

1910

January - June

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

Asplenium platyneuron	⁷ Ranunculus divaricatus	⁶ Lycopodium complanatum	³ Centaurea calcitrapa
Asplenium adnigrum	" parviflorus	" ⁵ Silago	" Jacea
Atriplex patula.	" ⁴ decoloratus	Luzurnia vulgaris	" maculosa
" rosea.	Rhus glabra	Strophium salicaria	" ² multicaulis
Barbarea vulgaris	Rhynchospora alba	Malva Alcea	Cerastium arvense
Betula nana	Rubus fruticosus	" ⁴ moschata	Chenopodium Botrys
" pubescens	Rumex maritimus	" ⁴ rubra	" ⁴ glaucum
Bidens cernua	Saxifraga ⁴ maritima	Medicago ⁴ fabrata	" ⁴ hybridum
Betula incana	Salicaria Kali	Melilotus officinalis	" ⁴ poli-pernum
Cottonia asteroides	Sambucus racemosa	Melissa officinalis	" ⁴ rubra
Botrychium ternatum	Saparia officinalis	Mentha ⁴ arvensis	" ⁴ Ulvularia
Bromus erectus	Saxifraga ⁴ virgata	Mentha ⁴ gentilis	Caryophyllus ⁴ complanatus
" mollis	" ⁴ virgata	Nasturtium silvestre	" ⁴ Pastinaca
" racemosus	" ⁴ stellaris	Nigella damascena	Chrysopsis ⁴ gracilis
" tectorum	Scardif. Pecten. Veneris	Origanum vulgare	Cichorium ⁴ intybus
Calamintha nepeta	Scirpus maritimus	Oxytropis ⁴ capitata	Circaea ⁴ intermedia
Calla palustris	" ⁴ paniculatus	Panicum capillare	" ⁴ autumnalis
Caltha palustris	" ⁴ aurifera	Papaver ⁴ argemone	Cirsium ⁴ palustre
Calypso bulbosa	" ⁴ silvaticus	Parnassia ⁴ palustris	Clinopodium ⁴ acutum
Camelina ⁴ microcarpa	Teopodium officinum	Pedicularis ⁴ palustris	" ⁴ arvensis
Campanula ⁴ rotundifolia	Therophularia ⁴ nodosa	Phryganea ⁴ Abel-keingi	Cnicus ⁴ benedictus
" ⁴ Frachelium	Telium ⁴ Telepium	Picris ⁴ hieracioides	Comarum ⁴ palustre
" ⁴ glomerata	Tenebrion ⁴ Jacobae	Pimpinella ⁴ Saxifraga	Coriandrum ⁴ sativum
" ⁴ patula	" ⁴ viscosus	Plantago ⁴ lanceolata	Corydalis ⁴ hyssopifolia
" ⁴ repunculoides	Tetaria ⁴ reticulata	" ⁴ meritima	Cornilla ⁴ varia
Cardamin ⁴ protensis	" ⁴ viridis	Poa ⁴ alpina	Comopus ⁴ procumbens
Carduus ⁴ acanthoides	Thibaldia ⁴ procumbens	" ⁴ compressa	Crepis ⁴ tectorum
" ⁴ crispus	Silene ⁴ arneria	" ⁴ laxa	" ⁴ arvensis
" ⁴ nutans	" ⁴ conica	Tolmonium ⁴ cocculum	Cucurbita ⁴ Peppo
Carex ⁴ arenaria	" ⁴ gallia	Polygonum ⁴ amphibium	Cuscuta ⁴ epithymum
" ⁴ abata	Sinapis ⁴ nigra	" ⁴ convolvulus	Cymbalaria ⁴ Cymbalaria
" ⁴ canescens	Sisymbrium ⁴ trio	" ⁴ maritimum	Cynoglossum ⁴ officinale
" ⁴ diandra	Solidago ⁴ alpestris	Totomogon ⁴ acutifolius	Cyperus ⁴ flavescens
" ⁴ glareosa	Sonchus ⁴ arvensis	" ⁴ lucens	Datura ⁴ Stramonium
" ⁴ hirta	" ⁴ asper	" ⁴ maritimus	" ⁴ Tatula
" ⁴ leporina	Spergularia ⁴ arvensis	" ⁴ obtusifolius	Delphinium ⁴ Ajacei
" ⁴ lucida	" ⁴ maritima	" ⁴ pectinatus	Deschampsia ⁴ capitata
" ⁴ muricata	" ⁴ salina	" ⁴ polygonifolius	Dianthus ⁴ Armeria
" ⁴ panicca	Symphitum ⁴ suberosum	" ⁴ perfoliatus	" ⁴ barbatus
" ⁴ pauciflora	Toucoum ⁴ Botrys	Potentilla ⁴ arguta	" ⁴ deltoides
" ⁴ praecox	" ⁴ Scorodonia	" ⁴ procumbens	Digitals ⁴ purpurea
" ⁴ riparia	Thalictrum ⁴ alpinum	" ⁴ supina	Diplotaxis ⁴ tonnifolia
" ⁴ rostrata	Thlaspi ⁴ perfoliatum	Primula ⁴ farinosa	" ⁴ mundis
" ⁴ stricta	Thymus ⁴ Serpillium	Psamma ⁴ arenaria	Drosera ⁴ intermedia
" ⁴ tonus	" ⁴ argentea	Pyrula ⁴ secunda	" ⁴ rotundifolia
" ⁴ teretiuscula	" ⁴ argentea	Ranunculus ⁴ arvensis	

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DO NOT WRITE THESE LINES FOR BORDERS

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

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|-----------------------------------|--|
| 4. | 5. |
| > <i>Dryas octopetala</i> | > <i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i> |
| > <i>Echinops sphaerocephalus</i> | > <i>Geum rivale</i> |
| > <i>Echinium vulgare</i> | > <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> |
| > <i>Hedera canadensis</i> | > <i>Gnaphalium silvaticum</i> |
| > <i>Holotria Patrinii</i> | > <i>Goodierya repens</i> |
| > <i>Hymnus arenarius</i> | > <i>Helecharis acicularis</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 Trionum</i> |
| > <i>Eragrostis megastachya</i> | > <i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i> |
| > " <i>minor</i> | > " <i>procallum</i> |
| > " <i>villosa</i> | > <i>Himantulus Scrophelus</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> ³⁰¹ |
| > " <i>angustifolium</i> | > " <i>biflorus</i> |
| > " <i>latifolium</i> | > " <i>tenuis</i> |
| > " <i>Scheuchzeri</i> | > <i>Juniperus communis</i> |
| > " <i>vaginatum</i> | > <i>Nobesia 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>Filipendula Ulmaria</i> | > " <i>reederale</i> |
| > <i>Fumaria officinalis</i> | > <i>Limnanthus suppleoides</i> |
| > <i>Galceopsis Ladanum</i> | > <i>Limnethis aquatica</i> |
| > <i>Galium Aparine</i> | > <i>Linaria spicata</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>Xylosteum</i> |
| > " <i>portense</i> | > <i>Lunaria rediviva</i> |
| > " <i>pusillum</i> | > <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> |
| | > " <i>cheucoparvum</i> |
| | > " <i>clavatum</i> |

Plants sent by Dr. Howell
not on his list.

Those marked ~~list~~ 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 Acaia</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 ed. range.
(excepting ~~the~~ 13 sps. perhaps new, do not
apparently occur in the Gray Man. region.)

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

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|---|---|
| <p>4.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > <i>Dryas octopetala</i> > <i>Echinops spherocephalus</i> > <i>Echium vulgare</i> > <i>Hedeia canadensis</i> > <i>Urtica Pa</i> > <i>Ulymus aren</i> > <i>Eriophorum</i> > <i>Epilobium a</i> > " <i>pa</i> > <i>Equisetum</i> > <i>Eragrostis</i> > " " > " " > " " > <i>Erica Tetra</i> > <i>Erigeron ac</i> > " <i>an</i> > <i>Eriophorum</i> > " <i>an</i> > " <i>lat</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</i> > <i>Galium Ap</i> > " <i>lor</i> > " <i>pa</i> > " <i>Di</i> > <i>Genista tinctoria</i> > <i>Gentiana amarella</i> > <i>Geranium columbinum</i> > " <i>moll</i> > " <i>pratens</i> > " <i>pusillum</i> | <p>5.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > <i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i> > <i>Geum rivale</i> > <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> > <i>Grapholium silvaticum</i> |
|---|---|

2.

- > ~~*Grapholium norvegicum*~~
 - > ~~*Geranium pyrenaicum*~~
 - > *Fumaria fensitifolia* (Man.)
 - > " *striata* (Man.)
 - > *Hieracium stricta* (Man.)
 - > *Hieracium ossifragum*
 - > *Plantago arvensis* (Man.)
 - > ~~*Plantago arvensis*~~
 - > *Potentilla pilosa* (Man.)
 - > *Sieglingia decumbens*
 - > *Silybium pinnatum* (altissimum) (Man.)
 - > *Stachys germanica* (Man.)
 - > *Taraxacum officinale*
 - > *Viola arenaria xanina*
- Medicinal

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 Manual, 7th ed. range.
(excepting 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. L. 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. Thos. 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. - - 'Mayie Autobiography of Henry M. Stanley' Ed. by Dorothy Stanley, 1909 - Dr. F. H. Colby

A basket with two enormous Grape Joints - - Min Brown
Four velvet covered, flexible, sand filled cylindrical weights - - Mrs. J. J. Colby
'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 Ballantyne by Stevenson, filling my set by one more volume. I have now twelve volumes.

This afternoon I met Charlie Batebelder 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.

910
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 Stevenon - 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 & candles. 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 Nutt. at base.

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

"A single flowered small specimen widely 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.

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w. h. Fernand
April 27, 1910

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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
M. L. Fernald
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 | | T. Barbour |
| C. W. Townsend | | R. T. Jackson |
| | | C. F. Batchelder |
| A. C. Bent | | 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 plaster image 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, I never shall see!
Oh, love me, oh, love me, or send me back
home again.

This 'Medicine' is too strange and too desire 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.

Cambridge, Mass

1910
Apr 27
(3)

'We Dive'

Automobile. J. L. Goodale. (absent)

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

W. Brewster.

Whistle.

This whistle, sweetest 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 Dive'
You only is to be on hand,
As ever, next time, you pay a fine

9
Cambridge, Mass.

1910
April 27
(4)

'We Dine'

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

Carry me round in your pocket,
And no one will see you've a gun,
And shoot a wee bird if you
need it,
You won't 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 bed, don't stay at home,
Or else there'll be a row, I fear.

Cambridge, Mass.

1910
April 27
(5)

'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 old 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 -



1910
May 7
(1)

Cambridge Mass

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

Society for the Protection of Native Plants

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.

234 A

my 1

Cambridge, Mass

1910
May 7
(3)

- Rosa all species - carolina L. Shorn.
- Spirea tomentosa L.
- Trifolium hybridum L.
- Saxifraga virginiana Michx.
- Daucus Carota L.
- Cephalanthus purpureum L. var. maculatum (L.) Don.
- Fenecis aureus L.
- Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum L.
var. pinnatifidum Jacq. & Lamotte
- Rudbeckia lutea L.
- Aster all species. novi-belgii L. Shorn.
- Solidago " " nemoralis Ait. "
- Rhododendron canadense (L.) B.S.P.
- Prunella vulgaris L.
- Asclepias syriaca L.
- Myrica californensis Willd.
- Dicksonia punctilobula (Michx.) Gray.

Choice 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.
- Hebelia cardinalis L.
- Epigaea repens L.
- Kalmia latifolia L.
- Asclepias podrifolia Jacq.
- Gentiana crinita Froel.
- Sabatia dodeandra (L.) B.S.P. - all species.

Cambridge, Mass.

1910
May 7
4

Arctostaphylos bulbosa L.
Calopogon pulchellus (Sw.) R. Br.
Polygonum sphegodes (L.) Rostk.
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* (Forsk.) Reichenb.
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 pall 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. 19 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. Cramped

17
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 varying 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

18

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 Lady 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 of 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 and my herbarium of thirty years standing shows, perhaps most forcibly 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

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. I certainly did not know until recently, when through the kindness of Mr. Henry M. Spelman, a lawyer and

lover of nature, I learned that ^{there} was legislation ⁱⁿ Mass. on this point. But the part of it that ^{the} 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 Weed 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.

enough
has
been
proposed

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.

The Climbing or Hartford Fern (*Lygodium Conn. palmatum* (Bernh.) 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 a § 1463
 throw down any fence, trellis, framework, Copied at
 or structure, on the land of another, or the Mess-
 shall wilfully cut, destroy, or take away State House
 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 ^{my first} briefly my impressions when I saw for ^{visit to} the first time the Hartford Fern. It ^{Hartford} was on August 31, 1895, nearly 15 years ^{ago} ago and my enthusiasm was unbounded.

Surely no lover of flowers would want to disturb the spot. 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, W. H. Chapin and lunch. ~~we~~ We drove through East Longmeadow and soon we turned into a woodroad, 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 overgrown with shrubby scrub oak, etc. 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

29
70.
up the stalks of the bushes. I wandered
over I should think a half acre of it".

These are days to be remembered and
a sight such as this 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 ⁱⁿ ~~that~~ that barren region
would convert the most rabid de-
stroyer of plants, if he had any soul
~~and~~ in him.

It is perhaps refreshing to find a Conn. Law
 plant so obnoxious that special legisla-
 tion is needed to eradicate^{it}, 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
 strong 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.
Laws.

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 ^{law} sell, expose for sale, or purchase ^{land} 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. Revised Statutes, sec. 1224." ^u

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.

^u 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
Library of the Maine Laws affecting our
native plants, I found the following
which seem to cover the case:

Maine
Law

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 land of another without
his consent.

Whoever cuts down, destroys, injures or R.S., c. 95,
carries away, any ornamented or fruit tree, § 9.

⇒⇒ Timber, wood, underwood, stones, gravel, ore, § 12.
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, thereof
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 illustrates very ^{well} the feeling that so many of our people hold in regard to picking wild flowers. The story runs as follows:

Maine
Law.

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

*Maine
Law*

Portland, Maine,
April 23, 1910.

Mr. Walter Deane,
29 Brewster Street,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Mr. Deane:

Answering your letter of the 17th,--I have carefully examined the index to our Revised Statutes of 1903, the chapter relating to agriculture, and the indexes to the session laws of 1905-7-9. The only statutes which seem to be of any possible interest to you are Chapter 27 of the Acts of 1907, which provides that towns may set aside the land adjoining any public way as a park, thus securing the protection of the trees and shrubs therein; and Chapter 34 of the Acts of 1909, amending Chapter 15 of the Acts of 1907, providing for the inspection of nurseries and nursery stock, and for the suppression of San Jose scale, brown tail moths, and gypsy moths. 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 several years ago an act for the protection of arbutus and other wild plants was offered in the Legislature, but was laughed out of place 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 criminals of the Senator's family

Read

Mayne
Law

E-W.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. Deane 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. H. Robinson

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

New Hamp.
Law.

Mr. A. E. Philbrock of Shelburne, N.H. after consulting with Judge Evans of Gorham 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. Kelli 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 suspicious with
 man to destroy his 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.
Laws.

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 Library
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 underlining is mine -

— 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 gathering 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 limitless and there is nobody to restrain. I cannot sufficiently commend the care of a fellow botanist with whom I was botanizing far in the northern woods, who, after digging up a plant carefully for his herbarium and finding that it was not quite up to the standard of excellence, with equal care replanted 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.

of this very choice plant. The worse
would 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 na-
tive 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.

49

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~~ ^{perpetuating its} ~~terminal bud~~ ^{perennial 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

445
by nature and changing as the seasons
advance should be left for their en-
joyment 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 hos-
pital and yet there need be no dimi-
nution in the supply. We must be care-
ful 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 discrimi-
nating can be in gathering them.
There are attractive annuals, and bien-
nials, 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

46

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

47
18

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. Moderation 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.

49

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.

Spere on Road-side Scenery

from

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.

Omit

Vermont. Public Statutes, 1906. Sec. 245

"The state flower shall be the red clover." V.S. § 178.
1894, No. 159.

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

omit

Connecticut. General Statutes of Connecticut
Revision of 1902, Chap. 89, § 1374.

"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 and 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, 1910

omit

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."

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

omit

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
Library.
Apr. 20, 1902

Cambridge, Mass. to Shelburne, N.H.

1910

May 11

M. & I took the 9 Am. train this morning from the North Station, Boston, going in by Porter Station. We made the usual stops at Portland and reached Shelburne about 5:10 P.M. Everything was fresh and green all the way, but the vegetation is of course more and more behind as you go north. Still vegetation is four to six weeks gone three weeks ahead here. The snow has all, ^{or} except except as you look at the big peaks. Compare my big peaks ^{on} for last year. We arrived here then on May 10 and for a good while, large patches of snow lay here and there near us. Then there was scarcely a green spot in the intervals, and the entire stretch is fresh with the young new grass. The leaves are tender, green & young on the trees, while last year nothing was out.

Geo Philbrook met us at the station and we drove to the house, where we found Mrs. Fanny, Margorie, Mrs. Scudder and Prof. Thur. Penhallows. The evening passed pleasantly in conversation. Geo showed me his gas plant just installed. There are 65 jets over the house, gasoline tanks buried outside. There are 2 jets in an room and one in the little room. The whole system is very simple & effective. He will save money over the old method of lamps.

Prof. Penhallows was taken sick early last December very suddenly in Montreal with a kind of paralysis, he was out of bed in 3 weeks and after 2 more weeks was taken south. He will certainly not walk till next Sept. if then he is bright and I shall enjoy him. I heard the Hyles this evening. Clear run out

Shelburne, N.H.

1910

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. *Viola 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 the Bungalow, when suddenly I heard a son my hat 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 finch, a vesper sparrow I think flew off. I feel pretty sure my bird was ~~not~~ 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.

Shelburne, N.H.

1910
May 12
(2)

I strolled in to 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 rotundi-
folia* to send Ned Reid. 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 full 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 our return I walked with Prof. Thos.
Denbellow over their wooded property below Ishiyama
Leary 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 and the field in front of the school-
house. It embraces some 8 or 9 acres.
A small bungalow - 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 would drop
in the cellar. He 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 wild *perilla* sp.
Viola pallens (Barkley) Brainerd. 100 per cent slightly beaded. plant somewhat
pubescence on leaves & petals } *Wigan*.

Houstonia caerulea L. style long. - Grassy spots between Burbank's & Wigan. - Collected
conspicuous.

Antennaria reptans Greene. - clump about 6 ft. across, grass land rather dry. All 3 plts. } *Wigan* - L. Found
between Burbank's & Wigan.

— *canadensis* Greene. - scattered in great abundance on dry grass land, barren, } June 5, 1910
♀, between Burbank's & Wigan.

Shelburne, N.H.

1910
May 13

Chilly, cloudy with but little sun. Max. 53°
I have staid in the house most all day, as I am nursing a slight cold. I started yesterday Stearns' 'Prince Otto' and finished it today. It is very pleasant style and an interesting story.

Mrs. Soudon left by the morning train, leaving four of us here, Prof. & Mrs. Beaballou and Mr. & T. This P.M. I strolled down to the river over the intervals. Viola pallens is abundant in the grass in damp places and Viola septentrionalis is everywhere in the drier places. In the grass by the path to the river I found ♂ & ♀ Antennaria neglecta where it was growing last season. The delicate ^{green} flowers of its growing course birdies is very beautiful. I saw very close at hand a Spotted Sandpiper walking about knee-deep in the creek close to the road over it. Prof. & Mrs. Beaballou watched it too.

As we were at supper this evening, Max-poil suddenly came running in, saying that there ^{two deer in the} were deer in the intervals. We rushed out to the piasses in great excitement. The light was still strong and down in the field across the fence on the right or to the west were a fine pair of deer, an antlered buck and a doe. They would flaunt their tails, showing the white and run, then stop and look about and feed. I had my binoculars and saw them very well. My glasses had arrived by express just about an hour before. The deer passed over on to Leighton's land out of our light. Antennaria neglecta Green ♂ & ♀ near ^{see in A. Howard} ~~the~~ intervals opp. the house. June 5, 1910

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 *Antemoria's* but I think they are a little young to collect much of just yet.

I was pleased to hear and see a House Wren by the Bangaloid. He was pretty tame and very vigorous in his song, as he flitted from tree to rock and ran about like a wren. I thought I heard a Wren in the same place on the 12th just after the bird flew from my head, and now I am sure of it.

House Wren on the 12th & 14th

Ens tells me that the pair of Wrens that haunted the area under 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 Greenough 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 who put in the gas plant told us a good deal about it.

I put into prison today:

- | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| done together | } | 1 <i>Antemoria canadensis</i> Green ♀ grassy slope by road w Bangaloid | } Five (incl. female) June 5, 1910. |
| | | 2 " <i>neodivica</i> Green ♀ " " " " " " | |
| | | 3 " <i>reflexa</i> Green ♀ from grass by 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.H. Allen 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 Shaw's} that the Shaw is raising. He has now about chickens 150 he says. When they are a few days ^(by the end of May there were 238 chickens) 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 felt from 30 to 35 eggs a day.

This afternoon Gus took Mr. & me over the new cottage back of the lodge. Then Gus, Prof. Reuballen & I walked over Whigiana.

- Salix rostrata Richards. Fruit. Shrub some 10 ft high Cemetery place ^{of driveway} near head
- " oiscolor Crumh. " " 15 ft high, right side of path ^{near} ^{along} ^{with} ^{excavated} ^{place.}
- Populus tremuloides Michx. " Tree left of gate & close to it, Cemetery place ^{near}
- Amelanchier canadensis (L.) Mill. Flowers. Shrub in gulley between lodge & new house.
- " " " Whigiana coll. Mrs. P. D. Reuballen.

Shelburne, N.H.

1910
May 16

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

Mr. Madison 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 photo destroyed.
no. 5 destroyed -

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

This P.M. Prof. & Mrs. Deuballou, M. & I walked over Prof. P.'s lot and also Prof. Sordale's lot. We had a very good time. *Vicia 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 + Sumner - Boston Mass
In 2^d 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
of the logs in the river as we first
crossed the river. There are very many
logs stranded all along.

Rodaks
2 & 3
of the logs
at
Shelburne Bridge

As we drove to Gorham the Wild Red Cherry
(Prunus pennsylvanica L.f.) was one mass of
white everywhere. It is now in its glory.
I was struck by two methods in the ar-
rangement of the inflorescence, each tree
keeping constant to one kind. The Gray
Manual, 7th ed. says, "flowers many in a clus-
ter". 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 from a white wood.

Wild Red Cherry
Two kinds of
inflorescence

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

64
Shelburne, 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 Corham I visited the Mt. Madison ^{two bears} House and saw two small bears that ^{at} Mt. Madison ^{at} House had been captured lately, one at Cannon, U.V., the other in Shelburne, N.H. on Mt. Merials. 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 ^{4, 5, 6} Rodaks of ~~them~~ the larger with a colored man who got it into position for me.

I called on Guy Storey and gave him ^{two} 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 Shears 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 late 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 Vicia scabrinuscula for examination. He did not know it. I got it from last year's locality.

Shelburne, N.H.

1910

May 17

(3)

This afternoon about 5.30, back I saw Osprey
 a Fish Hawk rise from the Creek just
 opposite the house 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
 courting up and down over the river
 in full sight before he flew down
 and disappeared behind the Knubble.
 Gus 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
 three large patches of Euphorbia Cyparissias L.
 of an exquisite olive-green
 color. I took a little. It is in flower
 and seems to be developing good ovaries.

Euphorbia
Cyparissias

On our way to Enban I told 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. Normal tree roadside ^{in the} ^{upper} ^{part} ^{of} ^{the} ^{meadow}
 - 3 " " " nearly " " n.w. of ^{Shade} [&] ^{near} ^{at} ^{Enban} ^{May} ²⁷ ⁽²⁾ ⁷.
- Ranunculus abortivus L. damp, shaded roadside ^{in the} ^{upper} ^{part} ^{of} ^{the} ^{meadow} south
 side of river near Estab's.

Euphorbia Cyparissias L. Flowering specimens in Mr.
 McMillan's flooded meadow

* identical in the upper part to the specimen from the inflorescence -

Shelburne, N.H.

1910
May 18

Cloudy + sunny morning, mild, rainy afternoon and evening.

We have had a quiet day. There were new arrivals last evening, Mr. + Mrs. Nathaniel T. Lane + son, ^{Natthayiel} from St. Louis, Mo. - Mrs. 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 fish-basket of last year and hung it on blind on the back porch for the Ebreus.

Hang the fish basket out Bungalow

It rained this P.M. and I wrote letters and read 'Madeira'. I hear frequently from Ned Rand. 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, 1909.

Viola pallens (Banks) Grainerd.

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

Viola septentrionalis Greene. Open pine woods Lighthouse
Saxifraga virginiana Michx. Flowers on rocks by Bungalow.
spurred petals, villous

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. D. & 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.

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 flower clusters at the end! The flowers of both kinds measure the same size. I took specimens of both kinds.

Two kinds of inflorescence
Prunus pennsylvanica

See May 27 (2)
no. 6.

Cornelaeuclis oblongifolia (T. & G.) Roem.

Prof. D. D. Deuelshaw brought me today a specimen from the roadside nearby -

Shelburne, Vt.

1910
May 29
(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 our Floras.

I took two flowers of the clump adjoining the waterfalls from which I took specimens on May 17.

Shelburne, 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 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.

Wren's nest in fish basket

This evening, we all went up to the Goodale Haller's cottage to see Haller'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 through these were streaks of sky where I thought we ought to see at least something. We were disappointed. There is hope yet for several nights.

Comet NOT SEEN.

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

Dry grassy bank between Bungalow & road.

This P.M. I took two Koraks of Swamp Starbuck's seed.

Dise M. L. Fernald, June 5, 1910

Shelburne, N. H.

1910
May 21

Cloudy all day, with occasional short showers.

I have read aloud a good deal to-day in Stanley's 'Autobiography'. It is most interesting.

This morning I drove with Gus over to the station and postoffice. When the train from Portland stopped, a box was taken out of the baggage car with one or two small pigs in it. One of the pigs got loose and ran under the car, and after a man had crawled ^{under} and tried to catch it, the train would wait no longer and started with the little pig under the car. By a marvel the little fellow escaped. He never tried to cross the rails but tumbled down the track, the axles of the wheels just clearing his back. When there was clearance before he was caught.

narrow escape
for a pig.

At the bridge over Clemens Brook a number of small boys were trying to hook suckers. I saw one very large one lurking on the bottom of the brook.

This afternoon M. & I walked through the pasture back of the Scudder Cottage and some way into the woods beyond on the Leighton land.

I have examined my Buttonbush. I counted the Buttonbush remains of 44 flower clusters of last year. It is full now of swelling buds and I anticipate a good season for it.

Viola conspersa Reichenb.

Shady pine woods, Leighton's land, near Yellow Trail.

Viola conspersa Reichenb.

Copple or cleared Leighton's, coll. D. P. Penballow, May 20.
Mrs. John T. Crane and her daughter, Dorothy, came this way Saturday, June 11.

Shelburne, N.H.

1910
May 22

Clear and cloudy, pleasantly warm, fine day -

This morning Mr. & I with Mr. & Mrs. Lane, Nathaniel and Mrs. Miss Crane and Gus took a Leighton's walk to Leighton's back apple orchard and to 'back o' the Presidential platform. Gus says that in 'back o' 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 borders of the woods on all sides was most picturesque. *Viola septentrionalis* 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 Emerald place and round by the Shack where I met Gus showing Mrs. Crane & her daughter about the place.

This evening I had a long talk with Mr. Lane. He was born in Quincy, Ill. and lost 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, Cippican Mass.

Houstonia caerulea L. Leighton's back orchard.
Taraxacum erythrospermum Gray. " 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~~ Lodge.

~~Lodge~~ to put on the table, thinking it was straight 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'.

Viola
cucullata
x
septentrionalis

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

spurred petal glabrous

with beard spurred petals, strongly knobbed, the hairs 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, emboled

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.)

Shelburne, N.H.

1910
May 24
(3)

— 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 ^{from} what we had been led to expect until recently, it thrilled me 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 1st 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 Bungalow with Gus, to collect some *Antennariæ* that I have been watching Paul 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 busied 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-nest at the Bungalow.

I collected *Antennariæ* from various spots:

- | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 4 | <i>Antennaria canadensis</i> | Green | ^{4. x. 1910} ^{Apr. 14 1916} | Dry rocky ledge in their soil | back of Bungalow | } June 5, 1910 |
| 7 | " <i>canadensis</i> | Green | " | " " " " " " | " | |
| 6 | " <i>neodioica</i> | Green | " | grass land | back of Bungalow | |
| 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 Bungalow) | |
| 5 | " <i>neodioica</i> | Green | " | " " " " | " | |

All specimens under a given no. are from the same clump, excepting no. 6 when the plants 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 cook over the details of his work. Prof. Remballard took some pictures & there are a great many stranded logs and the men were down near the "Knubble twitching", i.e., hauling the logs into deep water by means of horses.

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

This afternoon I sat for some time on the piazza talking with Mr. Lane & others and later I read aloud Stealey's 'Auto-biography', and I read Living Age. 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 intervale 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, & the ♀ plants were near each other, and but a few rods from the ♂.

Tree to L. Themed

June 5, 1910

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 quarters of an hour the comet played hide and seek with that thin line of cloud. At first whenever the comet appeared it was a hazy nebulous body without any apparent tail. 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 peak.

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.

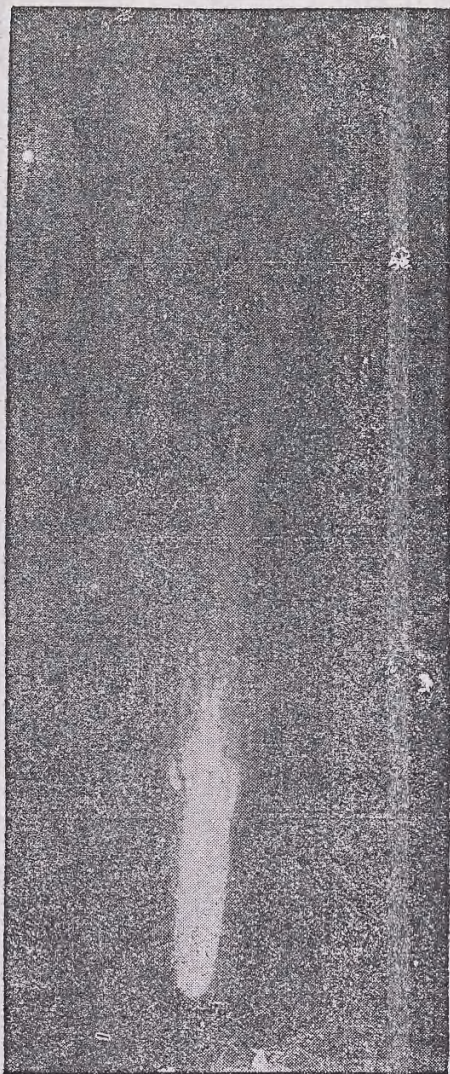
At about nine o'clock the comet once more emerged from under the clouds and we saw almost immediately that it had a tail. As the cloud receded more and more we were conscious that the tail was ever larger and larger till it stood out in the clear sky a wonderful object. Prof. Remballow and I estimated 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. Whittier.



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 could tear 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-Correspondent, 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 sets. Sun set.		Comet visible
	P. M.	P. M.	
May 13.....	6:57	7:34	—
May 19.....	7:52	7:17	0:35
May 20.....	8:46	7:14	1:13
May 21.....	9:32	7:19	2:14
May 22.....	10:06	7:24	3:45
May 23.....	10:30	7:21	5:19
May 24.....	10:45	7:22	5:52
May 25.....	10:55	7:23	5:32
May 26.....	11:03	7:24	5:09
May 27.....	11:07	7:25	3:42
May 28.....	11:10	7:26	3:44
May 29.....	11:11	7:27	3:44
May 30.....	11:12	7:28	3:44
May 31.....	11:13	7:28	3:46

Shelburne, N.H.

1910
May 27

Clear with scattered clouds, rather cold -

This morning, we, except M., went down to Shelburne Bridge 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 Banglow & Scudder & Ementin localities and walked over to the Goodale & the Pembell's 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. Reumhallow 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, 1910
♀ Plants forming mats in dry grass land near the Scudder Cottage. The specimens were all quite close together, within a diameter of a foot or a foot & a half.
- 2 Antennaria petaloidea Fernald
♀ Plants growing close together in dry grass land near the Scudder 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, Ewalds lot.
- 5 Antennaria canadensis Greene.
♀ Light, dry soil on rock, Reumhallow 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~~ ^{stump} of May 15
- 9 Salix rostrata Richards.
Emerita place. ~~tree~~ ^{shrub} of May 15.
- 10 Populus tremuloides Michx.
Emerita place - ~~stump~~ ^{tree} of May 15.
- 11 Corydalis sempervirens (L.) Pers.
Rock, Reumhallow lot.
- 12 Antennaria neglecta Greene.
By Bangs. Same spot as May 14, loc. 3. June 5, 1910

File
M. L. Fernald
June 5, 1910

See
May 17 (3) loc. 3.

File
M. L. Fernald
June 5, 1910

1910
May 28

Shelburne, N. H.

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 $\frac{1}{3}$ 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 here 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 $7\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ - Mr. & Mrs. Austin of Pollard & Dr. & Mrs. Anne telephoned came this evening
Amelanchier canadensis (L.) Medic.

Leaving specimen from the tree of May 15 back of Lodge.
My pictures of yesterday came today from Shorey - they are good.

Shelburne, N.H.

1910
May 29
(1)

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. M. 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
Reumballow 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 house
and barn -

This late afternoon Prof. Reumballow
Mr. Cushing & I strolled down to the
river - All the stranded logs have
gone - The river men did good work.
The water is running quite high
to-day. Savanna Sparrows were singing
freely in the grass and one would oc-
casasionally rise from near and skim over
the grass and then dip down again.
Salix cordata Muhl.

♂ & ♀ by the river opp. house. Pods dark - most of the
shrubs had pods green. A few had them very dark.

Amelanchier oblongifolia (T. & G.) B. var. - some stems as long as May 19, D. P. Remond, others -

Sturbridge, N.H.

1910
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. Carave & 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. Simons 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. Simons' 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 *Callitriche* rioides -

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

Thin Beard of Cambro, thin Plympton of Bolton & thin 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 worked down the river very fast, and though we went down to tumble-down - Dike 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 -

Shelburne, N.H.

1910

June 1

Cloudy with a little rain -

This morning Gus drove Mrs. Carace, 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, points of skin 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 work. I made a call on Mrs. Leusling in the hope where they are settled for a while.

There were ~~three~~ ^{two} arrivals ^{to-day} yesterday. Miss Bowman & Mrs. Sheffield. Arthur 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 hair of inflorescence
Leonum groenlandicum Weber. 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. John C. Ward
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 P.M.
and reaching Boston exactly on time. 3.15 P.M.

We found the river drives about half way
between Gilead & West Bethel. There was a
good display of Rhodora on the way down but Rhodora
I did not see as much of it as I did at
this time last year. At Shelburne it was
passing now. We have Mrs. Lane good bye
in Cambridge and got home to find Dr.
Coolidge and his Brown on the sidewalk
expecting us, but poor Mrs. Coolidge 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. His
very good of him to want to do it.

We found a dozen carnations from Lucy
and six exquisite roses from Mrs. & Mrs.
McMillan. 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
& I, were to dine -

Shelburne, Vt.

1910

May 11 Birds observed by me in Shelburne -

to

June 2 (1)

- 1 Bluebird 13^{*} 16^{*} (20^{*}) 18^{*} 20^{*} 21^{*} 22^{*} 23^{*} 24^{*} 25^{*} 26^{*} 27^{*} 28^{*} 29^{*} 30^{*} June 1^{*}
- 2 Robin 11^{*} 12^{*} 13^{*} 14^{*} 15^{*} 16^{*} 17^{*} 18^{*} 19^{*} 20^{*} 21^{*} 22^{*} 23^{*} 24^{*} 25^{*} 26^{*} 27^{*} 28^{*} 29^{*} 30^{*} 31^{*} June 1^{*}
- 3 Hermit Thrush 16^{*} 18^{*} 22^{*} 28^{*} June 1^{*} The two on the 16^{*} were singing antiphonally.
- 4 Veery 21^{calling} 22^{*} 24^{*} 26^{*} 27^{*} 28^{*} 31^{*} June 1^{*}
- 5 Chickadee 15^{*} 16^{*} 20^{*} 27^{*}
- 6 White-breasted Nuthatch 23^{*}
- 7 House Wren 12^{*} by Bengelod 14^{do} 16^{do} 18^{do} ^{7 hung the fresh basket on the bird's same as last year} 20^{do} ^{barbet 1/2 full} 25^{do} ^{in evening} ^{a. r. Philbrook sees the pair by the basket.} 26^{do} ^{lighten apple orchard by the house} 28^{do} ^{cliff by nurse Cottage} 27^{do} ^{4/4} 30^{do} ^{lighten apple orchard by house}
- 8 Catbird 24^{*} 30^{*} June 1^{*}
- 9 Redstart 24^{*} 25^{*} 27^{*} 28^{*}
- 10 Maryland Yellowthroat 23^{*} 24^{*} 25^{*}
- 11 Water Thrush 30^{*} ^{continually near bridge over Clemens Brook -}
- 12 Ovenbird 16^{*} 20^{*} 21^{*} 22^{*} 23^{*} 24^{*} 26^{*} 27^{*} 28^{*} June 1^{*}
- 13 Black-throated Green Warbler 18^{*} 22^{*} 23^{*} 28^{*}
- 14 Blackburnian Warbler 18^{*}
- 15 Chestnut-sided Warbler 21^{*} 28^{*}
- 16 Magnolia Warbler 18^{*} 22^{am 4} 23^{do} 27^{*} 28^{*} ^{7 or 8 peculiar song see note for May 23 -}
- 17 Myrtle Warbler 11^{*} 12^{*} 14^{*} 15^{*} - 23^{*} ^{continually daily by me same} 27^{*} 28^{*} 30^{*} June 1^{*}
- 18 Nashville Warbler 14^{*} 20^{*} 27^{*} 28^{*}
- 19 Red-eyed Vireo 27^{*} 28^{*} June 1^{*}
- 20 Bank Swallow 23^{*} 25^{*} 26^{2nd} 28^{do} 29^{do} ^{always over the intervals & river opp. the house and very near the house.}
- 21 Tree Swallow 17^{(20) 4 boxes at astors} 20^{(20) at astors}
- 22 Barn Swallow 11 - June 1 ^{daily about and in the barn at first low, gradually increasing to about twilight. Philbrook says they began to arrive the 9th.}
- 23 Cave Swallow 20^{cl} 27^{cl} 30^{cl} ^{on wire. none seen about nurse's barn -}
- 24 Song Sparrow 11^{*} 12^{*} 14^{*} 18^{*} 19^{*} 20^{*} 23^{*} 25^{*} 26^{*} 27^{*} 29^{*} 30^{*} 31^{*} June 1^{*}
- 25 Junco 14^{*} 16^{*} 17^{*} 18^{*} 19^{*} 22^{calling worms} 23^{*} 24^{*} 31^{*}

Shelburne, N.H.

1910
May 11
10
June 2
(2)

- 26 Field Sparrow 20^{*} Erica Farm June 1^{*} 20
- 27 Chipping Sparrow 11³ 12⁶ 14⁶ 15⁶ 16³ 17² 18² 19² 20¹² 21⁶ 22² 23³ 24² 25⁷ - June 2^{daily}
- 28 White-throated Sparrow 12^{*} 18^{*} 23²*
- 29 Savannah Sparrow 11^{*} 16^{*} 17³ 20^{*} 23^{*} 24 - June 1^{*} ^{abundantly in} } all in intervals
 } opp. the house.
- 30 Vesper Sparrow 11^{*} 12^{*} 16² 18 - June 1^{daily}
- 31 Goldfinch 12² 13¹ 18¹ 20² 22 - June 1^{air constantly filled with their music}
- 32 Purple Finch 12²⁰⁴ 16² 17¹ 18¹ 19¹ 20 - June 2^{air constantly filled with their music}
- 33 Grackle June 1^{9 o'clock}
- 34 Bobolink 21^{*} 22^{*} ^{intense} 24² 25² 27^{4:45} 29^{*} 30^{*} ^{several} 31^{*} June 12^{5:05} 2²⁰
- 35 Crow 11 - June 1^{4:45 - 20 daily} like Shelburne crows soar like Hawks when pecking corn from the hills.
- 36 Least Flycatcher 17 - 28¹ 30²*
- 37 Phoebe a pair nesting under the eaves of the barn, constantly about the place, * & feeding. First seen on the 12th 20¹ ^{s. side} from 28² ^{Barn}
- 38 Kingbird 25¹
- 39 Whip-poor-will 16¹ 20² 22² 28² 24² 25²
- 40 Pileated Woodpecker 31¹ ^{scrambling on a tree, and then flying down the road before Philbrick & me in the woods on main road just below Evans's - Red crest conspicuous.}
- 41 Black-billed Cuckoo 26^{about 9 AM.}
- 42 Downy Woodpecker 18² 23² ^{drumming}
- 43 Osprey 17¹ ^{over river, from creek opp. the barn, perched by Corn and making for the river, then soaring up and down over the river some minutes.}
- 44 Spotted Sandpiper 13¹ ^{Creek} 24¹*
- 45 ? American Merganser 11¹ ^{over the river, seen from train.}
- 46 English Sparrow June 2¹ ^{Railroad station.}

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

	A.m.	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
June 24 1910

- W. W. Bailey
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- " F. W.
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1910

June
(2)

June 24, 1910

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✓	Jesse L. Smith, Highland Park, Ill.	July 1	per R. Deane
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	Mrs. Stokely Morgan, hantucket trees.	" 18	" Mrs. M. L. Owen
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returned from P.O. Washington and sent to Mrs. R. Deane July 22

1910.

1910

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

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

- W. Y. Edwong " 22 "
- C. H. Bissett " 22 "
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- C. A. Coolidge " 22 "
- > A. W. Cheever Aug. 2
- > Gray Herbarium " 2
- F. S. Collins " 4
- Samuel F. Morey Sherbrooke Quebec, via Montreal
 Sept. 4
- Mrs. Agnes Chase Dept. Agri. Wash., D. C. " 26
- > C. F. D. Belden ack'd -
- > Miss J. E. Chapman 1911. Jan. 12
- Mrs. John E. Bayne " Apr. 28
- > Emily B. Adams Newmarket, N. Y. 1911/2000 Mar. Apr.
- Mrs. Walter Dean 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 Wm 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 Wm 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 Ery the sum of one hundred & forty nine dollars for Portraits Framed & Mapped -
Wm Sharp. "



