

Hillside Cemetery



Scale 1" = 125'
1 inch



Tree Codes

- 1 American Elm
- 2 Austrian Pine
- 3 Black Cherry
- 4 Black Gum
- 5 Black Oak
- 6 Butternut
- 7 Callery Pear
- 8 Colorado Blue Spruce
- 9 Concolor Fir
- 10 Crabapple spp.
- 11 Cucumber tree
- 12 Douglas Fir
- 13 Eastern Hemlock
- 14 Eastern Redbud
- 15 Eastern White Pine
- 16 European Beech
- 17 European Larch
- 18 Flowering Dogwood
- 19 Fraser Fir
- 20 Ginkgo
- 21 Gray Birch
- 22 Honey Locust
- 23 Japanese Maple
- 24 Japanese Umbrella Pine
- 25 Japanese Yew
- 26 Kentucky Coffeetree
- 27 Kousa Dogwood
- 28 Little-leaved Linden
- 29 London Plane
- 30 Northern Red Oak
- 31 Norway Maple
- 32 Norway Spruce
- 33 Pin Oak
- 34 Port Orford Cedar
- 35 Red Maple
- 36 Shadblow
- 37 Shagbark Hickory
- 38 Silver Maple
- 39 Star Magnolia
- 40 Sugar Maple
- 41 Tulip Poplar
- 42 White Ash
- 43 White Oak
- 44 White Spruce

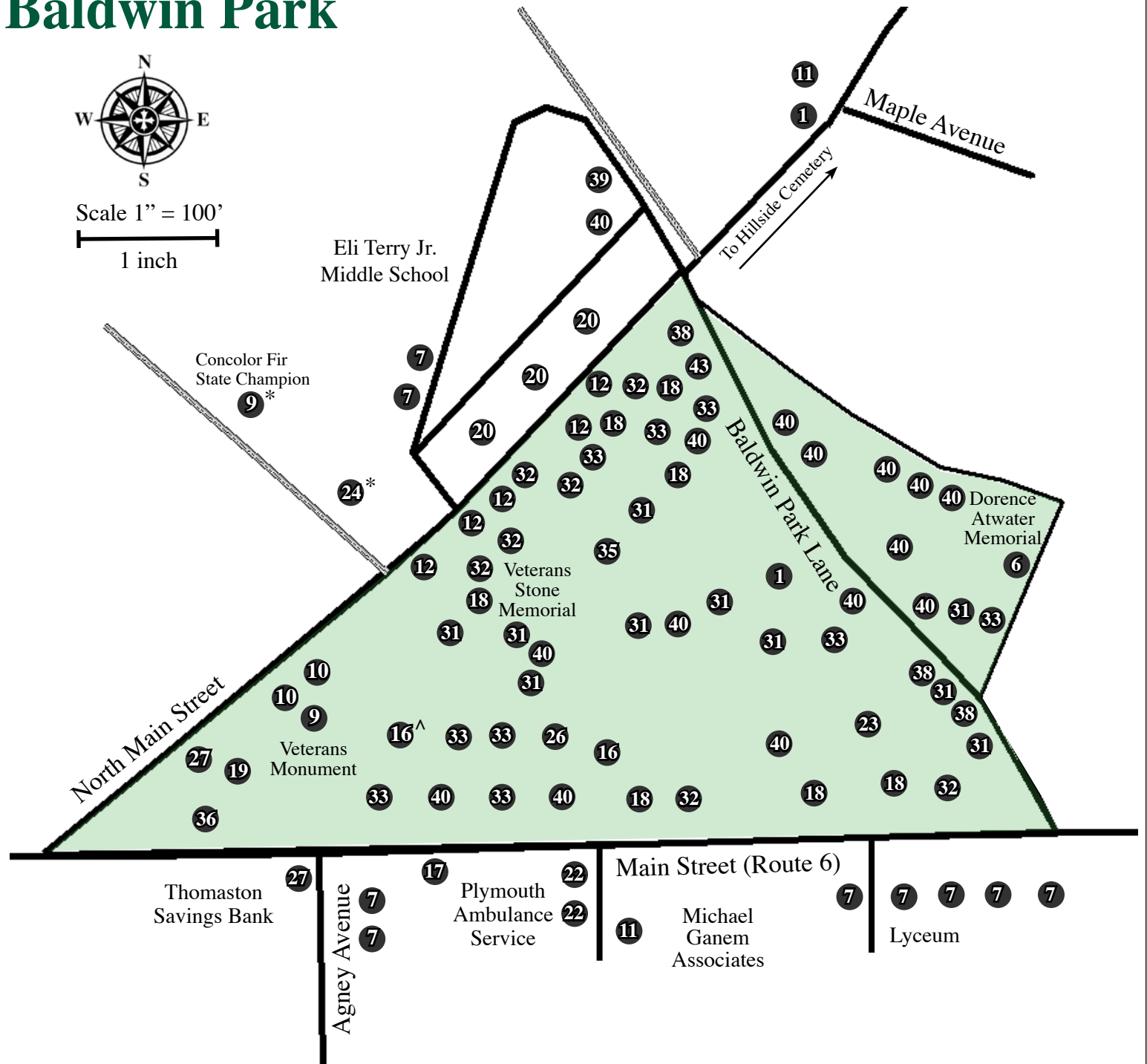
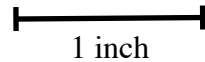
* CT Notable Tree list

^ Plymouth Bicentennial Tree

Baldwin Park



Scale 1" = 100'



Descriptions of Trees on the Tour

1. American Elm *Ulmus americana*

Leaves have coarse teeth on the margins. Turn yellow in fall. Bark in cross-section has alternating layers of buff and brown.



2. Austrian Pine *Pinus nigra*

Needles are in bundles of two and are very sharp. Cones are 3" wide and are prickly.

3. Black Cherry *Prunus serotina*

Bark when young has horizontal lines. Older bark is dark, rough, and looks like burned corn flakes. Birds love the fruit.



4. Black Gum *Nyssa sylvatica*

Dark green leaves turn scarlet in fall.



5. Black Oak *Quercus velutina*

Leaves are shiny dark green with pointed lobes.

6. Butternut *Juglans cinerea*

Pinnately compound leaves. Large leaf scar on twig (looks like a monkey face).

7. Callery Pear *Pyrus calleryana*

White flowers in spring. Leaves are reddish purple in fall. Native to Korea and China.

8. Colorado Blue Spruce *Picea pungens*

Bluish needles are very sharp.

9. Concolor Fir *Abies concolor*

Also called White Fir. Needles have citrus smell when crushed. Needles have a whitish cast. Native to NW US.

10. Crabapple *Malus spp.*

Dark pink flowers.

11. Cucumbertree *Magnolia acuminata*

Greenish yellow flowers yield a fruit that when immature, looks like a cucumber. Mature fruit is red. Buds are silvery green. Native to Appalachian Mts.

12. Douglas Fir *Pseudotsuga mensiezii*

Cones have bracts that stick out from the scales. Needles are soft. Native to Rocky Mts.

13. Eastern Hemlock *Tsuga canadensis*

Needles are dark green above with two whitish bands underneath. Cones are 1" long.

14. Eastern Redbud *Cercis canadensis*

Heart-shaped leaves. Small pink flowers bloom profusely on the twigs and trunk.

15. Eastern White Pine *Pinus strobus*

Needles are in bundles of five and are soft. Cones are 6" long.

16. European Beech *Fagus sylvatica*

Broadly elliptical leaves with rounded teeth. Bark is smooth and gray, like an elephant's leg.

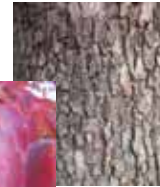


17. European Larch *Larix decidua*

Loses its needles in the fall; a "deciduous conifer"! Needles are bright green in spring and yellow in autumn.

18. Flowering Dogwood *Cornus florida*

Leaves are opposite. Bark resembles alligator hide. Small tree. Fruit is shiny and red.



19. Fraser Fir *Abies fraseri*

Needles are soft, dark green above and bluish below. Native to Appalachian Mts.



20. Ginkgo *Ginkgo biloba*

Fan-shaped leaves turn yellow in fall. Male and female trees. Fruit is smelly but the nut inside is edible. Also called Maidenhair tree. Native to China.



21. Gray Birch *Betula populifolia*

Triangular leaves. Bark is chalky white with black triangular patches below branch insertions. Often grows in clumps from root suckers.



22. Honey Locust *Gleditsia triacanthos*

Leaves are pinnately compound with 20-30 1/2" long leaflets. Leaves turn yellow in fall. Bark has vertical ridges with horizontal lines.



23. Japanese Maple *Acer japonicum*

Leaves are opposite. 7 to 11 toothed, pointy lobes. Small tree. Fall color is crimson.

24. Japanese Umbrella Pine *Sciadopitys verticillata*

Needles are dark glossy green and thick. Very slow growing.



25. Japanese Yew *Taxus cuspidata*

Slow growing small tree. Dark green needles. Bark is reddish brown and scaly.

26. Kentucky Coffeetree *Gymnocladus dioica*

Largest leaf of any deciduous tree in the US (up to 2' wide and 3' long). Bipinnately compound leaves with 40-70 leaflets. Male and female trees. Settlers made a coffee-like brew from the seeds. This tree was the State Champion until blown over in a storm. It sprouted several stems from the stump.



27. Kousa Dogwood *Cornus kousa*

Leaves are opposite. Fruit is red, resembles a raspberry. Edible. Bark is mottled. Native to China.



28. Little-leaved Linden *Tilia cordata*

Heart-shaped leaves with little jagged teeth. Native to Europe.



29. London Plane *Platanus acerifolia*

Leaves resemble maples (3-5 lobes). As tree grows, the bark peels to reveal colors of olive green, brown, and cream (looks like camouflage).

30. Northern Red Oak *Quercus rubra*

Leaves have pointed lobes. Fall color is dark red.

31. Norway Maple *Acer platanoides*

Leaves are opposite and resemble sugar maple. Fall color is yellow. Buds are purplish green.



32. Norway Spruce *Picea abies*

Dark green color gave the name to the "Black Forest" of Germany. Drooping branches. Squirrels eat the seeds from the large cones.

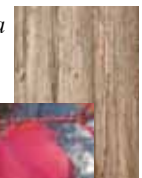
33. Pin Oak *Quercus palustris*

Leaves resemble red oak but lobes are U-shaped. Branches on younger trees extend horizontally from the trunk. Acorns only 1/2" long.



34. Port Orford Cedar *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*

Bark is reddish brown and fibrous. Cones are 1/3" across. Native to Oregon.



35. Red Maple *Acer rubrum*

Leaves are opposite and usually have three, pointed lobes. Fall color is often red. Twigs, buds, and flowers are red also.



Trees on the Tour continued. . .

36. Shadblow *Amelanchier spp.*

White flowers in spring coincide with shad runs in local rivers. Red fruits in June are edible. Small multi-stemmed tree.

37. Shagbark Hickory *Carya ovata*

Pinnately compound leaves. Bark has shaggy strips. Fall color is yellowish-brown. Nuts taste like pecans.



38. Silver Maple *Acer saccharinum*

Leaves are opposite with five deep lobes, silvery white beneath. Fall color is greenish-yellow.

39. Star Magnolia *Magnolia stellata*

Small tree with large, white, fragrant flowers. Planted by the Terryville HS Chapter of S.A.D.D. Native to Japan.

40. Sugar Maple *Acer saccharum*

Leaves are opposite and have five, deep, pointed lobes. Fall color can be orange or yellow. Buds are small, brown and pointy.



41. Tulip Poplar *Liriodendron tulipifera*

Flowers are 3" long, yellowish green, resembling tulips. The tan seeds are 2" long, and are dispersed from fall through winter. Tallest deciduous tree in US.

42. White Ash *Fraxinus americana*

Leaves are opposite and pinnately compound. Mature bark has diamond shaped areas separated by narrow interlacing ridges. Male and female trees. Fall color varies from yellow to maroon.

43. White Oak *Quercus alba*

Leaves have rounded lobes. Bark is grayish-white. State Tree of CT. The oak in front of the Town Hall is a descendant of the Charter Oak.



44. White Spruce *Picea glauca*

Cones about 2" long. Native to northern US and Canada.

Connecticut Notable Trees

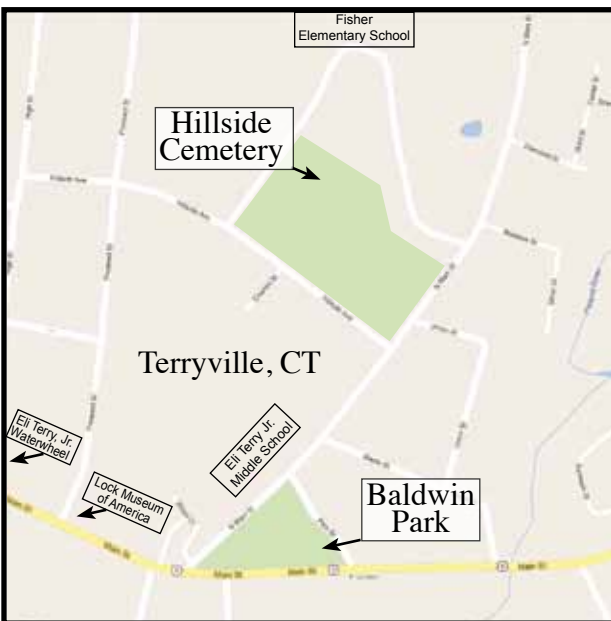
The Connecticut Botanical Society keeps records of the State's largest trees by species and town. www.notabletrees.conncoll.edu

Trees are Important!

Trees are a vital part of a town's infrastructure. Not only do they provide beauty and increase property values, they intercept storm water, prevent soil erosion and reduce cooling costs in the summer.

Baldwin Park was donated by the Baldwin family in 1902. The Town owns a small portion around the Veterans Monuments. The rest of the Park is owned and maintained by the Baldwin Park Association.

Hillside Cemetery was created in 1863. It has a Civil War monument, one of two in Plymouth.



Directions to Terryville Center

N41.67851, W73.00883

From Hartford, take I-84 west to Route 8 north.

From the south and north, take Route 8 to exit 39. Then take Route 6 east for 3 miles to Terryville Center.

History of Terryville

In 1795, Plymouth was recognized as a town by the General Assembly. In 1835, Eli Terry, Jr., moved from Plymouth Center to what is now Terryville and built two clock making shops. A thriving manufacturing center was created, powered by the Pequabuck River, using the waterwheel on Main Street. The waterwheel is on the National Register of Historic Places. Eventually the clock factory evolved into making locks, and Terryville is now home to the Lock Museum of America. www.lockmuseumofamerica.org

More Information: www.plymouthct.us 860-585-4001



This brochure made possible by a grant from the America the Beautiful Program.

Photos and text by J. Milne
Design by R. Henderson

Terryville Tree Tour

A walking guide to
**Baldwin Park
and
Hillside Cemetery**

