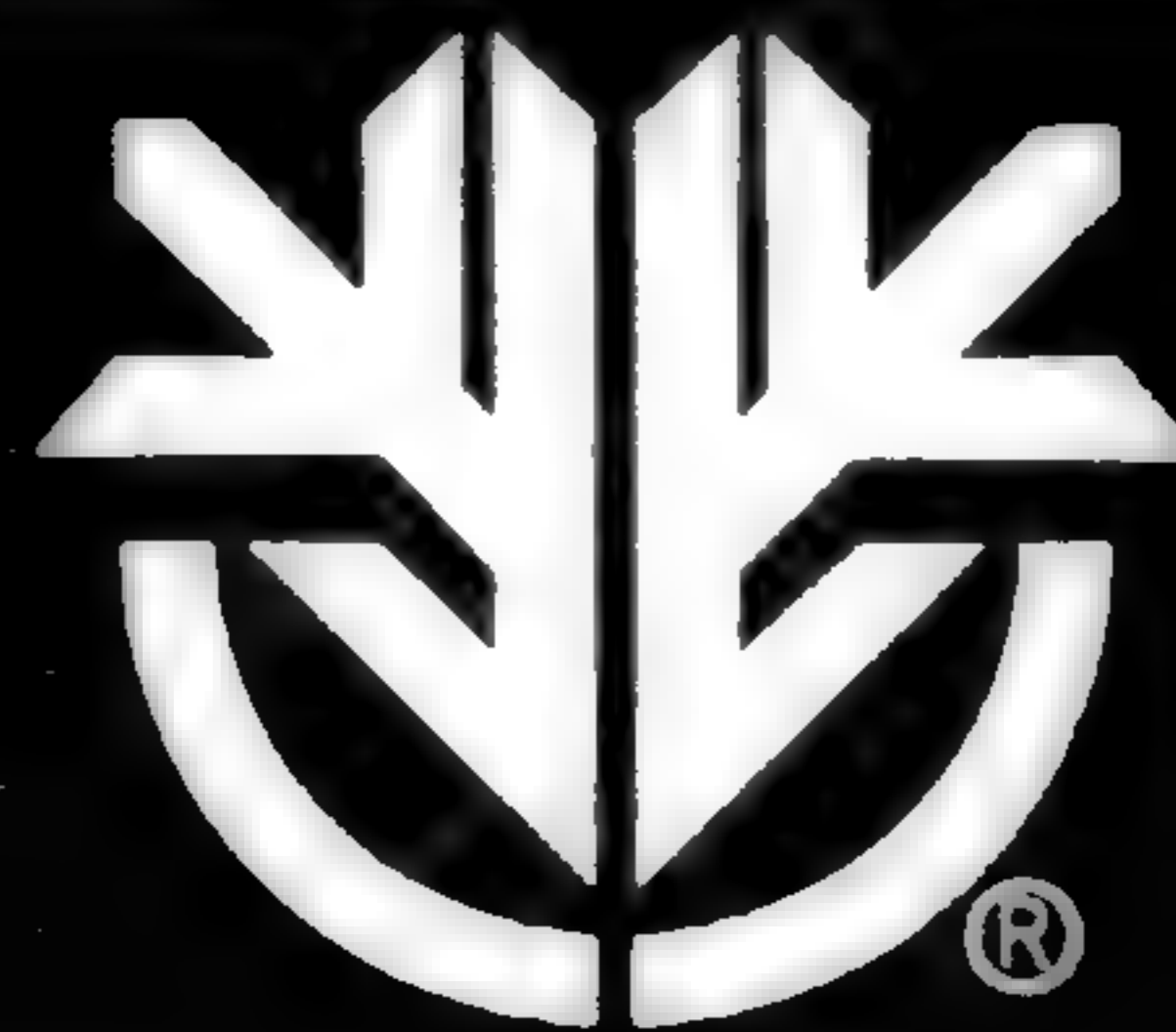
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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

cm

copyright reserved



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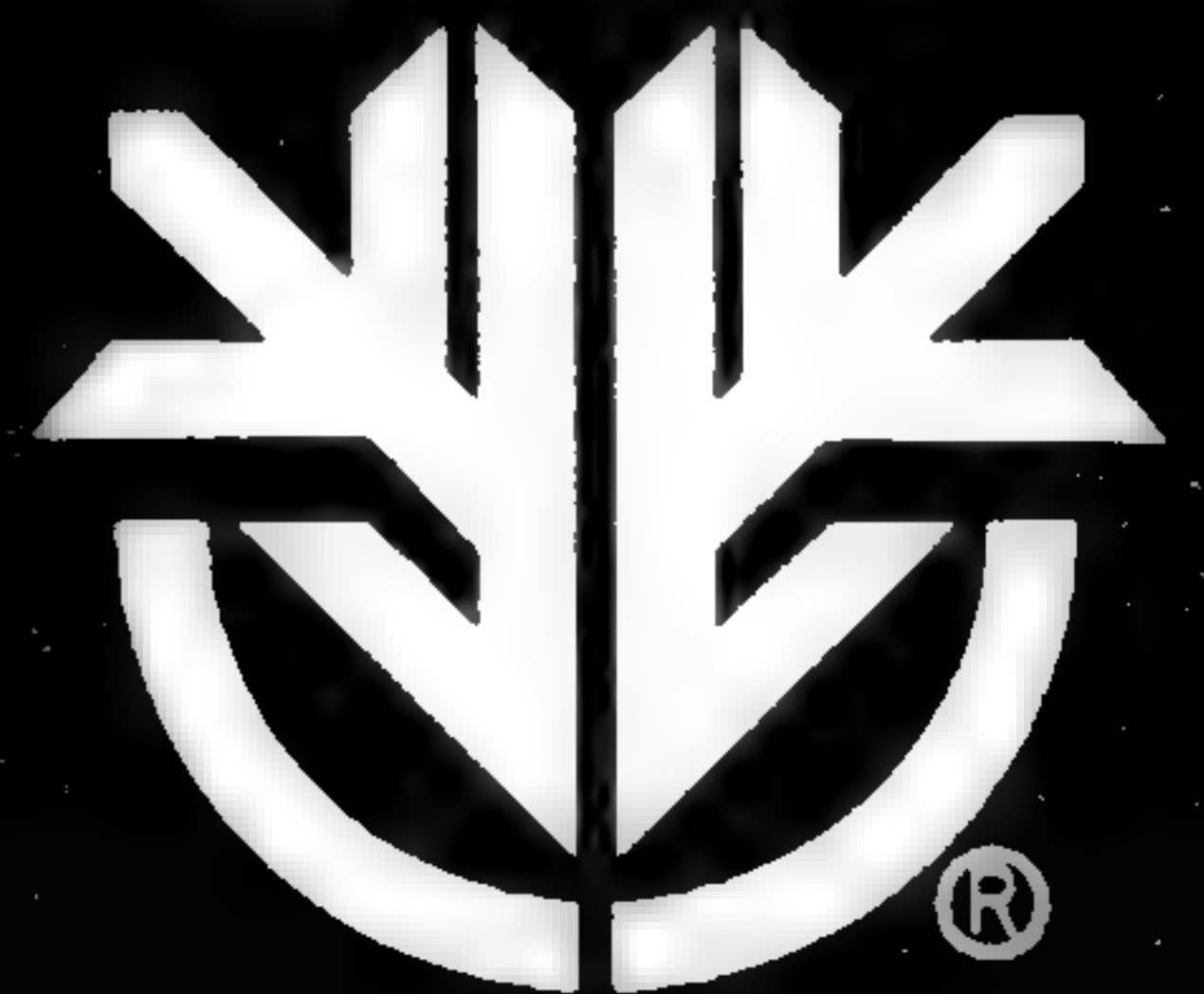
MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN  
GEORGE ENGELMANN



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

cm

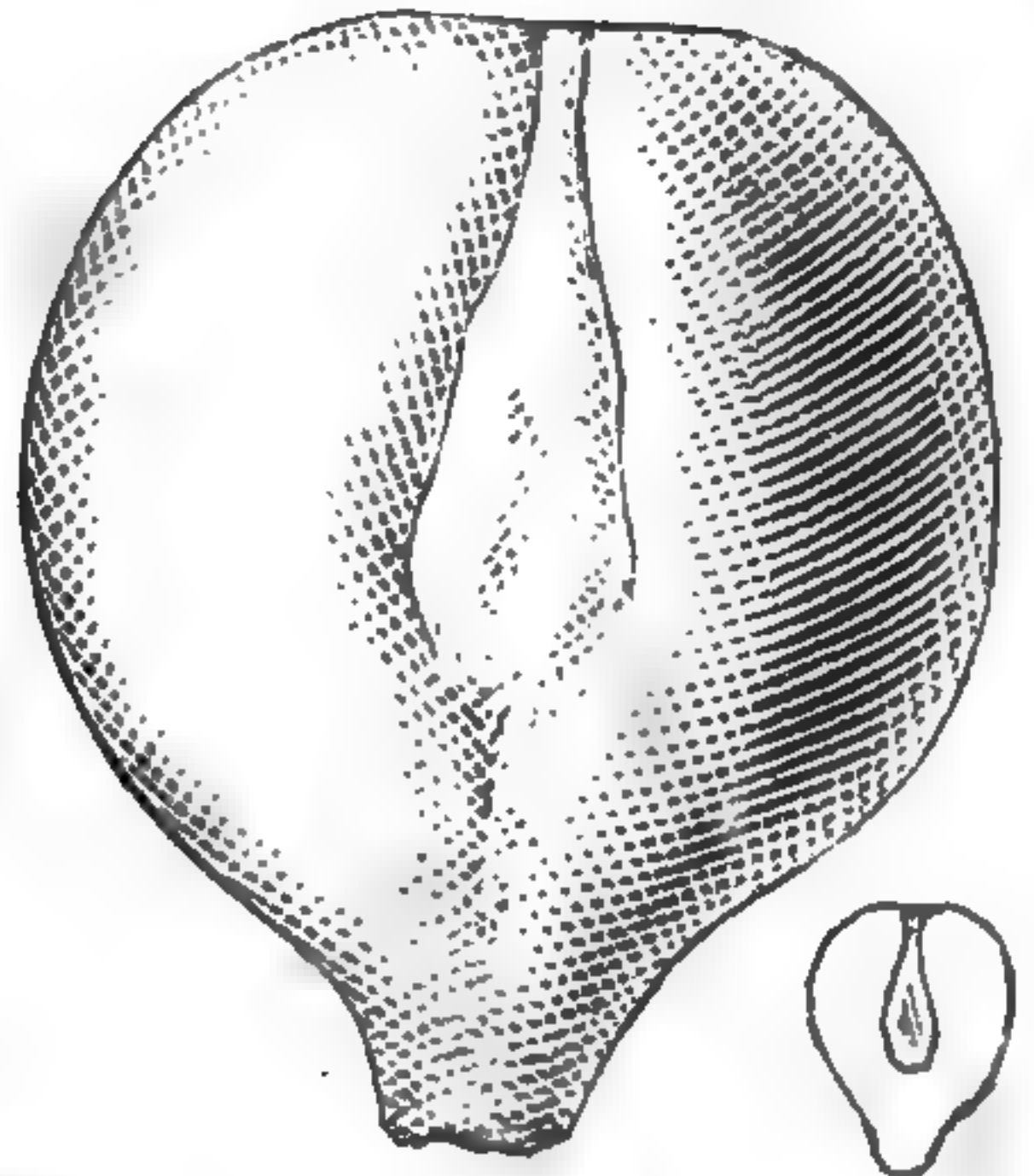
copyright reserved



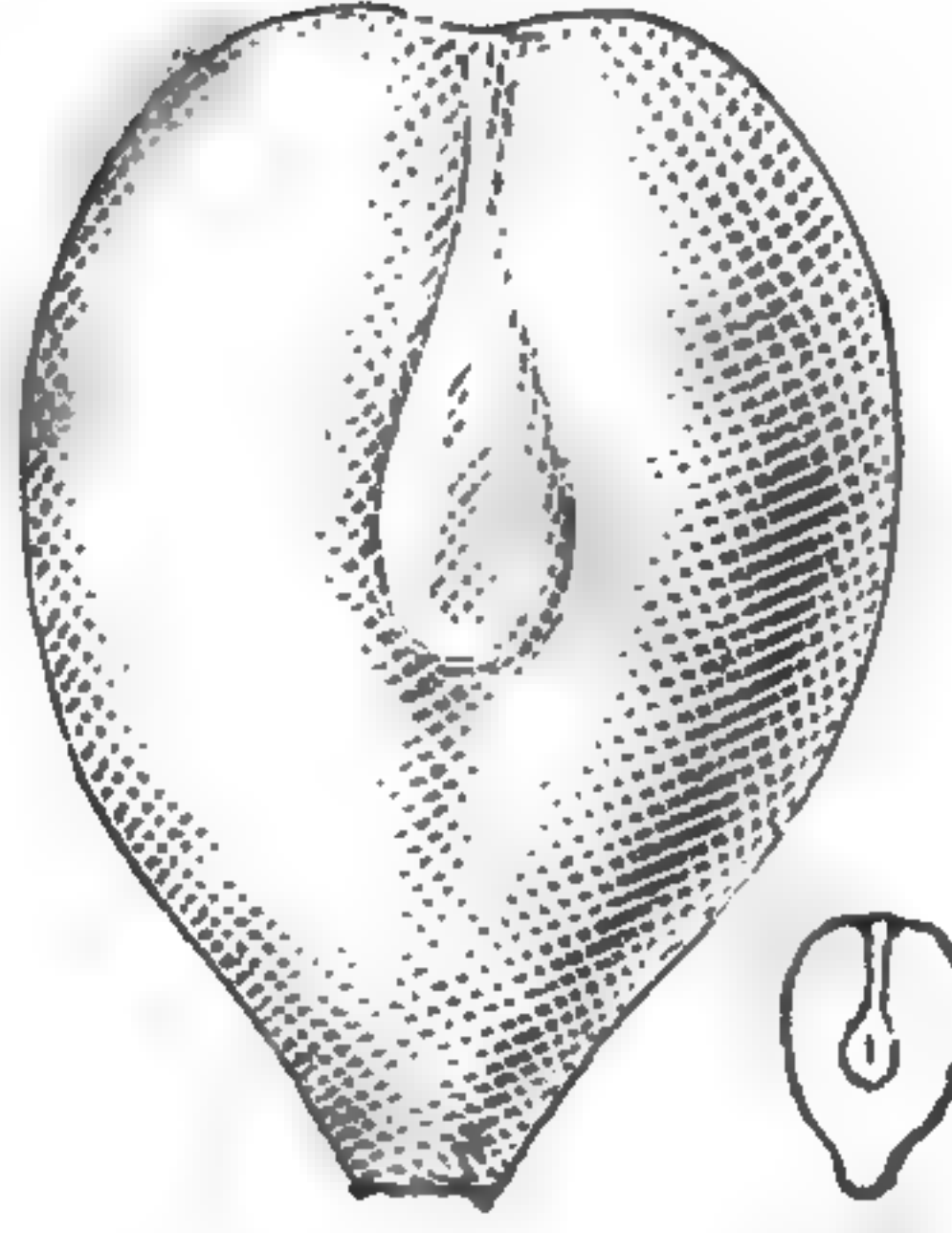
MO



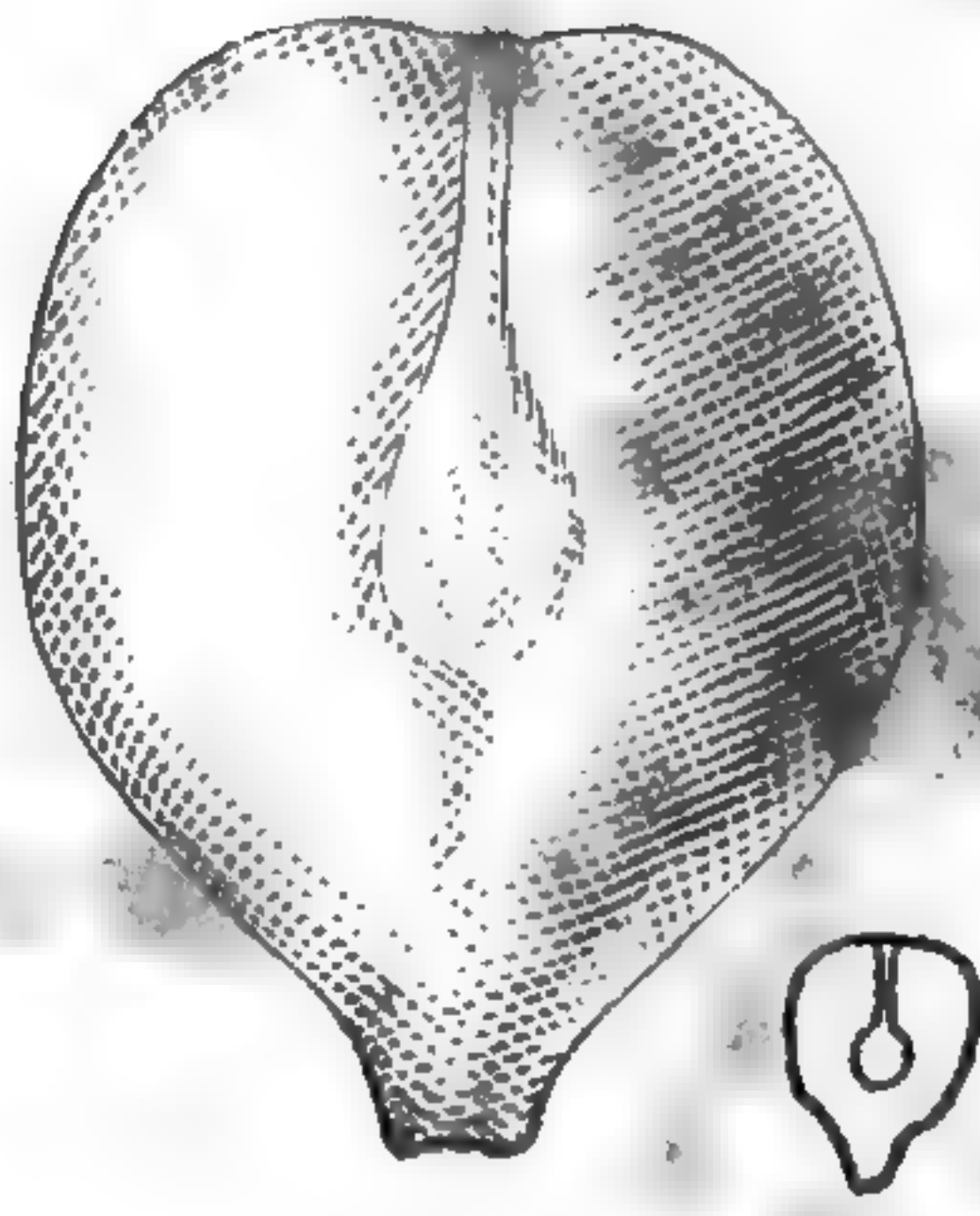
393



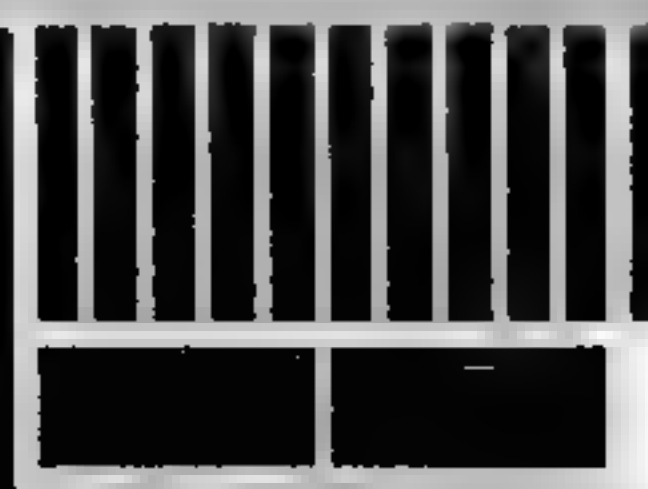
*riparii*  
*Allyon*



*riparii*  
*Allyon*

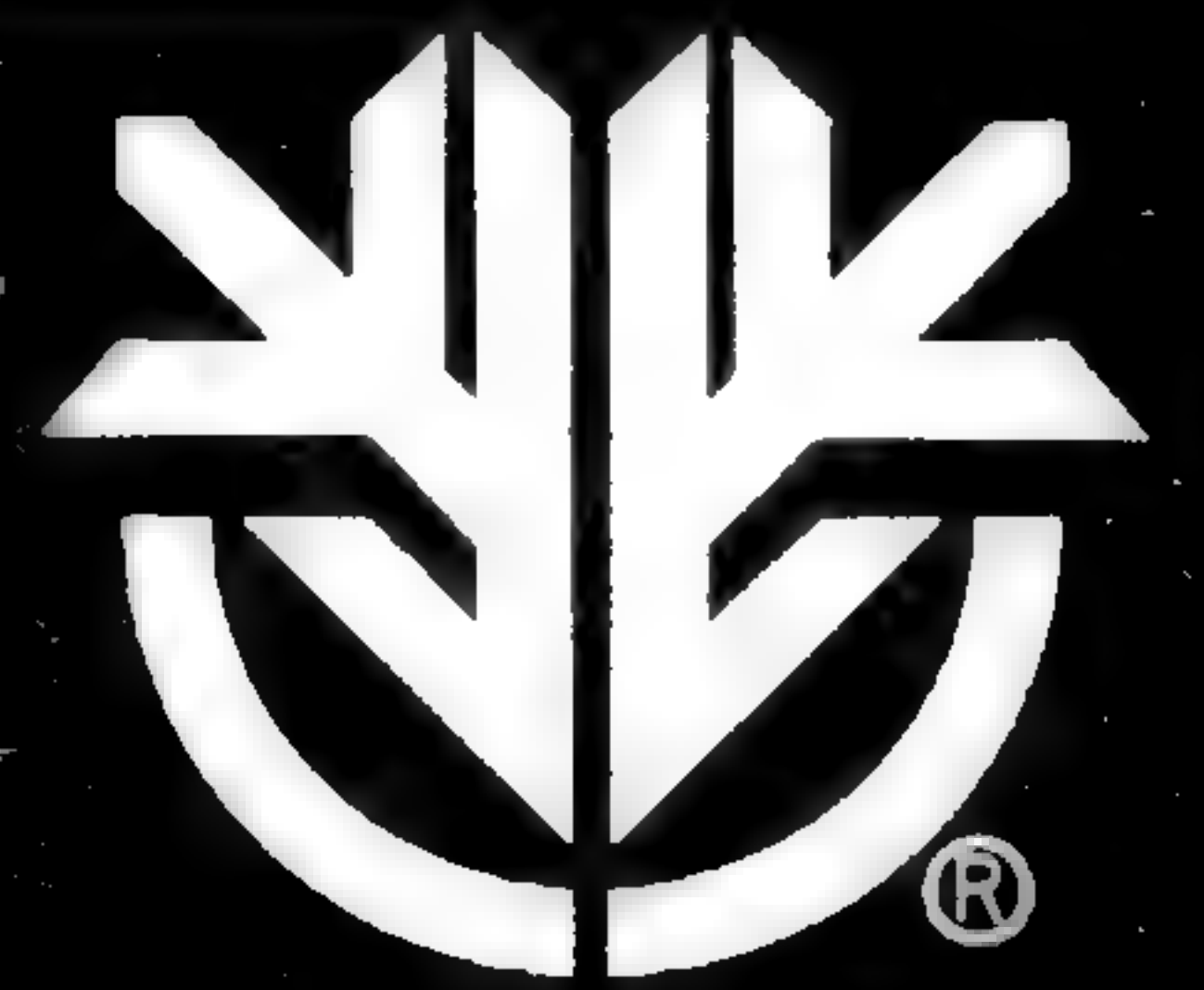


*riparii*  
*Chouppin*

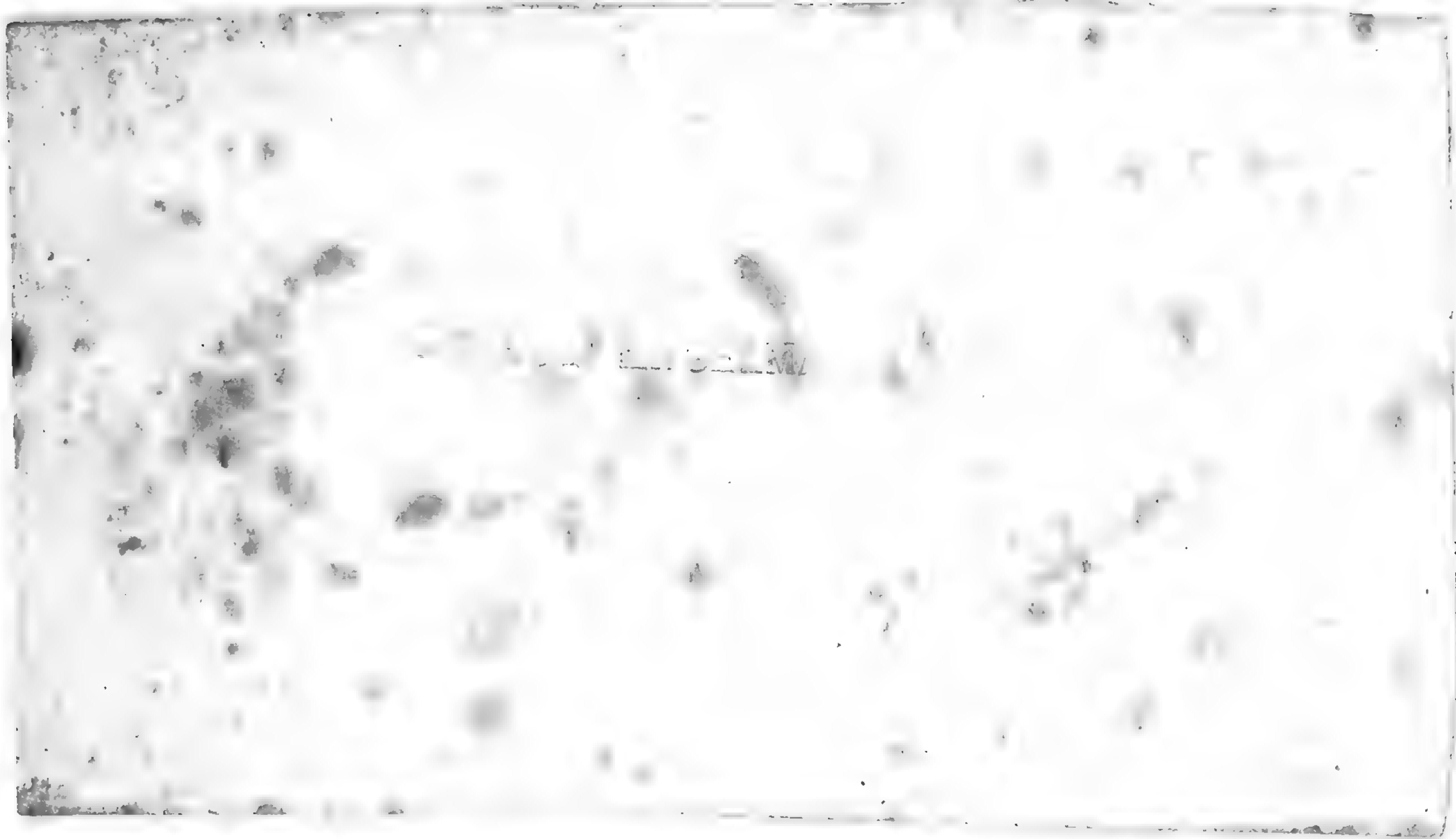


0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
cm

copyright reserved



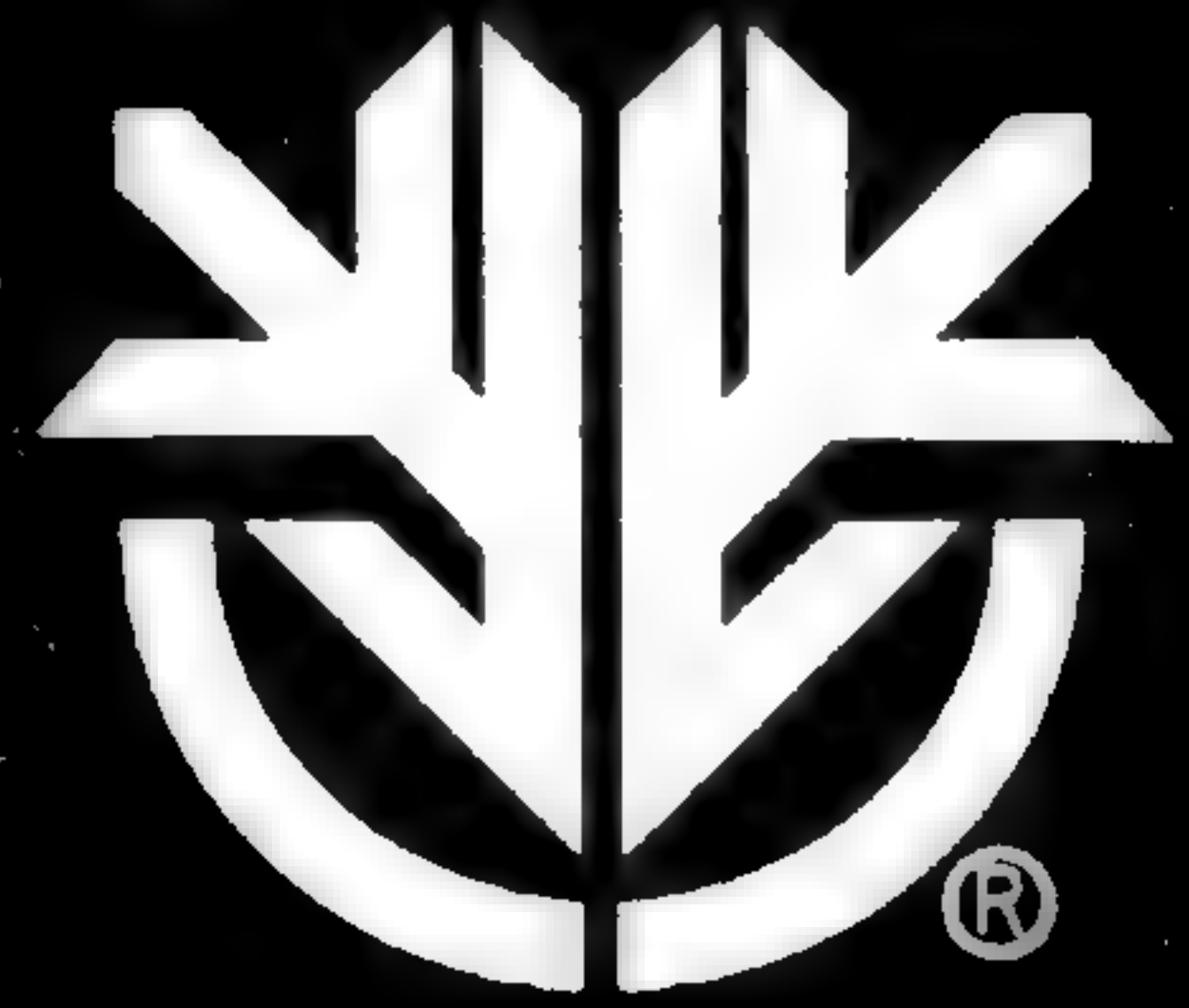
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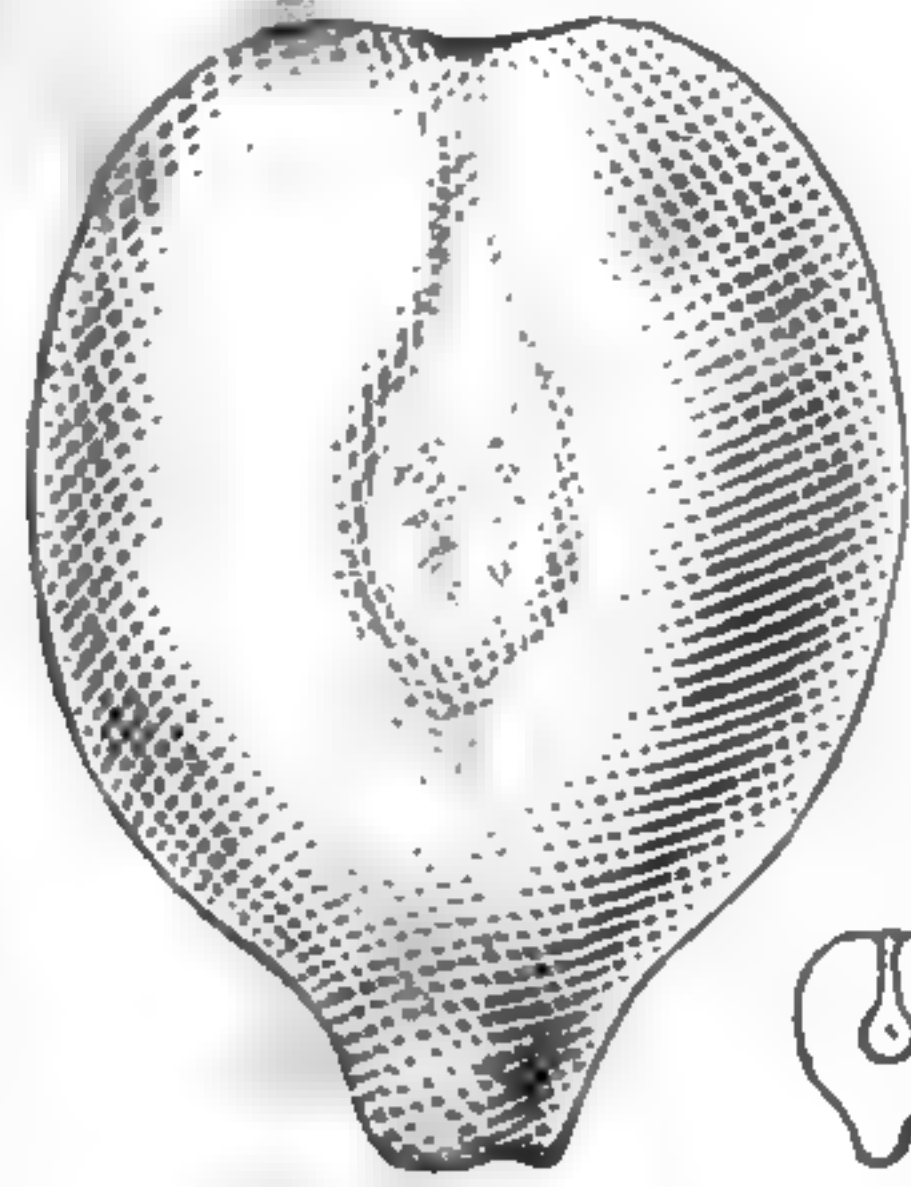
cm

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394



*Hypania*

*Ilona Gray.*



*Taylor*



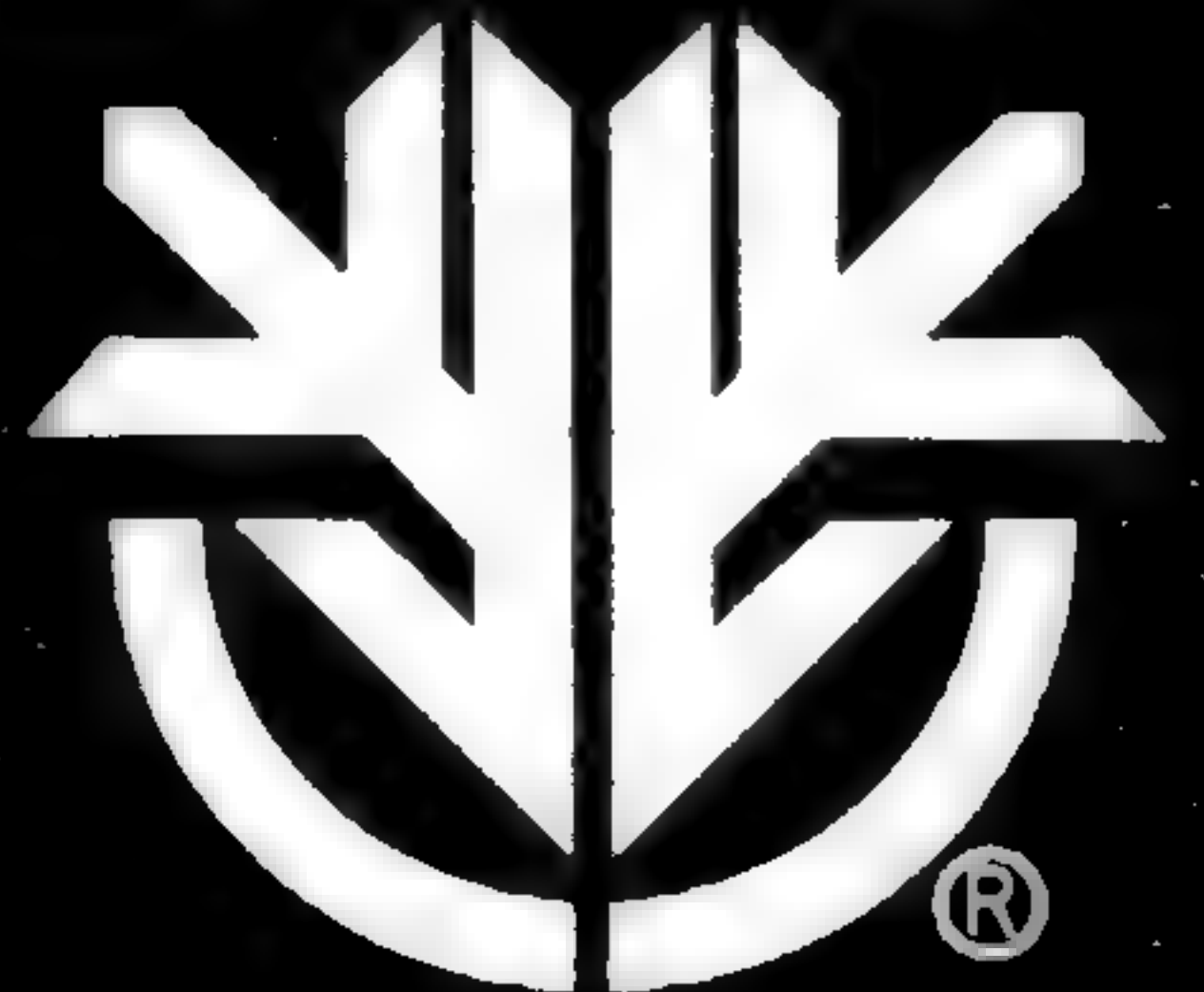
*Clifton*



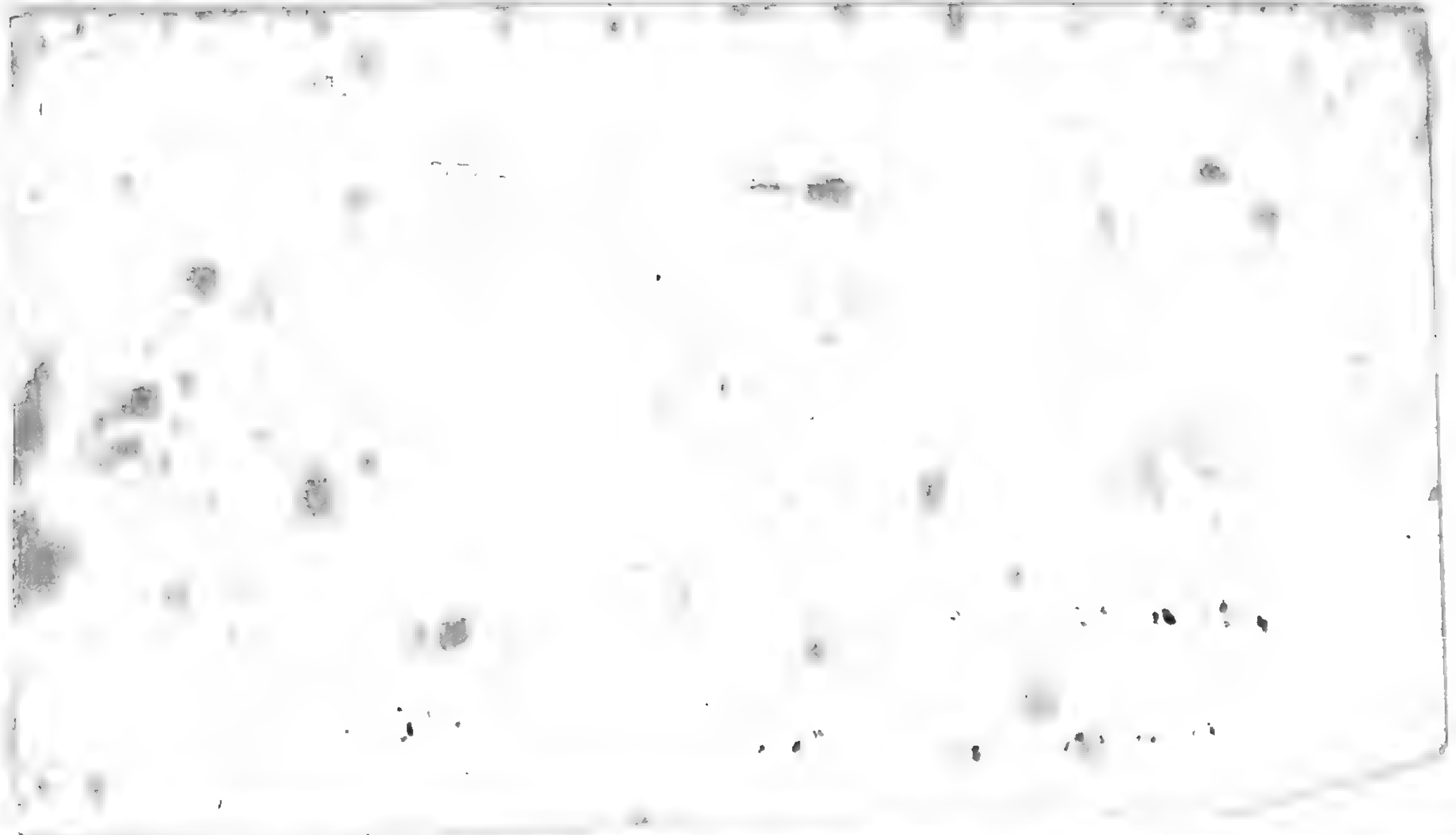
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

cm

copyright reserved



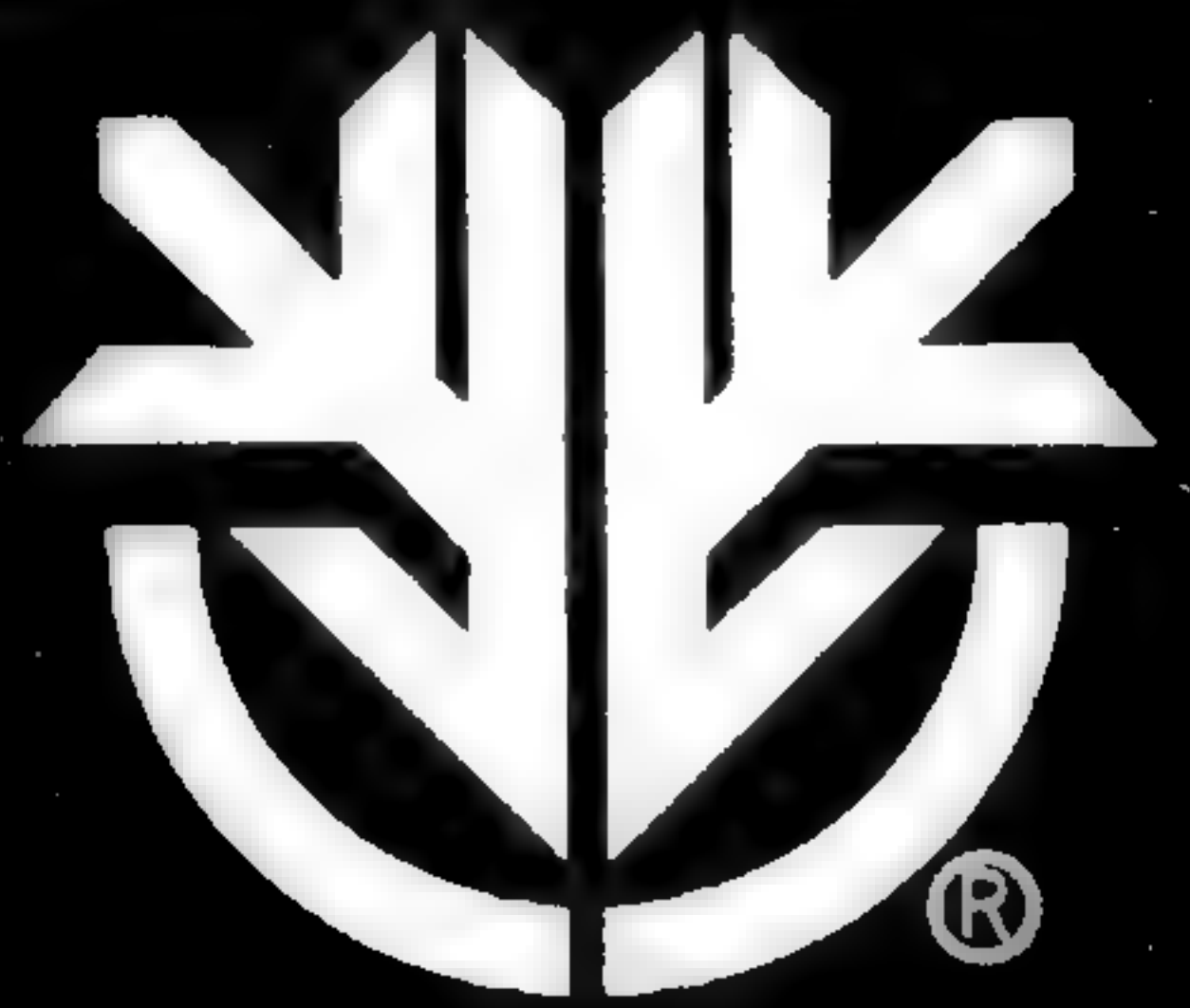
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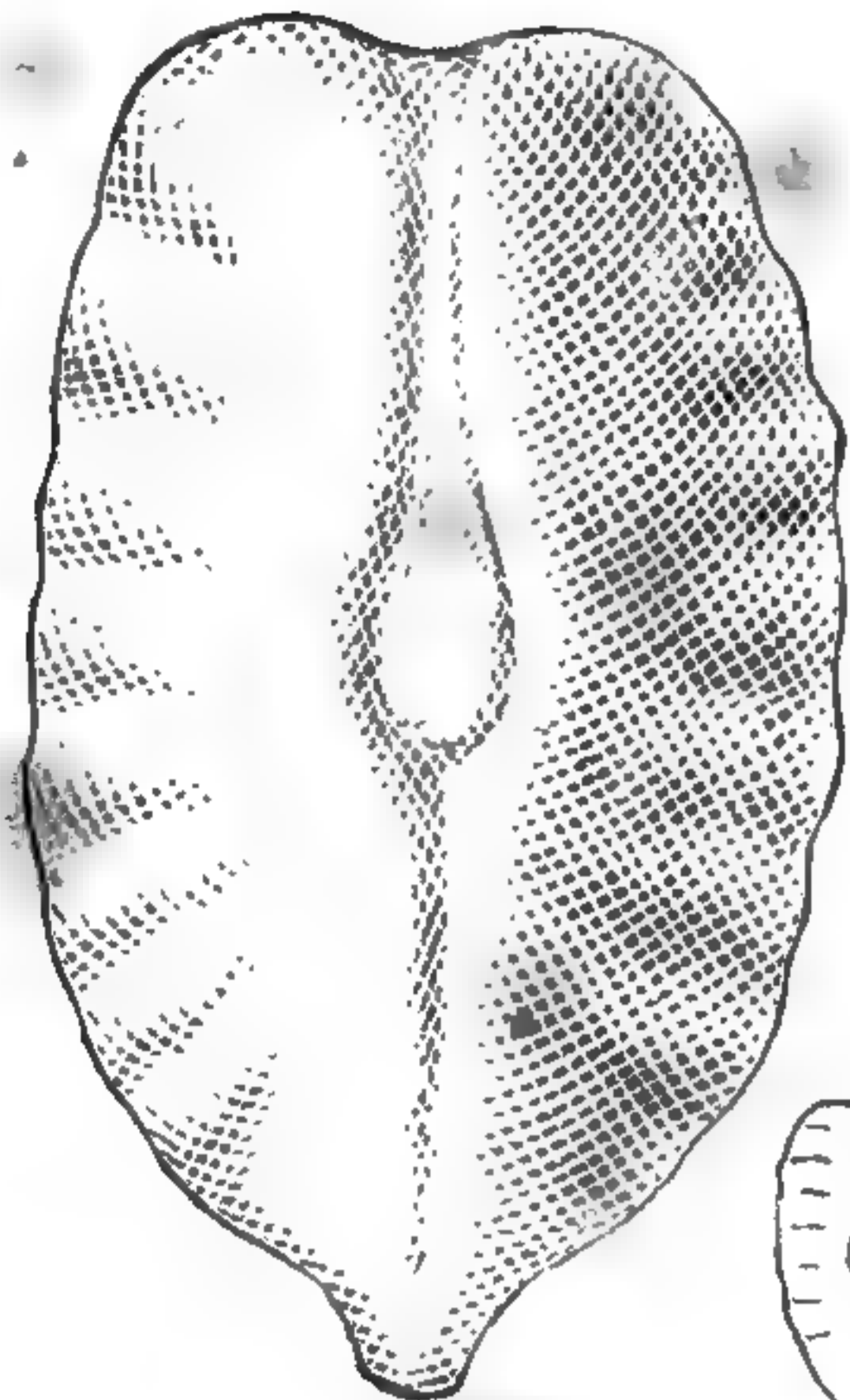
copyright reserved



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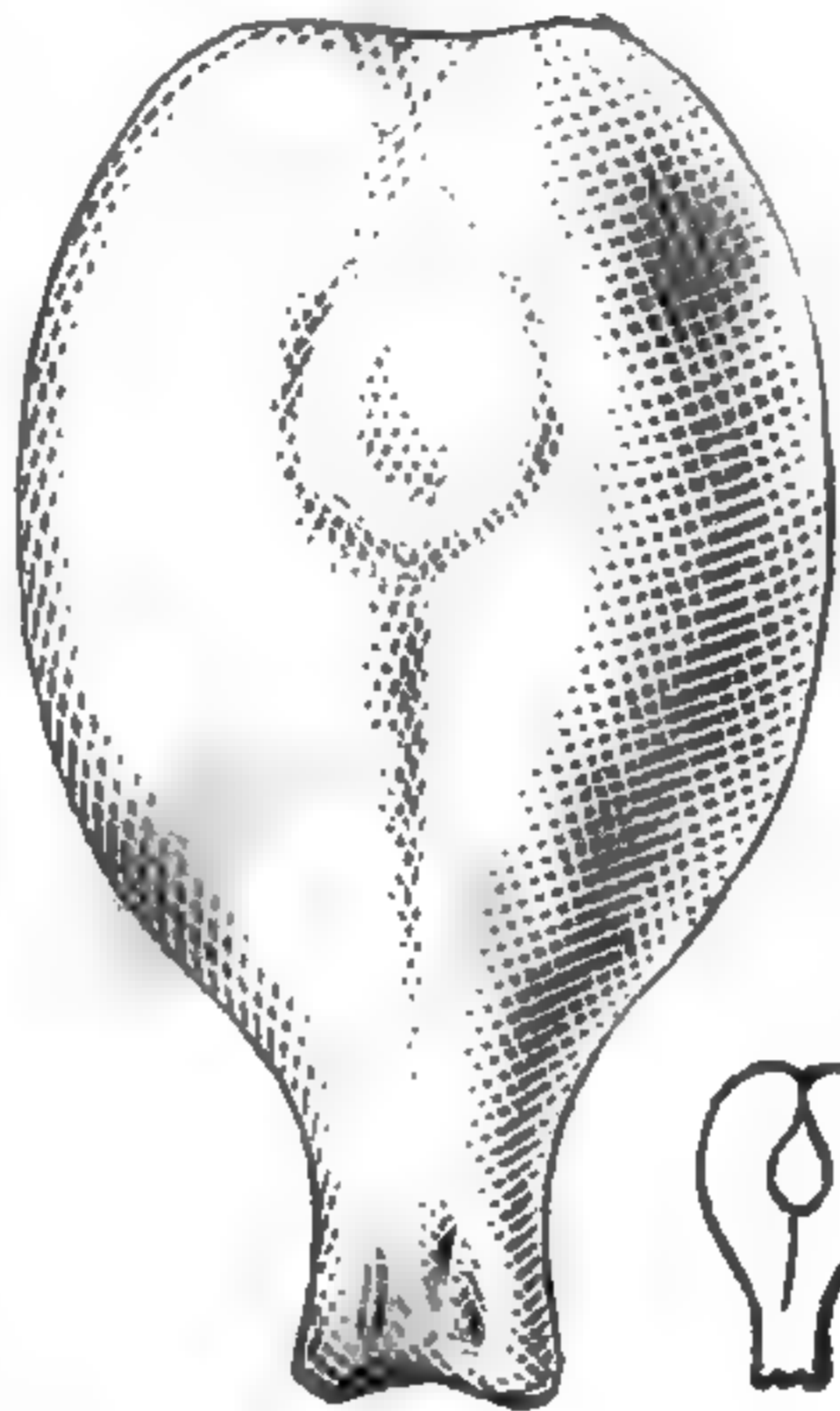
395



*vulpina*



*Candidum*



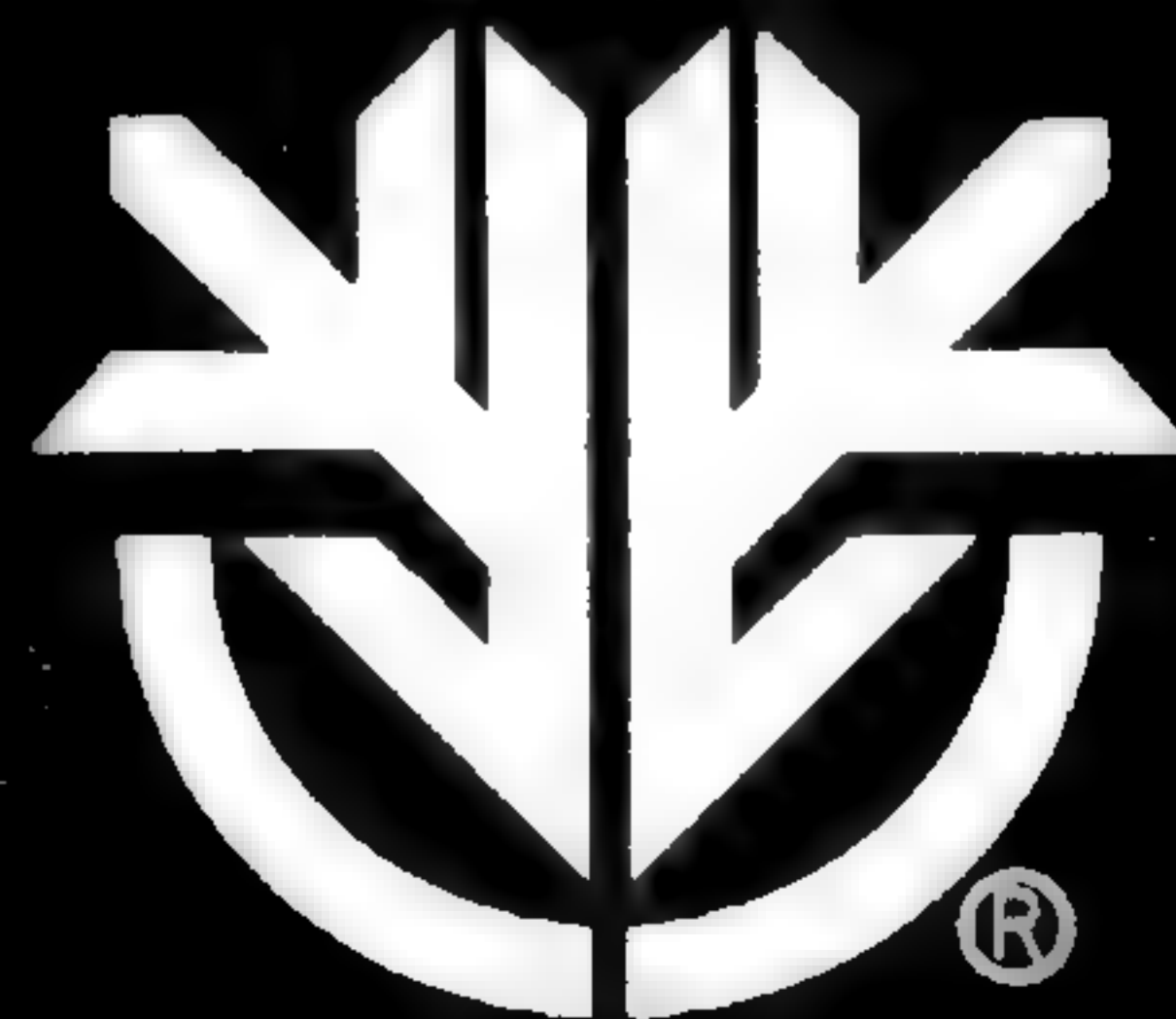
*Arusca*



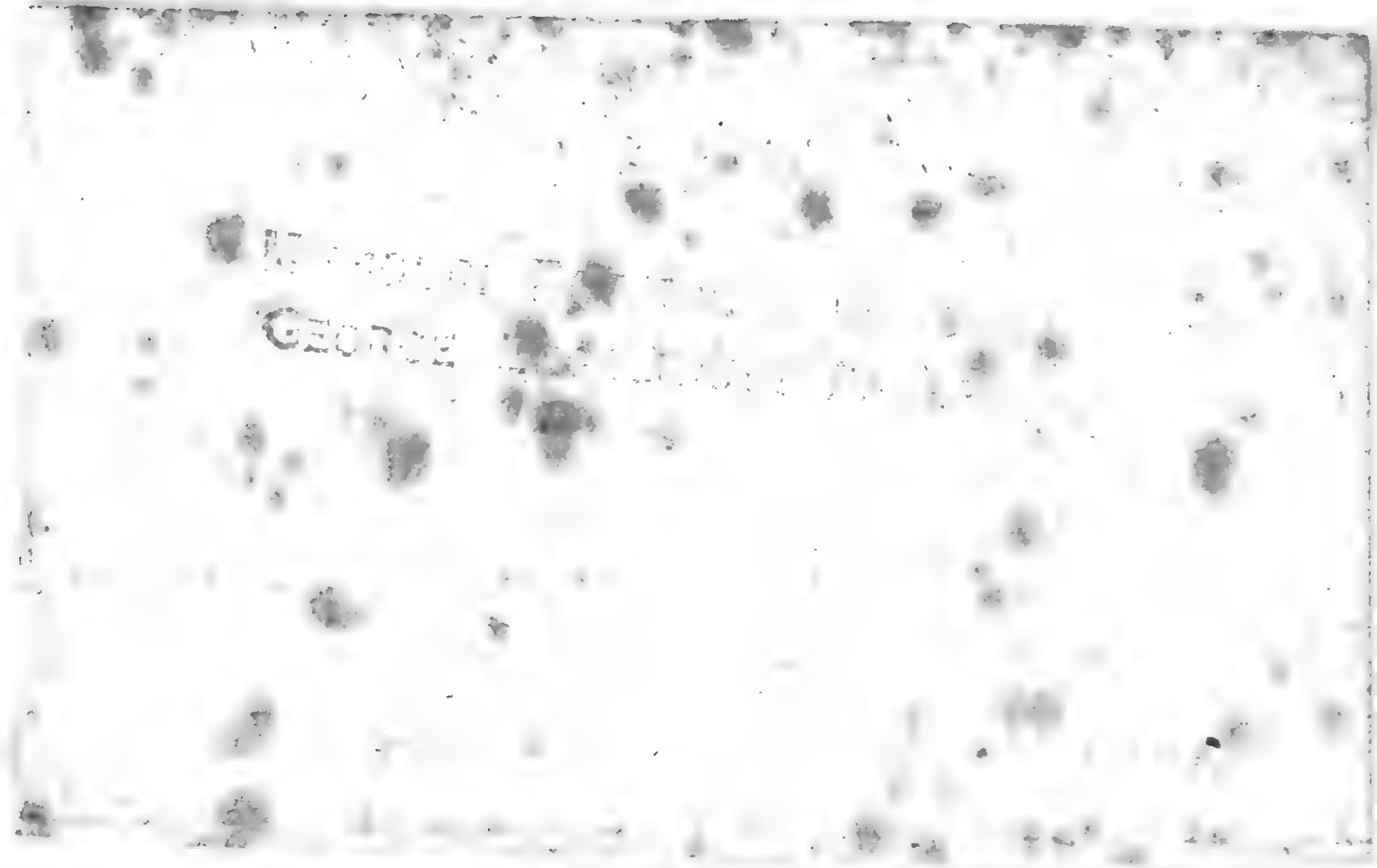
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

cm

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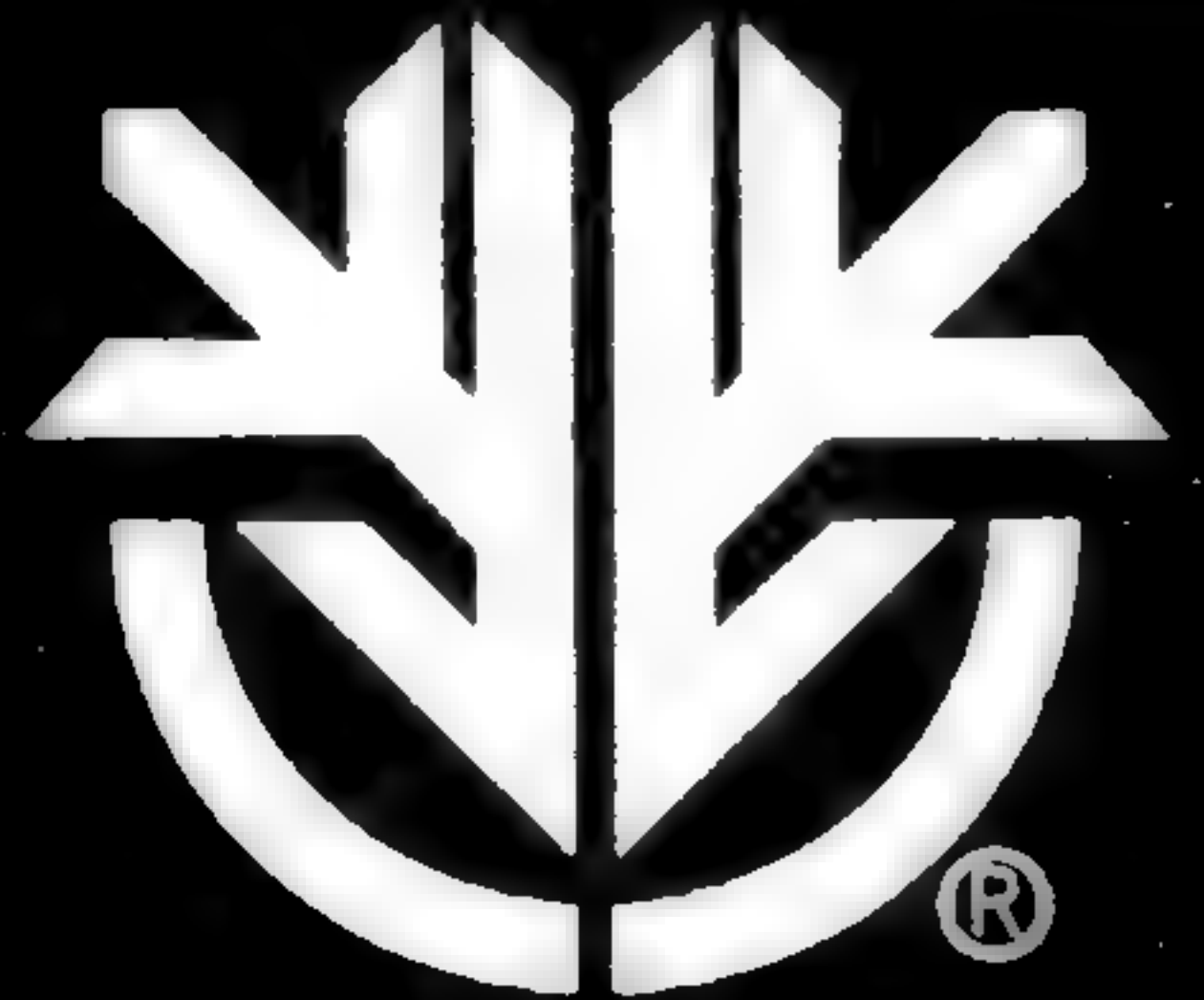
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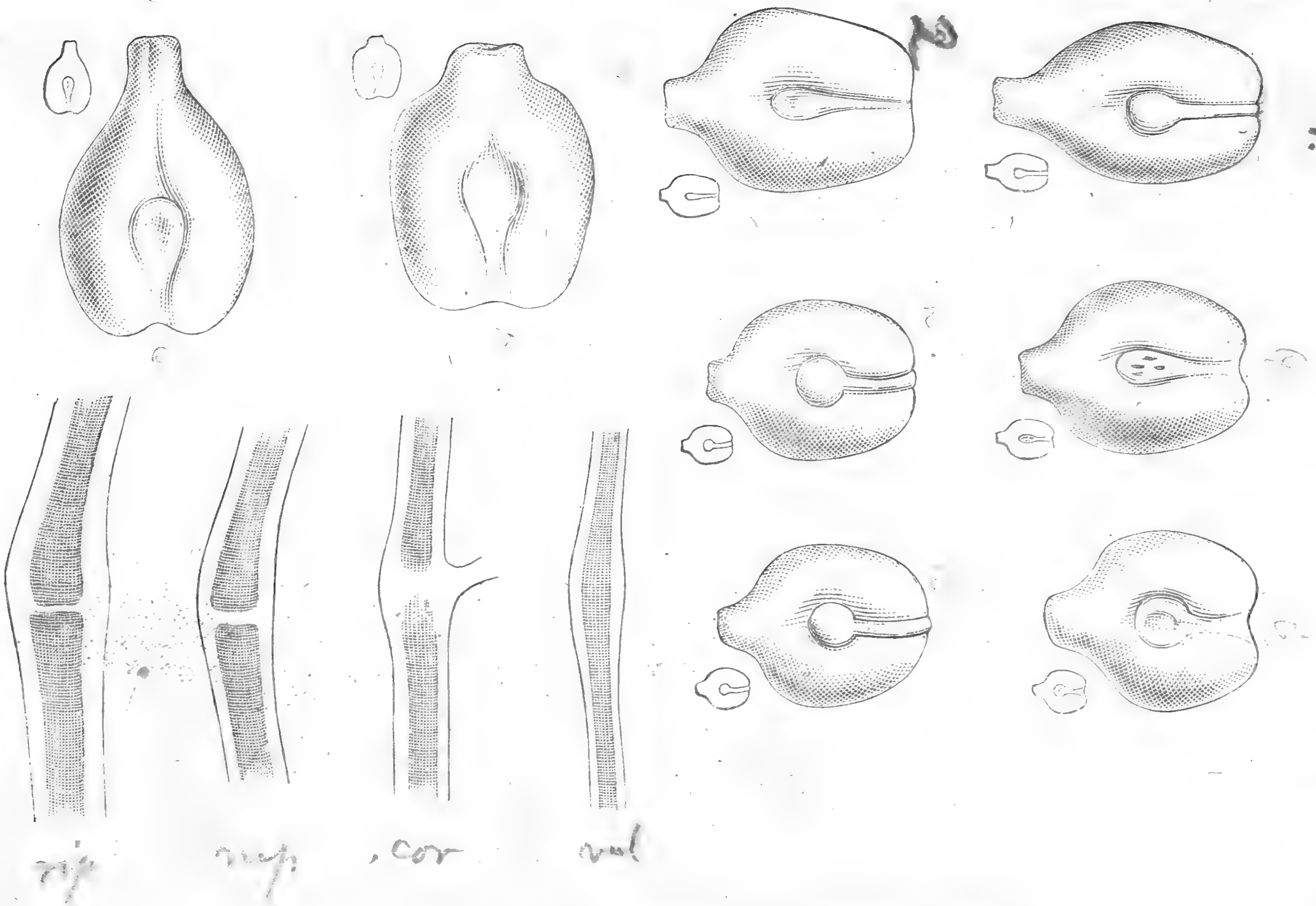
copyright reserved



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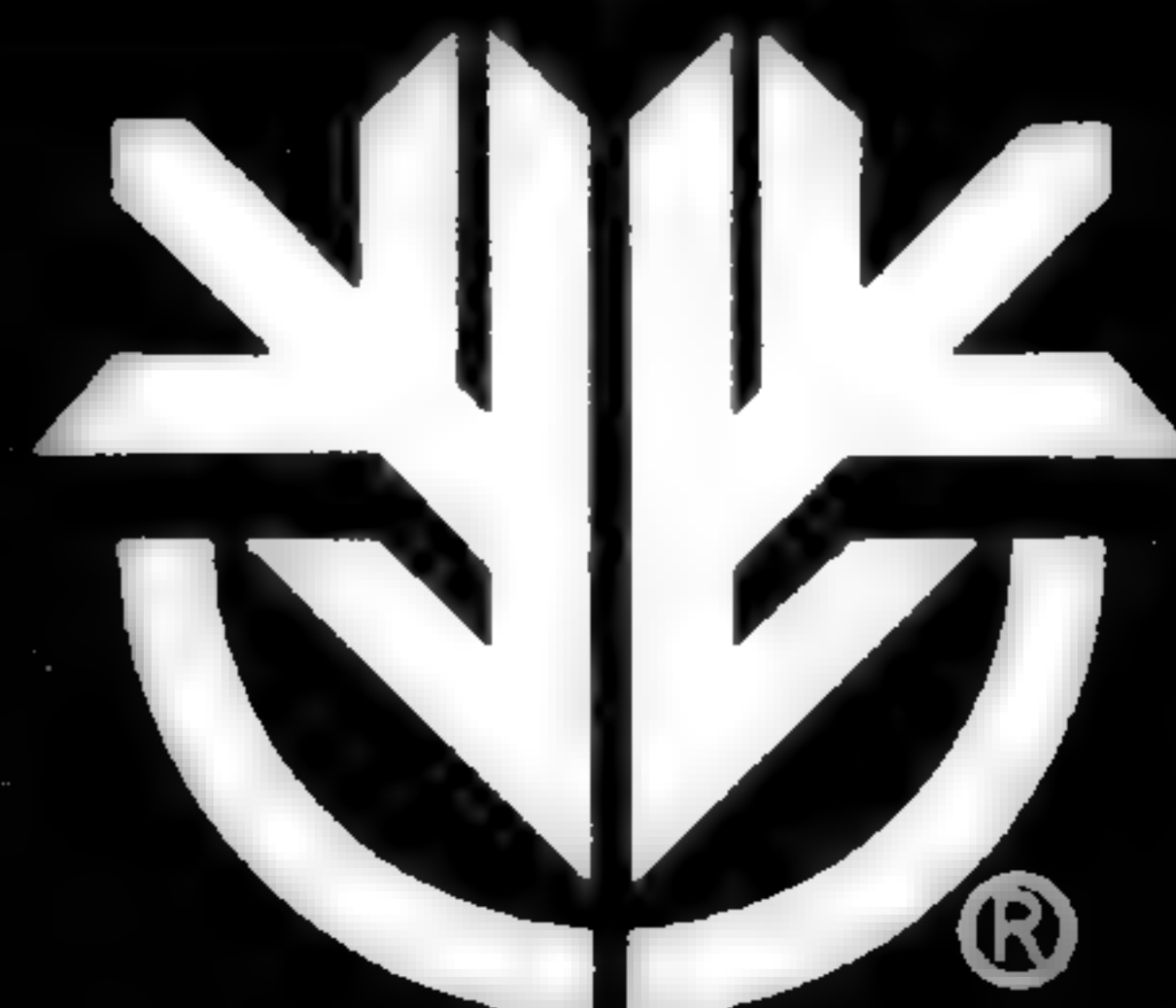
MO

396



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
cm

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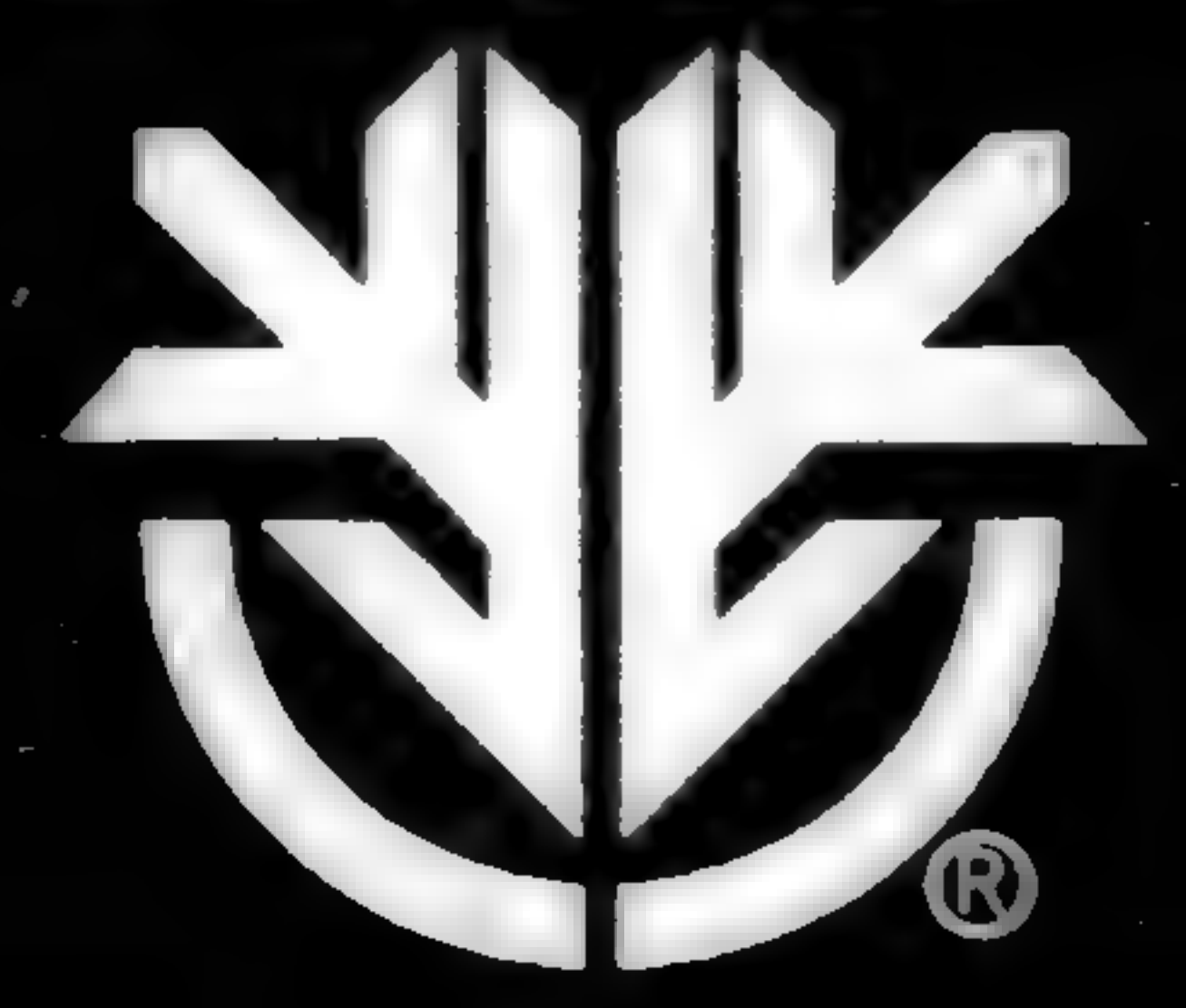
MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN  
GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

cm

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MO



Dusshberg June 22 1882

Noah (Taylor seedling from  
Newwood) has intermittent  
and sometimes continuous  
tendrils

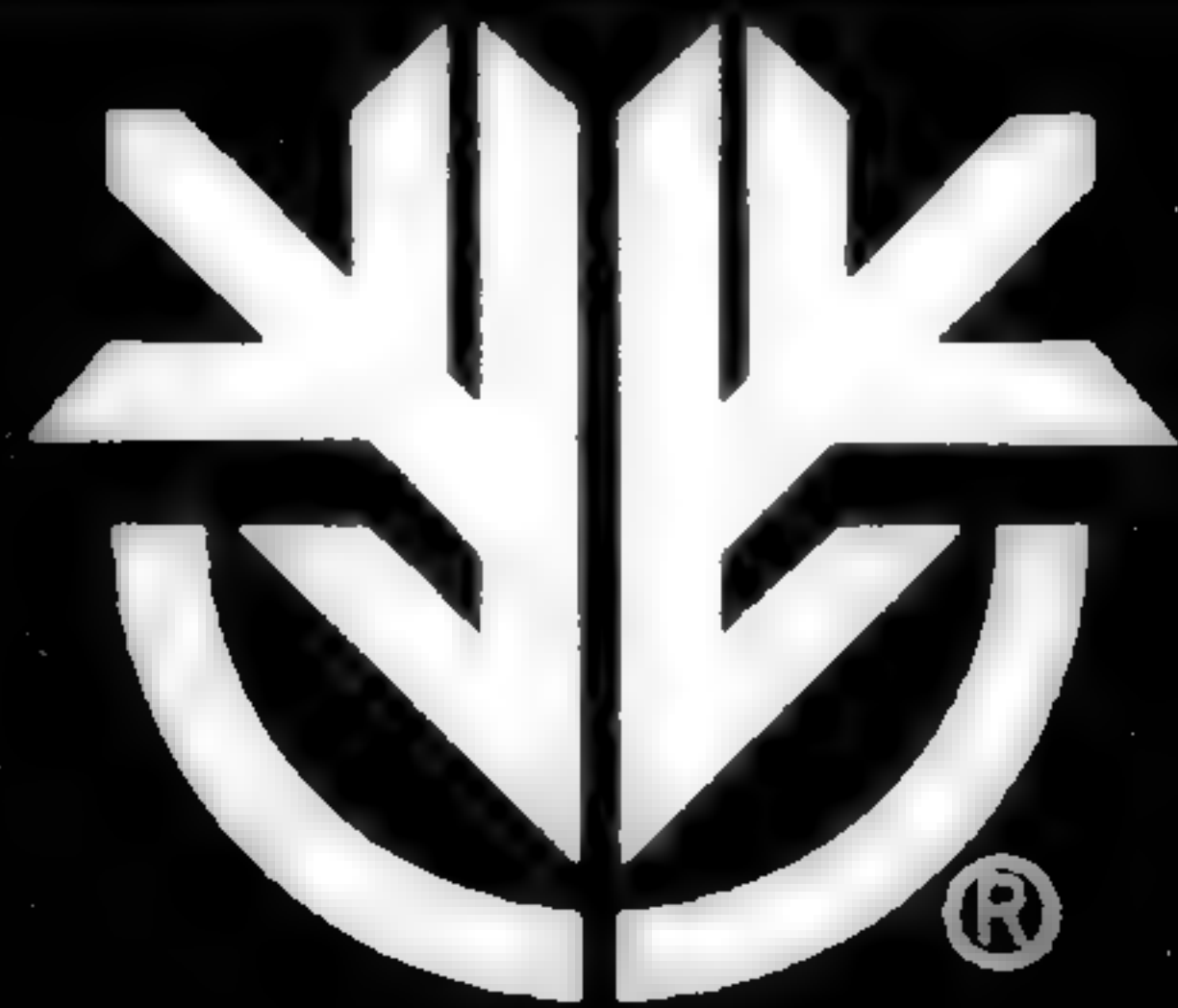
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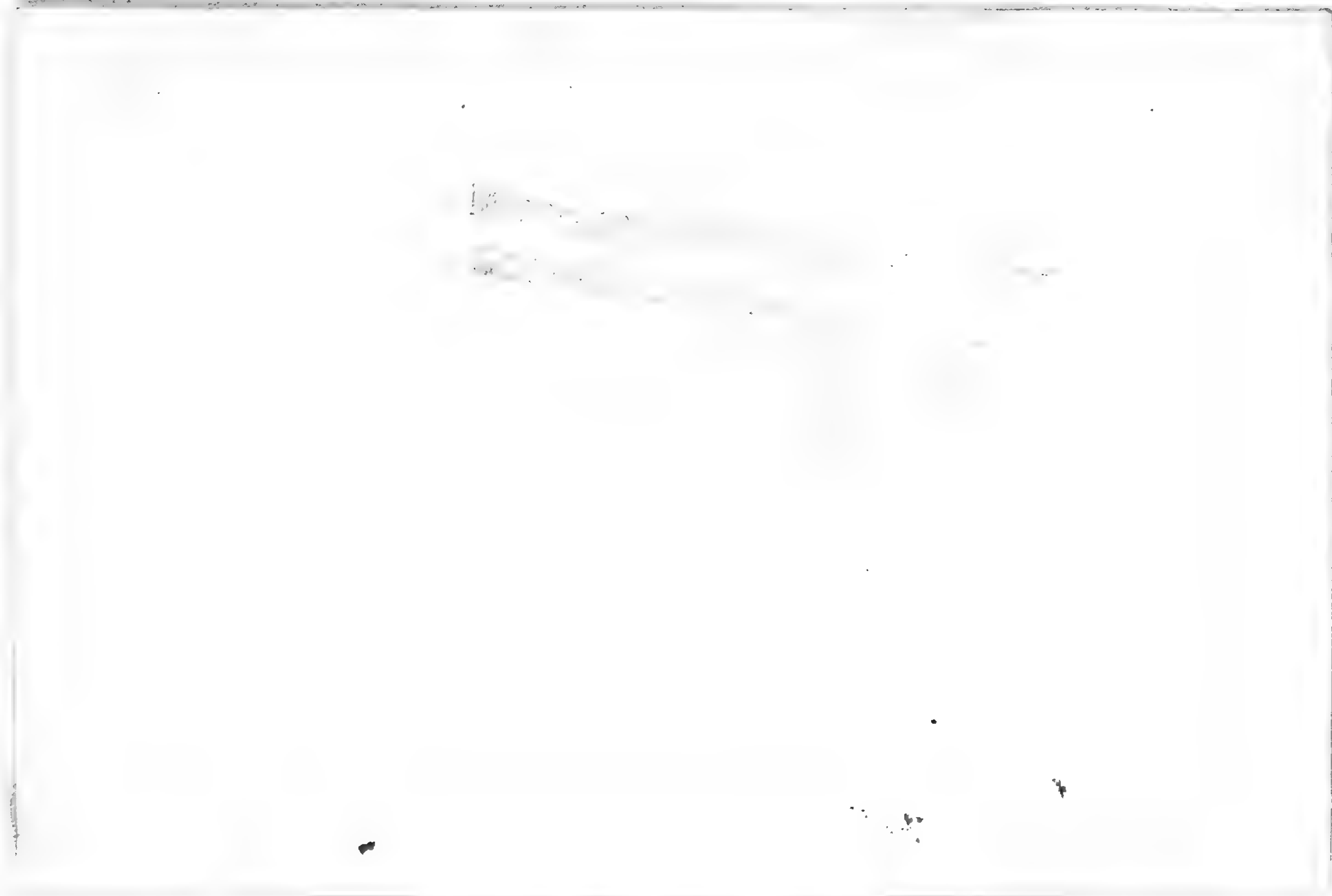
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cm

copyright reserved



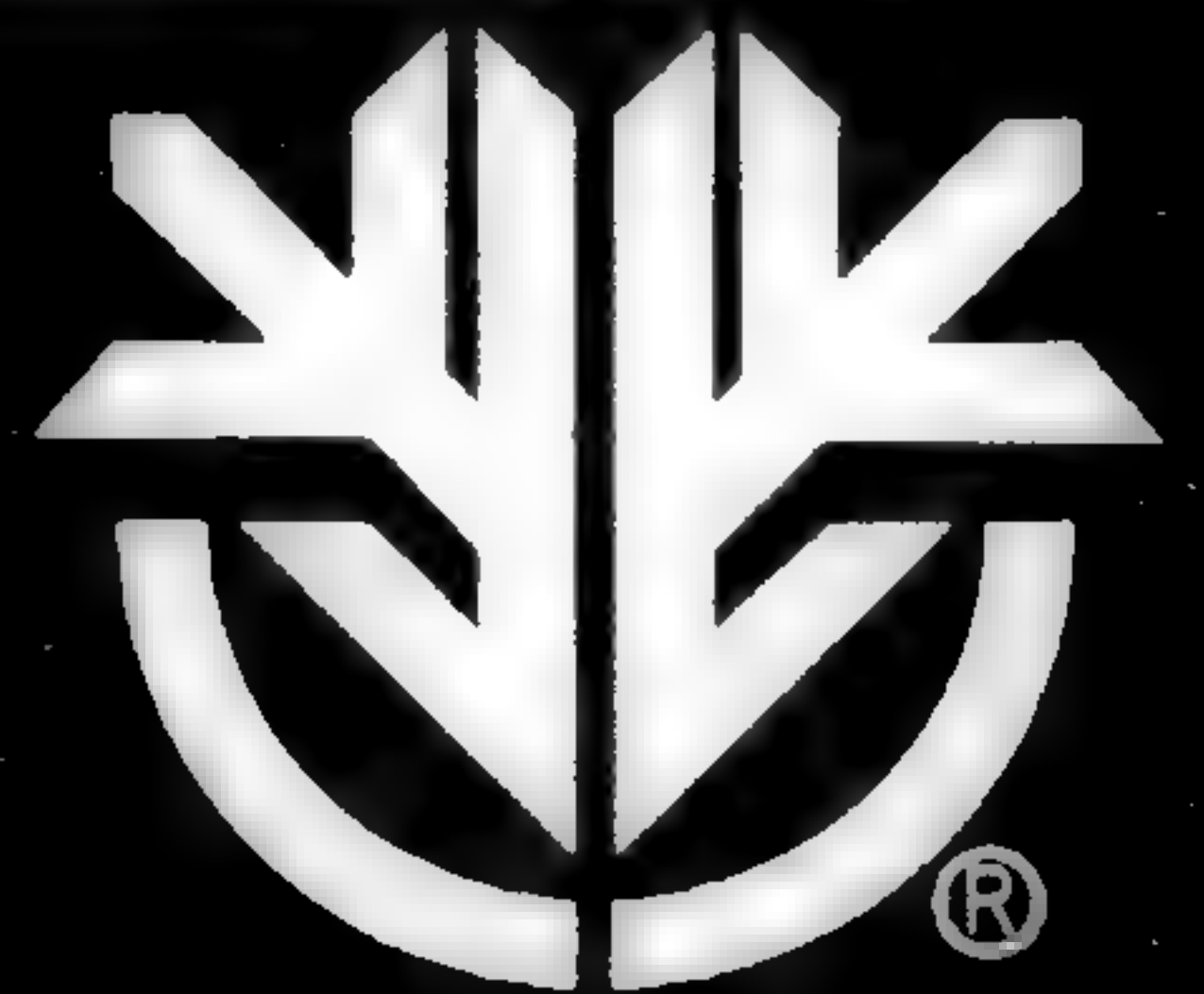
MO



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

cm

copyright reserved



®

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x6

398

rad  
longus

*Leucostictus*  
(possibly a *Leucostictus*)

*Leucostictus*

*Leucostictus*

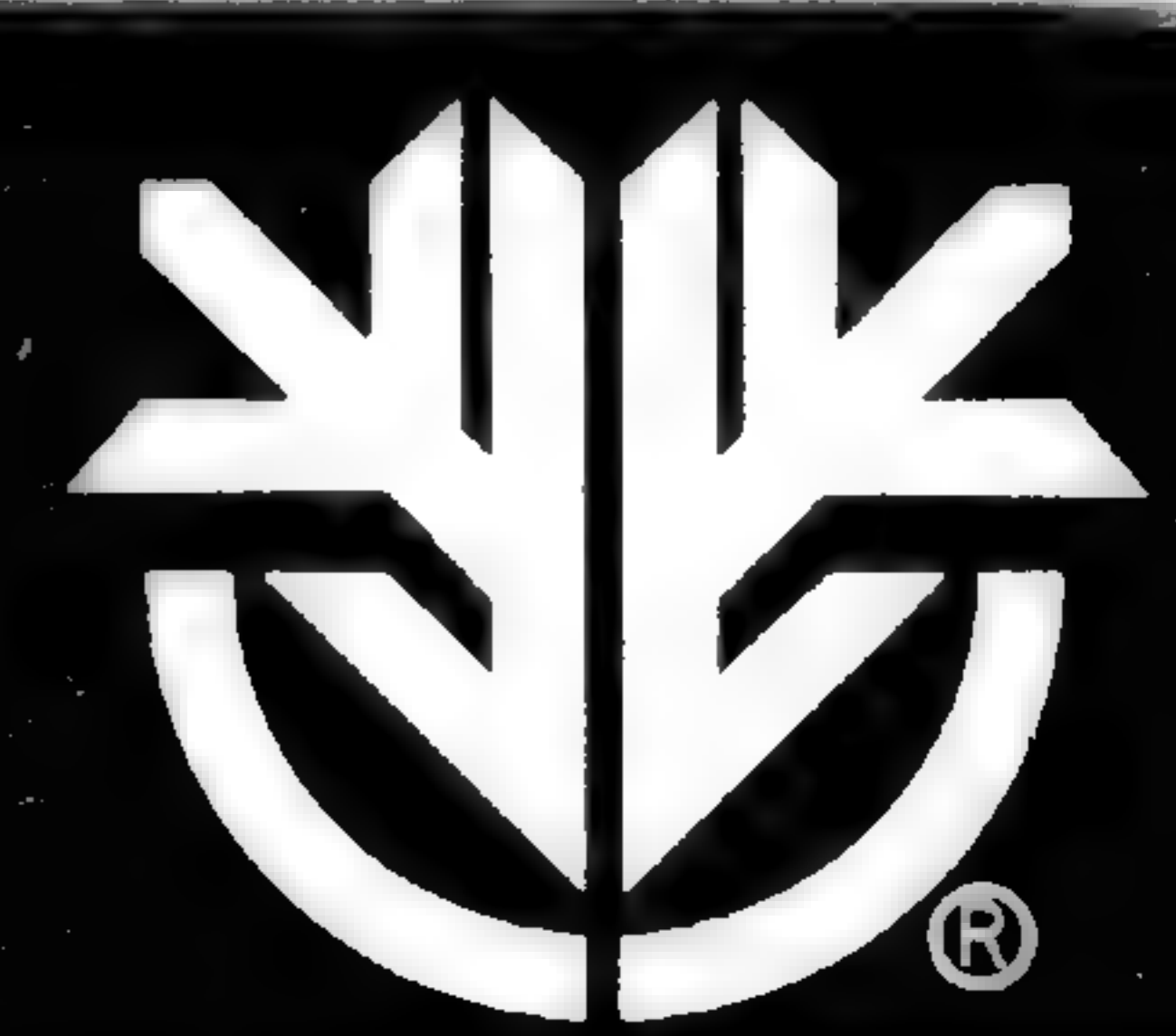
from Fox, support 1879  
Woodpecker

p. 31. *Leucostictus* in my note on *Leucostictus*  
sides in *Leucostictus* *Leucostictus*



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
cm

copyright reserved



MO

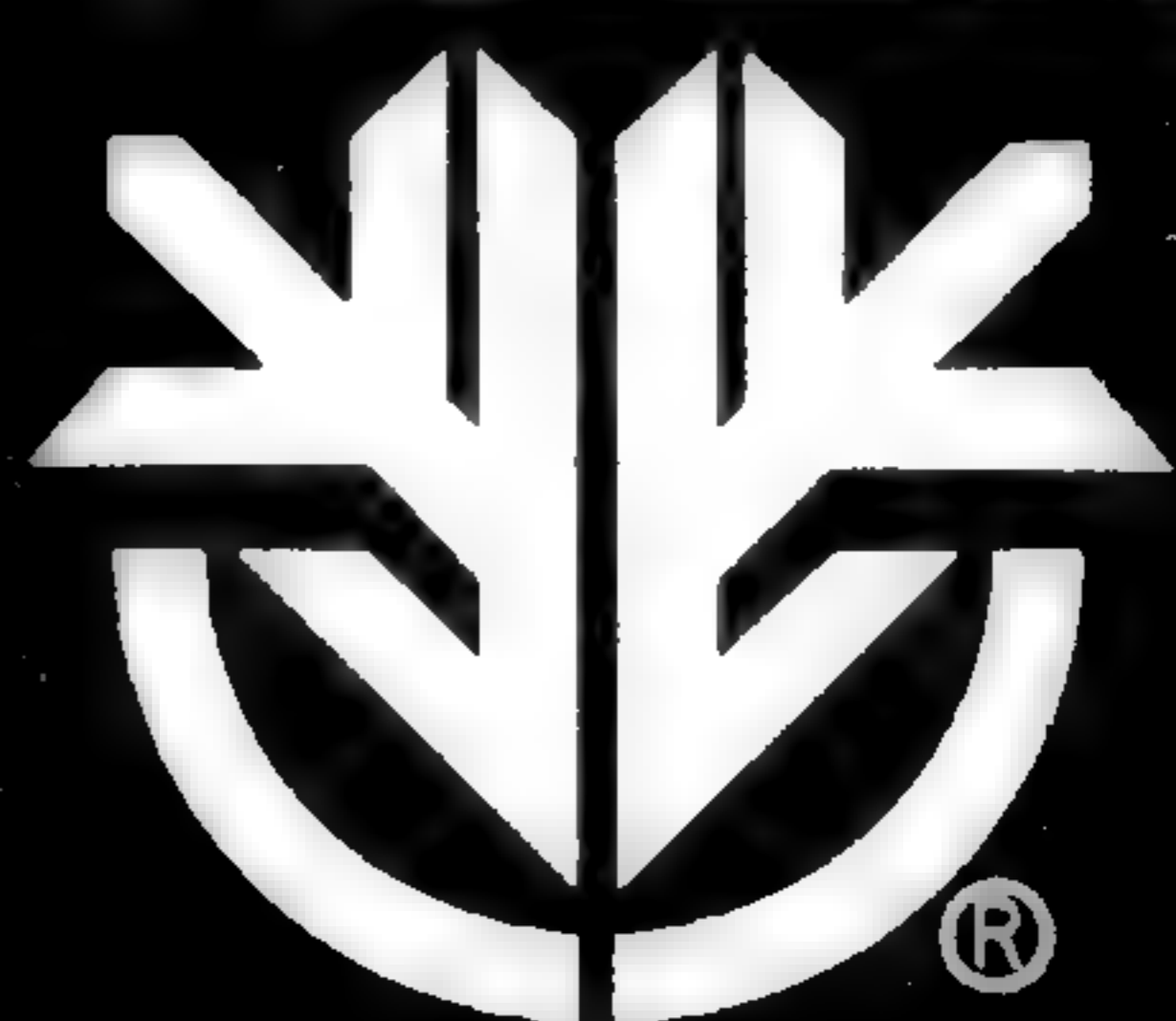
MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN  
GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

cm

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MO

Cambar

File 3 1875

Peikun

7. 1852

44

2



dist. linear



dist. linear

(dist. linear 1852)

2

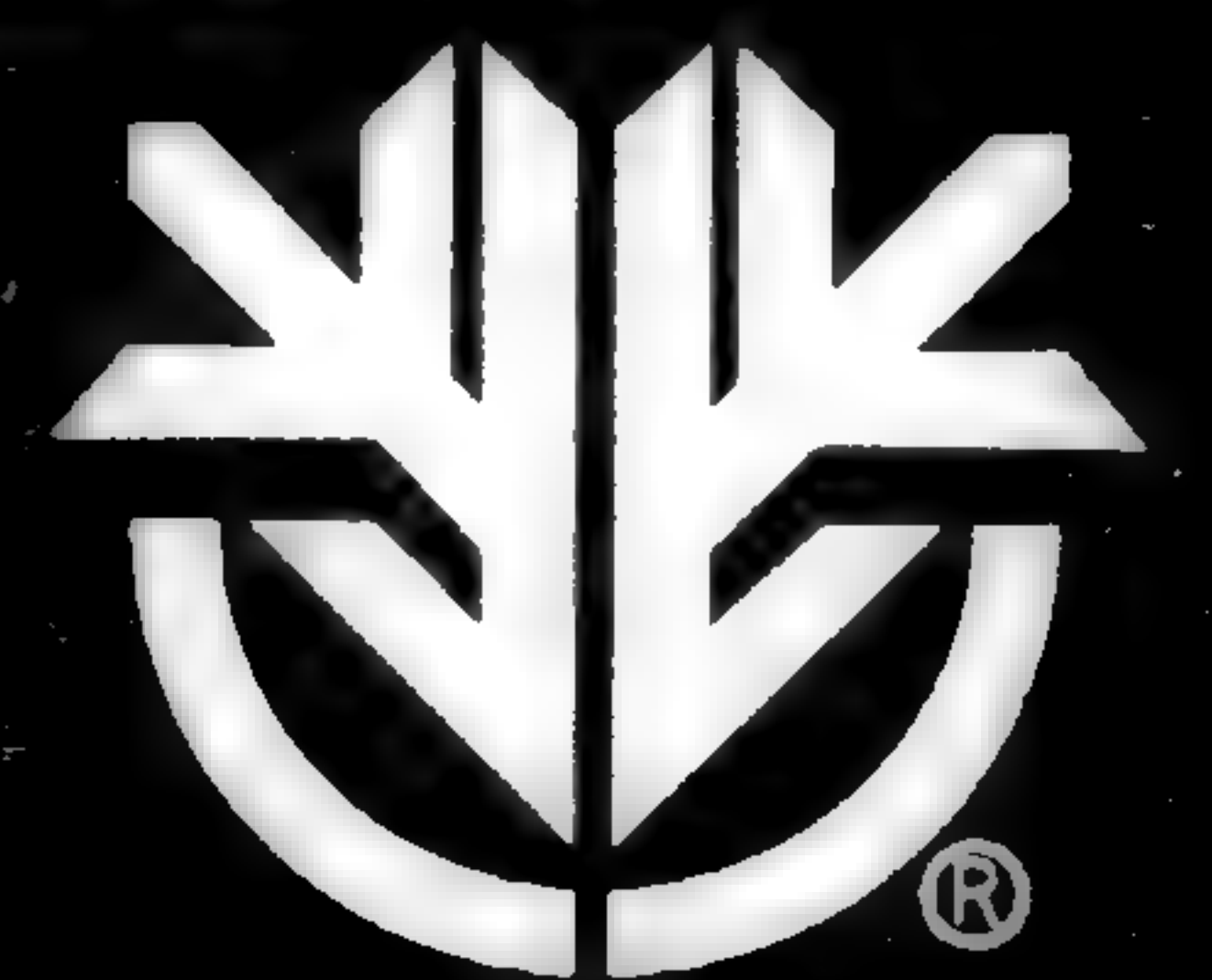
399



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

cm

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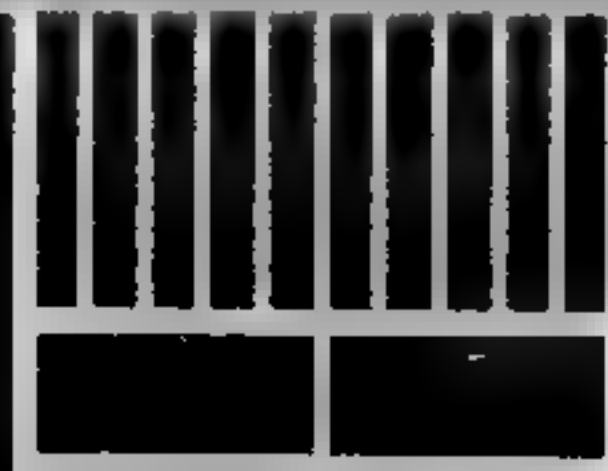
MO

2318 Olive St.  
3300



J.C. Kirkbride

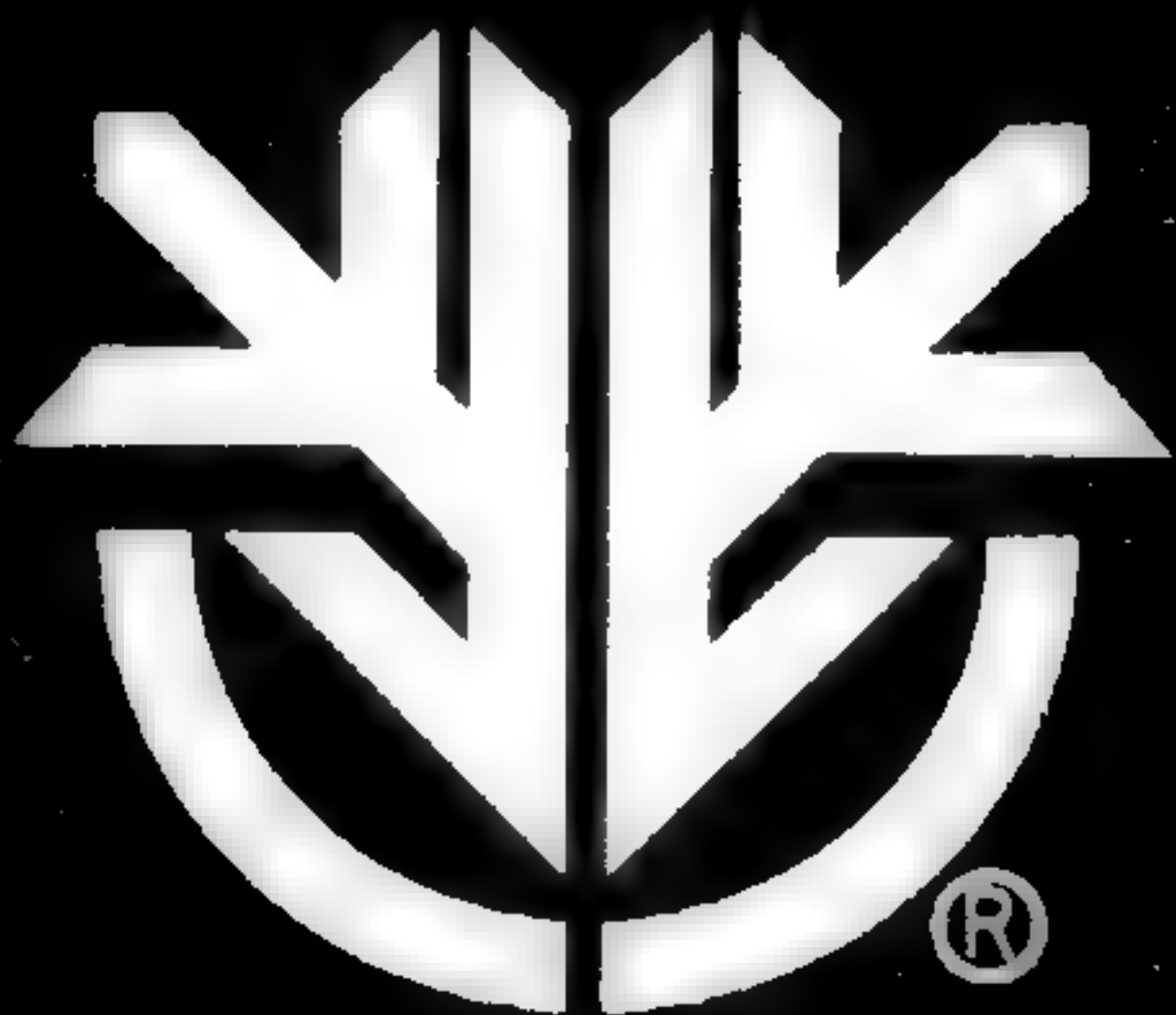
MISSOURI APOTHECARY  
GEORGE E. ...



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

cm

copyright reserved



MO

## THE FATE OF A FIGHTING DOG.

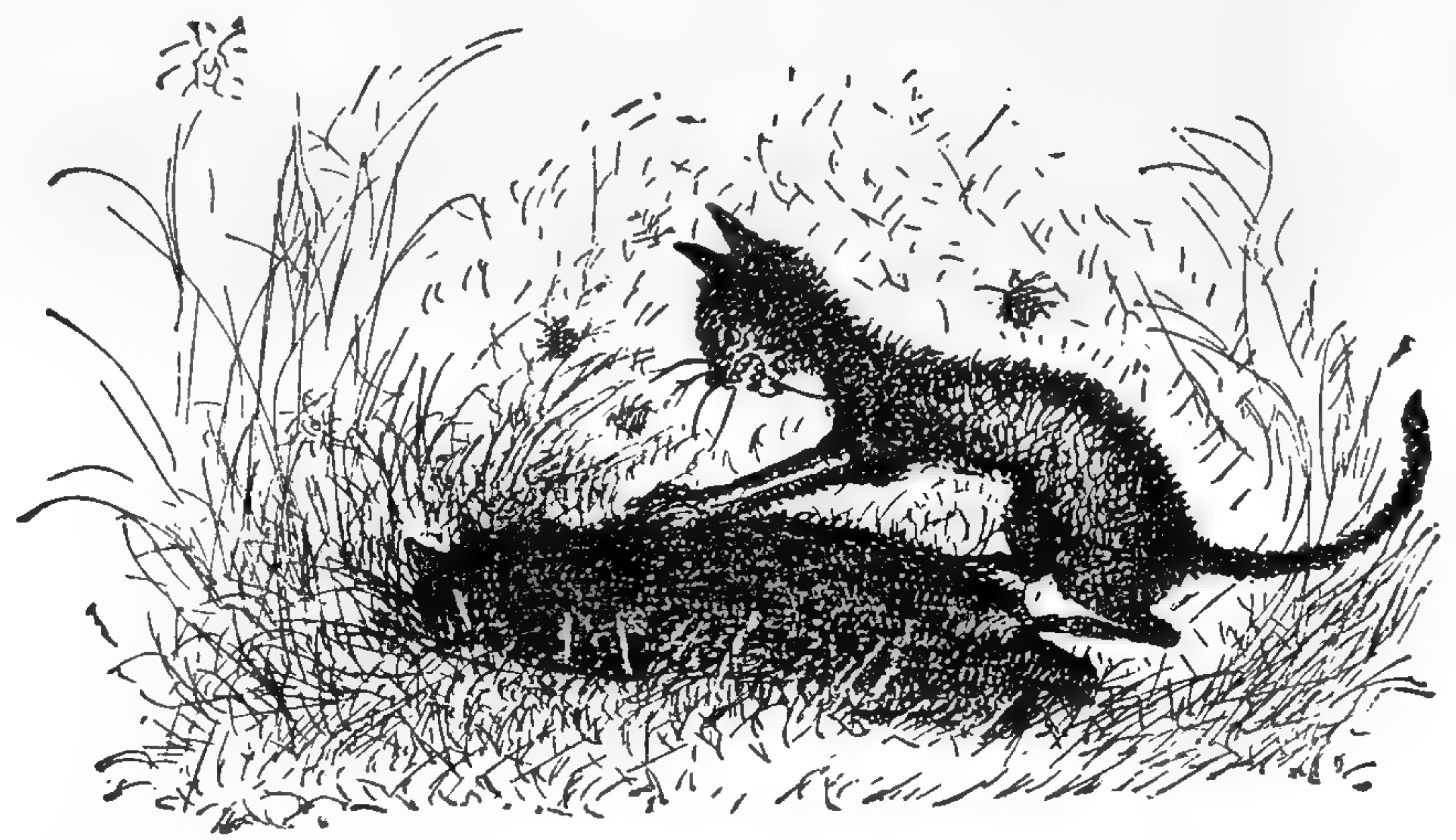
A man he owned a terrier dog—  
 A bob-tailed onery cuss—  
 And that there purp got that there man  
 In many an ugly muss;  
 For the man he was on his muscle,  
 And the dorg he was on his bite;  
 So to kick the dog-goned animile  
 Was sure to raise a fight.



A woman owned a Thomas cat,  
 That fit at fifteen pounds;  
 The other cats got up and slid  
 When that there cat was round.  
 The man and his dorg came along one day,  
 Where the woman she did dwell,  
 And the purp he growled ferociously,  
 Then went for the cat like—everything.



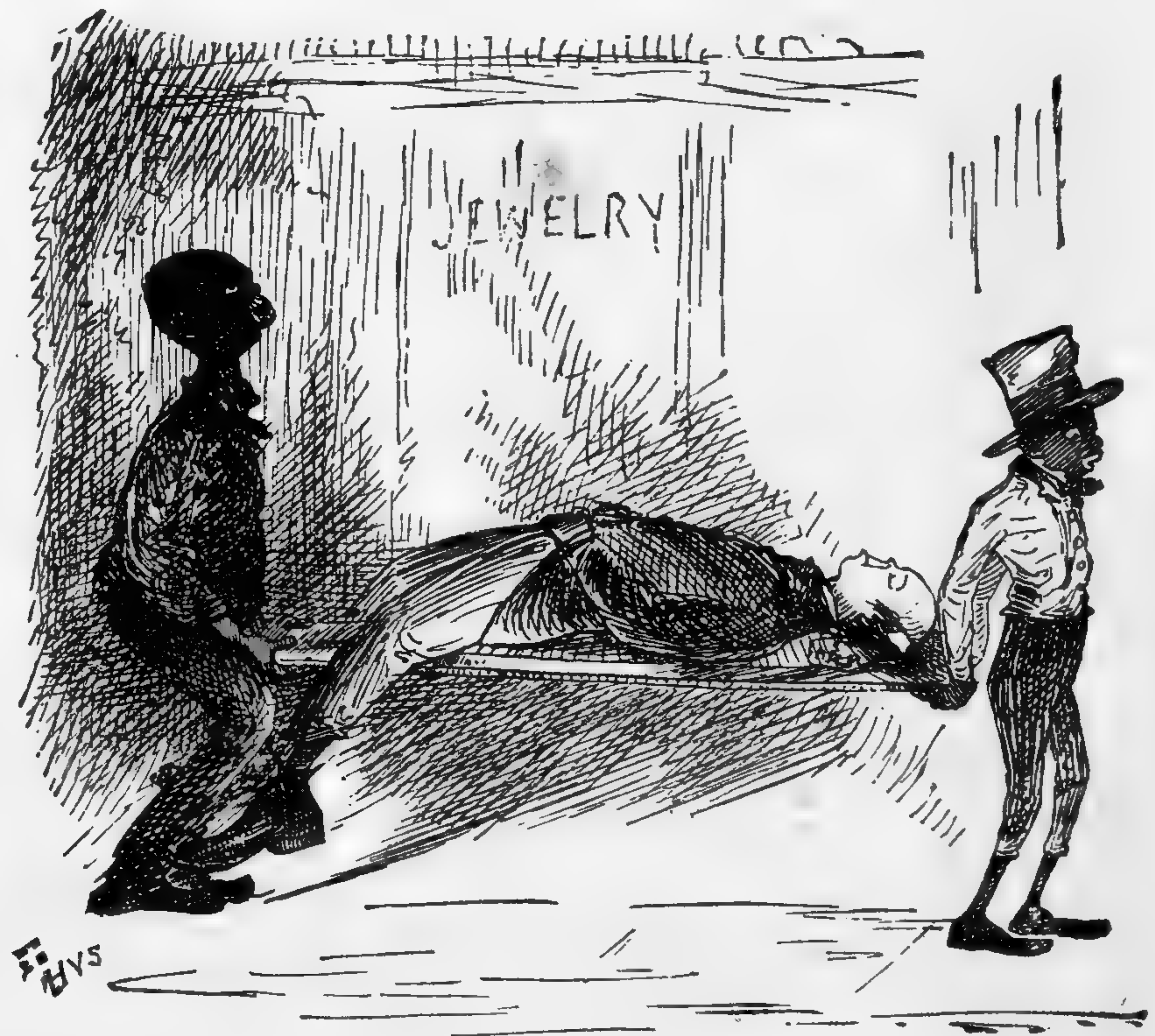
He tried to chaw the neck of the cat,  
 But the cat he wouldn't be chawed,  
 So he lit on the back of that there dog,  
 And bit! and clawed! and clawed!  
 Oh! the hair it flew! and the dog he youled!  
 As the claws went into his hide,  
 And chunks of flesh was peeled from his back;  
 Then he flummuxed, and kicked, and died.



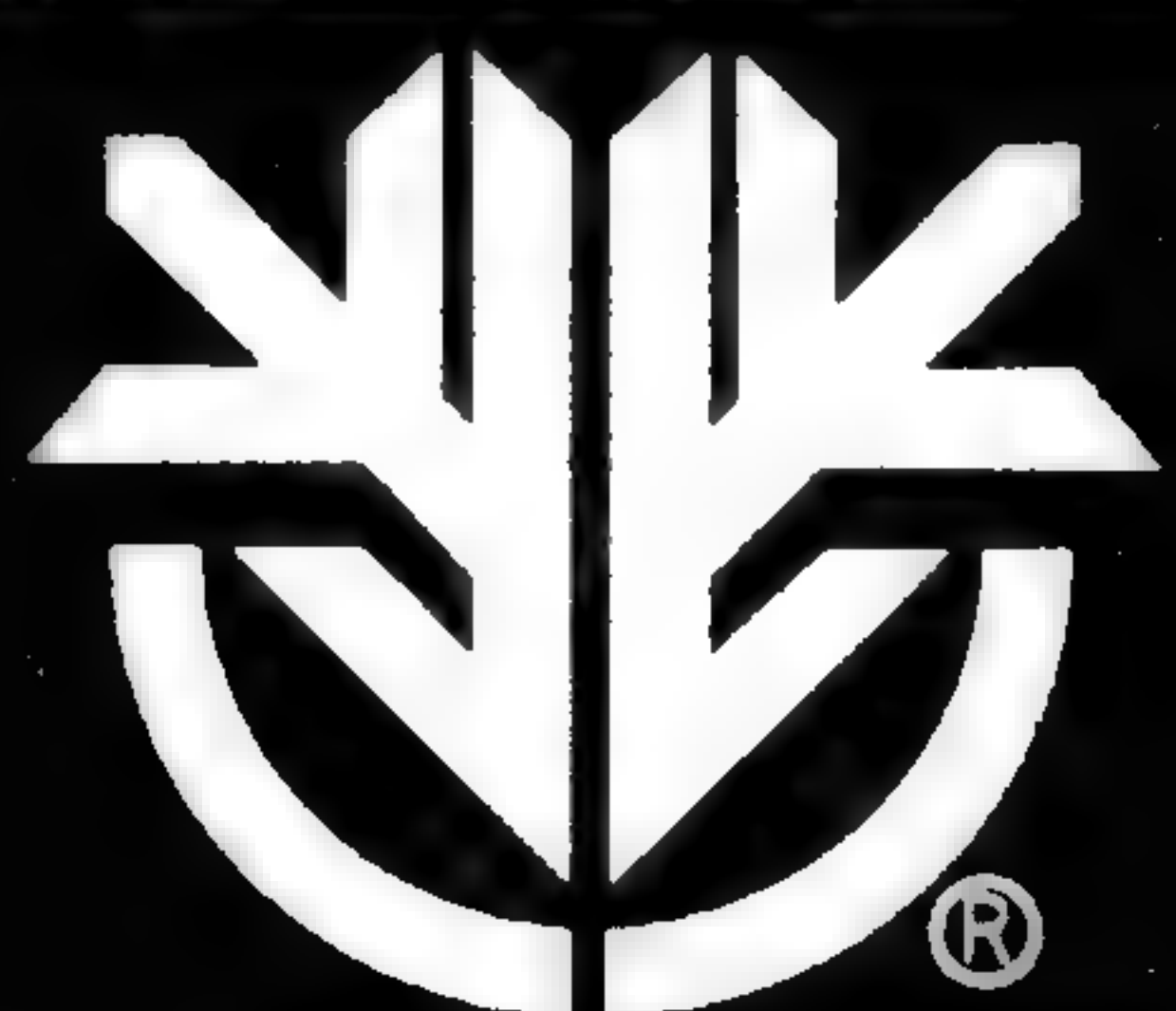
The man he ripped, and cussed, and swore,  
 As he gathered a big brickbat,  
 That he would be durned essentially  
 If he didn't kill that cat!  
 But the old woman allowed she'd be bless'd if he did,  
 And snatched up an old shot-gun,  
 Which was fired, and peppered his diaphragm  
 With bird shot number one.



They toted him home on a window blind,  
 And the doctor cured him up;  
 But he never was known to fight again,  
 Or to own another purp.  
 Folks may turn up their snoots at this here rhyme,  
 I don't care a cuss for that;  
 All I want to show is, that fighting dorgs  
 May tackle the wrong Tom cat.



399-A



proper methods of treating a subject similar to that under consideration—as to how they would paint and decorate dwellings outside and inside. For instance, a brick cottage with cornice standing beside a two-story frame, or in juxtaposition with another brick and frame building on the opposite side of the street, or frame buildings standing between larger structures, either wood, stone, or brick—as churches, school-houses, manufactories, etc. Please answer these inquiries and oblige,

Yours truly, G. L. L.

REPLY.

If this esteemed correspondent had been as anxious to obtain information as he seems to have been to express his opinion of poor painters, he might have given a few details about the buildings to which he refers and their surroundings, upon which to base the desired suggestions. Under the circumstances, the best hints which can be given will doubtless be imperfect, and being of necessity general in their character; may not be found applicable to special kinds of exterior decoration. For the decoration of the exterior of a house of any description, and in whatever position, I would advise painting the brick the natural color of brick, and lining it off with some dark color. The best color for painting seams is black, as it gives the building a very much richer appearance than any other color. If there is stone-work in the structure which has become dark and requires to be freshened, give it a thin wash of some good stone color, mixed perfectly flat; but in no instance paint brick or stone any but their natural color. For the outside woodwork of a brick house a very good way, especially if there is a porch running across the front, is to paint it a good olive color, such as shade N of the Sherwin-Williams Paints, and trim all beads and chamfered edges with vermilion, darkened a trifle to take off the bright red effect, as it looks very much better if it is lowered a little in tone and does not make such strong contrast, in consequence of which the harmony of color is greatly improved. Treat window and door frames in the same way, also the cornice if it is made of wood, although it is admissible to paint the cornice stone color, provided there are stone caps and sills to the doors and windows; but if no stone occurs in the construction of the building above the foundation, always paint the cornice the same color as the rest of the woodwork.

Another very good way to trim the outside woodwork of a brick house is to paint it a little darker red than the brick, and use

black for the beads and edges. Always paint sash black, also all iron work—such as crestings, balconies and porches. A very good way to trim iron work, such as the cresting across the front of the house, is to gild all the points and rosettes, as it lightens the iron up considerably, and a little yellow in the combination improves it and gives the house a much better appearance. D.

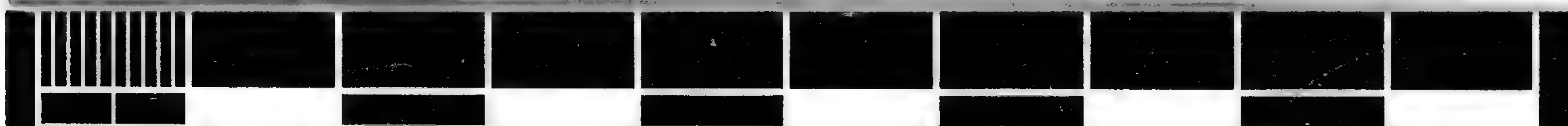
#### RECIPES.

*Cement for Wood, Glass, or Metal.*—Use Rosin and calcined plaster, the former melted, made into paste. Add boiled oil to the consistency of honey. 2. Dissolved glue and wood ashes to consistence of honey.

*Glue.*—Melt your glue in small quantities. Newly-made glue holds much stonger than that which has been remelted. Apply the glue as hot as the nature of the work will admit, heating the pieces to be joined, if this can be done without injury.

*Walnut Color.*—Take one pound burnt umber and pour over one gallon of scalding vinegar or beer; stir thoroughly, and apply with a large paint brush. When dry well rub with old soft cloths, when all the markings in the wood will be beautifully clear, but can be made rich and clear by oiling or varnishing.

*To Ebonize Pine-Wood.*—Dissolve extract of log-wood in one vessel, and in another put a quantity of rusty iron, covered with strong vinegar. With a soft brush apply the log-wood, and while still wet, the acetic of iron, when a rich black surface will be obtained. When quite dry rub off with a soft cloth, and apply a smooth coat of copal-varnish, dry thoroughly and carefully polish with pulverized pumice stone on a soft wet pad; rinse clean, and re-varnish and polish, repeating until a surface as smooth and solid as ebony is obtained. Where a nice pine surface is to be decorated, the Japanese ivory inlaid work is beautifully imitated by cutting their curious figures (used in inlaying) from white paper and pasting in position on the wood; then varnishing the edges, to prevent the ebony stain from running beneath. Stain the whole as described, and then wet and remove the paper patterns. Touch up with Chinese White and a little chrome to imitate the true ivory-tint.



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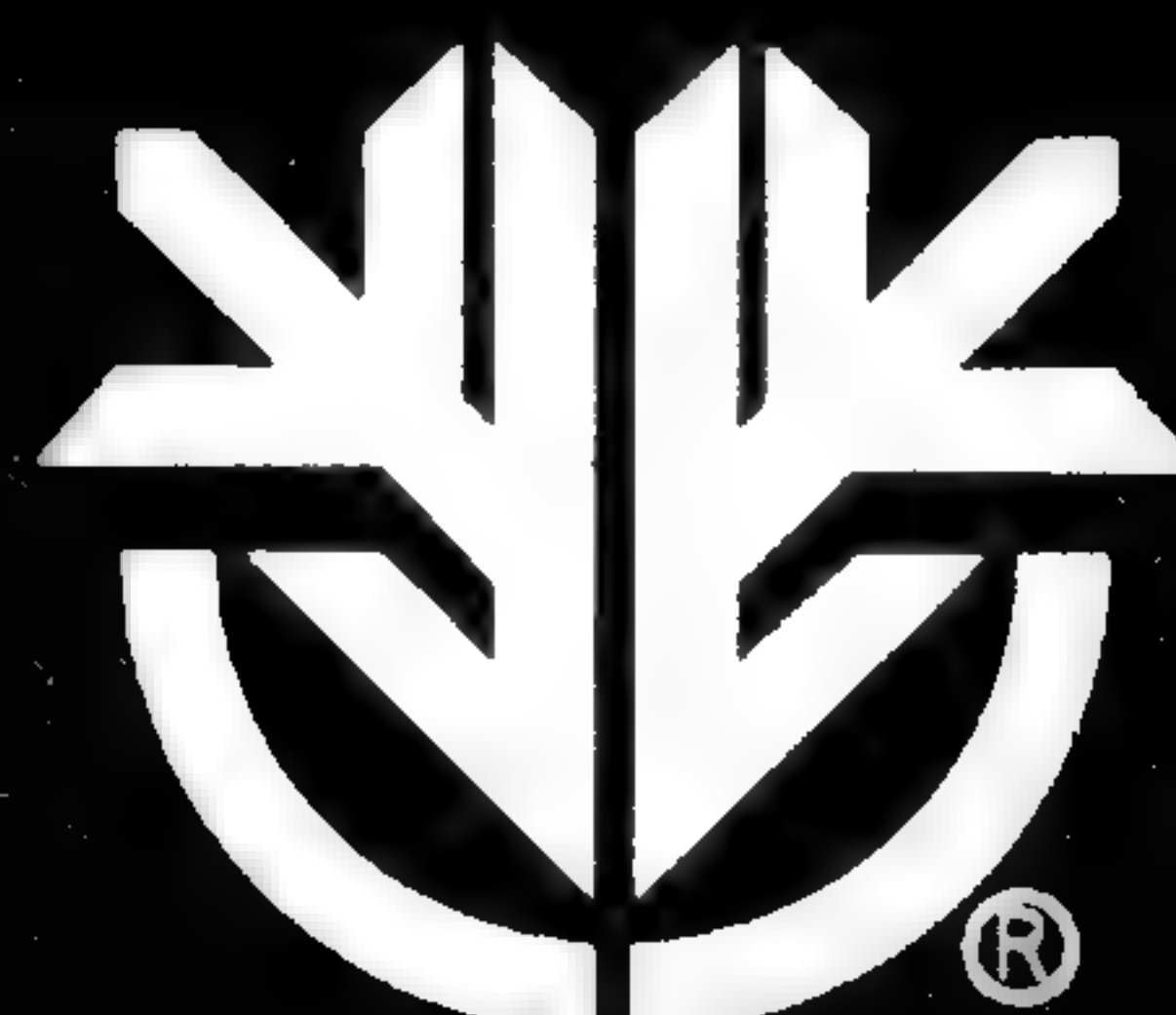
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July 26 1882

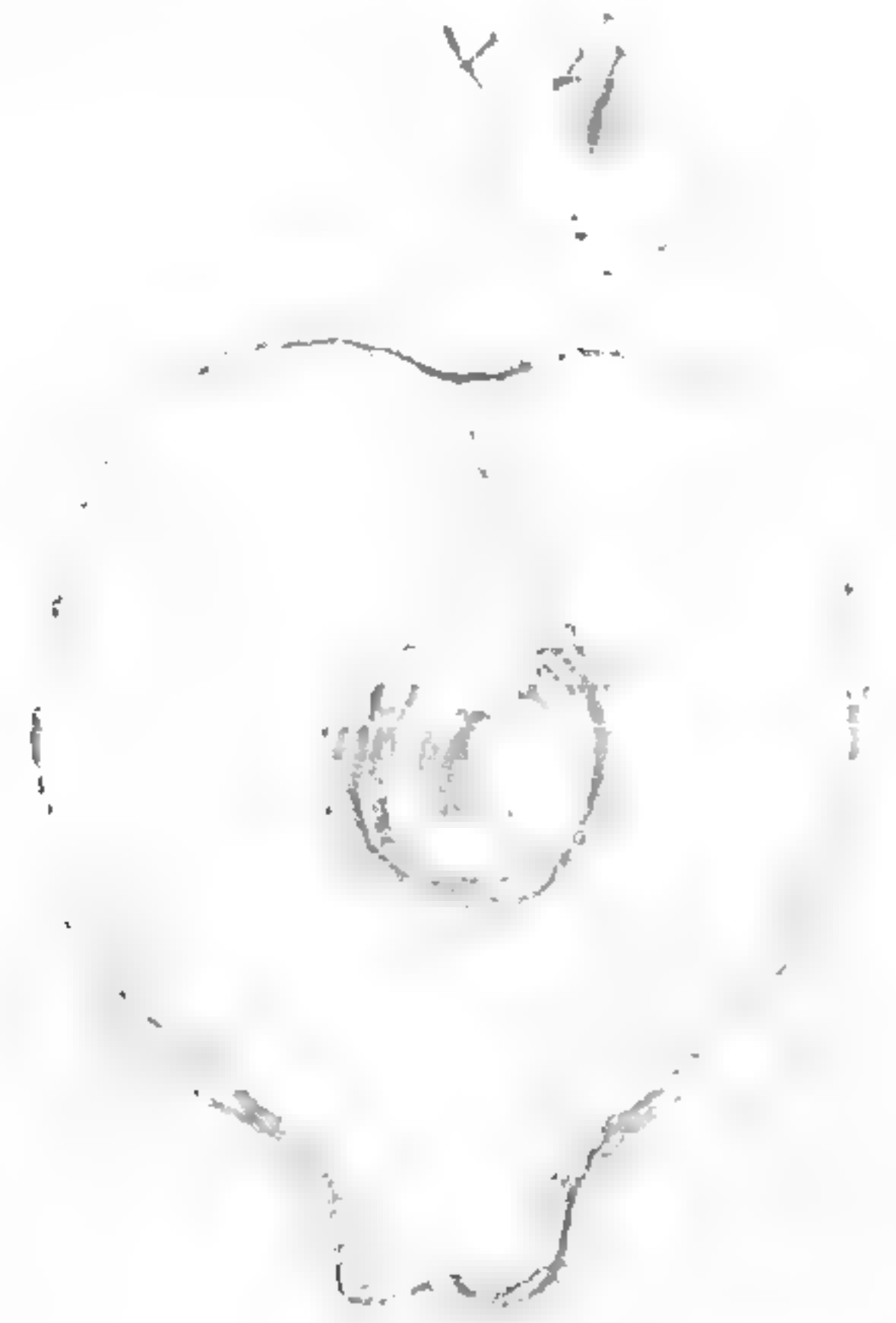
*Vitis Caribaea*

Curtiss, ~~Florida~~, Indian River, No. 453  
sub name ~~as above~~

400



10 mm diam  
apparently



seed mostly single  
in place, chalazae  
impressed, depressed  
no shape visible



*Vitis Caribaea*  
No. 453



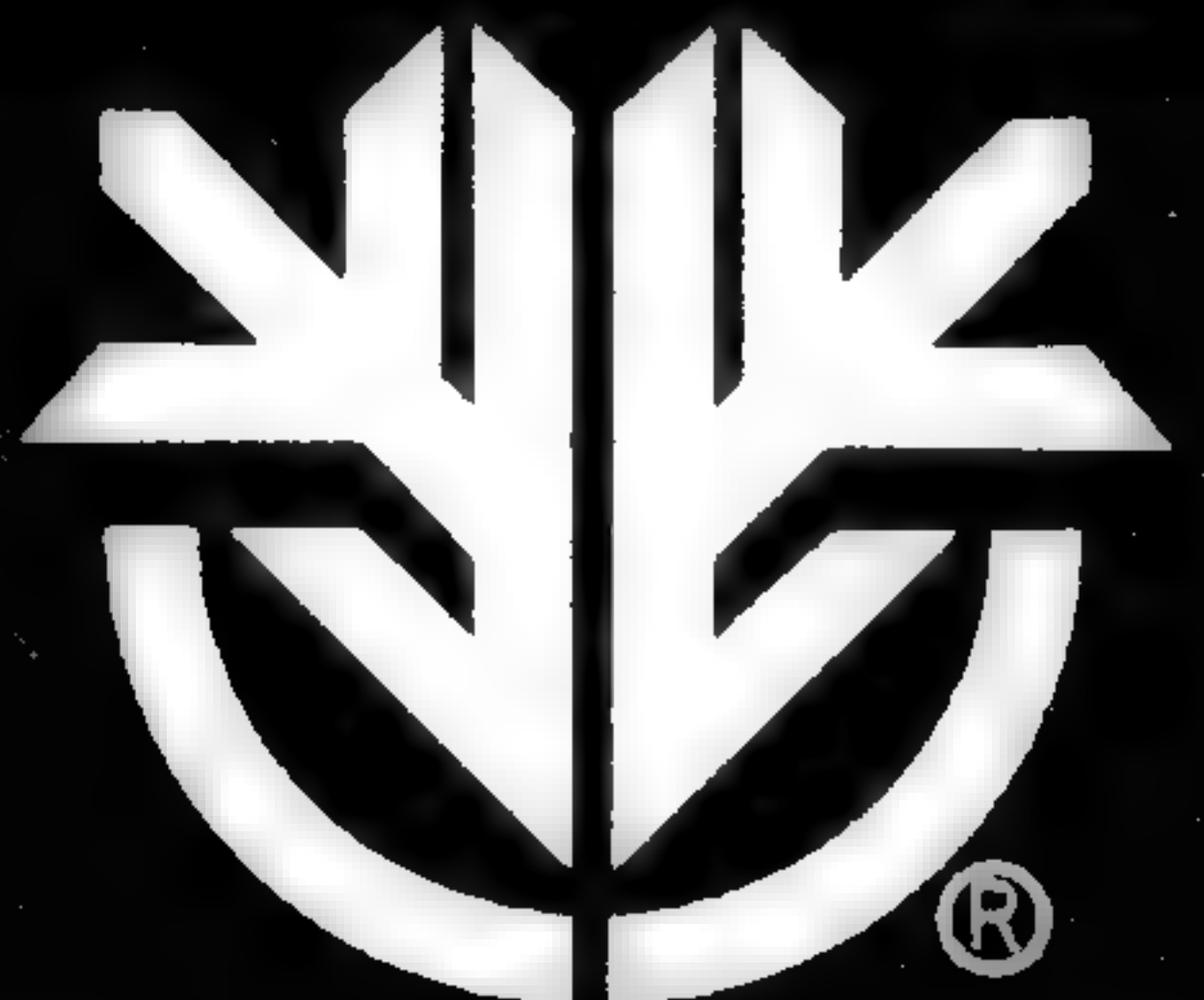
*Vitis Caribaea*  
San Juan, P.R.



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D'ONOH & CO.,  
APOTHECARY,

S. W. Corner of Second & Mulberry Streets,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

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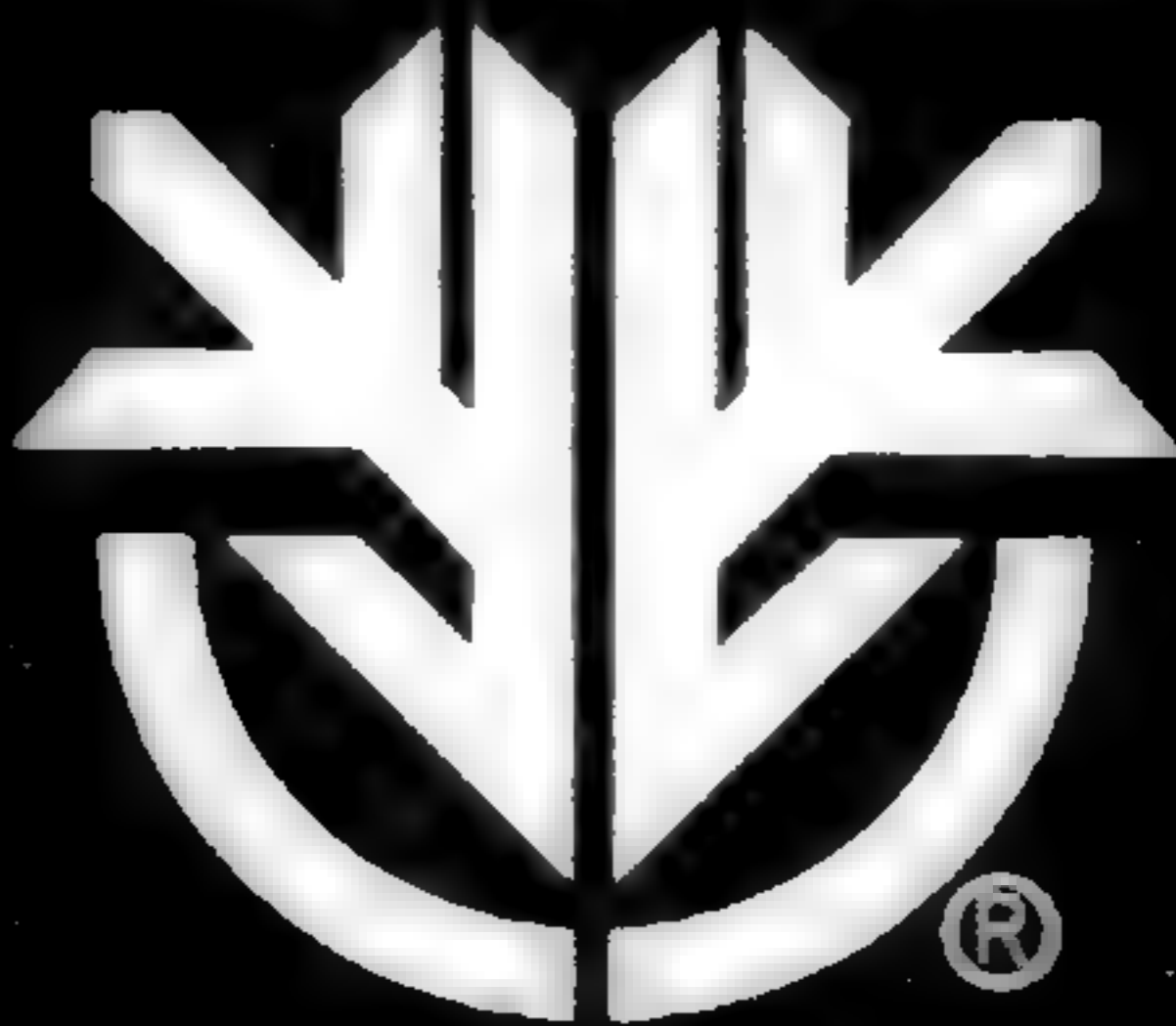
MISSOURI  
GEORGE H. ...



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*Vitis* [unclear] [unclear]

Feb 4 1875

New Orleans, La., Z. L. [unclear]

x4



2 seeds in a berry

401



2 seeds in a berry

Missouri seeds are the same, only a little smaller

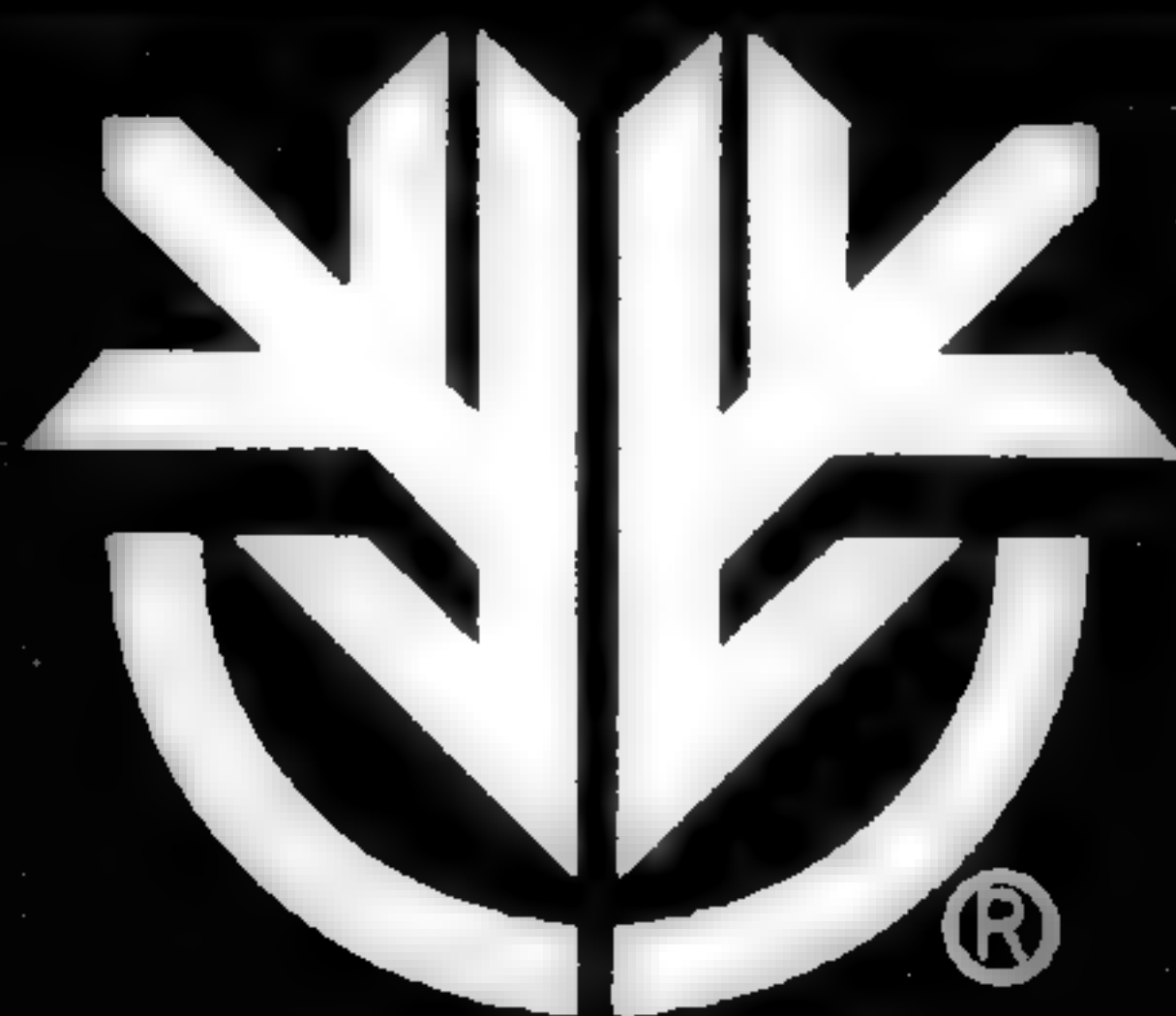
seeds ovate-oblong, with very small and short, abrupt attenuation below, obtuse above; funiculus scarcely visible, area small elongated, impressed or slightly and irregularly elevated - ventral impressions very slight, sometimes indistinct.



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2348 Olive St.  
3300



J.C. Kirkbride

*Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly a prescription or note.*



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Leontinens geheimste Gedanken verriethen, daß ihr auf jenem Nachen, mit dem sie durch den Comersee ihrer Ideale ruderte, regelmäßig nur Moritz Sancho das Steuer führte. Moritz Sancho war Doctor der Philosophie. Von gleicher Schwärmerei wie Leontine Simonis hätte er in der That mit ihr auch ein Paar gegeben, an dem Apollo sowohl in Rücksicht auf die Grazien wie auf die Musen Freude gehabt hätte. Hier hätten geistige und körperliche Vorzüge sich verbunden. Sancho besaß alle Merkmale des südlichen Ursprungs seiner Familie. Eine mittlere Figur, zart, schwächlich, behend, wie wir die Italiener kennen und von Spaniern und Portugiesen die Vorstellung haben. Das braune Auge blühend von Leidenschaft, öfter aber auch, in Folge germanischer Einflüsse, in ein mildes Leuchten und träumerisches Umirren sich verlierend, das sogar ihr gewöhnlicher Ausdruck war und für Jeden etwas Anziehendes und Gewinnendes haben mußte. Sancho's ganze Erscheinung war, was man interessant nennt. Ein großes Selbstgefühl konnte nicht fehlen — werden doch seine Glaubensgenossen erzogen, die Freude und der Stolz der Ihrigen zu sein — aber eine ausgesuchte Bildung hatte doch über den Stolz des jungen Mannes die Formen der Grazie gelegt. Sancho's Selbstgefühl verletzte nicht. Es gab ihm nur Schwung, nur vertrauensbeweckende Haltung. Wenn der junge Doctor in einen Salon trat, mußte er alle Herzen gewinnen. Sein blaßes Antlitz, das glänzend schwarze Haar, der tief von innen kommende Blick aus den schwarz beschatteten Augen, all' jene Eigenthümlichkeiten nazarenischer Schönheit, von denen wir undankbaren Christen nur zu oft vergessen, daß sie die Vorbilder jener Gestalten sind, die wir auf Gemälden zu Gegenständen unserer Anbetung gemacht haben, lagen auch reichlich in der Erscheinung dieses jungen Mannes, der sich zu den Vorzügen seines südlichen Temperaments auch die Ergebnisse der germanischen Romantik zueigen gemacht hatte. Wie auch sein Lieblingsdichter Heinrich Heine sich vorzugsweise vom Judenthume dadurch zu befreien suchte, daß

er eine etwas zu weit getriebene und nur äußerliche Verehrung vor unserer romantischen Märchenwelt zur Schau stellt, so kann man sich wohl auch beim Israeliten ein nach innen gehendes wirkliches Verschmelzen mit dem Charakter der germanischen Poesie denken, ein gläubiges und im Gemüth ergriffenes Heimathsgefühl unter dem Banne der schönen Lorelei, unter dem Zauber der Nibelungen und sogar dem Einfluß der christlichen Baukunst und Malerei. Moritz Sancho gehörte zu den ganz germanischen Israeliten des Dr. Gabriel Nießer in Hamburg und keineswegs zu den Ironikern seiner Bildung. Er dichtete von Blumen, Sternen, Sonnen, Palmen, Mondscheinnächten vielleicht ohne Berechtigung eines Sitzes auf dem Parnas, aber er ironisirte wenigstens diese seine neue Heimath nicht, sank nicht, wie Heinrich Heine, von Lotosblumen und Feenträumen immer zu Schalet-Witzen herab. Wir wollen keine Kritik über die Poesieen des Dr. Sancho schreiben. Jedes Gedicht, welches einem Mädchen huldigt, das man liebt, steht an und für sich den Gedichten des Petrarca gleich und Leontine belohnte ohnehin ihren Sänger freundlicher als Jenen die kalte Laura.

Wie sich die Herzen dieser beiden Liebenden fanden, ist schwer zu sagen. Das Barfußgäßchen liegt nur in seinen auf den hohen Graben mündenden ersten Häusern so, daß Leontine die glühenden Blicke des Doctors hätte allensfalls am Versengtwerden ihrer Lectüre unter den Blumen bemerken können. Die Hausnummer „drei“ gab mit dem Hause ihres Vaters schon einen stumpfen Winkel. Auch das Ausschütten der Geldsäcke im Parterre-Comptoir hatte den Doctor nicht begeistert. Er war zwar arm, sehr arm — sein guter Vater hatte in einer großen Hansestadt sich vom einfachen, einst mit einer Karre hausstrenden Büchertrödler mühevoll und mehr aus Liebe zu seinem gabenreichen Sohne, als aus eigenem Triebe nach Hervorhebung seiner Existenz, zum Besitzer einer „antiquarischen Buchhandlung“ emporgeschwungen — aber materielle Berechnungen lagen ihm fern. Er hatte Philosophie studirt auf

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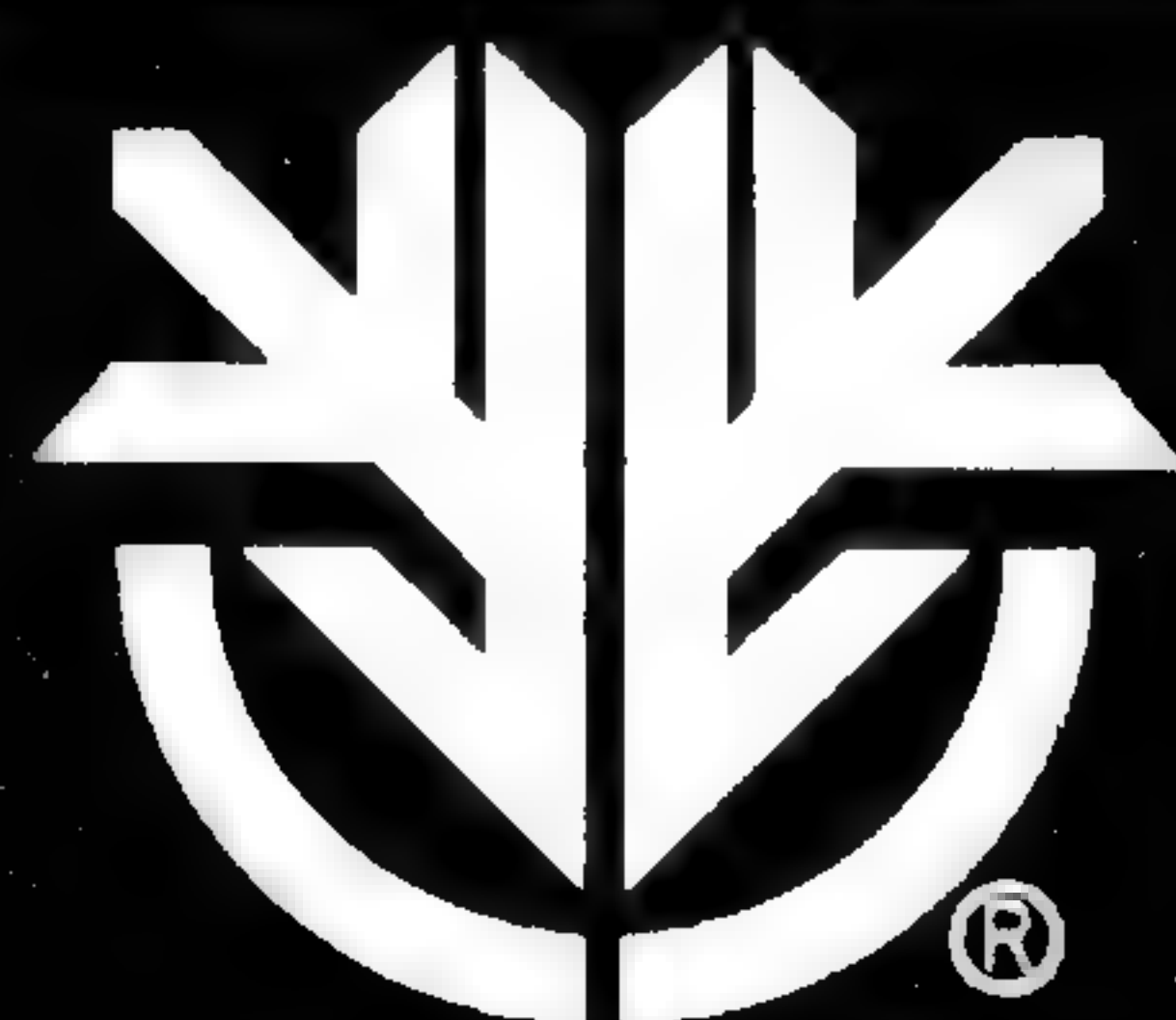
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das Schöne und Wahre im Allgemeinen hin, in der Hoffnung, die deutsche Nation würde sich binnen Kurzem zu einem möglichst idealen und freien Leben entwickeln und von den Professoren der Aesthetik, die man bei Universitäten anstellt, keinen Tauffchein mehr verlangen. Er hatte auch den ändern Glauben an einen gewissen idealen Umschwung seiner eigenen Glaubensgenossen—Manche sprachen in diesem Betracht von Köhlerglauben — aber waren nicht große Geister der Wissenschaften und Künste aus dem Kreise, den er den Ghetto nannte, neuerdings hervorgegangen? Hatten nicht Heirathen stattgefunden selbst in den reichsten Familien mit Söhnen ärmerer, ja sogar in den orthodoxesten mit christlichen Söhnen und christlichen Töchtern? Ist nicht die Zeit angebrochen, dachte er, wo die Vorurtheile schwinden wollen, die Schranken unnatürlicher Zurückhaltung in allen Gebieten fallen? Und konnte es durch Beispiele anderer Art, die schon statthatten, nicht sanctionirt werden, daß der schöne, liebenswürdige, geistreiche und mit der Zeit auch berühmte Doctor der Philosophie Moritz Sancho die schöne Leontine Simonis, den Augapfel ihrer reichen Aeltern, wirklich heirathete? Auf diesen Glauben hin dichtete und liebte wenigstens der Eine und duldete seine Anbetung der Andere. Der junge Doctor war unbeschadet seines Vaters, der daheim mit den gangbarsten Schulbüchern handelte, in die vornehmere Gesellschaft seines Glaubens eingeführt und außerordentlich gern gesehen, namentlich von Madame Simonis, protegirt sogar vom Vater und von den Brüdern Leontinens. Alles hatte ihn lieb. Die Brüder berichteten ihm zuvorkommend, wo irgend über ihn eine ungünstige Recension zu lesen war. Der Doctor war nicht nur äußerlich dem Hause willkommen und ein Hebel des Werthes, den sich jedes Mitglied desselben selber zuschrieb, sondern Leontine liebte ihn auch. Sie erwiderte auf Bällen im Tanze seinen Händedruck, sie verrieth ihm die Thränen nicht, die ihr in das dunkle blaue Auge traten, wenn der Freund leise ein Gedicht in ihr Sticker-Körbchen schob, sie duldete, daß er im raschen

Benützen einer günstigen Gelegenheit ihr die Hand küßte, diese Hand, die zuweilen selbst einen Vers versuchte, wenigstens Phantasieen in ihr Tagebuch niederschrieb und dann ihren Freund lesen ließ, was sie Alles von den Sternen, den Mondnächten und den Gondelfahrten auf dem Comersee träumte. So verflossen einige Jahre des zartesten Seelenaustausches und Moritz Sancho hatte wohl ein Recht zu hoffen, diese Verbindung würde ihm die Muße schaffen, einst der deutschen Nation große, gereifte, gefeilte Werke anbieten zu können, ein Recht zu hoffen, er würde das höchste Dichterglück gewinnen, seine Muße gleich dicht nebenan im Zimmer in seinem angetrauten Weibe zu besitzen, oder wie er es seinem alten Vater in dessen Sprache ausdrücken mußte, eine gute Partie zu machen.

Ein heißer Sommer führte fast die ganze Familie des Herrn Simonis in ein Bad. Von dem Bade aus machte man noch eine Rheinreise. Als Leontine mit ihren Aeltern zurückkehrte, hatte Moritz gerade die Absicht, einmal seinen alten Vater zu besuchen. So gab es eine Trennung von länger als einem Vierteljahre. Von einem Briefwechsel konnte natürlich keine Rede sein. Leontine hätte nimmer gewagt, eine Zeile anzunehmen, die ihr von Sancho durch die Post zugekommen oder wenigstens von der Mutter ungelesen geblieben wäre. Alles Das verstand sich ja von selbst. Sancho täuschte sich auch nicht über die Schwierigkeiten seines Vorhabens. Er wußte, daß ihm sein Herz eine fast unerreichbare Aufgabe gestellt hatte und daß es ihm nur durch ein langes Dulden und langes Werben, wie dem Jakob einst um Rachel, möglich werden würde, von einigen Gedanken, der ihn nächst seinem Ruhme erfüllte, möglich zu machen. Ja dieser Ruhm, diese Sehnsucht sogar, seinem alten Vater noch einst solche Bücher von ihm zu zeigen, welche die zweite Auflage erlebten und nicht zu herabgesetzten Preisen verkauft wurden, trat sogar gegen seine Liebe vorläufig in den Hintergrund.

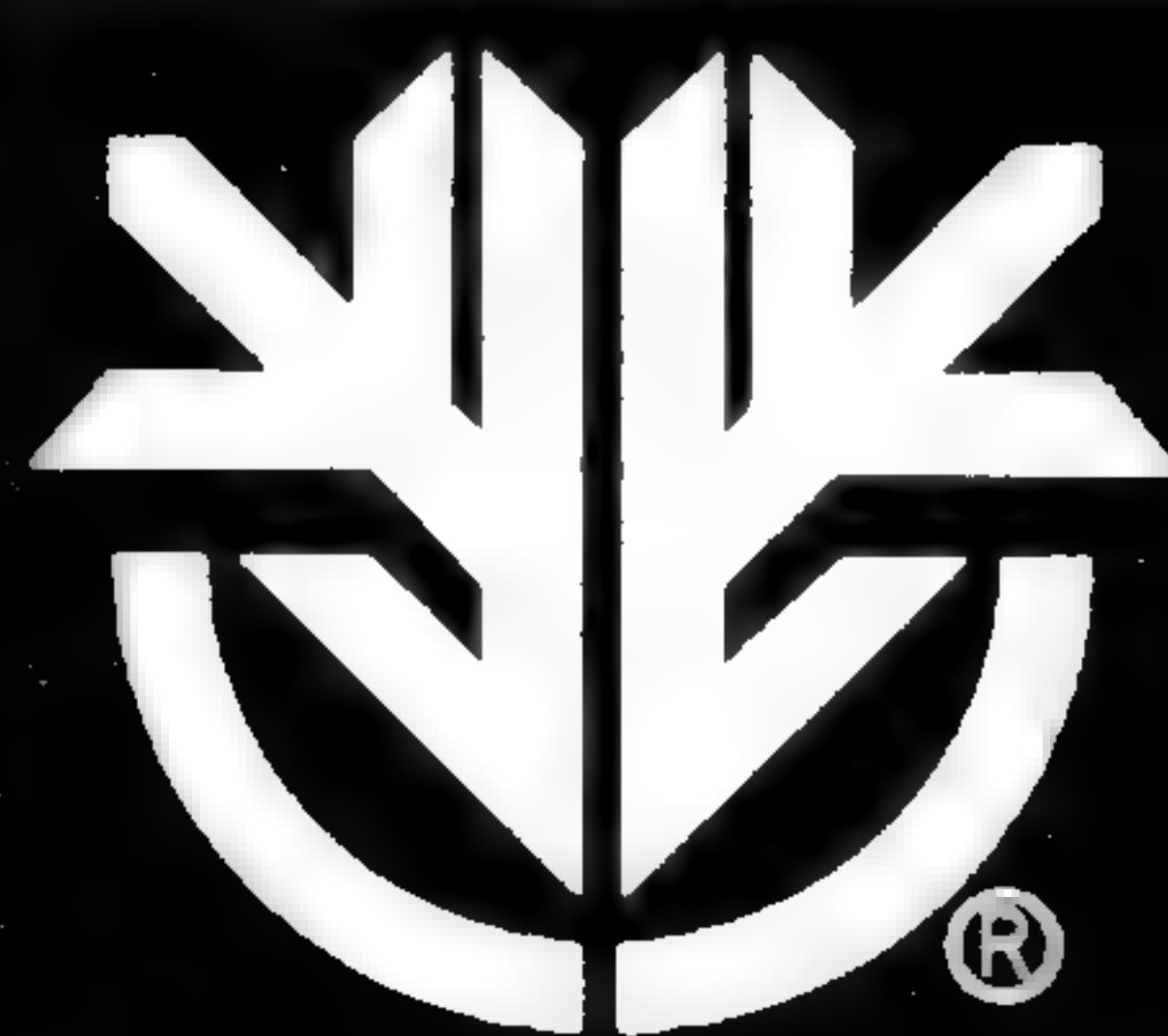
Wie fürchtbar mußte es ihn daher niederschmettern, als er nach der großen Residenz



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*Urtica repens*

Leaves

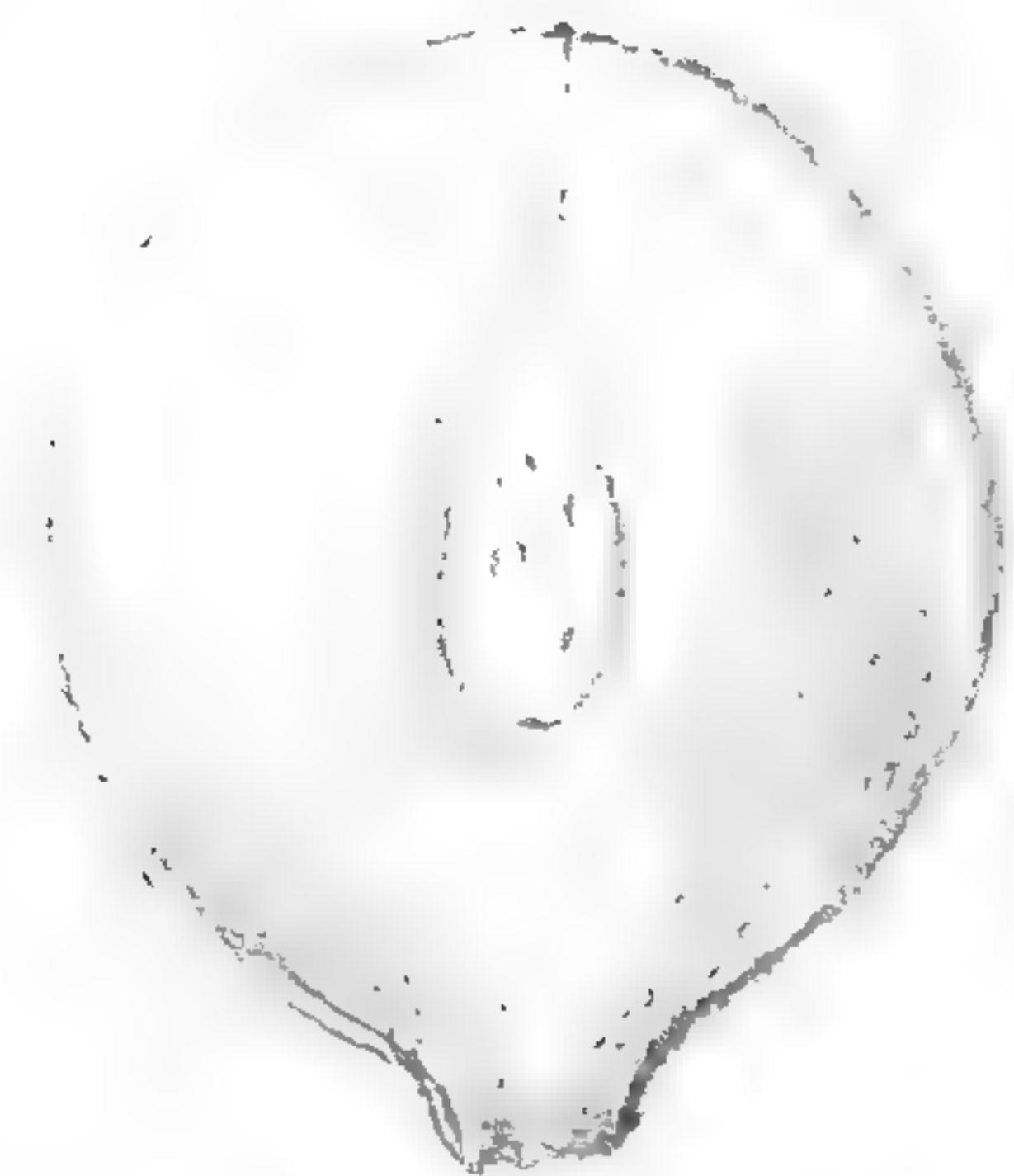
July 23 1882

Missouri

402



3 seeds



single seed

very fine



4 seeds

no rupture visible

seeds  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm long  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines

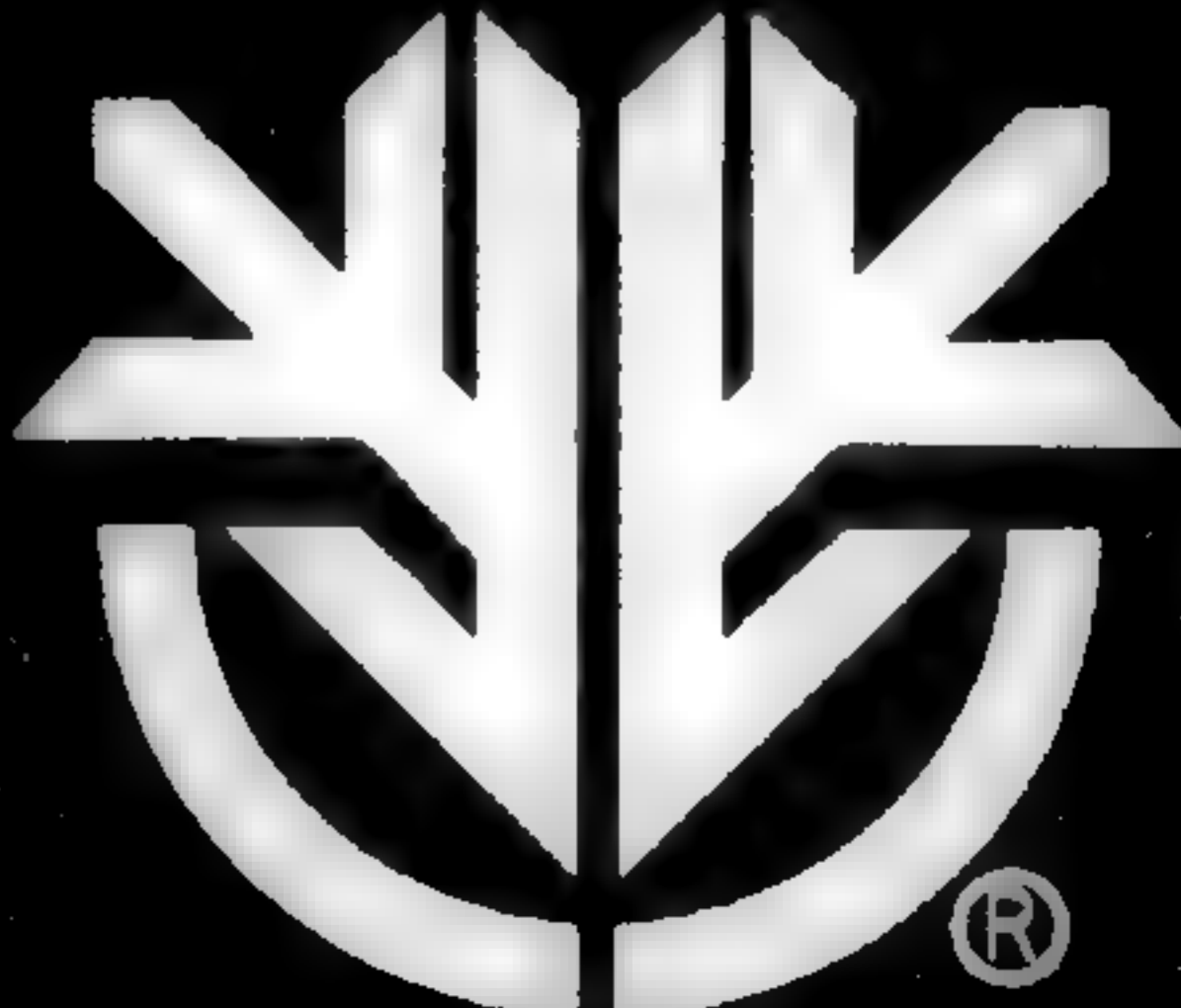
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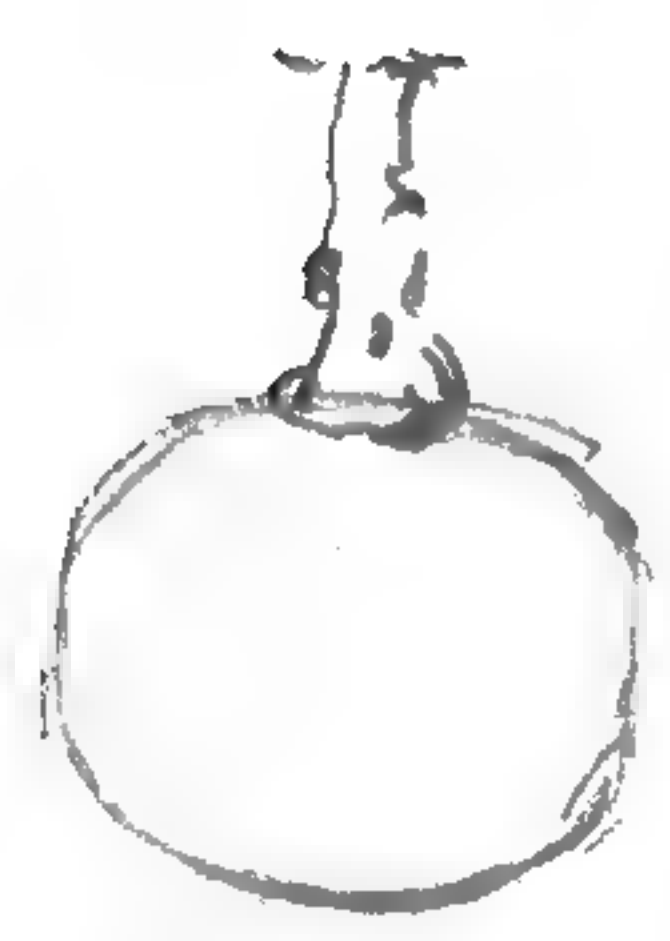


2 to 3 specimens of July 31 1866

Hamilton County, West Virginia

not quite ripe yet

larger berries of seedling  
smaller — 1-5 seeds



Larger berries smaller ones  
seen

berries flattened,

7-10 mm in transverse

diameter

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**Alex. Leitch,**  
**APOTHECARY & CHEMIST,**

Cor. 4<sup>th</sup> & Olive Sts., St. Louis.

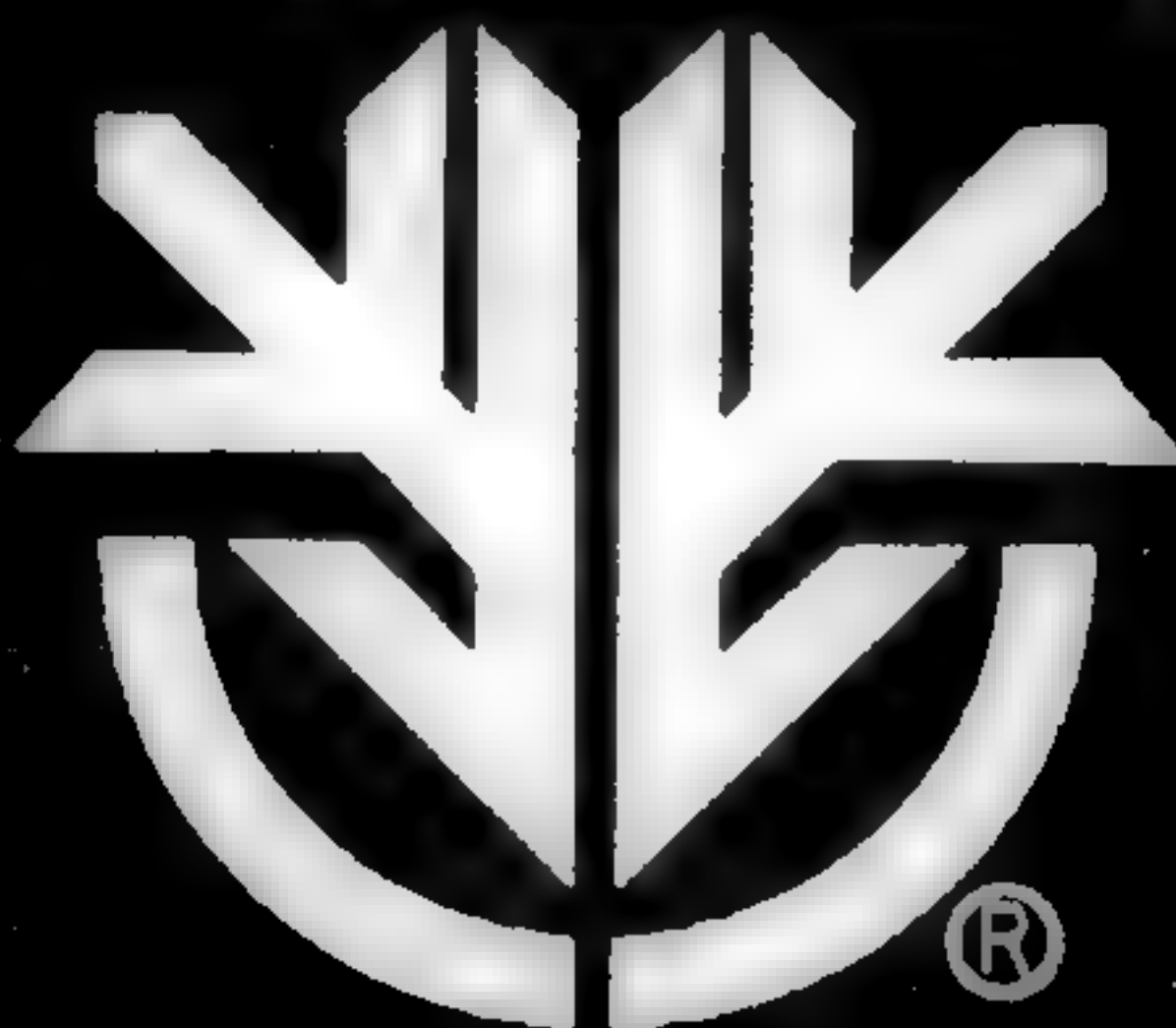
MADE IN U.S.A.  
REGISTERED TRADE MARK



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*Vitis rotundifolia* (Soupperron)  
[branchlets]

le fruit — est porté sur des Branchilles de l'année précédente, qui continuent à fructifier pendant plusieurs saisons

M.C. Le Hardy de Beaulieu in *Cette pamphlet*

Montpellier 1814

recommending Soupperron as the hardiest grape for the south of France

But *Vitis vulpina* (rotundifolia) behaves just like any other *Vitis*:

*racemi oppositifolia* in ramis (eiusdem anni) homotinis



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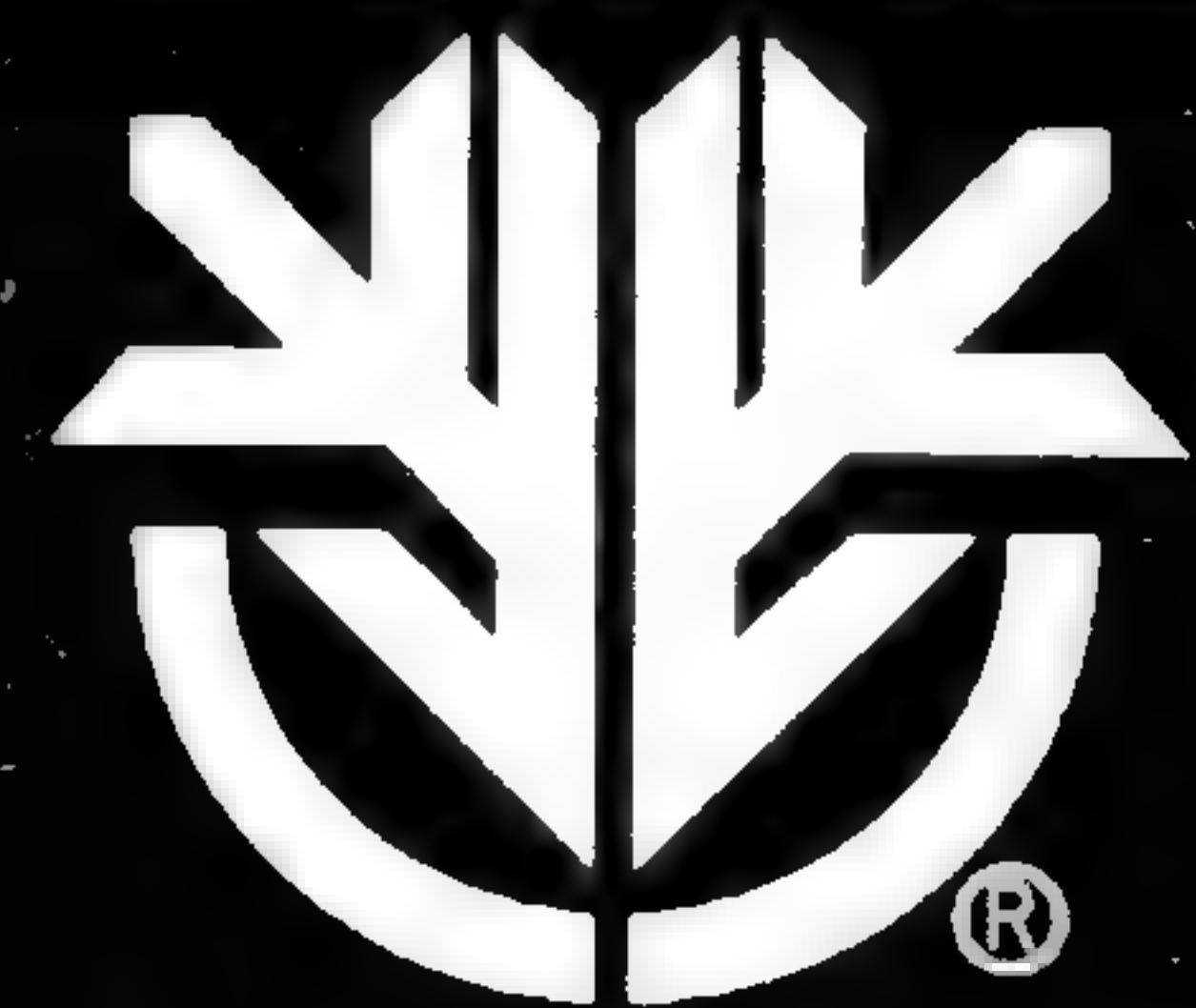
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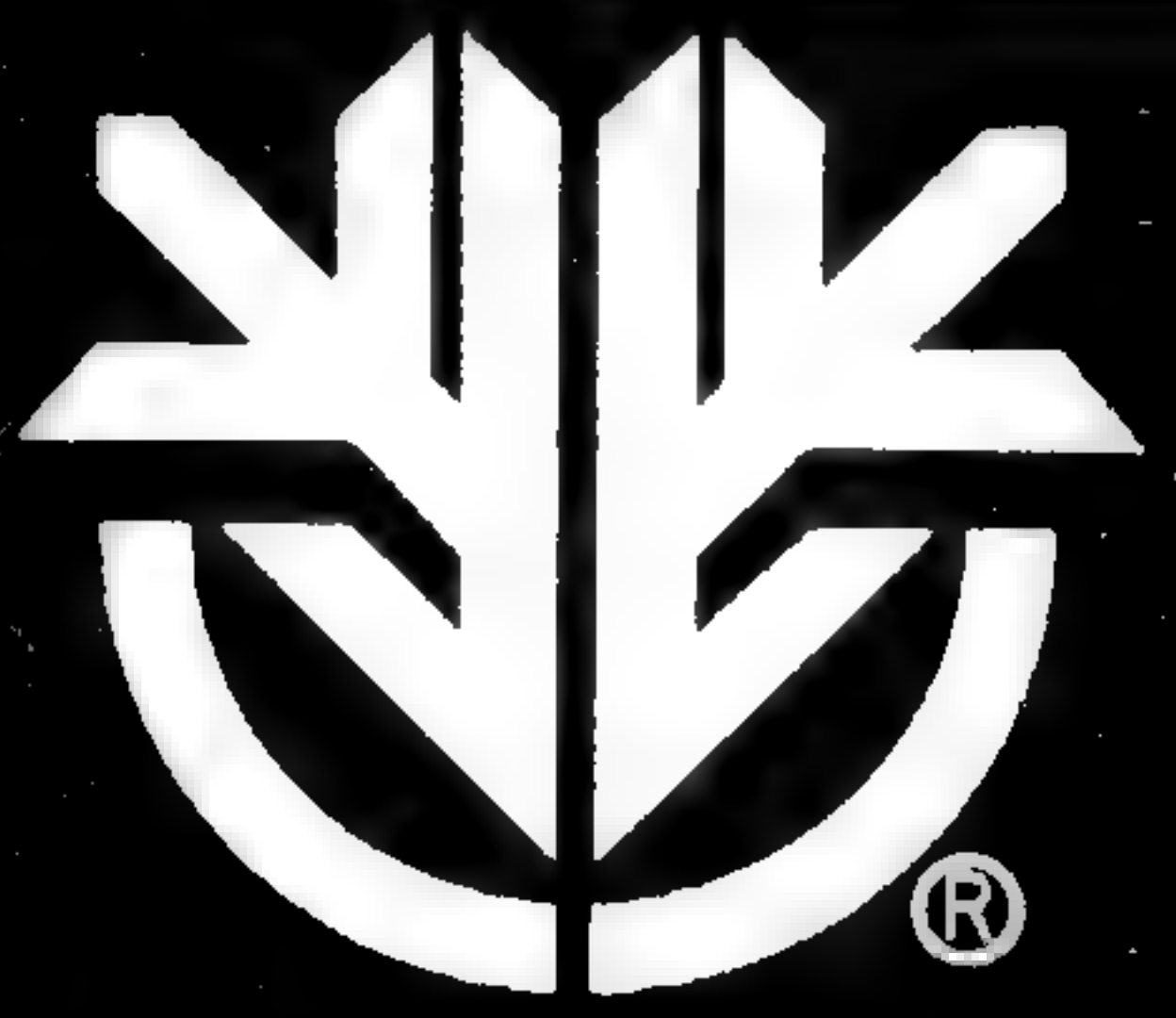
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# Field and Forest

DEVOTED TO

*GENERAL NATURAL HISTORY.*

VOL. I.—OCTOBER & NOVEMBER, 1875.—Nos. 5 & 6.

## Rare and Noteworthy Trees in Washington.

Nearly all our native species of *Magnolia* are represented in the public grounds of the city; only a few however by specimens of good size. Lafayette Park, the Smithsonian and Capitol grounds contain several beautiful trees of *Magnolia grandiflora*; there are also others in private grounds.

A fine young tree of *M. macrophylla* stands opposite the entrance of the Smithsonian Institution, its large glaucous leaves having a tropical luxuriance. *Magnolia acuminata* and *Magnolia umbrolla* are also represented by several very good specimens; of the latter Mr. John Saul has a large and handsome tree at his nursery.

The tulip-tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) is entirely at home here and several of the public grounds contain very attractive specimens. In regular outline and beautiful foliage it is perhaps the peer of any american tree, and the street commissioners have shown their appreciation of its merits by making it the shade tree on some of the streets. In Lafayette Park there is a small tree of *Gordonia pubescens*, perhaps 15 ft. in height. In July it begins to put forth its beautiful white flowers, resembling those of *Camellia*, and of these a succession is kept up until the approach of frost. It is entirely hardy and deserving of more attention than it receives. Mr. John Saul has a fine stock at his 7th street nursery.

All the species of *Aesculus* or Buckeye belonging to the eastern portion of the United States are represented in the public grounds, notably in the Smithsonian and Capital grounds, and somewhat in the

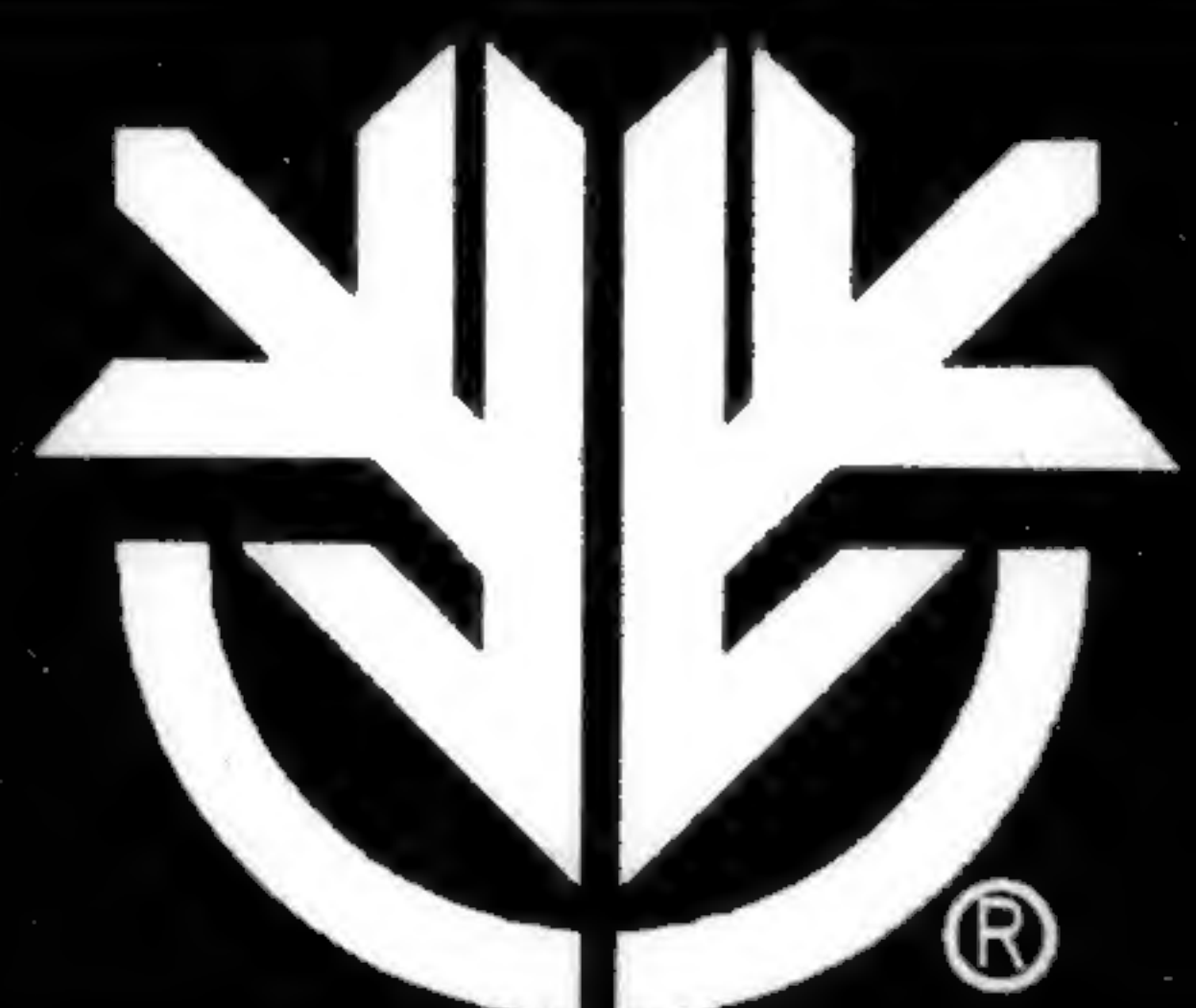
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smaller parks and on some of the streets. A fine specimen of the Red Buckeye (*Aesculus Pavia*) adorns Pennsylvania Avenue between 12th and 13th streets. They all seem to be hardy and well adapted to private gardens and parks.

The prevailing tree in the city is the Maple; of the red and the sugar maple there are some fine examples in the Smithsonian grounds and in various places in the city. In the Botanic garden is a thrifty young tree of the Oregon Maple (*Acer macrophyllum*.) It is conspicuous by its very large leaves, and its long pendant racemes of fruit. It is thought to be poorly suited with our hot and dry summers, but if it proves hardy will be a useful addition to our variety of shade trees. The Kentucky Coffee tree (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*) has been little planted here, but there are a few very fine specimens, particularly in the grounds of the Georgetown College, one in the Smithsonian grounds, and a few in private gardens.

The Washington Thorn (*Crataegus cordata*) is by no means as abundant as its name would seem to signify; the largest and oldest specimen is in the Botanic garden, where it makes a spreading tree some 20 feet high; the ground has been filled in 4 feet or more where the tree stands so that the original trunk is buried that depth below the present surface.

The American Holly (*Ilex Opaca*) is in cultivation in several of the public and private grounds, and in winter its peculiar spiny and glossy leaves furnish a pleasing relief to the dreariness of the bare trees around it. In the Smithsonian grounds is a large specimen of the Silver-bell tree (*Halesia tetraptera*) and in the Botanic garden several smaller trees of (*Halesia diptera*.) In the spring these trees covered with their abundant modest pure white flowers are objects of beauty, and in the fall when loaded with their peculiar winged fruit are also very attractive. They seem to be well adapted to general cultivation and should be more extensively planted.

The Fringe-tree (*Chionanthus Virginiana*) is poorly represented. It seems to miss its native rocky banks. In spring its large drooping panicles of pure white fringe like flowers are very showy.

Numerous large trees of the White and Red Ash (*Fraxinus Americana* and *F. pubescens*) are in the public grounds and on the streets. The green and black species are also in the Botanic garden and in the Agricultural grounds. The Sassafras tree although common in the

*Urtica vulpina*  
59-60



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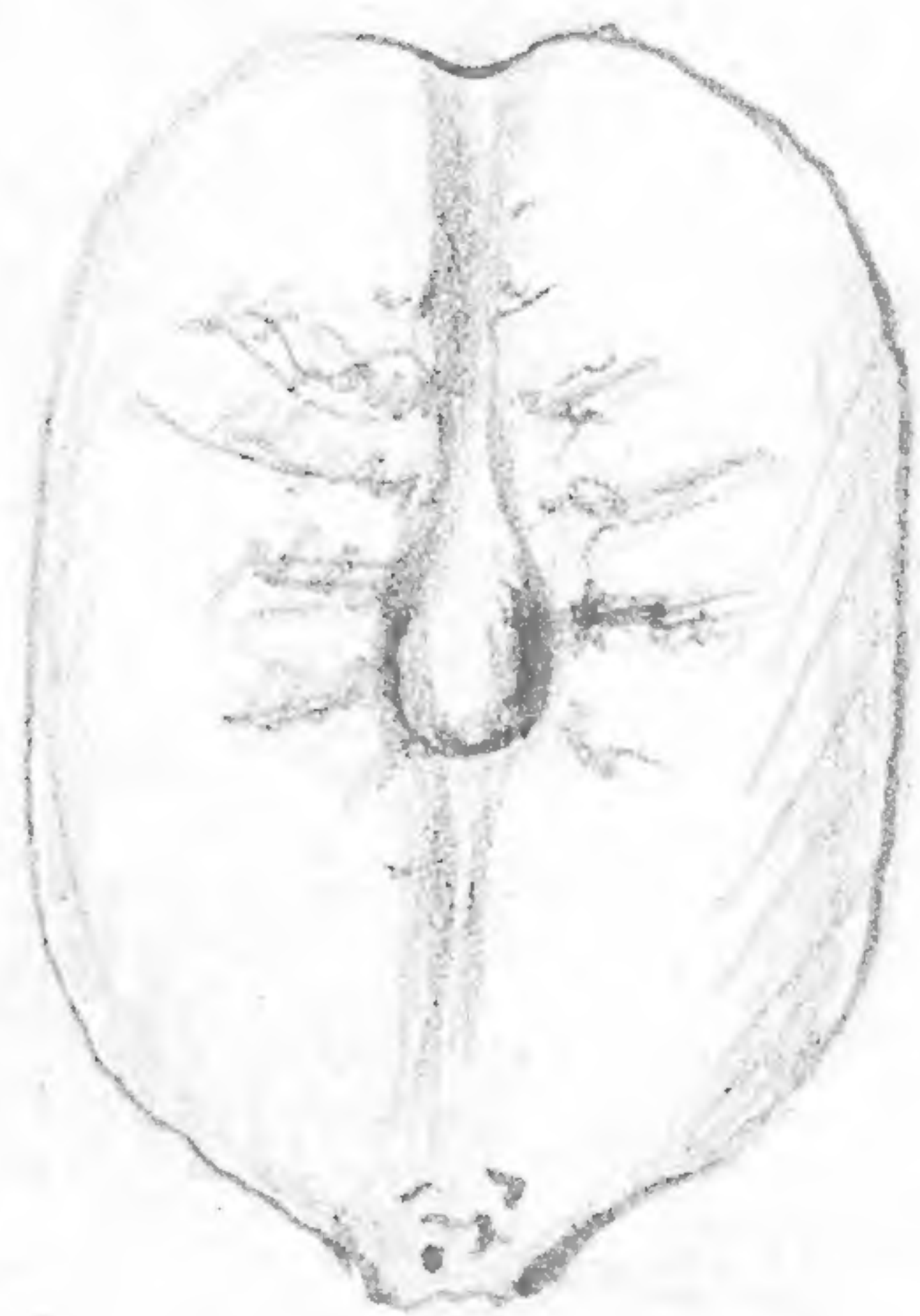
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*Vitis vulpina*

Nov 14 1876

x4

Stone Mountain, Georgia, Sept 5  
76.



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**L & COLLIERIES**

**WAGGERS**

*Corner Fifth  
and Market  
Streets.*

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN  
GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS



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