

INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORIC TREE PROJECT

The Historic Tree Grove located near the Sperry Observatory on the Cranford Campus is part of a long-term Historic Tree Project at Union County College. Each of the trees is a seed or cutting- grown offspring of a tree noteworthy in American history. They were transplanted into the grove beginning in 1997 from a nursery established on Campus near the Kellogg Greenhouse in 1995. For us and for future generations these trees will serve as reminders of significant individuals and events in our country's history.

The idea of collecting seeds and growing seedlings of historic trees began in the 1970's when American Forests (the Nation's oldest nonprofit citizens' conservation organization) was collecting data on the locations of historic trees in America for our bicentennial celebration. American Forests now makes seedlings of these trees available to foster an appreciation for trees in general, and our country's rich history.

This project has been funded in part by a grant from the Division of Parks and Forestry of New Jersey's Department of Environmental Protection, allowing Union County College to purchase some of the historic tree seedlings American Forests offers.

The emphasis of this project has now shifted towards collecting and growing the offspring of trees significant in New Jersey's history. The Kellogg Greenhouse and the nursery near it are in part devoted to the goal of growing these seedlings before the parent trees are lost forever. A visit there will give you the opportunity to see the latest trees to be included in this project. One seedling of each historic tree will eventually be transplanted from the nursery into the grove.

Since many (sometimes hundreds) seedlings grow from the seeds UCC collects from historic trees in New Jersey each year, the College has been able to offer seedlings to schools, municipalities, and historic organizations in Union County and throughout our State. Planted on school grounds, in parks, and at other public places, the seedlings give many people the chance to participate in saving pieces of New Jersey's history.

This project, along with the College's Arboretum of over 140 tree species, can enhance your knowledge of trees and nature. For more information, please contact me.

**Dr. Tom Ombrello
Biology Department
Science Building – Room S-201-4
Union County College
1033 Springfield Avenue
Cranford, New Jersey 07016
Phone: (908) 709-7556
e-mail: ombrello@hawk.ucc.edu**

Historic Tree #2

WASHINGTON AMERICAN HOLLY

The Washington American Holly grows at the Virginia home of George Washington, the nation's first president and commander of the Colonial Army that won the American Revolution. When Washington retired, it was an act that gained attention both at home and abroad. For Washington, however, it was a chance to return to the tranquil acres of his beloved Mount Vernon. Virginia, the "*infant, woody country*," offered new opportunities for Washington. The Little Hunting Creek Farm was his favorite parcel of land. It had been deeded to his older brother, Lawrence, when Washington was 7 years old. Lawrence changed the name of the plantation to Mount Vernon in honor of his friend, Admiral Edward Vernon, a British Naval Officer. In 1792, Washington established an area at Mount Vernon specifically for "*any and all kinds of plants fit for hedging*", according to his journal entries. This tree grew from a seed taken from an American Holly in those hedges.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #3

MOUNT VERNON RED MAPLE

This tree was grown from a seed collected from the Red Maple Tree at the Mount Vernon, Virginia home of George Washington. (See Historic Tree #2.)

Historic Tree # 4

MOUNT VERNON SWEET RED BUCKEYE

This tree was grown from a seed collected from the Sweet Red Buckeye tree at the Mount Vernon, Virginia home of George Washington. (See Historic Tree #2.)

Historic Tree #5

RIVER FARM CHASTETREE

The River Farm Chastetree is a proud specimen from the renowned horticultural site on the Potomac River where George Washington supervised the construction of Mount Vernon. In 1653, Captain Giles Brent purchased the 1,800-acre tract. The farm was developed over the next century and Washington purchased it in 1760 for a sum equivalent to \$2,885 in today's dollars. He named it River Farm and planted rye, wheat, and corn. Today, River Farm is the home of the American Horticultural Society. Founded in 1922, the society is dedicated to the art and science of growing plants. This tree was grown from a seed taken from the River Farm Chastetree.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #6

MONTPELIER RED MAPLE

The President James Madison Red Maple stands at Montpelier, the sprawling Orange County, Virginia estate of one of the nation's founders. Madison spent much of his life at Montpelier formulating his thoughts about democracy and government. Although he served two terms as president, his greatest contributions to the United States were his writing of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Madison was a great orator who relied on his speech rather than a commanding presence to put forth his ideas. This tree grew from a seed taken from the President James Madison Red Maple.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #7

ABRAHAM LINCOLN OVERCUP OAK

The Abraham Lincoln Overcup Oak shades the yard of the Hardin County, Kentucky, home where the nation's 16th president lived as a boy. Abraham Lincoln's parents, Thomas and Nancy, bought the home, called Sinking Spring Farm, for \$200 in December, 1808. The couple's first child, Sarah, was a year old and Mrs. Lincoln was pregnant with another child. Abraham Lincoln was born in a one-room log cabin on February 12, 1809. The cabin was probably a typical frontier dwelling, about 18-by-16 feet, with a dirt floor, one window and one door, a small fireplace, a shingled roof, and a low chimney made of clay, straw, and hard wood. From these humble beginnings came one of America's great leaders, who would guide his nation through its Civil War. This tree was grown from a seed taken from the Abraham Lincoln Overcup Oak.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #8

PRESIDENT LINCOLN WHITE OAK

During the presidential race of 1840, Abraham Lincoln campaigned in Albion, Illinois as a Whig elector for General William Henry Harrison, who was in the midst of the "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" campaign. Lincoln spoke to a crowd in an oak grove owned by General William Pickering. The branches of the oaks provided a cool area for the onlookers. Lincoln's great orations throughout the campaign helped Harrison win the presidency. The grove of white oaks still stands as a living memorial to the early career of the man who would later lead his nation through the Civil War. This tree was grown from a seed taken from the President Lincoln White Oak in the Albion grove.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #10

BERKELEY PLANTATION WHITE ASH

Berkeley Hundred Plantation is the ancestral home of all Americans, for on these 1,000 acres in Virginia, history has recorded more *firsts* than on any other site. On December 4, 1619, 38 travel-weary English fell on their knees in prayers of thanksgiving, nearly a year before the Pilgrims of Plymouth. The first bourbon was distilled at Berkeley in 1621; two presidents, Benjamin Harrison V and William Henry Harrison, were born here; the main house, built in 1726, was the first three-story brick structure in America; and the stirring music known as *Taps* was composed and first played here in 1862. The Berkeley Plantation White Ash that now shades the property witnessed these great firsts in history. This tree was grown from a seed taken from the Berkeley Plantation White Ash.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #12

WOODROW WILSON HACKBERRY

The President Woodrow Wilson Hackberry stands at the Staunton, Virginia birthplace of the nation's 28th president. Woodrow Wilson was born in 1856, the son of a Presbyterian minister. Wilson was the nation's first international leader. His vision of world peace was outlined in his famous "Fourteen Points", an address to Congress on January 8, 1918. He campaigned for reelection on the slogan, "*He kept us out of war.*" However, he finally succumbed to the pressures of war after four American ships were sunk by the Germans during World War I. Addressing Congress, Wilson asked for a declaration of war, saying, "*It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war.*" Wilson was recognized as a peacemaker, however. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1919. He was also an author, scholar, university president, governor and statesman. His Staunton home is now a National Historic Landmark. This tree grew from a seed taken from the Woodrow Wilson Hackberry in Staunton.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #13

HARRY S. TRUMAN SIBERIAN ELM

Born on May 8, 1884 in Lamar, Missouri, Harry Truman moved to Independence at age six and regarded that city as his home town. He soon met 5-year-old Bess Wallace, his life-long love, who became his wife 29 years later. The newlyweds lived with Bess' parents in the elegant house that her grandfather had bought in 1867 and it was here that their daughter, Mary Margaret, was born in an upstairs bedroom. On the eve of his election in 1948, Harry addressed the nation by radio from the living room and it was here that he received news of the invasion of North Korea in 1950. Following his administration as 33rd President, Democrat, he and Bess returned to 219 North Delaware Street where he lived until death in 1972. Ten years later, Bess Truman died and bequeathed the house to the nation her husband so proudly served. This tree grew from a seed collected from the Harry S. Truman Siberian Elm in the southwest quadrant of the yard surrounding the Independence, Missouri, home.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #14

LYNDON B. JOHNSON WINGED ELM

The old President Lyndon B. Johnson Winged Elm tree stands in Johnson City, Texas, marking the birthplace of the nation's 36th president. One of Johnson's greatest pleasures while he was president in the 1960s was to take visitors on tours of the Texas hill country where he was born and began his political career. He was a teacher, senator, vice president and president. Johnson once said of his presidency, "*I don't want to be remembered as a president who built empires and sought grandeur. I want to be the president who educated young children, who helped feed the hungry, who helped the poor to find their own way.*" He sought to build *The Great Society* by enacting Medicare and expanding Social Security benefits. The Johnson administration was also renowned for the many beautification projects of the president's wife, Lady Bird Johnson. This tree was grown from a seed taken from the President Lyndon B. Johnson Winged Elm.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #15

MANASSAS RED OAK

The Manassas Red Oak stands in silent tribute to the brave Americans who fought and died in the two historic Civil War battles best-known as the first and second battles of Bull Run. In the first battle in Manassas, Virginia, fought in 1861, one of the South's most famous generals, T.J. Jackson, earned his reputation. Jackson "stood like a stone wall" against the Union advance at Henry House Hill. "Stonewall Jackson" went on to become a legend. The North and South clashed again at Bull Run in 1862. Again, the South emerged victorious in one of the most famous battles of the Civil War. This tree was grown from a seed taken from the Manassas Red Oak.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #16

WILSON'S CREEK CHINKAPIN OAK

The Wilson's Creek Chinkapin Oak stands on an important Civil War battlefield 10 miles southwest of Springfield, Missouri. The battle of Wilson's Creek on August 10, 1861, marked the opening shots of the Civil War in neutral Missouri. The state's strategic position on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers made it the third most fought-over state in the war. Mixed loyalties plagued the citizens of Missouri. Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon, commander of the Union forces, fought for more than five hours in an attempt to overcome the Confederates led by Benjamin McCulloch. The Union Army suffered heavy losses and General Lyon lost his life on a crest known as "Bloody Hill." Barely victorious, the Southerners were unable to pursue the fleeing Union survivors. This tree was grown from an acorn of the Wilson's Creek Chinkapin Oak.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #17

ANTIETAM SYCAMORE

The huge Antietam Sycamore is a living witness to America's bloodiest day, when 23,000 lives were lost at the Civil War battle of Antietam Creek in Maryland on September 17, 1862. The tree stands at the end of Burnside Bridge, where Union troops forced a crossing against stubborn Confederate resistance. After the battle, a Union soldier said, "*No tongue can tell, no mind can see, no pen can portray the horrible sights I witnessed this morning*". Confederate General Robert E. Lee led his soldiers to the Maryland battlefield unaware that a copy of his marching orders had fallen into Union hands. Still, the battle which followed ended in a draw. This tree was grown from a seed taken from the Antietam Sycamore.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #18

BIGELOW'S BATTERY SWAMP WHITE OAK

The Bigelow's Battery Swamp White Oak witnessed some of the fiercest fighting at Gettysburg, the pivotal battle site of the Civil War. Union General Daniel Sickles established his headquarters under the tree at Trostle Farm on July 2, 1863. A sketch made at the time of the battle by a soldier in Captain John Bigelow's Massachusetts artillery battery shows the tree shading Sickles and his staff as he issued orders. Advancing Mississippi infantrymen overran the battery which lost almost half of its 92 men, four of its six guns and 80 of its 88 horses. This tree was grown from a seed taken from that swamp white oak.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #19

ULYSSES S. GRANT SYCAMORE

Ulysses Simpson Grant, 18th president, Republican, was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, on April 27, 1822. His father, a tanner, moved the family to Georgetown, Ohio. Grant entered West Point in 1839 and later served in the Mexican War. His military fame came later during the Civil War when, in 1864, following a bloody campaign south, he crossed the James River and laid siege to the vital railroad center of Petersburg. The siege lasted nine months and was the longest military operation of the War. Seven miles to the north, Grant established headquarters at City Point (now Hopewell) on a bluff overlooking the confluence of the James and Appomattox rivers. Lincoln visited Grant there in June 1864 and reviewed the Union troops. The yard of Ulysses Grant's headquarters was shaded then, as it is now, by a huge sycamore. This tree grew from a seed collected from the high limbs of the Ulysses S. Grant Sycamore.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #20

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS HONEY LOCUST

Shortly after the great Civil War battle of Gettysburg, in July 1863, the governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew Curtin, commissioned lawyer David Wills to acquire land for a soldiers' cemetery. Wills purchased 17 acres on Cemetery Hill, one of the landmarks of the Union line during the battle. The cemetery dedication was planned for November 9, 1863 with the chief speaker to be famed orator Edward Everett. Lincoln was also invited to "make a few remarks". On the 19th, following a procession from the town uphill to the new cemetery, Everett spoke for two hours from a speaker's platform which stood near this tree. Lincoln's "few remarks" were brief but pithy. In fact, photographers were still setting up their cameras when he concluded. The Gettysburg Address would become known as one of the greatest speeches in American history. Today, the cemetery is the final resting place for 5,500 veterans of all wars. The Gettysburg Address Honey Locust stands on a prominent hilltop, about a hundred yards from the spot where Lincoln spoke. This tree grew from a seed taken from the Gettysburg Address Honey Locust.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #23

ROBERT E. LEE CHESTNUT OAK

The Robert E. Lee Chestnut Oak grows at the immense plantation where the famous Confederate general was born. The thickly wooded acres of Stratford Hall were home to four generations of Lees, including Richard Henry Lee and Francis "Lightfoot" Lee, the only brothers to sign the Declaration of Independence. Robert E. Lee graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point. He became Commander-and-Chief of all Confederate armies during the Civil War in 1865. Lee has long been held as an idol by Southerners and a hero by all Americans. This tree was grown from a seed taken from the Robert E. Lee Chestnut Oak.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #26

INDEPENDENCE HALL BLACK LOCUST

The Independence Hall Black Locust stands majestically at the entrance to one of the most important buildings in American history. In the years leading to 1776, disputes between the American colonists and King George III of England increased. Shots were fired in Lexington and Concord, and though few wanted an armed conflict with England, that became inevitable. In 1776, the Second Continental Congress met in a hall in Philadelphia to create the Continental Army and choose George Washington as its leader. On July 4, in that same hall, the Declaration of Independence was unanimously adopted. After the Revolutionary War, the Articles of the Confederation, which established the framework of government, were ratified in Independence Hall. The United States Constitution was then written in 1787. This tree was grown from a seed taken from the black locust located outside Independence Hall.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #27

NATHAN HALE NORTHERN RED OAK

The Nathan Hale Northern Red Oak shades the boyhood home of the American patriot who spoke the words, *“I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country”*. Nathan Hale was born in Coventry, Connecticut on June 6, 1755. He graduated from Yale University in 1773. He was a captain of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. At age 21, he was captured by the British and confessed to being a spy. As he was led to the gallows at 11 o’clock on September 22, 1776, he spoke the famous words that inspired his countrymen through the difficult years of the revolution. The boyhood home, where Hale grew up, was built in 1746 by his father, Deacon Richard Hale. This tree was grown from a seed taken from the Nathan Hale Northern Red Oak.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #28

LAFAYETTE SYCAMORE

The 111-foot Lafayette Sycamore towers over the Brandywine Battlefield Park in Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania. The tree’s limbs stretch out 60 feet from its massive trunk, which measures 220 inches in circumference. The tree was already 168 years old when it sheltered troops led by generals Washington and Lafayette in the battle of Brandywine in 1777. The imposing sycamore is named for the dashing young Frenchman, the Marquis de Lafayette, who lay against its rough bark while his wounded leg was dressed. This tree grew from a seed taken from the Lafayette Sycamore.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #29

VALLEY FORGE RIVER BIRCH

The Valley Forge River Birch stands as a memorial to the brave Revolutionary War soldiers who withstood the hard winter of 1778. Some 12,000 weary troops struggled to survive the cold winds and snow that swept the Schuylkill River at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. Observing the terrible suffering of his soldiers, George Washington wrote, *“To see men without clothes to cover their nakedness, without blankets to lie upon, without shoes . . . without a house or a hut to cover them until those could be built and submitting without murmur, is proof of the patience and obedience which in my opinion can scarcely be paralleled”* . This tree grew from a seed taken from the Valley Forge River Birch.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #30

PATRICK HENRY OSAGE ORANGE

The National Champion Patrick Henry Osage Orange is more than 400 years old. It is the focal point at the grounds of Red Hill, Henry's Virginia home and final resting place. Henry is best known for his "Give me liberty or give me death" speech. He has been called the "Voice of the American Revolution" for his insistence on individual freedoms under the Constitution and his instrumental efforts in the adoption of the Bill of Rights in 1791. The massive tree that bears his name has a span of 90 feet, stands 54 feet tall, and produces a large, green, inedible fruit, often called "mock oranges". This tree was grown from cuttings taken from the Patrick Henry Osage Orange.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #31

WASHINGTON CROSSING SYCAMORE MAPLE

Washington Crossing State Park is located on the Delaware River just eight miles north of Trenton, New Jersey. Its main theme is the historic interpretation of the nation's "Ten Critical Days", December 24, 1776 through January 3, 1777. The events of these 10 days included the Continental Army's crossing of the Delaware River and the Battles of Trenton and Princeton. It was here that General George Washington landed after crossing the Delaware River on Christmas night 1776. This tree grew from a seed taken from the Washington Crossing Sycamore Maple.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #32

JOHN PAUL JONES PAPER BIRCH

The John Paul Jones Paper Birch grows at the Portsmouth, New Hampshire home that once served as a residence for the man known as the father of the U.S. Navy. The home was built in 1758 by Captain Gregory Purcell. When he died in 1776, his widow was forced to take in boarders. One of them was John Paul Jones, the commander of the frigate "Ranger". From this residence, Jones supervised the fitting of the "Ranger" and later, the "America". Jones, a hero of the Revolutionary War, never owned a home on land. He is buried in the chapel at the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. This tree grew from a seed taken from the John Paul Jones Paper Birch.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #34

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE WHITE ASH

The Harriet Beecher Stowe White Ash grows at the Cincinnati, Ohio home of the novelist and anti-slavery activist who wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin, or Life Among the Lowly*. Her book, published in 1852, sold an unprecedented 500,000 copies in five years in the United States alone. The book's forceful indictment of slavery was credited with increasing the anti-slavery sentiment in the North in the years before the Civil War. Harriet moved to the home on Gilbert Avenue with her father, the Reverend Lyman Beecher, in 1830 and resided there for a few years. The home was later dedicated to Ms. Stowe. This tree was grown from a seed taken from the Harriet Beecher Stowe White Ash.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #35

CLARA BARTON REDBUD

The Clara Barton Redbud grows at the Glen Echo, Maryland home of the founder of the American Red Cross. Clara Barton was born on Christmas Day, 1821 and died April 12, 1912. She is still recognized as one of the great women of American history. Barton began teaching school at a time when most teachers were men. She won the right to have a desk job in the federal government while most women were required to carry their work home. Her greatest pioneering began when she was nearly 40 years old. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, she began to find ways for volunteers to help people in distress. Her ideals later led her to found the American Red Cross. This tree was grown from a seed taken from the Clara Barton Redbud.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #37

HELEN KELLER WATER OAK

Helen Keller studied nature by climbing trees in the yard of her Tusculum, Alabama home. The towering Helen Keller Water Oak may have been one of those trees. She wrote of her tree-climbing in a memoir titled, *"The Story of My life"*. Her life was one of tragedy and triumph. She was born in 1880 and lost her sight and hearing at the age of 19 months. She became an unruly, nearly savage child. Doctors told her parents she would be unable to function in the world. But when Helen Keller was 7 years old, her life was transformed. Anne Sullivan, a 20-year-old graduate of The Perkins School for the Blind, began the extraordinary task of teaching Helen Keller to communicate and to study the world around her. This tree grew from a seed taken from the Helen Keller Water Oak.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #39

WASHINGTON IRVING SYCAMORE

Born in New York City on April 3, 1783, Washington Irving was named by his British-born parents for General George Washington. Irving traveled extensively in this country and abroad, served in diplomatic positions at American embassies in Europe, and wrote numerous books of fiction, history and biography, although he is best remembered for his stories, “*The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*” and “*Rip Van Winkle*”. After returning from Europe, Irving purchased, in 1835, the small stone cottage in Tarrytown, New York that was to become Sunnyside. During the late 18th century, the cottage was owned by a branch of the Van Tassel family, the name Irving immortalized in “*The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*”. Sunnyside’s setting, overlooking the Hudson River, combined with winding pathways, sheltered groves, beautiful gardens and a pond he called his “*little Mediterranean*” create a truly romantic landscape over which stands the Washington Irving Sycamore. This first internationally successful American author’s home remains today much as it was in his final years in the Historic Hudson River Valley. This tree grew from a seed taken from the Washington Irving Sycamore.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #40

EDGAR ALLAN POE HACKBERRY

In the Enchanted Garden at the Edgar Allan Poe Museum in Richmond, Virginia grows the magnificent Edgar Allan Poe Hackberry. The beautifully-landscaped gardens were created from descriptions in Poe’s poems, “*To One In Paradise*” and “*To Helen*”. The Old Stone House where the museum is located is only a few blocks from where Poe lived. One of the most prolific writers of his times, Poe was raised, married, and first gained national recognition in Richmond. He is most remembered for his dark tales such as “*The Raven*”, “*The Pit and the Pendulum*”, and “*The Tell-Tale Heart*”. This tree was grown from a seed taken from the Edgar Allan Poe Hackberry.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #42

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT GINKGO

The Frank Lloyd Wright Ginkgo stands in front of the Forest Avenue home in Oak Park, Illinois built by the pioneering architect. Wright lived in the house for 20 years, during which time his ideas about architecture evolved. He and his colleagues broke from *Prairie Style*, characterized by horizontal lines and overhanging roofs. The structures he designed changed the course of 20th-Century architecture. The Frank Lloyd Wright Ginkgo stands as a reminder of the natural beauty incorporated into his designs. This tree grew from a seed taken from that ginkgo.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #43

NAVAJO-APACHE COTTONWOOD

Troops under command of Kit Carson invaded the Mescalero Apache and Navajo homelands in the New Mexico Territory in 1862. The captives were forced to march to Fort Sumner, in some cases a distance of over 400 miles. The Navajo have since referred to this removal as “*The Long Walk*”. A desperate need for fuel at the Fort and Bosque Redondo Reservation caused General James H. Carleton to begin a reforestation effort. In October, 1863 the General ordered five thousand cottonwood trees to be planted to strengthen the ditches around the Fort. Between December, 1863 and April 1864 over 12,000 trees were planted, and approximately 30 of the original cottonwoods planted by the Navajo and Mescalero remain today. This tree grew from a seed taken from one of the remaining Navajo-Apache Cottonwoods.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #45

MAQUON BUR OAK

The town of Maquon is located near Spoon River in west-central Illinois. The town had been an Algonquin Indian village and a center of tribal activity before American settlers arrived. After the Black Hawk War, the federal government moved the Indians farther west. When settlers arrived in the middle 1830s, only a few Indians remained. Among them was an aged couple too frail to make the journey. It was agreed they should remain to spend their last days. They had a tepee by a small stream where a spring gave them fresh, clear water. They died at the site. The Maquon Bur Oak that shaded them still stands today among sister oaks. The village has grown around the site, but the area of the tepee is essentially as it was in the middle 1830s. This tree was grown from a seed taken from the Maquon Bur Oak.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #46

SAMUEL F.B. MORSE SYCAMORE

The handsome Samuel F.B. Morse Sycamore stands at the Poughkeepsie, New York home of the man who developed Morse Code, which is still used by amateur radio operators and Navy signalmen. Samuel F.B. Morse invented the magnetic telephone in 1837. He sent the first telegraphed message from Washington D.C. to Baltimore on May 24, 1844. The message said “*What hath God wrought?*” Morse was also recognized as a painter and philanthropist and was mourned by the nation at his death in 1872. This tree grew from a seed taken from the Samuel F.B. Morse Sycamore.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #49

WILBUR & ORVILLE WRIGHT RED CEDAR

The Wilbur & Orville Wright Red Cedar stands alongside the historic field in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina where the Wright brothers first successfully flew an airplane. For centuries, man had envied the ease with which birds soared through the air, but had been unable to fly. In 1903, Wilbur and Orville Wright built a biplane with a 40-foot wingspan. It had two propellers and a gasoline engine. At 10 a.m. on December 17, 1903, after tinkering and adjusting the craft, Orville slid into the pilot's seat and started the engine. With Wilbur running alongside, *The Flyer* rose above the trees, flew for 120 feet and came down gently 12 seconds later. This tree grew from a seed taken from the Wilbur & Orville Wright Red Cedar.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #51

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON WHITE OAK

Booker Washington was born to Jane Ferguson, slave and cook on the James Burroughs plantation, Hardy, Virginia, in 1856. At age 9, Booker was among the group gathered beneath the trees in a local park, and first learned of his new freedom when the Emancipation Proclamation was read. After emancipation, the family moved to Malden, West Virginia, where Booker worked at a salt furnace and in coal mines. As an adult he gained national prominence as an author and in the field of education. He founded the Tuskegee Institute in 1881 and promoted education as the means of social integration of Blacks. In 1908, he made a nostalgic visit to the site where he first learned of his freedom. A sense of urgency to preserve the trees was heightened by the severe winter of 1994, during which time the park lost one of a pair of 200-year old white oaks. The last remaining white oak still stands as a witness to Dr. Washington's boyhood days. This tree grew from an acorn taken from the Booker T. Washington White Oak.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #52

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SYCAMORE

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Sycamore stands in front of Brown Chapel AME, a church in Selma, Alabama, where the dedicated young minister made stirring speeches about civil rights. Those who listened were often prompted to action. Led by King, hundreds of people marched 50 miles from Selma to Montgomery, the state capitol in 1965, marking one of the high points of the civil rights movement of the 1960s. This tree was grown from a seed taken from the Martin Luther King, Jr. Sycamore.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #53

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. WATER OAK

This tree grew from an acorn collected from the Water Oak in front of Brown Chapel AME in Selma, Alabama. (See Historic Tree #52.)

Historic Tree #54

ALEX HALEY SILVER MAPLE

Alex Haley's roots reach back to his home in Henning, Tennessee. As a boy, Haley spent summer evenings on the front porch listening to his grandmother, Cynthia Palmer, tell him about ancestors Kunta Kinte and others who became characters in his Pulitzer Prize winning novel, "Roots". The Alex Haley Silver Maple stands in front of Haley's boyhood home. The tree's limbs spread out over the yard. Although Haley died in 1992, his legacy continues to provide inspiration to all Americans. This tree grew from a seed taken from the Alex Haley Silver Maple.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #55

JESSE OWENS WATER OAK

The Jesse Owens Water Oak grows in Danville, Alabama at the boyhood home of the former track and field star who became the first American to win three Olympic events. Jesse Owens achieved his first world record in 1935 as a member of the Ohio State University track squad. He jumped 26 feet, 8 1/4 inches in the running broad jump. The next year he set a new world record, 10.2 seconds, for the 100-meter dash. He won three Olympic gold medals as a member of the United States track team in 1936. Later in life, Owens played an active role in youth athletic programs and in 1952 became secretary of the Illinois Athletic Commission. This tree was grown from a seed taken from the Jesse Owens Water Oak.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #58

ROBIN HOOD ENGLISH OAK

The Robin Hood English Oak that grows in New York is a descendant of a famous tree in England's Sherwood Forest, the home of the Robin Hood legends. The dense cover of trees in Sherwood Forest was said to give him cover as he robbed from the rich to give to the poor. The legend says that before each raid, Robin Hood would meet in secrecy with Little John, Will Scarlet, and other members of his outlaw band under the knotted, twisted Major Oak. In 1926 Professor Nelson C. Brown collected an acorn from the Major Oak and planted it on the campus of the State University of New York College of Environmental Sciences. The acorn grew into a sprawling tree that still stands today. This tree grew from a seed taken from the Robin Hood English Oak.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #59

STAMP ACT SYCAMORE

As the colonial settlers found themselves more self-sufficient and less dependent on Britain, they developed their own governing bodies. Britain, in retaliation, began to impose tighter administration and duties were placed on lumber, foodstuffs, molasses and rum under the Sugar Act of 1764. The Stamp Act in 1765 required revenue stamps to help defray the cost of Royal troops in the colonies, and this led to the cry "taxation without representation". Nine colonies, led by New York, adopted the Declaration of Rights in October of 1765. When the Stamp Act was repealed on March 17, 1766, two sycamore trees were planted in Princeton, New Jersey to commemorate this victory. The massive trees stand today on the campus of Princeton University. This tree grew from a seed taken from one of the Stamp Act Sycamores.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #61

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK CATALPA

The Cyrus Hall McCormick Eastern Catalpa shaded a Virginia workshop where an important farming tool was invented in the early 1800s. The Shenandoah Valley was home to hundreds of farming families at that time. They relied on back-breaking labor to sow and reap their crops. But a farmer named Robert McCormick knew there had to be a better way to harvest grain than the centuries-old method of using a scythe. In the family workshop, McCormick's son Cyrus mounted cutting blades on a spinning reel. His Virginia Reaper, drawn by a horse, cut grain in a fraction of the time it had previously taken, and revolutionized agriculture. This tree was grown from a seed taken from the Cyrus Hall McCormick Eastern Catalpa.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #62

AMERICA'S FIRST DELICIOUS APPLE

Winterset, Iowa is home to the first tree bearing apples called “*Delicious*”. In the years following the Civil War, the people of Iowa had passed the pioneer stage, the soil was modified by tillage and extensive groves of cornfields had broken the windsweep of earlier prairie days. In the 1870s Jesse Hiatt lived in a one-room log cabin with his wife and ten children. One day he noticed a chance seedling that appeared vigorous, but was out of row with the apple trees he had planted. He cut the tree down but the next spring it was up again and larger than before. Six years later it produced fruit which caused Hiatt to exclaim, “*Ma, this is the best apple in the whole world!*” The rights to the apple tree were bought in 1894 and it was named the “*Delicious*” apple. In 1922 a monument was erected in City Park in Winterset, dedicated to the well-loved apple. This tree grew from a seed taken from the fruit of a second-generation of America’s First Delicious Apple Tree.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #64

NAPOLEON WEEPING WILLOW

Napoleon Bonaparte, born on August 15, 1769 in Corsica, was a military genius. He was crowned Emperor of France in 1805. Napoleon conquered a large part of Europe and did much to modernize the nations he ruled. His devotion to the principles of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity was admired by many of the people he conquered. To this day, the impact of the *Code Napoleon* is evident in the law of almost all European nations. After his disastrous Russian Campaign, Napoleon was exiled to the Island of Elba, but he soon made a dramatic comeback. In 1815, after he was defeated at the Battle of Waterloo, Napoleon was exiled to the Island of St. Helena where he died on May 5, 1821. He was first buried on St. Helena in the shade of the Napoleon Weeping Willow. The Emperor’s remains now rest in Paris at Les Invalides. This tree was grown from a cutting of the Napoleon Weeping Willow.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #67

MINUTEMAN SILVER MAPLE

The Minuteman Silver Maple spreads its branches over a historic Massachusetts battlefield. On April 19, 1775 on a country road outside Boston the citizen-soldiers of the American colonies first met in battle with the British. At North Bridge, which fords the Concord River, the colonial militia, sworn to be “*ready in a minute*”, fired the “*shot heard around the world*”, beginning the Revolutionary War. This tree was grown from a seed taken from the Minuteman Silver Maple.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #68

SERGEANT ALVIN YORK TULIP POPLAR

The Sergeant Alvin York Tulip Poplar stands at the Nashville, Tennessee home of the man once called “*the greatest hero of World War I*”. Alvin C. York was born in 1887 in Tennessee. As a boy he learned hunting and sharp shooting skills that served him well during the battle of the Argonne. York so intimidated the German forces he faced at the Argonne that they surrendered. York, with only six companions, marched 132 German prisoners to the American lines. Marshall Foch later said of York, “*What you did was the greatest thing accomplished by any private soldier of all the armies of Europe*”. This tree grew from a seed taken from the Sergeant Alvin York Tulip Poplar.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #69

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER COTTONWOOD

The President Dwight D. Eisenhower Cottonwood stands at the Denison, Texas birthplace of the nation's 34th president. Dwight D. Eisenhower or “*Ike*”, as he became more popularly known, moved through the ranks of the Army, proving himself a decisive leader and military strategist before becoming a five-star general in 1945. Although he was a war hero, Eisenhower never expressed any political interest. Still, the Republican Party nominated him for president in 1952. Eisenhower was the first president to become a licensed pilot and the first to appear on color television. This tree was grown from a seed taken from the President Dwight D. Eisenhower Cottonwood.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #70

LINDBERGH RED MAPLE

Charles A. Lindbergh was born in Detroit, Michigan on February 4, 1902. His father practiced law in Little Falls, Minnesota, where Charles spent his childhood years. He fondly recalled his early days on the family farm. “*I spent hours lying on my back in high timothy and red top*” he wrote, “*watching white cumulus clouds drift overhead. How wonderful it would be, I thought, if I had an airplane - wings with which I could...ride on the wind and be part of the sky*”. The dawn of aviation entranced him from youth even though his family discouraged a career as an airman. Lindbergh is most remembered for his brave solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean which began on May 20, 1927 and finished in Paris the following day. Years later, the highly publicized kidnapping and murder of his infant son in Hopewell, New Jersey was a deep tragedy. This tree grew from seed taken from the Charles Lindbergh Red Maple that stands at his boyhood home in Little Falls, Minnesota.

(from American Forests)

Historic Tree #71

GROVER CLEVELAND SYCAMORE

As the only president born in New Jersey, Grover Cleveland holds a special place in the hearts of our State's residents. The son of the pastor of the Caldwell Presbyterian Church, he was born on March 18, 1837 in "*The Old Manse*", the parsonage located at what is now 207 Bloomfield Avenue in Caldwell, New Jersey. Named for the first pastor of the church, Stephen Grover, the future president moved to New York State with his parents in 1841. He studied law, became a lawyer, and held a number of elected positions in New York State. He culminated his career with his election as 22nd and 24th president of our country.

Some interesting facts about Grover Cleveland include his being the first United States President to be married in the White House, and the only president to serve non-consecutive terms (having been defeated in his re-election bid to become the 23rd president). He is also the only president buried in New Jersey (in Princeton). This tree grew from a seed collected from the large American Sycamore in the backyard of Grover Cleveland's birthplace.

Historic Tree #72

GROVER CLEVELAND GOLDENRAINTREE

This tree grew from a seed collected from the Goldenraintree in the yard of Grover Cleveland's birthplace (See Historic Tree #71).

Historic Tree #74

TIDAL BASIN CHERRY

One of the springtime attractions in Washington, DC is the spectacular floral display of the numerous cherry trees throughout the city, and especially around the Tidal Basin. The original planting of several thousand trees dates back to 1912 when the city of Tokyo, in a gesture of friendship between Japan and the United States, presented the trees to our country. The then first lady, Helen Herron Taft, planted the first tree next to a bronze marker bearing the inscription: "*Japanese Cherry (Prunus yedoensis). A gift from the City of Tokyo planted March 29, 1912 by Mrs. William Howard Taft in the presence of the Ambassador of Japan and Vicountess Chinda*". Since then, many additional flowering cherry trees have been planted around the city, and those lost to old age and accidents are replaced. This tree was grown from a cutting taken from one of the original Tidal Basin Cherry Trees.

TREES IN THE HISTORIC TREE GROVE

(Revised: July 2001)

<u>UCC NUMBER</u>	<u>TREE NAME</u>
2.	Washington American Holly
3.	Mount Vernon Red Maple
4.	Mount Vernon Sweet Buckeye
5.	River Farm Chastetree
6.	Montpelier Red Maple
7.	Abraham Lincoln Overcup Oak
8.	President Lincoln White Oak
10.	Berkeley Plantation White Ash
12.	Woodrow Wilson Hackberry
13.	Harry S. Truman Siberian Elm
14.	Lyndon B. Johnson Winged Elm
15.	Manassas Red Oak
16.	Wilson's Creek Chinkapin Oak
17.	Antietam Sycamore
18.	Bigelow's Battery Swamp White Oak
19.	Ulysses S. Grant Sycamore
20.	Gettysburg Address Honey Locust
23.	Robert E. Lee Chestnut Oak
26.	Independence Hall Black Locust
27.	Nathan Hale Northern Red Oak
28.	Lafayette Sycamore
29.	Valley Forge River Birch
30.	Patrick Henry Osage Orange
31.	Washington Crossing Sycamore Maple
32.	John Paul Jones Paper Birch
34.	Harriet Beecher Stowe White Ash
35.	Clara Barton Redbud
37.	Helen Keller Water Oak
39.	Washington Irving Sycamore
40.	Edgar Allen Poe Hackberry
42.	Frank Lloyd Wright Ginkgo
43.	Navajo-Apache Cottonwood
45.	Maquon Bur Oak
46.	Samuel F.B. Morse Sycamore
49.	Wilbur & Orville Wright Red Cedar
51.	Booker T. Washington White Oak
52.	Martin Luther King, Jr. Sycamore
53.	Martin Luther King, Jr. Water Oak
54.	Alex Haley Silver Maple
55.	Jesse Owens Water Oak
58.	Robin Hood English Oak
59.	Stamp Act Sycamore
61.	Cyrus Hall McCormick Catalpa
62.	America's First Delicious Apple
64.	Napoleon Weeping Willow
67.	Minuteman Silver Maple
68.	Sergeant Alvin York Tulip Poplar
69.	Dwight D. Eisenhower Cottonwood
70.	Lindbergh Red Maple
71.	Grover Cleveland Sycamore
72.	Grover Cleveland Goldenraintree
74.	Tidal Basin Cherry