

useful addition to the trees of this habit, like the fastigate Red and Sugar Maples, the fastigate European Oak, the fastigate Tulip-tree, European Hornbeam, etc. The original fastigate Beech is growing at Dawyck in Peeblesshire, Scotland, and is a recent addition to the Arboretum collection where it was first planted in 1913. A form of the European Beech of uncertain origin with small leaves and slightly drooping branches, for which the Arboretum has not found a name, grows on the Wilder Estate on Columbia Road, but unfortunately has been mutilated to make room for building purposes. A similar tree, rather smaller in size, is growing on the estate in North Easton of the late Oliver Ames, Governor of Massachusetts from 1886-1888, a great lover and planter of trees. Small grafted plants from the Wilder tree are growing in the Arboretum, and grafts have been sent to Europe. This tree seems to deserve further attention.

Fagus orientalis, which is distributed from Asia Minor to northern Persia, differs chiefly from the European Beech in the lower prickles of the fruit which are changed into oblong linear lobes. Plants received from Europe have been growing in the Arboretum now for twelve years, and have proved perfectly hardy, growing rapidly, and promise to become handsome trees in this climate. It is too soon, however, to speak with entire confidence of their future.

Chinese Beech-trees, so far as now known, do not occur north of the central provinces where three species have been found, *Fagus longipetiolata*, *Fagus Engleriana* and *Fagus lucida*. The first of these Wilson found to be the common Beech of central and western China where it grows with Oaks, Maples and other deciduous leafed trees. It is usually a small tree not more than fifty or sixty feet tall, but in western Szech'uan it is a stately and handsome tree with a single trunk rarely divided near the base, and covered with very pale gray bark. *Fagus Engleriana* is common on the high mountains of north-western Hupeh and eastern Szech'uan where it often forms pure forests. Wilson noticed that the trunk of this tree always divides at the base into several divergent stems which do not attain much thickness or any great height, the tallest of which there is a record being not over seventy feet high. *Fagus lucida* is distinguished from the other Chinese species by the duller gray bark of the trunk which does not separate at the base, and by its thick and spreading branches which form a broad, flattened and somewhat rounded head. It is a tree sometimes seventy-five feet in height with a trunk three feet in diameter. This tree is common in some parts of Hupeh and Szech'uan in mixed woods. Young plants of these three Chinese Beeches, which were brought to the Arboretum in 1911, have been growing in the open ground since their arrival, and there is no reason to suppose they will not become permanent and handsome trees here.

Japanese Beech-trees are better known in the Arboretum as *Fagus Sieboldii*, which was first raised here in 1893 from seed brought from Japan by Professor Sargent, and *Fagus japonica* which was raised here a few years later. The former is one of the great trees of Japan, often growing to the height of ninety feet and forming a trunk three feet in diameter.



1925. "Fagus orientalis." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 11(13), 52–52. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321612>.

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