



# HOW TO KNOW THE WILD FLOWERS

A Guide

TO THE NAMES, HAUNTS, AND HABITS OF OUR  
COMMON WILD FLOWERS

BY

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ILLUSTRATED BY

MARION SATTERLEE

"The first conscious thought about wild flowers was to find out their names  
—the first conscious pleasure—and then I began to see so many that I had not  
previously noticed. Once you wish to identify them, there is nothing that escapes,  
down to the little white chickweed of the path and the moss of the wall." —RICHARD JEFFERIES

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS  
1893

ds. The  
wing been  
It is  
ates.

s.—Divided into  
th red, solitary.  
s.—Ten. Pistil.

reting than that  
sorrel when studded  
woods of June.  
oks where the sun-  
ficult path through  
long enough to be-

nselves of its chaste  
s use of the *Oxalis*  
touching in feeling.  
lower stained purple  
among the Christian

name of "Hallelujah"  
er and Whitsuntide, the  
churches resound with that  
theory that this title sprang  
to his rude audience the  
the three-divided leaves.  
considered the shamrock of

the appearance  
is first



PLATE  
WOOD SORREL.—*O. Acetosella.*

ily.  
owered raceme. Leaves.  
owers.—White, nodding,  
, concave petals. Sta-  
e.  
suggest the lilies-of-  
s of June and July,  
. The ugly common  
stom of applying the  
the English peasantry  
aster a "shin-plaster,"  
to which it might be  
s that the name *Pyrola*  
account of the fancied  
o those of a pear-tree.  
green," which name we  
s.  
shining, rounded leaves.

#### LEBERRY.

th Family.  
y, branching. Leaves.—Oval  
resinous atoms. Flowers.—  
wing in short, one-sided clus-  
—Bell-shaped, with a five-cleft  
uit.—A black, bloomless, edi-

leberry appear in May or  
he shrub abounds in rocky

#### MERRY.

Heath Family.

high.  
is lacking in the huckle-  
summer.



SHIN-LEAF.—*P. elliptica.*

e, widely spreading leaves  
the garden species famil-  
of Peru. Mr. Ellwanger  
ogy of the ancient Peruv-  
ians, and was employed as a  
sculpture. Like the lotus  
an artistic emblem, figur-  
Peru, where the Spaniards  
in the fields, and serving in  
ion, the sun-god's officiating  
breasts representations of the

rs: "The Indian Sun or the  
such stature and talnesse that  
seede in April, it hath risen up  
in my garden, where one flore  
two ounces, and crosse over-  
teen inches broad."

*helios*—the sun, and *anthos*—a

### WAMP SUNFLOWER.

Composite Family (p. 13).

Angled, erect, branching. *Leaves*.—Al-  
ds.—Yellow, composed of both ray and  
that cleft.

icut we see masses of these bright  
s and swamps in September.

### MARIGOLD, BEGGAR-TICKS.

Composite Family (p. 13).

—Branching. *Leaves*.—Opposite, three to  
consisting of brownish-yellow tubular flowers,  
th.

ributing the attractive wild flowers, the  
ly be omitted, as its appearance is not  
all barbed seed-vessels so cleverly fulfil-



STICK-TIGHT.—*B. frondosa*.

167

Barbed fruit.

pilgrims after their fearful  
ders what the old ship had

d bay  
d-wood flowers,  
s of May?

!" the Pilgrim said,  
soms peer  
eaves, dry and dead,  
yflower here!"  
our rest shall be,  
andering o'er,  
lower of the sea  
her sails no more.  
ers of faith and hope,  
now as then,  
many a birchen slope,  
pine-dark glen.

fathers in their sons,  
urdy faith be ours,  
the love that overruns,  
ky strength with flowers.

was founded on fact, and if our lovely and  
was indeed the first blossom noted and  
efathers, it seems as though the problem of  
st be solved by one so lovely and historic as  
lose the poem, showing that during another  
r nation's history these brave little blossoms,  
h the withered leaves, brought a message of  
e to the heroic heart of the Quaker poet, our  
y are peculiarly identified with our country's  
ts is intensified:

The Pilgrim's wild and wintry day  
Its shadow round us draws;  
Mayflower of his stormy bay  
Our nation's struggling cause.  
shall bring



PLATE LXI

TRAILING ARBUTUS.—*E. repens.*  
TWIN-FLOWER.—*L. borealis.*

enticing in these fresh,  
quite unlike most of their  
to be already imbued with  
to have no memory of that  
its imprint on so many blos-

til September or later, we find  
, which open transiently in the  
*S. antirrhina*.

R. MOCCASON-FLOWER.  
Orchis Family (p. 17).

es high, two-leaved at base, downy, one-flow-  
nerved and plaited, sheathing at the base.  
Perianth.—Of three greenish spreading  
arrow, spreading, greenish, the pink lip in the  
Stamens.—Two, the short filaments each  
Stigma.—Broad, obscurely three-lobed, moist

and tall the slender, drooping stem,  
two broad leaves below,  
the flower so lightly poised between,  
warm her rosy glow,

tale of the moccason-flower. This is a blos-  
never wanes. It seems to be touched with  
deep woods, and there is a certain fitness in its  
it looks as though it came direct from the home  
All who have found it in its secluded haunts  
with Mr. Higginson's feeling that each specimen  
then though he should find a hundred to an acre.  
ent to "dry or moist woods," while Mr. Baldwin  
the finest specimens I ever saw sprang out of cush-  
reindeer moss high up among the rocks of an ex-  
ide, and again I have found it growing vigorously in  
en swamps, but nearly colorless from excessive mois-  
The same writer quotes a lady who is familiar with it in  
She says: "It seems to have a great fondness  
I often see a whole row perched like



PINK LADY'S SLIPPER—*C. acaule*.

