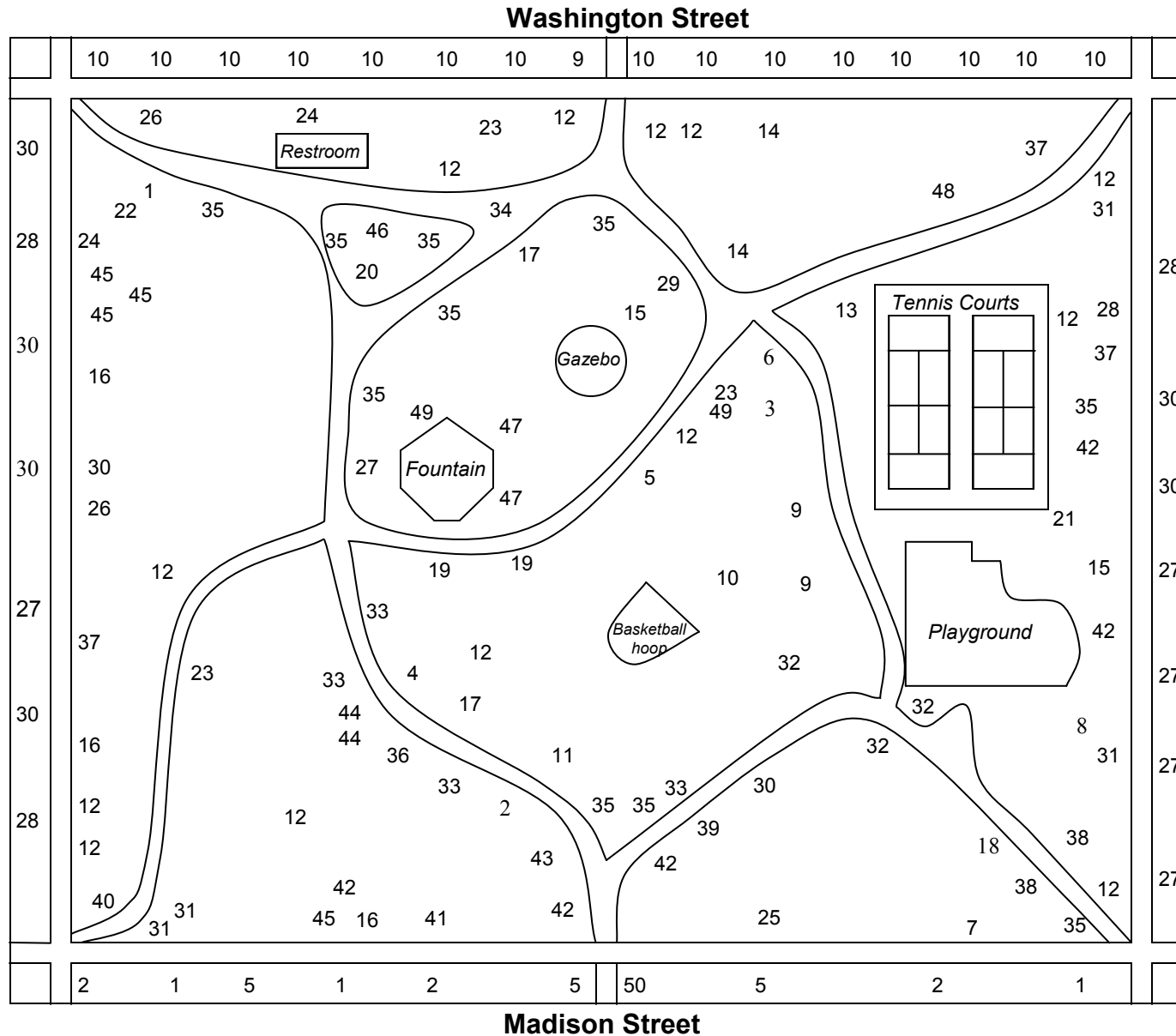


# Trees of Elizabeth Park

- 1.Red Maple, *Acer rubrum*
- 2.Norway Maple, *Acer platanoides*
- 3.Norway Maple 'Schwedleri'  
*Acer platanoides* f 'Schwedleri'
- 4.Sugar Maple, *Acer saccharum*
- 5.Silver Maple, *Acer saccharinum*
- 6.Sycamore Maple, *Acer pseudoplatanus*
- 7.Bigleaf Maple, *Acer macrophyllum*
- 8.Red Oak, *Quercus rubra*
- 9.English Oak, *Quercus robur*
- 10.Scarlet Oak, *Quercus coccinea*
- 11.Willow Oak, *Quercus phellos*
- 12.Copper Beech,  
*Fagus sylvatica* forma *purpurea*
- 13.American Beech, *Fagus grandifolia*
- 14.American Hornbeam, *Carpinus caroliniana*
- 15.Plume Sawara Cypress,  
*Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Plumosa'
- 16.Port Orford Cedar, *Chamaecyparis lawsonia*
- 17.White Ash, *Fraxinus americana*
- 18.European White Birch, *Betula pendula*
- 19.European White Birch,  
*Betula pendula* 'Dalecarlica'
- 20.Yoshino Cherry, *Prunus x yedoensis*
- 21.Cherry Plum, *Prunus cerasifera*
- 22.Persian Ironwood, *Parrotia persica*
- 23.Yellow-wood, *Cladrastis kentukea*
- 24.Hiba Arbor-vitae, *Thujaopsis dolabrata*
- 25.Purple Giant Filbert, *Corylus maxima*  
'Purpurea'



- 26.Scots Pine, *Pinus sylvestris*
- 27.American Elm, *Ulmus Americana*
- 28.Guernsey Elm, *Ulmus minor* var. *sarniensis*
- 29.Maidenhair Tree, *Ginkgo biloba*
- 30.Smoothleaf Elm, *Ulmus minor* clone or hybrid

- 31.Pacific Yew, *Taxus brevifolia*
- 32.Douglas Fir, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*
- 33.Lombardy Poplar, *Populus nigra* 'Italica'
- 34.Saucer Magnolia, *Magnolia x soulangiana*
- 35.English Holly, *Ilex aquifolium*

- 36.Japanese Stewartia, *Stewartia pseudocamellia*
- 37.One-seed Hawthorn,  
*Crataegus monogyna*
- 38.Large Leaved Linden,  
*Tilia platyphyllos*
- 39.Black Locust,  
*Robinia pseudoacacia*
- 40.Deodar Cedar, *Cedrus deodara*
- 41.Golden Chain Tree,  
*Laburnum anagyroides*
- 42.Oriental Spruce, *Picea orientalis*
- 43.Common Horse Chestnut,  
*Aesculus hippocastanum*
- 44.Spur Leaf, *Tetracentron sinense*
- 45.Cornelian Cherry, *Cornus mas*
- 46.Kousa Dogwood, *Cornus kousa*
- 47.Eastern Flowering Dogwood,  
*Cornus florida*
- 48.Pagoda Dogwood,  
*Cornus alternifolia*
- 49.'Eddie's White Wonder' Dogwood,  
*Cornus* 'Eddie's White Wonder'
50. Field Maple, *Acer campestre*

Taxonomy by John Wesselink  
9-27-07  
Updated 6-27-11



Elizabeth Park bandstand & fountain 1940 by Ben Sefrit \*

## Elizabeth Park History

This park is the oldest park in the county. It was original named Walnut Park.

- 1884 Henry Roeder donated land for park
- 1897 New Whatcom City Council made an appropriation for planting. The trees, placed in holes created by dynamite, did not survive.
- 1901 the Ladies Cooperative Society funded landscaping and the bandstand
- 1903 the Smith brothers donated the Fort Bellingham flagpole to the park
- 1908 a cement-lined lake was built
- 1910 a fountain from the Haller Estate was installed
- 1912 the park was renovated and landscaped and Roland Gamwell, former Park Commissioner, suggested that it be renamed Elizabeth Park for Roeder's wife, Mary Elizabeth Austin

- 1930s WPA funds were used to upgrade the park and sculptor Knute Evertz was given a commission to create figures for the fountain.
- 1944 the bandstand was removed
- 1950s the fountain was put in storage
- 1980s the park was again renovated and buildings were rebuilt
- 1984 the bandstand was replaced on the hundredth anniversary of the park
- 1989 the fountain was restored
- 1998 playground equipment was installed, a joint effort of the Eldridge Society and the Columbia District Association



Elizabeth Park fountain

**Reference:** *A History of Bellingham Parks* by Aaron Joy

\* **Photos:** Whatcom Museum of History & Art  
Thanks to Jeff Jewell, Photo Archivist

**Research:** Marilyn Boyson

**Elizabeth Park** is located at 2100 Elizabeth Street and occupies 4.5 acres in the Columbia Neighborhood. The park is bounded by Madison, Walnut, Washington and Elizabeth Streets, just off Broadway Street.

**Park facilities** include a bandstand, a basketball court, 2 tennis courts, picnic tables, a playground, a restroom and an open play area.

### Park Rules:

Park Hours: 6 AM to 10 PM

- All pets must be on leash at all times.
- Dog owners or handlers must remove fecal matter deposited by their animals in the park.

# Elizabeth Park

2100 Elizabeth Street



Elizabeth Park bandstand & bridge circa 1915 by Sandison \*



**Bellingham Parks & Recreation**

**3424 Meridian Street**

**Bellingham, WA 98225**

**360.778.7000**

**35. English Holly**, *Ilex aquifolium*, native to Eurasia; wood is used for chess pieces, printing blocks and inlay work in furniture.

**36. Japanese Stewartia**, *Stewartia pseudocamellia*, fall color; colorful, flakey bark; flowers similar to camellias.

**37. One-seed Hawthorn**, *Crataegus monogyna*, native to Europe, north Africa and w. Asia.

**38. Large Leaved Linden**, *Tilia platyphyllos*, native to central and southern Europe; the soft wood is good for carving.

**39. Black Locust**, *Robinia pseudoacacia*, native to e. U.S.; wood resists decay; root system controls erosion.

**40. Deodor Cedar**, *Cedrus deodora*, native to the Himalayas; from Sanskrit for tree of the gods; used to build Asian temples.

**41. Golden Chain Tree**, *Laburnum anagyroides*, native to c. & s. Europe; poisonous; very hardy; invasive.

**42. Oriental Spruce**, *Picea orientalis*, native to Asia Minor; smallest foliage of any spruce; male pollen cones look like small strawberries.

**43. Common Horse Chestnut**, *Aesculus hippocastanum*, native to the Balkans; the fruits, resembling chestnuts, were fed to horses.

**44. Spur Leaf**, *Tetracentron sinense*

**45. Cornelian Cherry**, *Cornus mas*, native to Europe & Asia Minor; hard wood; seed used for soap & fuel oil; a source of a yellow dye. A member of the Dogwood family; not a cherry.

**46. Kousa Dogwood**, *Cornus kousa*, native to Japan and Korea; fall color; very resistant to anthracnose fungal disease.

**47. Eastern Flowering Dogwood**, *Cornus florida*, native to e U.S.; susceptible to anthracnose fungal disease; fall color.

**48. Pagoda Dogwood**, *Cornus alternativa*

**Taxonomy** by John Wesselink;

**Research** by John Wesselink & Marilyn Boysen; 2006

**Sources:**

Simon & Schuster's Guide to Trees by Paola Lanzara and Mariella Pizzetti, 1977

Eyewitness Companions Trees by Dorling Kindersley, 2005

The International Book of Trees by Hugh Johnson, 1973

Trees of the World by Scott Leathart, 1977

Sunset Nation Garden Book, 1997

The Urban Tree Book by Arthur Plotnik, 2000

Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast by Pojar and MacKinnon, 1994

# Trees of Elizabeth Park

*A little natural history*

1. **Red Maple**, *Acer rubrum*, state tree of Rhode Island; year-round red features; great north-south range.
2. **Norway Maple**, *Acer platanoides*, yellowish flower clusters in spring, some are bronze in summer, fall color is usually yellow.
4. **Sugar Maple**, *Acer saccharum*, state tree of New York, Vermont, Virginia & Wisconsin; source of maple sugar; colorful fall foliage.
5. **Silver Maple**, *Acer saccharinum*, late winter twigs have reddish bud clusters; named for color of leaf underside; yellow fall foliage.
6. **Sycamore Maple**, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, Europe's largest maple; green winter buds bloom to dangling yellowish flowers.
7. **Bigleaf Maple**, *Acer macrophyllum*, native to w. WA, OR, CA & B.C.; flowers attract honey bees; yellow fall foliage.
8. **Red Oak**, *Quercus rubra*, native to e. North America; grows fast; adaptable; red fall foliage.
9. **English Oak**, *Quercus robur*, native to Europe; long-lasting wood used for boats, roofs & wine barrels; bark was used for tanning.
10. **Scarlet Oak**, *Quercus coccinea*, official tree of Washington D.C.; native to e. U.S.; spectacular red fall color.
11. **Willow Oak**, *Quercus phellos*, native to e. U.S.; unlike many other oaks, leaves have no lobes; tolerates poor drainage.
12. **Copper Beech**, *Fagus sylvatica* forma *purpurea*, copper form of European Beech; fine grained wood used for furniture & floors.
13. **American Beech**, *Fagus grandifolia*, native to n.e. U.S.; once formed large groves in which the extinct passenger pigeon roosted.
14. **American Hornbeam**, *Carpinus caroliniana*, native to eastern N. America; fall color; very hard wood; shade tolerant; adaptable.
15. **Sawara False Cypress**, *Chamaecyparis pisifera*, 'Plumosa,' wood valued in Japan; produces only juvenile needle-like foliage.
16. **Port Orford Cedar**, *Chamaecyparis lawsonia*, native s.w. OR to n.w. CA; versatile wood; many varieties; needs water; shade tolerant.
17. **White Ash**, *Fraxinus americana*, native to e. U.S.; wood is used for furniture and veneers; fall color; prefers rich soil. Traditionally baseball bats were exclusively made of this hard wood, today often maple is used.
18. **European White Birch**, *Betula pendula*, native to Europe & Asia; wood used for skis, shoes & fuel; prefers cool climates.
19. **European White Birch**, *B. pendula* 'Dalecarlica,' also called Cutleaf Weeping Birch, which describes its characteristics.
20. **Yoshino Cherry**, *Prunus yedoensis*, native to Japan; also called the flowering cherry; it is a popular ornamental, a hybrid.
21. **Cherry Plum**, *Prunus cerasifera*, used as rootstock for grafting domestic and purple-leaved plums. Only the purple-leaved forms are planted as ornamentals. Mature green-leaved forms are rogue suckers from the rootstock of nearby or failed ornamentals.
22. **Persian Ironwood**, *Parrotia persica*, native to Iran; ideal specimen tree: pest resistant nature, noninvasive roots & fall color.
23. **Yellow-wood**, *Cladrastis kentukea*, native to Kentucky, Tennessee & North Carolina; fall color; fresh heart wood is yellow.
24. **Hiba Arbor-vitae**, *Thujaopsis dolabrata*, native to Japan; wood used for ships; hardy; prefers cool, humid summers; slow growing.
25. **Purple Giant Filbert**, *Corylus maxima* 'Purpurea,' native to south eastern Europe; ornamental form of the edible nut tree.
26. **Scotch Pine**, *Pinus sylvestris*, native to Europe & Asia; tolerates a wide variety of conditions; good for wind breaks.
27. **American Elm**, *Ulmus americana*, native to e. U.S.; decimated by Dutch elm disease; Native Americans used bark medicinally.
28. **Guernsey Elm**, *Ulmus minor* var. *sarniensis*, native to the Channel Islands; susceptible to Dutch elm disease.
29. **English Elm**, *Ulmus minor* var. *vulgaris*, native to w. Europe; introduced to Britain in ancient times by Romans for grape arbors; susceptible to Dutch elm disease.
30. **Smoothleaf Elm**, *Ulmus minor*, clone or hybrid, native to Europe and Asia; susceptible to Dutch elm disease.
31. **Pacific Yew**, *Taxus brevifolia*, native to n. Pacific coast; poisonous to humans but deer browse & birds eat berries; source of taxol; need shade & moisture; natives used wood for paddles.
32. **Douglas Fir**, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, native to w. North America; valued for wood; one of biggest trees; well-adapted.
33. **Lombardy Poplar**, *Populus nigra* 'Italica,' native to Asia, introduced to Italy in ancient times; useful as visual & wind screen.
34. **Saucer Magnolia**, *Magnolia x soulangiana*, one parent is native to China, the other, to Japan; noted for its flowers.