

M5 The Gazebo, Fountain and Bench – A quaint wooden shelter made from hand-hewn logs, this is a replica of the original Adirondack style gazebo, which was a popular picnicking spot. The fountain nearby is a copy of the original in this location – both have been lovingly restored, by the Friends of Lakeview Cemetery. The bench nearby is dedicated to Jane Ewing, a longtime leader of the Friends of Lakeview, who oversaw several restoration projects.

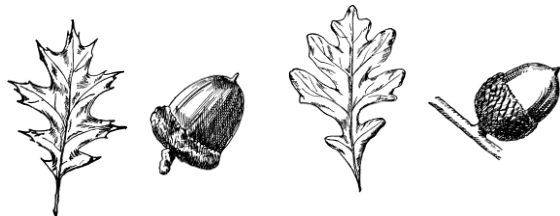
M6 General George J. Stannard (1820-1886) – Born in Georgia, VT, and the first Vermonter to enlist in 1861. At Gettysburg, he led the 2nd VT Brigade to attack the enemy, turning the tide of the battle. After the war, he was doorkeeper for the US House of Reps. A local group (generalstannardhouse.org) is working to restore his house in Milton.

M7 Children's Graves – Small stones mark graves of infants from the Home for Destitute Children, founded by Louisa Howard. May they rest in peace overlooking the beautiful lake.

T12 Kentucky Coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioica*) – Grows to 100 ft. tall, with double compound leaves. Relatively pest and disease free, it has a stark open crown. Early settlers roasted seeds from the large pods to make a coffee substitute. Its rot-resistant wood was used for fence posts. It is a legume, and fixes nitrogen in the soil, helping root growth.

T13 Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*) – Vermont's state tree and Canada's national tree, best known for its maple sap and red-orange fall color. Leaves with 5 taper-pointed lobes and few teeth. Grows to 130 ft., and can live 200 years. It tolerates shade, but not salt or air pollution, so it's a good tree for cemeteries and parks.

T14 Northern Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*) – Leaves have 5-11 lobes with **pointed lobes** tapered from a broad base. 1" long acorns have a shallow cup and bitter taste. Red oak is the most common species of oak in VT. This tree may be the largest in Burlington, with a diameter of 68"!



T15 White Oak (*Quercus alba*) – Hairless leaves with 7-9 **rounded lobes**. The edible acorns are 2-4x longer than the cap. Grows in a wide range of sites in VT from Chittenden Cty. south, but prefers rich upland soils. Wood is heavy and hard with tight pores, good for flooring, furniture and whiskey barrels.

T16 Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) – This European species has been widely planted and naturalized in eastern North America. Identify this tree by the milky white 'latex' that oozes from a leaf stem. This tree is considered invasive due to the prolific spread of its seed every year. It is susceptible to "giant tar spot" disease, which does not affect native maples.



This brochure was produced by volunteers of *Branch Out Burlington!* with help from Burlington Dept. of Parks, Recreation and Waterfront; the Burlington Cemetery Commission, and the Friends of Lakeview Cemetery, with special thanks to Warren Spinner, Donna Waldron and Annie D'Alton.

The Mission of *Branch Out Burlington!*

We are a group of volunteers who help plant and care for the trees of Burlington. Our goal is to promote a vision of a city graced with a variety of beautiful, healthy trees, and citizens involved with the perpetual expansion and preservation of our urban forest.

Want to get involved?

Everyone is welcome at our monthly meetings. Call Burlington Dept. of Parks, Recreation & Waterfront at 862-8245 for the time and place. Tax deductible donations can be made out to *Branch Out Burlington!* and sent to 93 Howard St., Burlington, VT 05401.

Visit our website at:

www.branchoutburlington.org



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The Beautiful Trees of Lakeview Cemetery

A self-guided tour of trees and points of interest in Lakeview Cemetery, a peaceful verdant refuge of our city. (455 North Ave., next to Burlington High School)

Completely revised 2017



Brief History of Lakeview Cemetery

Lakeview Cemetery is a jewel among Burlington's peaceful greenspaces. It is the largest of three public cemeteries in the City of Burlington. In 1867, 23 acres were purchased for the cemetery. This location was deemed particularly fitting given the stunning views of the lake and Adirondack Mountains. It was officially opened in 1872. Since then, many of Vermont's most remarkable citizens have been laid to rest here, as well as some with less notable lives. Wandering through the cemetery offers a glimpse into Burlington's past. One can find family names that grace our streets and parks, like Howard, Pomeroy and Flynn. Along with those departed is an abundance of wildlife, gamboling foxes and squirrels, and nesting birds.

This pamphlet contains interesting facts and tips on identifying trees in Lakeview Cemetery. Trees are marked with metal tags.

A Project by *Branch Out Burlington!*

Enjoy your walk!

T1 Dawn Redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*) – This deciduous conifer has a distinct pyramidal form and is related of the southern baldcypress and western redwood, and is a relic of ancient Asian forests. It was believed to be extinct until trees were found in China in the 1940's. It drops its needles every fall.

T2 Freeman Maple (*Acer x freemanii* 'Autumn Blaze') – This is a hybrid cross of red and silver maple, with the best features of each. Freeman maple cultivars grow fast and have deeply lobed leaves (like silver maple). They also have good structural stability and great fall color (like red maple). They grow well in a variety of site conditions, and its cultivars have been widely planted.

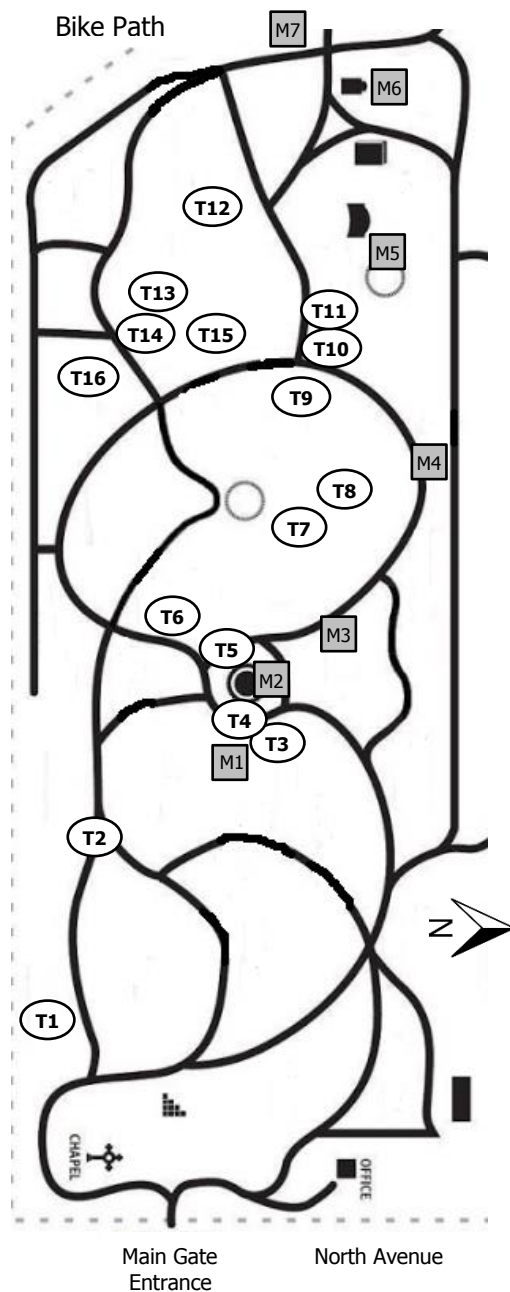
M1 Hannah Louisa Howard Monument (1808-1886) Louisa was a prominent local philanthropist who worked to help the poor, especially women and children. She funded the Howard Relief Society, and other forerunners of today's local nonprofits. She also endowed the Howard Memorial Chapel. Built in 1882 and lovingly restored by the Friends of Lakeview and reopened in 2006, it is on the National Historic Register.

T3 Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*) – This majestic conifer is also known as a "cemetery pine" for its weeping branches. This non-native evergreen has been extensively used in timber plantations and has become naturalized here in the northeastern US.

T4 Eastern Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) – This native of eastern forests has small 2-ranked needles and tiny cones. In the forest it grows in pure stands which shelter wildlife in winter. A slow growing tree reaching over 100 ft., it can live 600 years. It is susceptible to hemlock wooly adelgid, an exotic insect pest that produces white wooly masses at the bases of the needles.

M2 Howard Cremation Garden – This area was formerly the site of the largest of Lakeview Cemetery's fountains. It is believed to have been donated by John Purple Howard, Louisa's philanthropist brother. The current stone pillar is a memorial for cremated remains, representing 175 single urn lots, located in concentric circles around the monument.

T5 Tamarack or American Larch (*Larix laricina*) – One of the few conifers to shed its needles in the fall. 1" long needles grow in clusters on short spurs. The foliage starts out bright green in spring, turning golden yellow in fall. This native prefers cool, swampy sites. Native Americans used the water-repellant wood for canoes.



The trees featured herein have been marked with small metal tags (in place as of June 2017). Don't be discouraged if you can't find the ones we marked. Enjoy all the trees you see for the grace and beauty they naturally possess.

T6 Triumph™ Elm (*Ulmus* 'Morton Glossy') – This hybrid has glossy dark green leaves, and is resistant to Dutch Elm disease. It has a symmetrical oval to vase-shaped canopy, and is one of many cultivars to replace the American elm. It has yellow fall foliage.

M3 The William Wells Monument (1837-1892) – Gen. William Wells was born in Waterbury, VT; he was involved in over 70 engagements during the Civil War. He received the Congressional Medal of Honor for 'conspicuous gallantry' at Gettysburg. After the war he was a partner in the Wells-Richardson Co. which sold Paine's Celery Compound, a popular cure-all.

T7 Japanese Tree Lilac (*Syringa japonica*) – This small tree native to Japan grows to 30 ft. on a short trunk. It has cherry-like bark and produces large clumps of white flowers in early summer. Frequently planted along streets and in parks.

T8 Yellow Birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*) – This native birch is common in upland Vermont forests. The bark is silvery gray on young trees, golden on older ones. Twigs have a wintergreen aroma. Most birch furniture and cabinetry is made from this tree. It was formerly used for farm tools and in shipbuilding.

M4 Perkins Mausoleum – This chalet-style mausoleum, created by Chuck and Jann Perkins, reflects their love of skiing and affection for Vermont's environment. Local entrepreneurs and founders of the Alpine Shop and other VT-focused retail shops, they have long been boosters of Vermont's ski industry.

T9 White Mulberry (*Morus alba*) – An exotic species imported from Asia to start a domestic silk industry, which failed. Large spreading tree with glossy green leaves of irregular notched shapes. Female trees produce white, sickeningly sweet berries, which birds love.

T10 Northern White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*) – A true cedar often found in cemeteries, it is slow growing and lives 250-300 years. It resembles Italian cypress, a symbol since Roman times. Known as "Arbor vitae", or "Tree of Life", its needles are high in Vitamin C. Tea from the needles helped early settlers treat scurvy.

T11 Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) – This native tree is actually a Juniper, with sharp-pointed needles and tiny blue berries. It is often confused with Northern White Cedar. It is an alternate host of cedar-apple rust, a disfiguring fungus that affects apple and crabapple trees.