

W.A. McANENY

THE LONG ISLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

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The
TREES
of
LONG
ISLAND

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PUBLICATION NO. 1

SUMMER 1952

To the memory of

MRS. FRANK MELVILLE, JR.

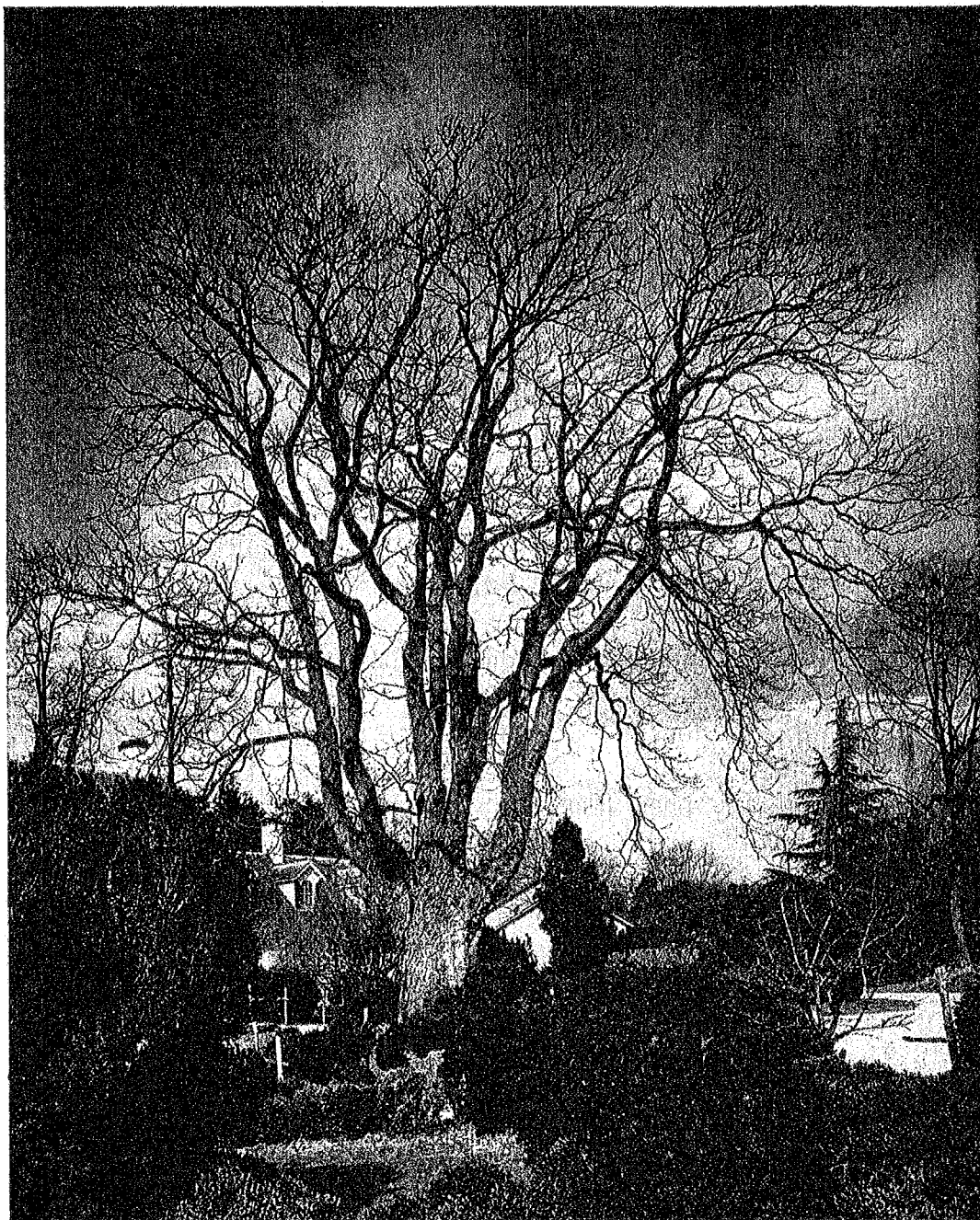
of "Sunwood," Oldfields, Long Island

Director — Patron — Friend

The Long Island Horticultural Society

dedicates this, its first, Publication

with gratitude and affection



THE NATION'S LARGEST AILANTHUS IS ON LONG ISLAND

The trunk of this Tree-of-Heaven ("the tree that grows in Brooklyn") measures 18 ft., 8 in., around at breast height. It stands on the estate of Mrs. Francis Bacon III in the Village of Head of the Harbor

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The TREES *of* LONG ISLAND

by GEORGE H. PETERS

*A Short Account of their History, Distribution,
Utilization, and Significance in the Development
of the Region . . . Also the Results of the First
Systematic and Comprehensive Census of the
"Big Trees" of Long Island, including a List of the
Largest Specimens of the Species Reported*

PRICE \$1.00

The Long Island Horticultural Society
Long Island Agricultural and Technical Institute
Farmingdale, Long Island, New York

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INTRODUCTION

When the Pilgrims landed, there were over 900 million acres of virgin forest in what is now the United States. A little over 5% remains. In recent years, almost everyone has become concerned with ecology. The destruction of our environment, following always our pervasive tradition of progress, is finally awakening us to try to salvage some of what is left. Surely all can agree that trees are a priceless part of our environmental heritage and circumstance, and that each tree should be considered a miniature Sanctuary, worthy of the same concern and protection as larger areas. Here on Long Island, a haven originally for eighty-eight natural species of trees, and still possessed of many outstanding specimens rarely rivaled or surpassed in size throughout the country, our spreading ecological concern should naturally focus much of its energy on our trees.

Civilization has taken its toll of Long Island's trees, as this book will show. Yet though the original natural forests have dwindled, the picture is not uniformly destructive. 60,000 acres of the Hempstead Plains are now tree landscaped Suburbia. Many species and varieties have been added in this process, and there may even be more trees now than when the colonists arrived.

This book will acquaint the people of Long Island with their trees, past and present, and with their importance to the beauty, economy and welfare of the inhabitants. It records for the future vital horticultural information on the growth, suitability and usefulness of our trees, along with many half forgotten historical facts and colorful local tree lore. We hope it will aid the understanding of the close relationship of human beings to one very precious part of their environment—the trees.

Long Island's climate has been considerably modified since the Ice Age, and the continuing northward movement of southern tree species is borne out by recent horticultural history. Many plants not listed as hardy in plant catalogues of 100 years ago now survive our coldest winters. This edition presents the first known attempt to describe the distribution of native trees on Long Island 300 years ago. Despite the great changes since then, a reasonably accurate

SUMMARY OF SECOND TREE CENSUS

In 1952, the Long Island Horticultural Society issued a publication, "The Trees of Long Island", incorporating the results of a five year long survey of the large, unusual and historic trees of Long Island. At that time the intention was expressed to make this project a continuing one, and by means of a periodic resurvey about every ten years to accumulate valuable historical and horticultural knowledge.

Accordingly, in 1958 the Society undertook to reexamine the trees listed in the first survey as well as to discover additional noteworthy trees that had not been reported originally. This Second Tree Census has now been completed and the results are included herein.

The increasing scope and interest in this project is indicated in the number of specimens reported. In the earliest Long Island tree survey conducted in 1922 by the Brooklyn Botanic Garden 300 reports were received; in the "First Big Tree Census" of 1952, 1025 records were made; and in the Second Census just completed 1649 trees were reported and measured.

In the eleven year period since 1952, the phenomenal development and urbanization of Long Island obviously had its negative effects on trees in many localities. However, in spite of such destructive factors as apartment houses, new subdivisions, shopping centers, industrial construction, and road widenings, it is a surprising gratification to discover that most of Long Island's big trees and tree collections are still intact. Only three small collections have disappeared; the Judge H. Collins estate in Seaford is now a subdivision; the fine tree planting around the former Turf and Field Club at Belmont Race Track is now a parking space, and the rare trees at the former Samuel Parsons mansion in Flushing were removed for a school extension. On the other hand, three of the finest tree collections at the W. R. Coe Estate, W. B. Cutting Estate, and the J. Phipps Estate have now acquired a status of permanence and adequate maintenance as the Planting Fields Arboretum, the Bayard Cutting Arboretum and Old Westbury Gardens, respectively.

Since 1952, several severe hurricanes have visited Long Island, but practically all the recorded biggest trees survived, although some of the more exposed giants had their tops or main trunks broken. The one single most destructive factor was the explosive spread of the Dutch Elm disease during the last decade. Both the English and American Elms suffered severely and many of the finest trees are gone. Other elms still included in our Second Census show signs of the disease, and undoubtedly very few big elms will be alive by the time of the Third Census, ten years hence.

In the 1952 book, 431 species and varieties are listed. Of these, 59 have now disappeared, principally because they were the only tree of their kind on Long Island. When they died due to age or a severe winter, there were no replacements available. Although Long Island has lost this large number of species, on the other hand, in the course of the Second Census, 119 species or varieties never before reported were found, thus bringing the total species and varieties listed herein to 491.

In addition to entirely new species discovered during this resurvey, larger trees than the previous champions were also found. For instance, for many years the giant Tulip Tree in Alley Pond Park was accepted as Long Island's largest, and in fact the New York City Park Department has a sign nearby to that effect, but it was only recently that a veteran Tulip Tree 2 feet 6 inches larger in girth was discovered on the highest point of Centre Island. Another surprising discovery was that of two Chinese Pagoda trees, (*Sophora japonica*) 17 feet 8 inches and 16 feet 8 inches in girth, standing behind the former home of a Sag Harbor Whaling Captain, who undoubtedly brought them from the Orient during the heyday of Sag Harbor's whaling industry.

Three of the largest trees of the 1922 survey can still be identified today, and their rate of growth since 1922 can be ascertained, viz;

Species	Location	Trunk Circumference		
		1922	1947	1963
White Oak	Stony Brook	19 ft. 7 in.	23 ft. 4 in.	23 ft. 9 in.
Black Oak	Lloyd Neck	17 ft. 0 in.	19 ft. 7 in.	20 ft. 3 in.
Sycamore	Wheatley	24 ft. 0 in.	26 ft. 7 in.	27 ft. 10 in.

The average growth of these three old trees was slightly less than one inch in circumference per year or one third of an inch in diameter per year. Based on these figures, a very rough approximation of the age of a tree can be obtained by using its circumference in inches, increased or decreased by a variable factor depending upon the species, age, health, and growing conditions of the tree.

The comment made in "The Trees of Long Island" that a number of so-called tender southern trees are able to grow and flourish on Long Island is still valid. The 70 year *Magnolia grandiflora* in Brooklyn, the 35 foot Deodar Cedar in Oldfield, the 25 year old Monkey-puzzle tree in Stony Brook, the several big Sequoias in Roslyn and Huntington are still growing and looking well. Two new "tender" trees may be added to our list — a *Crapemyrtle* 18 feet high which has been growing in a Valley Stream backyard for fifteen years, and a Southern Yucca (Joshua Tree) which has withstood the rigors of thirty-four Brooklyn winters.

In 1952, Long Island could claim seven of its biggest trees as also being the largest in the whole United States, based upon a nationwide survey made by the American Forestry Association in 1951. Since that time there have been changes both on Long Island and on the list of National Champions. Long Island lost four of its seven candidates, viz. the Fringetree and Umbrella Magnolia at the site of the new parking field at Belmont Race Track, and the Halesite Horsechestnut and Southampton Striped Maple which simply arrived at the end of their allotted years.

In compiling the results of this Second Census a comparison of Long Island's largest trees has been made with the latest National Champion List published by the American Forestry Association in 1961. The surprising result is that Long Island has no fewer than twenty-one species as candidates for National Honors! These are shown in the following tabulation. Their location may be obtained in the list of "Biggest Trees of Each Species" herein.

Trunk Girth

Species	Long Island	1961
		National Champion
Tree of Heaven	19 ft. 5 in.	18 ft. 8 in.
Devils-Walking Stick	3 ft. 1 in.	2 ft. 1 in.
Pignut	14 ft. 0 in.	9 ft. 6 in.
Southern Catalpa	15 ft. 8 in.	15 ft. 4 in.
Yellowwood	9 ft. 0 in.	6 ft. 0 in.
Pagoda Dogwood	4 ft. 0 in.	1 ft. 9 in.
Cockspur Hawthorn	3 ft. 8 in.	2 ft. 9 in.
Franklinia	2 ft. 4 in.	None
Biltmore Ash	7 ft. 2 in.	None
Umbrella Magnolia	10 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 9 in.
Scarlet Oak	16 ft. 8 in.	13 ft. 11 in.
Post Oak	14 ft. 0 in.	13 ft. 9 in.
Black Oak	20 ft. 3 in.	19 ft. 9 in.
Carolina Buckthorn	1 ft. 1 in.	0 ft. 9 in.
Poison Sumach	3 ft. 1 in.	1 ft. 9 in.
Weeping Willow	16 ft. 4 in.	13 ft. 5 in.
Pussy Willow	4 ft. 7 in.	None
Brittle Willow	18 ft. 6 in.	18 ft. 7 in. (dead)
Pond Cypress	4 ft. 8 in.	None
Littleleaf Linden	12 ft. 9 in.	9 ft. 1 in.
Moundlily Yucca	1 ft. 6 in.	None

The foregoing trees will be entered in the next National Census to be undertaken by the American Forestry Association in 1966. At that time these trees will again be checked and remeasured.

In the following list of the "Largest Trees of All Species", it will be noted that there are several changes in the original list of 1952. These may be due to a new tree replacing the former largest which had died, corrections of original measurements, or in a few cases a reidentification of species or variety.

Because many persons have inquired as to the comparative size of some well known tree to other big trees, added lists of the Largest Ten Trees of a Species are included. Because of the many unusually fine large White Oaks, this list has been extended to cover the Largest Twenty of this species.

George H. Peters

INTRODUCTION

In his book, "The Holy Earth", (which I wish every American and, especially, every horticulturist would read) Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey says: "If it were possible for every person to own a tree and to care for it, the good results would be beyond estimation."

Perhaps that eventuality is too much to hope for — at least that part of it involving the caring for a tree. But if we may stretch the meaning of ownership to include the sense of possession that comes with the opportunity to look at, admire, and marvel at a tree — then it should indeed be possible for millions of people to "own" not only one tree, but many.

From that kind of ownership can come, not only the good results that Dr. Bailey had in mind — the expanding, multiplying, and enriching of human qualities — but also great benefits to the trees themselves through man's increased appreciation of their importance and value and a stronger determination to make sure that they are cared for and conserved.

Long Island is greatly favored in its tree population as in many other respects. But this good fortune is realized and appreciated by all too few people, both here and elsewhere. It is eminently fitting, therefore, that its nature and extent be made known. That is one reason for this publication — to tell the world something about the trees that grow here on Long Island and about those that have grown here in the past, and thus, we hope, assure that trees will continue to grow here in the future.

The emphasis that is placed on "Big Trees" is not a mere expression of enthusiasm. It is based on scientific grounds as well as the natural appeal of anything that is big and strong and beautiful. Data as to the occurrence and distribution of the largest specimens of any tree species are important facts; so are

records of the advance or retrogression of various species within measurable periods of time; so are the growth statistics for individual trees as determined decade by decade, or at other regular intervals. Such are the data that Mr. Peters and his committee and their many collaborators have collected, checked, and verified, and that The Long Island Horticultural Society presents herewith as a contribution to the annals of American horticulture.

As Mr. Peters says, "There has always been an intense interest in big trees; many communities capitalize on having the 'biggest tree' of some kind." (And certainly, as the records show, Long Island has a goodly number of these to capitalize on!) As he points out, a few attempts at tree censuses on Long Island have been made in the past, most of them, however, covering only limited areas. Of special importance was the Island-wide survey made by Mr. Norman Taylor, a report of which was published in 1922 by the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. Indeed, that little leaflet was one of the stimulating factors that led to the present project. Not that the idea was to compete with or surpass what Mr. Taylor accomplished; rather the hope was to carry forward and enlarge upon the work so well done by him, to supplement it, to provide a basis for verifications and comparisons. Have certain trees listed in the 1922 report disappeared — literally "gone with the wind"? If they are still standing, how much have they increased in girth and stature in a quarter of a century? Have any of the species observed at that time vanished from Long Island? Have any species not found here thirty years ago moved in and established themselves as part of Long Island's flora?

Answers to at least some of these questions will be found in this publication. It is hoped that it will be studied, used, and found of value; that it will stimulate continued and increased interest in the subject, and bring to light more information. It is hoped that enough support will be given and enough interest shown not only to justify, but indeed to demand and make possible that the Census of Long Island's Trees — undertaken hesitantly but hopefully in 1947 — shall be carried on as a continuing enterprise, with records constantly kept up to date and steadily added to, and with findings published at regular intervals.

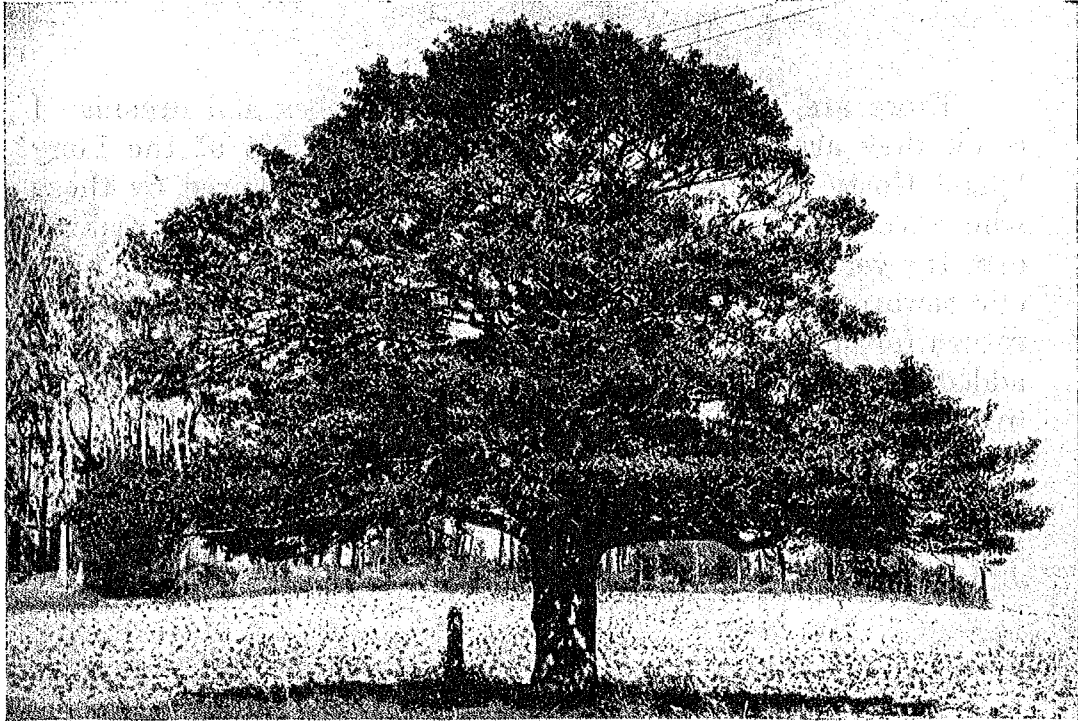
Those are, at any rate, my personal hopes and dreams. I think they are shared by the whole membership of the Long Island Horticultural Society. I know they are shared by those who have had any part in this project. If they can be realized over the years to come, we who have made this attempt will have our reward in the knowledge that we have done something in return for all that horticulture and the trees of Long Island have added and are adding to the richness, fullness, and beauty of our lives.

E. L. D. Seymour

Hempstead, N. Y.
July, 1952

P. S. — The honor and privilege of writing this introduction was accorded me because I happened to be president of the Society when it was decided and voted to undertake a Census of Long Island's Big Trees. I am proud to have been even indirectly responsible for, and connected with, the project that has come to gratifying fulfilment under the enthusiastic, conscientious, untiring leadership of my friend and colleague, George Peters. Little did any of us, I imagine, realize what we were letting him in for when we asked him to head a committee and undertake the work. For myself, and on behalf of the Society, I want to congratulate him on, and thank him for, a big and important job splendidly done.

E. L. D. S.



This specimen of American Holly (*Ilex opaca*) — the largest in New York State — stands on the C. E. Dimon farm near Southampton, Suffolk County



A lopped White Oak at Coram. When, in the early days, trees were cut partly through, or "lopped", and bent over to indicate property line directions, they often grew into curious forms like this

TWO OLD AND UNUSUAL TREES ON EASTERN LONG ISLAND

THE TREES OF LONG ISLAND

Early History

The first written historical record of Long Island referred to its trees. In the log of Robert Juett, who was Henry Hudson's first mate, under date of September 4, 1609, the entrance of the Half Moon into what is now New York Harbor, and the first landing on Long Island are recorded with this comment: "We found a land full of great tall oaks, with grass and flowers, as pleasant as ever has been seen." The delight and wonder felt by the early settlers towards this new land covered by magnificent primeval forests is further expressed by Long Island's first historian, Daniel Denton, who in 1670 wrote, "The greatest part of the Island is very full of Timber, as Oaks, white and red, Walnut-trees, Chestnut-trees, which yield store of mast for Swine, . . . , also Maples, Cedars, Saxifrage, Beach, Birch, Holly, Hazel, with many sorts more . . . the Countrey itself sends forth such a fragrant smell that it may be perceived at Sea before they can make the Land."

The earliest geological record of Long Island's trees dates back to the Cretaceous Period during which the first rough form of the island's present shape was created about 100 million years ago. At the foot of high bluffs along the North Shore, such as occur at Glen Cove, Lloyd's Neck, and Eaton's Neck, where geological deposits of this Period come to the surface, pieces of red shale containing fossilized plant leaves, stems and occasionally flower parts can be found. A study of these fossils indicates that a semi-tropical vegetation flourished for many thousands of years. This is evidenced by the presence of tropical species of Sequoia, Camphor, Cinnamon, Magnolia, and Fig, together with more temperate zone species of Oak, Maple, Sassafras, Poplar, etc., which were the forerunners of our modern tree species.

The warm-climate forest of the Cretaceous Period was completely swept away by subsequent geological changes, particularly

those adverse to all plant life that occurred during later glacial periods. During the long Ice Ages and up to perhaps 20,000 years ago, plant life on Long Island led a very temporary and precarious existence, obtaining a foothold during glacial recessions only to be wiped out again when the next ice sheet moved southward. It was only when the towering ice front finally melted for the last time, ten or fifteen thousand years ago, and exposed the hilly terminal moraine and flat outwash plains of Long Island's present geography that the climate and surface features became stabilized sufficiently to permit Long Island's modern biological history to begin.

Native Tree Distribution

Following on the heels of the last receding ice sheet came typical pioneer Arctic plants such as are seen today struggling for existence and following the very edge of the retreating glacial ice cap of Greenland. Possibly the first plant species that established itself permanently along a sand bar of an ice-water stream rushing across the South Shore glacial plains was an Arctic Willow. As the climate moderated, more and more hardy plants crept in from the South until eventually the surface of Long Island became entirely covered with a northern flora similar to that of Labrador today. However, this flora could not remain static because, as the climate moderated, more aggressive southern species appeared and crowded out the northern plants. This process has continued even until this day and many evidences of progressive plant succession may be seen at the present time.

Among the most interesting evidences of the post-glacial south to north movement of plant species are "relict" or rear-guard plants. These are isolated specimens or small groups of tree species essentially belonging to a more northern plant zone and found growing only in a few favorably cool, moist situations. An instance of a "relict" species on Long Island is the Red Spruce, a typical tree of the Canadian Zone; it was found growing naturally on Long Island only in one small group on Gid's Island at Orient as late as 1930 but unfortunately fires have destroyed these few lingering representatives of our past sub-arctic climate. Another example of a "left-over" species occurs at Wyandanch in the general area known as the "ice-box" of Long Island where there are still about four specimens of truly native

Paper Birch, a tree typical of the Adirondacks. Similarly, native specimens of White Pine, Hemlock, and Sugar Maple, which are not common on Long Island, do not properly belong to the dominant coastal plain type of vegetation. They also are "relict" trees because although they successfully grow under the ministering hand of man, they do not naturally reproduce well and it would be only a short time, geologically speaking, before they would disappear from Long Island except in those rare isolated situations that nature always seems to provide making it possible for a "rarity" to persist.

Another manifestation of the progressive succession of warmer climate plants on Long Island is the occurrence of "pioneer" or "advance" plants. These are scattered individuals or colonies of plants found along the northern fringe of the range of those species that are advancing northward. Naturally these southern species are found to be more numerous in the western part of the island, adjacent to the New Jersey and Appalachian plant communities. An example of such a pioneer plant is the Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) which has invaded western Long Island in the swamps and moist soils on the south shore only as far as Wantagh and on the north shore as far as Smithtown. No native specimens of this tree are found east of these points. Likewise, other typical southern trees such as the Tulip-tree, Persimmon, Hackberry, and Sweetbay Magnolia are confined essentially to the western part of the island. Furthermore, old records indicate that other distinctly southern species, such as the Willow Oak and the Shortleaf Yellow Pine, were found in Brooklyn during the Colonial period. Native specimens of these trees still existed up to a short time ago on Staten Island.

The occurrence of both northern and southern tree species springs from the fact that Long Island is a meeting ground of two biological life zones. The Carolinian or Upper Austral Zone, as defined by temperature limits, reaches its northern boundary in the western part of Long Island, whereas the Alleghanian or Transition Zone extends from eastern Long Island northward. The result is a richness and complexity of plant species despite the extreme geological simplicity of the island. When it is realized that Long Island has no significant differences in latitude, no appreciable variation in elevation, no limestone soils, no significant rock outcrops, no heavy soils, no gorges and no large rivers, and is isolated from the mainland, it is surprising that the flora

of the island is as diverse as it is. It is largely due to the moderate climate and well distributed ample rainfall that so many northern and southern plants grow almost side by side on Long Island.

As a result of the favorable climatic and topographical conditions, the list of Long Island's native trees is impressive. Including those species that, as native trees have been exterminated, such as the Willow Oak, Virginia Pine, Shortleaf Pine, and Red Spruce, the list numbers sixty-eight species. Not included are those plants usually shrubby in character but sometimes reaching tree size, such as the Shrub Oaks and many Willows, Alders, and Viburnums. The list includes three Maples, three Poplars, five Hickories, eight conifers and eleven Oaks, and is given in full on the facing page.

In general, the native species of trees are found growing together in what is known as the Eastern Mixed Hardwood Forest. The number and percentage of species that form this forest type vary considerably according to local soil and moisture conditions. In the western part of Long Island and on the glacial moraines of the north shore where the soil is generally richer, the forests attain their greatest complexity and best growth. On the more porous soils of the south shore there is less variety with a tendency for the Oaks to predominate. This trend becomes accentuated on the sandier soils of eastern Long Island where the Oaks constitute practically the entire stand together with some Pitch Pine in varying extent. In a few locations, the predominant mixed forest inclines to pure stands of a single species, such as Red Maple or Whitecedar in swamps and Pitch Pine, Scarlet Oak, or Redcedar in drier situations.

Between the high inner sand dunes of Fire Island and Great South Bay is an unique primitive stand of trees, approximately a mile long east and west and an eighth of a mile wide, known as the "Sunken Forest". It has earned this name because all the tree tops are kept sheared by the ocean winds to the level of the dune crests so that the tree growth appears to be "sunken". Here is a dense wilderness of gnarled Black and Post Oaks, Pitch Pine, Redcedar, Pepperidge, Sassafras, Wild Cherry, Red Maple, Holly, and many shrubs mingled with masses of Wild Grape, Catbriar, and Poison Ivy. Widely known to botanists and naturalists this is probably the most primitive and unspoiled of the remaining forest areas on Long Island.

LONG ISLAND'S 68 NATIVE TREE SPECIES

- Ash, Black — *Fraxinus nigra*
 Ash, Red — *F. pennsylvanica*
 Ash, White — *F. americana*
 Basswood — *Tilia americana*
 Beetree Linden — *T. heterophylla*
 Beech, American —
 Fagus grandifolia
 Birch, Gray — *Betula populifolia*
 Birch, Paper — *B. papyrifera*
 Birch, River — *B. nigra*
 Birch, Sweet — *B. lenta*
 Birch, Yellow — *B. lutea*
 Cherry, Wild Black —
 Prunus serotina
 Chestnut, American —
 Castanea dentata
 Dogwood, Flowering —
 Cornus florida
 Elm, American — *Ulmus americana*
 Elm, Slippery — *U. fulva*
 Hackberry — *Celtis occidentalis*
 Hemlock — *Tsuga canadensis*
 Hickory —
 Bitternut — *Carya cordiformis*
 Mockernut — *C. tomentosa*
 Pignut — *C. glabra*
 Shagbark Hickory — *C. ovata*
 Sweet Pignut — *C. ovalis*
 Hawthorn, Cockspur —
 Crataegus crusgalli
 Holly, American — *Ilex opaca*
 Hophornbeam, American —
 Ostrya virginiana
 Hornbeam, American —
 Carpinus caroliniana
 Magnolia, Sweetbay —
 Magnolia virginiana
 Maple —
 Boxelder — ~~*Acer negundo*~~
 Red Maple — *A. rubrum*
 Sugar Maple — *A. saccharum*
 Mulberry, Red — *Morus rubra*
 Nannyberry — *Viburnum lentago*
 Oak, Black — *Quercus velutina*
 Oak, Blackjack — *Q. marilandica*
 Oak, Chestnut — *Q. montana*
 Oak, Northern Red — *Q. borealis*
 Oak, Pin — *Q. palustris*
 Oak, Post — *Q. stellata*
 Oak, Scarlet — *Q. coccinea*
 Oak, Southern Red —
 Q. borealis maxima
 Oak, Swamp White — *Q. bicolor*
 Oak, White — *Q. alba*
 Oak, Willow — *Q. phellos*
 Persimmon — *Diospyros virginiana*
 Pine, Pitch — *Pinus rigida*
 Pine, Virginia — *P. virginiana*
 Pine, Shortleaf — *P. echinata*
 Pine, White — *P. strobus*
 Poplar —
 Bigtooth Aspen —
 Populus grandidentata
 Swamp Poplar — *P. heterophylla*
 Quaking Aspen — *P. tremuloides*
 Redcedar — *Juniperus virginiana*
 Sassafras — *Sassafras albidum*
 Service-berry, Shadblow —
 Amelanchier canadensis
 Sourgum — *Nyssa sylvatica*
 Spruce, Red — *Picea rubens*
 Sumac, Shining — *Rhus copallina*
 Sumac, Smooth — *R. glabra*
 Sumac, Staghorn — *R. typhina*
 Sweetgum —
 Liquidambar styraciflua
 Sycamore, American —
 Platanus occidentalis
 Tuliptree — *Liriodendron tulipifera*
 Walnut, Black — *Juglans nigra*
 Butternut — *J. cinerea*
 Whitecedar —
 Chamaecyparis thyoides
 Willow, Black — *Salix nigra*
 Willow, Pussy — *S. discolor*

PLANT NAMES: In this report, nomenclature for the most part follows "Standardized Plant Names, Second Edition." However, where a name used therein differs from one already in wide use, generally recognized, and found in "Hortus II," the latter name has been retained. — G. H. P.



Another of the unusual and noteworthy forest areas on Long Island is the twenty-seven acre pure stand of mature White Pines known as the Prosser Pines, located a few miles north of Yaphank. Here are several thousand fine old trees, some of them three feet in diameter, with no limbs for forty or fifty feet from the ground and whose canopy casts such a dense shade that only here and there on the forest floor of deep pine needles does one find a Pink Ladyslipper, Spotted Wintergreen, or other shade loving plant. The origin of this unique forest is lost in historical obscurity but it is estimated that some of the trees are 200 years old. There are young trees in every glade and around the outer edges of the forest, indicating the natural permanence of this species at this location. The perpetuity of this forest — the only important stand of White Pine on Long Island — depends on sufficient public interest to set the area aside as a sanctuary or memorial.

Forests in the Development of Long Island

It is not generally known that at one time lumbering and woodcutting on Long Island was one of the most important industries in New York State and contributed tremendously to the rapid growth of New York City when wood was its only building material as well as its only fuel. One hundred and forty years ago, the Town of Brookhaven alone was exporting annually no less than 100,000 cords of wood. Even as late as the Civil War, Suffolk County was listed as the foremost woodcutting county in New York State. This industry gave employment to many men in woodchopper camps and on the sloops and schooners transporting the cordwood from the many "landings" to the wood-hungry city, which had not yet adopted anthracite. This industry also caused the opening up of the country, encouraged the extension of the railroad system and built up small villages. Although the day of Long Island's lumbering glory is gone forever, an inkling of the original vast forest wealth can be surmised from a state-

◀ TWO UNIQUE FORESTS ON LONG ISLAND

Left, the stately beauty of the Prosser Pines, 27 acres of White Pines north of Yaphank. Right, big American Hollies in one of the more open portions of the Sunken Forest, in the shelter of the Fire Island dunes.

ment made by Norman Taylor in his pamphlet on Long Island's Big Trees published in 1922 by the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. Therein he mentioned that "on Gardiner's Island there is perhaps the finest growth of timber to be found within hundreds of miles of New York. On a given acre there are sixteen trees nine feet or more — usually much more — in circumference; and many times that number between six and nine feet in circumference".

Trees in Long Island's History

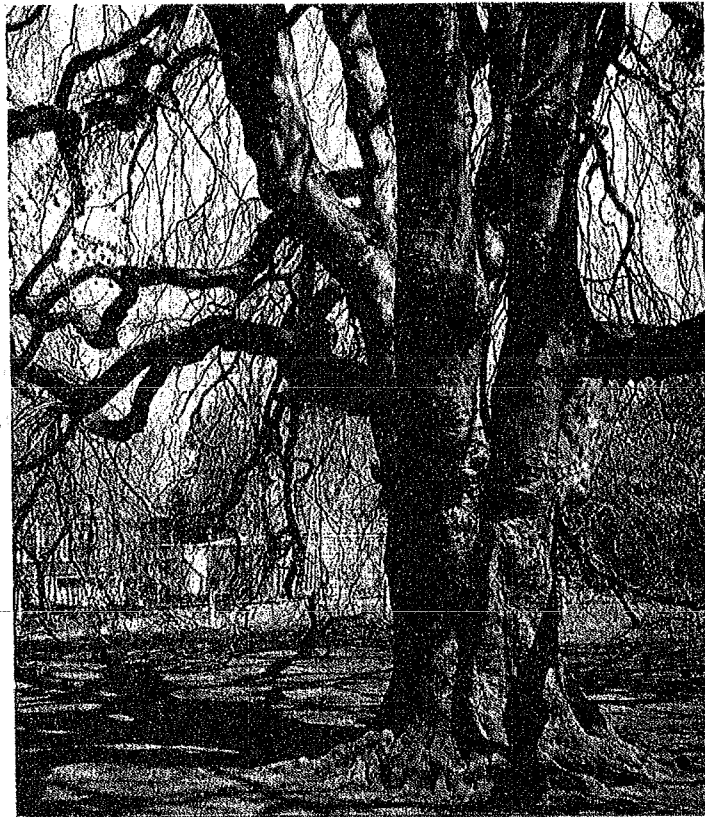
Not only have trees as forests played an important economic role in the development of the community, but also many individual trees on Long Island are or have been associated with historic events or persons. Perhaps the best known were the Fox Oaks at Flushing which were two White Oaks, each measuring about 16 feet in circumference, under which George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends or Quakers, preached in 1672. These trees are gone now but their location is marked by a granite monument. Another famous tree of Flushing was the giant Cedar of Lebanon, renowned as the largest specimen of its kind in the United States. Unfortunately, lightning destroyed this tree only a few years ago.

Another noteworthy tree of Flushing, and still vigorous, is the Weeping Beech on 37th Avenue. The tradition is that over a century ago Baron DeMar, a nobleman in Belgium, noticed a deformed tree among some Beech transplants on his estate. He ordered the gardener to destroy it; the latter, however, cared for it and it developed into the graceful tree known as the Weeping Beech. In 1847, Samuel B. Parsons, Flushing nurseryman, then touring Europe in search of rare plants, purchased a shoot and brought it back to Flushing in a flower pot. That plant grew into what Sir John Hooker termed "the finest specimen of its kind in the world". It achieved such distinction that the City of New York bought the property on which it stands and has established a public park there for its further protection.

Another tree dating back to early American history is the big White Oak in the pasture behind Sagtikos Manor in Bayshore. This great tree is mentioned by Sir Henry Clinton in his records as marking the site where 300 British troops were camped during the American Revolution after the British had occupied New York. Quite appropriately also at Sagtikos Manor, where George

THE FAMOUS WEeping BEECH IN FLUSHING

This magnificent old specimen of *Fagus sylvatica pendula*, on property acquired by the City of New York to insure its protection and preservation, is seen each year by thousands of admiring visitors.



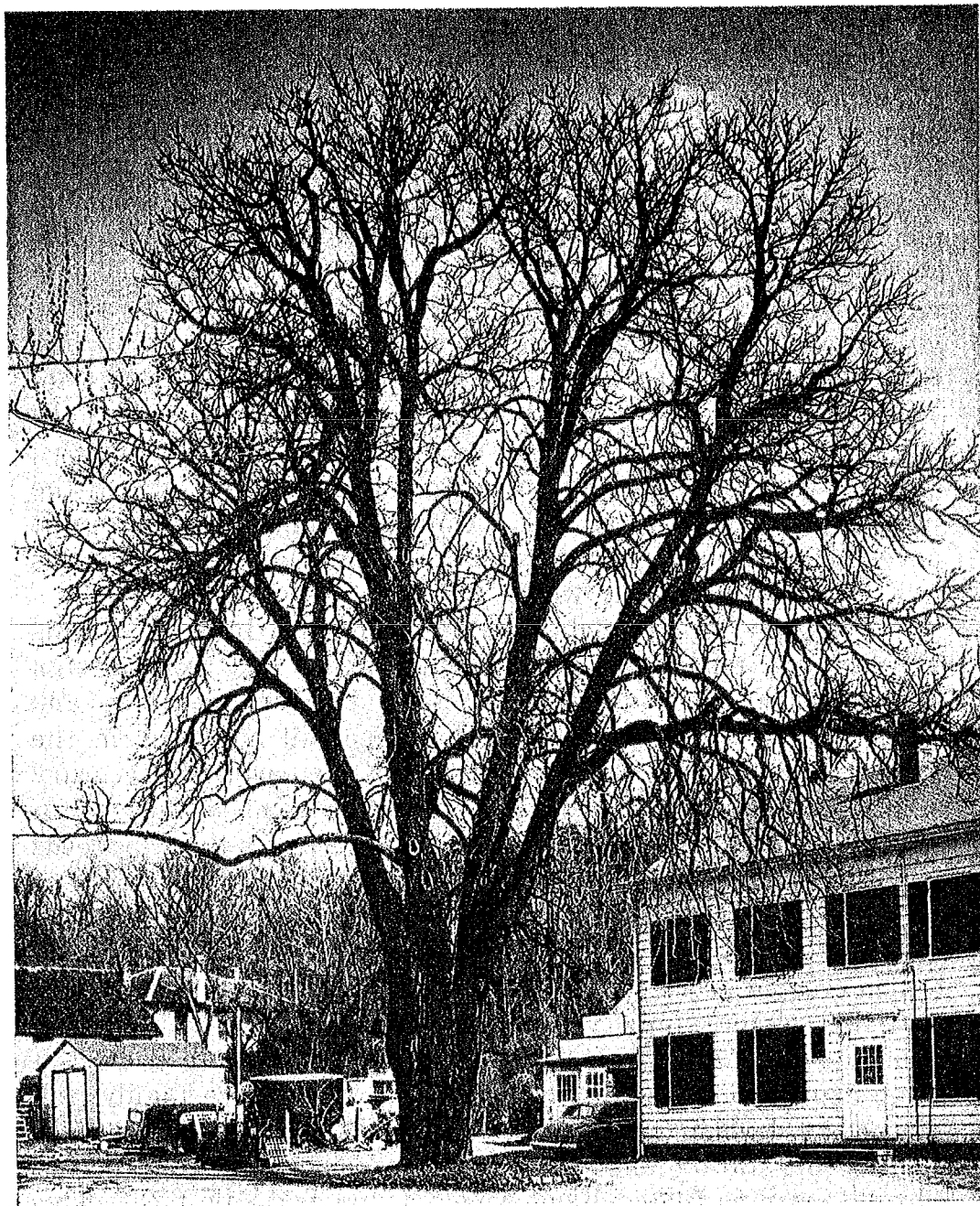
Washington slept April 22, 1790, is a thriving American Elm which originally was a shoot taken from the famous Washington Elm in Cambridge, Massachusetts, under which Washington assumed command of his troops.

An impressive ancient tree is the Theodore Roosevelt Black Oak at Lloyd Neck. This tree, 19 feet 7 inches in circumference, is now recognized as being the largest specimen of Black Oak in the United States. Before Roosevelt became President, he spent many hours under this tree, reading or resting during hiking and hunting trips. Christopher Morley in his writings humorously refers to this tree as being the "largest vegetable in the East", and again as "*Quercus gigantica*".

Among other trees of noteworthy historic interest are the Black Locusts adjacent to the Washington Tavern at Roslyn. These are believed to have been some of the trees of that species first introduced into Long Island by Captain John Sands about 1700. The largest recorded tree on Long Island, but now vanished, was a Black Walnut 29 feet in circumference that stood on the William Cullen Bryant Estate at Roslyn. Other trees of interest are the largest Horsechestnut on Long Island at Halesite, formerly used by ship pilots as a reference marker in entering Huntington Harbor, and the Sycamore at Orient which is marked by a plaque mentioning that it stood there when Revolutionary volunteers left for war on July 4, 1776.

The Introduction of Trees New to Long Island

When the first colonists came to Long Island it was entirely covered with a virgin forest with the exception of the Hempstead Plains, the dunes at Shinnecock and Montauk, and local Indian clearings. Progressively, the land became transformed as the forests disappeared under the cumulative impact of agriculture, grazing, fires, roads, public improvements, and homes. Today, this change has reached the point where natural woodland areas are rapidly disappearing and there is an urgent need to establish public sanctuaries to preserve remnants of our native forests in an unaltered primitive state. However, one consolation is that the clearing of our native forests and the extermination of tree species by the hand of man has been compensated for by the introduction of foreign plants to add variety and new beauty to the land.



THE LARGEST HORSECHESTNUT IN THE UNITED STATES

It is located on Long Island, in front of the historic Scudder homestead at Halesite, near Huntington, where, for many years, it served as a landmark for skippers of craft entering Huntington Harbor

The loss of the Chestnut due to the introduction of the Chestnut blight was a major plant disaster and eliminated from the local scene one of our finest native trees. But man in turn brought in the Black Locust, not originally native, but now an integral part of Long Island's landscape and arborculture. About 1700, Captain John Sands, of Sands Point, brought this species from Virginia. Its durability for fence posts created a great demand for it and it was taken by wagon over dirt roads to virtually every farm on the island. The early custom was that when a child was born, the father planted a plot of Locust trees, so when the child reached maturity, the trees, then ready to cut, furnished a handsome dowry for a daughter or a good start toward a new farm for a son. Another introduced tree which has become thoroughly naturalized on the island is the Ailanthus, long known as the Tree-of-Heaven and much more recently as the "tree that grows in Brooklyn". A much maligned, weedy tree, it nevertheless serves a real purpose in giving shade and greenness in grim areas of the city where nothing else will grow.

Although the colonists and seafaring men brought to this new country many plants from their homes and from foreign lands, the real impetus to the horticultural use of exotic trees and shrubs was provided by the first commercial nurseries in the United States which were established in the early 18th century near Flushing. These pioneer nurserymen combed Europe for new plants and enlisted captains of sailing vessels to bring seeds and slips from the unknown and untapped botanical wealth of China and Japan. Robert Prince in 1732 established the "Linnean Botanic Garden", a nursery where he tried new varieties of fruits which created great popular interest in plant culture. So famous was this 80-acre nursery that when the British troops entered Flushing in 1777, General Howe ordered a guard to protect it from depredation. After the Revolution, the Prince family continued to develop the nursery as an important horticultural experiment station, and strove to possess every kind of tree and shrub known to England and America that had any merit. This nursery is credited with introducing to America, among other trees, the Lombardy Poplar, Cedar of Lebanon, Atlas Cedar, Pawlonia, Copper Beech, and several Asiatic Magnolias.

The Prince Nursery passed out of existence about 1869 following the death of William Prince III. But Flushing remained the nursery capital of America, for the Bloodgood Nursery had



VESTIGES OF THE PARSONS NURSERY STILL GROW IN FLUSHING - I

The largest Ginkgo on Long Island and, below it, the largest Weeping Hemlock stand in front of the original Samuel Parsons homestead

been established there about 1798, and in 1837 the famous Parsons Nursery was started. The latter in particular was responsible for the introduction to the United States of many Oriental species of trees. The first Japanese Maple was brought to Long Island in 1841; other new trees were the Trifoliate-orange, the Chinese Larch, and a number of Magnolias. The Parsons Nursery continued in business until 1907 when the City of New York bought the property and on it established Kissena Park. Here still can be seen remnants of the old nursery rows of trees and the collections of unusual species nowhere else to be found on Long Island.

The end of the Civil War ushered in the development of the big estates on Long Island. In this period of industrial expansion and the creation of the great American fortunes, it became fashionable to own a mansion and grand estate on Long Island. It was the era of formal gardens, arboretums, pinetums, botanical collections and lavish landscape architecture, which reached its

height on Long Island at the turn of the century. From the Parsons Nursery, and its worthy successor in carrying on Long Island's nursery traditions, Hicks Nursery of Westbury, came the bulk of the thousands of ornamentals and arboricultural rarities that are found in the landscaping of the "North Shore Estates".

Outstanding Tree Collections on Long Island

The "estate era" saw the gradual disappearance of extensive collections of rare trees from the commercial nurseries and their establishment in public parks and on the properties of wealthy horticulturally-minded individuals. As a result, today we find that about seventy-five per cent of Long Island's unusual and finest tree species are contained in about seventeen public and private collections.



VESTIGES OF THE PARSONS NURSERY STILL GROW IN FLUSHING - II

Straight ranks of trees in Kissena Park mark the rows of one of America's famous nurseries. This is part of New York City's park system

Although in existence only since 1912, the Brooklyn Botanic Garden has the largest collection of rare deciduous trees on Long Island. Though most of its specimens are young and not large, the Garden is an ideal place for the study and identification of broadleaf trees on account of the large variety of well labelled specimens. Particularly fine are the collections of Maples, Oaks, Flowering Crabapples, and Japanese Cherries. In nearby Prospect Park there are many unusual trees as well as some fine large trees of commoner species. Unfortunately, the severe storms of the last two decades have destroyed many of the largest specimens and few replacements of the rare species have been made.

Of two other noteworthy public collections one has already been described as being the remnant of the Parsons Nursery in Kissena Park, Flushing. The other is on the grounds of the Samuel Parrish Art Museum at Southampton. At both locations certain varieties of trees occur that are found nowhere else on Long Island. These may be studied by means of a guide booklet published by the Brooklyn Botanic Garden that describes the trees in Kissena Park, or by consulting the labels on the trees in the Parrish Arboretum.

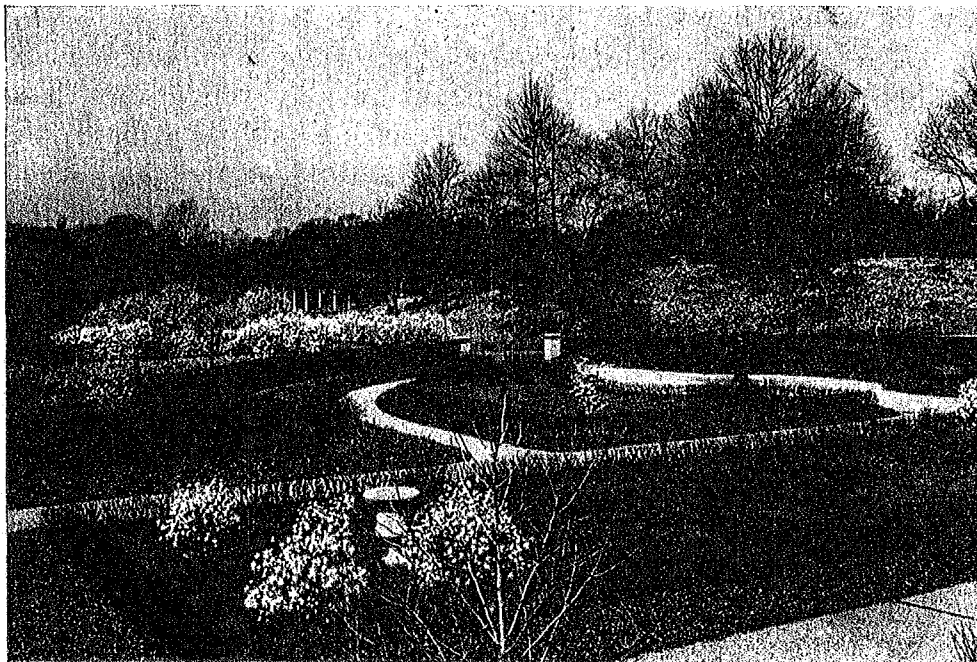
The best two collections of evergreens are found on the Childs Frick Estate at Roslyn and the W. Bayard Cutting Estate at Great River. On the former, Mr. Frick established in 1919 the "Clayton Pinetum" containing one hundred and ninety species and many more varieties. Since a number of these were admittedly tender and have since been winter-killed, the remaining collection should be an indicator of coniferous hardiness on the Island. On the Cutting Estate is undoubtedly the most magnificent stand of large Firs and Spruces on Long Island. Ultimately this fine arboretum will become the property of, and be operated by, the Long Island State Park Commission.

On the W. R. Coe Estate near Oyster Bay, which at some future date is to be the site of the School of Horticulture of the Long Island Agricultural and Technical Institute, is a rich collection of trees in an incomparable setting of spacious lawns, formal gardens and spectacular *Rhododendron* plantings. Through the generous provisions of its owner, the preservation of this botanical paradise for the benefit of horticultural education and for continuing enjoyment by the public is assured.

Other fine collections of rare trees which are worthy of special mention are on the estates now or formerly owned by the

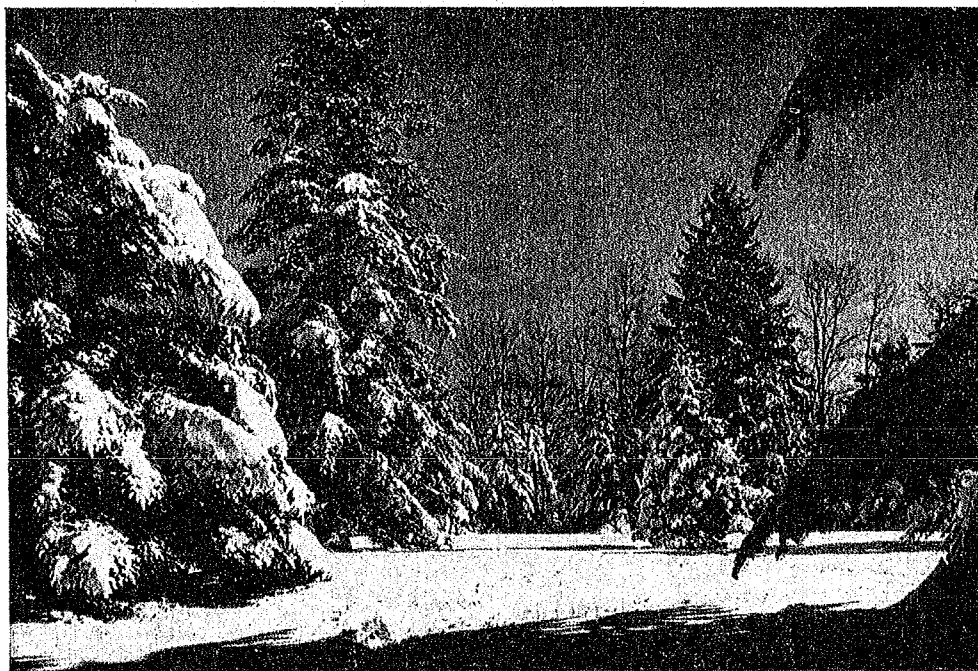
following: Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer in Upper Brookville; Frank Bailey at Locust Valley; A. G. Hodenpyl at Oyster Bay; J. S. Morgan (including property formerly of E. H. Harkness) at Glen Cove; H. Phipps and J. Phipps at Old Westbury; Mrs. J. Pratt at Glen Cove; J. Curtis at Roslyn; and H. J. A. Collins at Seaford; also at the Belmont Race Track, at Elmont.

In addition to the aforementioned special tree collections, certain communities stand out in the number of noteworthy trees they possess. Flushing, of course, with its heritage from the Prince and Parsons nurseries, abounds in interesting specimens along its streets, around the Bowne and Weeping Beech houses, on the site of the old Parsons' Homestead and in the Flushing Cemetery. Nearby Douglaston is also a veritable arbor-etum with fine trees on many private properties and around the Zion Church. To the east, Great Neck, Port Washington, Roslyn, Westbury, Glen Cove, Oyster Bay, Huntington, Stony Brook, Setauket, and Wading River are notable for their unique and



WHEN SPRING COMES TO THE BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN

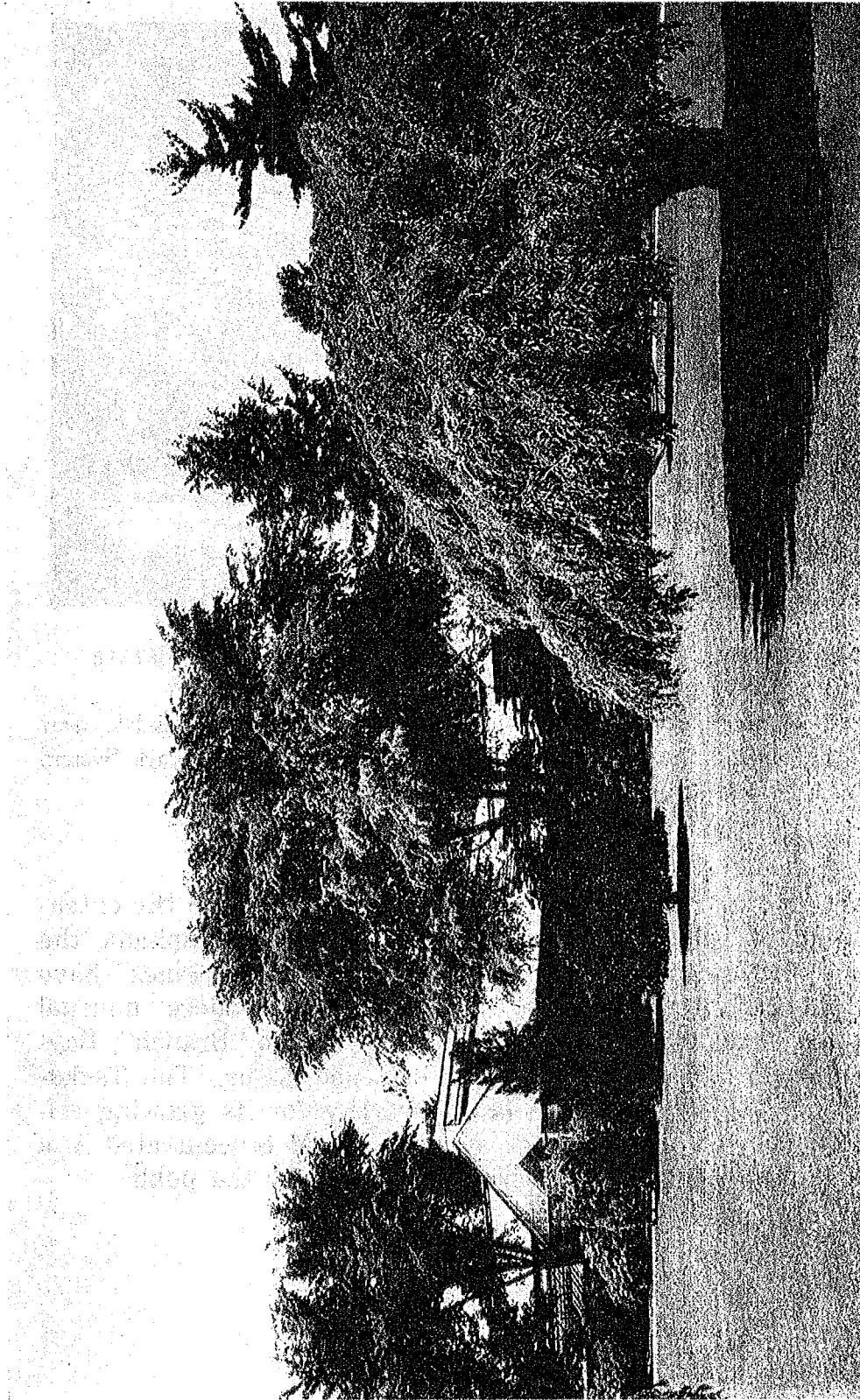
Magnolia trees and daffodils in full bloom and, beyond, some large specimen trees seen looking west from the Administration Building



WINTER IN THE PINETUM OF THE W. BAYARD CUTTING ESTATE

These grand trees, and many more, equally fine, specimens, at Oakdale, near East Islip, will in time become part of the Long Island State Park System and be preserved for the enjoyment of the public

large trees. In the center of the Island at Brentwood the extensive and old plantings of White Pines, and at Yaphank the famous grove already referred to as the "Prosser Pines" have attained widespread renown. Along the south shore, unusual trees are more scattered, but the villages in the "Branch", Bayshore and Southampton have the best specimens. The Tackapausha Preserve at Seaford is noteworthy for its growing collection of all the native trees of Long Island concentrated in a limited area for easy observation and study by the public.



A FEW OF THE MANY RARE AND BEAUTIFUL TREES AT WILLIAM R. COE'S "PLANTING FIELDS"

Through its owner's generosity, this magnificent estate at Oyster Bay and its horticultural treasures will eventually become part of the Long Island Agricultural and Technical Institute's School of Horticulture

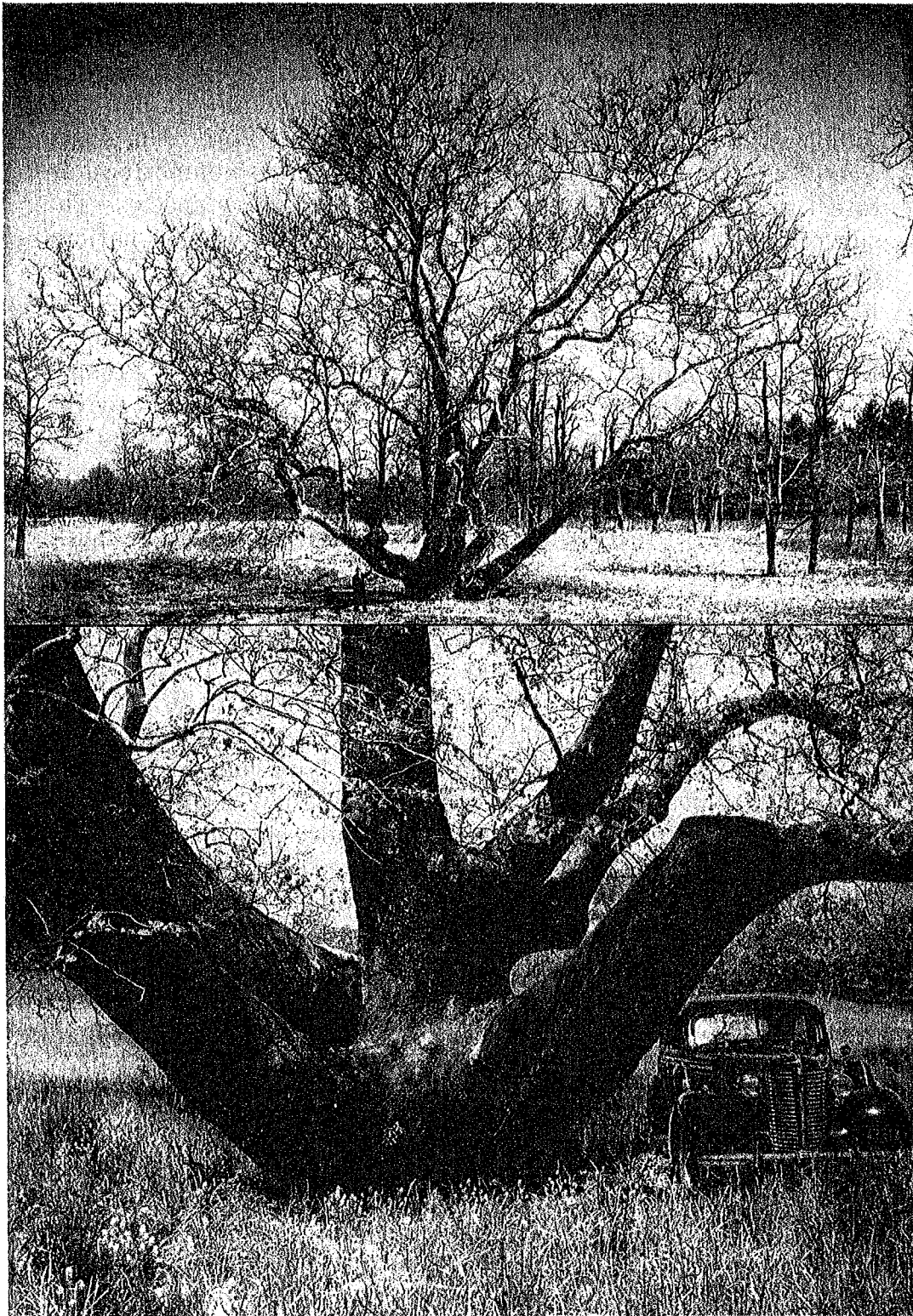
Big Tree Surveys

There has always been an intense interest in big trees. Many communities capitalize on having the "biggest tree" of some kind, and even attain national importance because of it. The first country-wide "Big Tree Survey" conducted in 1940 by the American Forestry Association created considerable competitive interest in seeking out the biggest specimen of every species. This survey, revived in 1950, credited Long Island with one national champion, namely, the Black Oak at Lloyd Neck (19 feet 7 inches in circumference 4 feet 6 inches above the ground).

There have been local lists of trees compiled from time to time to cover limited areas, such as those prepared for Prospect Park, Kissena Park, Flushing, Douglaston, and various private arboretums. However, no attempt was made to complete a tree census of all Long Island until 1922 when Norman Taylor, then of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, conducted a survey of the island's native trees. Unfortunately, the 300 individual records that resulted have been lost, but a short summary was presented in a leaflet published by the Botanic Garden.

Late in 1947, the Long Island Horticultural Society in pursuance of its policy to foster interest in all phases of Long Island horticulture, decided to undertake a new census of big trees. It was felt that such a project would be of great value in determining the suitability of different species for landscaping, and would preserve for posterity our dendrological history. The survey was organized on a scientific basis with definite specifications to be followed in making reports. Forms were prepared to standardize all information concerning the species, dimensions, and history of each tree. Beyond the immediate results of this survey, the intention is to make this project a continuing one, and to recheck and revise the records every ten years hereafter. Thus a progressively increasing store of horticultural and historical knowledge will be accumulated as time goes on.

In determining the scope of the survey, it was decided to include both native and exotic trees. Indeed, it is becoming increasingly difficult to determine whether a particular tree is native or was planted by man. Even in his native tree census of 1922, Norman Taylor stated that many of those records received were of planted trees, especially of such species as Elms and Sycamores. This is true also of many other species, such as White



Pine and Hemlock, which have been planted for so many years that the origin of any tree of these species is open to question.

During the four years since the inception of the survey, new records were constantly added until it was realized that, apparently, because of the scope of the project, additional discoveries of large trees would continue to be made. Consequently, it was decided to terminate the survey when the major sources of records had been surveyed. This, it is hoped, has been accomplished by the 1025 records received through January, 1952. The publication of this summarized report will undoubtedly lead to or inspire the discovery of new species and larger specimens; in fact one of the purposes of this report is to stimulate additional interest and to encourage readers to forward information concerning species that have been unintentionally omitted, or larger individuals than those listed herein.

Long Island's Biggest Trees

The "bigness" of a tree is a rather indefinite quantity since it involves the size of a plant of indefinite form in three dimensions. In an attempt to determine some standard method of comparison, the American Forestry Association has adopted the following formula — "Circumference (at 4 feet 6 inches above the ground) in inches, plus height in feet, plus span of branches in feet". This is generally applicable and has been followed by this survey, subject to certain reservations. Since the circumference can be definitely measured it should be given more importance than height and span which are often difficult even to estimate. Another consideration to be taken into account is that the circumference cannot always be measured at 4 ½ feet (breast height) above the ground. This can be done only when the trunk swelling for the first limb is above the 4 ½ foot point. When limbs affect the normal circumference, then the girth measurement is taken at the narrowest portion of the trunk between the ground and the

◀ "OLD SYC" - ONE OF LONG ISLAND'S OLDEST, LARGEST TREES

Located in Wheatley Hills, this imposing American Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), estimated to be 400 years old, had to be measured only six inches above the ground, where it is 26 ft., 7 in., in circumference

4 1/2 foot point. All the records of this survey have been taken on this basis and in the list of big trees (pages 39 to 59) all circumferences are shown with the heights at which they were measured.

Which is Long Island's biggest tree? If the largest circumference alone is considered, then it is the Chinese Wing-nut tree (*Pterocarya stenoptera*) on the William Fox Estate, Pond Lane, Woodsburgh. This tree measures thirty-three (33) feet, 0 inches in girth at the surface of the ground. Although far surpassing any other tree in circumferential measurement it really has no trunk for it consists of a heavily buttressed group of many stems springing at ground level from one root. This species, introduced from China, is closely allied to the Walnuts and is rare on Long Island.

The tree which has enjoyed the reputation of being Long Island's largest ever since Norman Taylor's 1922 Survey is the American Sycamore located on the north side of the Wheatley-Brookville Road on the "Big Tree Farm", formerly the James N. Hill Estate, at Wheatley. This tree has a short but definite trunk measuring 26 feet 7 inches in circumference six inches above the ground, just below the first big limbs. Tradition has it that originally the tree had a tall trunk, but that when the forest was cut away, soil was filled around the tree to a depth of fourteen feet. Mr. Hill stated that this was verified in 1916 by a tree expert when "Old Sycamore" was given the first doctoring of its life. Moreover, he maintained that about 1830 the County butcher hung slaughtered beef from "Old Sycamore's" limbs; one of the chains he had used was still there when Mr. Hill bought the place. A boring was made into this tree in 1947, and it was found that there were 113 annual rings in the outer 11.1 inches. The wood core showed that this tree was now growing about two inches in diameter every eleven years, whereas in the 1840's it grew two inches every five years. Based upon a plotted curve of growth, it is estimated that "Old Sycamore" is 320 years old.

The largest tree with a trunk over 4 1/2 feet high, and therefore more impressive as a big tree, is the White Oak on Lubber Lane, west of Christian Road, northeast of Stony Brook. This great tree measures 23 feet 4 inches around at breast height.

The list on pages 39 to 59 includes only the 430 largest specimens of all species reported, and therefore must exclude many noteworthy trees at present of smaller stature but which may

some day take over the honor of being champions of their classes. Because of the many large trees reported and the great local interest displayed, there have also been added (on pages 60 and 61) supplemental lists of the ten largest reported White Oaks, Black Walnuts, Tuliptrees, and American Elms.

Conclusions from the Big Tree Census

As an indication of the desirability and value of continuing such surveys in the future, we can already obtain some idea of the rate of tree growth on Long Island by comparing the measurements of certain trees as taken in 1922 and again in 1947-51. Some of the instances are as follows:

Species	Location	Trunk Circumference		
		In 1922	In 1947	Increase in 25 years
White Oak	Stony Brook	19 ft. 7 in.	23 ft. 4 in.	3 ft. 9 in.
Black Oak	Lloyd Neck	17 ft. 0 in.	19 ft. 7 in.	2 ft. 7 in.
Sycamore	Wheatley	24 ft. 0 in.	26 ft. 7 in.	2 ft. 7 in.
Black Walnut	East Norwich	15 ft. 6 in.	17 ft. 0 in.	1 ft. 6 in.

Also of interest is the fact, disclosed by this survey, that Long Island possesses not only the largest Black ^{Oak} Walnut in the United States, but also the champion Ailanthus and the top-ranking Horsechestnut. It is probable that further study of data now available will reveal other national champion trees on Long Island. Already a preliminary comparison of records presented in this report with those included in the American Forestry Association's 1951 Big Tree Survey indicates the presence on Long Island of seven hitherto unrecognized national champions. This evidence is presented in the table on page 35.



A MAGNOLIA OF THE DEEP SOUTH ON A BROOKLYN STREET

This Bull Bay (*Magnolia grandiflora*) — a species usually tender north of Washington — has been growing on Lafayette Avenue for sixty years

Long Island's Candidates for National Big Tree Honors

Species	Survey	Location	Tree Size Span Hght. (in feet)		Trunk Girth at 4 ft. 6 in.
Tree-of-Heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	A. F. A.	Maryland	64	82	17 ft. 10 in.
	L. I. H. S.	Head of the Harbor	75	80	18 ft. 8 in.
Fringetree (<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>)	A. F. A.	Washington, D. C.	40	35	3 ft. 5 in.
	L. I. H. S.	Elmont	15	20	4 ft. 4 in.
Umbrella Magnolia (<i>M. tripetala</i>)	A. F. A.	New Jersey	—	—	4 ft. 3 in.
	L. I. H. S.	Elmont	25	40	4 ft. 9 in.
Striped Maple (<i>Acer pennsylvanicum</i>)	A. F. A.	Pennsylvania	30	21	2 ft. 4 in.
	L. I. H. S.	Southampton	20	30	2 ft. 9 in.*
Horsechestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	A. F. A.	Maryland	63	63	12 ft. 6 in.
	L. I. H. S.	Halesite	60	75	14 ft. 1 in.
Sycamore (<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>)	A. F. A.	Pennsylvania	—	—	25 ft. 4 in.
	L. I. H. S.	Wheatley	70	120	26 ft. 7 in.**
Brittle Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	A. F. A.	Illinois	71	55	11 ft. 10 in.
	L. I. H. S.	Old Westbury	80	70	18 ft. 7 in.*

* Trunk girth measured at 4 ft. 0 in. from ground

** Trunk girth measured at 6 in. from ground

Of particular interest in the results of this survey was the discovery of several so called tender (warmer climate) trees that have been surviving and even thriving on Long Island for a number of years. Conspicuous among these are the following: The Southern Magnolia (*M. grandiflora*) that has been growing on Lafayette Street, Brooklyn, for over 60 years and is now 50 feet high; the Monkey-puzzle tree (*Araucaria araucana*), growing for 15 years in the backyard of Dr. Shea's home in Stony Brook; the 35 foot high Deodar Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*) alongside the home of Mrs. E. C. Buchanan at Oldfield; the 50 foot Sequoia gigantea on the Childs Frick Estate at Roslyn; and many specimens of Albizzia at scattered locations. If the climate of Long Island is

generally moderating, experiments with tender plants should meet with increasing success.

So many persons have sent in records and assisted in this survey of Long Island's trees that acknowledgement to individuals could not be made without some inevitable and embarrassing omissions. The Long Island Horticultural Society and the writer, as Chairman of its Big Tree Survey Committee, are greatly indebted to its members, to the faculty of the Long Island Agricultural and Technical Institute at Farmingdale, reporters, garden clubs, the press and the public generally for their interest and aid in furthering this contribution to the better knowledge of the history, horticulture, and beauty of Long Island.

A tree is not the exclusive right of the possessor but is for the beauty and enjoyment of all who behold it or rest under its shade.

— F. W. BESLEY

It seems to me the two most enduring things of which I know are a tree and a truth.

— J. STERLING MORTON

These trees shall be my books.

— WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE



A CALIFORNIA "BIG TREE" THRIVING ON LONG ISLAND

This vigorous *Sequoia gigantea* already towers above other, older conifers
in the Childs Frick Pinetum at Roslyn on the North Shore



THE LARGEST PAPER BIRCH ON LONG ISLAND

Located on the John T. Pratt Estate in Glen Cove, this specimen of *Betula papyrifera* measures 8 ft., 9 in., in circumference, breast high

BIGGEST TREES OF SPECIES REPORTED

39

THE BIGGEST TREES OF ALL SPECIES REPORTED GROWING ON LONG ISLAND — 1948 - 1951

Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk Dimensions		Where Located
		Girth	Taken at -	
<i>Abies alba</i>	Silver Fir	6 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Great River; W. B. Cutting Estate
<i>Abies cephalonica</i>	Greek Fir	10 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Great River; W. B. Cutting Estate
<i>Abies cilicica</i>	Cilician Fir	11 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Great River; W. B. Cutting Estate
<i>Abies concolor</i>	White Fir	3 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Roslyn; C. Frick Estate
<i>Abies concolor lowiana</i>	Pacific White Fir	8 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Great River; W. B. Cutting Estate
<i>Abies firma</i>	Momi Fir	7 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 0 in.	Great River; W. B. Cutting Estate
<i>Abies homolepis</i>	Nikko Fir	6 ft. 3 in.	3 ft. 0 in.	Westbury; Hicks Nursery
<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>	Alpine Fir	2 ft. 1 in.	4 ft. 0 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park
<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>	Nordmann Fir	6 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Great River; W. B. Cutting Estate
<i>Abies numidica</i>	Algerian Fir	6 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Great River; W. B. Cutting Estate
<i>Abies pinsapo</i>	Spanish Fir	5 ft. 11 in.	3 ft. 6 in.	Great River; W. B. Cutting Estate
<i>Abies procera glauca</i>	Blueleaf Noble Fir	4 ft. 2 in.	6 ft. 0 in.	Wading River; G. E. Hart Estate
<i>Abies veitchi</i>	Veitch Fir	1 ft. 8 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park
<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	Trident Maple	2 ft. 10 in.	1 ft. 10 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Hedge Maple	3 ft. 8 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Southampton; Parrish Museum
<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	Coliseum Maple	6 ft. 11 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park
<i>Acer carpinifolium</i>	Hornbeam Maple	3 ft. 7 in.	0 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Acer cissifolium</i>		2 ft. 2 in.	2 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Acer diabolicum</i>	Devil Maple	2 ft. 0 in.	3 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Acer distylum</i>		1 ft. 7 in.	2 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Amur Maple	1 ft. 11 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Acer griseum</i>	Paperbark Maple	3 ft. 7 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; T. A. Havemeyer Estate
<i>Acer japonicum</i>	Fullmoon Maple	3 ft. 6 in.	0 ft. 6 in.	Oyster Bay; W. R. Coe Estate
<i>Acer japonicum aconitifolium</i>	Fernleaf Maple	1 ft. 3 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park

Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk Dimensions		Where Located
		Girth	Taken at -	
<i>Acer lobeli</i>	Lobel Maple	1 ft. 10 in.	3 ft. 3 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Oregon or Bigleaf Maple	13 ft. 6 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Glen Cove; J. Morgan Estate
<i>Acer miyabei</i>	Miyabe Maple	0 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Acer mono ambiguum</i>	Mono Maple	5 ft. 4 in.	2 ft. 0 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Boxelder	9 ft. 9 in.	2 ft. 10 in.	Baldwin; Foxhurst Rd., south of Merrick Road
<i>Acer negundo californicum</i>				
<i>variegata</i>	California Boxelder	6 ft. 10 in.	3 ft. 0 in.	Elmont; Belmont Race Track
<i>Acer nikoense</i>	Nikko Maple	4 ft. 0 in.	1 ft. 6 in.	Brookville; T. A. Havemeyer Estate
<i>Acer opalus</i>	Italian Maple	2 ft. 4 in.	3 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple	7 ft. 6 in.	0 ft. 6 in.	Old Westbury; H. Phipps Estate
<i>Acer palmatum ornatum</i>	Spiderleaf Maple	1 ft. 9 in.	1 ft. 6 in.	Oyster Bay; W. R. Coe Estate
<i>Acer palmatum thunbergi</i>		3 ft. 10 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park
<i>Acer palmatum purpureum</i>	Bloodleaf Maple	2 ft. 8 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Old Westbury; H. Phipps Estate
<i>Acer palmatum heptalobum</i>	Sevenlobe Maple	1 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park
<i>Acer palmatum heptalobum rubrum</i>				
<i>Acer pennsylvanicum</i>	Red Sevenlobe Maple	1 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Striped Maple	2 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 0 in.	Southampton; Parrish Museum
<i>Acer platanoides columnare</i>	Norway Maple	12 ft. 3 in.	3 ft. 5 in.	Westbury; Hicks Nursery
<i>Acer platanoides laciniatum</i>	Columnar Norway Maple	1 ft. 2 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Acer platanoides palmatifidum</i>	Eagle Claw Norway Maple	2 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park
<i>Acer platanoides schwedleri</i>	Cutleaf Norway Maple	3 ft. 6 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Schwedler Maple	4 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Southampton; Parrish Museum
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus purpureum</i>	Sycamore Maple	12 ft. 2 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; 143-37th Avenue
	Purpleleaf Maple	4 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park

Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk Dimensions		Where Located
		Girth	Taken at -	
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	Pawpaw	1 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Glen Cove; J. Morgan Estate
<i>Betula davurica</i>	Dahurian Birch	6 ft. 6 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Betula lenta</i>	Sweet Birch	8 ft. 11 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flower Hill; Port Wash. Blvd.
<i>Betula maximowicziana</i>	Monarch Birch	6 ft. 8 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Glen Cove; J. Morgan Estate
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	5 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brookville; T. A. Havemeyer Estate
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper Birch	8 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Glen Cove; J. T. Pratt Estate
<i>Betula pendula fastigiata</i>	Pyramidal White Birch	3 ft. 10 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Oyster Bay; W. R. Coe Estate
<i>Betula pendula gracilis</i>	Cutleaf White Birch	4 ft. 2 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Seaford; H. J. A. Collins Estate
<i>Betula platyphylla</i>	Szechwan White Birch	3 ft. 6 in.	0 ft. 8 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Betula populifolia</i>	Gray Birch	3 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 0 in.	Hicksville; East of
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	Paper-mulberry	4 ft. 2 in.	1 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Bumelia lycioides</i>	Buckthorn Bumelia	1 ft. 3 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	European Hornbeam	20 ft. 5 in.	0 ft. 6 in.	Glen Cove; J. Morgan Estate
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American Hornbeam	2 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Mill Neck; C. Curtis Estate
<i>Carpinus tschonoski</i>	Yeddo Hornbeam	5 ft. 8 in.	6 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Bitternut	10 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Roslyn; J. Curtis Estate
<i>Carya glabra</i>	Pignut	13 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Nissequogue; Short Beach Road
<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	Pecan	2 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Carya ovalis</i>	Sweet Pignut	7 ft. 2 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Elmont; Belmont Race Track
<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark Hickory	7 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Douglaston; West Drive
<i>Carya tomentosa</i>	Mockernut	6 ft. 3 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Elmont; Belmont Race Track
<i>Castanea crenata</i>	Japanese Chestnut	4 ft. 1 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Great River; W. B. Cutting Estate
<i>Castanea dentata</i>	American Chestnut	1 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; 25th Drive
<i>Castanea mollissima</i>	Chinese Chestnut	2 ft. 11 in.	2 ft. 0 in.	Westbury; Hicks Nursery
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Spanish Chestnut	3 ft. 2 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Glen Cove; J. T. Pratt Estate
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Southern Catalpa	15 ft. 7 in.	3 ft. 0 in.	Amityville; 143 Oak Street

BIGGEST TREES OF SPECIES REPORTED

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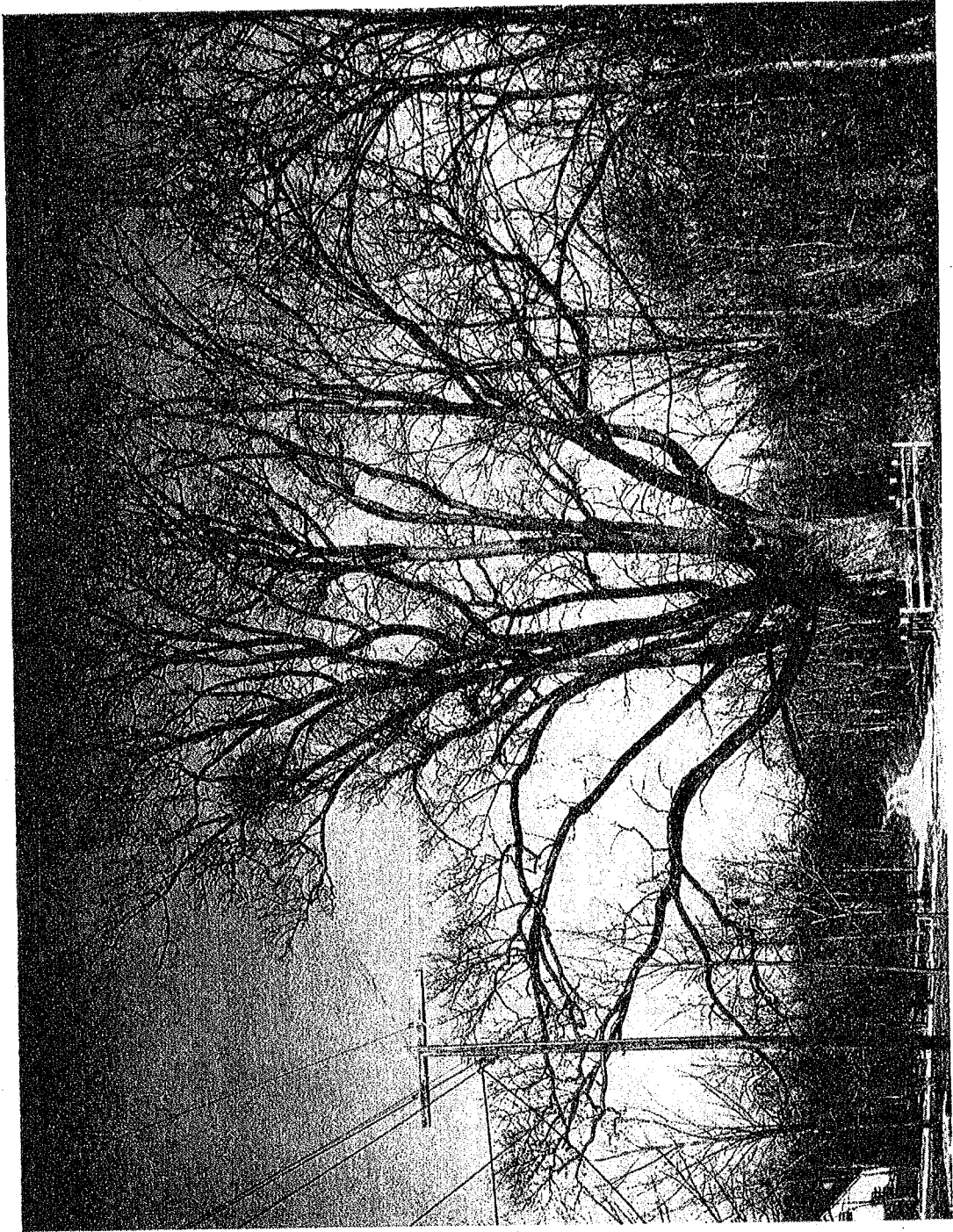
<i>Catalpa ovata</i>	Chinese Catalpa	1 ft. 11 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Northern Catalpa	9 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Douglasston; 16 Hollywood Avenue
<i>Cedrela sinensis</i>	Toona Cedrela	7 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Southampton; Parrish Museum
<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar	6 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 0 in.	Oyster Bay; W. R. Coe Estate
<i>Cedrus atlantica glauca</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar	4 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Great River; W. B. Cutting Estate
<i>Cedrus atlantica fastigiata</i>	Sentinel Atlas Cedar	3 ft. 0 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Wading River; G. E. Hart Estate
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar	2 ft. 1 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Oldfield; Oldfield Road
<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar-of-Lebanon	13 ft. 3 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Flushing; Bowne House
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Common Hackberry	9 ft. 6 in.	2 ft. 0 in.	Baldwin; 58 Thomas Avenue
<i>Celtis pumila</i>	Small Hackberry	2 ft. 11 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Chinese Hackberry	1 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i>				
drupacea	Japanese Plumyew	0 ft. 7 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Roslyn; C. Frick Estate
<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	Katsura-tree	5 ft. 11 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Roslyn; J. Curtis Estate
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern Redbud	2 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Oldfield; Oldfield Road
<i>Chaenomeles sinensis</i>	Flowering Quince	2 ft. 6 in.	0 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson False-cypress	3 ft. 3 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Oyster Bay; W. R. Coe Estate
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>				
erecta	Erect L. False-cypress	1 ft. 10 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Roslyn; C. Frick Estate
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>				
flicoides	Fernspray Hinoki-cypress	2 ft. 5 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Roslyn; C. Frick Estate
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa nana</i>	Dwarf Hinoki-cypress	6 ft. 4 in.	0 ft. 0 in.	Old Westbury; J. Phipps Estate
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Sawara False-cypress	5 ft. 10 in.	1 ft. 10 in.	Southampton; Parrish Museum
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>				
filifera	Thread Sawara-cypress	3 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Great River; W. B. Cutting Estate
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>				
plumosa	Plume Sawara-cypress	5 ft. 8 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Great River; W. B. Cutting Estate
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>				
plumosa argentea	Silver Sawara-cypress	0 ft. 3 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Roslyn; C. Frick Estate
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>				
squarrosa	Moss Sawara-cypress	7 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Great River; W. B. Cutting Estate

Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk Dimensions		Where Located
		Girth	Taken at -	
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	Whitecedar	3 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Baldwin; Silver Lake Park
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i> <i>andelyensis</i>	Andely Whitecedar	3 ft. 8 in.	2 ft. 0 in.	Roslyn; C. Frick Estate
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	White Fringetree	4 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Elmont; Belmont Race Track
<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>	Yellowwood	9 ft. 9 in.	2 ft. 0 in.	Glen Cove; J. Morgan Estate
<i>Cornus controversa</i>	Giant Dogwood	4 ft. 3 in.	0 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Cornus coreana</i>	Korean Dogwood	3 ft. 2 in.	0 ft. 6 in.	Westbury; Hicks Nursery
<i>Cornus dunbari</i>	Dunbar Dogwood	3 ft. 4 in.	2 ft. 0 in.	Westbury; Hicks Nursery
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	3 ft. 2 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Glen Head; Dogwood Lane
<i>Cornus florida pendula</i>	Weeping Flowering Dogwood	2 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Old Westbury; J. Phipps Estate
<i>Cornus florida rubra</i>	Red Flowering Dogwood	3 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Roslyn; J. Curtis Estate
<i>Cornus florida xanthocarpa</i>	Yellowberry Flowering Dogwood	1 ft. 9 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Old Westbury; H. Phipps Estate
<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Kousa Dogwood	2 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park
<i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornelian-cherry	3 ft. 3 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Cornus obliqua</i>	Pale Dogwood	1 ft. 3 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	European Hazel	1 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Corylus colurna</i>	Turkish Hazel	3 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Cotinus coggyria</i>	Smoketree	2 ft. 7 in.	3 ft. 0 in.	Stony Brook; C. T. Emmett Estate
<i>Crataegus coccinioides</i>	Kansas Hawthorn	3 ft. 9 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Crataegus crusgalli</i>	Cockspur Hawthorn	3 ft. 3 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Greenport
<i>Crataegus intricata</i>	Thicket Hawthorn	1 ft. 3 in.	0 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Crataegus lavallei</i>	Lavall Hawthorn	1 ft. 4 in.	3 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Crataegus mollis</i>	Downy Hawthorn	1 ft. 3 in.	0 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Crataegus nitida</i>	Glossy Hawthorn	0 ft. 7 in.	2 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Crataegus oxyacantha</i>	English Hawthorn	6 ft. 8 in.	4 ft. 0 in.	Glen Cove; J. T. Pratt Estate

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<i>Crataegus oxyacantha</i> plena	Double-white English Hawthorn	1 ft. 2 in.	2 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Crataegus oxyacantha</i> punicea	Single-red English Hawthorn	1 ft. 9 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Crataegus pedicellata</i>	Ontario Hawthorn	1 ft. 10 in.	3 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Crataegus phaeopyrum</i>	Washington Hawthorn	1 ft. 10 in.	0 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Crataegus pinnatifida</i>	Chinese Hawthorn	2 ft. 11 in.	0 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Cryptomeria	8 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Glen Cove; J. T. Pratt Estate
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> araucarioides	Araucaria Cryptomeria	0 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Locust Valley; F. Bailey Estate
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> dacrydioides	Dacrydium Cryptomeria	1 ft. 11 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Roslyn; C. Frick Estate
<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>	Common China-fir	2 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Roslyn; C. Frick Estate
<i>Davidia involucrata</i>	Dovetree	4 ft. 4 in.	1 ft. 9 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Japanese Persimmon	0 ft. 11 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Valley Stream; 46 Sp. Garden St.
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	Common Persimmon	5 ft. 7 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Old Westbury; J. Phipps Estate
<i>Eucommia ulmoides</i>	Hardy Rubber tree	6 ft. 5 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Euonymus alata</i>	Winged Euonymus	4 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 0 in.	Huntington; 95 Carley Avenue
<i>Euonymus bungeanus</i>		4 ft. 8 in.	0 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Evodia hupehensis</i>		4 ft. 4 in.	3 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American Beech	15 ft. 8 in.	4 ft. 0 in.	Douglaston; 104 Arleigh Road
<i>Fagus orientalis</i>	Oriental Beech	4 ft. 2 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Fagus sieboldi</i>	Siebold Beech	0 ft. 10 in.	1 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European Beech	18 ft. 3 in.	2 ft. 0 in.	Glen Cove; J. Morgan Estate
<i>Fagus sylvatica asplenifolia</i>	Fernleaf Beech	11 ft. 8 in.	3 ft. 10 in.	Flushing; Parsons Mansion
<i>Fagus sylvatica atropunicea</i>	Purple Beech	15 ft. 7 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Oyster Bay; Underhill Street
<i>Fagus sylvatica fastigiata</i>	Pyramidal Beech	4 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brookville; T. A. Havemeyer Estate
<i>Fagus sylvatica laciniata</i>	Cutleaf Beech	11 ft. 3 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Douglaston; 16 Hollywood Avenue
<i>Fagus sylvatica pendula</i>	Weeping Beech	14 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; 143-35 37th Avenue
<i>Fagus sylvatica purpurea</i>	Weeping Purple Beech	2 ft. 3 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Old Westbury; J. Phipps Estate



THIS WHITE OAK MAY BE THE OLDEST TREE ON LONG ISLAND



Located on Lubber Lane, near Stony Brook, it is one of the largest — 23 ft., 4 in. in circumference (more than seven and a half feet in diameter), breast high — and is believed to be between 400 and 500 years old

Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk Dimensions		Where Located
		Girth	Taken at -	
<i>Fagus sylvatica riversi</i>	Rivers Beech	2 ft. 2 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Fagus sylvatica zlatia</i>	Golden Beech	2 ft. 6 in.	2 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig	0 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Garden City; Hampton Road
<i>Firmania simplex</i>	Chinese Parasol-tree	2 ft. 11 in.	1 ft. 4 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Franklinia alatamaha</i>	Franklinia	0 ft. 8 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Locust Valley; F. Bailey Estate
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	17 ft. 8 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Old Westbury; J. Phipps Estate
<i>Fraxinus americana</i> <i>ascidiata</i>		3 ft. 1 in.	2 ft. 3 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Fraxinus biltmoreana</i>	Biltmore Ash	5 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park
<i>Fraxinus chinensis</i>	Chinese Ash	3 ft. 0 in.	2 ft. 10 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	European Ash	4 ft. 11 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Southampton; Parrish Museum
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> <i>diversifolia</i>		6 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Prospect Park
<i>Fraxinus longicuspis</i>	Japanese Ash	2 ft. 6 in.	1 ft. 3 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Fraxinus lowelli</i>	Lowell Ash	3 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	Black Ash	8 ft. 1 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; 31-07 Union Street
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	Flowering Ash	3 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Southampton; Parrish Museum
<i>Fraxinus paxiana</i>	Pax Ash	1 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Red Ash	7 ft. 7 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Prospect Park
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> <i>lanceolata</i>		4 ft. 8 in.	1 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo	10 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; Parsons Mansion
<i>Ginkgo biloba fastigiata</i>	Upright Ginkgo	9 ft. 2 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Douglaston; Douglaston Club
<i>Gleditsia aquatica</i>	Water Locust	1 ft. 2 in.	0 ft. 8 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Gleditsia sinensis</i>	Chinese Honey-locust	1 ft. 2 in.	1 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey- or Sweet-locust	15 ft. 4 in.	2 ft. 0 in.	Glen Cove; J. Morgan Estate

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<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	Kentucky Coffeetree	7 ft. 1 in.	4 ft.	6 in.	Brooklyn; Prospect Park
<i>Halesia carolina</i>	Silverbell	9 ft. 1 in.	3 ft.	0 in.	Huntington; 25 Knollwood Avenue
<i>Halesia diptera</i>	Two-wing Silverbell	4 ft. 4 in.	2 ft.	6 in.	Roslyn; J. Curtis Estate
<i>Halesia monticola</i>	Mountain Silverbell	2 ft. 4 in.	2 ft.	0 in.	Westbury; Hicks Nursery
<i>Hemiptelea davidi</i>		1 ft. 9 in.	0 ft.	8 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Rose-of-Sharon	1 ft. 5 in.	4 ft.	6 in.	Cold Spring Harbor; Fish Hatchery
<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i>					
<i>grandiflora</i>	Peegee Hydrangea	3 ft. 11 in.	0 ft.	6 in.	Flushing; Bowne House
<i>Idesia polycarpa</i>	Idesia	3 ft. 7 in.	2 ft.	0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	English Holly	2 ft. 6 in.	4 ft.	6 in.	Stony Brook; C. T. Emmett Estate
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly	7 ft. 10 in.	4 ft.	6 in.	Southampton; C. E. Dimon Farm
<i>Juglans cathayensis</i>	Chinese Walnut	2 ft. 5 in.	4 ft.	6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut	5 ft. 5 in.	4 ft.	6 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park
<i>Juglans mandshurica</i>	Manchu Walnut	4 ft. 6 in.	4 ft.	6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	17 ft. 0 in.	4 ft.	6 in.	East Norwich; W. P. Downing property
<i>Juglans regia</i>	English Walnut	3 ft. 1 in.	4 ft.	6 in.	Old Westbury; H. Phipps Estate
<i>Juglans sieboldiana</i>	Siebold Walnut	3 ft. 2 in.	4 ft.	6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Redcedar	7 ft. 4 in.	4 ft.	6 in.	Head of the Harbor; Harbor Road
<i>Kalopanax pictus</i>	Kalopanax	7 ft. 4 in.	1 ft.	0 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Goldenrain-tree	7 ft. 10 in.	4 ft.	6 in.	W. Islip; Sagtikos Manor
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>					
<i>apiculata</i>					
<i>Laburnum alpinum</i>	Scotch Laburnum	1 ft. 9 in.	4 ft.	6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Larix decidua</i>	European Larch	0 ft. 11 in.	3 ft.	0 in.	Seaford; H. J. A. Collins Estate
<i>Larix decidua pendula</i>	Weeping European Larch	8 ft. 4 in.	4 ft.	6 in.	Elmont; Belmont Race Track
<i>Larix leptolepis</i>	Japanese Larch	8 ft. 3 in.	2 ft.	6 in.	Stony Brook; Francis Bacon Estate
<i>Libocedrus decurrens</i>	Incense-cedar	3 ft. 0 in.	4 ft.	6 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweetgum	3 ft. 6 in.	4 ft.	6 in.	Oyster Bay; W. R. Coe Estate
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tuliptree	12 ft. 4 in.	4 ft.	0 in.	Great Neck; Allenwood Road
<i>Maackia amurensis</i>		16 ft. 11 in.	4 ft.	0 in.	Queens; Alley Pond Park
		4 ft. 10 in.	4 ft.	6 in.	Douglaston; Zion Church

Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk Dimensions		Where Located
		Girth	Taken at -	
<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	Osage-orange	6 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Prospect Park
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	Cucumber-tree	9 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Westbury; Hicks Nursery
<i>Magnolia denudata</i>	Yulan Magnolia	2 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park
<i>Magnolia fraseri</i>	Fraser Magnolia	1 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Freeport; 175 E. Seaman Ave.
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	3 ft. 3 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; 679 Lafayette Street
<i>Magnolia kobus</i>	Kobus Magnolia	1 ft. 7 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park
<i>Magnolia macrophylla</i>	Bigleaf Magnolia	5 ft. 7 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Elmont; Belmont Race Track
<i>Magnolia obovata</i>	Whiteleaf Japanese Magnolia	3 ft. 3 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park
<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i>	Saucer Magnolia	4 ft. 0 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Rockville Centre; 104 Lincoln Ave.
<i>Magnolia soulangeana lennei</i>	Lenne Magnolia	2 ft. 11 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park
<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	Star Magnolia	5 ft. 1 in.	0 ft. 0 in.	Old Westbury; J. Phipps Estate
<i>Magnolia thompsoniana</i>	Thompson Magnolia	3 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 0 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park
<i>Magnolia tripetala</i>	Umbrella-tree	4 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Elmont; Belmont Race Track
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	3 ft. 7 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Douglaston; Douglaston Club
<i>Malus arnoldiana</i>	Arnold Crabapple	1 ft. 6 in.	0 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Malus atrosanguinea</i>	Carmine Crabapple	4 ft. 5 in.	0 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Malus baccata gracilis</i>	Weeping Siberian Crabapple	4 ft. 6 in.	2 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Malus baccata manshurica</i>	Manchurian Crabapple	3 ft. 6 in.	0 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Malus coronaria</i>	Wild Sweet Crabapple	1 ft. 2 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Malus floribunda</i>	Japanese Flowering Crabapple	3 ft. 5 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Malus hupehensis</i>	Rose Crabapple	3 ft. 6 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Malus micromalus</i>	Midget Crabapple	2 ft. 2 in.	2 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Malus prunifolia</i>	Pearleaf Crabapple	1 ft. 6 in.	2 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Malus prunifolia fastigiata</i>	Column Pearleaf Crabapple	4 ft. 10 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Malus scheideckeri</i>	Scheidecker Crabapple	1 ft. 11 in.	2 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Malus pumila</i>	Common Apple	8 ft. 10 in.	2 ft. 6 in.	Old Westbury; J. Phipps Estate

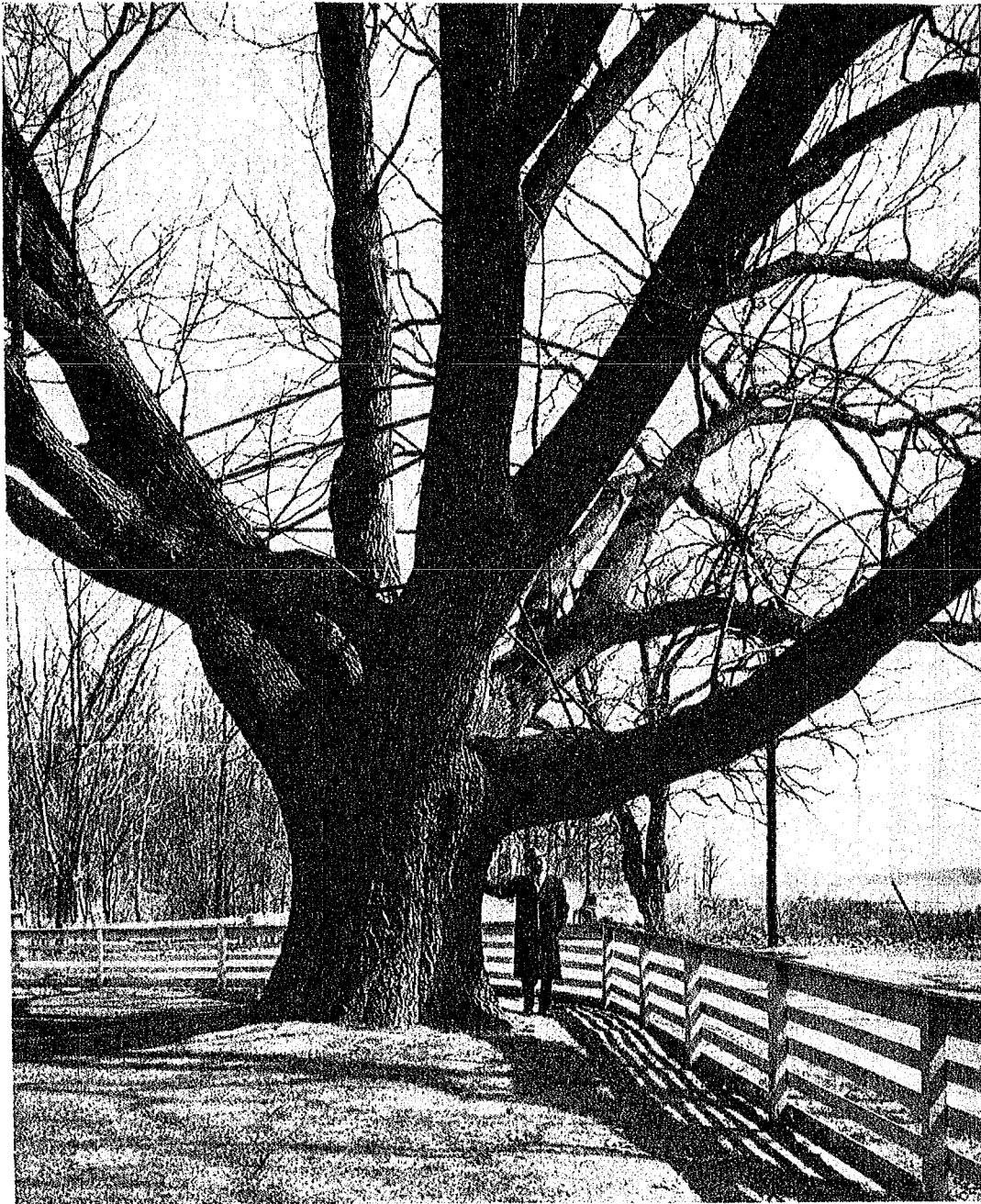
<i>Malus sieboldi arborescens</i>	Toringo Crabapple	4 ft. 7 in.	0 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Malus sikkimensis</i>	Sikkim Crabapple	2 ft. 11 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Malus toringoides</i>	Cutleaf Crabapple	2 ft. 6 in.	3 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Metasequoia</i>				
<i>glyptostrobooides</i>				
<i>Morus alba</i>	Dawntree	0 ft. 7 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Locust Valley; F. Bailey Estate
<i>Morus alba pendula</i>	White Mulberry	10 ft. 8 in.	3 ft. 6 in.	Watermill; Seven Ponds Road
<i>Morus rubra</i>	Weeping White Mulberry	1 ft. 11 in.	4 ft. 0 in.	Hempstead; St. George's Church
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Red Mulberry	15 ft. 5 in.	1 ft. 6 in.	Cedarhurst; 492 Broadway
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Blackgum	11 ft. 2 in.	2 ft. 0 in.	Gardiner's Island
<i>Oxydendron arboreum</i>	American Hop-hornbeam	4 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Prospect Park
<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Sourwood	3 ft. 3 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Mineola; Nassau Hospital
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Parrotia	7 ft. 1 in.	0 ft. 0 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park
<i>Phellodendron chinense</i>	Empress-tree	12 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Prospect Park
<i>Phellodendron japonicum</i>	Chinese Corktree	4 ft. 0 in.	2 ft. 7 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Phellodendron lavallei</i>	Japanese Corktree	5 ft. 4 in.	2 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Phellodendron sachalinense</i>	Lavalle Corktree	6 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Roslyn; J. Curtis Estate
<i>Photinia villosa</i>	Sakhalin Corktree	1 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Picea abies</i>	Oriental Photinia	1 ft. 3 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park
<i>Picea abies aurea</i>	Norway Spruce	9 ft. 1 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Huntington; 66 New Street
<i>Picea abies pendula</i>	Golden Norway Spruce	3 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 0 in.	Roslyn; C. Frick Estate
<i>Picea glauca conica</i>	Weeping Norway Spruce	4 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 0 in.	Roslyn; C. Frick Estate
<i>Picea jezoensis hondoensis</i>	Arrowhead White Spruce	1 ft. 2 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Roslyn; C. Frick Estate
<i>Picea omorika</i>	Hondo Yeddo Spruce	4 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Great River; W. B. Cutting Estate
<i>Picea orientalis</i>	Serbian Spruce	2 ft. 7 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Great River; W. B. Cutting Estate
<i>Picea pungens glauca</i>	Oriental Spruce	4 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Great River; W. B. Cutting Estate
<i>Picrasma quassioides</i>	Colorado Blue Spruce	4 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Elmont; Belmont Race Track
<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	India Quassia-wood	3 ft. 0 in.	3 ft. 4 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Pinus bungeana</i>	Jack Pine	1 ft. 7 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Roslyn; C. Frick Estate
<i>Pinus cembra</i>	Lacebark Pine	4 ft. 4 in.	0 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Pinus densiflora</i>	Swiss Stone Pine	4 ft. 8 in.	3 ft. 8 in.	Flushing; Parsons Mansion
	Japanese Red Pine	2 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Old Westbury; H. Phipps Estate

Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk Dimensions		Where Located
		Girth	Taken at -	
<i>Pinus densiflora</i>	Umbrella Pine	0 ft. 11 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Oyster Bay; W. R. Coe Estate
<i>Pinus umbraculifera</i>	Limber Pine	1 ft. 5 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Roslyn; C. Frick Estate
<i>Pinus flexilis</i>	Himalayan Pine	5 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 8 in.	Lloyd Harbor; S. R. Milbank Est.
<i>Pinus griffithi</i>	Korean Pine	3 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Old Westbury; J. Phipps Estate
<i>Pinus koraiensis</i>	Austrian Pine	5 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Oyster Bay; W. R. Coe Estate
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Japanese White Pine	3 ft. 7 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Old Westbury; J. Phipps Estate
<i>Pinus parviflora</i>	Dwarf Japanese White Pine	1 ft. 5 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Roslyn; C. Frick Estate
<i>Pinus peuce</i>	Balkan Pine	3 ft. 1 in.	2 ft. 0 in.	Westbury; Hicks Nursery
<i>Pinus rigida</i>	Pitch Pine	6 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Great River; W. B. Cutting Estate
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	10 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Old Westbury; J. Phipps Estate
<i>Pinus strobus fastigiata</i>	Pyramidal White Pine	3 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Roslyn; C. Frick Estate
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	0 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Seaford; H. J. A. Collins Estate
<i>Pinus thunbergi</i>	Japanese Black Pine	1 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	London Planetree	13 ft. 7 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Prospect Park
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American Sycamore	26 ft. 7 in.	0 ft. 6 in.	Wheatley; Big Tree Farm
<i>Platycarya strobilacea</i>		1 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>	Trifoliolate-orange	2 ft. 8 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Head of the Harbor; F. M. Bacon Estate
<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	10 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Hampton Bays; Montauk Highway
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Cottonwood	10 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Woodsburgh; Woodmere Boulevard
<i>Populus heterophylla</i>	Swamp Cottonwood	2 ft. 2 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Greenport; Swamp
<i>Populus suaveolens</i>	Mongolian Poplar	4 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Mineola; Nassau Hospital
<i>Populus wilsoni</i>	Wilson Poplar	4 ft. 3 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Mazzard Cherry	10 ft. 5 in.	3 ft. 6 in.	N. Merrick; Camp Ave. opposite Grace Ave.

<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Plum	2 ft. 9 in.	3 ft. 9 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Wild Black Cherry	11 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 0 in.	Copaigue; 815 Harbor Avenue
<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Oriental Cherry	2 ft. 4 in.	1 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Prunus subhirtella</i>	Higan Cherry	4 ft. 8 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Great River; W. B. Cutting Estate
<i>Prunus subhirtella pendula</i>	Weeping Higan Cherry	5 ft. 2 in.	2 ft. 0 in.	Oyster Bay; W. R. Coe Estate
<i>Pseudolarix amabilis</i>	Golden-larch	7 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; 143-35 37th Avenue
<i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i>	Douglas-fir	7 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Head of the Harbor; F. M. Bacon Estate
<i>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</i>	Caucasian Wingnut	17 ft. 7 in.	0 ft. 0 in.	Glen Cove; J. Morgan Estate
<i>Pterocarya stenoptera</i>	Chinese Wingnut	33 ft. 0 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Woodsburgh; W. Fox Estate
<i>Pterostyrax corymbosa</i>	Little Epaulette-tree	1 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Pyrus betulaeifolia</i>	Birchleaf Pear	1 ft. 3 in.	3 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Pyrus communis sativa</i>	Pear	6 ft. 2 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	N. Merrick; Camp Ave. opposite Grace Ave.
<i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i>	Ussurian Pear	4 ft. 10 in.	2 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Quercus acutissima</i>	Sawtooth Oak	2 ft. 2 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	23 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Stony Brook; Lubber Lane
<i>Quercus aliena acuteserrata</i>	Oriental White Oak	3 ft. 8 in.	2 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak	7 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Greenport; Boy Scout Camp
<i>Quercus borealis</i>	Northern Red Oak	12 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Roslyn; C. Frick Estate
<i>Quercus borealis maxima</i>	Southern Red Oak	8 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Garden City; Old Court House
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	9 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; Bowne Street
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak	14 ft. 8 in.	3 ft. 0 in.	Gardiner's Island
<i>Quercus dalechampi</i>	Daimyo Oak	2 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Quercus dentata</i>	Glandbearing Oak	4 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Quercus glandulifera</i>	Shingle Oak	1 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	Jacks Oak	5 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 2 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Quercus jackiana</i>	Laurel Oak	8 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Prospect Park
<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Overcup Oak	1 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Seaford; H. J. A. Collins Estate
<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	Bur Oak	5 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>		9 ft. 7 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; Bowne Street



THE LARGEST BLACK OAK IN ALL THE UNITED STATES



Long Island is proud to claim this *Quercus velutina*, whose trunk girth at breast height is 19 ft., 6 in. It stands at Lloyd Neck, near Oyster Bay and under its branches often rested the late Theodore Roosevelt

Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk Dimensions		Where Located
		Girth	Taken at -	
<i>Quercus marilandica</i>	Blackjack Oak	8 ft. 5 in.	2 ft. 0 in.	Syosset; M. Viette property
<i>Quercus montana</i>	Chestnut Oak	17 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Setauket; Bay Drive
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	0 ft. 2 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Seaford; H. J. A. Collins Estate
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	9 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; Bowne Street
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow Oak	8 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Westbury; Hicks Nursery
<i>Quercus prinus</i>	Swamp Chestnut Oak	1 ft. 3 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Pubescent Oak	3 ft. 8 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	12 ft. 2 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Douglaston; 36-35 Douglas Road
<i>Quercus robur fastigiata</i>	Pyramidal English Oak	7 ft. 7 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Great River; W. B. Cutting Estate
<i>Quercus robur heterophylla</i>	Longleaf English Oak	12 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Glen Cove; J. Morgan Estate
<i>Quercus rudkini</i>	Rudkin Oak	3 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Quercus sauli</i>	Saul Oak	11 ft. 7 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Prospect Park
<i>Quercus stellata</i>	Post Oak	9 ft. 7 in.	3 ft. 0 in.	Westbury; Hicks Nursery
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Black Oak	19 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Lloyd Neck; G. Savage Estate
<i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i>	Carolina Buckthorn	2 ft. 0 in.	0 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Common Buckthorn	1 ft. 10 in.	1 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Smooth Sumac	1 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Seaford; Tackapausha Preserve
<i>Rhus punjabensis sinica</i>	Punjab Sumac	5 ft. 9 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Rhus sylvestris</i>	Oriental Sumac	2 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Rhus vernix</i>	Poison Sumac	1 ft. 2 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Merrick; Swamp
<i>Robinia holdtii</i>	Holdt Locust	5 ft. 5 in.	2 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	13 ft. 7 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Roslyn; Washington Tavern
<i>Salix alba calva</i>	White Willow	2 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Salix alba tristis</i>	Weeping White Willow	5 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Salix alba vitellina</i>	Yellowstem White Willow	5 ft. 1 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow	14 ft. 3 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Locust Valley; F. Bailey Estate

<i>Salix blanda</i>	Wisconsin Weeping Willow	7 ft. 3 in.	2 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Salix cordata</i>	Heartleaf Willow	6 ft. 1 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Salix discolor</i>	Pussy Willow	3 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Nissequogue; de Guzman Estate
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Brittle Willow	17 ft. 1 in.	4 ft. 0 in.	Old Westbury; J. Phipps Estate
<i>Salix lucida</i>	Shining Willow	1 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Salix matsudana tortuosa</i>	Contorted Hankow Willow	2 ft. 1 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Locust Valley; F. Bailey Estate
<i>Salix nigra</i>	Black Willow	9 ft. 1 in.	4 ft. 0 in.	Southampton; Parrish Museum
<i>Salix sepulcralis</i>	Solomon Weeping Willow	3 ft. 7 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras	8 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Evergreen Cemetery
<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>	Umbrella-pine	4 ft. 1 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Southampton; Parrish Museum
<i>Sequoia gigantea</i>	Giant Sequoia	6 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Roslyn; C. Frick Estate
<i>Sinowilsonia henryi</i>	Henry Wilson-tree	1 ft. 9 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Oyster Bay; W. R. Coe Estate
<i>Sophora japonica</i>	Japanese Pagoda-tree	9 ft. 2 in.	3 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Prospect Park
<i>Sorbus americana</i>	American Mountain-ash	2 ft. 7 in.	4 ft. 0 in.	Douglaston; 1102 Shore Drive
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	European Mountain-ash	2 ft. 11 in.	2 ft. 0 in.	Oyster Bay; W. R. Coe Estate
<i>Sorbus commixta</i>	Korean Mountain-ash	3 ft. 0 in.	2 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Sorbus domestica</i>	Service-tree	8 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; 26-15 Union Street
<i>Sorbus hybrida</i>	Oakleaf Mountain-ash	2 ft. 4 in.	3 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	Swedish Mountain-ash	4 ft. 5 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Sorbus latifolia</i>		1 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Sorbus pohuashanensis</i>		1 ft. 4 in.	1 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>	Wild Service-tree	1 ft. 6 in.	3 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Stewartia pseudocamellia</i>	Japanese Stewartia	1 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Old Westbury; H. Phipps Estate
<i>Styrax japonica</i>	Japanese Snowbell	4 ft. 7 in.	3 ft. 0 in.	Hempstead; Franklin Avenue
<i>Styrax obassia</i>	Fragrant Snowbell	2 ft. 1 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Douglaston; 42-43 Douglaston Parkway
<i>Syringa amurensis japonica</i>	Japanese Tree Lilac	2 ft. 4 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park
<i>Syringa pekinensis</i>	Pekin Lilac	2 ft. 1 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Bald-cypress	7 ft. 7 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Old Westbury; J. Phipps Estate
<i>Taxodium distichum pendens</i>	Weeping Bald-cypress	2 ft. 8 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Roslyn; C. Frick Estate
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	English Yew	8 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Douglaston; Douglaston Club

Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk Dimensions		Where Located
		Girth	Taken at -	
<i>Taxus baccata stricta</i>	Irish Yew	3 ft. 5 in.	0 ft. 0 in.	Oyster Bay; W. R. Coe Estate
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew	2 ft. 6 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Great River; W. E. Cutting Estate
<i>Taxus cuspidata capitata</i>	Upright Japanese Yew	3 ft. 5 in.	5 ft. 0 in.	Salisbury; Nassau County Park
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	American Arborvitae	11 ft. 6 in.	0 ft. 6 in.	Old Westbury; J. Phipps Estate
<i>Thuja occidentalis aurea</i>	Golden Arborvitae	0 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Oldfield; Oldfield Road
<i>Thuja occidentalis spiralis</i> douglasi	Twisted American Arborvitae	1 ft. 6 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Roslyn; C. Frick Estate
<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	Oriental Arborvitae	2 ft. 1 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Roslyn; C. Frick Estate
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Giant Arborvitae	4 ft. 1 in.	4 ft. 0 in.	Roslyn; C. Frick Estate
<i>Thuja standishi</i>	Japanese Arborvitae	1 ft. 8 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Roslyn; C. Frick Estate
<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood	10 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Old Westbury; Jericho Turnpike
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Littleleaf Linden	12 ft. 3 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Nissequogue; de Guzman Estate
<i>Tilia euchlora</i>	Crimean Linden	3 ft. 2 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Douglaston; Zion Church
<i>Tilia europaea</i>	European Linden	10 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 0 in.	Mastic; Floyd House
<i>Tilia mandshurica</i>	Manchurian Linden	12 ft. 6 in.	3 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park
<i>Tilia mollekei</i>	Moltke Linden	5 ft. 1 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Tilia neglecta</i>	Quebec Linden	4 ft. 8 in.	2 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Tilia oliveri</i>	Oliver Linden	1 ft. 1 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Tilia petiolaris</i>	Weeping White Linden	14 ft. 1 in.	3 ft. 0 in.	Glen Cove; J. Morgan Estate
<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	Bigleaf Linden	8 ft. 7 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Hicksville; Cantague Road
<i>Tilia tomentosa</i>	Silver Linden	18 ft. 5 in.	1 ft. 6 in.	Glen Cove; J. Morgan Estate
<i>Torreya nucifera</i>	Japanese Torreya	3 ft. 0 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Oyster Bay; W. R. Coe Estate
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canada Hemlock	13 ft. 8 in.	2 ft. 6 in.	Elmont; Belmont Race Track
<i>Tsuga canadensis pendula</i>	Weeping Canada Hemlock	3 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Flushing; Parsons Mansion
<i>Tsuga diversifolia</i>	Japanese Hemlock	3 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Glen Cove; J. Morgan Estate
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	16 ft. 8 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Glen Cove; J. Morgan Estate

BIGGEST TREES OF SPECIES REPORTED

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<i>Ulmus americana pendula</i>	Weeping American Elm	7 ft. 3 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Merrick; L. I. Railroad Station
<i>Ulmus carpinifolia</i>	Smoothleaf Elm	5 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 0 in.	Flushing; Kissena Park
<i>Ulmus carpinifolia</i> koopmanni	Koopmann Elm	6 ft. 8 in.	0 ft. 8 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Ulmus davidiana</i>	David Elm	2 ft. 2 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Ulmus fulva</i>	Slippery Elm	7 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Glen Cove; J. Morgan Estate
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Scotch Elm	8 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Great River; W. B. Cutting Estate
<i>Ulmus glabra camperdowni</i>	Camperdown Elm	5 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Glen Cove; J. Morgan Estate
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	5 ft. 1 in.	1 ft. 6 in.	Southampton; Parrish Museum
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	19 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Oyster Bay; Youngs House
<i>Ulmus procera aurea</i>	Yellowleaf English Elm	4 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Oyster Bay; W. R. Coe Estate
<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Siberian Elm	1 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Hempstead; Terrace Avenue
<i>Ulmus serotina</i>	September Elm	1 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Viburnum sieboldi</i>	Siebold Viburnum	1 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Locust Valley; F. Bailey Estate
<i>Xanthoceras sorbifolium</i>	Chinese Flowering-chestnut	3 ft. 11 in.	0 ft. 6 in.	Glen Cove; J. T. Pratt Estate
<i>Zelkova carpinifolia</i>	Elm Zelkova	4 ft. 5 in.	0 ft. 8 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese Zelkova	6 ft. 7 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Plandome; 57 North Drive
<i>Zelkova sinica</i>	Chinese Zelkova	6 ft. 0 in.	0 ft. 6 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden
<i>Zelkova verschaaffelti</i>	Verschaaffelt Zelkova	1 ft. 10 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	Brooklyn; Botanic Garden

THE LARGEST TEN WHITE OAKS ON LONG ISLAND

Location	Girth of Trunk	Height of Measurement
1. Stony Brook; Lubber Lane, 500 ft. west of Christian Avenue	23 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
2. Lattingtown; Creek Club Golf Course, 0.7 mile north of Horse Hollow Road	18 ft. 0 in.	3 ft. 0 in.
3. Oyster Bay; Merle Smith Estate, Cove Neck Road	17 ft. 3 in.	3 ft. 0 in.
4. Douglaston; 237 Arleigh Road, Property of James A. Hofmann	16 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
5. Bethpage; North side Central Park Avenue, near Bethpage State Park	16 ft. 4 in.	3 ft. 0 in.
6. Wading River; on main highway	15 ft. 9 in.	3 ft. 0 in.
7. Great Neck; Bayview Avenue, 300 ft. north of Old Mill Road	15 ft. 8 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
8. West Islip; 1000 ft. north of Sagtikos Manor on Merrick Road	15 ft. 2 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
9. Manhasset; 25 Great Oak Road, Strathmore	14 ft. 8 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
10. Manhasset; F. W. Allen Estate, Shelter Rock Road	14 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 6 in.

THE LARGEST TEN AMERICAN ELMS ON LONG ISLAND

Location	Girth of Trunk	Height of Measurement
1. Glen Cove; Dana Island, on J. Morgan Estate	16 ft. 8 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
2. Plandome Manor; 107 Lake Road, M. M. Williamson	16 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
3. Manorhaven; Lederman Drive, 700 ft. west of Baycrest Road	15 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
4. Glen Cove; North of mansion, on J. T. Pratt Estate	15 ft. 2 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
5. Queens; South side of 26th Avenue, 500 ft. west of 210th Street	14 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 0 in.
6. Glen Cove; South of mansion, on J. T. Pratt Estate	13 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
7. Brooklyn; Prospect Park, south of Kashmir Pool	13 ft. 8 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
8. Brooklyn; Prospect Park, 200 ft. west of Band Stand	12 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
9. Huntington; In front of 149 E. Main Street, 130 ft. west of Prime Avenue	11 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
10. Great River; W. B. Cutting Estate	11 ft. 2 in.	4 ft. 6 in.

THE LARGEST TEN TULIP TREES ON LONG ISLAND

Location	Girth of Trunk	Height of Measurement
1. Queens; Alley Pond Park, 1000 ft. north of Horace Harding Boulevard	16 ft. 11 in.	4 ft. 0 in.
2. Great Neck; At entrance to Locust Drive, west side of Bayview Avenue	15 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
3. Queens; Center of mall, Belt Parkway, north of Grand Central Parkway	13 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 0 in.
4. Nissequogue; deGuzman Estate, 200 ft. west of Short Beach Road	13 ft. 3 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
5. Queens; Alley Pond Park, 1000 ft. west of Belt Parkway	12 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 0 in.
6. Port Washington; between 18 and 20 Derby Road	12 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
7. Old Westbury; John Phipps Estate, 500 ft. southwest of House	11 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
8. Port Washington; 200 ft. north of Water Tank, east end Bar Beach Road	11 ft. 7 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
9. Locust Valley; F. Bailey Estate, east of Locust Valley-Bayville Road	10 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
10. Roslyn; C. Frick Estate, on slope west of main house	9 ft. 11 in.	4 ft. 6 in.

THE LARGEST TEN BLACK WALNUTS ON LONG ISLAND

Location	Girth of Trunk	Height of Measurement
1. East Norwich; east side of Jericho Road, south of North Hempstead Turnpike	17 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
2. Locust Valley; F. Bailey Estate, 30 ft. northwest of main house	15 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
3. Mt. Sinai; Crystal Brook Park, 1½ miles east of Port Jefferson	15 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
4. East Setauket; H. C. Sherwood property, Post Road	14 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
5. Mt. Sinai; I. E. Fitzpatrick property, Shore Road	14 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 0 in.
6. Roslyn; J. Curtis Estate, west of Shore Road	13 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
7. Setauket; J. J. O'Connor property, Old Town Road, 200 ft. south of L. I. R. R.	13 ft. 7 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
8. North Wantagh; East side of Wantagh Ave., 140 ft. south of Jerusalem Ave.	12 ft. 8 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
9. Oyster Bay; Mrs. John Slade property, at Lexington Avenue and Orchard Street	12 ft. 7 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
10. Hempstead; Mrs. J. L. Van De Water property, 53 Greenwich Street	11 ft. 6 in.	3 ft. 0 in.

THE LONG ISLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

was formed in January, 1934, to "promote and foster interest and progress in horticulture" by (1) interesting, informing, helping and inspiring its members in connection with all phases of horticulture, and (2) by stimulating in the general public and Long Island communities a clearer understanding of what horticulture is, means, has meant, and can mean in the development of Long Island and the happiness of its people.

Membership is open to all persons interested in any type or branch of horticultural activity — amateur and professional gardeners, florists, nurserymen, landscape architects, growers of fruits and vegetables, hybridists, investigators, instructors, park and cemetery administrators, students, writers, etc.

Society membership is divided into five classes, as follows:

Annual — with dues of \$5.00 per calendar year.

Sustaining — with dues of \$10.00 per year.

Life — on payment of \$100.00 at one time; or on completing 15 consecutive years of Sustaining Membership.

Patron — on payment of \$250.00 or more at one time.

Honorary Memberships are occasionally conferred by vote of the Society in recognition of exceptional achievement or service in the field of horticulture.

Through the courtesy and cooperation of the L. I. Agricultural and Technical Institute at Farmingdale, Society Headquarters are in the Institute's Horticulture Hall, where also most of its monthly meetings are held. The Society issues a monthly Bulletin of news and general horticultural information; it is establishing a Library and Archives which will in time become a record of horticultural progress on Long Island; it seeks to recognize and honor horticultural achievement on Long Island and by Long Islanders; it aims to cooperate with, supplement and coordinate the efforts of other horticultural and garden organizations, without duplicating, overlapping or superseding the work of any existing group.

Anyone interested in its objectives and activities is cordially invited to attend Society meetings (held the second Tuesday of each month), or to write for further information, membership application blanks, etc., to —

Miss Sophie L. Lauffer, Executive Secretary,
10 Westminster Street,
Harbour Green, Massapequa, Long Island
or c/o The L. I. Agricultural and Technical Institute
Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.

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