

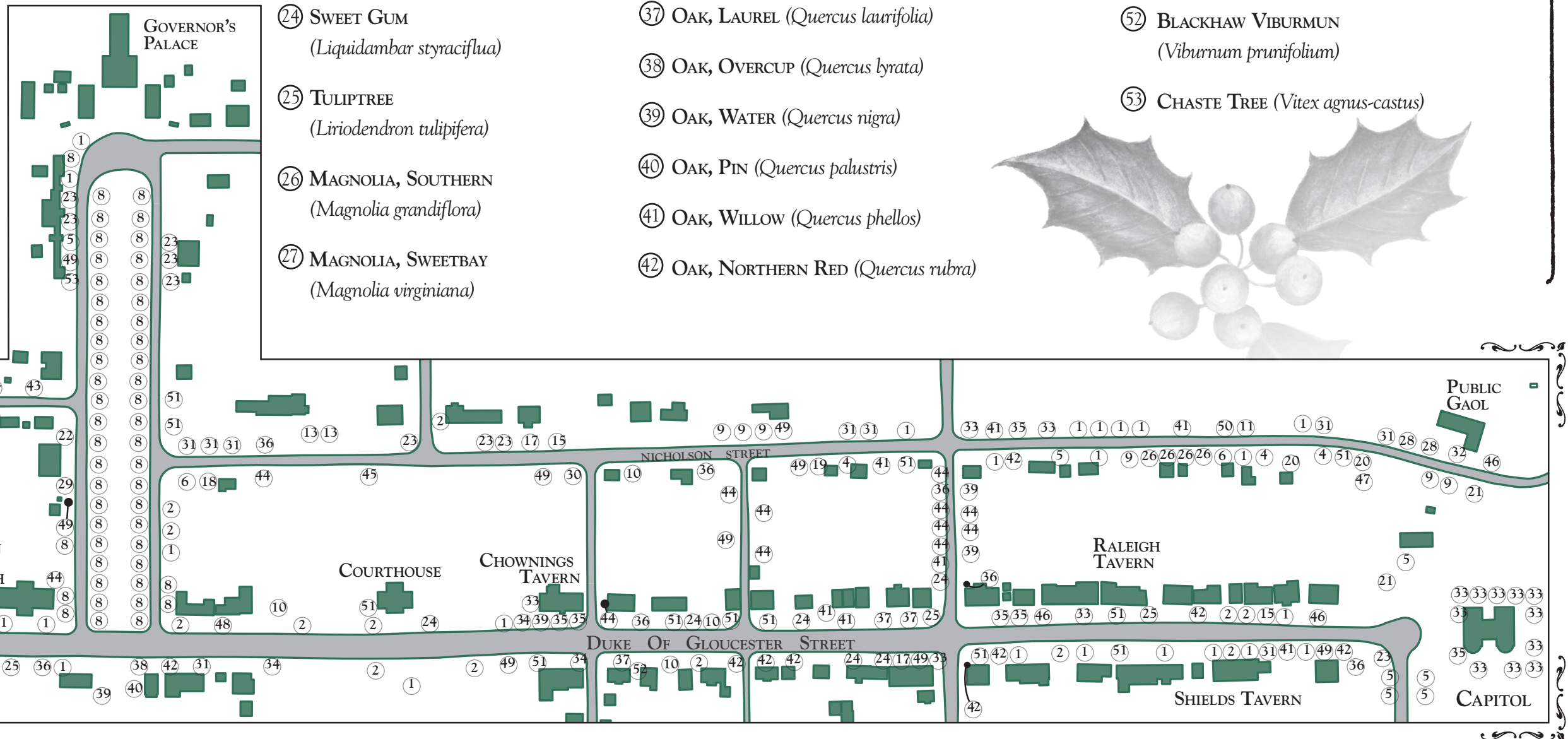
Revolutionary City Trees

- ① MAPLE, RED (*Acer rubrum*)
- ② MAPLE, SUGAR (*Acer saccharum*)
- ③ SHADBLOW (*Amelanchier canadensis*)
- ④ RIVER BIRCH (*Betula nigra*)
- ⑤ MULBERRY, PAPER (*Broussonetia papyrifera*)
- ⑥ HORNBEAN (*Carpinus caroliniana*)
- ⑦ PIGNUT HICKORY (*Carya glabra*)
- ⑧ CATALPA, NORTHERN (*Catalpa speciosa*)
- ⑨ SUGARBERRY (*Celtis laevigata*)
- ⑩ HACKBERRY (*Celtis occidentalis*)
- ⑪ FRINGE TREE (*Chionanthus virginicus*)
- ⑫ YELLOWWOOD (*Cladrastis kentuckea*)
- ⑬ DOGWOOD (*Cornus florida*)
- ⑭ CORNELIAN CHERRY (*Cornus mas*)

- ⑮ BEECH (*Fagus grandifolia*)
- ⑯ GINKGO (*Ginkgo biloba*)
- ⑰ KENTUCKY COFFEETREE (*Gymnocladus dioica*)
- ⑱ AMERICAN HOLLY (*Ilex opaca*)
- ⑲ YAUPON HOLLY (*Ilex vomitoria*)
- ⑳ BLACK WALNUT (*Juglans nigra*)
- ㉑ EASTERN RED CEDAR (*Juniperus virginiana*)
- ㉒ GOLDEN RAIN TREE (*Koelreuteria paniculata*)
- ㉓ CRAPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstroemia indica*)

- ㉔ SWEET GUM (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)
- ㉕ TULIPTREE (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)
- ㉖ MAGNOLIA, SOUTHERN (*Magnolia grandiflora*)
- ㉗ MAGNOLIA, SWEETBAY (*Magnolia virginiana*)
- ㉘ MULBERRY, WHITE (*Morus alba*)
- ㉙ BLACK GUM (*Nyssa sylvatica*)
- ㉚ LOBLOLLY PINE (*Pinus taeda*)
- ㉛ SYCAMORE (*Platanus occidentalis*)
- ㉜ PEAR (*Pyrus communis*)
- ㉝ OAK, WHITE (*Quercus alba*)
- ㉞ OAK, SCARLET (*Quercus coccinea*)
- ㉟ OAK, SOUTHERN RED (*Quercus falcata*)
- ㊱ OAK, DARLINGTON (*Quercus hemisphaerica*)
- ㊲ OAK, LAUREL (*Quercus laurifolia*)
- ㊳ OAK, OVERCUP (*Quercus lyrata*)
- ㊴ OAK, WATER (*Quercus nigra*)
- ㊵ OAK, PIN (*Quercus palustris*)
- ㊶ OAK, WILLOW (*Quercus phellos*)
- ㊷ OAK, NORTHERN RED (*Quercus rubra*)

- ㊸ OAK, BLACK (*Quercus velutina*)
- ㊹ OAK, LIVE (*Quercus virginiana*)
- ㊺ OAK, COMPTON (*Quercus x comptoniae*)
- ㊻ BLACK LOCUST (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)
- ㊼ BLACK WILLOW (*Salix nigra*)
- ㊽ BASSWOOD (*Tilia americana*)
- ㊾ LITTLE LEAF LINDEN (*Tilia cordata*)
- ㊿ HEMLOCK (*Tsuga canadensis*)
- 51 ELM, AMERICAN (*Ulmus americana*)
- 52 BLACKHAW VIBURMUN (*Viburnum prunifolium*)
- 53 CHASTE TREE (*Vitex agnus-castus*)



Tree Descriptions



American Holly—The fruit produced by the female hollies are choice food for at least 18 species of birds.

Beech—The acorns were commonly used for hog food and the wood was occasionally used to make furniture, block planes and household tools.

Basswood—The long fibers of inner bark were used by Native Americans for cordage. Bees produce a delicious honey from the nectar secreted by the fragrant flowers.

Black Gum—The extremely split resistant wood was used for tool handles and cart wheels.

Black Locust—Carpenters used the durable wood to make trunnels, posts, ground sills, and bridge timbers.

Black Walnut—Black walnut has always been in high demand for wood products because of its color, strength, and durability.

Black Willow—Native to Virginia, the black willow provides honeybees with nectar and pollen.

Blackhaw Viburnum—Its common name refers to the black color of the old bark and the tree having a similar appearance to the hawthorns.

Catalpa, Northern—The northern catalpas planted on the Palace Green are referenced in several documents, including a letter written by Thomas Jefferson.

Chaste Tree—Gardeners at the Colonial Garden and Nursery use the pliable shoots to make wattle fences and plant trellises.

Cornelian Cherry—A member of the dogwood family, yellow flowers produced in early spring are followed by red fruit.

Crape Myrtle—The crape myrtle is believed to be first grown in Virginia by George Washington in 1786.

Dogwood—Dogwood is the Virginia state flower and colonists used the hard, dense wood for inlay work.

Eastern Red Cedar—The insect and rot resistant wood was used to make posts, rails, stools, benches, interior parts of furniture, and pencils.

Elm, American—The wood from American elms was used by the carriage maker to make wheel hubs because of its strong, split resistant properties.

Fringe Tree—Birds relish the bluish-black fruit that ripens on female trees in the fall.

Ginkgo—The oldest living seed plant, a leaf fossil was found that dates the Ginkgo back 270 million years.

Golden Rain Tree—Thomas Jefferson recorded growing this Asian ornamental tree at Monticello in 1809.

Hackberry—In addition to providing cover for wildlife, hackberries have narrow limb crotches that attract nesting birds.

Hemlock—The bark is an important source of tanbark for tanning leather.

Hickory, Pignut—Named “pignut” because hogs favored the nuts, the wood was used for drum sticks, ox yokes, tool handles and other items requiring strength and impact resistance.

Hornbeam—Also called ironwood because its wood is not subject to cracking or splitting, Colonists used the hard wood for making tool handles and spindles

Kentucky Coffee Tree—A fairly rare North American tree, it was first discovered in Kentucky in the 1780's.

Linden, Little Leaf—Grinling Gibbons, a seventeenth-century English wood carver, produced ornamental wood carvings made primarily from linden wood.

Loblolly Pine—This tree was one of the Southern Yellow Pine species used to obtain pitch, tar and turpentine.

Magnolia, Southern—Mark Catesby brought *Magnolia grandiflora* to Britain in 1726, where it entered cultivation and overshadowed *M. virginiana* which had been collected a few years earlier.

Magnolia, Sweetbay—In 1705 Robert Beverley attributed the sweetness of the Virginia woods to the fragrant flowers of this tree.

Maple, Red—Coopers used red maple to make hoops to hold barrels together.

Maple, Sugar—Somewhat harder than the red maple, the wood of sugar maple was used to make drums and gun stocks.

Mulberry, Paper—Native to China and Japan, the inner bark has been used in making paper.

Mulberry, White—White mulberry trees were imported to Virginia as early as the 1630's for raising silk moths

Oak, Black—This very dense wood was used in post and beam construction. A yellow dye was obtained from the inner bark.

Oak, Compton—The Compton oak is a natural cross between the live and overcup oaks. The tree by Nicolson Street on Market Square was planted in the 1930's and is the State Champion.

Oak, Darlington—A medium-sized tree with semi-evergreen leaves in northern climates, its leaves are evergreen in the south.

Oak, Laurel—Native to southern coastal regions, laurel oak produces acorns which are an important food for wildlife.

Oak, Live—Unlike the leaves of most other oaks, those on the live oak are evergreen. An important tree to early ship builders in Colonial America because of the extremely hard wood, the Constitution (Old Ironsides) was constructed with live oak planks sandwiched between white oak.

Oak, Northern Red—The hard wood of the northern red oak was used by many colonial tradesmen including the blacksmith. Stock locks (locks with oak wood cases) were a common export from Virginia to England.

Oak, Overcup—Its common name refers to the acorn cap that entirely encloses the nut.

Oak, Pin—The species name comes from palus, the Latin word for marsh, in reference to it thriving in wetlands.

Oak, Scarlet—The common name is derived from the bright autumn foliage color.

Oak, Southern Red—The wood of the northern red, southern red, and white oaks was used by the cooper to make buckets, tubs, butter churns, and staves and headings for casks.

Oak, Water—The spatula-shaped, semi-evergreen leaves cling to the tree through mild winters.

Oak, White—The uses of this wood are many, including basket-making, construction, cooperage, fuel, and carriage-making.

Oak, Willow—A stately oak with willow-like leaves, many animals use them for shelter, cover, and nesting.

Pear—Pears, apples, cherries, and plums were popular fruits in Colonial times for making distilled spirits.

River BirchThe leaves were used as an astringent by both native people and colonists.

Shadblow—Also called serviceberry because the fruit was eaten by colonists, Indians, and wildlife, this small tree usually blooms when the shad run upriver to spawn.

Sugarberry—Recognizable by its gray bark with “warty” patches, sugarberry fruit is eaten by at least ten species of birds.

THE FOUNDATION ACTIVELY MANAGES THE REVOLUTIONARY CITY'S 'URBAN FOREST' THROUGH THE PRESERVATION OF EXISTING TREES AND REGULAR PLANTING OF DIFFERENT SPECIES. WITH OVER 55 GENERA OF TREES, VISITORS TO COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG SEE AN ASSORTMENT OF SPECIES KNOWN TO OUR COLONIAL ANCESTORS. THE MAJORITY OF TREES IN THE REVOLUTIONARY CITY ARE NATIVE TO THE MID-ATLANTIC REGION. THOSE THAT ARE NOT NATIVE WERE INTRODUCED INTO THE VIRGINIA COLONY BEFORE 1800.



THIS BROCHURE IDENTIFIES THE MAJOR STREET TREES IN COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG'S REVOLUTIONARY CITY. INFORMATION IS ALSO GIVEN ON THE WAYS THAT WOOD WAS USED BY 18TH-CENTURY TRADESMEN. SOME OF THE ITEMS MADE FROM THE WOOD OF THESE TREES CAN BE SEEN AT VARIOUS TRADE SHOPS THROUGHOUT COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG'S REVOLUTIONARY CITY.

This brochure is made possible by a generous donation from Joan and Dave Healy.

Sweet Gum—The native sweet gum was introduced to England in 1681 by John Banister, one of the original trustees and founders of the College of William and Mary.

Sycamore—Low smoke fires using sycamore wood were sometimes made to quickly lower the humidity in tobacco barns.

Tuliptree—Light hoe handles, ox yokes, and rafter poles were made from the soft, fine-grained wood of tulip trees.

Yaupon Holly—Yaupon holly and boxwood are the primary plants used for topiary in Colonial Williamsburg's gardens.

Yellow wood—The common name is derived from the yellow color of the freshly cut heartwood.

HISTORIC TREES OF *Colonial Williamsburg*



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