

leaves. This came into general use among the Cherokees, before the white man had any knowledge of it; and afterward, in 1828, a periodical was published in this character by the missionaries. Sequo Yah was banished from his home in Alabama, with the rest of his tribe, and settled in New Mexico, where he died in 1843.

When Endlicher was preparing his synopsis of the conifers, in 1846, and had established a number of new genera, Dr. Jacob Tschudi, then living with Endlicher, brought before his notice this remarkable man, and asked him to dedicate this red-wooded tree to the memory of a literary genius so conspicuous among the red men of America. Endlicher consented to do so, and only endeavored to make the name pronounceable by changing two of its letters.

Endlicher founded the genus on the redwood of the Americans, *Taxodium sempervirens* of Lamb; and named the species *Sequoia sempervirens*. These trees form large forests in California, which extend along the coast as far as Oregon. Trees are there met with of 300 feet in height and 20 feet in diameter. The seeds have been brought to Europe a number of years ago, and we already see in upper Italy and around the Lake of Geneva, and in England, high trees; but, on the other hand, they have not proved successful around Zurich.

In 1852, a second species of *Sequoia* was discovered in California, which, under the name of big tree, soon attained a considerable celebrity. Lindley described it, in 1853, as *Wellingtonia gigantea*; and, in the following year, Decaisne and Torrey proved that it belonged to *Sequoia*, and that it accordingly should be called *Sequoia gigantea*.

While the *Sequoia sempervirens*, in spite of the destructiveness of the American lumbermen, still forms large forests along the coast, the *Sequoia gigantea* is confined to the isolated clumps which are met with inland at