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*About the Institute*

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

A. F. 12.



Oct. 1945

Handwritten text on the left margin, partially obscured, possibly reading "The leaves".

Vertical handwritten text on the right margin, including the word "see" and other illegible characters.

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Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, oriented upside down, including the words "leaves" and "before my teeth was".

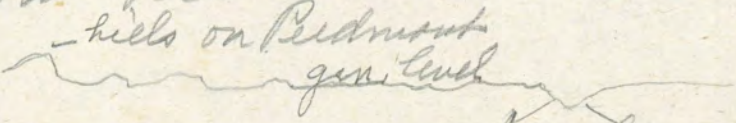
Ecological Report - AFB  
Washington to Philadelphia

No. vegetation to amount to anything between Wash. & Baltimore but approaching Washington saw considerable tulip but farther east only oak-pine-hick. Between Balt. & Aberdeen occasional beech trees on ravine slopes only (perhaps saw a few in a flat wetish place). Otherwise the vegetation was mostly oak, heavy pine (scrub & rarely a pitch pine) with some <sup>lots of sweet gum in places</sup> red maple (?). No rock exposed. The R.R. cuts were eroding in loose stuff. Then at Aberdeen there were rock layers in place in R.R. cut.

Just beyond Wilmington  
 Del. some really good  
 pieces of forest on slopes  
 along R. R. (to E.) all below  
 level of tracks. Big trees  
 are Beech, tulip oaks, hickory,  
 Birch often just at edge of  
 stream.

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Everywhere beech was seen.  
 it seemed to be in recesses  
 cut below the general level  
 of the Piedmont.



Sometimes the beech <sup>Beech</sup> woods  
 were within sight of the

Bay. Looked as if the  
Piedmont went practically  
to the Bay, as there were  
rapids in the streams  
nearly at their mouths.

I think there was no  
which was in the places  
where the pines were present.  
A lot of *Quercus* in  
the open places. Did see  
some groves of white oak  
however, I think before  
Baltimore.

Looked more like fall

than at home,

I was on the east side  
of train, with ~~sun~~ <sup>sun</sup> between  
trees between me and the  
sun — even a bench  
trunk is dark under  
those conditions. The  
first part observed while  
riding backwards on west  
side before my berth was  
unmade.

For places mentioned  
see map in timetable.

Some of what I saw is a  
poor edition of what we  
saw on the way to Fredend to Fredend

Pine Barrens —

The pine barrens begin just beyond (S. or P.E. of where Mrs. Darlington's live.) The soil is sandy, with occasional boggy places. The wood (which is) is continuous from there onward. Because of the frequent fires, the trees do not reach much size.

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There is of course, no hemlock. The principal trees are oaks, maclandica <sup>black oak</sup>, scarlet <sup>chestnut oak</sup>, versicolor (very fuzzy), white oak, with a lot of prinos rigidus, which is dominant in some places. (No other sp. of pine in the barrens). It grows about twice as fast as the

residuous trees, & thicker  
may alone them & other  
deciduous trees are red  
maple, sweet gum, yellow  
oak ~~oak~~. The bog stream  
black water <sup>also</sup> <sup>pin oak</sup> <sup>also</sup> <sup>negun</sup>  
trees <sup>white birch</sup> <sup>no</sup> hickory in the  
barrens <sup>scarcely</sup>; These

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~~deciduous~~ <sup>along</sup> the <sup>road</sup>  
which came from planted  
trees. The <sup>most</sup> <sup>as</sup> <sup>large</sup>  
*P. regia* which escaped fire  
are not what we would call  
~~as~~ <sup>as</sup> <sup>large</sup>. The same  
applies to a white oak;  
the soil is too poor to  
produce large trees.



II.

These little scrubby oaks  
are about 40 years old (they  
are about the size of the  
little second growth we see  
& much). In one place only  
there is said to be another  
sp. of pine. (They call it  
S. needle pine) & it grows much

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Shrub undergrowth & winged  
Arceuthobium, Vaccinium, & along  
roadway, much sweet fern.  
Herbaceous: Saxifraga &  
Desmodium, Desmodium, Sitrus  
~~lyonensis~~ ~~form.~~ & of course the

"Plains"  
off farther east & south

There is an area called  
"San Plaines" Here the  
woody vegetation is all low,  
the pine only about  
3 or 4 feet high, & there is  
where the Hudsonia &  
saw red pine grow & the  
other evidences.

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The D's farm is just at  
the border of the pine  
barrens, the forest  
steps into it. From  
New Harbor westward toward  
Phillips the soil & vegetation  
are different. The dominant  
cut trees are still oaks,

with some, *P. rugida*, &  
 a lot of *P. virg.* Besides the  
 oaks, ~~and~~ cobbles are mostly  
scarcely, white, willow <sup>5 or 6</sup> <sub>11</sub> lots  
 of sweet gum (on either wet or  
 dry places) Hickories (plenty of  
 them), red maple, willow oak  
 maple, *Prunus serotina*, occasionally  
 maple, a great deal of *Salix*.  
 for in old fields, rounded  
 stems. (I could not be  
 sure whether there were other  
 species of oaks or not as  
 we were driven to Phila  
 when I made the observa-  
 tions on this part.

It is all pretty flat, but

only in the barren area  
were the streams black.

The woods in the pine  
barrens is continuous,  
except where broken by logs.

There is a book "Plants  
of N. J. (a state publication  
which lists each of the  
trees distributed by counties;  
Dr. D. looked up distrib<sup>n</sup>  
Eupat. - uticae - etc.).