17) Pawpaw. *Asimina triloba.*
Uncommon in the area, the tree was planted in 2005. It is noted for its wildlife value.

18) Silver Maple. *Acer sacchrinum*.

A brittle tree found throughout the wetlands of Zoar. It had few uses for the Zoarites, even for firewood.

19) Sassafras. *Sassafras albidum*.
The outer bark of its roots was used to brew tea. Bark extract used to dye wool orange. The wood was used to make barrels, buckets and fence posts.

20) Crab apple. *Malus* spp.

The tree produces a small apple used in making jellies. Often combined with butter to create apple butter.

21) Ash. *Fraxinus spp.*
This light weight wood was used for making tools and furniture.

22) Slippery Elm. *Ulmus rubra*.

Medicine during the time of the Zoarites often included remedies gathered from nature. The Elms inner bark was used to reduce inflammation of wounds and sore throats.

23) Bladder Nut. *Staphylea trifolia*.
A small tree not normally found in the area. It is noted for its unusual seed pods.

24) Mockernut Hickory. *Carya tomentosa.*
A tree useful in smoking meat and fish, which enabled the food to be stored through the cold winter months.

25) Sugar Maple. *Acer saccharum*.

The sap was gathered during the spring thaw and boiled to produce a sweet syrup. It would take 50 gallons of sap to produce 1 gallon of syrup. Its wood was also used in furniture making.

26) White Oak. *Quercus alba*.
An important tree that was used in furniture making. Barrels were make from this tree for transporting beer made at the Brewery. Also used in the construction of the canal boats that plied the Tuscarawas River.

27) Basswood. *Tilia americana*.

The flowers are important in providing nectar for bees to produce honey and beeswax used to make candles. During the long winter months, craftsman used the wood for woodcarving.

28) Shingle Oak. *Quercus imbricaria*.
Thought to have been used to produce roofing shingles. Uncommon in the area, the tree was planted in 2005.

29) Red Maple. *Acer rubrum*.
A rather fast growing tree, it was used to produce furniture.

30) Ohio Buckeye. *Aesculus glabra.*

The crushed fruit and branches were used by Native Americans to harvest fish. The lumber of the tree is similar to Black Walnut in uses.

31) American Elm. *Ulmus americana.*
The species was decimated by Dutch Elm disease that spread across Ohio in the 1930's. A few trees remain.

32) White Pine. *Pinus strobus*.

The light wood was easily sawed and widely used for house and canal boat construction.

33) Scotch (Scots) Pine. *Pinus sylvestris*.
Brought from Europe in the 1600's. The tree was widely planted in the 1950's as a fast growing Christmas tree and for lumber.

34) River Birch. *Betula nigra.*

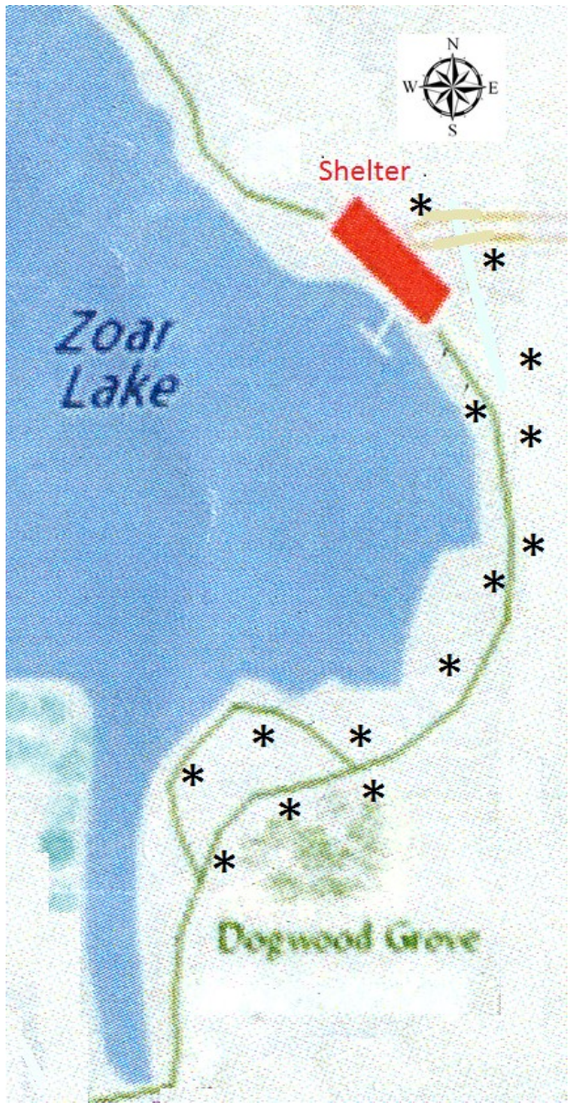
A tree found primarily in wetlands. Sometimes used for cabinets and doors due to its unique grain.

Zoar Wetland Arboretum

Welcome to the Zoar Wetland Arboretum.

Zoar and its surroundings were settled by German immigrants in 1817 to escape persecution of their religious beliefs.

This nearly one-half mile self-guiding interpretive trail explains the important role trees played in the lives of the Zoarites. These early settlers used these tree resources in a variety of ways to survive and prosper. Also included are many of the ornamental trees planted in recent times.



1) European Larch. *Larix decidua.*
Resembling the local larch of wetland bogs, this tree is a native of Europe. Planted as an ornamental sometime in the 1950's.

2) Oriental Arborvitae. *Thuja orientalis.*

An ornamental tree from china. Planted by one of the Putt Putt Golf pads by the driveway.

3) Black Locust. *Robinia pseudoacacia.*
An important tree used for the fencing of cattle, hogs and sheep. An important tree for heating Zoar homes in the winter months and for cooking.

4) Eastern Red Cedar. *Juniperus virginiana.*
Since Zoar homes were taxed on the number of rooms in each house, there were no closets for clothing. Instead storage chests were made of cedar or cedar chips were placed in the chests to repel moths.

5) White Mulberry. *Morus rubra.*
The fruit was made into jam and stored for the winter months . A related species was imported from Europe during the 1700's and was used unsuccessfully to feed silkworms for silk.

6) Sycamore. *Platanus occidentalis*.
The wood was used in barrel making, possibly for the brewery to store beer. The sawmill located along the river cut the wood into small planks.

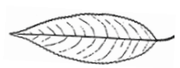
7) Norway Spruce. *Picea abies*.
Brought from Norway, the evergreen tree was widely used as an ornamental starting in the 1950's.

8) Northern Red Oak. *Quercus rubra*.

A very hard wood, used in making tables, chairs and flooring. Also useful in the making of wagons.

9) Red Bud. *Cercus canadensis*.
In spring, the flowers were gathered and eaten in salads. Its red roots produced a dye to color clothes.

10) Black Cherry. *Prunus serotina*.
A tree often used in furniture making. The cherries were gathered in the late spring to make jelly.



11) Hackberry. *Celtis occidentalis*.
This fast growing tree yields a light wood that was used in furniture making.

12) Boxelder. *Acer negundo*.

The soft white wood was used for making boxes for light items. The sweet sap was utilized as syrup much like maple syrup.

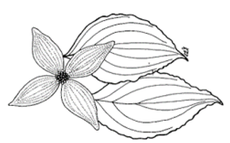
13) Black Walnut. *Juglans nigra*.

A highly sought after wood when strength was required such as manufacturing cabinets. The bark was used to tan cow and deer hides to produce leather coats. A yellow-brown dye was produced from nut husks. The nuts were used in baking. Native Americans used the bruised husks to stun fish for food.

14) Black Oak. *Quercus velutina*.
Prized for its strength in furniture and cabinet making. Its inner bark produced a yellow dye.

15) Flowering Dogwood. *Cornus florida*.
A very useful tree for the Zoarites. The bark was soaked in whiskey to relieve the effects of malaria. Dentistry was limited in the early days and tooth decay was problematic for the settlers. The powdered bark from the tree was made into toothpaste. Bark from the roots produced a scarlet dye. A black ink was created from the bark when mixed with iron sulfate. Tool handles were made from its wood.

16) Chinese Dogwood. *Cornus kousa.*



An ornamental planted for its colorful flowers in spring. This grove of trees was planted in 2005.