

NATIVE TREES OF MORGAN COUNTY.

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My real paper is a list of the native trees of Morgan county, which I shall be glad to give to any interested in local dendrology. My purpose in appearing before you is to call attention to it. Little can be said about the trees which would be new to an audience of this character.

Morgan county embraces quite a range of prairie conditions—the northwestern corner of it is bordered by the Illinois River. Here we find a sandy soil which gives in spots dune conditions, as may be seen from the growth of the *Opuntia* and *Viola pedata* there. Near Chapin large sandstone rocks crop out, while most of the county has a rich clay and humus soil. There is consequently a large variety of trees. The timber is along the watercourses, Mauvaiseterre Creek and Indian Creek being the chief streams, aside from the river.

As may be seen by the maps of the government survey of 1819, the forest extended along the streams, stretching out from them on each side a distance of from two to three miles. The timber has been largely cut off, the patches that remain not being more than one-eighth of a mile deep as a rule. Settlers usually made their homes along the streams. It was well for them to be near the streams for stock, and it was really easier to clear the forest and remove the roots of the trees than to get rid of the tough knotweed which lay just underneath the prairie soil, its rhizomes being often several inches in diameter. Magnificent trees were cut down by these early settlers and fashioned into their rude homes and farm buildings. I have accurate authority for the statement that a *Quercus macrocarpa* which was cut down was six feet in diameter and that eleven hundred and forty-two rings were counted in the sawed stump. Such were the trees of Morgan

county's primeval forest. The forest of to-day is second growth timber and very inferior to the forests the white man found. Because of our fertile soil, trees in Illinois grow much faster than in New England and are consequently less compact and shorter lived.

The important timber trees of Illinois were the black walnut, the oaks, the hard maple and the red cedar. The black walnuts were almost exterminated. Some of the old houses have black walnut framework that would be worth much to-day, were it not for the nail holes. For interior finishing butternut was often used.

The red cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*) was at one time abundant and a fine large tree. To-day we find only low, straggling bushes. This is the only native gymnosperm. The Virginia cherry-tree (*Prunus serotina* Ehrhart) was very abundant. It was largely used by the settlers for the making of furniture. It has practically disappeared. It resembles mahogany, having the brownish red tinge that we enjoy in old pieces of cherry furniture.

To-day little lumber is cut in the county, most of that being oak. Considerable hickory is cut for firewood. The pecan has become a valuable nut tree.

Cornus florida has almost disappeared, though it was very abundant fifty years ago in places.

In conclusion I would wish to express my thanks to Mr. John C. Andeas, of Manchester, for much assistance in securing facts for this paper.

NATIVE TREES OF MORGAN COUNTY

Pinaceæ—

Juniperus Virginiana L. Red Cedar.

Salicaceæ—

Populus tremuloides Michx. American Aspen.

Populus balsamifera L. Tacamahac.

Populus deltoides Marsh. Cottonwood. Necklace Poplar.

Salix nigra Marsh. Black Willow.

Salix lucida Muhl. Shining Willow.

Salix humilis Marsh. Prairie Willow.

Salix petiolaris J. S. Smith. Slender Willow.

Salix glauca L. Northern Willow.

Salix phylicifolia L. Tea-leaved Willow.

- Salix Missouriensis* Bebb. Missouri Willow.
Salix adenophylla Hook. Pussy Willow.
- Juglandaceæ—**
- Juglans nigra* L. Black Walnut. ,
Juglans cinerea L. Butternut.
Hicoria Pecan (Marsh) Britton. Pecan.
Hicoria minima (Marsh) Britton. Bitternut.
Hicoria aquatica (Michx. f.) Britton. Water Hickory.
Hicoria ovata (Mill.) Britton. Shagbark Hickory.
Hicoria laciniosa (Michx. f.) Sarg. Big Shagbark Kingnut.
Hicoria alba (L.) Britton. Mockernut.
Hicoria microcarpa (Nutt.) Britton. Small-fruited Hickory.
Hicoria glabra (Mill.) Britton. Pignut Hickory.
- Betulaceæ—**
- Carpinus Caroliniana* Walt. Blue Beech. Water Beech. Hornbeam.
 Ironwood.
Ostrya Virginiana (Mill.) Welld. Ironwood. Hop-hornbeam.
Corylus Americana. Walt. Hazelnut.
Corylus rostrata Ait. Beaked Hazelnut.
Betula populifolia Marsh. American White Birch.
- Fagaceæ—**
- Castanea dentata* (Marsh) Borkh. Chestnut.
Quercus rubra L. Red Oak.
Quercus palustris Du Roi. Pin Oak.
Quercus coccinea Wang. Scarlet Oak.
Quercus velutina Lam. Black Oak. Quercitron.
Quercus Marylandica Muench. Blackjack.
Quercus phellos L. Willow Oak.
Quercus imbricaria Michx. Shingle Oak.
Quercus digitata (Marsh) Sudw. Spanish Oak.
Quercus alba L. White Oak.
Quercus minor (Marsh) Sarg. Post or Iron Oak.
Quercus macrocarpa Mich. Mossy-cup Oak.
Quercus platanoides (Lam.) Sudw. Swamp White Oak.
Quercus Michauxii Nutt. Cow Oak. Basket Oak.
- Ulmaceæ—**
- Ulmus Americana* L. American Elm.
Ulmus alata Michx. Winged Elm. Wahoo.
Ulmus fulva Michx. Red Elm. Slippery Elm.
Celtis occidentalis L. Hackberry.
- Moraceæ—**
- Morus rubra* L. Red Mulberry.
- Anonaceæ—**
- Asimina triloba* (L.) Dunal. North American Pawpaw.
- Lauraceæ—**
- Sassafras Sassafras* (L.) Karst. Sassafras.
- Platanaceæ—**
- Platanus occidentalis* L. Plane Tree. Sycamore.
- Pomaceæ—**
- Malus angustifolia* (Ait.) Michx. Narrow-leaved Crab Apple.
Malus coronaria (L.) Mill. American Crab Apple.
Amlenchier Canadensis (L.) Medic. June-berry. Shad-berry.
Cratægus Crus-galli L. Cockspur Thorn. Newcastle Thorn.
Cratægus punctata Jacq. Large-fruited Thorn.
Cratægus coccinea L. Scarlet Thorn. Red Haw.

- Cratægus flava* Ait. Summer or Yellow Haw.
- Drupaceæ**—
Prunus serotina Ehr. Wild Black Cherry.
Prunus Pennsylvanica L. Wild Red Cherry.
Prunus Virginiana L. Choke-cherry.
Prunus Americana Marsh. Wild, Yellow or Red Plum.
Prunus angustifolia Michx. Chickasaw Plum.
Prunus hortulana Bailey. Wild Goose Plum.
- Cæsalpinaceæ**—
Cercis Canadensis L. Redbud.
Gleditsia triacanthos L. Honey Locust.
Gymnocladus dioica L. Kentucky Coffee Tree.
- Papilionaceæ**—
Robinia Pseudacacia L. Black Locust.
- Rutaceæ**—
Xanthoxylum Americanum Mill. Prickly Ash.
- Anacardiaceæ**—
Rhus hirta L. Staghorn Sumac.
Rhus glabra L. Smooth Upland or Scarlet Sumac.
- Celastraceæ**—
Euonymus atropurpureus Jacq. Burning Bush. Wahoo.
- Aceraceæ**—
Acer saccharinum L. Soft Maple. Silver Maple.
Acer saccharum Marsh. Sugar Maple. Hard Maple.
Acer nigrum. Michx. Black Sugar Maple.
Acer Negundo L. Box-elder.
- Hippocastaneæ**—
Aesculus glabra Wild. Buckeye. Ohio Buckeye.
- Tiliaceæ**—
Tilia Americana L. Basswood. American Linden.
Tilia heterophylla Vent. White Basswood. Bee Tree.
- Cornaceæ**—
Cornus florida L. Flowering Dogwood.
- Ebenaceæ**—
Diospyros Virginiana L. Persimmon.
- Oleaceæ**—
Fraxinus Americana L. White Ash.
Fraxinus lanceolata Borck. Green Ash.
Fraxinus quadrangulata Micx. Blue Ash.
Fraxinus Caroliniana Mill. Water Ash.
Fraxinus nigra Marsh. Black Ash.
- Caprifoliaceæ**—
Sambucus Canadensis L. American Elder.
Viburnum Lentago L. Sweet Viburnum. Sheepberry.