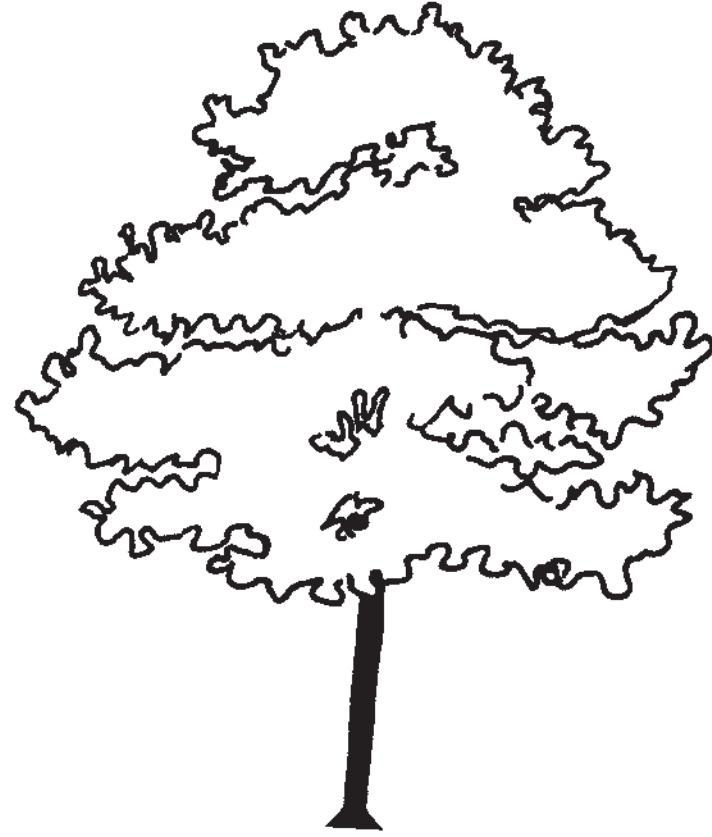


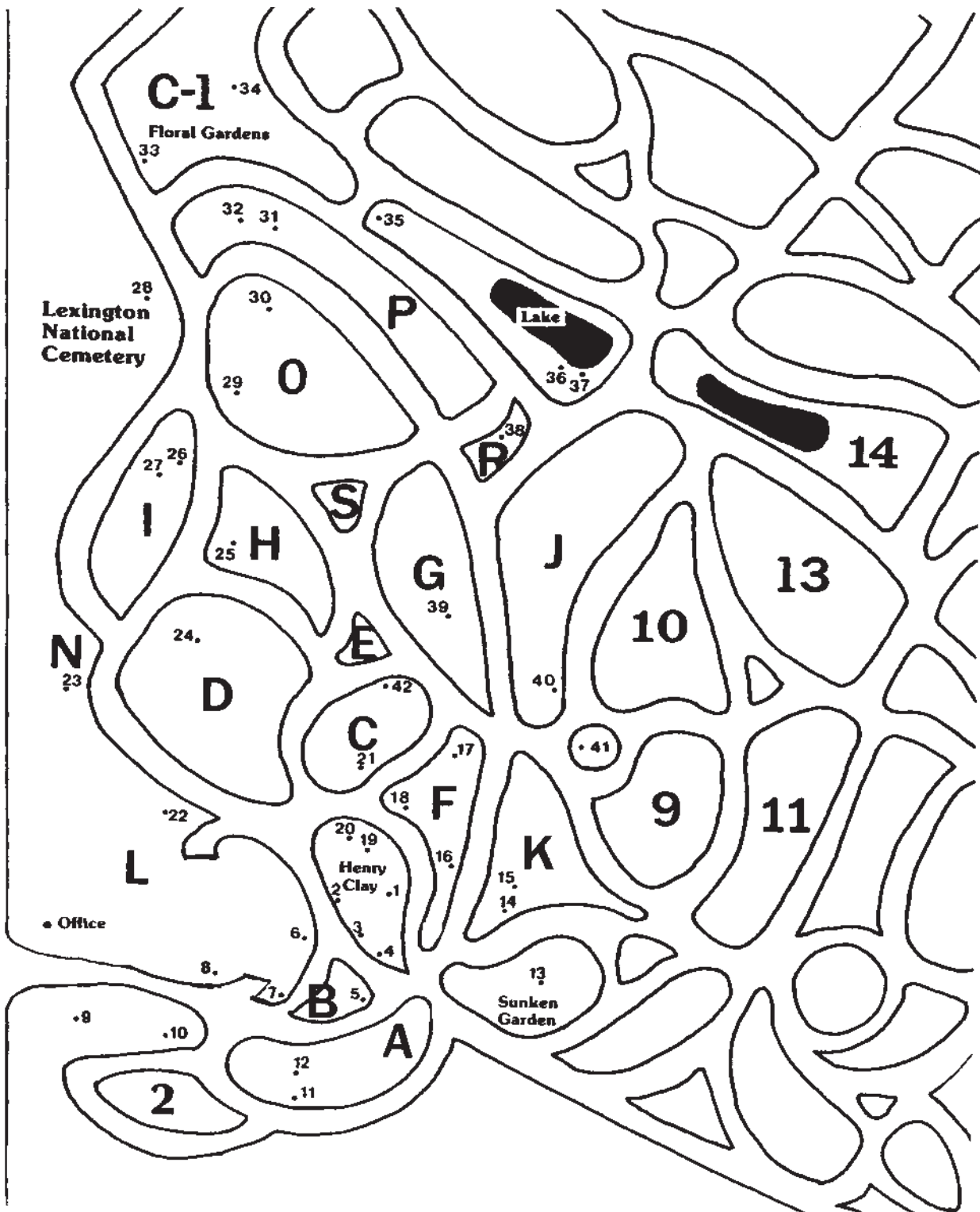
The Lexington Cemetery  
833 West Main Street  
Lexington, Kentucky 40508

A Tree Walk in The Lexington Cemetery



A  
Tree Walk  
In

The Lexington  
Cemetery



**Office Hours**  
**Weekdays 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.**  
**Sundays 1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.**

**Available for Purchase**  
 Burial Lots — Mausoleum Crypts — Columbarium Niches

**Also Available**  
 Crematory Services

**Phone: (859) 255-5522**

**The Lexington Cemetery** has information available on the following subjects:

- Local History**
- Activities with Children in The Lexington Cemetery**
- Memorialization**
- Cremation**
- Endowed Care**
- Mausoleum Burial**
- Columbarium Niches**
- Information and Prices of Cemetery Lots**
- Cleaning of Monuments or Markers**

If you would like to receive without obligation information about the above, please call The Lexington Cemetery at (859) 255-5522, or complete this form, detach and mail it to The Lexington Cemetery, 833 West Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky 40508.

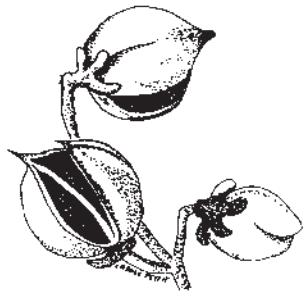
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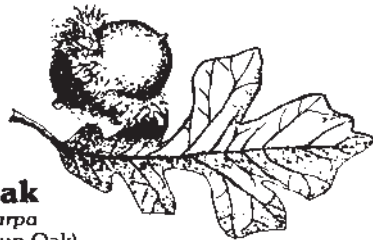
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#### 41. Royal Paulowina

*Paulownia tomentosa*  
(Princess Tree)

The Royal Paulowina could help our balance of trade with Japan. The wood, which is not used in our country, is highly prized in the Orient. The Japanese especially like it for tableware, rice pots, and sandals. It is easily grown in the lower third of the United States. Growing eight to ten feet a year, it is the fastest growing commercial wood we have. Here, the growth is restricted by the stone wall. The short trunk spreads into angled branches which support the fragrant flowers and the brown seed pods. The pale purple flowers are bell-shaped and grow in tall, upright clusters. The seeds are held in large, egg-shaped capsules in the same upright position and remain on the tree throughout the winter. Each capsule can hold up to 2,000 seeds. In spite of the beautiful flowers, the tree is scorned in landscape plantings, because it is always shedding leaves, seed pods, and the woody stems the seed pods are borne on.



#### 42. Bur Oak

*Quercus macrocarpa*  
(Blue Oak, Mossycup Oak)

This oak is not as graceful as his brothers. Its stout trunk flings crooked branches in all directions. It produces the largest leaves that can be ten inches long. They are shaped like a bass fiddle, and they do not hang on the tree all winter like leaves of other oaks. The large acorns which can be two inches across are half encased by a heavily fringed cap. They mature in one year. Although more coarse and irregular than the other oaks, the bur oak makes a nice shade tree and with others can form a good shelterbelt.

## The Lexington Cemetery

#### Rules in Brief

- Children under 18 must be accompanied by an adult responsible for their behavior.
- Bicycles and motorcycles are not permitted on the grounds. They can be parked at the gate.
- All pets must be kept on leashes
- Picnicking, drinking, and sunbathing are not permitted
- Speed limit is 20 M.P.H.

Remember, you are visiting. Please have respect for the Cemetery whose main purpose is to provide a peaceful place for those buried here.

The Lexington Cemetery is administered by a non-paid Board of Directors. The Cemetery grounds are not public property and not a public park.

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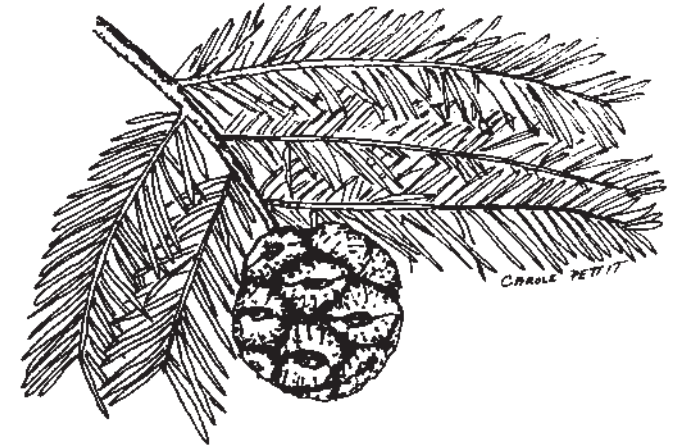
Tour compiled by Carole Pettit Public Relations with the help of:

Dr. William Fountain, Extension Specialist for Horticulture, University of Kentucky  
Margaret Southerland, Fayette County Extension Agent for Horticulture  
Robert Wachs, General Manager of the Lexington Cemetery  
Jeffrey W. Stringer, Research Specialist in Forestry, University of Kentucky

Tour redesigned in 2006 by Miles T. Penn, Horticulturist for the Lexington Cemetery company.

## TREE WALK THE LEXINGTON CEMETERY

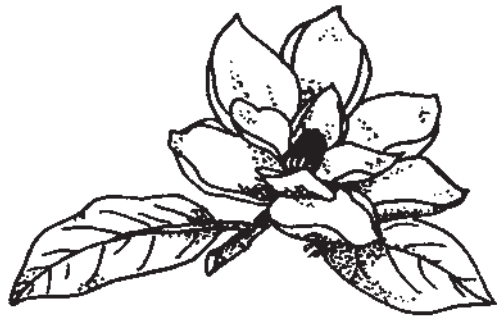
1. Southern Magnolia
2. Weeping Cherry
3. Eastern Hemlock
4. Sycamore Maple
5. Baldcypress
6. Red Buckeye
7. European Hornbeam
8. Red Bud
9. Osage Orange
10. Common Hackberry
11. Panicle Hydrangea
12. Eastern Red Cedar
13. Common Sassafras
14. American Holly
15. Black Gum
16. Flowering Dogwood
17. Ginkgo
18. Red Oak
19. American Basswood
20. Pin Oak
21. Eastern White Pine
22. Cucumber Tree
23. Tulip Poplar
24. Overcup Oak
25. Yellowwood
26. European Larch
27. Kentucky Coffeetree
28. Blue Ash
29. Shellbark Hickory
30. Amur Corktree
31. Northern White Cedar
32. Japanese Maple
33. Weeping Mulberry
34. Northern Catalpa
35. Sycamore
36. European Black Alder
37. Baldcypress
38. Sugar Maple
39. Sweet Gum
40. Fern Leaf Beech
41. Royal Paulowina
42. Bur Oak



This arboretum tour of THE LEXINGTON CEMETERY includes forty-one trees. The tour begins at the Henry Clay Monument. Please park along the edge of the road in that area.

All of the trees on the tour are marked with metal plates.

The trees in The Lexington Cemetery have been allowed to grow naturally with no use of insecticides or fertilizers. In most cases these trees are the best specimens of their species growing in this area, and some are the largest of their kind. That is because the cemetery was established in 1849, and the trees which have been planted have not been pruned or trimmed into artificial shapes.



### 1. Southern Magnolia

*Magnolia grandiflora*  
(Evergreen Magnolia, Bull-bay, Large-flowered Magnolia)

One of the great trees of the deep South, the southern magnolia must be protected in Kentucky from cold winter winds. This beautiful evergreen can grow up to eighty feet tall in the right conditions. The large leathery leaves are bright green above with rust colored tiny hairs beneath, and stay on the tree for two years. The tree is an evergreen, because it only sheds half of its leaves each spring. Nothing is more beautiful or fragrant than a magnolia in bloom. In the summer large, creamy flowers like water lilies grow at the ends of the branches. In the fall cone-like fruits mature filled with brilliant red seeds. While the leaves and flowers are used by us in floral decorations, the birds and squirrels use the seeds for food.



### 2. Weeping Cherry

*Prunus subhirtella*

A native to Japan, the weeping cherry is very popular in this area. It is a small ornamental tree with gracefully falling twig-like branches. In late March or early April, clusters of light pink flowers cascade from the tree. This cherry is reproduced by grafting. The first weeping cherry trees were gifts from Japan to the United States in the 1800's. These were planted after World War II. They are fast-growing and short-lived.



### 3. Eastern Hemlock

*Tsuga canadensis*

The slender, horizontal branches which droop to the ground make this evergreen a good ornamental tree. It is used alone or may be trimmed to form hedges. The feathery needles grow in two short rows and are shiny, dark green on top with two white bands underneath. The small cones hang down at the ends of the rows and remain there until spring. Hemlocks are native to the United States. Pioneers made tea from the twigs, fashioned brooms from the branches, and used the inner bark for emergency food. The bark is also rich in tannin which is used to tan leather.



### 4. Sycamore Maple

*Acer pseudoplatanus*  
(Planetree Maple)

The sycamore maple is really the sycamore tree of Europe. Its bark when mature has broad, flakey scales like our sycamore, but its seed and leaf are like our maples. The leaves have five lobes with toothed edges, but do not turn the brilliant colors we usually associate with maples in the fall. These leaves simply turn a dull brown and fall from the tree. The seeds which cling to the tree during winter are small flat nuts with wings on each side. Children call them "witches' noses" or "helicopters."



### 37. Baldcypress

*Taxodium distichum*  
(Cypress, Swamp-Cypress, Wood Eternal, Pond Cypress)

The baldcypress is a symbol for swamps in the deep South. Later in this tour, you will see the more typical cypress growing in the water at the edge of the lakes. This is a deciduous tree with feathery, light green needles which turn brown and fall off in autumn. The trees grow rapidly on moist, fertile soil and may live for 1,000 years. The roots of the cypress seem to need much exposure to air. Look around this tree to find how the roots have sent up projections to the surface. When the cypress grows in the watery swamps, the roots send up "knees" several feet above the water. The wood is valued for construction of bridges, docks, pilings, stadium seats, and caskets because it can tolerate moisture. In the deep South the knees are often fashioned into novelties like lamp bases and sold in souvenir shops.



### 38. Sugar Maple

*Acer saccharum*  
(Rock Maple, Hard Maple)

This is the tree the New Englanders love both for its gorgeous fall color and for its ability to produce sap needed in syrup and sugar. The slow-growing tree can become one hundred feet tall and is very hearty. The leaves which turn such vivid shades of red, orange, and yellow in autumn are as long as they are wide with five deep pointed lobes and five main veins from the base to the ends of the lobes. Indians taught the settlers how to collect and boil the sap for maple syrup and sugar. It takes thirty-two gallons of sap to make one gallon of syrup or four pounds of sugar. The wood is prized for flooring and veneers. Under abnormal growing conditions, buds cannot develop and force their way through the bark. Then the wood must grow around it forming the especially desirable "bird's eye" maple. In Kentucky we plant the tree solely for its ornamental and shade value.



### 39. Sweetgum

*Liquidambar styraciflua*

The sweetgum is special for the teenagers. From it came the chewing gum. Pioneers made a chewy, sweet gum from the tree's resin. The five-pointed leaves and buds smell of this resin. In autumn the tree may be recognized by the presence of red, yellow, and purple leaves all on the tree at once. The tall, symmetrical sweetgum is easily recognized by the bur-like balls which hang from the tree.



### 40. Fern-Leaf Beech

*Fagus sylvatica*

Among the elegant trees in the cemetery, the beech is the most beautiful and stately. It is slow-growing and adds only a foot a year, but it is long-lived. Unlike most other trees with their scaly bark, the beech bark is a smooth, silvery bluish gray which remains smooth even into old age. Pet the trunk to see how close fitting the bark is in comparison with bark on other trees. The small leaves turn yellow in the fall. Then they turn brown and many remain on the tree all winter. Every three or four years the beech produces edible beechnuts. The nuts nest in pairs inside prickly burs. The tree has the reputation of never having been struck by lightning, and whether or not this is true, the tree does not have a central trunk which would conduct a bolt of lightning.



### 33. Weeping Mulberry

*Morus alba pendula*

This is the weeping variety of what in colonial times was called the silkworm tree. American settlers, including George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, planted mulberry freely, hoping to start a silk industry. But, for Americans, it was too time consuming to pick and feed leaves to silkworms at just the right moment. The worm will only eat them slightly wilted, rejecting a fresh leaf or one that is badly wilted. It takes a ton of leaves to make a few pounds of silk. The mulberry is not a good landscape tree. It has neither showy flowers or pretty fall color. The fruits are blackberry-like and are enjoyed by most birds.



### 34. Northern Catalpa

*Catalpa speciosa*  
(Hardy Catalpa, Indian-bean, Indian Cigar)

Because it grows so quickly, the catalpa is a popular ornamental. It can add an inch-wide ring a year. It is distinguished for its leaves, its flowers, and its seed pods. The large, heart-shaped leaves can be a foot long. The tree is loved for its upright clusters of white flowers in June. But the winter pods are the most fun. The tree looks as if it has giant string beans hanging from it. These brown pods contain many seeds with fringed papery wings. Children enjoy collecting the pods and sneaking a smoke from the "Indian cigars."



### 35. Sycamore

*Platanus occidentalis*  
(Buttonball, American Sycamore, American Planetree, Buttonwood)

The sycamore is a wonderful tree. In Kentucky fields and woods, it is a signal for a stream or creek. This, the tallest of the deciduous trees, marks the flood plain as its spotted white bark stands out against everything else. The sycamore grows only the inner bark which turns light on exposure to the sun. The old bark does not grow or expand to fit around the new and is forced off the tree in patches. Often in the woods, the largest are wonderfully hollow and large enough for a person to stand inside. Early settlers often "lived" in hollow trees until their log cabins were finished.

The tree is further distinguished by the brown balls which hang from the branches in winter. These are the seeds which will hold together until spring when the wind will blow them apart and fill the air with them like a child blows a dandelion puffball.



### 36. European Black Alder

*Alnus glutinosa*  
(Common Alder, Black Alder, European Alder)

The European black alder requires wet soils in a humid area. It is sometimes called "Nature's water pump" as the roots have the ability to take up to 300 gallons of water which are given off through the leaves daily.

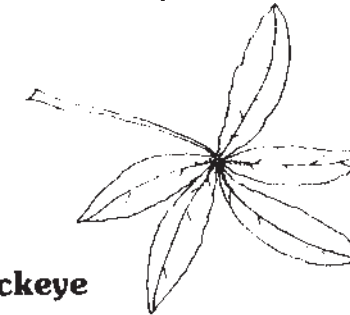
The reddish brown wood is rot resistant, and in Europe it is used for the pilings along the canals in Venice and Amsterdam. Because the leaves remain green long after other trees have shed theirs, the alder makes a good shade and ornamental tree. It grows quickly, but is short-lived. It is characterized by the gummy feel of the twigs, the cones, and the leaves.



### 5. Baldcypress

*Taxodium distichum*  
(Cypress, Swamp-Cypress, Wood Eternal, Pond Cypress)

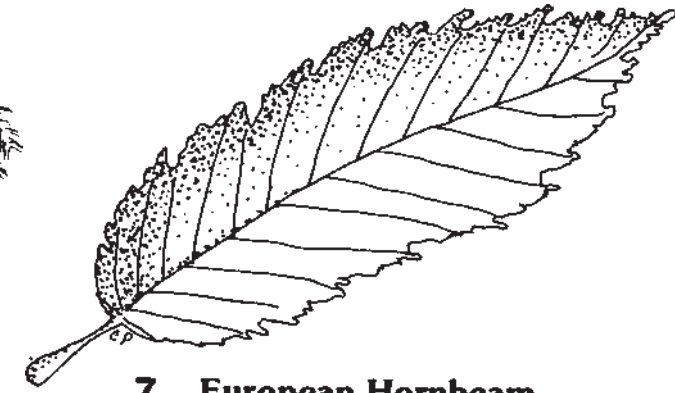
The baldcypress is a symbol for swamps in the deep South. Later in this tour, you will see the more typical cypress growing in the water at the edge of the lakes. This is a deciduous tree with feathery, light green needles which turn brown and fall off in autumn. The trees grow rapidly on moist, fertile soil and may live for 1,000 years. The roots of the cypress seems to need much exposure to air. Look around this tree to find how the roots have sent up projections to the surface. When the cypress grows in the watery swamps, the roots send up "knees" several feet above the water. The wood is valued for construction of bridges, docks, pilings, stadium seats, and caskets because it can tolerate moisture. In the deep South the knees are often fashioned into novelties like lamp bases and sold in souvenir shops.



### 6. Red Buckeye

*Aesculus pavia*  
(Scarlet Buckeye, Firecracker Plant)

Because the poisonous nuts of the red buckeye are supposed to look like a deer's eye, the tree is named the buckeye. These nuts are grown in a smooth, light brown husk which opens to drop the seeds in early autumn. The Indians crushed the buckeyes and spread them on top of ponds to attract fish. The wood has a special light, springy quality although it is very strong. It has been used for artificial limbs. In the spring this small tree is enjoyed as an ornamental, because of the clusters of brilliant red flowers which suggest firecrackers.



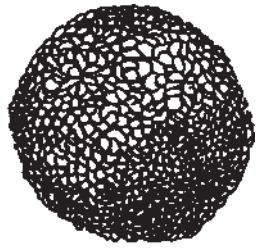
### 7. European Hornbeam

*Carpinus betulus*  
The Lexington Cemetery is one of the two places in the United States which have magnificent specimens of the European hornbeam. The extremely short trunk supports many steel gray branches. These spread into a rounded vase shape as the tree matures. As an ornamental, the tree does very well for screens, hedges, and groupings. It adapts to pruning. The leaves, dark green in summer and yellow in fall, are interesting, because of the doubly serrated edges.



### 8. Eastern Redbud

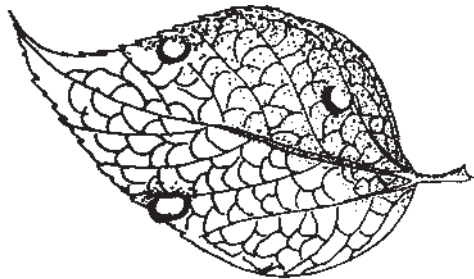
*Cercis canadensis*  
(Judas-tree)  
The delicate redbud tree is well-loved by Kentuckians. This native tree is one of the first spring trees to bloom along the edges of the woods and in our gardens. The delicate branches seem covered with pink blossoms. According to a Christian myth, Judas Iscariot hanged himself on a redbud tree. At that time the blossoms were white, but they turned pink with shame and every year the tree hides itself in blushes. Following the flowers, graceful heart-shaped leaves appear. In autumn these leaves turn yellow. Other than the fact that the blossoms can be fried or eaten in a salad, the tree has no commercial value. However, it is a highly valued ornamental.



### 9. Osage Orange

*Maclura pomifera*  
(Horse Apple, Hedge Apple, Bow Wood, Bodark, Bois d'arc)

This thorny tree with the orange bark is native to Kentucky. It was named for the Osage Indian tribe which used its strong, durable, hard wood for their bows. Before barbed wire, the trees were planted and trimmed for hedges to keep cattle and horses from wandering. This tree is in a line with several others. They were probably planted to serve as a hedge between the cemetery office and a garden. When left untrimmed, Osage orange trees achieve majestic heights. Today children enjoy the tree most. The tree produces large, chartreuse balls with brain-textured skin, providing ammunition for hedge apple wars.



### 10. Common Hackberry

*Celtis occidentalis*  
(Sugarberry, Nettle tree)

The hackberry is similar to an elm, but it has a berry while the elm does not. These pea-sized dark purple berries provide food for songbirds. Frequently buds on the hackberry are deformed causing twigs to grow in tangled bunches. These are called witches' brooms. They don't hurt the tree, however, they do keep it from being pretty. Like the elm, the hackberry leaves curve gracefully to one side. These leaves are often deformed by tiny, jumping lice which form warty growths on the leaves. In the Bluegrass the hackberry is an important source of wood for tobacco sticks.



### 11. Panicle Hydrangea

*Hydrangea paniculata*

We usually regard the hydrangea as a shrub and plant it in our yards. The panicle hydrangea will grow into a thirty-foot tree if allowed to do so. This one has been pruned into this ornamental shape. It is native to Japan. Blooming late in the summer, the flowers remain for three weeks turning from white to purple. The large, pyramid clusters remain on the tree as dried flowers into the fall and winter.



### 12. Eastern Redcedar

*Juniperus virginiana*  
(Red Juniper)

The eastern redcedar is native to thirty-seven states. It is really a juniper, and its small bluish juniper berries are food for birds and are used in flavoring gin. Look at the labels on the gin bottles at the liquor store for pictures of these berries. In addition to food, the dense evergreen provides sheltered nesting sites for birds. Under the shreddy bark, the wood is a beautiful red with a fragrant aroma. As much as we love the smell, moths and insects hate it, so we make cedar chests for storage of our woolens. We also use redcedars as Christmas trees and in making pencils. Railroad companies used to cultivate the trees for railroad ties.



### 29. Shellbark Hickory

*Carya laciniosa*  
(Scalybark Hickory)

Hickory nuts, hickory smoked meats, hickory firewood, the phrase from the school song "Talk to the tune of the hickory stick"—this is one of our most versatile trees. It is also one of our most interesting ornamentals because of the characteristic light gray bark on the very tall trunk. The bark separates into long (sometimes as long as four feet) narrow curved strips like shingles. These remain loosely attached at their middle to the tree. The wood is tough and hard and is used for tool handles and baseball bats. The nuts are delicious but are well protected by hard four-ribbed shells. President Andrew Jackson was called "Old Hickory" because he was as tough and hard as the hickory.



### 30. Amur Corktree

*Phellodendron amurense*

The amur corktree is a good ornamental due to its beautiful bark. The short trunks of mature trees are ridged into cork-like patterns which feel like cork when pressed. The leaves are composed of five to thirteen leaflets on a single leaf stem, and this, with its widely spreading branches, provides a wonderful light shade. This tree has half-inch diameter black berries which mature in the fall.



### 31. Northern White-Cedar

*Thuja occidentalis*  
(Eastern White-Cedar, Eastern Arborvitae)

A short-trunked evergreen, the Northern white-cedar was not always considered just an ornamental. It was named arborvitae "Tree of Life" in 1558 when a tea made from the foliage and bark saved the crew of Jacques Cartier from scurvy. We now know that the tree is rich in vitamin C. Indians loved the lightweight wood for making canoes. Its resistance to decay makes it good for telephone poles, fence posts, and cross-ties. This tree is easily recognized by looking at its fan-shaped sprays of leaves. The yellow-green leaves are scale-like and fit tightly over each other like a snake skin. Small light brown cones grow upright at the ends of the sprays.



### 32. Japanese Maple

*Acer platanum*

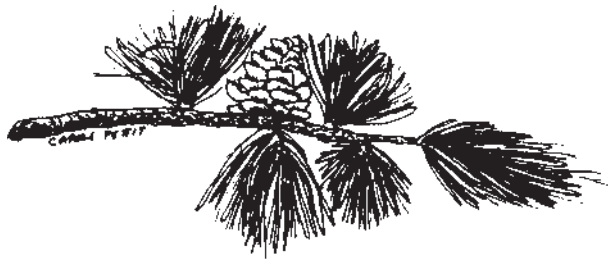
This imported ornamental does well in partial shade. It is especially good for small gardens and on terraces because of its small height and color. Most young leaves are reddish, and some will turn green in early to mid-summer. The red leaves will have the deepest color if grown in full sun. The fall fruit has half-inch wings forming a broad arch by which it propels its way to the earth. In the winter the Japanese maple is recognized by its buds. They are small and almost hidden by the leaf scar which forms a collar around the bud.



## 25. Yellowwood

*Cladrastis lutea*  
(Virgilia, Sweetleaf, Horse-sugar)

The wood from this tree gives it its name. The hard wood is bright yellow when first cut, but it mellows into a satiny light brown which is prized for gun stocks. Pioneer women soaked wood chips to make a yellow dye to color their homespun. It is native along ridges and cliffs in Appalachia. The yellowwood makes a handsome medium-sized ornamental especially in spring. In May wisteria-like white flowers droop in long clusters, and the tree seems to be raining white. Long, flat seed pods drop in the fall.



## 26. European Larch

*Larix decidua*

The larch is not an evergreen although it has needles. Flat needles grow in bunches of fifteen or more and hang from gracefully curving twigs. Feel them; the needles are softer than those of most other evergreens. They turn yellow in the fall and drop off, and new needles appear in the spring. The cones look like hemlock cones but have no stalks. In Europe, the aromatic resin was used in medicines and turpentine.

## 27. Kentucky Coffeetree

*Gymnocladus dioicus*

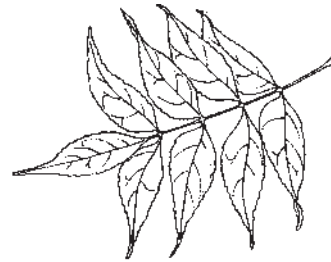
This is our state tree. The Kentucky coffeetree isn't beautiful, but with the seed pods hanging from the bare limbs, it is picturesque. The leaves are three feet long, and they are one of the last to leaf out in the summer and the first to drop in the fall. The tree is bare most of the year. Its name "gymno" means naked and "cladus" means branches. "Dioicus" means two houses, and the coffeetree has both male and female characteristics on the same tree. The black, leathery five-inch pods are filled with bean-like seeds. Raw they are poisonous, but the pioneers roasted them to make a coffee substitute. Carry one in your pocket for a while, and it will become smooth and shiny like a marble.



## 28. Blue Ash

*Fraxinus quadrangulata*

Growth is slow and the tree long lived. Sometimes the tree can live to 1000 years. The Blue Ash is a native tree to the bluegrass region, and common in other areas where limestone is present. It is typically a short and stout tree when grown in the open reaching 70' by 30'. A defining characteristic is the 4 angled stem of the Blue Ash. A blue dye was obtained from the inner bark and used in fabric dying by native Americans and European settlers. In the bluegrass region, Blue Ash was used for house construction and furniture.



## 13. Common Sassafras

*Sassafras albidum*

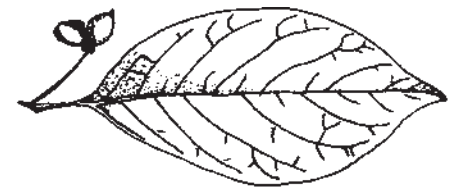
The sassafras was one of the first items traded between the Colonies and England. White men thought the Indian's "smelling stick" was a cure for disease and especially chills and fever. Today tea is made from the roots and bark. It is drunk as a spring tonic to clear the blood. The bark and roots also provide oil for flavoring root beer and perfumed soap. Chew on a new leaf for a bit of the flavor. These leaves are a delight for children who love to look for "mittens." Some leaves come with thumb lobes in both right and left-handed models. Other leaves will have two lobes or no lobes at all. The fall color varying from yellow to deep purple makes this a beautiful ornamental tree. This slender tree with the small horizontal branches belongs to the Laurel family of spicy aromatic trees, bay-cinnamon, camphor, and spicebark.



## 14. American Holly

*Ilex opaca*  
(Holly, White Holly)

The pyramid-shaped evergreen with the spiny leaves is the American holly. Only the female trees have the red berries which mature in autumn and remain through the winter as food for wildlife. A Christian legend tells that the very beautiful ivory-like white wood from the holly was used to make the cross for Jesus. The tree was so distressed to be used this way that it cried blood red tears which became the red holly berries.



## 15. Black Gum

*Nyssa sylvatica*  
(Black Tupelo, Sour Gum, Pepperidge, Tupelo)

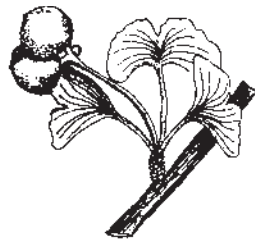
The black gum tree is native to the eastern half of the United States where its small purple berries provide food for wildlife. Although it grows naturally in hardwood and pine forests, it makes an excellent ornamental and shade tree. This medium-sized dense tree with horizontal branches provides beautiful bright red leaf color in the fall. These leaves can be used in autumn decorations because their leathery texture does not curl and dry; and, therefore, they will last for weeks indoors. Commercially, the wood of the black gum is used in making high quality paper.

## 16. Flowering Dogwood

*Cornus florida*



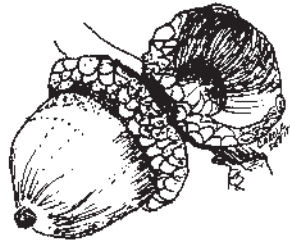
This small ornamental tree is beautiful in all seasons. The horizontal branches from the short trunk make the magnificent spring white and pink blossoms seem to float. The red berries in the fall and winter provide color as well as food for songbirds and squirrels. According to Christian legend, the dogwood tree was not always so small. Nor did it have red berries and flowers. The dogwood was once as large as other forest trees. Because its wood was so tall and strong, the dogwood was used for the cross. Jesus understood the shame the tree felt at being used at the crucifixion. He told the tree it would never again have to grow tall enough to be fashioned into a cross. The tree would always be slender with delicate branches. The flower would be in the shape of the cross with two long and two short bracts. Reddish brown markings at the ends of the petals would remind the world of the nails that pierced Jesus' flesh. In the center of the flower would be a crown like Jesus' crown of thorns. In the winter the red berries would remind the world of the blood Jesus shed for His people.



## 17. Ginkgo

*Ginkgo biloba*  
(Maidenhair Tree)

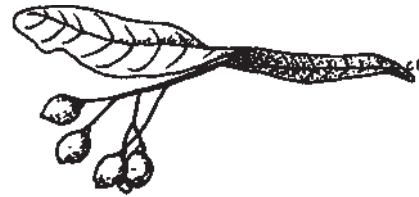
Ginkgo trees are said to have been introduced to Kentucky by Henry Clay. Mr. Clay was given some ginkgo trees by the Japanese. Known to have been in existence since the Age of Reptiles, the ginkgo species is one of our oldest. Considered sacred among Buddhist priests, the seeds are eaten or pressed for oil in the Orient. Here we avoid them because they smell like rancid butter and when touched the smell lingers on the hands. The seeds can cause water blisters on some people. Although they are widely planted in the Bluegrass, male trees should be selected to avoid the smelly fruit produced by the female. The problem is determining the sex of the ginkgo, because it does not produce fruit until it is well over twenty years old. We must feel that they are worth the trouble, because whole Lexington streets are lined with the beautiful fan-shaped yellow leaves in the fall.



## 18. Red Oak

*Quercus rubra*  
(Northern Red Oak, Gray Oak)

This tall, symmetrical tree with its dense foliage makes a handsome shade tree for city streets. The leaves are about seven inches long and half as wide. They are divided into about nine wavy lobes with irregular teeth. In summer they are a dull green turning dark red or brown in the fall. The acorns are about an inch long. The acorn cap is very woolly inside. The red oak is one of the most important lumber species. It is used for floors, furniture, millwork and pulpwood.



## 19. American Basswood

*Tilia americana*  
(American Linden, Bee-tree)

This American basswood or linden has been recognized by the American Forestry Association as the largest of its kind in the United States. It is 101 feet in height, 18' 7" in circumference and has a crown spread of 82.5'. We don't know the age of this tree, but it has a growth rate of about a foot in height a year. Plant one of the pea-sized, gray-green seeds and watch it grow.

Another name of the basswood is the bee-tree, because the tree hums with bees in the early summer. The fragrant, long bunches of whitish flowers actually drip with nectar which bees love. The honey they make from this tree has a taste of mint. Also made from this tree are our yardsticks, toy airplanes, and strawberry baskets.



## 20. Pin Oak

*Quercus palustris*  
(Swamp Oak)

Kentucky horse farmers love to line their roads with pin oaks. The tree is fast growing and very graceful. Its straight trunk supports slender, horizontal branches with pin-like twigs. The leaves are also long and slender. Wide deep cuts in the leaves and a very short, narrow point give the leaves this appearance. They turn from yellow to red in the fall. The acorns are fat one-inch nuts topped with a short warty, not scaly, cap. The name pin oak comes from the tough pin-like twigs that were used by pioneers as wooden pegs instead of nails.



## 21. Eastern White Pine

*Pinus strobus*  
(White Pine, Northern White Pine)

The white pine is the majestic northeastern conifer with single straight trunk and the crown of horizontal branches. The fast-growing tree can reach one hundred feet. The king of England had the tallest, straightest trees "branded" as belonging to the crown for later use as masts for clipper ships. This beautiful tree is easy to identify. Look for "fives." Check the slender blue-green needles. There are five in each bundle. Look at the terminal buds. Each is surrounded by five clustered buds in a wide circle. Look up inside the tree at the branches. Each platform of five is a year's growth for the tree. Please be quiet, though. In the Lexington Cemetery the great horned owl spends his days sleeping in the white pine trees.



## 22. Cucumbertree

*Magnolia Acuminata*  
(Cucumber Magnolia)

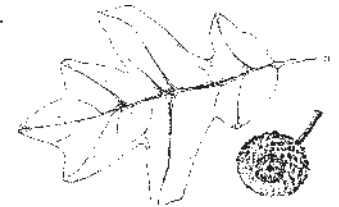
Growing best in the Southern Appalachians, the cucumbertree gets its name from the shape of its fruit. The fruit is a three-inch cone. Many red seeds are suspended by white threads from it. The tree grows tall and straight to about ninety feet with a crown of short branches. In the spring three-inch bell-shaped flowers are produced at the ends of each twig. Because they are yellowish green, they are hard to see among the long oval leaves.



## 23. Tulip Poplar

*Liriodendron tulipifera*  
(Tuliptree, Yellow-poplar, Tulip Magnolia, Whitewood)

Growing widely east of the Mississippi, the tulip poplar was valued by pioneers as an important lumber tree. The long, straight trunk was ideal for their log cabins and could easily be hollowed out to form a lightweight canoe. Many of the floors in our older Lexington houses are made from the poplar. Poplar is good for carving as it does not crack and split like most other woods. Today we enjoy the tree as a large ornamental. Fast-growing and disease free, a young tulip poplar will grow over two feet a year to well over one hundred feet. It has a spreading crown and dark gray, deeply furrowed bark. The fruit and flowers help in recognizing this tree. The large flowers at the end of each twig in early May are tulip-shaped with greenish yellow petals. The fruits are nuts encased in a shreddy, upright cone which stays on the tree throughout the winter providing food for squirrels.



## 24. Overcup Oak

*Quercus lyrata*  
(Swamp Post Oak)

A relatively obscure species. Has a pyramidal oval shape in youth. The leaves are a dark green and somewhat leathery. The name comes from the cup that almost completely encloses the nut. It is a bottom land species in the wild, where it is found in the backwater areas. It will stand considerable flooding. The ultimate size is 30'-40' high and wide. It is worth using especially in difficult sites.