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. **Hornbeam** (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. **Birch** (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 cocinea)
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 pseudoalba)
48. **Basswood** (Tilia americana)
49. **Little Leaf Linden** (Tilia cordata)
50. **Hemlock** (Tsuga canadensis)
51. **Elm, American** (Ulmus americana)
52. **Blackhaw Viburnum** (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.

**Bench**—The acorns are commonly used for log 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. They produce a delicious honey from the nectar secreted by the fragrant flowers.

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

**Black Locust**—Carpenters used the durable wood to make malleable, 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 homesites with nectar and pollen to the bees.

**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 catalpa planted on the Palace Green are referred in several documents, including a letter written by Thomas Jefferson.

**Chaste Tree**—Gardens at the Colonial Garden and Nursery saw 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.

**Crane Myrtle**—The crane 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 ax handles.

**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, splint 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. The oldest living tree, a leaf fossil was found when the shad run upstream to spawn.

**Hemlock—**Named “pignut” because hogs favored the Hickory, Pignut tanning leather.

**Hickory, Black**—Its common name refers to the black color of the freshly cut heartwood.

**Hickory, Pignut**—Named “pignut” because hogs favored the Hickory, Pignut tanning leather.

**Hickory, Shad**—Also called sweetgum because the fruit was eaten by colonists, Indians, and wildlife, this small tree usually blooms when the shad run upstream.

**Hickory, Shagbark**—Recognizable by its gray bark with “warty” patches, sugarbark fruit is eaten by at least ten species of birds.

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

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

**Lobolly 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 maples 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 1680s 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.

**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 as 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, 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 Birch**—The leaves were used as an astrigent by both native people and colonists.

**Shadbush**—As Grinling Gibbons, a seventeenth-century English wood carver, produced ornamental wood carvings made primarily from Linden wood.

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

**Tuliptree**—Light hoe handles, ox yokes, and rafter poles were sometimes made to quickly lower the humidity in tobacco barns.

**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.