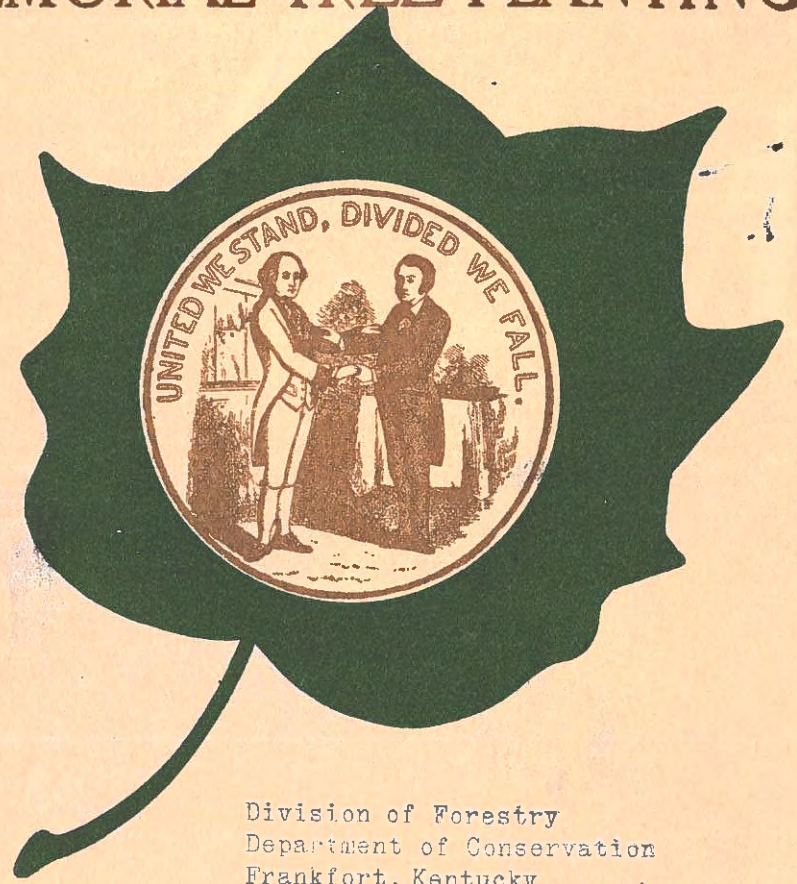


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ARBOR DAY AND THE MEMORIAL TREE PLANTING

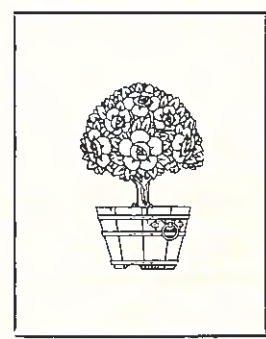


Division of Forestry
Department of Conservation
Frankfort, Kentucky

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

NOVEMBER 13-1912

ARBOR DAY AND THE MEMORIAL TREE PLANTING



Division of Forestry
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NOVEMBER 13-1912

This record of events in connection with Arbor Day and the Memorial Tree Planting held at the Capitol, Frankfort, Kentucky, November 13, 1912, is respectfully dedicated to

GOVERNOR JAMES B. McCREARY,

who, through his warm personal interest in the welfare of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and his advocacy of constructive, progressive legislation has shown himself one of the foremost men of the New South.

Committee of Publication,

R. C. TERRELL,

Commissioner of Public Roads,

J. E. BARTON, State Forester.



GOVERNOR JAMES B. McCREARY

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION.

The proposition of the planting of trees on the grounds of the new State Capitol was brought to the attention of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, consisting of Gov. James B. McCreary; Secretary of State, Dr. C. F. Crecelius; State Auditor, H. M. Bosworth; State Treasurer, Thomas S. Rhea and Attorney General, James Garnett, and the following resolution submitted to them by Attorney General Garnett at a meeting held April 15, 1912, which resolution was unanimously adopted.

"Whereas, the plot of ground on which the State Capitol building is located is practically barren of shade trees and the landscape plans called for numerous shade trees to be located at different points on said grounds. Therefore, be it resolved, That the Custodian of public buildings be, and he is directed to select and designate 120 points on the Capitol ground where trees shall be planted, in order that they may be preserved for shade and to beautify the Capitol grounds, and he is directed to set apart one of said points for each of the 120 counties in the State, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky.

"It is further resolved that the County Judge of each county in this Commonwealth is requested to have planted upon the Capitol ground at the spot designated for his respective county, some tree such as may be selected by a committee appointed by said County Judge."

Again at a subsequent meeting on June 10, 1912, State Treasurer Thos. S. Rhea, offered the motion:

"That persons representing the various counties in the planting of trees on the Capitol grounds be notified to report to the Custodian, Mr. Wiard, that said Wiard be, and he is

hereby authorized to communicate with the several County Judges."

And further at a later date August 10, 1912, Attorney General Garnett submitted a motion as follows:

"It is ordered that H. F. Hillenmeyer, Prof. H. Garman and the State Forester be and they are appointed a Committee with full power to select and recommend trees to be furnished by each county to be planted on the Capitol grounds, and the Commissioner of Public Roads is directed to lay out and stake off the roadway according to plans now on file, and locate under the direction of said Committee the points where each tree is to be planted."

Both these motions were adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and on this basis the subcommittee, consisting of State Forester J. E. Barton, Commissioner of Roads R. C. Terrell, Prof. H. Garman, State Botanist, and Mr. H. F. Hillenmeyer, of Lexington, Kentucky, went to work inviting the various counties through their County Judges, or a committee appointed by him, to furnish a tree for the memorial planting on the Capitol grounds and to take part in the contemplated exercises.

In the meantime Governor James B. McCreary had, by a proclamation dated October 14, 1912, set aside November 13, 1912, as Arbor Day throughout the State, which date was designedly coincident with the proposed memorial tree planting on the Capitol grounds.

ARBOR DAY PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR.

I, James B. McCreary, Governor of the Commonwealth, do issue this proclamation, designating Wednesday, November thirteenth, nineteen hundred and twelve, as Arbor Day for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and request its observance by the planting of trees and such other appropriate exercises as may be deemed proper.

The attention of all the people, and especially the teachers and pupils of all the colleges and schools, is called to the importance of planting trees. A priceless heritage has been wasted in Kentucky, and we should try to do our duty by making every proper effort for a renewal of our forests.

Other States are giving much attention to Arbor Day. In one State over one million trees were planted on one Arbor Day, and the benefit derived in other States by planting trees was great. More attention should be given to the proper observance of Arbor Day in Kentucky than has been given heretofore.

Trees planted on the next Arbor Day will add to the beauty of the neighborhood, and to the wealth and welfare of the future and supply the increasing need in many parts of the State.

School house yards, home yards and public roads should be beautified with trees. Our natural forests are diminishing, and we must not only save what is left of the forests, but we must reforest the cut-over, the burnt-over and the unfor-ested districts of the State.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the Commonwealth to be here-unto affixed. Done at Frankfort, the fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in the one hundred and twenty-first year of the Commonwealth.

(Seal.)

JAMES B. MCCREARY.

By the Governor.

C. F. Crecelius, Secretary of State.

By W. L. Geiger, Assistant Sec'y of State.

PLANS FOR ARBOR DAY.

On October 22, 1912, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund again met to consider what had been accomplished toward the proposed planting, and after a discussion of the matter a motion by Attorney General Garnett was adopted, as follows:

“That the State Forester make out a list of the counties that have not been heard from and present the same to the Attorney General, Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of State in equal numbers, and that each of said State Officials write letters to the respective counties assigned them, asking that a tree for each county be sent here by the 13th of November, and that if the authorities are not satisfied with the tree assigned them to make their own selection and send a tree here by the time mentioned above.”

The Board adjourned to meet again Wednesday, October 30th, to receive the report of the special committee, Messrs. Hillenmeyer, Garman, Terrell and Barton, which was as follows:

First: Tracing showing the grouped arrangement of the trees and a list showing the kind of trees to be planted in each group. The tracing shows the changed automobile road, and complies with the expressed desire of the Commissioners that no trees be planted close to the Capitol, or so that they may obstruct the view from the proposed road.

Second: The Committee recommends that the automobile road be changed to conform with the tracing to avoid straight lines, short turns, cuts and fills and excessive grading. As now located it avoids all this. The grading of the sward would be especially objectionable to the Committee. The proposed line is very nearly on a surface level and has no sharp ascents. This will give sufficient room between the road and the western boundary of the grounds to fringe it beautifully with trees, and to screen the exceedingly objectionable outlook just west of the Capitol building. These suggestions have the unanimous concurrence of your Committee, and of that of an artist of ability—Mr. R. H. Tacke.

Third: That the order of the exercises, beginning at

11:00 a. m. sharp, on the portico in the rear of the Capitol building, be as follows:

Invocation ----- Rev. Jesse R. Zeigler

Welcome to Capitol and Significance of Arbor Day

----- Gov. James B. McCreary

Welcome to the City ----- Mayor J. H. Polsgrove

Antiquity of Memorial Tree Planting and Its Sen-

timent ----- Attorney General James Garnett

Arbor Day and Forestry ----- State Forester J. E. Barton

Planting of Trees by Public Schools -----

----- President H. S. Barker of State University

Following these exercises each county delegation will adjourn to toss a shovel-ful of earth on the tree which it has sent with such further exercises as they may elect.

If this report is accepted, we recommend that:

1. Forester Barton at once drive stakes indicating the location of the individual trees in accordance with the general plan submitted, the Custodian have the holes dug, loosening the earth with a low explosive and then completed, and the trees be planted as received and labeled as to kind and the name of the county.

2. That the planting be not deferred until November 13, because the trees are wild stock and require prompt attention and expert care as soon as they arrive, which could not be given if the whole planting were left to the last day.

3. That in the conspicuous little plat of ground formed by the junction of the existing and the future automobile roads, Governor McCreary plant one tree for the whole State at large. We recommend a burr oak, tulip popular, or sugar maple, so that standing alone in its solitary splendor it be a memorial of the kindly feeling that has so long existed between him and the people he has served so well, and who hold him in such high regard.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. Barton,

R. C. Terrell,

H. F. Hillenmeyer.

H. Garman.

The report of the special committee was adopted and the special committee was directed to carry out the program and continue to perform their duties until the close of the day, November 13, 1912. The program as adopted was amplified by music furnished by the Frankfort Band. Subsequently, November 12, 1912, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on motion of State Auditor H. M. Bosworth ordered that

“Mr. R. C. Terrell, Commissioner of Public Roads, and Mr. J. E. Barton, State Forester, prepare for distribution in pamphlet form a full statement of the proceedings connected with Arbor Day including the Proclamation issued by the Governor, Jas. B. McCreary, designating Arbor Day, and all of the speeches made on that day and all of the proceedings connected with Arbor Day.”

This motion was unanimously adopted.

Upon motion of C. F. Crecelius, Secretary of State, R. C. Terrell, Commissioner of Public Roads, was directed to order four thousand copies of Arbor Day Proceedings to be printed by the Public Printer. This motion was adopted by the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners.

ARBOR DAY AND THE MEMORIAL TREE PLANTING
AT FRANKFORT, NOVEMBER 13, 1912.

Previous to November 13, a corps of men under the direction of State Forester J. E. Barton and Custodian Thos. W. Wiard had been busy digging with dynamite the holes for the reception of the trees as they arrived and planting the trees, all but the last shovel-ful of earth, and these operations were continued up to the very hour of the exercises.

The day itself dawned bleak and cold with a chilly wind blowing, but this did not deter a large concourse of visitors from participating in the exercises, among them many out-of-town guests. The school children of Frankfort turned out in force at the Governor's special invitation. The Frankfort Band furnished music before and during the program. Promptly at 11 o'clock Governor McCreary who presided over the exercises called the gathering to order and introduced the Rev. Jesse R. Zeigler, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Frankfort, who offered the invocation. After the invocation the following addresses were made.

“WELCOME TO CAPITOL AND SIGNIFICANCE OF
ARBOR DAY.”

GOVERNOR JAMES B. MCCREARY.

I, with pleasure, extend a hearty welcome to all who have honored us with their presence today.

As Governor of Kentucky, I issued a proclamation designating Wednesday, the thirteenth of November, as Arbor Day, and requested that this day be observed for tree planting, and such other exercises as might be deemed appropriate.

The attention of the people of Kentucky, and especially of the teachers and students at the schools, was especially called by me, and I asked them to take an interest in the planting of trees. Other States have their Arbor Days, and much benefit has been derived therefrom. In one State there were over a million of trees planted in one day—their Arbor Day. More attention should be paid to Arbor Day in Kentucky than has been in the past years. Schoolhouse yards, home yards, and public roads should be ornamented and beautified with trees.

It is a regrettable fact that in the last twenty years our forests in many places have diminished, and the object of this great movement is to reforest vacant places, burnt out districts and non-forested districts.

When Kentucky was marked out of a wilderness, those who did it were reckless of the timber. But now we have reached the time when the people must not only preserve the timber we now have, but they must promote its growth if we want timber in the future. This Arbor Day has a delightful diversion. We have, today, in addition to the usual exercises, a new and interesting feature on this Arbor Day, in the planting of one tree by each county in Kentucky, on the State Capitol grounds. We are starting a beautiful arhoretum here, in the rear of this magnificent Capitol, and by and by, when Kentucky's men and women visit the Capitol, and look

upon this beautiful structure, and upon the beautiful mansion that is being erected for the Governors who succeed me (and I hope to occupy it a while myself), they will feel in touch with all the State, and with their homes, for they will find a tree marked with the county where they live, and this magnificent arboretum will bring us all in touch and sympathy with each other.

Tree planting dates away back into the past. It may be new to the people of Kentucky, but thousands of years ago, in some of the old countries, they had days for tree planting; as in the Fifth Century, in a village in Switzerland, where they had no trees, the good men and women had a meeting, and they said we will have a grove, and decided upon an oak grove, and accordingly, they appointed a committee, and these men went to some trouble, and spent some money, and imported a bag of acorns. I don't know where they came from, they didn't come from Kentucky. They put out the acorns, but they did not grow. The people were determined, and a day was fixed, and they marched to the woods and each dug up a sapling, and carried it to the village where the grove was to be planted. Then with shovels and picks they dug holes in the ground, for they did not have the modern way that we have. We took dynamite and blew out these holes, but they dug in the ground until they had room enough to put these trees out. And now they have in that Swiss Village a beautiful arboretum.

The first movement in behalf of Arbor Day in the United States was made by J. Sterling Morton, a man I knew well in Washington, who was the first Secretary of Agriculture. I had the honor, while in Washington, of introducing the bill establishing the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. J. Sterling Morton was made the first Secretary. When I went to Washington I found there a Secretary of the Treasury, a Secretary of War, a Secretary of the Navy, a Secretary of the Interior; they had a secretary for every branch of government except the greatest branch in the United States, and the greatest in Kentucky, that is agriculture, and I had the honor

of introducing the bill authorizing the President to appoint the Secretary of Agriculture, to get in touch with the farmers. That bill was passed, and shortly after Mr. J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska was duly appointed the first Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.

He is generally credited with originating tree planting in our country. In 1872, by his request, the Governor of Nebraska issued a proclamation designating Arbor Day, and asking that the schools and citizens generally observe the day by tree planting. It is said that over one million trees were planted on the first Arbor Day in Nebraska. The cities of Denver, Chicago, St. Paul, Kansas City and others, have adopted the plan of buying trees and donating them annually, by the thousands, to persons who agree to plant and water them.

In the last decade, there has been great development along forestry lines. The inauguration of forest management in the national forests, the activity of various States in public forestry, and the interests of private owners in tree growing and protection, have resulted in marked improvement in everything connected with forestry. There are now a number of colleges in the United States where forestry is included in the curriculum. In the last few years there has been a constantly increasing activity in forestry among the various States; and now about thirty States have some kind of organization for forestry work.

The last Legislature passed a bill, which I had the honor to prepare, which authorized me to appoint a Forester for Kentucky. That bill provided that I must appoint a man who was a graduate of some school of forestry, and there could not be found in the whole State of Kentucky a graduated forester, and I had to go to Washington and talk with Mr. Graves, U. S. Forester. I said: "I want a Kentuckian," and you will excuse me if I tell you the rest. I said: "I want a Democrat," and there was one from Kentucky, but he had left the United States service, and had gone into Canada. I want to tell you that I did find a forester, who, though not

born in Kentucky, had worked several years in this State, and like all other men who come in contact with our girls, he married a Kentucky girl. And when I asked him about his politics, he said: "I am a Democrat." and I appointed him. His name is J. E. Barton.

Congress gave marked attention to forestry in a number of forest reservations, in irrigation bills, and in the Appalachian Forest Reserve Bill.

There is, in New York, a beautiful, unique and interesting living tree museum, which shows the increasing interest in forestry manifested by the people.

The American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society is now constructing an Arboretum at Letchworth Park, in the State of New York. It will be a collection of the most valuable timber trees in the world, and it will be the first of its kind ever constructed in any country. Its contribution to the cause of forest conservation in the United States will be of great economic and scientific value.

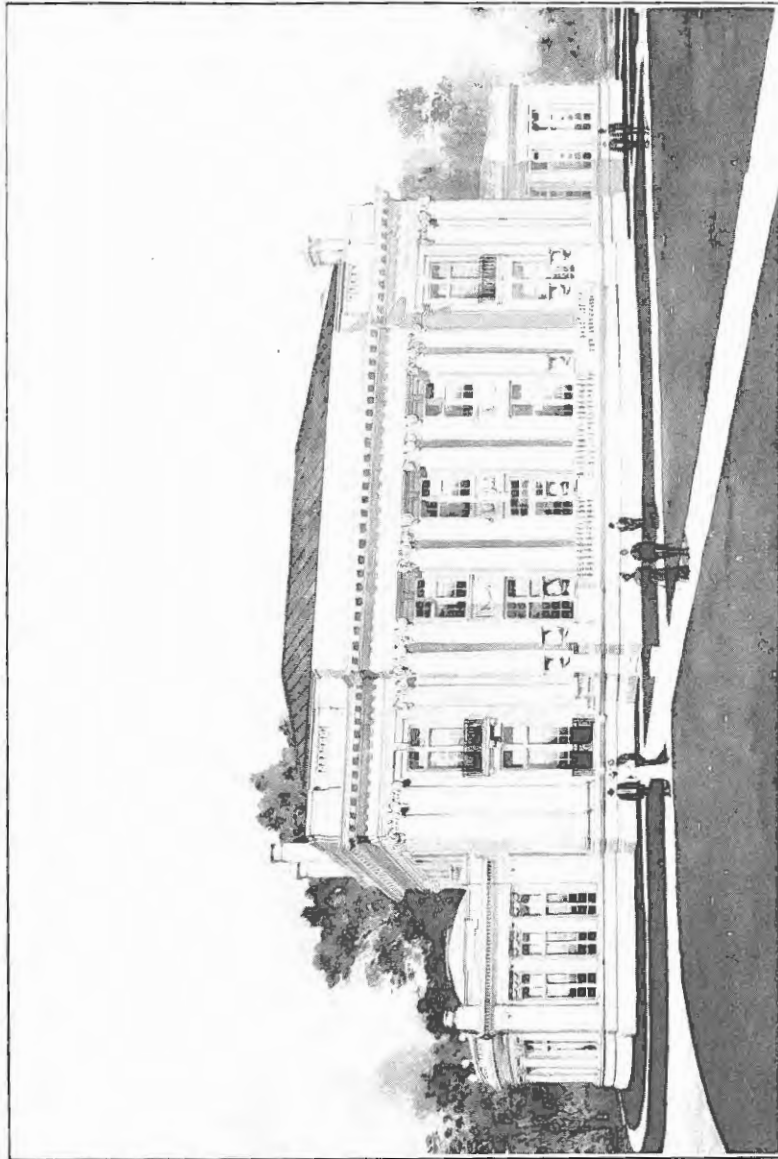
The National Forests cover a gross area of about one hundred and ninety millions of acres, situated chiefly in the western part of the Republic. The administration and protection of this vast domain constitutes a great task. Altogether, there are one hundred and sixty-two national forests in the United States, averaging over one million acres each, and two thousand four hundred and forty-two men are required to properly attend to the national forests. In a personal interview with the United States Forester at Washington, I was able to arrange for co-operation between the Kentucky Forester and the United States Forester, both in the preservation and increase of our forests, and in the payment of the expense incident thereto.

Forests help to condense the vapor of the sky into clouds and rainfall. They aid in regulating the flow of the water in our streams and rivers, and in lessening the volume and frequency of the floods and freshets which carry off the soil and thereby diminish the fertility of the land. If our water sheds were stripped of the forest coverings which check and regulate

the distribution of the rainfall, the resulting floods would be very injurious.

If we love our State, if we love our cities and towns, if we love our homes, we should beautify them and make them attractive and lovely with trees and flowers. It has been well said that men are trees, women are vines, and children are flowers. This is a beautiful illustration, and should be remembered, and men, women and children should do all in their power for our forests. Forestry should be taught in the schools, and should be treated as one of the important economical and public questions; and nothing will give the student a better idea of forestry than for each student annually, to set out one tree. I cannot close my speech today without referring to the valuable assistance given by Mr. H. F. Hillemeier, and Mr. H. Garman, of Lexington, Kentucky, in making the arboretum a success. Mr. Hillemeier donated twenty-four valuable trees, and he and Mr. Garman have aided very much in the planting of the trees and in laying off the grounds. Mr. J. E. Barton, the State Forester, and Mr. Robt. Terrell, the Commissioner of Public Roads, have also been active and rendered valuable service in all matters connected with Arbor Day.

God, in His wisdom, has furnished everything necessary to beautify the world, and to meet the wants of mankind, if properly attended to, and, therefore, we should do all in our power for the conservation of the soil, the conservation of the water supply, and the conservation of the forests.



GOVERNOR'S MANSION
(In process of construction)

“WELCOME TO THE CITY.”

MAYOR JAS. H. POLSGROVE.

My duty this morning is a little different from what it usually is. Ordinarily, I deliver a key, but this morning I am to deliver a pick and shovel, in order that those who have come here may perform the mission that they came to perform, and the future will disclose to us how well you have used it. I was impressed with one thing the Governor said: “I hope to have the pleasure of occupying the mansion.” I hope so too. And I do hope that some one of the beautiful type of Kentucky womanhood will have the pleasure of gracing it also.

I understand that he is to plant what will some day be a sturdy oak. That it will grow and become a thing of beauty, there can be no doubt, just as many of his past deeds have shed lustre upon Kentucky, and brightened the pages of its history. Let us hope that its branches will so spread that when he returns four, eight, or more years from now, he can stand under them and take the oath of office for the third time as Governor of the Commonwealth.

Frankfort is different from most of the other cities of Kentucky. Nestled here, as it is, on the beautiful bosom of this fair valley, the gateway to the Blue Grass Section, the home of wealth, the seat of culture and the center of refinement, described by Governor Knott as being “the fairest land ever kissed by the lovely beams of yonder smiling sun.”

We want you to feel, when you come among us, that you are merely coming to your own. We hope some day to see this grove that you are planting become one of the beauty spots of Kentucky, and we want all the people of Kentucky, not only upon this occasion, but upon all future occasions, when they come, to feel at home. I thank you.

ANTIQUITY OF MEMORIAL TREE PLANTING AND
ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

BY

ATTORNEY GENERAL JAMES GARNETT.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Had the owner of this beautiful plat of ground caught the inspiration which, in 1840, led George Morris to write his song, "Woodman, Spare That Tree," we might now have a natural forest instead of these barren hills. If those who lived since Sir Walter Scott, in 1818, wrote his "Heart of Midlothian," had remembered the advice given by Lord Dumbildikes while on his death bed, to his son, Jock, we would now have an artificial forest here. The advice given by this worthless Lord to his son so impressed a Scotch earl that he planted a large tract of country with trees, and it might with the same force impress us now. As the story goes, the old Lord call his son, Jock, to his bedside, and said to him: "When yea have nothing else to do, yea might stick in a tree; it will be growing when you are sleeping." The trees which we have today stuck in the ground will be growing while we are sleeping, and after we have dropped into an endless sleep they will stand as a monument to the patriotic men and women who have participated in the exercises today.

As far back as we go through the pages of history, we find evidence of memorial trees, which have stood as monuments to the memory of men and events. The Egyptians, the Greeks and the Romans practiced tree planting to some extent, but the custom did not prevail until modern times. Through all ages we have had two classes of citizenship, one whose object in life is to build up, the other to tear down. It is recorded that one of the benefits conferred upon France by Charlemange was the rooting up of portions of the immense forests throughout the country and substituting artificial

gardens. When we think of memorial trees, our minds carry us back to the days when we were studying the history of our own country, and we remember the "Charter Oak," "Liberty Elm," the "Washington Elm," the "Treaty Elm," the tree from Napoleon's grave which was transplanted and stands at the head of Cotton Mather's grave, and there is another memorial tree about which each person present has heard and read. It is that tree which brings sadness to our hearts when we think of it. It is the tree that stood in the Garden of Eden from which the forbidden fruit was plucked, and has remained as a memorial to the first sin committed by man. There is another memorial tree which brings to our minds thoughts of happier days and brighter things. That is the tree which many assisted in planting upon the campus of the college wherein they studied, and is known as the "class tree." Although many years have passed, when our memory carries us back to the happy college days, there is one spot around which the happiest memories cling. It is that place upon the campus where we assisted in planting a tree as a memorial to the class to which we belonged.

In 1860, the Prince of Wales planted on the Mall of Central Park in New York, an American elm and an English oak, emblematic of the two great nations. Both trees grew, and the oak yet stands, but the elm has decayed, fallen and been removed. Last April a younger, healthier and more promising tree was planted in its place, emblematic of our government, which depends not upon one family for maintenance, but as a statesman decays and passes away, a younger and more vigorous one takes his place. Within this beautiful city, on Second street, stands Kentucky's most historic tree, planted about 1847. This tree was brought from Japan, at that time being sent by Henry Clay. It was brought to America by an envoy sent to negotiate a commercial treaty. It has waxed great. About 1860, Asa Gray made a pilgrimage to Kentucky to satisfy himself that this oriental tree could stand alone by itself and bear fruit.

Artificial plantations appear to have been formed in Germany about the fifteenth century, and in Britian a century

later. The government of India seems to have been the first to act with great vigor. It formed a State Forest Department, the object of which was to cultivate the most valuable timber trees.

The original purpose of this tree planting by the different counties of the State was to bring about a closer relationship between the different sections of the State, and the State officials to cause the people throughout the State, who are the government, to feel that they have a special interest in their Capitol and the affairs of State conducted here, with the hope that as the people become better acquainted with the administration of the affairs of the government they will encourage those who were faithful to the trust imposed in them, and terrorize those who may be disloyal to their trust, thereby improving the government. Already eighty trees have been planted upon these grounds. It is hoped that the remaining counties will become interested in this noble work and will plant here a tree allotted to them, and that they will become interested in the affairs of State as those of you who have come here today are interested.

After the suggestion had been adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, one of the most loyal and patriotic citizens of Kentucky, a gentleman who has furnished trees to every community in the State, suggested the idea of having upon the Capitol grounds a complete arboretum, which would be the fifth in the United States and the first upon public grounds planted by the public. Mr. Hillemeyer offered his services free of charge, proposing that if the State would attempt the planting of an arboretum, he would, at his own expense, furnish all trees native to Kentucky that were not furnished by the counties, so that when the tree planting was over we would have upon the Capitol grounds one of each kind of tree grown in the State. He interested Professor Garman in this splendid work, and at the suggestion of Mr. Hillemeyer, Professor Garman devoted much time to selecting and classifying these trees. Mr. Barton, the State Forester, has devoted much time to perfecting the plan, and Mr. Terrell, the Road Commissioner, has interested himself

in laying out the grounds, and Mr. Wiard, the Custodian, has been untiring in the work. To these gentlemen who have labored so faithfully, the State of Kentucky is indebted for this splendid prospect of a complete arboretum. It is hoped that as time passes the trees planted today will not only furnish shade and beautify the grounds, but that a beautiful forest will offer to the birds a safe home in which to raise their young, under the protection of our splendid Game and Fish Warden, who is ever watchful over the lives of the feathered tribe, so that during the weary days when the public servants have become weary and careworn, their cares may be driven away by the melodious song of the many birds that may gather herein."

“ARBOR DAY AND FORESTRY.”

BY STATE FORESTER J. E. BARTON.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I feel that my part of the Arbor Day programme has been nearly completed with the planting of the trees on the grounds here, and the fact that we have most of the trees planted is to me, at least, a matter of congratulation. In coming here today to plant a tree for each of your counties, and to take part in these Arbor Day exercises, I feel that the people of Kentucky are awakening to a realization of one of their greatest heritages, the trees and forests of the State.

Arbor Day originated in the West, and only one who has lived amid the vast stretches of treeless plains and hills, can appreciate the longing for trees which the early emigrants to the Western States must have felt. It was a sort of homesickness for the trees of the eastern home. We do not appreciate how much and how large a part our tree friends play in our lives, until we find that some tree which we have grown to know from childhood is gone, or an old tree near the home has been cut down. We remember, all of us, “the cotton-wood by the old swimming hole,” or the elm we courted under, and the maples in whose shade we spent the evening of life.

The trees furnish so many of the useful things of our daily life and Kentucky has been so bountifully supplied with forests that it is only recently that we have come to a realization that we are squandering our heritage at an alarmingly rapid rate. You have but to look back over the last quarter of a century of your own life time to realize that rightly the office of the State Forester has been created to preserve to the people of Kentucky her magnificent forests, since the continuance of the timber industry represents a great source of wealth to the State, and I want you to realize that every tree planted in Kentucky represents a future benefit to all of you either in actual money or as in the trees we are planting here, in enjoyment of their beauty and shade.

PLANTING OF TREES BY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

JUDGE HENRY S. BARKER.

President, State University of Kentucky.

“Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: If these exercises were confined to and were to end at merely planting trees on this campus, it would be in furtherance of a very beautiful custom, and the grounds, no doubt, could be made very beautiful; but I doubt if the Commonwealth of Kentucky would be particularly benefited thereby. But I hope, and I believe, that this is the commencement of a new era in education, and that tree planting will not only be done on stated occasions, and by personally appointed and designated individuals, but that it will become a custom as broad and as deep as the hearts and affections of the people of the Commonwealth of Kentucky; and if this can be accomplished, then, indeed, we have entered upon a new era.

“I dislike to be personal, but I do want in this presence to say that Kentucky has officially much to be proud of, and much to be happy over, in the Grand Old Oak who presides in her Gubernatorial Chair. I am not going to say Governor McCreary is the most learned man that ever sat in that Chair; I am not going to say he is the most handsome man that ever sat in that Chair; or that he is the greatest orator that ever sat in that Chair; but I will say he is the most useful Governor that ever occupied that Chair. He is connected with more things that are for the uplift of Kentucky, he knows more about the needs of Kentucky, and his heart is more in tune to the needs of Kentucky, than any man whom I have ever known to sit in that Chair.

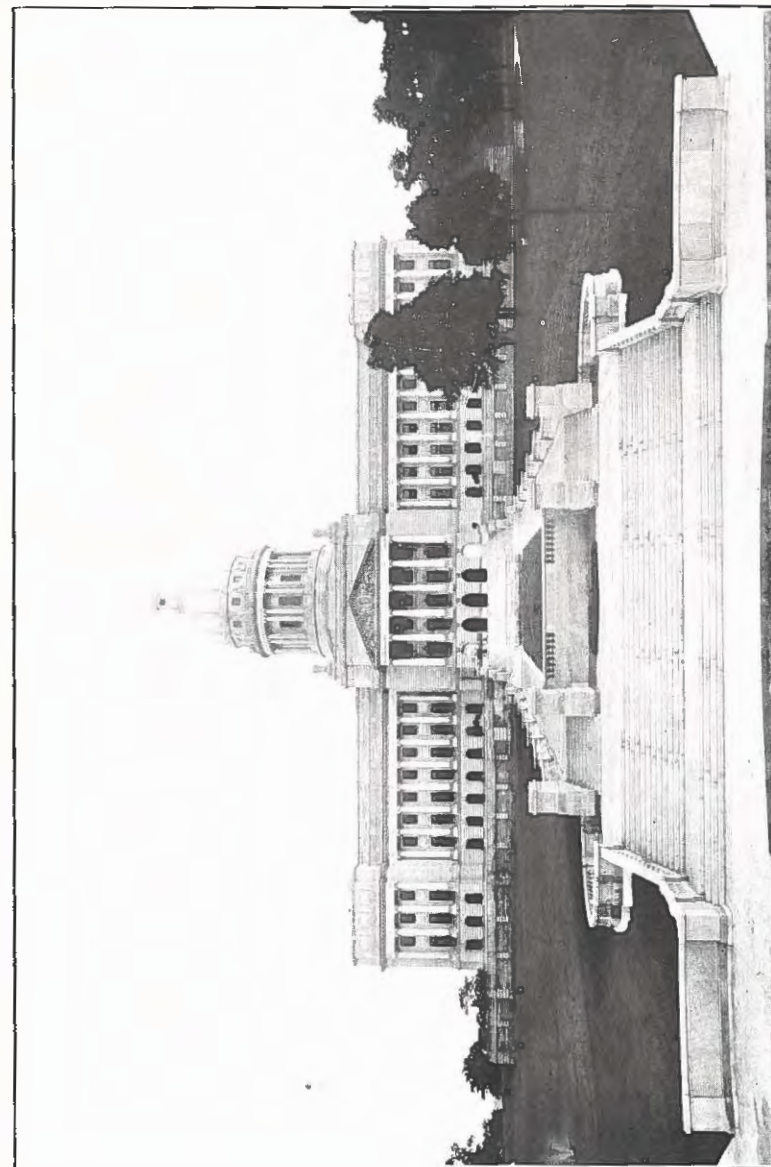
When I come down to Frankfort, as President of the State University, I find the Governor's doors always thrown open, and he always says I am here to give you all I can to help educate the boys and girls of Kentucky.

All great movements come slowly, and generally without notice. Men and women are generally attracted by the things that are least useful. Sometimes they are attracted most by

the things which are amusing, iniquitous and pernicious, but I think the time has come when men and women have turned to useful education. We have turned from mere abstractions; we have turned from old and useless lore to the things that count for value in useful life. We have learned that it is only to libel our Father in Heaven to say that he sends disease upon us to punish us for our sins. We have learned that a great many diseases are carried by the mosquito and the common house fly. We have also learned that it is not above the dignity of man to know about the conservation of health, to examine the milk and other food supplies. All of this is useful education. We are learning too, that if the Commonwealth is to be brought up to a high standard by civilization we must have good roads, and it is largely through the efforts of our good Governor that we have one of the learned students of the State University at the head of the Good Roads Department of Kentucky, and I want to tell you that Professor Robert Terrell will greatly disappoint me if he don't make good roads for Kentucky. And it is through our good Governor that we have Mr. Barton, our State Forester, with us to plant trees, and he is going to teach us the usefulness of forestry; for we have thrown our forest wealth away with prodigal hand, without any thought for the future. We must teach our young people to look forward to the future, and that they owe a duty to those who are to come after them. He is a good patriot, he is a useful citizen, who looks beyond the narrow circle that circumscribes his own family and provides for the future needs of the whole race.

The greatest and richest asset the State of Kentucky has is its youth, and just as we teach them that which is noble, honest, upright and useful the Commonwealth will reap its reward in the future. The best way to do that, is to teach them the great and necessary principles while the mind is plastic—while the mind is young, and I often think the greatest university is at the mother's knee. There is where a child learns the things that will never leave him. Show me a great man, and I will show you a great mother.

In conclusion I hope the era of tree planting in Ken-



THE NEW STATE CAPITOL
(In the rear of this building was planted the State Arboretum)

Carroll—The Carroll County tree was sent to Adjutant General J. Tandy Ellis and planted by him.

Casey—Lincoln Wells, County Judge.

Christian—Mr. and Mrs. Howell, of Hopkinsville, furnished the tree for Christian County.

Clark—Mr. J. H. Cleland, Mr. T. Stuart, Mr. J. M. Benton; The Woman's Club of Winchester furnished the tree.

Clay—D. W. Wright, County Judge; Mr. C. L. Houchell, Mr. J. W. Wright; Mr. J. T. Rawlings furnished the tree.

Crittenden—J. W. Blue, Jr., County Judge.

Cumberland—Mr. F. T. Brake, Mr. W. B. Gaysman, Mr. C. J. Simpson.

Daviess—The Woman's Club, of Owensboro, furnished the tree.

Elliott—J. M. Faubin, County Judge.

Estill—Mr. W. H. Lilly, Mr. Jesse Lunsford, Sr., Mr. J. F. Harris, Judge O. N. Witt.

Fayette—Mr. H. F. Hillenmeyer, Mr. T. W. Porter, Mr. H. Garman.

Floyd—Mr. A. J. May, Mr. S. C. Ferguson, Mr. Will H. Layne, Malone Hall, County Judge.

Franklin—Franklin County was represented at the planting by Mrs. Thomas J. Smith, Miss Rebecca Averill, Mrs. W. T. Scott and Mrs. Joseph C. Baily.

Fulton—Miss Blanche Helm, Miss Effie Bruer, Mr. J. W. Roney, W. A. Naylor, County Judge.

Gallatin—Jas. S. Brown, County Judge.

Garrard—A. D. Ford, County Judge; Hon. John M. Farra, State Representative; Mr. B. Boyle.

Grant—W. T. Simmons, County Judge.

Graves—Mr. C. W. Wilson, Mr. M. B. Holifield, Mr. W. D. Dodds.

Greene—Mr. C. H. Noggle, Mr. R. L. Durham, Mr. W. F. Milby; Dr. J. W. Johnson, of Greensburg, furnished the tree.

Greenup—J. Watt Womack, County Judge.

Hancock—Mrs. William McGovern, of Free, furnished the *Catalpa* for Hancock County.

Hardin—Mr. H. A. Commus, Mr. J. W. Smith, D. W. Rider, County Judge.

Hart—Mr. J. W. Payton, Mr. F. W. Wood, Mr. S. F. Middleton.

Harrison—T. H. King, County Judge.

Henderson—Hon. Ben E. Niles, of Henderson, furnished the tree for planting.

Henry—Mr. S. L. Chandler.

Hickman—J. M. Brummal, Jr., County Judge.

Jackson—Mr. James Hamilton, Mr. H. M. Bradshaw, Mr. John Fowler, J. W. Mullins, County Judge.

Jessamine—Judge W. H. Phillips sent tree to represent Jessamine County. The Acme Club, of Nicholasville, was interested in the selection of this tree.

Jefferson—A. M. Emler, Sheriff; Judge Weissinger; Mrs. Geo. Webb and Miss Emilie Yunker represented the county at the planting.

Johnson—Mr. M. O. Wheeler, Mr. C. F. Kirk, Mr. Ben Vaughn.

Kenton—Mr. Elmer B. Stansifer, Mr. H. M. Hudson, Mr. C. J. Williams.

Larue—Judge A. W. Pickerill secured Larue's tree from the grounds where President Lincoln spent some of his boyhood days.

Lawrence—Mr. A. O. Carter, Mr. G. W. Castle, Mr. M. G. Burns.

Laurel—G. B. Angel, County Judge.

Lee—Mr. J. K. Roberts furnished the tree for Lee County.

Leslie—Mr. A. B. Dixon, Mr. J. M. Elam, Mr. F. G. Lewis, Wm. Dixon, County Judge.

Lewis—Mr. O. P. Pollitt, Mr. B. D. Pollitt, Mr. O. P. Tannian.

Lincoln—Mr. Jas. P. Bailey took a great interest in the Lincoln County tree.

Livingston—W. I. Clarke, County Judge, Mr. D. D. Threlkeld, Mr. D. S. Webb.

Logan—Mr. B. D. Landis furnished the tree for Logan County.

Lyon—T. P. Gray, County Judge; Capt. W. J. Stone represented the county at the planting.

Madison—W. R. Shackelford, County Judge, secured a tree from the Bluegrass Nurseries to represent Madison County.

Magoffin—R. C. Salyers, County Judge; Mr. D. D. Sublett, Mr. James M. Dyer.

Marion—Mr. John McChord, Mr. C. C. Spalding, Mr. W. C. Rogers.

Mason—Mr. Thomas D. Slattery, Mr. Geo. W. Oldham, W. H. Rice, County Judge, Mr. Fred Dressell.

Marshall—Mr. A. A. Cross, Mr. W. M. Reeder, Mr. J. H. Little.

Meade—Judge W. A. Baskett, of Meade County, furnished tree for planting.

Mercer—Miss Frances S. Riker, Miss Gulletta C. Curry, Miss Margaret Thomas, Miss Neva L. Williams, Miss Sue C. Beasley, Miss Martina Riker.

Menifee—Mr. J. H. Williams and a number of the good people of Frenchburg, assembled in the College Chapel in interest of the tree to represent their county, A. D. Wells, County Judge.

Metcalfe—Dr. P. W. Bushong, J. R. Depp, County Judge.

Monroe—Judge M. D. Kidwell sent trees for Monroe.

Montgomery—The Woman's Club, of Mount Sterling, and Attorney John A. Judy took much interest in the tree which was planted for Montgomery County. Judge R. H. Winn represented the county at the planting.

Morgan—J. C. Ferguson, County Judge, Mr. J. P. Harvey, Mr. W. G. Short.

Muhlenberg—Mr. Jas. W. Oates, Mr. Edgar Wichalls, Mr. A. B. Hardison.

McCracken—E. J. Paxton, General Manager Evening Sun, of Paducah.

McCreary—Mr. P. Taylor, Mr. Pleasant Hogue, Mr. Henry Creekmoores; Judge Harry Jones procured the tree for the planting.

Nelson—F. Boone Rapier, County Judge.

Ohio—Mr. J. Foster, Mr. W. S. Carson, Mr. J. R. Pirtle.

Oldham—Mr. J. W. Bohannon represented Oldham County at the planting on Arbor Day. Mr. C. H. Sneed was interested in the matter of securing tree for this county.

Owen—The Woman's Club of Owenton furnished the tree for planting.

Owsley—Mrs. G. M. Hogg, of Booneville, assisted in procuring the tree for Owsley County.

Pendleton—E. S. Clarke, County Judge, Hon. C. F. Creselius, Secretary of State.

Pike—Mr. Wm. Tackett, Mr. J. E. Ratliff, Mr. Tom Williamson.

Powell—Mr. Fred Blackburn sent trees for Powell County. Mr. Blackburn was in charge of the Departments of Forestry and Mineralogy at the State Fair.

Pulaski—Mr. J. W. Richardson.

Perry—Mr. C. D. Comles, Mr. B. F. Cornett, Mr. L. A. Johnson.

Robertson—Mrs. Louise J. Osborn took a great interest in the tree that was sent to represent this county.

Rowan—Mrs. J. W. Riley, Mrs. G. C. Hickell, Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, J. W. Riley, County Judge.

Rockcastle—L. W. Bethurum, County Judge.

Simpson—E. S. Bradshaw, County Judge.

Spencer—S. K. Baird, County Judge, of Taylorsville, purchased a tree from the Bluegrass Nurseries to represent Spencer County.

Scott—Mrs. W. T. Carrick, Mrs. George W. Wall, Mr. J. M. Hendricks.

Taylor—J. R. Davis, Mr. G. V. Murray, Mr. R. L. Hill, Judge E. N. Tucker.

Trigg—Mr. W. L. Davis, Mr. M. D. Bridges, Mr. Levi Cunningham.

Union—Mr. John Bingham, Mr. C. I. Hart, Mr. Peter R. Givens; Mr. Jas. M. Gill represented the county at the planting.

Warren—J. R. Madison, of Bowling Green, secured the tree for Warren County and both he and his daughter were present at the planting on Arbor Day.

Washington—Mr. Marshall Duncan, Mr. John A. Polin.

Wayne—Mr. A. L. Denney, Mr. G. T. Ramsey, Mr. E. E. Bell, Judge Isaac Walker.

Webster—B. M. Sutton, County Judge.

Whitley—The Woman's Civic League of Williamsburg, sent a tree to represent Whitley County.

Woodford—Mr. J. B. Winn, Mr. F. M. McKee.

Wolfe—W. B. Duff, County Judge, Mr. I. W. Combs.

TREES SENT BY THE COUNTIES.

The following is a list of the counties and the trees which they sent:

Adair—Sugar Maple.
Allen—Dogwood.
Anderson—Rock Elm.
Ballard—Hackberry.
Barren—Black Jack Oak.
Bath—Sweet Gum.
Bell—Umbrella Magnolia.
Boone—Scarlet Oak.
Bourbon—Sugar Maple.
Boyd—Walnut.
Boyle—Butternut.
Bullitt—Red Maple and Juniper.
Butler—Ash.
Caldwell—Sugar Maple.
Calloway—Sugar Maple.
Carlisle—Blue Ash.
Carroll—Hickory.
Casey—Balm of Gilead.

Christian—White Elm.
Clark—Burr Oak.
Clay—Sumac.
Clinton—Buckeye.
Crittenden—Sycamore.
Daviess—White Elm.
Edmonson—Winged Elm, Haw.
Elliott—Sugar Maple.
Estill—Holly.
Fayette—Kentucky Coffee Tree.
Floyd—Black Walnut.
Franklin—Sycamore.
Fulton—Cottonwood.
Gallatin—Red Maple.
Garrard—Persimmon and Sugar Maple.
Grant—Burr Oak.
Graves—Black Jack Oak, Haw.
Green—Honey Locust.
Greenup—White Oak.
Hancock—Cataipa.
Hardin—Box Elder.
Harlan—Yellow Pine.
Harrison—Hackberry.
Henderson—Red Ash.
Henry—Black Walnut.
Hopkins—Sugar Maple.
Jackson—Sugar Maple.
Jefferson—Tulip Poplar.
Jessamine—Rock Elm.
Kenton—Red Oak.
Larue—Mulberry.
Laurel—Rhododendron.
Lawrence—Silver Maple.
Lee—Pawpaw.
Leslie—Texan Oak.
Lewis—Red Elm.
Lincoln—Service Berry.

Livingston—Sugar Maple.
Logan—Sassafras.
Lyon—Cottonwood.
Madison—Sugar Maple, Black Walnut.
Magoffin—Sugar Maple.
Marion—Sugar Maple.
Marshall—Spanish Oak.
Mason—Buckeye.
McCracken—Post Oak.
McCreary—Red Oak.
Meade—Laurel Oak.
Menifee—Red Bud.
Mercer—Sweet Gum.
Metcalf—Cucumber Magnolia.
Monroe—Beech.
Montgomery—Tulip Poplar.
Morgan—Hemlock.
Muhlenberg—Chestnut Oak.
Nelson—Sweet Gum.
Nicholas—Sugar Maple.
Oldham—White Oak.
Owen—Persimmon.
Pendleton—Willow Oak.
Pike—Tulip Poplar and Wahoo.
Powell—Yellow Pine.
Pulaski—Black Oak.
Robertson—Sugar Maple.
Rockcastle—Chestnut Oak.
Rowan—Sweet Gum.
Scott—Burr Oak.
Shelby—Black Cherry, Mulberry.
Simpson—Sugar Maple.
Spencer—Tulip Poplar.
Taylor—Red Haw and Black Haw.
Trimble—Blue Ash, Sugar Maple.
Union—Persimmon.
Warren—Kentucky Coffee Tree.

Washington—White Ash.
Wayne—Box Elder, Wild Honeysuckle.
Webster—White Oak.
Whitley—Beech.
Wolfe—Holly and White Pine.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF TREES DESIGNATED FOR THE
COUNTIES BY THE COMMITTEE:

Bracken—White Fringe.
Breathitt—Wahoo (Burning Bush).
Breckenridge—Wild Plum.
Campbell—Pin Oak.
Carter—Chestnut.
Cumberland—Sugar Maple.
Grayson—Dogwood.
Hart—Sycamore.
Hickman—Pecan.
Johnson—Hornbeam.
Knott—Umbrella Magnolia.
Knox—Willow Oak.
Letcher—White Basswood.
Martin—White Walnut.
McLean—Yellow Wood.
Ohio—Red Elm.
Owsley—American Linden.
Perry—Large Leaf Magnolia.
Russell—Sweet Birch.
Todd—Swamp White Oak.
Trigg—Catalpa Speciosa.
Woodford—Hackberry.

Up to the present 90 counties in all have sent in trees. In addition to these trees furnished by the counties, Mr. H. F. Hillenmeyer, of Lexington, has furnished at his own expense a large number of the less well known trees and shrubs including Red Bud, White Fringe Tree, Wild Plum, Sumac (*R. glabra*), Virginia Creeper, Snowberry, Coral Berry,

Trumpet Vine, Laurel Oak, Willow Oak, Texas Oak, Large-leaf Magnolia, several haws, deciduous holly, hornbeam, yellow wood, spicewood, witchhazel, swamp white oak, white basswood, sweet birch and others; so that now there are one hundred and seventy trees and shrubs native to Kentucky in the Arboretum. This is a magnificent start and other species will be added as obtainable.

NOTABLE INCIDENTS AND FEATURES OF THE PLANTING.

The feature of the individual tree planting was the planting of a burr oak by Governor James B. McCreary to represent the whole State at the junction of the automobile roads and close to the southwest corner of the building. After the set program had been completed, Governor McCreary proceeded with a large crowd of people to the young oak and throwing on it a shovel-ful of earth said: "I plant this tree in the name of the Commonwealth of Kentucky." The planting then became general over the grounds for the individual counties.

Some of the trees sent in have a particular interest or were planted with special exercises. The beech trees from Monroe County were obtained by Hon. W. S. Smith from his farm, which was formerly owned by Governor Preston H. Leslie. Mr. Smith was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1890 and 1891 and is at present a member of the Legislature. The mulberry tree from Larue County was taken from the old Lincoln farm. The blue ash from Carlisle County was taken from the back yard of Hon. J. D. White, Judge of the Court of Appeals. The ash for Butler County grew on the home place of Hon. B. L. D. Guffy, formerly Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. The sugar maple brought for planting from Garrard County by State Representative John M. Farra came from the home of three former governors, Owsley, Letcher and Bradley, which property is now owned by Mr. Farra. The Franklin County tree was pre-

sented by Squire S. W. Johnson and taken to the Capitol grounds by County Judge R. C. Heatt. Mrs. W. F. Scott presented Mayor Jas. H. Polsgrove with a big bouquet of Killarney roses, which were hung on the Franklin County sycamore with due ceremony in the presence of a number of ladies of Frankfort. Special delegations from Montgomery, Jefferson, Mercer, Scott, Warren and individual representatives from other counties planted their individual trees with due ceremony. The Spanish Oak from Marshall County had this piece of poetry on it:

"The boy that saw the acorn fall,
He feeble grew and gray;
But the Oak was still a thriving tree,
And strengthening every day."

Judge J. N. Clark, Lagrange, Kentucky, appointed Messrs. Calvin Bilyue and J. H. Bohannon a committee to select Oldham County's tree. The tree was selected from the farm of Mr. Bohannon, a beautiful specimen of White Oak, and Mr. Bohannon personally brought the tree to the Capitol and planted it at the spot designated by State Forester J. E. Barton.

Mr. W. C. Morgan, Sheriff of Trimble County, selected two trees from the Adams property now owned by T. L. Button, one a Blue Ash, the other a Sugar Maple. They were both planted with appropriate ceremonies; R. C. Terrell, Commissioner of Public Roads, planting the Blue Ash, and Mrs. R. C. Terrell planting the Sugar Maple—Trimble County being the former home of Mr. and Mrs. Terrell.

The Sugar Maple tree from Adair County, the home of Attorney General Garnett, was furnished by a committee consisting of County Clerk Walker Bryant, Sheriff A. D. Patterson, and Hon. John M. Blair and came from Mr. Blair's farm, where it was growing above the spring on the place.

The Burr Oak from Scott County did considerable soliloquizing which is here set down.

SOLILOQUY OF THE BURR OAK, AND ITS ACORN.

One beautiful autumn, I well remember, as the gentle winds whispered some lovely prayer, I was buried in old mother earth near the beautiful city (The Belle of the Blue Grass), Georgetown, Scott County, Kentucky, on the banks of the gentle and lovely stream, Elkhorn, so the eastern sun and dews of heaven kissed the hill tops of my native county and at last I looked forth from mother earth to again grow and be of some use for future generations. Lovely hands have transplanted me here near our State Capitol, an historic city, Frankfort, overlooking the Kentucky River. Beautiful then is the happy reflection of the sweet resurrection, and as the sun appears with its golden beams and illumines the hill tops with hues of heaven and wakes the bustling earth from dull inaction, so man, birds and beasts can again rejoice in my renewed existence. Then as I am brought here and placed in this lovely place, I long to rejoice at the song birds that seem to chirp my praise, and all in their various ways, their gratitude express. While thanks from man, with eyes scarce turned to heaven, can rejoice at the countless blessings which have made this earth a paradise. Then as you leave me here, do not bid me farewell, but come again to see me, and, perhaps, in many years to come and go, I may be standing here as a blessing to the little bare foot boy or girl in their childish glee, or basking in my shade. Lovingly then I am the little Burr Oak.

J. M. Hendricks, Georgetown, Ky.

ODE TO A BURR OAK

(On the occasion of tree planting on the Capitol grounds by the Counties of Kentucky, Nov. 13, 1912.)

Th'muse, compelled, from varied meditations,
And from myriad pressing duties, flees on
Weary wing, to celebrate with vibrant
Lyre, the day when sons and daughters of our
Proud Kentucky land do meet to deck and
'Dorn their capital estate. And as the
Valiant bearers of the tribute of fair
Scott prepare their portion, thus the silv'ry
Music floats abroad.

O, slender scion
Of the moaning sylvan family, whose
Multitude of mighty giants stood, mute
Witnesses of Nature's wonderous power;—nor
Raging western wind, nor fiery bolts from
Heaven sufficed to overthrow, save here and
There, one stripped and riven trunk, as men whose
Appetites have blasted all their powers, and
Naked, black and ruined, fall beneath the
Feet of living men; whilst thou, O, tender
Tree, enfolded yet within a seed, and
That within another whence thy parent
Sprung, as thou didst dormant lie, nor dreamed thy
Destiny, came men from Phoebus' land to
That fair spot which thou dost here commemorate.
Through perils dire, and weary toils for
Safety and for sustenance, the sires of
These who here today have come, made way through
Forest for their flocks and grain. These toils and
Perils did but train, and purify; so
Driving winds thy sire did strengthen.

Bare thine

Arms, ye sons of men! Mark well the future!
Yonder temple, looking down upon this
Watchman from the forest, planted by your
Hands, speak of equity. Your sons must
Proudly tell to theirs, the story of this
Day; and Justice, Peace and Liberty must
Reign beyond your fondest hope.

The duty

Done, the muse returns to varied medi-
Tations, and to myriad pressing duties.
Vibrant tones of lyre are hushed; and sons of
Men are left to think in solemn silence.

W. E. Browning.

Division of Forestry
Department of Conservation
Frankfort, Kentucky