

WILD FLOWERS

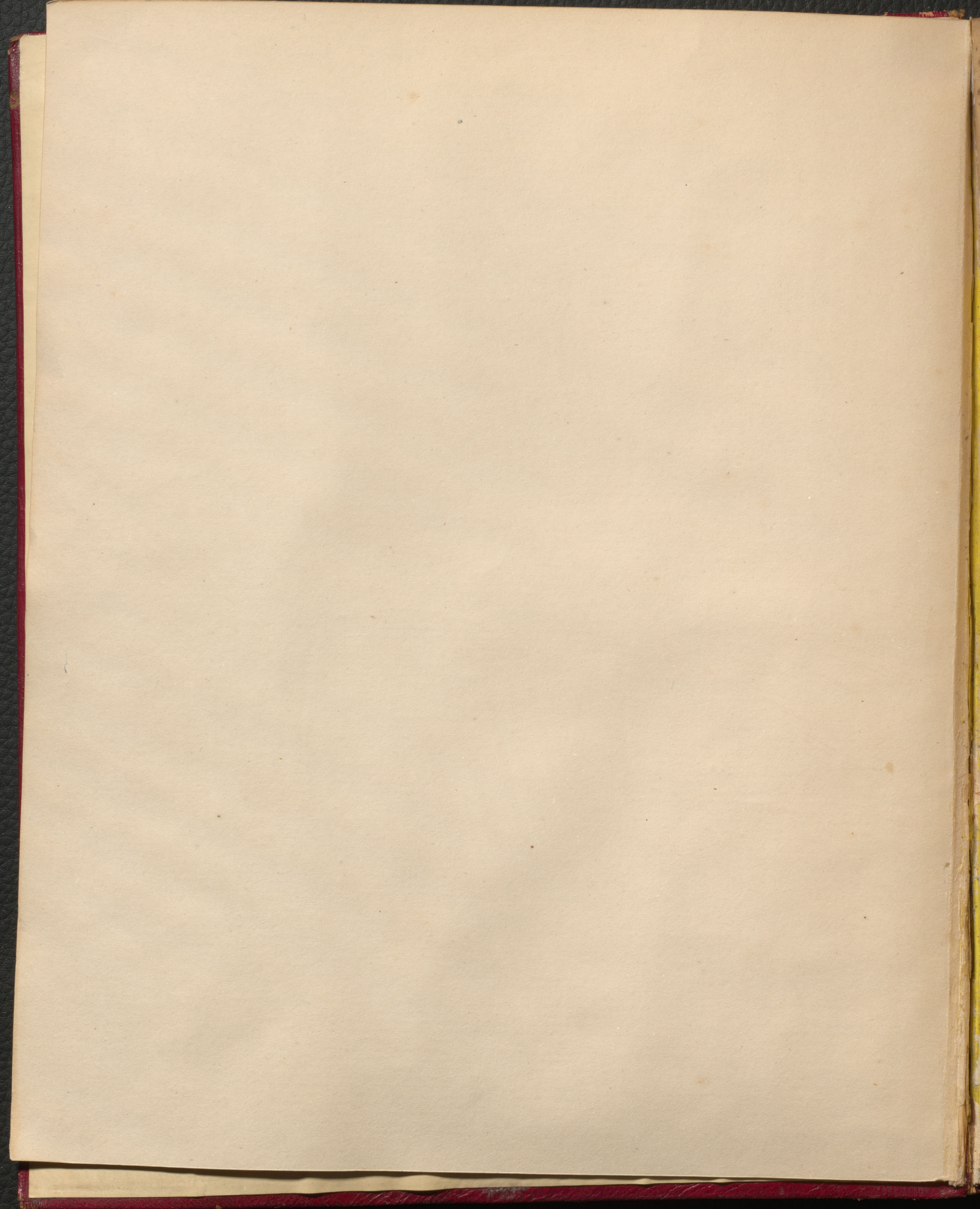
OF

NOVA SCOTIA.

2215 Smith, John F.

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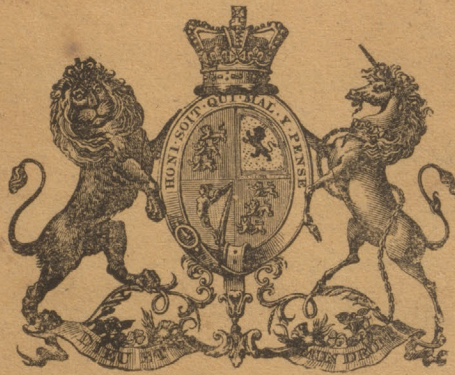
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PART /

PRICE

WILD FLOWERS OF NOVA SCOTIA



BY MARIA MORRIS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
LIEUT.-GEN. SIR C. CAMPBELL, K.C.B., &C., &C.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Executed from Nature of the full size of the Flowers, accompanied by information on the History, Properties, &c. of the subjects,

BY TITUS SMITH.

HALIFAX, N.S.;
PUBLISHED BY C. H. BELCHER;
AND
JOHN SNOW, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

1840.

WILLIAM FLOWERS OF AUSTIN TEXAS

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

OF THE PATRONAGE OF

THE UNIVERSITY

OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

BY THE UNIVERSITY

OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

BY THE UNIVERSITY

OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

1881



Harriet Whelan —

from her husband

16th July. 1853 —

Dartmouth

PLATE I.

Epigaea repens.—MAY FLOWER.

This interesting little flower, so dear to every Nova Scotian, is now the adopted emblem of her patriotic institution—"The Nova Scotian Philanthropic Society." Rich in perfume, somewhat like that of the Apple Blossom, the May Flower opens before the frost is all out of the ground, varying with the seasons from the latter end of March to the first of May—grows in a dry turfy soil, both in woods and among small heathy shrubs.

PLATE II.

Cornus Canadensis.—PIGEON BERRY.

Found in turf soils, both in woods and open ground. The Indians eat this fruit and lichens from the rocks when they cannot procure other food, accounting the more sapid fruits, like those of the raspberry, unwholesome, unless they have solid food with them.

PLATE III.

Nymphaea Odorata.—WHITE WATER LILY.

In moderate weather the perfume of these flowers may be perceived at a considerable distance from the lakes in which they grow, in water varying from two to eight feet in depth. There are veins in the roots containing a purple fluid. Flowers in July.

CHAPTER I

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and expansion. It begins with the first settlers who came to the shores of the Atlantic coast. They found a land of fertile soil and abundant resources. Over the years, the colonies grew in number and in power. They fought for their rights and eventually won their independence. The new nation was born, and it has since grown into a great and powerful country.

CHAPTER II

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States continues with the early years of the new nation. The first decades were marked by challenges and struggles. The young country had to establish its government and defend its borders. Despite these difficulties, the United States emerged as a nation of freedom and opportunity. It attracted immigrants from all over the world, and its population grew rapidly. The country's economy flourished, and it became a major power in the world.

CHAPTER III

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States reaches a turning point in the mid-19th century. The issue of slavery becomes a major source of conflict between the North and the South. The Civil War breaks out, and the country is divided. The war is a bloody and costly struggle, but it ultimately results in the preservation of the Union. The United States emerges from the war as a more unified and powerful nation. It continues to expand its territory and influence, and it remains a leading power in the world.

Plate 1.



Impatiens repens May Flower

Painted by S. H. Jackson, Hildesheim, N. S. W. Australia

Plate 1.



Drawn from Nature by Maria Morris.

Epigaea repens. May flower.

Published by C. H. Belcher Halifax N. S. John Snow, London.

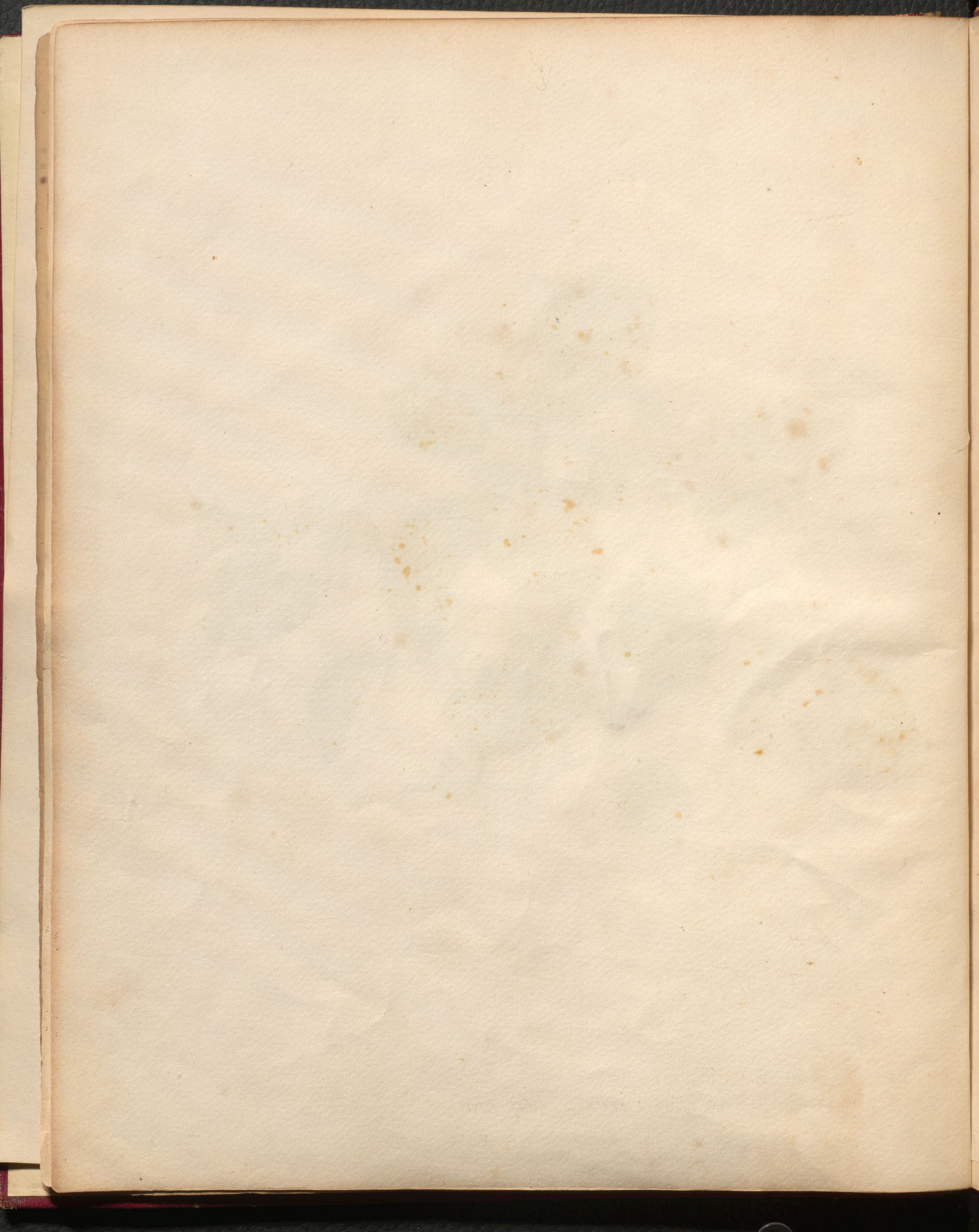


Plate II



Painted from nature by Miss M. W. P.

Cornus Canadensis - Spice-berry

Published by C. H. Belcher, Halifax, N. S., John Snow, London.

Plate II.



Drawn from Nature by Maria Morris.

Cornus Canadensis. Pigeon-berry.

Published by C. H. Belcher, Halifax, N. S., John Snow, London.

Plate 21



Nymphaea odorata Water pond Lily

Published by C. H. Belcher, Halifax, N. S. John Snow, London.

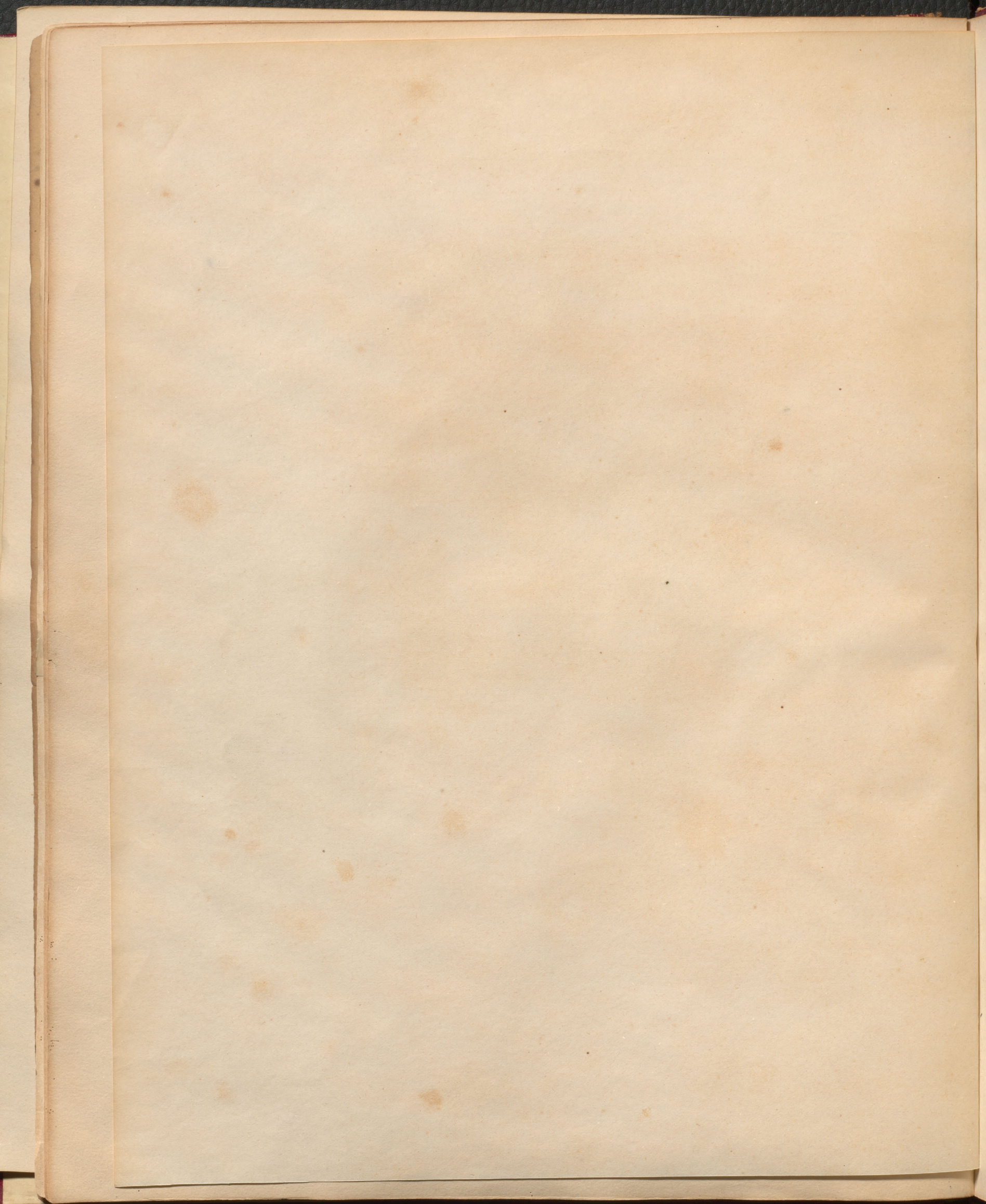


Plate III.



Drawn from Nature by Maria Morris.

Nymphaea Odorata. White pond Lily.

Published by C.H. Belsher, Halifax, N.S. John Snow, London.

PLATE IV.

Sarracenia Purpurea.—INDIAN CUP.

The Indian Cup is found in swamps and moss bogs. The water contained in the hollow leaves has been given by an empiric for jaundice with much success. A large proportion of the insects that approach to drink are drowned, being tripped by the bristles, which, pointing downwards, prevent them from creeping out.

PLATE V.

Viburnum Opulus.—TREE CRANBERRY.

This plant grows on alluvial soils—Flowers in June—retains the fruit till May.

PLATE VI.

Asclepias Amcena vel *Asclepias Syriaca*.—INDIAN HEMP—MILK WEED.

Different specific names have been applied to this plant, in the books that we have seen. It grows in open exposure on ordinary dry soils. The Indians were accustomed to make bow-strings and small cords from the bark, which is stronger than hemp or flax. The milk with which it abounds cures tetter and warts—Flowers in July.

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Plate II.



Drawn from Nature by Maria Morris

Sarracenia purpurea

Indian Cup.

Plate IV.



Drawn from Nature by Maria Morris.

Sarracenia purpurea.

Indian Cup.



Prunella vulgaris L.

Prunella vulgaris L.

Painted by J. Smith, 1840.



Drawn from Nature by Maria Morris

Viburnum opulus. Tree Cranberry.

Published by C.H. Belcher, Halifax, N.S. John Snow, London.



Salpiglossis longicaulis (L.) Salisb.
Indian Hemp. Michx.



Drawn from Nature by Maria Morris.

Asclepias Amœna vel *Asclepias Syriaca*. —
Indian Hemp — Milk Weed.

PLATE VII.

Polygonatum Rubescens.—SMALLER SOLOMON'S SEAL.

LINN.—Hexandria Monogynia.

NAT.—Liliaceæ.

Woods and rocky banks. Common. Flowers in May and June.

PLATE VIII.

1. *Platanthera Fimbriata*.—LARGE PURPLE FRINGED ORCHIS.

LINN.—Gynandria Monandria.

NAT.—Orchidaceæ.

Wet meadows. Common in north, rarer towards south. Fragrant. Flowers in June and July.

2. *Platanthera delatata*.—NORTHERN WHITE ORCHIS.

LINN.—Gynandria Monandria.

NAT.—Orchidaceæ.

Cold peat bogs. Flowers in June and July.

PLATE IX.

Viburnum Lantanoides.—MOOSE BUSH.

LINN.—Pentandria Trigynia.

NAT.—Caprifoliaceæ.

Habitat: cold, moist woods. Common. Blossoms in May. Flowers handsome.

PLATE VII

Physalis peruviana—Giant Groundcherry

1—Flower in bud

2—Flower

Woods and rocky banks—Common. Flowers in May and June.

PLATE VIII

1 *Physalis peruviana*—Large-flowered Groundcherry

2—Flower in bud

3—Flower

Woods and rocky banks—Common. Flowers in June and July.

2 *Physalis peruviana*—Common Groundcherry

1—Flower in bud

2—Flower

Woods and rocky banks—Common. Flowers in June and July.

PLATE IX

Physalis peruviana—Common Groundcherry

1—Flower in bud

2—Flower

Woods and rocky banks—Common. Flowers in May and June.





POLYGONATUM PUBESCENS. SMALLER SOLOMON'S SEAL.

Bibb by A. & W. Mackenzie, Halifax, N.S. July, 1890. London.

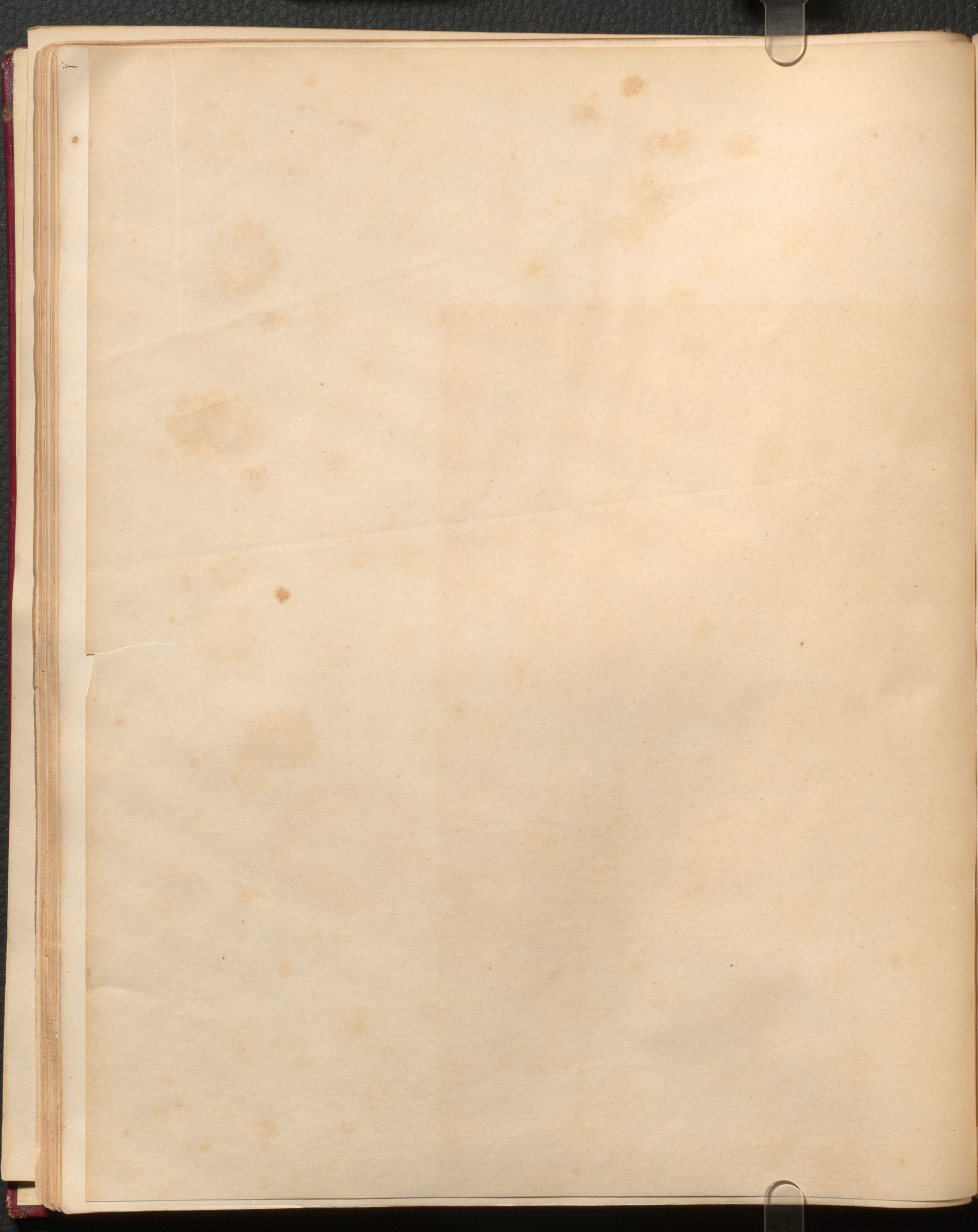


Platanus thurberii

Platanus delata

LARGE PURPLE FRINGED ORCHIS.

NORTHERN WHITE ORCHIS.



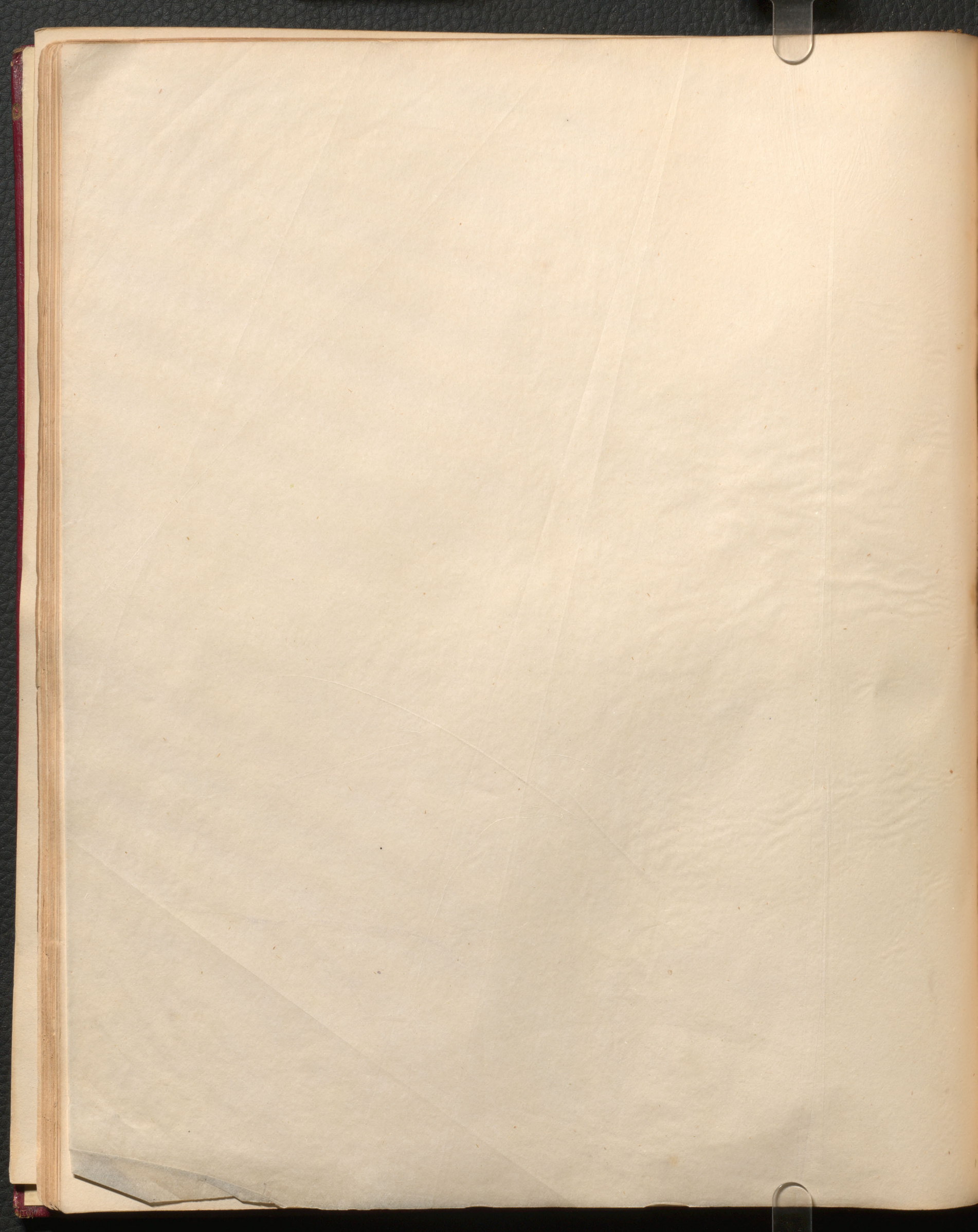


Platanthera Fimbriata.
LARGE PURPLE FRINGED ORCHIS .

Platanthera Delatata.
NORTHERN WHITE ORCHIS .



VIBURNUM ANGOIDES





VIBURNUM LANTANOIDES.

MOOSE BUSH.

PLATE X.

Mitchella repens.—TWIN BERRY.

LINN.—Tetrandria Monogynia.

NAT.—Rubiaceæ.

Habitat: dry woods, about the roots of trees. Flowers in June and July. This pretty little plant commemorates Dr. John Mitchell, a resident in Virginia, and an early correspondent of Linnæus.

PLATE XI.

Pontederia cordata.—PICKEREL WEED.

LINN.—Hexandria Monogynia.

NAT.—Pontederiaceæ.

Grows in shallow water. Violet blue. Ephemeral Flowers. Blossoms in July and September. Common. Dedicated to Pontedera, Prof. of Padua, beginning of last century.

Sagittaria Variabilis.—COMMON ARROWHEAD.

LINN.—Monœcia Polyandria.

NAT.—Alismaceæ.

This, with its Protean varieties, of which almost every pool and stream furnishes a goodly number, embraces many nominal species of authors, and may safely be held to include all that are found within our limits.

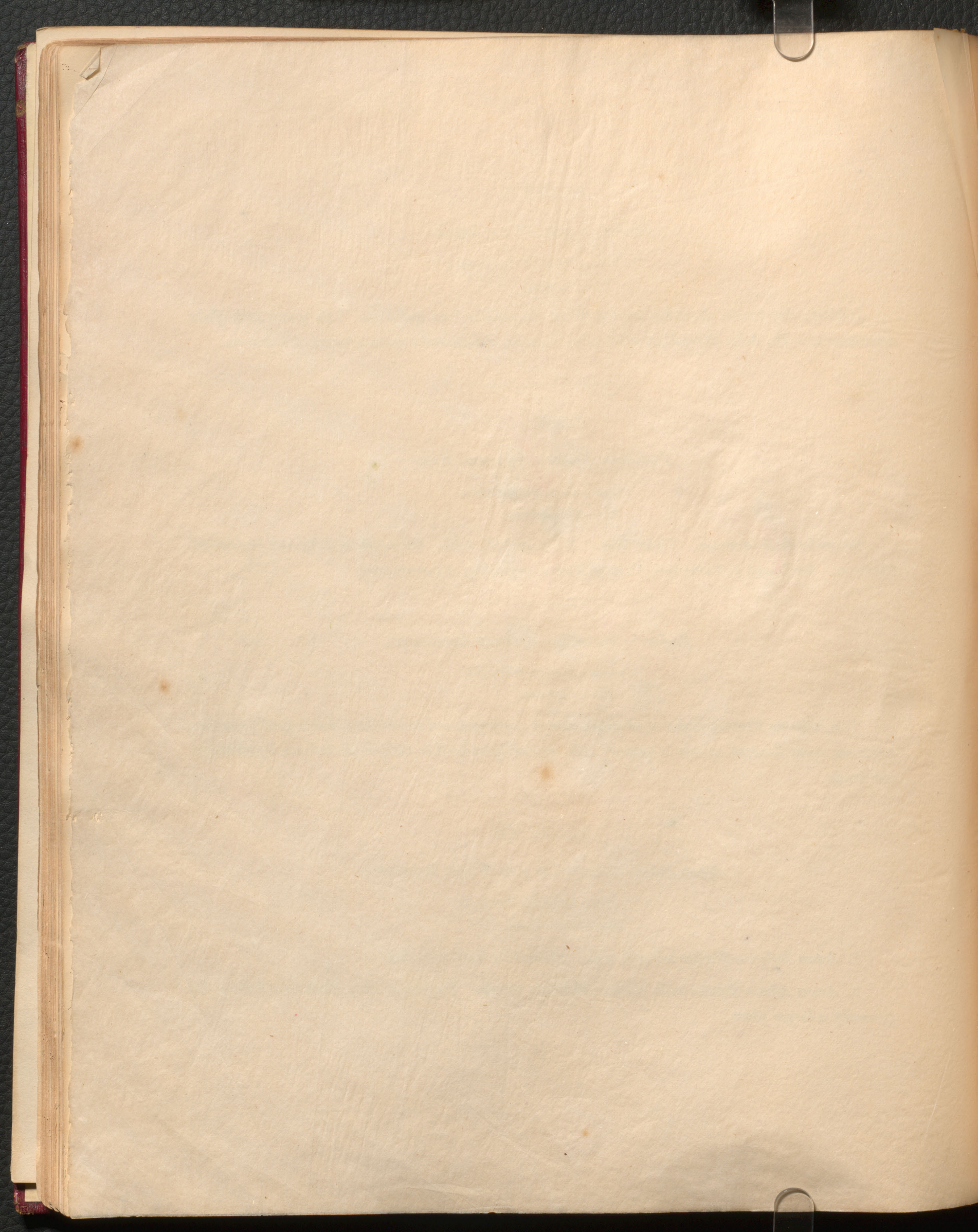
PLATE XII.

Actæa Rubra—Alba.—RED AND WHITE BANE BERRY.

LINN.—Polyandria Monogynia.

NAT.—Ranunculaceæ.

1. *Actæa Rubra*.—Berries red and oval. Flowers in April and May.
2. *Actæa Alba*.—Berries milk white. Habitat: woods. Flowers in May, later than *Rubra*, and generally a larger plant.



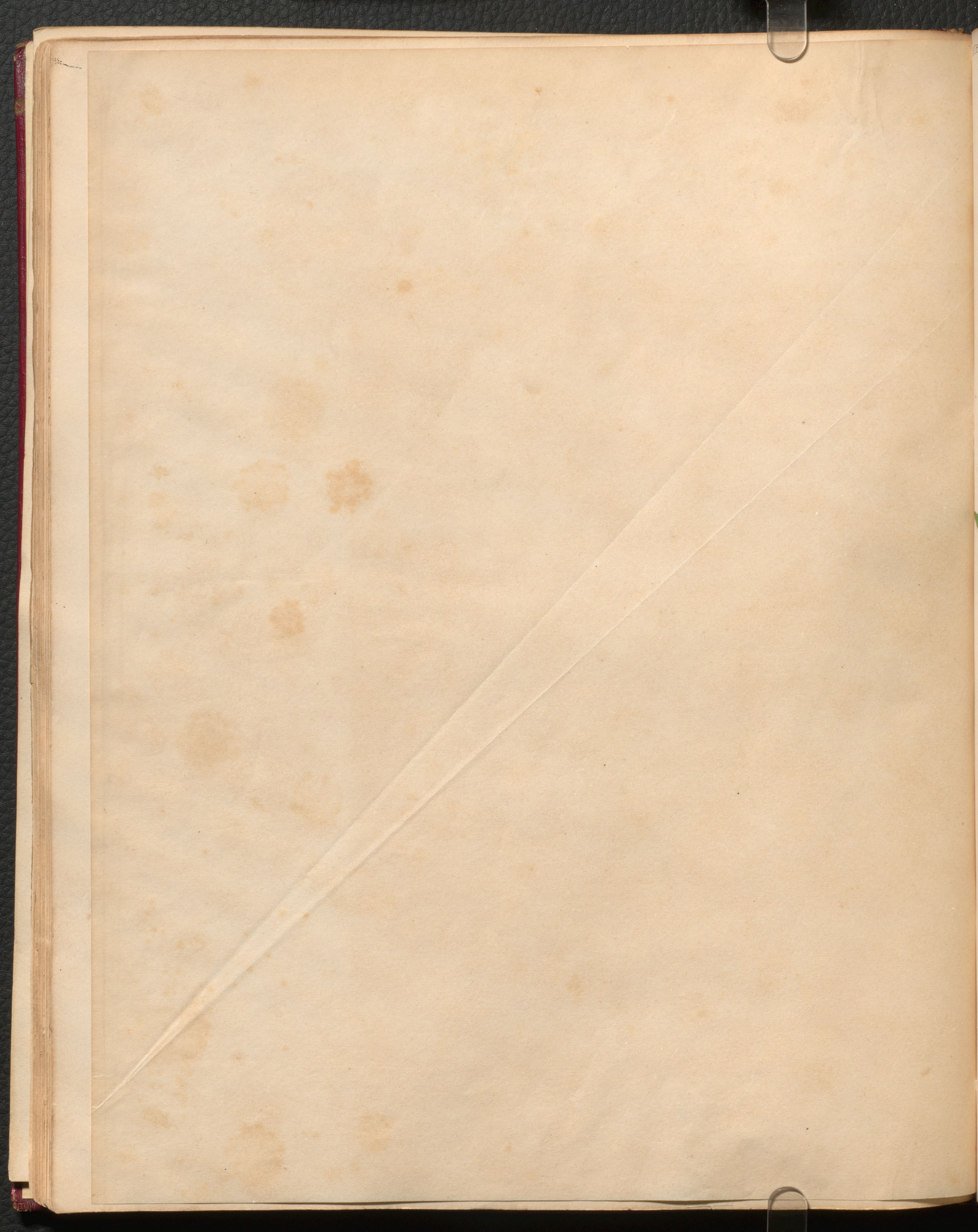


MITCHELLA REPENS . TWIN BERRY .



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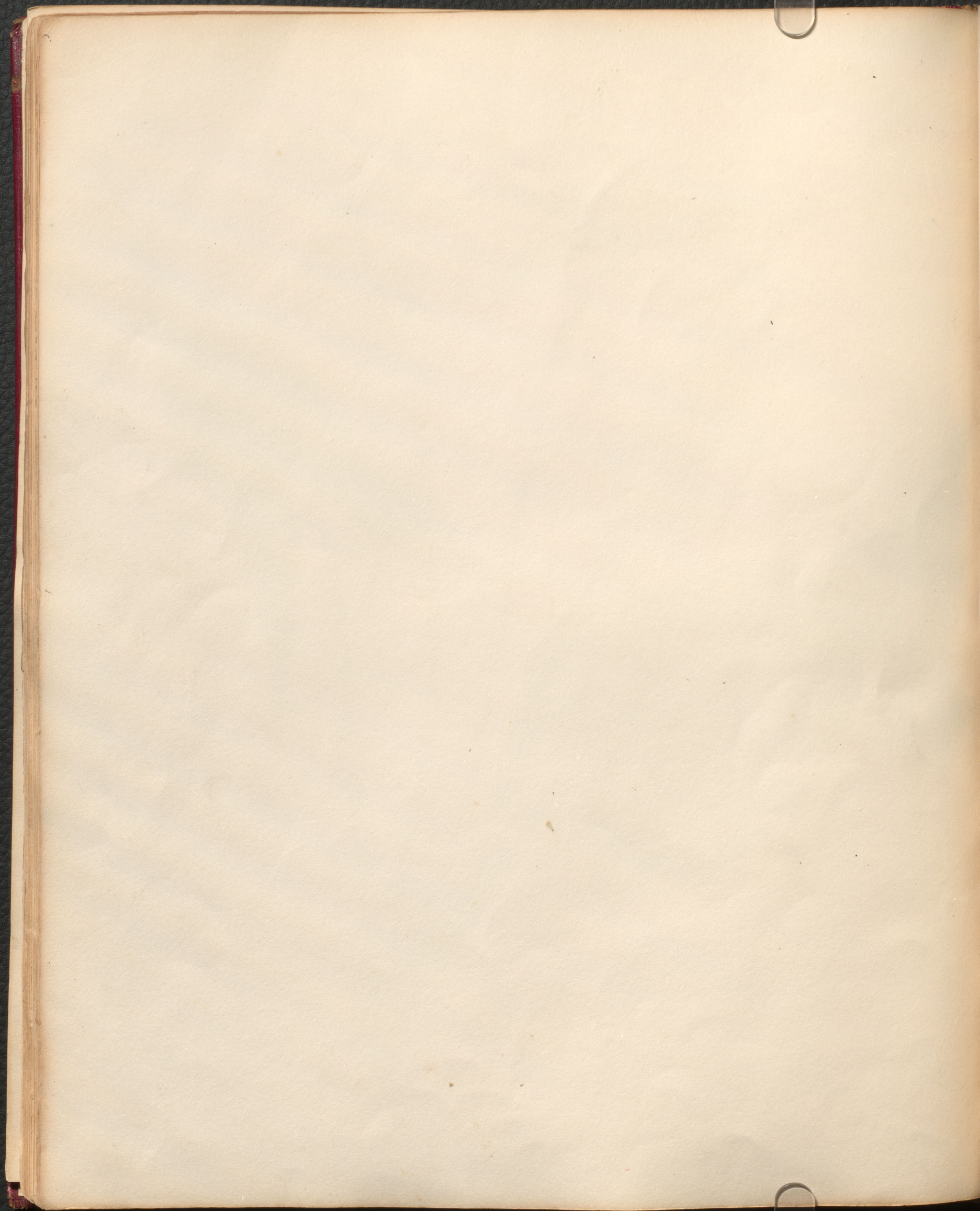
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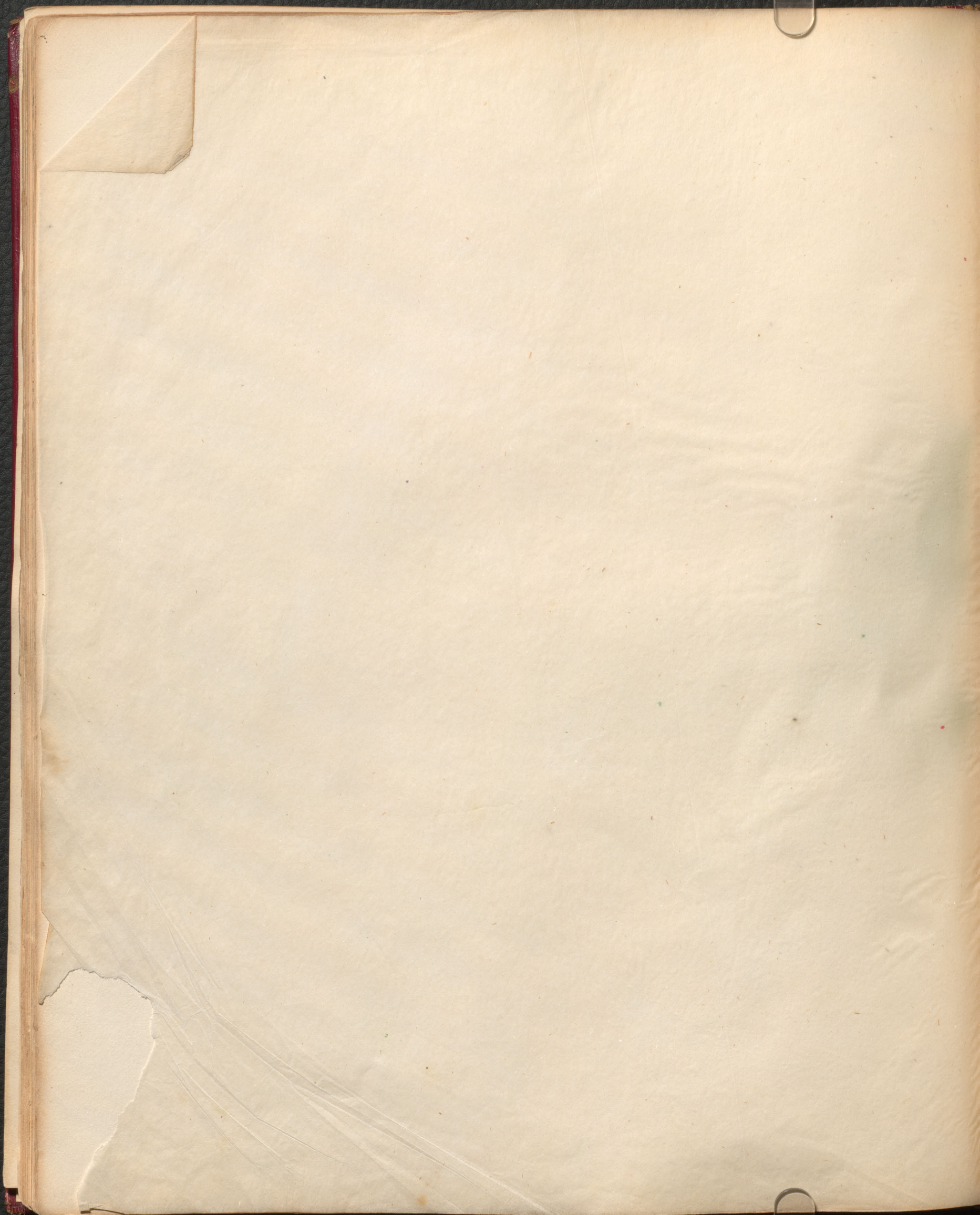


Pontederia Cordata.
PICKEREL WEED.

Sagittaria Variabilis.
COMMON ARROWHEAD.









Actœa Alba & Rubra.
RED AND WHITE BANEBERRY

