HISTORIC AND HORTICULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT TREES OF GEORGIA

by

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(Under the Direction of T. J. Smalley)

ABSTRACT

This project documented and geographically referenced the historic and horticulturally significant trees of Georgia. Nominations of significant trees were accepted from garden clubs, city arborists and foresters, extension agents and the general public who wished to submit their tree(s) to be evaluated for possible acceptance to the registry. Significant trees were measured, evaluated for overall condition, photographed, and geographically referenced using GIS and GPS technology. The locations of 220 significant trees were examined relative to historic communities, transportation systems, population centers, and geographic regions. Population density explained 24% of the significant trees distribution. Significant trees within five miles of the 1874 Georgia railroad system accounted for 75.0% of all significant trees. Significant trees were categorized according to their significance, and the Historic category included 55.9% of the significant trees. All significant trees were given a condition rating, and 85.00% of the significant trees were within the excellent condition rating range.

INDEX WORDS: community trees, eco-psychology, enviro-culture, ethnobotany, Georgia history, historic trees, socio-history, Southern environmental history, tree significance, urban forestry
DEDICATION

This is for Mama and Daddy, Ellen and Art Thompson, who raised me to do my best, to be proud of who I am, and to believe that I could be anything that I wanted. Thanks for passing down your love of the past and respect for community. Thanks for teaching me to use a computer at a very early age. Without that early exposure, I wouldn’t have been able to apply the crucial element of technology to this project. Thanks for letting me “help” tend the garden at Bold Springs. All those days on the tractor bush hogging paid off. I truly have the best parents in the world.

This is for my husband, Nick, who had the courage to marry me during this project. Thanks for making me sit down and listen to music when I needed a break and didn’t know it. Thanks for being your charming, kind, and loving self every day. Thanks for overlooking most of the times I left my clothes on the floor. Thanks for always making me laugh. You’re the 2007 MVP for the Home Team.

This is for my siblings, Bryn, Chris, and Graham, who were always at my side a second before I needed them and always acted like proud parents to their baby sister. Thank you for Delia and Ava. The sound of their laughter got me through the hardest days.

Finally, this is for my grandparents, Sue Keith, Troy Futch, and Artis and Flucy Thompson, who continue to whisper (sometimes shout) advice in my ear. Thanks for showing me the light of God’s love, teaching me the importance of hard work and encouraging me to count my blessings.

You are all a blessing to me.
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Finally, I lovingly recognize the subjects of this project who were poked, prodded and photographed in the name of research: the magnificent trees of Georgia.

_O, flourish, hidden deep in fern._

_Old oak, I love thee well!_

_A thousand thanks for what I learn_

_And what remains to tell._

_-Alfred Lord Tennyson_
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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

Trees are everywhere. From the middle of the woods to the middle of a grocery store parking lot, trees dominate the landscape of our lives. Since we share our lives with trees, they become our neighbors and witnesses to our daily tasks and errands, our joys, and sorrows. It is no wonder, then, that when humans look at history, our venerable vegetation plays such a large role.

From the days when a single tree in an open savanna was a welcome shelter from the sun, to when guns in battles fought for independence pelted bullets through the leaves of the nearby trees, to just decades ago when a child in Atlanta climbed a pecan tree before he grew to be a man and helped other African-Americans climb out of racial inequality, trees have witnessed the history of the human race.

Trees that have witnessed battles, marriages, births, deaths and other events should be documented, as they are a living record of human history. No documentation presently exists for the historic and horticulturally significant trees of Georgia. With time, the trees will die and their historical information may be lost. The objective of this research is to document the history of significant trees and to raise awareness of venerable trees in Georgia communities.

The location and significance of the historic and horticultural trees in Georgia originated from web-based nominations and interviews with horticulturists and tree enthusiasts. A historically significant tree is defined as one associated with a historical event, person, or location. A horticulturally significant tree is a unique species for the locale or an outstanding specimen. This inventory does include several Champion
Trees, a title given to the largest tree of a particular species, but only when the trees are outstanding specimens in a landscape setting.

This research is intended to help Georgia horticulturists, urban foresters, historians, city planners, tree preservationists, garden club members, and townspeople locate and preserve significant trees in their areas.
CHAPTER 2
LITERATURE REVIEW

Trees have been a part of human existence since the beginning of time and are considered valuable in myriad ways: shelters, boundaries, sources of food and materials, and buffers from pollution. The value of trees, however, expands beyond these measures to include psychological and physiological significance to human life. While it is possible to calculate the height of a tree or its contribution to reduction of carbon dioxide (CO$_2$) concentrations in the air, the influence a tree has on the human psyche is incalculable.

*The Value of Trees: Economic Importance*

A factor that contributes to the human-tree relationship is the economic value of trees. Trees have been used as a source of food, mostly through fruit and nut production, and as a source of lumber and building materials. Trees’ beneficial effects on the environment, such as the reduction of atmospheric CO$_2$ concentrations, have gained even more value as the threat of global warming looms. Such attributes reflect the importance of trees as an essential element of human life.

Trees offer sustenance to humans in the form of fuel and medicines, but more importantly, food. Trees are a valuable source for fruits and nuts. Pecans, *Carya illinoensis*, are one of the most common nuts in the United States. Native Americans used pecans for their oil and as emergency food. Because of the nuts’ high level of unsaturated fat, the Native Americans introduced them to the colonists (Sumner, 2004).
Humans also benefit from trees by harvesting the wood for construction and production materials. Live oaks (*Quercus virginiana* P. Mill.) were harvested from Georgia in the 1700s to build the United States naval ships. In 1935, Congress passed the Soil Conservation Act (Hammond et al., 1978). In Georgia, where the land had been abused by cotton production in the 19th century, the Georgia Soil Conservation Districts Law was passed in 1937 (Brown, 2002). These congressional measures led to the reforestation of much of the state. Charles Herty, a scientist at The University of Georgia, catalyzed the movement of planting pine plantations when he used pines to make paper (Russell et al., 1997). Timber, commercially produced wood, is used to create many items, including the internal framework for homes and businesses (Seth, 2004).

Trees contribute to a more desirable environment to sustain human life. Air quality is improved by the leaves’ absorption of gaseous pollutants (Beckett et al., 2000). Trees placed on the southwest corner of a house shields the building from the late afternoon sun, thereby reducing energy consumption and energy costs (Rembert, 1999). Trees can reduce urban heat islands, metropolitan areas significantly warmer than the surrounding suburban areas (Dwyer, et. al., 1991).

Maintained landscapes with trees can significantly increase the value of a home. Morales (1980) used a regression analysis equation to formulate the influence tree cover had on property value. Of the 60 homes observed, tree cover accounted for 6% of the total value of the homes. Anderson and Cordell (1985) conducted a study of over 800 homes in Athens, Georgia with an average sale price of $47,000. On average, the pictures of the homes for sale had five trees in the front yard. The study calculated that trees contributed an additional 3 to 5% increase in the sale price of the home. Another study showed that of 844 homes, with an average sale price of $38,100, trees in the landscape accounted for a 3.5 to 4.5% increase in the price of the home (Anderson and
Cordell, 1988). Other studies have shown that a neighborhood with more mature trees is preferred when purchasing a home (Thériault, 2002).

The Value of Trees: Religious and Psychological Significance

While economic measures of tree value are important to human life, other measures of tree value may be as crucial. The human-tree relationship stretches back to the dawn of man. In the beginning, our ancestors lived in the trees, using their arboreal homes for shelter and food (Altman, 2000). Around five million years ago, the climate in East Africa (where humans are thought to have originated) changed in such a dramatic way that the forest was eliminated and the tree-dwellers climbed out of the trees onto the open savanna (Campbell, 1998). Although humans today no longer live in trees (though climbing trees and tree houses are still fun activities for children), the human mind still “lives” in the trees and we continue to possess a connection with trees that is psychologically powerful.

The power that trees have on the human mind seems to have begun with the genesis of myths and religions. Due to their structure, trees are obvious tools to explain the supernatural. Trees have three main parts: the roots, the trunk, and the branches or crown. In almost all myths and religious tree symbolism, the roots represent the underworld, the trunk represents men on earth, and the crown represents the heavens or house of the gods.

Mythological or religious trees are most commonly referred to as the World Tree, Cosmic Tree, or Tree of Life. The best example of such a tree is found in Norse mythology. Ygddrasil, an ash, was symbolic of universal life. The tree had three roots in the underworld: one in Niflheim, the underworld where the serpent lived; another root in Midgard, the middle world where the humans lived; and last in Asgard, the home of the gods (Altman, 2000), including the god Odin, the Norse equivalent to the Greeks’ god of
all gods, Zeus (Osborne and Howell, 1996). The court of the Eddas, or gods, met under
Yggdrasil daily, while Ratatosk, the squirrel, ran up and down the trunk carrying
messages (mostly insults) from the eagle in the heavens to the serpent in the
underworld (Cosgrove, 1970).

Many early cultures used trees to explain their supernatural beliefs. Some
believed trees bore spirits or the souls of ancestors (Frazer, 1900). Others believed the
trees were the home of the gods. In Egyptian mythology, the “celestial tree” housed the
sun god. At daybreak, the sun god would rise from the top of the tree; at dusk, the sun
god would disappear back down into the tree. Stories involving Osiris, the greatest god
in Egyptian worship, frequently associated him with the sycamore. The most sacred tree
in Egyptian worship was the persea tree, often associated with heaven and the afterlife
of pharaohs and other royalty (Müller and Scott, 1918).

Greek mythology connects different types of trees with gods and goddesses.
The oak, which is the tree species hit most by lightning (Fowler, 1912), is often
associated with Zeus, the supreme god of Greek mythology (Altman, 2000). Greek
writings make many references to nature through nymphs, nature-loving spirits. Alseids
were nymphs of the grove; dryads, nymphs of the oaks; hamadryads, nymphs that lived
and died in a certain tree; and meliads, nymphs of the ash trees (March, 2001).

In Celtic culture, the Druids, a pre-Christian priesthood, were said to worship
trees and regard trees as sacred, especially oaks (Coder, 1996a). The Celts’ thirteen-
month calendar is devoted to the annual cycles of trees. The Druids also worshipped
the god of fire, Baal; on the festival day that celebrated Baal, an oak log was burned.
This custom is mirrored in the Christian custom of burning a Yule Log at Christmas
(Altman, 2000).
The faith of Kabbalah, or Jewish mysticism, centers around the Tree of Life or Sephiroth (Altman, 2000). The inverted tree has ten branches or forces that guide its followers to a more divine life (Sasson and Weinstein, 2003).

In Judeo-Christian text, the book of Genesis speaks of two trees: the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil and the Tree of Life, both of which reside in the Garden of Eden. The Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil is central to the story, as it bore the forbidden apple from which Eve ate, the act that caused the expulsion of Adam and Eve (and mankind) from Eden. Both trees remain in the Garden of Eden, guarded by winged angels with flaming swords (May and Metzger, 1977).

The Bo or Bodhi tree in the Buddhist faith represents another Tree of Knowledge, as it was under that tree that Prince Siddhartha first attained enlightenment and became Buddha (Lewington and Parker, 1999). This tree continues to be important to the Buddhist religion as a reminder of Buddha and the potential for enlightenment.

The number of religions and cultures with stories of significant trees and tree associations is infinite. What is drawn from these associations is that, no matter what differences existed among the cultures and religions, each had the common bond of a connection to trees and regarded trees with supreme respect and admiration. Due to this immense admiration, trees play a significant part in many religious ceremonies.

Prior to the Easter weekend, Christians celebrate Palm Sunday, the day Jesus is said to have entered Jerusalem in the days preceding his crucifixion. The menorah, an eight-branched tree is used during the celebration of the Jewish holiday, Chanukah (Chaikin and Weihs, 1990). At Christmas, trees are brought inside, decorated and presents are placed under them in the celebration of Jesus Christ’s birth. The Christmas tree can be dated back to 700 AD when St. Boniface (c. 650-755 CE) encouraged pagan nature worshippers to bring trees indoors to worship God (Clancy, 2006). The modern tradition began in Germany around 1500 AD, but it was not until the mid-19th century,
when Queen Victoria and Prince Albert (who was from Germany) popularized the tree by placing one in their home, that the Christmas tree became an annual tradition for Christmas (Coder, 1997).

Trees have not only acted as media though which to transmit religious and mythological stories, but also as meeting places. The Druid word for “sanctuary” is identical to the Latin word for “grove” (Altman, 2000). Some groves, such as the forest surrounding a certain lake on the Isle of Skye, were so sacred that no one would dare cut it down. In Roman times, a sacrifice to a god or goddess was required to cut a tree from a grove that was deemed sacred (Frazer, 1900).

Cultural meetings have often been held beneath the shade of trees in these sacred groves. The first classroom was under a grove of olive trees in Greece. Plato, a former student of Socrates, taught his students philosophy and geometry at The Academy, as it was called, under the shade of the olives (Sproul, 2000). Intellectuals have learned from Plato’s example and continued to use the shelter of trees as ideal places for intellectual growth. Transcendentalist Henry David Thoreau lived in the woods surrounding Walden Pond in Concord, Massachusetts from 1845 to 1847 (Maynard, 2004). Recalling his experience, Thoreau wrote, “I frequently tramped eight or ten miles through the deepest snow to keep an appointment with a beech-tree, or a yellow birch, or an old acquaintance among the pines” (Thoreau, 1897).

In addition to Thoreau’s Walden, literature abounds with references to trees. Most writings include animate descriptions of trees with human-like qualities. In The Wonderful Wizard of Oz, by L. Frank Baum, Fighting Trees attack Dorothy and her friends as they try to escape the forest (Baum, 1900). In J.R.R Tolkein’s Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers, walking and talking trees called Ents give aid to Frodo and his friends (Tolkien, 1954). The whomping willow in the Harry Potter series makes its first appearance in the second book, Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets (Rowling,
1999a), then reappears several times in the series; it is a crucial element of the plot as an entrance to the Shrieking Shack in the third book, *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban* (Rowling, 1999b). In Shel Silverstein’s *The Giving Tree* (Silverstein, 1964), the tree does everything it can to please its owner, eventually giving up its own life.

The Tree of Life plays an important role in the Brothers Grimm story, *The White Snake*. The boy must seek the Tree of Life in order to marry the King’s daughter. In the Brothers Grimm version of Cinderella (Grimm and Grimm, 1937), Cinderella’s father brings her back a branch of hazel, which Cinderella plants at her mother's grave. When it comes time for Cinderella to go to the ball, Cinderella falls at the tree and cries, “Rustle and shake yourself, dear tree, and silver and gold throw down to me.” The Walt Disney movie of the tale replaces the tree with a Fairy Godmother (Geronimi et al., 1950).

In Harper Lee’s *To Kill a Mockingbird*, the tree in the Radleys’ front yard has a large hole on one side where Scout and Jem find toys and prizes. They later discover that Boo Radley, who they imagined was mad, was leaving them the gifts and befriended him (Lee, 1960).

William Shakespeare’s best known tragedy, *Macbeth*, tells of the witches’ prophecy that “Macbeth shall never vanquished be until/ Great Birnam wood to high Dusinane hill/ Shall come against him.” Macbeth thinks he is safe until men advance on his estate, Dusinane, hiding under tree branches from Birnam Wood. Trees appear in other Shakespeare tragedies, such as *Othello*, in Desdemona’s song of the willow tree, and *Hamlet*, in which Ophelia goes mad and falls from a willow and drowns (Shakespeare et al., 2007).

In addition to Birnam Wood, other forests have been significant to literature. Robin Hood and his Merry Men took refuge in Sherwood Forest (Burrows et al., 2005). In A.A. Milne’s Winnie-the-Pooh stories, Pooh and his friends live in the Hundred-Acre Wood, visited by Christopher Robin (Milne, 1994).
As authors have expressed the human attachment to trees in literature, musicians have composed lyrics and melodies that also express the human fascination with trees. The German folk song “O Tannenbaum,” was originally published in 1820 and contained different lyrics and melody (taken from an old Latin tune commonly sung by German students) than the Christmas carol version so familiar today. In the original version, the lyrics describe the trees’ evergreen loyalty and sense of strength and comfort (Clancy, 2006).

Ludwig von Beethoven was known for his love of the woods and nature. In a letter written to a friend, he says, “…when you wander through the silent pine woods, remember that I have often made poetry, or, as they say, composed, there.” Many of Beethoven’s greatest works were composed in the woods as he sat beneath the trees (Grove, 1903).

The song “Ashgrove,” an old Welsh folk song now sung by Girl Scouts across America, tells of how peaceful the grove of ashes can be and reminds the singer of her past. “Ah then little think I of sorrow or sadness/ The ashgrove entrancing spells beauty for me.”

References to trees in literature and music suggest that the tree connection is as prevalent in the human mind as it is in the culture that surrounds us. Humans are psychologically connected to trees. In the book, *The Iconography of the Landscape* (1988), Cosgrove and Daniels summarize the psychological connection humans have with trees: “…trees are not simply good to climb, they are good to think. Much of their wood is fuel for metaphorical fires.” Trees make us think: think of the past, think of the present, think of the future.

We rely on trees to help us remember the past. Place memory, or the ability to remember landscapes and significant psychological places in the human mind, is documented in children as early as age five and continues into adulthood (Hayden,
The changes of a tree throughout the year can be reflected in the human life cycle. The blossoms of spring bring rejuvenation and rebirth and the human spirit awakes from the winter’s gloom. The loss of leaves in autumn reminds us of our mortality and our eventual death, or winter. A visitor to the Morton Arboretum outside of Chicago said the “changing colors in the fall foliage warn our hearts that wintry winds will soon be upon us and we must enjoy the present as long as it lasts” (Dwyer, et. al., 1991).

With the reminder of our mortality, humans often feel the need to untangle their ancestral roots. Trees stand as living cross generational beings from which the history of our ancestors can be drawn (Cosgrove and Daniels, 1988). The fascination with cultural “roots” is often expressed through genealogical research and the discovery of family trees and personal ties. Family trees represent the human connection to the past.

Driving along the roads of Georgia, one can see large bronze-colored plaques describing the historical events of that area. People stop at these historical markers to learn about the area’s past. People also stop at trees for the same reason. Trees are sentinels that stand for generations and are a living connection with the past.

We depend on trees to provide comfort and strength in our lives. “Place attachment” is described as the psychological connection humans feel toward a place or landscape and is shown as a process similar to an infant’s attachment to parental figures (Hayden, 1995). Outside of Savannah, Georgia, a live oak stands so stately, it has been named the Majestic Oak. At our visit to the oak, we met a woman who travels from Chicago to her childhood home in the area and visits the tree on each of her trips. Trees are a reservoir for our memories, our emotions, our past.

Some people feel they have one special tree, a tree that means more to them than any other they have encountered. History demonstrates that many people have found their special tree. Buddha found his in the Bodhi tree. Adam and Eve found their
tree in the Garden of Eden. And I am lucky to have found my tree: a willow oak in a far
corner of the State Arboretum of Virginia, whose wide-spreading branches resemble a
good friend’s open arms. Many people have a special tree with which one feels truly
connected; it is just a matter of finding it, a lifetime quest.

The human lifestyle is constantly associated with trees: the superstition of
“knocking on wood” to prevent a curse; the celebration of Arbor Day, the nationally-
recognized day to plant trees; many folk tales and traditions, such a May Day and the
maypole; and daily contact with tree symbols, logos, and icons (Coder, 1996b). We
even associate trees with war and recently have adopted the custom of tying yellow
ribbons around the trunks of trees to signify support of troops sent into war.

Planting trees represents a commitment to future generations. While visiting the
Hunnewell Estate outside of Boston, Massachusetts, the head gardener, David
Dusenbury, strolled with me down the pine allee driveway. Many of the pines had fallen
from winds of an earlier storm. As we strolled, I noticed many pine seedlings planted in
the space where the older pines had fallen. The head gardener told me that the owner
of the house wished to plant the pines to fill in the allee, not for his own benefit, but so
that the future generations of his family could enjoy the allee (D. Dusenbury, personal
communication). The allee was to be used as a vegetative family heirloom. Coder
(1996a) states planting a tree is “an investment in life.”

The Value of Trees: Physiological Importance

Trees improve social health and community structure, especially in the urban
environment where concrete predominates. Although the presence of vegetation in an
area was once thought to increase crime and violence (Kuo and Sullivan, 2001), studies
now show that increased vegetation is directly correlated with a decrease of crime and
violence. Using police crime reports in the Chicago area, studies show that apartment
buildings with vegetation around the buildings had 42% to 52% fewer crimes committed than apartment buildings without trees.

Trees also have dramatic health benefits. Ulrich (1984) measured the effect that views of natural vegetation from hospital windows had on hospital patients and their recovery rate after surgery. The patients were shown to prefer natural views of deciduous trees through the window of their rooms, rather than urban views that lack such natural elements. Natural views elicited positive feelings, reduced fear in stressed subjects, increased attention span, and reduced or blocked stressful thoughts. Patients with a view to the trees spent less time in the hospital after surgery, took less pain dosage, and had more positive evaluative comments from the nurses than the patients without a natural view. Perhaps the more natural view reminded the patients of a place memory with a group of trees or a landscape where they felt a connection, thus creating a less stressful environment in which to heal. Ulrich performed more research on the effect trees have on the human response and found that a view of natural vegetation slowed heartbeats, lowered blood pressure, and showed more relaxed brain wave patterns than views without natural vegetation (Ulrich, 1986).

Trees can act as a barrier from noise (Dwyer, et. al., 1991). Seth (2004) stated that a tree’s reduction of noise heard from the roads can reduce stress on humans.

The noise and scents of trees contribute to the human-tree relationship. The sonic effects of the wind and rain on the leaves of trees have been used to help people relax (Schroeder, 1991). Research has shown that scents carry as much or more emotional impact than visual interpretation (Dwyer, et. al., 1991). Thus the bloom of the flowers on the trees in the spring may remind someone of a wedding. The scent of fallen leaves in autumn may remind a former student of her schooldays. And the scent of evergreens during the holiday season may remind a family of their holiday traditions and past memories.


Coder, K. 1996b. Trees and humankind: Cultural and psychological bindings, University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service Forest Resources Unit Publication FOR96-46, pp. 10.


Geronimi, C., H. Luske, and W. Jackson. 1950. Cinderella. USA.


DISCLAIMER: Though most of these trees include addresses and geographic coordinates for the trees, we do not encourage trespassing to view trees on private property. Please respect the privacy of others.

Abies firma, momi fir

Abies firma at the State Botanical Garden
2450 S. Milledge Ave.
Athens, Georgia

Height: 27 feet
DBH: 19 inches
Crown: 32 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 54' 7.23"
Longitude: -83° 23' 12.56"

Significance: This tree is a large specimen for the species.
Abies *nordmanniana*, Nordmann fir

Abies in Marietta National Cemetery  
500 Washington Ave.  
Marietta, Georgia

Height: 45 feet  
DBH: 21 inches  
Crown: 30 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +33° 57' 6.52"  
Longitude: -84° 32' 21.47"

Significance: This cemetery is the final resting place of more than 17,000 Union soldiers; 3,000 of the soldiers are unknown. The fir is an unusual species for the location.

Source: James F. Morris
Acer buergerianum, trident maple

Trident maple in Augusta
Intersection of Milledge and Gordon
Augusta, Georgia

Height: 50 feet
DBH: 28 inches
Crown: 40 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 28' 46.46"
Longitude: -82° 0' 39.88"

Significance: This tree is a large specimen for the species. This tree is one of the first trident maples planted in the area from plants obtained from Fruitland nursery.

Source: Roy Simkins

[See Aphananthe aspera at the Augusta National Golf Course for the significance of Fruitland nursery.]
Acer campestre, hedge maple

Hedge maple in the Founders Memorial Garden
Near the intersection of Bocock St. and S. Lumpkin St.
Athens, Georgia

Height: 28 feet
DBH: 9 and 9 inches
Crown: 50 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 57’ 17.16”
Longitude: -83° 22’ 33.98”

Significance: This tree is a large, unusual species for the location.
Acer griseum, paperbark maple

Paperbark maple at the State Botanical Garden
2450 S. Milledge Ave.
Athens, Georgia

Height: 24 feet
DBH: 9 inches
Crown: 22 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 54' 4.25"
Longitude: -83° 23' 6.98"

Significance: This tree is a large specimen for the species.
Acer oliverianum, Oliver maple

Bamboo Station and Coastal Gardens
#2 Canebreak Rd.
Savannah, Georgia

Height: 28 feet  
DBH: 11, 5 and 9 inches  
Crown: 37 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +31° 59' 48.56"  
Longitude: -81° 16' 10.20"

Significance: This tree is an unusual species for location.

Source: University of Georgia Bamboo Station and Coastal Gardens

Significance of Bamboo Station

The Bamboo Station and Coastal Gardens spreads over 46 acres and serves as a place for horticultural education and demonstration to Coastal Plain citizens. The USDA started the station in 1919 as a plant introduction station.
Acer rubrum, red maple

Acer rubrum at Oglethorpe University
4484 Peachtree Rd. NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Height:  72 feet
DBH:  30 inches
Crown:  73 feet
Overall Health:  Excellent
Visited:  2006
Year planted:  Unknown
Latitude:  +33° 52' 28.46"
Longitude:  -84° 19' 54.43"

Significance: This tree is a large specimen for species and is used as a gathering place for students.
Aesculus hippocastanum, horse chestnut

Aesculus at Decatur Recreation Center
231 Sycamore Street
Decatur, Georgia

Height: 54 feet
DBH: 45 inches
Crown: 35 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 46' 28.18"
Longitude: -84° 17' 34.43"

Significance: This tree is an unusual species for the area.

Source: Greg Levine and Trees Atlanta
Aesculus octandra, yellow buckeye

Aesculus octandra at Westview Cemetery
1680 Westview Dr SW
Atlanta, Georgia

Height: 60 feet
DBH: 33 inches
Crown: 47 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 44' 53.85"
Longitude: -84° 26' 55.13"

Significance: This tree is a large specimen of species in a historic location.

Significance of Westview Cemetery

Westview Cemetery is the largest cemetery in the southeastern United States. With 90,000 people interned here, the cemetery is only at 50% potential capacity.
Aesculus octandra, yellow buckeye

Two miles west on GA 180 from the intersection with US 129 S
Blairsville, Georgia

Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +34° 45' 43.80"
Longitude: -83° 56' 53.37"

Significance: Sosebee Cove was purchased by the Forest Service in the early 1900s.
Arthur Woody, the first Forest Ranger in Georgia, negotiated the purchase and the Cove
is dedicated to him. The forest is a second growth forest (said to be the best in the
nation), composed of beautiful tulip poplars and yellow buckeyes, along with other
unusual north-facing slope species.

Source: Georgia Historical Commission
Albizia julibrissin, mimosa

Albizia julibrissin at Hills and Dales
1916 Hills and Dales Dr.
LaGrange, Georgia

Height: 41 feet
DBH: 32 inches
Crown: 72 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 2' 17.14"
Longitude: -85° 3' 4.15"

Significance: This tree is a picturesque specimen for the species in a historic location.

This plant is a purported wilt-resistant cultivar provided by J. C. Raulston of North Carolina State University.

Source: Carleton Wood

Significance of Hills and Dales

Hills and Dales is one of the best historic gardens in the Southeast. In 1832, Nancy Ferrell started a garden next to her home. In 1841, Nancy’s daughter, Sarah, and her husband, Blount Coleman Ferrell (Sarah’s first cousin), drew the formal bed lines with a stick, adding her garden design to her mother’s garden. One of Sarah’s outlines
became a boxwood garden that, when planted, spelled “God.” Sarah planted the ginkgo, China fir and magnolia that still stand. (Continued on the next page)

(Continued from the previous page)

This garden was spared during the Civil War by a Union soldier who saw the religious emblems in the garden and fellow Masonic symbols and decided not to destroy the garden.

After Sarah and Blount’s death, Fuller E. Callway bought the property in 1911 and named it “Hills and Dales.” His wife, Ida, restored the over-grown garden to its original glory. Their son, Fuller E. Callway, Jr. and his wife, Alice, cared for the garden until her death in 1998.

The garden was opened as a public garden in 2004.
Aphananthe aspera, aphananthe

Aphananthe at Theta Chi house
645 S. Milledge Ave.
Athens, Georgia

Height: 33 feet
DBH: 33 inches
Crown: 11 feet
Overall Health: Good
Visited: 2006
Year planted: About 1893
Latitude: +33° 56’ 52.18”
Longitude: -83° 23’ 14.91”

Significance: This tree was planted about 1893 by Dr. McPherson. Specimens from this tree were sent to the National Arboretum prior to 1939. This is an unusual species for the location.

Source: Tree Registry Athens and Clarke County, Georgia
Aphananthe aspera, aphananthe

Aphananthe at Augusta National
2604 Washington Rd.
Augusta, Georgia

Height: 60 feet
DBH: 47 inches
Crown: 70 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 30’ 27.12”
Longitude: -82° 1’ 25.08”

Significance: This rare tree is the state champion and is on a historic location.

Source: Roy Simkins, Tommy Crenshaw, Glenn Green

Significance of Augusta National Golf Course

The plants on this Register from Augusta National are part of what was once Prosper Berckman’s Fruitland Nursery, one of the largest nurseries in the United States during the last half of the 19th century. This nursery is responsible for many fruit and ornamental plant introductions.

The Masters, or the Augusta National Invitation Tournament, was started by golf legends Bobby Jones and Clifford Roberts. The two looked for a place to hold a
tournament and found the abandoned 365-acre Fruitland Nursery. Because the country was in the middle of the Depression, the nursery was for sale at a very low price.

The first tournament was held on March 22, 1934. Since that time, the tournament has been held in April.

The Masters is one of golf's four “major” tournaments and draws worldwide publicity and interest.
Araucaria angustifolia, Parana pine

Araucaria angustifolia at Atlanta Botanic Garden
1345 Piedmont Ave., NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Height: 36 feet
DBH: 11 inches
Crown: 20 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 47’ 22.21"
Longitude: -84° 22’ 30.69"

Significance: This is a very unusual species for the east coast of the United States.
Bumelia tenax, bumelia
Bumelia on Jekyll
Jekyll Island, Georgia

Height: 24 feet
DBH: 14 inches
Crown: 30 feet
Overall Health: Good
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +31° 6' 6.07"
Longitude: -81° 24' 52.95"

Significance: This is a large species and is associated with a historic location.

Source: Cliff Gawron

Significance of Jekyll Island

Jekyll Island was inhabited by the Guale Native Americans before the English began settling on the island.

When Oglethorpe came to Savannah in 1733, the colony began spreading quickly and the islands that dotted the coast were becoming more populated by English colonists, creating more conflicts with the Spanish in present-day Florida. Oglethorpe needed to defend Georgia’s coast and hired William Horton to defend Jekyll Island. Major Horton lived in a house near where the Bumelia sp. stands.

Jekyll Island Club was once the most exclusive social club in the United States. In the late 1800s, the club had members including the Astors and Vanderbilts. Most members had their own cottage while they vacationed on the island. One such cottage was the Chichota Cottage. The Gould family lived in the cottage in the early 1900s and planted unusual subtropical species at their home. The cottage has fallen into ruin, but the plants remain. (Continued on the next page)
In 1947, the state bought the island from the club and the area became a state park. The main cottage of the club has become a hotel, still enjoyed by visitors today.
Calocedrus decurrens, incense cedar

Incense cedar on old farm
869 Hill St.
Athens, Georgia

Height: 40 feet
DBH: 43 inches
Crown: 12 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: 1910
Latitude: +33° 57' 30.36"
Longitude: -83° 23' 40.62"

Significance: This tree used to stand on an old farm and may have been one of the incense cedars brought here for the production of pencils. This is an unusual species for the location.

Source: Jessica Bell
*Calocedrus decurrens*, incense cedar

Agnes Scott Calocedrus  
141 E. College Ave.  
Decatur, Georgia

Height:  67 feet  
DBH:  29 inches  
Crown:  27 feet  
Overall Health:  Excellent  
Visited:  2006  
Year planted:  1833  
Latitude:  +33° 46' 8.43"  
Longitude:  -84° 17' 33.44"

Significance: The origin of this tree is undetermined. This is an unusual species for the east coast of the United States.

Source: Jenanne Giles, Georgia Urban Forest Council
Calocedrus decurrens, incense cedar

Calocedrus on Cole Street
268 Cole Street
Marietta, Georgia

Height: 96 feet
DBH: 55 inches
Crown: 50 feet
Overall Health: Good
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 57' 31.11"
Longitude: -84° 32' 35.01"

Height: 72 feet
DBH: 69 inches
Crown: 35 feet
Overall Health: Good
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 57' 31.10"
Longitude: -84° 32' 35.45"

Significance: These two trees are the only specimens remaining from an allee to an antebellum home. Two of the original trees were burned when General Sherman's army burned the home. Two others were destroyed when the neighboring road was widened.

Source: Mr. and Mrs. Jim Morris, Nicholas Cole, Tom Cox, Ron Dieterman, Jim Coles
Camellia sinensis, tea

Tea bush at Hawthorne Heights
Union Point, Georgia

Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: late 1800s
Latitude: +33° 36’ 57.89”
Longitude: -83° 4’ 26.27”

Significance: This tea bush is part of an eight-acre garden, original to the late 1800s Greek revival home that stands today. This plant was a gift of Commodore Perry, who imported tea in 1854 from Japan. This may be a special cultivar.
*Carya illinoinensis*, pecan

Pecan at Centennial Olympic Park  
285 International Blvd NW  
Atlanta, Georgia

Height: Dead  
DBH: Dead  
Crown: Dead  
Overall Health: Dead  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +33° 45' 28.41"  
Longitude: -84° 23' 34.92"

Significance: The City of Atlanta Olympic Committee spent $70,000 to move a 75-foot tall pecan tree in Centennial Olympic Park for the 2006 Olympics held in Atlanta. The tree died a couple of years later.

Source: Mark Banta, Centennial Olympic Park Committee
Carya illinoiensis, pecan

Pecan at The King Center
449 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Height: 15 feet
DBH: 4 inches
Crown: 12 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 45’ 18.71”
Longitude: -84° 22’ 21.17”

Significance: This tree is a seedling from a pecan tree that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. climbed when he was a boy. Dr. King was born in Atlanta, Georgia and became the leader of the civil rights movement in the 1960s. He led the March on Washington where he delivered his famous “I Have A Dream” speech.

Source: Greg Levine and Trees Atlanta
*Carya illinoinensis*, pecan

Civil War pecan
1731 New Prospect Church Rd.
Hartwell, Georgia

Height: 78 feet  
DBH: 49 inches  
Crown: 95 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: 1865  
Latitude: +34° 25’ 13.73”  
Longitude: -82° 54’ 32.31”

Significance: George W. McMullan, who walked to his Hartwell home from Andersonville Prison where he served as a guard, planted this pecan tree at the end of the Civil War. This tree is said to be the oldest tree in Hart County, according to the Hartwell Service League.

Source: Carol Mamay, Linder McMullan
Carya illinoinensis, pecan

Just before crossing I-20 on Bethany Rd.
Siloam, Georgia

Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 32' 51.77"
Longitude: -83° 2' 40.85"

Significance: This tree is a large, old specimen of the species.

Source: Greensboro Garden Club
Carya illinoinsis, pecan

First pecan tree marker
St. Marys, Georgia

Latitude: +30° 43' 22.19"
Longitude: -81° 32' 45.60"

Significance: The first pecan tree was grown in St. Marys about 1840. Capt. Samuel Flood found nuts floating at sea and brought them home. His wife, Rebecca, grew a portion of the nuts and Sgt. Joseph Arnow grew the rest of the nuts on his adjoining property. The first trees bore many nuts and from these trees; and the pecan grew in popularity, eventually becoming one of the most important crops in Georgia.

Source: Georgia Historical Commission
Carya sp., Hickory

Martha Berry Hickory
2277 Martha Berry Hwy NW
Rome, Georgia

Height: 84 feet
DBH: 40 inches
Crown: 95 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: c. 1942
Latitude: +34° 17' 9.69"
Longitude: -85° 11' 28.40"

Significance: Martha Berry, founder of the prestigious private college, Berry College, died on February 27, 1942 and was buried on campus next to the chapel. This hickory tree marks the headstone of her grave.
*Castanea mollissima*, Chestnut chestnut

Chestnuts at Glenridge Hall  
6615 Glenridge Dr. NE  
Sandy Springs, Georgia

- Height: 67 feet  
- DBH: 58 inches  
- Crown: 97 feet  
- Overall Health: Excellent  
- Visited: 2006  
- Year planted: Early 1900s  
- Latitude: +33° 56' 2.15"  
- Longitude: -84° 21' 51.65"

Significance: The chestnut trees planted on the original acreage of Glenridge Hall may have been planted by Mr. Thomas K. Glenn (1868-1946), a prominent Atlanta banker. The trees stand on property threatened by development.

Source: Joey Mayson, Georgia Urban Forest Council
Castanopsis chrysophylla, Giant chinkapin

Bamboo Station and Coastal Gardens
#2 Canebreak Rd.
Savannah, Georgia

Height: 56 feet
DBH: 14, 14 and 18 inches
Crown: 45 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +31° 59' 48.81"
Longitude: -81° 16' 7.19"

Significance: This is an unusual species for the location.

Source: University of Georgia Bamboo Station and Coastal Gardens

[See Acer oliverianum for the significance of the Bamboo Station and Coastal Gardens.]
Cedrela sinensis, Chinese toom

Near the intersection of Dixie Ave. and Walker Ct. at Bonar Hall
Madison, Georgia

Height: 50 feet
DBH: 16 inches
Crown: 30 feet
Overall Health: Good
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 35' 15.70"
Longitude: -83° 28' 51.67"

Significance: This is an unusual species for the location.

Source: Rick Crown
Cedrus atlantica ‘Glauca’, blue atlas cedar

S. Lumpkin St.
Athens, Georgia

Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: After 1908
Latitude: +33° 56' 55.86"
Longitude: -83° 22' 39.44"

Significance: This is a large, picturesque specimen of the species and is a focal point on the University of Georgia campus.

Source: Junior Ladies Club Athens Tree Registry
Cedrus deodara, Deodar cedar

Cedrus deodara in Augusta
2237 Cumming Rd.
Augusta, Georgia

Height: 61 feet
DBH: 45 inches
Crown: 62 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 28’ 46.71"
Longitude: -82° 0’ 47.24"

Significance: This tree is a large specimen for the species and is noted for having a single central leader, as opposed to many other Deodar cedars that have an open habit.

Source: Roy Simkins
*Cedrus deodara*, Deodar cedar

*Cedrus deodara* at the Carrollton Community Center  
118 S. White St.  
Carrollton, Georgia

Height: 59 feet  
DBH: 49 inches  
Crown: 98 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: c. 1921  
Latitude: +33° 34’ 42.93”  
Longitude: -85° 4’ 15.43”

Significance: This tree, valued by the community, was planted when the community center was built about 1921 and is a large specimen for the species.

Source: Kent Johnson
*Cedrus deodara*, Deodar cedar

*Cedrus deodara* at Riverdale Cemetery
1000 Victory Dr.
Columbus, Georgia

Height: 47 feet  
DBH: 47 inches  
Crown: 67 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +32° 26' 58.87"  
Longitude: -84° 58' 46.09"

Significance: This is a very large, picturesque specimen of the species.

Source: Steve Smith
*Cedrus deodara*, Deodar cedar

*Cedrus deodara* at Swanson Restaurant
933 Carroll St.
Perry, Georgia

Height: 50 feet  
DBH: 26 inches  
Crown: 55 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2007  
Year planted: c. 1940  
Latitude: +32° 27' 31.43"  
Longitude: -83° 43' 56.96"

Significance: This tree is a picturesque specimen for the species in an urban site. The tree was supposedly planted about 1940 on Arbor Day.

Source: Mr. and Mrs. Mike Sheridan
*Cedrus lebanii*, Lebanon cedar

Cedar on Fayetteville Rd. near East Lake
Fayetteville Rd. and Glenwood Ave. near East Lake
Atlanta, Georgia

Height: 46 feet  
DBH: 39 inches  
Crown: 72 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +33° 45' 31.57"  
Longitude: -84° 18' 9.78"

Significance: This tree is an unusual species for the location.

Source: Allison Barnett, Greg Levine and Trees Atlanta
**Celtis laevigata**, sugarberry

Celtis in Downtown Macon
423 Mulberry St.
Macon, Georgia

Height:  61 feet
DBH:  54 inches
Crown:  67 feet
Overall Health:  Excellent
Visited:  2006
Year planted:  Unknown
Latitude:  +32° 50' 10.59"
Longitude:  -83° 37' 30.30"

Significance:  This Celtis stands across the street from Cassidy’s Garage, a vital part of Macon’s downtown business district since 1915. This is a large, picturesque specimen for the species in an urban location.

Source:  Michael Huffman
Celtis laevigata, sugarberry

Civil War Celtis
217 Cox Woodland Rd. NW
Milledgeville, Georgia

Height: 73 feet
DBH: 47 inches
Crown: 72 feet
Overall Health: Good
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 5' 21.87"
Longitude: -83° 22' 2.44"

Significance: This large, old sugarberry stands on the old farm of the Snelling family. Lt. David Snelling, drafted as a Confederate soldier, was captured by the Union Army. Because of his hatred of slavery, Snelling helped escort Union General William T. Sherman through Georgia during Sherman’s infamous March to the Sea. After the War, Snelling returned to his home in Milledgeville, Georgia. He was only there six hours before citizens of Milledgeville began to protest his presence in the city he helped destroy. Snelling left the city never to return. A button from a Union Army uniform was found near this tree. The present owners of the farm assume the button belonged to Lt. Snelling and was lost sometime during the six hours he was on the farm.

Source: Ronald Fedor, Steve Harrell
Cercidiphyllum japonicum, katsuratriee

Denmark Hall, University of Georgia
Near the intersection of Bocock St. and S. Lumpkin St.
Athens, Georgia

Height: 44 feet
DBH: 22 inches
Crown: 28 feet
Overall Health: Fair
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 57’ 18.28”
Longitude: -83° 22’ 33.13”

Significance: This tree is the largest katsuratriee in the Southeastern United States.

Source: Bill Cawthon
Cryptomeria japonica, Japanese cedar

Cryptomeria japonica at Hills and Dales
1916 Hills and Dales Dr.
LaGrange, Georgia

Height: 65 feet
DBH: 40 inches
Crown: 40 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: mid-1940s
Latitude: +33° 2' 14.82"
Longitude: -85° 3' 3.65"

Significance: This is a picturesque specimen of the species.

Source: Carleton Wood

[See Albizia julibrissin for the significance of Hills and Dales.]
Cunninghamia lanceolata, China fir

Southwest corner of the Ruins of the Barnsley Mansion
Barnsley Gardens
597 Barnsley Gardens Rd. NW
Adairsville, GA

Height: 69 feet
DBH: 35 inches
Crown: 65 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: 1859
Latitude: +34° 18' 5.68"
Longitude: -84° 59' 16.01"

Significance: This is a picturesque specimen of the species.

Significance of Barnsley Gardens

Godfrey Barnsley, an Englishman, married Julia Scarborough of Savannah, Georgia in 1828. Due to Julia’s failing health, the couple was advised to seek a cooler climate. The Barnsleys purchased 4,000 acres in present-day Bartow County, Georgia in 1840, and began building an elaborate Italian mansion and gardens inspired by the designs of Andrew Jackson Downing. Unfortunately, the climate change was not enough to save Julia. Her death caused Godfrey to halt building plans until he had a vision of Julia at the fountain in the gardens. The vision persuaded him to continue the construction. Godfrey continued to build the mansion and eventually completed construction.

A sign in front of the hemlock states it was planted during the 1850s. In 1859, Godfrey planted the China fir, which stands as a cornerstone to the remains of the house. The planting date of the beech is unknown. (Continued on the next page)
In 1906, a tornado destroyed the roof of the mansion. The descendants of Godfrey and Julia continued to live in a portion of the house until 1942. The house and gardens fell into ruin until Prince Humbertus Fugger bought the property in 1988. The mansion and gardens were restored; and the property is now a luxurious resort, golf course and setting for weddings, including the author’s.

Source: Clent Coker
Cunninghamia lanceolata, China fir

China fir at Augusta National
2604 Washington Rd.
Augusta, Georgia

Height: 60 feet
DBH: 36 inches
Crown: 16 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 30’ 27.12”
Longitude: -82° 1’ 25.08”

Significance: This is a large specimen at a historic location. This tree lends its name to Hole 14.

Source: Roy Simkins

[See the Aphananthe aspera for the significance of Augusta National Golf Course.]
Cunninghamia lanceolata, China fir

Cunninghamia lanceolata at Hills and Dales
1916 Hills and Dales Dr.
LaGrange, Georgia

Height: 69 feet
DBH: 40 inches
Crown: 75 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: mid-1850s
Latitude: +33° 2' 13.69"
Longitude: -85° 3' 4.02"

Significance: This tree is a picturesque specimen of the species.

Source: Carleton Wood

[See Albizia julibrissin for the significance of Hills and Dales.]
*Cupressus sempervirens*, Italian cypress

Italian cypress on Jekyll
371 Riverview Dr.
Jekyll Island, Georgia

Height: 45 feet  
DBH: 14 inches  
Crown: 6 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: 1918  
Latitude: +31° 3' 46.62"  
Longitude: -81° 25' 24.93"

Significance: The original Italian cypress were planted in February 1918 at a height of 5 to 6 feet.

Source: Cliff Gawron

[See *Bumelia sp.* for the significance of Jekyll Island.]
*Cupressus torulosa*, Himalayan cypress

Near the intersection of Walker Ct. and Dixie Ave.  
Madison, Georgia  

Height: 30 feet  
DBH: 11 inches  
Crown: 20 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2007  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +33° 35' 16.66"  
Longitude: -83° 28' 54.18"

Significance: This is an unusual species for the location.

Source: Rick Crown
Emmenopterys Henryi, Chinese emmenopterys

Emmenopterys at Home Place Nursery
653 Harden Bridge Rd.
Commerce, Georgia

Height: 53 feet  
DBH: 24 inches  
Crown: 52 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +34° 16' 22.98"  
Longitude: -83° 27' 10.24"

Significance: This tree was one of the first emmenopterys to bloom in the United States.

This is probably the largest emmenopterys in the United States.

Source: Home Place Nursery
Fagus grandifolia, American beech

Indian American beech
7551 Heardsville Circle
Cumming, Georgia

Height: 93 feet  
DBH: 34 inches  
Crown: 75 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +34° 17' 14.90"  
Longitude: -84° 14' 21.73"

Significance: This American beech has prominent symbols carved on its silver gray bark, suggesting that the tree was present when Native Americans lived in the area.

The tree shades a natural spring, next to the original road to historic Poole’s Mill.

Significance of Poole’s Mill

Poole’s Mill once stood just down the road on the banks of the Settendown Creek in Forsyth County. Poole’s Mill no longer stands, but a covered bridge from the same era, now on the National Register of Historic Places, stands nearby.

Source: Felicity O’Neal
Fagus sylvatica, American beech

North side of the Ruins of the Barnsley Mansion
Barnsley Gardens
597 Barnsley Gardens Rd., NW
Adairsville, GA

Height: 78 feet
DBH: 41 inches
Crown: 100 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +34° 18' 7.73"
Longitude: -84° 59' 17.48"

Significance: This is a picturesque specimen of the species.

[See Cunninghamia lanceolata for the significance of Barnsley Gardens.]
*Fagus sylvatica*, European beech

European beech at the UGA Intramural Fields  
Alumni Dr.  
Athens, Georgia  

Height: 28 feet  
DBH: 16 inches  
Crown: 30 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +33° 55' 59.32"  
Longitude: -83° 22' 22.24"

Significance: This is an unusual species and is the state champion.
*Ficus carica*, common fig

Fig in Augusta  
Near the intersection of Reynolds St. and Burum Alley  
Augusta, Georgia

Height:  19 feet  
Crown:  45 feet  
Overall Health:  Excellent  
Visited:  2006  
Year planted:  Unknown  
Latitude:  +33° 28' 37.65"  
Longitude:  -81° 57' 50.72"

Significance: This tree is a very large specimen.

Source: Roy Simkins
Fokienia hodginsii, Fujian Cypress

Fokienia at Home Place Nursery
653 Harden Bridge Rd.
Commerce, Georgia

Height: 22 feet
DBH: 5 inches
Crown: 15 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +34° 16’ 22.98”
Longitude: -83° 27’ 10.24”

Significance: This is an unusual species for the location.

Source: Home Place Nursery
Fraxinus americana, white ash

Agnes Scott white ash
141 E. College Ave.
Decatur, Georgia

Height: 67 feet
DBH: 56 inches
Crown: 77 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: 1854
Latitude: +33° 46' 12.05"
Longitude: -84° 17' 37.67"

Significance: The Battle of Decatur was fought near this tree on July 22, 1864, near the end of the Civil War. This battle led to the infamous Battle of Atlanta, where 9,000 soldiers were killed and the Union Army continued their March to the Sea.

Source: Jenanne Giles, Georgia Urban Forest Council
Ginkgo biloba, ginkgo

Near the intersection of Dearing St. and Finley St.
Athens, Georgia

Height: 75 feet
DBH: 35 inches
Crown: 80 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: After 1829
Latitude: +33° 57' 19.29"
Longitude: -83° 22' 57.45"

Significance: This tree is one of the oldest ginkgos in Athens. It was planted by Dr. Ward, the curator of the original Botanical Garden in Athens that was once located near Finley Street. Dr. Ward’s house, built in 1829, stands on the top of Finley hill and overlooked the Garden.

Source: Junior League of Athens Tree Registry
Ginkgo biloba, ginkgo

Ginkgo on Milledge Cir.
633 Milledge Cir.
Athens, Georgia

Height: 45 feet
DBH: 34 inches
Crown: 65 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: c. 1919
Latitude: +33° 56' 13.62"
Longitude: -83° 23' 50.93"

Significance: Mary Creswell planted this tree about 1919, when she became the first woman to obtain a baccalaureate degree from the University of Georgia. The seed was obtained from the Orient and germinated at the University of Georgia. This tree is a tourist stop in the fall when the tree turns gold. The tree is a large specimen for the species.
Ginkgo biloba, ginkgo

Ginkgo at the High Museum
1280 Peachtree St.
Atlanta, Georgia

Height: 102 feet
DBH: 56 inches
Crown: 77 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 47' 23.42"
Longitude: -84° 23' 6.05"

Significance: The fall color of this tree is enjoyed by the many visitors to the High Museum of Art.

Source: Gail Mathews Pucci
Ginkgo biloba, ginkgo

Ginkgos at Peachtree Battle
Intersection of Peachtree St. and Peachtree Battle
Atlanta, Georgia

Height: 60 feet
DBH: 35 inches
Crown: 72 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 49' 12.51"
Longitude: -84° 23' 22.71"

Significance: These trees were planted as a living memorial to the soldiers of the Battle of Atlanta during the Civil War, when 9,000 boys of the blue and gray were killed. Every year, the fall color of these ginkgos draws crowds.

Source: Lynne Elliot Jones
*Ginkgo biloba*, ginkgo

Ginkgo at Westview Cemetery  
1680 Westview Dr SW  
Atlanta, Georgia

Height: 47 feet  
DBH: 58 inches  
Crown: 80 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +33° 44’ 48.21”  
Longitude: -84° 26’ 46.59”

Significance: This tree is a large specimen for the species.
*Ginkgo biloba*, ginkgo

Washington ginkgo  
432 Telfair St.  
Augusta, Georgia

Height: 67 feet  
DBH: 54 inches  
Crown: 65 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: After 1791  
Latitude: +33° 28' 8.70"  
Longitude: -81° 57' 34.50"

Significance: This tree was planted to commemorate George Washington’s visit to the area in 1791.

Source: Roy Simkins
*Ginkgo biloba*, ginkgo

City Hall Ginkgo  
2040 E. Main St.  
Barwick, Georgia

Height: 42 feet  
DBH: 39 inches  
Crown: 55 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2007  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +30° 53' 34.89"  
Longitude: -83° 44' 17.95"

Significance: This is one of the largest ginkgos in South Georgia.

Source: Stuart Chandler of Monrovia Growers, Cairo, Georgia
Ginkgo biloba, ginkgo

Ginkgo biloba at Hills and Dales
1916 Hills and Dales Dr.
LaGrange, Georgia

Height: 55 feet
DBH: 53 inches
Crown: 75 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: late 1800s
Latitude: +33° 2' 13.65"
Longitude: -85° 3' 3.36"

Significance: This is a picturesque specimen of the species.

Source: Carleton Wood

[See Albizia julibrissin for the significance of Hills and Dales.]
*Ginkgo biloba*, ginkgo

Hay House ginkgo  
934 Georgia Ave.  
Macon, Georgia

Height: 56 feet  
Crown: 67 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: late 1800s  
Latitude: +32° 50' 24.95"  
Longitude: -83° 37' 59.75"

Significance: The Hay House in Macon was built in the Italian Renaissance Revival style, contrasting with the usual Greek Revival architecture of most antebellum estates in the 1850s. William and Anne Johnston built the house after their honeymoon, a Grand Tour of Europe. The Hay House was then called the “Palace of the South.” After their death, their daughter, Mary Ellen, and her husband, William Felton, lived here until their deaths in 1926. The home was then sold to Parks Hay. The estate remained in the Hay family until it became a private house museum in 1962. The home is on the National Historic Landmarks Register.

This female ginkgo was planted in the late 1800s.

Source: Michael Huffman, Matt Peed
**Ginkgo biloba, ginkgo**

Three Brothers Ginkgo  
190 Old Vinson Mountain Rd.  
Rockmart, Georgia

Height: 39 feet  
DBH: 36 inches  
Crown: 42 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2007  
Year planted: Before 1946  
Latitude: +33° 59′ 7.60"  
Longitude: -85° 2′ 38.47"

Significance: Walter Baines, a Rockmart citizen, and his brothers, Leonard and George, grew up in this house, built in 1946. The house replaced a log cabin that a local doctor lived in. The doctor planted the ginkgo tree for medicinal purposes.

Walter remembers a dislike for this tree as his mother would tell the boys to clean up all the bright yellow ginkgo leaves that would fall right before Thanksgiving, when family members would come to the house. Walter says, “I know three boys who are glad this tree’s getting recognized.”

Source: Walter Baines
Ilex opaca, American holly

Green St. Triangle Holly
Intersection of Green St. and Riverside Dr.
Gainesville, Georgia

Height: 34 feet
Crown: 33 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: 1931
Latitude: +34° 18' 8.38"
Longitude: -83° 49' 34.06"

Significance: This tree is the center of many community events. The Gainesville Garden Club, established in 1930, planted this tree as a living memorial to the first president of the Gainesville Garden Club. The tree is decorated annually for Christmas. During the year, the tree has ribbons supporting troops at war. The tree stands at a very busy intersection, the Green Street Triangle, and is enjoyed by many citizens.

Source: Dale Jaeger, Georgia Urban Forest Council
**Ilex purpurea**, purple holly

Bamboo Station and Coastal Gardens  
#2 Canebreak Rd.  
Savannah, Georgia

Height: 39 feet  
DBH: 17 inches  
Crown: 35 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +31° 59′ 48.53″  
Longitude: -81° 16′ 8.65″

Significance: This tree is an unusual species for location.

Source: The University of Georgia Bamboo Station and Coastal Gardens

[See *Acer oliverianum* for the significance of the Bamboo Station and Coastal Gardens.]
*Ilex rotunda*, round leaf holly

Bamboo Station and Coastal Gardens  
#2 Canebreak Rd.  
Savannah, Georgia

Height: 20 feet  
Crown: 52 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +31° 59' 51.64"  
Longitude: -81° 16' 11.45"

Significance: This is an unusual species for the location.

Source: The University of Georgia Bamboo Station and Coastal Gardens

[See *Acer oliverianum* for the significance of the Bamboo Station and Coastal Gardens.]
Juglans nigra, black walnut

Clayton, Georgia

Height: 67 feet
DBH: 71 inches
Crown: 128 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +34° 53' 3.28",
Longitude: -83° 23' 52.10"

Significance: This tree is the state champion black walnut for Georgia.

Source: Frances Seymour
*Juglans nigra*, black walnut

“Tooni” walnut  
Ridge over Dabb’s Bridge Rd.  
Near Dallas, Georgia

Height: 50 feet  
DBH: 29 inches  
Crown: 60 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +34° 3’ 58.46”  
Longitude: -84° 47’ 35.99”

Significance: The granddaughter of a Cherokee Indian, called ‘Tooni’ Cochran, planted this tree because she had a vision of the need for the tree in this particular location. Years later, this tree fed several families through the depression years.

Source: Mr. Hubert Holland
Juglans nigra, black walnut

Black walnut on Old 441
2632 Old 441 S
Tiger, Georgia

Height: 50 feet
DBH: 37 inches
Crown: 92 feet
Overall Health: Good
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Said to be around 1825
Latitude: +34° 51’ 17.37”
Longitude: -83° 25’ 48.65”

Significance: This tree was said to have been planted around 1825 when the house was built by Mr. John Kenner. As a child, Janie P. Taylor, who lived in the house, enjoyed its company. She eventually wrote a story, “Tree and Janie P.,” about her relationship with the tree.

Source: Janie P. Taylor, Lucy Bartlett
*Juniperus virginiana*, Eastern red cedar

Sunset Historical Cemetery  
E. Oakland St. and Cemetery Rd. NW  
Camilla, Georgia

Height: 56 feet  
Crown: 47 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +31° 14’ 0.87"  
Longitude: -84° 12’ 5.61”

Significance: This tree is an old, picturesque specimen of the species.

**Significance of Sunset Historical Cemetery**

This is the first cemetery established in Camilla and is where many of the prominent citizens of early Camilla are buried. The cemetery was restored with the help of the Stripling family.

Source: Greg Findley, Charles Stripling, Georgia Urban Forest Council
Juniperus virginiana, Eastern red cedar

Red cedar allee at Oak Hill Cemetery
797 Memorial Dr.
Griffin, Georgia

Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 14’ 44.23"
Longitude: -84° 15’ 25.53"

Significance: This is a picturesque allee of the species.

Source: Milton McCarthney, Jerry Walker
Juniperus virginiana, Eastern red cedar

Red cedar in Stonewall Confederate Cemetery
797 Memorial Dr., across street from Oak Hill Cemetery
Griffin, Georgia

Height: 29 feet  
DBH: 14 inches  
Crown: 22 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: c. 1867  
Latitude: +33° 14' 47.22"  
Longitude: -84° 15' 10.77"

Significance: This is an old, picturesque specimen of the species.

Significance of Stonewall Confederate Cemetery

Thirty-nine trees were planted by the Ladies Memorial Aid Society about 1867 in memory of the more than five hundred Confederate soldiers and one Union soldier buried on these grounds. These casualties occurred during the Battles of Atlanta and Jonesboro. The monument, erected by the Ladies Memorial Aid Society in 1869, was the first monument to honor Confederate dead. The first Confederate Memorial Day was held in Griffin on October 26, 1866. Of the 39 trees planted, 25 are red cedars.

Source: Milton McCarthney, Jerry Walker, Georgia Urban Forest Council
*Juniperus virginiana*, Eastern red cedar

*Juniperus virginiana* at Memorial Hill Cemetery  
300 W. Franklin St.  
Milledgeville, Georgia

Height: 53 feet  
DBH: 52 inches  
Crown: 45 feet  
Overall Health: Good  
Visited: 2007  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +33° 4’ 31.37”  
Longitude: -83° 13’ 47.13”

Significance: This is an old, picturesque specimen of the species.

**Significance of Memorial Hill Cemetery**

Memorial Hill Cemetery, located in Milledgeville, Georgia’s former capital, is the final resting place of many prominent Georgia citizens, including many legislators and statesmen.

Notable people buried here include Carl Vinson and Charles Herty. Flannery O’Conner, the famous author, is buried here. Edwin F. Jemison, a Confederate soldier killed at the age of seventeen, is also buried here. His CSA picture is one of the most famous images of the Civil War.

Source: Friends of Memorial Hill Cemetery
*Juniperus virginiana*, Eastern red cedar

Cassina Garden Club red cedar  
Hamilton Rd. near Epworth by the Sea Center  
St. Simons, Georgia

Height: 48 feet  
DBH: 63 inches  
Crown: 80 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2007  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +31° 10' 17.32"  
Longitude: -81° 24’ 27.18"

Significance: This tree is associated with a historic location.

**Significance of Gascoigne Bluff**

Gascoigne Bluff is the historic gateway to St. Simons Island. The live oak trees on St. Simons were used to build ships for the United States Navy, including the USS Constitution, “Old Ironsides.” In 1794, the year the greatest number of live oaks was harvested on St. Simons, this tree may have witnessed the live oaks loaded onto the ships off Gascoigne Bluff, bound for Northern shipping yards.

This tree is the second largest red cedar in the state and in the United States. The Cassina Garden Club, whose headquarters are in historic slave cabins nearby, now cares for the tree.

Source: Frances Allen, Cassina Garden Club
*Juniperus virginiana*, Eastern red cedar

Juniperus virginiana at Robert Toombs Site
216 E. Robert Toombs Ave.
Washington, Georgia

Height: 51 feet
DBH: 32 inches
Crown: 27 feet
Overall Health: Good
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Said to be 200 years old
Latitude: +33° 44' 9.32"
Longitude: -82° 44' 2.88"

Significance: This tree witnessed Union troops march along the front walk to arrest Robert Toombs, a Confederate loyal, as Toombs ran out the backdoor

Source: Marcia Campbell
Lagerstroemia indica, crepe myrtle

State Champion crepe myrtle
407 Telfair St.
Augusta, Georgia

Height: 36 feet
DBH: 26 inches
Crown: 37 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 28’ 8.93"
Longitude: -81° 57’ 29.28"

Significance: This is the state champion for the species.

Source: Roy Simkins
*Lagerstroemia indica*, crape myrtle

Colonial Cemetery crape myrtle  
201 W Oglethorpe Ave.  
Savannah, Georgia 

Height: 28 feet  
DBH: 19 and 10 inches  
Crown: 32 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +32° 4' 29.32"  
Longitude: -81° 5' 24.75"

Significance: This tree is a large and picturesque specimen for the species in a historic location.

*Significance of Colonial Cemetery*

The Colonial Park Cemetery opened in 1750, closed for burials in 1853 and opened as a park in 1896. The final resting place of many Revolutionary War soldiers and prominent Savannah citizens, the cemetery is a historic jewel. When Union soldiers camped in the cemetery near the end of the Civil War, they tampered with many of the dates on the headstones, causing one poor soul to have lived to the age of 1700.

Source: Jerry Fleming
*Liquidambar formosana*, Formosan sweetgum

Bamboo Station and Coastal Gardens  
#2 Canebreak Rd.  
Savannah, Georgia

Height: 78 feet  
DBH: 40 inches  
Crown: 75 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +31° 59' 49.15"  
Longitude: -81° 16' 10.79"

Significance: This tree is a large and picturesque specimen for the species. This is an unusual species for the location.

Source: The University of Georgia Bamboo Station and Coastal Gardens

[See *Acer oliverianum* for the significance of the Bamboo Station and Coastal Gardens.]
*Liriodendron tulipifera*, tulip poplar

Tulip poplar stand at Sosebee Cove
Two miles west on GA 180 from the intersection with US 129 S
Blairsville, Georgia

Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +34° 45' 43.76"
Longitude: -83° 56' 52.82"

Significance: This large, picturesque tree is associated with Sosebee Cove.

Source: Georgia Historical Commission

[See *Aesculus octandra* for the significance of Sosebee Cove.]
_Liriodendron tulipifera_, tulip poplar

Hanging Tree at the Chief Vann House  
82 GA Highway 225 N  
Chatsworth, Georgia

Height: 112 feet  
DBH: 48 inches  
Crown: 112 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2007  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +34° 45' 48.37"  
Longitude: -84° 49' 14.93"

Significance: This tree was the site of a hanging, supposedly of a slave, on the property of the Chief Vann House. Chief James Vann built the house in 1808, but, due to his cruel character, was killed in 1809. His son took over the property and introduced the Vanns and the Cherokee nation to English customs and affluence.

Source: Whitfield-Murray Historical Society
Liriodendron tulipifera, tulip poplar

Polly Barclay Poplar
Washington, Georgia

Height: Dead
DBH: Dead
Crown: Dead
Overall Health: Dead
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Before 1806
Latitude: +33° 44' 15.65"
Longitude: -82° 44' 36.15"

Significance: The first woman hung in Georgia occurred from a tulip poplar that stood here in 1806.
Liriodendron tulipifera, tulip poplar

The Presbyterian Poplar
Washington, Georgia

Height: Dead
DBH: Dead
Crown: Dead
Overall Health: Dead
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Before 1790
Latitude:
Longitude:

Significance: This poplar tree shaded the first ordination of a Presbyterian minister, John Springer, in Georgia on July 22, 1790. When the impressive tree, which once stood at 155 feet tall, died, an offering plate was made from its wood for the present Presbyterian Church.

Source: Patrick Allen
*Lithocarpus henri,* Henry Tanbark oak

Jefferson Davis Memorial Hwy.
Madison, Georgia

Height: 14 feet
DBH: 5 inches
Crown: 17 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 36' 3.71"
Longitude: -83° 27' 44.82"

Significance: This is an unusual species for the location.

Source: Rick Crown
**M**

*Maclura pomifera*, Osage orange

Osage orange in Augusta  
2516 McDowell St.  
Augusta, Georgia

Height: 39 feet  
DBH: 39 inches  
Crown: 35 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +33° 28' 21.72"  
Longitude: -82° 1' 37.53"

Significance: This species is a large, old specimen. *Maclura pomifera* are common in historic gardens.

Source: Roy Simkins
Maclura pomifera, Osage orange

Near the intersection of Walker Ct. and Atlanta Hwy.
Madison, Georgia

Height: 72 feet
DBH: 46 inches
Crown: 50 feet
Overall Health: Good
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 35' 6.31"
Longitude: -83° 28' 43.31"

Significance: This is a large specimen for the species.

Source: Rick Crown
Maclura pomifera, Osage orange

Osage at Bulloch Hall
180 Bulloch Ave.
Roswell, Georgia

Height: 45 feet
DBH: 30 and 18 inches
Crown: 65 feet
Overall Health: Good
Visited: 2006
Year planted: About 1840
Latitude: +34° 0′ 54.69″
Longitude: -84° 22′ 1.24″

Significance: Bulloch Hall is the childhood home of Martha “Mittie” Bulloch Roosevelt, mother of President Theodore Roosevelt.

Mittie’s father, Major James Stephens Bulloch, moved his family to Bulloch Hall from Savannah in 1840. After moving, Major Bulloch planted 37 varieties of ornamental trees, including this Osage orange. The fruit of an Osage orange is large and heavy and, when dropped, can be a dangerous projectile.

Source: Georgia Urban Forest Council, Connie Head
Magnolia acuminata var subcordata, yellow cucumber tree

Yellow cucumber tree in Augusta
Near intersection of Williams St. and Bransford Pl.
Augusta, Georgia

Height: 73 feet  
DBH: 38 inches  
Crown: 75 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +33° 28' 35.60"  
Longitude: -82° 0' 44.84"

Significance: This is a large specimen for the species in a residential location.

Source: Roy Simkins
Magnolia denudata, Yulan magnolia

Magnolia denudata at Hills and Dales
1916 Hills and Dales Dr.
LaGrange, Georgia

Height: 29 feet
DBH: 25 inches
Crown: 38 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: late 1800s
Latitude: +33° 2' 14.75"
Longitude: -85° 3' 3.97"

Significance: This tree is an unusual species for the location.

Source: Carleton Wood

[See Albizia julibrissin for the significance of Hills and Dales.]
Magnolia grandiflora, Southern magnolia

Clara Barton magnolias at Andersonville National Historic Site
496 Cemetery Rd.
Andersonville, Georgia

Height: 42 feet
Crown: 90 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: About July 1865
Latitude: +32° 12' 11.81"
Longitude: -84° 7' 54.50"

Significance: Clara Barton, the leader of the American Red Cross, was sent to Andersonville in July 1865 by President Abraham Lincoln to help identify the bodies of Union soldiers who died at the Civil War prison camp. Andersonville saw the most prisoner of war casualties (12,920 men) during the War.

During this visit, Barton planted “flowering trees,” which the National Park assumes are these magnolias.

Source: Joan Stilbitz
Magnolia grandiflora, Southern magnolia

Magnolias at the Courthouse
325 E. Washington St.
Athens, Georgia

Height: 84 feet
DBH: 36 inches
Crown: 41 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: c. 1950
Latitude: +33° 57' 35.40"
Longitude: -83° 22' 29.81"

Height: 82 feet
DBH: 22 inches
Crown: 30 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: c. 1950
Latitude: +33° 57' 35.76"
Longitude: -83° 22' 30.01"

Height: 72 feet
DBH: 38 inches
Crown: 35 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: c. 1950
Latitude: +33° 57' 35.93"
Longitude: -83° 22' 30.14"

Significance: These trees were planted for three ladies who worked at the courthouse. Their names were “Miss Ruby” Hartman, “Miss Mary” Collier,” and “Miss Lucy” Trousdale.

Source: Tree Registry Athens and Clarke County, Georgia
*Magnolia grandiflora*, Southern magnolia

Magnolias at the Varsity  
1000 W Broad St.  
Athens, Georgia

Height: 67 feet  
DBH: 61 inches  
Crown: 50 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +33° 57' 18.14"  
Longitude: -83° 23' 19.64"

Height: 60 feet  
DBH: 56 inches  
Crown: 50 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +33° 57' 18.47"  
Longitude: -83° 23' 19.72"

Height: 59 feet  
DBH: 31 inches  
Crown: 47 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +33° 57' 18.79"  
Longitude: -83° 23' 19.12"

Significance: These trees were once on the Hodgson property. The trees were in peril of being removed when the house was torn down, but the community protected the trees.

There were originally 4 trees measured. The 4th tree (in the upper right corner) was felled by a storm during the winter of 2006. The tree’s measurements were:

Height: 48 feet  
DBH: 35 inches  
Crown: 35 feet  
Overall Health: Dead  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown
Magnolia grandiflora, Southern magnolia

Magnolia at Oakland Cemetery
248 Oakland Ave., SE
Atlanta, Georgia

Height: 18 feet
DBH: 6 inches
Crown: 17 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 44' 53.23"
Longitude: -84° 22' 17.47"

Significance: This tree is a seedling of the original. This tree stands as a memorial to the men who fought for the Confederacy in the Civil War.
Magnolia grandiflora, Southern magnolia

Crackers Magnolia
650 Ponce de Leon Ave. behind the Whole Foods
Atlanta, Georgia

Overall Health: Good
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 46' 30.32"
Longitude: -84° 21' 53.75"

Significance: This magnolia used to stand in Ponce de Leon Ballpark, the home of the Atlanta Crackers and the Atlanta Black Crackers (1908-1966). The tree stood in right center field.

The talent of baseball players that played on these grounds led to the high standard of baseball that is now enjoyed in Atlanta. The team was called the “Yankees of the minors.” Players on this team were some of the best in the league and included Luke Appling, Eddie Matthews, Bob Mantag, and Ralph Brown. The Black Crackers contributed many of the sport’s black superstars, including Norman Lumpkin, James Moore, James Kemp, and Vinicus Williams.

Source: The Native Atlantans Club, Ed Macie
*Magnolia grandiflora*, Southern magnolia

Magnolia Lane at Augusta National  
2604 Washington Rd.  
Augusta, Georgia

Height: 66 feet  
DBH: 41 inches  
Crown: 50 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: 1857  
Latitude: +33° 30’ 27.12”  
Longitude: -82° 1’ 25.08”

Significance: This allee of magnolias is the official entrance of the golf course and is reserved for professional golfers who compete in the Masters golf tournament held at Augusta National every April.

Source: Roy Simkins, Tommy Crenshaw, Glenn Green

[See *Aphananthe aspera* for the significance of the Augusta National Golf Course.]
Magnolia grandiflora, Southern magnolia

Magnolia grandiflora in Olmsted garden at the Columbus Museum
1251 Wynnton Rd.
Columbus, Georgia

Height: 48 feet
DBH: 41 inches
Crown: 62 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: During the 1930s
Latitude: +32° 27’ 59.78”
Longitude: -84° 58’ 29.60"

Significance: This magnolia is part of an original Frederick Law Olmsted design for a private garden. This garden was installed during the Great Depression. Olmsted was the landscape architect of Central Park and the Arnold Arboretum.

Source: Steve Smith
Magnolia grandiflora, Southern magnolia

The Female College Trees
2111 Conyers Street, SE
Covington, Georgia

Height: 60 feet
DBH: 54 inches
Crown: 73 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Over 150 years old
Latitude: +33° 35' 47.14"
Longitude: -83° 51' 35.47"

Significance: These trees stand near what used to be the Female College, a female institution from 1833 to 1889. During the Civil War, the College was used as a Confederate Hospital and was partially destroyed when the Union troops marched through Covington. The trees are said to be over 150 years old and have witnessed the College’s history.

Source: Connie Head, Deborah Bell, Georgia Urban Forest Council
Magnolia grandiflora, Southern magnolia

Agnes Scott magnolia
141 E. College Ave.
Decatur, Georgia

Height: 56 feet
DBH: 38 inches
Crown: 65 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: About 1905
Latitude: +33° 46' 10.43"
Longitude: -84° 17' 43.51"

Significance: A group of magnolias stand in the front yard of Rebekah Scott Hall.

Professor of music, Dr. Christian Dieckmann, went for weekly Sunday walks with Dr. J.D.M. Armistead. On one of these walks in 1905, Dr. Dieckmann “took them [magnolia seedlings] up with his pocketknife,” and planted them where they stand today.

Source: Jenanne Giles, Georgia Urban Forest Council
*Magnolia grandiflora*, Southern magnolia

Magnolia at Decatur Recreation Center
231 Sycamore Street
Decatur, Georgia

Height: 61 feet
DBH: 26 and 35 inches
Crown: 72 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 46' 28.13"
Longitude: -84° 17' 34.88"

Significance: This magnolia stands outside the recreation center, which was formerly a library. Many children climb the branches and read books in the cool shade during the warm summer months.

Source: Lynne Elliot Jones
Magnolia grandiflora, Southern magnolia

Magnolias at Washington Grass Bed and Breakfast
2281 Fuller Rd.
Greensboro, Georgia

Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: 1840
Latitude: +33° 32' 8.22"
Longitude: -83° 4' 54.83"

Significance: These trees were planted in 1840 by Judge Hugh Graham Lewis, whose family occupied the house for several generations.

Source: Greensboro Garden Club
*Magnolia grandiflora*, Southern magnolia

Twin Magnolias that Own Themselves
Near intersection of Lane Rd. and Otis
Ransby Rd.
SE Heard Co., Georgia

Height: 56 feet  
DBH: 41 inches  
Crown: 42 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: 1892  
Latitude: +33° 16’ 15.12”  
Longitude: -85° 0’ 36.94”

Significance: At the end of a long dirt
country road, a magnolia tree with twin
leaders stands in the middle of a clearing.
The tree’s parent stood on the Mercer
University campus in Macon, Georgia. In 1892, Mercer student John Holland Melson
took a seedling from one of the magnolias on campus and brought it home to his
parents’ Heard County farm.

The unique appearance of the tree is credited to bovine intervention. A cow ate
the top of the sapling, resulting in “twin” magnolia trees.

John Holland Melson deeded the tree and the half-acre surrounding the tree to
the tree on September 30, 1940. A plaque stands on the site dedicating the tree to
John’s mother, Martha.

Source: Georgia Urban Forest Council, Kent Johnson
Magnolia grandiflora, Southern magnolia

Magnolia grandiflora at Hills and Dales
1916 Hills and Dales Dr.
LaGrange, Georgia

Height: 60 feet
DBH: 36 inches
Crown: 40 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: late 1800s
Latitude: +33° 2' 14.05"
Longitude: -85° 3' 3.02"

Significance: This tree is a picturesque specimen of the species.

Source: Carleton Wood

[See Albizia julibrissin for the significance of Hills and Dales.]
**Magnolia grandiflora**, Southern Magnolia

Magnolia at Juliette Low birthplace  
10 E Oglethorpe Ave.  
Savannah, Georgia

**Height**: 42 feet  
**DBH**: 13 inches  
**Crown**: 25 feet  
**Overall Health**: Excellent  
**Visited**: 2007  
**Year planted**: Unknown  
**Latitude**: +32° 4' 37.12"  
**Longitude**: -81° 5' 32.25"

**Significance**: Juliette Gordon Low or “Daisy,” founder of the Girl Scouts of America, was born in this home. When Juliette met the founder of the Boy Scouts in 1911, she stated “I’ve got something for the girls of Savannah, and all of America, and all the world, and we’re going to start tonight!” The first Girl Scout meeting was held in 1912. After founding the Girl Scouts, Juliette created Girl Scout camps. One camp originally meant to teach leaders of Girl Scout troops, still exists as a summer camp for girls: Camp Juliette Low in Cloudland, Georgia.

The house was built in 1821 and was passed down through the Gordon family. The Girl Scouts bought the property in 1953 to become a program center and museum.

**Source**: Patrick Allen, Girls Scouts of America, Dr. Ellen Thompson, Mrs. Bryn Adamson
Magnolia grandiflora, Southern magnolia

Tifton Magnolia, Wedding Chapel Magnolia
Magnolia Industrial Blvd.
Tifton, Georgia

Height: Dead
DBH: Dead
Crown: Dead
Overall Health: Dead
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +31° 24’ 26.37”
Longitude: -83° 29’ 34.66”

Significance: This magnolia tree was once the largest magnolia tree in Georgia and the second largest in the nation. The tree served as a community park, frequented by citizens and young couples who would carve their name in the tree. The inner canopy so resembled a chapel, that this tree was called the “Wedding Chapel Magnolia.”

In the late 1990s, the tree was the victim of a fire that destroyed it. The cause of the fire was never determined. Though all that remains of the Mother magnolia is her charred trunk, many daughter trees grow in a ring around her.

Source: Georgia Urban Forest Council, Tift Co. Chamber of Commerce
*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, dawn redwood

Dawn Redwood at Massee Lane Gardens
100 Massee Lane
Fort Valley, Georgia

Height: 66 feet  
DBH: 28 inches  
Crown: 45 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +32° 29' 17.60"
Longitude: -83° 55' 38.42"

Significance: This large specimen may have been from the original seed introduction from China in the 1940s. Mr. Dave Strouther planted this specimen.

Source: Billie Patterson and Tom Johnson
*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, dawn redwood

Dawn Redwood at SunMark Community Bank  
205 South Camellia Blvd.  
Fort Valley, Georgia

Height: 66 feet  
DBH: 34 inches  
Crown: 42 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +32° 33' 7.89"  
Longitude: -83° 53' 14.56"

Significance: This large specimen may have been from the original seed introduction from China in the 1940s. This specimen may have been planted by Mr. Dave Strouther.

Source: Billie Patterson
Nancy Hart Hanging Tree
Near the Bobby Brown State Park
Off Route 17, 12 miles south of Elberton
Elberton, Georgia

Height:  Dead
DBH:  Dead
Crown:  Dead
Overall Health:  Dead
Visited:  2006
Year planted:  Unknown
Latitude:  +33° 59' 23.97''
Longitude:  -82° 44' 57.15''

Significance:  Nancy Hart, Georgia’s heroine of the Revolutionary War, was said to be over six-feet tall, red headed and cross-eyed with a smallpox-scarred face. Though her appearance was rough, the local Native Americans called her “Wahatche” or “war woman” because of her fearlessness. The Native Americans noted that she, not Mr. Hart, ran the household.

A supporter of independence during the War, Nancy is said to have had a group of Tories come to her cabin demanding patriot information. When Nancy plead ignorance, the men shot her turkey and demanded she cook it. As she cooked the turkey, the clever Hart sent her daughter, Sukey, to the woods under the pretense of getting water. Sukey was to blow the conch that was used to call neighbors for help in the event of an emergency.

Nancy fed the men alcohol and as they became intoxicated, she slowly slipped their weapons, which had been piled in a corner, through a hole in the cabin wall. When the men realized what she was doing, they sprang to their feet and as one man tried to run towards the weapons, Nancy shot and killed the man. (Continued on the next page)
She held the other men until her husband and other patriots came to her aid. The men were hung on a tree outside the Hart cabin. In 1912, a group of railroad workers found a shallow grave of six neatly laid skeletons just outside of where the Hart cabin would have been.

Today, a replica cabin stands in the approximate site of the original.

Source: Hart Co. Historical Society
Nyssa sylvatica, black gum

Nyssa sylvatica at Hills and Dales
1916 Hills and Dales Dr.
LaGrange, Georgia

Height:  96 feet
DBH:  43 inches
Crown:  75 feet
Overall Health:  Excellent
Visited:  2006
Year planted:  Unknown
Latitude:  +33° 2' 13.29"
Longitude:  -85° 2' 55.78"

Significance:  This is a large specimen for the species.

Source:  Carleton Wood

[See Albizia julibrissin for the significance of Hills and Dales.]
Olea europea, olive

Near the ruins of the Carnegie estate
Cumberland Island, Georgia

Height: 21 feet
DBH: 25 inches
Crown: 25 feet
Overall Health: Fair
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +30° 44' 51.62"
Longitude: -81° 28' 10.36"

Significance: This tree stands near the ruins of the Dungeness mansion, an estate built by the Carnegie family in the 1880s. Olive trees were originally planted to test the feasibility of growing the species on Cumberland Island.

Source: Mr. and Mrs. Gene Griffin
Ostrya virginiana, hophornbeam

Street tree at the intersection of N. Main St. and Jefferson St. Madison, Georgia

Height: 28 feet
DBH: 9 inches
Crown: 27 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 35' 46.71"
Longitude: -83° 28' 2.89"

Significance: This is an unusual use of the species and a beautiful specimen.
Persea borbonia, red bay

Red bay on Jekyll
Jekyll Island, Georgia

Height: 47 feet
DBH: 41 inches
Crown: 55 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +31° 6’ 6.65"
Longitude: -81° 24’ 52.65"

Significance: This is a large specimen on a historic location. Due to the presence of the ambrosia beetle, redbay trees are becoming more rare.

Source: Cliff Gawron

[See Bumelia sp. for the significance of Jekyll Island.]
Phoenix canariensis, Canary Island date palm

Phoenix canariensis at Monrovia Growers
1541 Hwy 111 S
Albany, Georgia

Height: 39 feet
DBH: 23 inches
Crown: 22 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +30° 51' 40.95"
Longitude: -84° 13' 53.18"

Significance: This is an unusual species for the location. This tree is believed to be the first Canary Island date palm introduced into Georgia.

Source: Stuart Chandler, Monrovia Growers, Cairo, Georgia
*Picea abies*, Norway spruce

Norway spruce at York House Bed and Breakfast  
416 York House Rd.  
Rabun Gap, Georgia

Height: 87 feet  
DBH: 36 inches  
Crown: 37 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +34° 56’ 15.75”  
Longitude: -83° 22’ 59.26”

Height: 87 feet  
DBH: 33 inches  
Crown: 35 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +34° 56’ 15.54”  
Longitude: -83° 22’ 59.21”

Significance: The York House was built in 1896 and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It has been in continuous operation as an Inn since it was built. Two spruce trees flank the front entrance to the Inn and are estimated to be over 100 years old.

Source: Kathleen Ackermann, the York House Inn
Picea pungens glauca, blue spruce

Picea pungens at Westview Cemetery
1680 Westview Dr SW
Atlanta, Georgia

Height: 26 feet
DBH: 13 inches
Crown: 22 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 44' 41.65"
Longitude: -84° 27' 14.57"

Significance: This tree is a large specimen for species and an unusual species for location.

[See Aesculus octandra for the significance of Westview Cemetery.]
*Pinus bungeana*, lacebark pine

Pinus bungeana on UGA campus
Sanford Dr. next to Dawson Hall
Athens, Georgia

Height: 42 feet
DBH: 11 and 6 inches
Crown: 28 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: After 1908
Latitude: +33° 56' 48.11"
Longitude: -83° 22' 33.49"

Significance: This is an exceptional specimen for the species.

Source: Junior Ladies Club Athens Tree Registry
Pinus palustris, longleaf pine

Pinus palustris stand
Warm Springs, Georgia

Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: 1929
Latitude: +32° 50' 57.10"
Longitude: -84° 42' 4.50"

Significance: When President Franklin Roosevelt frequented Meriwether County, Georgia, he noticed that none of the cleared lands were replanted with non-agricultural plantings to prevent erosion. He gave five acres of his own land to be planted with longleaf pines during the winter of 1929.

Half of the original stand was destroyed by a tornado in 1954.

Source: Georgia Historical Commission
Pinus taeda, loblolly pine

Eisenhower pine at Augusta National
2604 Washington Rd.
Augusta, Georgia

Height:  66 feet
DBH:  44 inches
Crown:  70 feet
Overall Health:  Excellent
Visited:  2006
Year planted:  Unknown
Latitude:  +33° 30’ 27.12’’
Longitude:  -82° 1’ 25.08’’

Significance:  A part of Hole 17 (Nandina), this pine is called the Eisenhower pine because President Dwight Eisenhower wanted to remove the tree due to the number of times he kept hitting it. This tree has witnessed many a great golfer lose his lead in the tournament.

Source:  Roy Simkins, Tommy Crenshaw, Glenn Green

[See Aphananthe aspera for the significance of the Augusta National Golf Course.]
*Pinus taeda*, loblolly pine

Daffin Park pines  
1401 E. Victory Dr.  
Savannah, Georgia

Height: 100 feet  
DBH: 18 inches  
Crown: 27 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: c. 1907  
Latitude: +32° 2' 42.30"  
Longitude: -81° 4' 38.56"

Significance: Daffin Park, a 100-year old park in Savannah, is home to a stand of loblolly pines planted in honor of Charles Herty.

Charles Herty greatly contributed to two staples of Georgia life: forestry and football. Herty obtained a degree in chemistry from the University of Georgia in Athens and earned his doctorate from Johns Hopkins University. He returned to Athens and became a professor of chemistry.

Herty realized the potential of pine production in Georgia. Paper production required the slow-growing spruces of the North. Herty saw an opportunity to use fast-growing pines instead. He used his chemical talents to develop the process to turn pine trees into paper. Pines are a principal Georgia crop, greatly contributing to the state economy.

In addition to reorganizing the existing sports at the University of Georgia, Herty organized the first football team at the university. The original football field was named in his honor and used as the epicenter of sports at the university until the current stadium, Sanford Stadium, was built on the campus in 1929. Go Dawgs!

Source: Jerry Fleming
*Pinus wallichiana*, Himalayan pine

Near the intersection of Walker Ct. and Oil Mill Rd.  
Madison, Georgia

Height:  17 feet  
DBH:  4 inches  
Crown:  13 feet  
Overall Health:  Excellent  
Visited:  2007  
Year planted:  Unknown  
Latitude:  +33° 35' 16.18"  
Longitude:  -83° 28' 55.24"

Significance: This is an unusual species for the location.

Source: Rick Crown
Pistacia chinensis, Chinese pistachio

Chinese pistachio in Augusta
Near intersection of Milledge Rd. and Gardner St.
Augusta, Georgia

Height: 39 feet
Crown: 62 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 28' 51.47"
Longitude: -82° 0' 34.05"

Significance: This is a large, old specimen for the species.

Source: Roy Simkins
Pistacia chinensis, Chinese pistachio

Pistacia chinensis at Hills and Dales
1916 Hills and Dales Dr.
LaGrange, Georgia

Height: 37 feet
DBH: 31 inches
Crown: 45 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 2' 16.04"
Longitude: -85° 3' 4.61"

Significance: This is a large specimen for the species.

Source: Carleton Wood

[See Albizia julibrissin for the significance of Hills and Dales.]
**Platanus occidentalis**, sycamore

Bed and Breakfast sycamore  
97 Benson St.  
Hartwell, Georgia

Height: 84 feet  
DBH: 41 inches  
Crown: 97 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2007  
Year planted: late 1800s  
Latitude: +34° 21’ 2.94"  
Longitude: -82° 55’ 49.77"

Significance: This sycamore was planted when the home, which is on the National Historic Register, was built.

Source: Michele Ambler
Platanus occidentalis, sycamore

General Store Sycamore
9272 Highway 53 West
Jasper, Georgia

Height: 45 feet
DBH: 33 inches
Crown: 60 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +34° 28' 51.62"
Longitude: -84° 35' 4.11"

Significance: Witness to the murder of a revenuer and the daily bustle of a general store, this Jasper tree is a significant member of the community.

Source: Richie Hancock, Tami Tyson
Prunus caroliniana, Carolina cherry laurel

Carolina cherry laurel at Linwood Cemetery
Intersection of 5th Ave. and 17th St.
Columbus, Georgia

Height: 35 feet
DBH: 42 inches
Crown: 37 feet
Overall Health: Good
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +32° 28' 39.57"
Longitude: -84° 58' 56.09"

Significance: This is the state champion for the species and is located in a historic cemetery.

Source: Steve Smith
*Prunus x yedoensis*, Yoshino cherry

The first cherry tree in Macon  
2929 Ingleside Ave.  
Macon, Georgia

Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2007  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +32° 51' 22.37"  
Longitude: -83° 40' 2.64"

Significance: Macon is home to the annual Cherry Blossom Festival, which celebrates the 300,000 cherry trees of the city and attracts visitors from all over the world. The Yoshino cherry trees came from one mother tree in the backyard of Mr. William Fickling. He propagated the tree and began giving small trees to his neighbors in 1949.

Source: William Fickling, III
Prunus x yedoensis, Yoshino cherry

Allee of cherries
Third St., Downtown Macon
Macon, Georgia

Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +32° 50' 12.02"
Longitude: -83° 37' 35.12"

Significance: Macon is home to the annual Cherry Blossom Festival, which celebrates the 300,000 cherry trees of the city and attracts visitors from all over the world.

Source: Carolyn Kennedy
*Pseudocydonia sinensis*, Chinese quince

Pseudocydonia sinensis on Lumpkin
Behind 1344 S. Lumpkin St.
Athens, Georgia

Height: 30 feet
DBH: 18 inches
Crown: 6 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 56' 44.23"
Longitude: -83° 22' 48.72"

Significance: This is an unusual species for the location.
Pseudocydonia sinensis, Chinese quince

Jefferson Davis Memorial Hwy.
Madison, Georgia

Height: 30 feet
DBH: 23 inches
Crown: 25 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 36’ 2.77"
Longitude: -83° 27’ 47.65"

Significance: This is an unusual species for the location.

Source: Rick Crown
Pseudotsuga menziesii, Douglas fir

Pseudotsuga at Conner Hall
Near the intersection of D.W. Brooks Dr. and Cedar St.
Athens, Georgia

Height: 36 feet
DBH: 12 inches
Crown: 15 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 56' 51.73"
Longitude: -83° 22' 27.44"

Significance: This is an unusual species for the location.
Quercus alba, white oak

The Tree That Owns Itself
Intersection of Dearing St. and Finley St.
Athens, GA

Height: 66 feet
DBH: 32 inches
Crown: 72 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: 1946
Latitude: +33° 57' 18.16"
Longitude: -83° 22' 56.66"

Significance: At the top of the last remaining cobblestone street in Athens, Georgia, this tree stands encircled by white concrete posts and chain and is marked by not one but three signs, detailing the tree’s significance, two of which read:

“…for and in consideration of the great love I bear this tree and the great desire I have for its protection for all time I convey entire possession of itself and all land within 8 feet of the tree on all sides.”

~William H. Jackson

When William H. Jackson was a boy in the early 1800s, he would play with his marbles under this tree and bask in its protection during rainstorms. The tree became a greater friend to Col. Jackson in his adulthood as he visited the tree in search of solitude. By 1832, Col. Jackson cared so much for the tree that he gave the tree to itself in his will. W. H. Jackson died in 1875, and the tree gained custody of itself.

(Continued on the next page)
On August 12, 1890, an article in the *Athens Weekly Banner* detailed its exceptional existence. Numerous visitors paid their respects to the unusual tree, so many that the first marker was erected by George F. Peabody in 1906.

The white oak stood until 1942 when a windstorm felled the famous tree. The Junior Ladies Garden Club of Athens planted a sapling of the parent tree within the ring of posts. That tree, pictured above, stands to this day.

Good story . . . if it were true. Unfortunately, this story is nothing more than a hoax. A man named Col. W.H. Jackson did exist in the 19th century and was a professor at the University of Georgia. He lived on property close to the tree but never owned any of the land on which the tree stands. No one has ever found the deed. The 1890 story in the *Athens Weekly Banner* was the first anyone had heard of the tree; the article was written to challenge law school students to discover if a tree actually could own itself.

Source: Georgia Urban Forest Council, Connie Head, Roger Couthen
Quercus alba, white oak

Quercus alba at Connally Nature Preserve
Near intersection of Mulberry St. and Connally Dr.
Atlanta, Georgia

Height:  89 feet
DBH:  52 inches
Crown:  132 feet
Overall Health:  Excellent
Visited:  2006
Year planted:  Unknown
Latitude:  +33° 41’ 35.13”
Longitude:  -84° 27’ 13.30”

Significance:  This group of trees was planted to shade slave homes in the area.

Source:  Greg Levine and Trees Atlanta
Quercus alba, white oak

Quercus alba on Woodley Dr.
832 Woodley Drive NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Height: 108 feet
DBH: 55 inches
Crown: 120 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Estimated to be almost 200 years old
Latitude: +33° 49’ 6.68"
Longitude: -84° 24’ 54.46"

Significance: Atlanta arborist Chris Hastings estimated this tree’s age to be 175-200 years old. The silhouette of the tree is used in the logo for the neighborhood.

Source: Brian Ragen
**Quercus alba**, white oak

Spring Bank Oak
Near intersection of Hall Station Rd. and Old Hall Station Rd.
Cartersville, Georgia

Height: 105 feet
DBH: 72 inches
Crown: 101 feet
Overall Health: Good
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Early 1800s
Latitude: +34° 15' 22.90"
Longitude: -84° 57' 40.94"

Significance: Reverend Charles Wallace first traveled to North Georgia on a Federal Government mission with a group of men including Mr. Godfrey Barnsley (of Barnsley Gardens). On this trip, both men found ideal home sites and in 1852, Rev. Wallace brought his family to a place where a spring gushed from a nearby bank and called it Spring Bank. Rev. Wallace and his wife, Susan Thomas, opened a school that children from prominent families attended, including Martha Berry of Berry College. E. Julio, painter of the “Last Meeting of Lee and Jackson,” taught at the school until his death in 1879. The school closed during the Civil War as Howard set off to serve as captain in the Confederate Army. After the war, two of Howard’s daughters reopened the school. The house remained in the family until February 1, 1974 when the house burned to the ground.

Bowater Timber Corporation owned the property from 1974 until 2002, during which time the remaining estate further deteriorated. (Continued to the next page)
(Continued from previous page) In May 2002, the Bartow County Greenspace, led by Mr. J.B. Tate of Cartersville and County Administrator Steve Bradley, bought the property, thus preserving the property and the great white oak, which stood near the original house and is estimated to be about 200 years old.

Source: J. B. Tate, Steve Bradley, Georgia Urban Forest Council
Quercus alba, white oak

Big Spring Park
301 Wissahickon Ave.
Cedartown, Georgia

Height: 62 feet
DBH: 33 inches
Crown: 85 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Early 1930s
Latitude: +34° 0' 51.69"
Longitude: -85° 15' 29.73"

Significance: This is a tree
witnessed the funeral of
Senator William Harris.

Significance of Big Spring Park

The funeral of William Julius Harris, a United States Senator and prominent citizen, was held in this park in April 1932. Due to the enormous crowd turnout for the funeral, the ceremony was held in the Big Spring Park. The spring next to the trees, called “Big Spring,” was once owned by the Cherokee nation. After winning the spring from the Creek Native Americans after a game of stick ball, it was from this spring that many Cherokees took their last drink before leaving on the “Trail of Tears.” Cedartown citizen Asa Prior deeded the land to the city about 1854.

Source: Billy Grant, Georgia Urban Forest Council, Cedartown Tree Commission
Quercus alba, White oak

Poole’s Mill white oak
7551 Heardsville Circle
Cumming, Georgia

Height: 78 feet
DBH: 49 inches
Crown: 85 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +34° 17’ 14.90"
Longitude: -84° 14’ 21.73"

Significance: The owner moved the barn on the site to save the tree when the road was redone. This tree witnessed numerous wagonloads of grain rolling past to Poole’s Mill.

Source: Felicity O’Neal

[See Fagus grandifolia for the significance of Poole’s Mill.]
*Quercus alba, white oak*

Revival Oak  
2371 Old Alpharetta Rd.  
Cumming, Georgia

Height: 78 feet  
DBH: 63 inches  
Crown: 120 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Said to be over 200 years old  
Latitude: $+34^\circ 6' 26.84"$  
Longitude: $-84^\circ 11' 26.31"$

Significance: This tree is the site of the “Oak Tree Service,” a revival for the Brookwood Baptist Church and weddings of local citizens.

Mr. William Mathis, who owns the property on which the tree stands, grew up playing under the tree and was saved beneath the tree during one revival. He said, “It was a lot taller when I was younger.” Mr. Mathis says “If someone gave me $100,000 for this tree, I’d laugh at ‘em.”

Source: William Mathis, Stephanie Womack
**Quercus alba**, white oak

Holland white oak  
Near Dallas, Georgia

**Height:** 53 feet  
**DBH:** 68 inches  
**Crown:** 87 feet  
**Overall Health:** Excellent  
**Visited:** 2006  
**Year planted:** 1836

**Significance:** Archibald and Elizabeth Hagin Holland planted this tree near their log house in the High Shoals area of Paulding County in 1836. They gathered several acorns from a huge oak tree on the Hagin Plantation in Clarke County, GA and planted them. This tree now stands near the Holland Cemetery and was selected by the American Forestry Association in 1988 to provide seedlings for nationally significant groves. The Georgia Forestry Department gathered acorns from the tree and grew seedlings, which were distributed to various historical sites in the United States.

**Source:** Mr. Hubert Holland
Quercus alba, white oak

Founders Oak
520 W Ponce de Leon Ave.
Decatur, Georgia

Height: 72 feet
DBH: 62 inches
Crown: 95 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Around 1823
Latitude: +33° 46' 30.95"
Longitude: -84° 18' 15.10"

Significance: This tree was a seedling when the city of Decatur was founded in 1823 and is called the Founders Oak.

Source: Ed Macie
Quercus alba, white oak

White oak at Luthersville Methodist
Church St/Hwy 29
Luthersville, Georgia

Height: 78 feet
DBH: 47 inches
Crown: 90 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Before 1866
Latitude: +33° 12’ 46.74”
Longitude: -84° 44’ 47.63”

Significance: This tree has witnessed many gatherings of the Luthersville United Methodist Church and stood when the first person was buried in the cemetery in 1866.

President Franklin Roosevelt passed this tree on his way to Warm Springs.

Source: Menlia Trammell
Quercus alba, white oak

The Tree that Owns Itself, Yarbrough Oak
Intersection of West Clark St. and Emory St., across from City Hall
Oxford, Georgia

Height:  Dead
DBH:  Dead
Crown:  Dead
Overall Health:  Dead
Visited:  2007
Year planted:  Said to have been over 330 years
Latitude:  +33° 37’ 23.50"
Longitude:  -83° 52’ 4.21"

Significance:  This “Prince of the Forest,” as Reverend John Yarbrough called the tree, once stood 60 feet tall with a diameter of 72 inches and a crown of 135 feet. The tree was deeded to itself in 1929 by the City commissioners. The tree owned the 20 square feet below its branches.

When the tree was nominated in August 2001 to the Georgia Urban Forest Council’s Landmark and Historic Tree Register, the tree was in serious decline. In February 2002, the tree was cut down. Seedlings from the tree were taken and planted about two blocks from its original site.

Source:  Carol Poole, Georgia Urban Forest Council
Quercus alba, white oak

Constitution Tree
2135 E Main St. (Hwy 78)
Snellville, Georgia

Height: 96 feet
DBH: 63 inches
Crown: 127 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Before 1776
Latitude: +33° 51' 22.46"
Longitude: -84° 0' 11.21"

Significance: The National Arborist Association and the International Society of Arboriculture have recognized this tree as having been living when the United States Constitution was signed.

Source: Dale Higdon
Quercus alba, white oak

Water pipe oak
3948 Marvin Lee Drive
Tucker, Georgia

Height: Dead
DBH: Dead
Crown: Dead
Overall Health: Dead
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 49' 47.81"
Longitude: -84° 13' 39.02"

Significance: During the 1940 tornado that killed six people in Dekalb County, a water pipe was lodged into this tree. This white oak was deemed the largest oak in Dekalb County in 1986. This tree is now dead, but its former size can still be sensed by the remaining trunk.

Source: Gary Peiffer, Raymond Hicks
Quercus coccinea, scarlet oak

Quercus coccinea at Oglethorpe University
4484 Peachtree Rd. NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Height: 72 feet
DBH: 41 inches
Crown: 85 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 52' 29.64"
Longitude: -84° 19' 59.35"

Significance: This tree is a large, picturesque specimen for species.
Quercus coccinea, scarlet oak

Brown Park scarlet oak
223 East Marietta St.
Canton, Georgia

Height: 69 feet
DBH: 51 inches
Crown: 90 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Over 100 years old
Latitude: +34° 14' 6.32"
Longitude: -84° 29' 24.37"

Significance: Brown Park was once the front yard of the Joseph Brown (Georgia’s Civil War governor) home. The property was deeded to the City of Canton in 1906.

The great oak witnessed the Civil War veterans group that met here between 1914 and 1925. Civil War reenactments still occur annually beneath the tree. Gov. Eugene Talmadge (1932-1946) once delivered a colorful speech from these grounds.

Source: Georgia Urban Forest Council, June Hart Wester, The Tree City Commission of Canton
Quercus coccinea, scarlet oak

Center of the World Seedling
Three miles south of town on US 29 S
Hartwell, Georgia

Height: 6 feet
DBH: 1 inch
Crown: 1 foot
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +34° 19’ 40.12”
Longitude: -82° 58’ 5.25”

Significance: The center of the Cherokee world. The ‘Ah-Yeh-Li A-Lo-Hee,’ was on this spot. Many trails radiated from this point, and meetings, festivals, and other functions were held here.

This tree was planted to honor the Cherokee nation.

Source: Georgia Historical Commission
Quercus falcata, Southern red oak

Union General McPherson grove
DeKalb Ave. and Whitefoord Ave.
Atlanta, Georgia

Height: Dead
DBH: Dead
Crown: Dead
Overall Health: Dead
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 45' 42.89"
Longitude: -84° 20' 29.43"

Significance: On July 22, 1864, Union general, James McPherson, camped his troops beneath an oak grove that was just south of what is now a MARTA rail line. During lunch, McPherson dispatched an order to another Union commander instructing him to destroy the Georgia railroads. The Battle of Atlanta began while the Union soldiers rested beneath the grove. The soldiers prepared for battle and marched on Atlanta. General McPherson was killed later that day.

Source: Georgia Historical Commission
Quercus falcata, Southern red oak

Red oak at Georgia Sheriff’s Youth Home
6120 Hwy 42 South
Culloden, Georgia

Height: 90 feet
DBH: 59 inches
Crown: 160 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Before 1776
Latitude: +32° 53’ 3.31"
Longitude: -83° 59’ 45.22"

Significance: This tree stands on the bank of Clifton Creek. The tree witnessed the Revolutionary War land grant given to the current owner’s ancestors.

Source: Richard Clifton
Quercus falcata, Southern red oak

Quercus falcata off Pleasant Hill
Near the intersection of Pleasant Hill Rd. and Interstate 85
Duluth, Georgia

Height: 66 feet
DBH: 88 inches
Crown: 102 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 57' 8.19"
Longitude: -84° 7' 42.63"

Significance: This tree was threatened by the recent expansion of Interstate 85.

Citizens protested, and the tree was saved. The tree now stands protected by the
cemetery that owns the land.

Source: Joel Hitt
Quercus falcata, Southern red oak

Quercus falcata at Christ United Methodist Church
417 N. Frontage Rd.
Forsyth, Georgia

Height: 70 feet
DBH: 50 inches
Crown: 87 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 3’ 3.65"
Longitude: -83° 56’ 46.07"

Significance: This tree is a large specimen and was included by the church as a “Prayer Station” on a nature walk.

Source: Robert Shewfelt, Bennie Bunn
Quercus falcata, Southern red oak

I-85 Oak
In median, Near South Carolina state line on I-85 N
Hartwell, Georgia

Height: 52 feet
DBH: 43 inches
Crown: 72 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +34° 26' 17.22"
Longitude: -83° 8' 23.42"

Significance: This tree stands in the median of Interstate 85 near the Georgia and South Carolina state line. A large yellow ribbon was wrapped around the tree in the early 1990s during the Gulf War. A small note attached to the ribbon says, “Until Benjamin comes home.” At our last visit, the ribbon was still there.

The tree is a landmark on the interstate and used by motorists to estimate times of arrival.

Source: Jennifer Jenkins
Quercus georgiana, Georgia oak

Quercus georgiana at FDR State Park
Dowdell’s Knob
2970 GA Hwy. 190
Pine Mountain, Georgia

Height: 33 feet
DBH: 17 inches
Crown: 27 feet
Overall Health: Good
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Before the early 1900s
Latitude: +32° 50' 23.91"
Longitude: -84° 44' 42.11"

Significance: This tree witnessed President F. D. Roosevelt’s visits to this overlook point during his stays at Warm Springs. His stone grill can still be seen.

Source: Hal Massie
Quercus glauca, Japanese blue oak

Quercus glauca on Jekyll
371 Riverview Dr.
Jekyll Island, Georgia

Height: 34 feet
Crown: 42 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +31° 3' 32.02"
Longitude: -81° 25' 20.78"

Significance: This tree is an unusual species for the location.

Source: Cliff Gawron

[See Bumelia sp. for the significance of Jekyll Island.]
Quercus glauca, blue Japanese oak

Quercus glauca allee
Carroll St.
Perry, Georgia

Height: 30 feet  
DBH: 11 and 11 inches  
Crown: 35 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2007  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +32° 27’ 31.26”  
Longitude: -83° 43’ 57.07”

Significance: This is an allee of an unusual species.
*Quercus hemisphaerica*, laurel oak

Laurel oak in Augusta  
Augusta, Georgia

Height: 78 feet  
DBH: 51 inches  
Crown: 105 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +33° 28’ 25.94”  
Longitude: -82° 1’ 13.92”

Significance: This is a large, picturesque specimen for the species.

Source: Roy Simkins
Quercus hemisphaerica, laurel oak

Laurel oak at Linwood Cemetery
Intersection of 5th Ave. and 17th St.
Columbus, Georgia

Height: 73 feet
DBH: 65 inches
Crown: 105 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +32° 28’ 41.11"
Longitude: -84° 58’ 59.53"

Significance: This is a large specimen for the species.

Source: Steve Smith
Quercus hemisphaerica, laurel oak

Colonial Cemetery laurel oak
201 W Oglethorpe Ave.
Savannah, Georgia

Height: 78 feet
DBH: 48 inches
Crown: 97 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +32° 4' 30.23"
Longitude: -81° 5' 24.89"

Significance: This is a large specimen for the species.

Source: Jerry Fleming

[See Lagerstroemia indica for the significance of Colonial Cemetery.]
Quercus macranthera, Caucasian oak

Spec Towns Oak
Intersection of Sanford Dr. and Carlton St.
Athens, Georgia

Height: 33 feet
DBH: 50 inches
Crown: 23 feet
Overall Health: Fair
Visited: 2007
Year planted: c. 1936
Latitude: +33° 56' 35.07"
Longitude: -83° 22' 44.37"

Significance: In 1936 in Berlin, Robert Forrest “Spec” Towns broke the World Record while winning the gold medal for the 110 m hurdles. Adolf Hitler gave him a Quercus robur, English oak, seedling during the awards ceremony.

Spec planted the tree on the University of Georgia campus. After the tree died in the 1980s, the German embassy provided a replacement oak.

A bench now stands near the present tree documenting the significance of the tree that once stood.

The measurements above were taken before the tree was severely pruned. The condition of the tree has deteriorated since that time.
**Quercus marilandica**, blackjack oak

Quercus marilandica at United Methodist Church
103 W. Heritage Blvd. N
Byron, Georgia

Height: 84 feet  
DBH: 46 inches  
Crown: 52 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +32° 39' 15.08"  
Longitude: -83° 45' 34.54"

Significance: This blackjack oak is the national champion for the species.

Source: Matt Peed
Quercus muehlenbergii, chinkapin oak

Tate House Oak
61 Marble Mansion Lane
Tate, Georgia

Height: 72 feet
DBH: 70 inches
Crown: 110 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +34° 24’ 50.38”
Longitude: -84° 22’ 17.93”

Significance: This tree is rooted in the yard of “The Pink Palace,” the Tate House. The estate was built by Samuel Tate as recently as 1926, but the area dates to the Cherokees. The “Georgia Road” or “Old Federal Road” ran from the Tennessee River to the Chattahoochee River, and crossed such estates as James Vann’s house in Chatsworth. When the Cherokees were driven out of the area, Stephen Tate won the land in a lottery. His son, Samuel Tate, began the Georgia Marble Company and discovered the pink marble that serves as the exterior to the house.
Quercus nigra, water oak

Quercus nigra allee
Maple Dr.
Griffin, Georgia

Height:  90 feet
DBH:  41 inches
Crown:  60 feet
Overall Health:  Excellent
Visited:  2006
Year planted:  Unknown
Latitude:  +33° 14’ 3.42"
Longitude:  -84° 15’ 32.92"

Significance:  This is a picturesque allee of the species.

Source:  Milton McCarthney, Jerry Walker
Quercus nigra, water oak

Berry College Tree Lined Drive
2277 Martha Berry Hwy NW
Rome, Georgia

Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +34° 17' 46.50"
Longitude: -85° 11' 47.28"

Significance: This group of trees lines one of the entrances to Berry College, one of the most prestigious private colleges in Georgia.
Quercus pagoda, cherrybark oak

Quercus pagoda at Westview Cemetery
1680 Westview Dr SW
Atlanta, Georgia

Height: 61 feet
DBH: 56 inches
Crown: 120 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 44' 49.36"
Longitude: -84° 26' 37.00"

Significance: This tree is a large, picturesque specimen at a historic location.

[See Aesculus octandra for the significance of Westview Cemetery.]
Quercus pagoda, cherrybark oak

Grandmother Oak
5735 Dawsonville Highway
Gainesville, Georgia

Height: 60 feet
DBH: 53 inches
Crown: 75 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +34° 18’ 50.71”
Longitude: -83° 59’ 55.83”

Significance: The 1938 tornado twisted through parts of Gainesville, destroying everything in its path. One of the few survivors of the tornado is this oak tree.

Everything surrounding the tree, including a farmhouse and a barn, were destroyed by the tornado.

The tree is now greatly cared for by the sisters at Cedar Hill Enrichment Center.

When the telephone company wanted to put a utility line through the canopy of the tree, the Center protested and the telephone company revised their plans.

Source: Kat Stratton, Cedar Hill Enrichment Center
Quercus phellos, willow oak

Big Spring Park
301 Wissahickon Ave.
Cedartown, Georgia

Height: 67 feet
DBH: 47 inches
Crown: 75 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Early 1930s
Latitude: +34° 0' 50.92"
Longitude: -85° 15' 31.54"

Significance: This tree witnessed the funeral of Senator William Harris.

[See Quercus alba for the significance of Big Spring Park.]
*Quercus sp.*, oak

Sherman Oak
Near intersection of E. 4th St. and E. 4th Ave.
Rome, Georgia

Height: 80 feet  
DBH: 37 inches  
Crown: 75 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2007  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +34° 15' 6.61"  
Longitude: -85° 10' 5.23"

Significance: William T. Sherman, general of the Union Army, had his picture taken beneath this tree as he made his March to the Sea that ended the Civil War.

Source: New Georgia Encyclopedia
Quercus stellata, post oak

Quercus stellata at Memorial Hill Cemetery
300 W. Franklin St.
Milledgeville, Georgia

Height: 72 feet  
DBH: 45 inches  
Crown: 80 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2007  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +33° 4’ 29.30"  
Longitude: -83° 13’ 45.25"

Significance: This is a large specimen of the species.

Source: Friends of Memorial Hill Cemetery

[See Juniperus virginiana for the significance of Memorial Hill Cemetery.]
**Quercus stellata**, post oak

Moonshine drop oak  
Vaughan Farm (private farm) near the intersection of Double Bridges Rd. and Covey Rise Ln.  
Thomaston, Georgia

Height: 84 feet  
DBH: 57 inches  
Crown: 110 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Before the early 1900s  
Latitude: +32° 52’ 32.42”  
Longitude: -84° 27’ 36.05”

Significance: This tree was the landmark for a moonshine drop in the early 1900s. The remains of a still, including revenuer bullet holes and axe marks, can be seen nearby.

Source: Mr. and Mrs. Mark Vaughan
Quercus velutina, black oak

Quercus velutina at Our Lady of Perpetual Help Home
760 Pollard Blvd., SW
Atlanta, Georgia

Height: 84 feet
DBH: 86 inches
Crown: 132 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 44' 0.81"
Longitude: -84° 23' 23.40"

Significance: This tree, which can be seen from the upper levels of Turner Field, was discovered in 1989 in the garden of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Care, a home for terminally ill patients.

The tree is now enjoyed by patients during their visits to the garden.

Source: The sisters of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Home, Greg Levine and Trees Atlanta
Quercus virginiana, live oak

Carriage Trail in Tift Park
1300 N. Monroe St.
Albany, Georgia

Height: 60 feet
DBH: 34 inches
Crown: 55 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: 1912
Latitude: +31° 35' 38.31"
Longitude: -84° 9' 36.16"

Significance: Part of Tift Park, these live oaks were planted to line the carriage trail for the park in the 1910s.

Source: Georgia Urban Forest Council
Quercus virginiana, live oak

Dubber’s Oak at the Marine Corps Logistics Base
114 Radford Blvd.
Albany, Georgia

Height: 84 feet  
DBH: 76 inches  
Crown: 120 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +31° 32’ 39.28”  
Longitude: -84° 3’ 33.16”

Significance: When the Marine base was laid out during 1951-1955, the liaison officer, Col. A. E. Dubber, in charge of construction, ordered the existing live oak to be made the center of the entrance. The tree was named after him.

Source: Daniel J. Dickson, Georgia Urban Forest Council
Quercus virginiana, live oak

Friendship Oak
Intersection of Jefferson St. and Philema Rd.
Albany, Georgia

Height:  Dead
DBH:  Dead
Crown:  Dead
Overall Health:  Dead
Visited:  2006
Year planted:  Documented to have been standing in the 1600s
Latitude:  +31° 36' 32.83"
Longitude:  -84° 9' 18.48"

Significance:  This magnificent tree was once a meeting place of visitors to Albany and their relatives and friends who lived in the city.

The tree stood in the middle of a highway for many years. The Department of Transportation (DOT) decided to widen the highway and remove the tree. The outcry of the citizens of Albany to save the tree was heard far and wide, but, in the end, the DOT won. The tree was cut down in 1995.

Source:  Georgia Urban Forest Council
Quercus virginiana, live oak

Live oak on Meigs and Prince
355 Pulaski St.
Athens, Georgia

Height: 54 feet
DBH: 45 inches
Crown: 67 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: c. 1830
Latitude: +33° 57’ 36.25”
Longitude: -83° 22’ 54.44”

Significance: When Miss Sara Bird moved to the house that once stood here in 1904, she was told the tree was planted “about 75 years ago.” This tree is unusual for the location.

Source: Tree Registry Athens and Clarke County, Georgia
Quercus virginiana, live oak

Live oak in downtown square
Intersection of West St. and Broughton St.
Bainbridge, Georgia

Height:  54 feet
Crown:  97 feet
Overall Health:  Excellent
Visited:  2006
Year planted:  Unknown
Latitude:  +30° 54’ 22.44”
Longitude:  -84° 34’ 34.72”

Significance:  This tree stands in Willis Park, which commemorates Confederate soldiers.  This park is frequently used for summer festivals.  The silhouette of the tree is the emblem of the town.

Source:  Bainbridge Chamber of Commerce
Quercus virginiana, live oak

Lanier’s Oak
Off Hwy 17 near Overlook Park
Brunswick, Georgia

Height: 36 feet
DBH: 47, 26, and 38 inches
Crown: 82 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Before 1878
Latitude: +31° 9’ 20.14”
Longitude: -81° 28’ 45.00”

Significance: Beneath this tree,
Sidney Lanier, one of Georgia’s most lyrical sons, wrote his best known poem, “The Marshes of Glynn,” in 1878 which begins:

Glooms of the live-oaks, beautiful-braided and woven
With intricate shades of the vines that myriad-cloven
Clamber the forks of the multiform boughs,
Emerald twilights,
Virginal shy lights,
Wrought of the leaves to allure to the whisper of vows,
When lovers pace timidly down through the green colonnades
Of the dim sweet woods, of the dear dark woods,
Of the heavenly woods and glades,
That run to the radiant marginal sand-beach within
The wide sea-marshes of Glynn.

Source: Georgia Historical Commission, Georgia Urban Forest Council
Quercus virginiana, live oak

Lovers’ Oak
Intersection of Albany St. and Prince St.
Brunswick, Georgia

Height: 50 feet  
DBH: 54 and 85 inches  
Crown: 108 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Before 1776; Said to be nearly 1000 years old  
Latitude: +31° 8’ 32.40”  
Longitude: -81° 29’ 11.67”

Significance: Indian lovers would meet under the boughs of this tree. Recently, couples have been married beneath the tree. This tree has been recognized as a “Bicentennial Tree,” a designation given to trees that were living at the time of the signing of the United States Constitution.

Source: Dr. Peter Hartwell
Quercus virginiana, live oak

Live oaks at Courthouse
11 W. Broad St.
Camilla, Georgia

Height: 45 feet
Crown: 145 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Before the mid-1800s
Latitude: +31° 13' 56.56"
Longitude: -84° 12' 32.38"

Quercus virginiana, live oak

Live oaks at Courthouse
11 W. Broad St.
Camilla, Georgia

Height: 56 feet
Crown: 97 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Before the mid-1800s
Latitude: +31° 13' 56.58"
Longitude: -84° 12' 33.65"

Quercus virginiana, live oak

Live oaks at Courthouse
11 W. Broad St.
Camilla, Georgia

Height: 56 feet
Crown: 95 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Before the mid-1800s
Latitude: +31° 13' 56.05"
Longitude: -84° 12' 33.48"

(Continued on the next page)
Quercus virginiana, live oak

Live oaks at Courthouse
11 W. Broad St.
Camilla, Georgia

Height: 61 feet
Crown: 105 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Before the mid-1800s
Latitude: +31° 13' 54.80"
Longitude: -84° 12' 33.58"

Significance: These trees existed when the property they stand on was given to the City of Camilla to build a courthouse and a jail in the mid-1800s. They have witnessed many of Camilla’s events.

Source: Greg Findley, Charles Stripling, Georgia Urban Forest Council
Quercus virginiana, live oak

Live oak on family farm
7016 Hwy. 37
Camilla, Georgia

Height: 54 feet
Crown: 97 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +31° 15' 21.13"
Longitude: -84° 15' 30.48"

Significance: This tree has seen six generations of Shiver family members, who own the farm on which it stands.

Source: Carl Shiver
Quercus virginiana, live oak

Sunset Historical Cemetery
E Oakland St. and Cemetery Rd. NW
Camilla, Georgia

Height: 68 feet
Crown: 135 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +31° 14’ 1.87”
Longitude: -84° 12’ 6.03”

Significance: This tree is a picturesque specimen for the species.

Source: Greg Findley, Charles Stripling, Georgia Urban Forest Council

[See Juniperus virginiana for the significance of Sunset Historical Cemetery.]
*Quercus virginiana*, live oak

Clump live oak on Jekyll
371 Riverview Dr.
Jekyll Island, Georgia

Height: 46 feet
Crown: 105 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +31° 3’ 30.15"
Longitude: -81° 25’ 18.35"

Significance: This tree may have been harvested to build ships for the United States Navy in the late 18th century.

Source: Cliff Gawron

[See *Bumelia sp.* for the significance of Jekyll Island.]
*Quercus virginiana*, live oak

Live oaks on Vineville Ave.
2437 Vineville Ave.
Macon, Georgia

Height: 59 feet
DBH: 44 inches
Crown: 92 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: 1836
Latitude: +32° 50' 46.91"
Longitude: -83° 39' 28.41"

Height: 59 feet
DBH: 38 inches
Crown: 92 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: 1836
Latitude: +32° 50' 46.88"
Longitude: -83° 39' 28.10"

Significance: Bishop George F. Pierce, the first president of Wesleyan College, planted these live oaks as acorns. These trees are said to be the oldest in Macon.

Source: Michael Huffman, Society of American Foresters
**Quercus virginiana**, live oak

Candler Oak  
Corner of Drayton St. and Gaston St.  
Savannah, Georgia

- Height: 50 feet  
- DBH: 64 inches  
- Crown: 122 feet  
- Overall Health: Excellent  
- Visited: 2006  
- Year planted: At least 216 years old  
- Latitude: +32° 4' 9.58"  
- Longitude: -81° 5' 39.02"

Significance: A seaman’s hospital was built on the five acres surrounding the tree in 1803. In 1819, a new hospital was built on the property and remained in use in different capacities until the Civil War. When Sherman captured the hospital, he barricaded the area around the tree to house Confederate prisoners of war. The building reopened as a hospital in 1930 as the Warren A. Candler Hospital and began operating as health care organizations headquarters in 1980.

The Savannah Tree Foundation began in 1982. The first act of the foundation was to protect and preserve the Candler Oak, becoming the first conservation of a single tree in the nation.

Source: Dee McCoy-Hunter, Savannah Tree Foundation, Georgia Urban Forest Council
Quercus virginiana, live oak

Lafayette oak
Corner of Abercorn St. and President St.
Savannah, Georgia

Height: 54 feet
DBH: 39 inches
Crown: 92 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +32° 4' 38.48"
Longitude: -81° 5' 22.68"

Significance: The Owens-Thomas House, known as a fine example of architectural wonder, has a long history in Savannah. It was completed in 1819 and in 1825 lodged Revolutionary War hero, Marquis de Lafayette, who delivered a lively speech from the side balcony. The tree is believed to have stood at the time of the Lafayette’s speech.

Source: Patrick Allen, Georgia Historical Commission
*Quercus virginiana*, live oak

Majestic Oak  
Majestic Oaks Cr. Off LaRoche Ave.  
Savannah, Georgia

Height: 73 feet  
DBH: 96 inches  
Crown: 150 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Said to be over 300 years old  
Latitude: $+32^\circ\ 0'\ 27.50''$  
Longitude: $-81^\circ\ 4'\ 5.59''$

Significance: This tree is one of Savannah’s largest attractions. Located in the middle of a subdivision, each homeowner owns a portion of the land reserved for the oak.

Source: Jerry Fleming, Elizabeth Vane
Quercus virginiana, live oak

Wormsloe live oaks
7601 Skidaway Rd.
Savannah, Georgia

Height: 72 feet
DBH: 50 inches
Crown: 120 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: 1897
Latitude: +31° 58' 48.65''
Longitude: -81° 4' 8.64"

Significance: The original estate on the property was built by one of the first colonists in Georgia, Nobel Jones, a surveyor who came to Savannah with Oglethorpe in 1733. Planted to celebrate the birth of the great-great-grandson of Noble Jones in 1897, the mile-and-a-half allee of live oaks is one of the most photographed places in Georgia.

Source: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Wormsloe State Historic Site
Quercus virginiana, live oak

Epworth by the Sea allee
Intersection of Hamilton Rd. and Arthur J. Moore Dr.
St. Simons, Georgia

Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +31° 10’ 14.82”
Longitude: -81° 24’ 24.85”

Significance: Epworth by the Sea is a Methodist retreat center on St. Simons’ Gascoigne Bluff. The allee of live oaks leads to the entrance of the center.

Source: Elizabeth Vane

[See Juniperus virginiana for the significance of Gascoigne Bluff.]
Quercus virginiana, live oak

Wesley Oak
6329 Frederica Rd.
St. Simons, Georgia

Height: Dead
DBH: Dead
Crown: Dead
Overall Health: Dead
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +31° 13' 10.90"
Longitude: -81° 23' 12.26"

Significance: Charles Wesley was Oglethorpe’s secretary when the young Georgia colony was first founded. He and his older brother, John, are credited with founding the Methodist Protestant denomination.

From this spot on Fort Frederica, Charles gave a sermon beneath a “great tree” on March 14, 1736 to Oglethorpe and other military leaders. Christ Church, built in 1920, now stands near where Wesley delivered his sermon.

Source: Georgia Historical Commission
Quercus virginiana, live oak

Big Oak, Thomasville Oak
Intersection of E Monroe St. and N Crawford St.
Thomasville, Georgia

Height: 67 feet
DBH: 100 inches
Crown: 155 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Before 1776
Latitude: +30° 50' 28.39"
Longitude: -83° 58' 53.99"

Significance: This live oak was standing when President Eisenhower came to the area on a campaign trip. Eisenhower took a picture of the tree.

This tree is a landmark of the city. The tree has been recognized as a Bicentennial Tree, a designation given to trees that existed at the time of the signing of the Constitution.

Source: Patrick Allen, City of Thomasville
Quercus virginiana, live oak

Harris Oak at the First Baptist Church
210 N. Broad St.
Thomasville, Georgia

Height: 72 feet
DBH: 65 inches
Crown: 100 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +30° 50’ 20.67"
Longitude: -83° 58’ 53.68"

Significance: The founder of the Thomasville Garden Club, Mrs. W. H. Harris, was the wife of the pastor of First Baptist Church. About the time Mrs. Harris founded the club in 1914, the large live oak on the church’s property was threatened by street improvements.

Legend has it that Mrs. Harris chained herself, and the rocking chair in which she sat, to the tree to save it from being cut down. Some stories even include that Mrs. Harris had her shotgun with her. The tree was saved.

Source: Marge Willis, Thomasville Garden Club, Thomas County Historical Society, Thomas County Museum of History
Quercus virginiana, live oak

Bonaventure Cemetery oaks
330 Bonaventure Rd.
Thunderbolt, Georgia

Height: 55 feet
DBH: 42 inches
Crown: 91 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +32° 2' 33.88"
Longitude: -81° 2' 46.45"

Significance: Bonaventure Cemetery is one of the most famous places in Savannah. In 1771, the property was owned by the crown-loyal Mullryne and Tattnall families and called “Bonaventure” or “Good Fortune.” The property, however, has not seen good fortune since that time. Different houses on the property have burned, and the site saw unstable times during the Revolutionary war. The property served as a family cemetery, but it was not until 1907 that it became a city cemetery.

Many prominent Savannah citizens are buried at Bonaventure, including George Jones, of the Wormsloe estate.

Source: Jerry Fleming
Quercus virginiana, live oak

Veterans Dr. live oak
9 Veterans Drive
Tybee Island, Georgia

Height: 42 feet
DBH: 61 inches
Crown: 109 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +32° 1' 11.50"
Longitude: -80° 50' 46.59"

Significance: Fort Screven on Tybee Island was built around 1898 to defend Georgia’s coast during the Spanish-American War. After the war, the fort remained as a military defense post until 1947.

The bakery to the fort, built around 1925, served the troops and residents of the fort until around the time the fort closed. Dr. Sidney Smith bought the bakery in 2000 and preserved the house and the tree.

Source: Kenneth Power, Tybee Island Historical Society
Quercus virginiana, live oak

Baptist Village Live Oak
2650 Carswell Ave.
Waycross, Georgia

Height: 72 feet
DBH: 131 inches
Crown: 182 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +31° 12' 57.52"
Longitude: -82° 24' 28.44"

Significance: Located at the Baptist Village, a retirement community, this tree stands as the national co-champion live oak.

Source: Patti Parish
Sabel palmetto, cabbage palmetto

Victory Drive palmettos
Victory Drive
Savannah, Georgia

Height: 24 feet
DBH: 12 inches
Crown: 10 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Between 1918 and 1929
Latitude: +32° 2’ 25.83”
Longitude: -81° 3’ 45.70”

Significance: Victory Drive stretches from Ogeechee Road in Savannah toward Tybee Island and was established in 1919.

Several palmetto trees stood along the previous road before Victory Drive was established. The palmettos that stand today were planted as an extension of the original palmetto planting by the Savannah Women’s Federation in honor of the Chatham county citizens who made the ultimate sacrifice in World War I. A memorial marker is located at Daffin Park.

In 1935, the Park and Tree Commission of Savannah planted 317 more palmettos along Victory Drive from Bull St. to Hopkins Ave. Approximately 295 palmettos still line Victory Drive.

Source: Jerry Fleming
Sapindus drummondii, Western soapberry

Sapindus at the Taylor-Grady house
634 Prince Ave.
Athens, Georgia

Height: 35 feet
DBH: 26 inches
Crown: 61 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 57' 42.19"
Longitude: -83° 23' 16.88"

Significance: This tree stands in the middle of the boxwood garden and is an unusual species for the location.

Source: Tree Registry Athens and Clarke County, Georgia
*Sequoia sempervirens*, redwood

Redwood in Atlanta  
117 Elizabeth St.  
Atlanta, Georgia  

Height: 50 feet  
DBH: 19 inches  
Crown: 30 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +33° 45' 26.80"  
Longitude: -84° 21' 20.86"

Significance: This is the one of the few redwoods in Georgia.

Source: Greg Levine and Trees Atlanta
Sequoia sempervirens, redwood

Redwood in Augusta
2436 Wilkshire Dr.
Augusta, Georgia

Height: 73 feet
DBH: 41 inches
Crown: 25 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 30’ 21.43”
Longitude: -82° 0’ 52.10”

Significance: This is an unusual species for the location.

Source: Roy Simkins
*Sycoparrotia semidecidua, sycoparrotia*

Near the intersection of Poplar St. and E. Washington St.  
Madison, Georgia

Height: 19 feet  
Crown: 20 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2007  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +33° 35' 31.14"  
Longitude: -83° 27' 53.77"

Significance: This is an unusual species for the location.

Source: Rick Crown
Taiwania cryptomerioides, Taiwan cryptomeria

Taiwania at Home Place Nursery
653 Harden Bridge Rd.
Commerce, Georgia

Height: 20 feet
DBH: 5 inches
Crown: 20 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +34° 16' 22.98"
Longitude: -83° 27' 10.24"

Significance: This tree is unusual species for location.

Source: Home Place Nursery
*Taxus baccata*, English yew

Yews on UGA’s North campus  
Right of the Arch on the UGA N. campus  
Athens, Georgia

Height: 15 feet  
DBH: 11 inches  
Crown: 25 feet  
Overall Health: Good  
Visited: 2007  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +33° 57' 26.94"  
Longitude: -83° 22' 31.71"

Significance: These trees were propagated from yews on the English family estate of Georgia's founder James Oglethorpe.

Source: The University of Georgia Arboretum
Thuja orientalis, Oriental arborvitae

Thuja on Jekyll
371 Riverview Dr.
Jekyll Island, Georgia

Height: 23 feet
DBH: 15 inches
Crown: 20 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Early 1900s
Latitude: +31° 3' 40.77"
Longitude: -81° 25' 22.39"

Height: 19 feet
DBH: 14 inches
Crown: 20 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Early 1900s
Latitude: +31° 3' 40.96"
Longitude: -81° 25' 22.57"

Significance: These are picturesque specimens and witness trees.

Source: Cliff Gawron

[See Bumelia sp. for the significance of Jekyll Island.]
Thuja orientalis filiformis var pendula

Thuja in Augusta
Augusta, Georgia

Height:  33 feet
DBH:  13 inches
Crown:  20 feet
Overall Health:  Excellent
Visited:  2006
Year planted:  Unknown
Latitude:  +33° 28’ 36.31”
Longitude:  -82° 0’ 50.30”

Significance:  This is an unusual species for the location.

Source:  Roy Simkins
*Tilia americana*, American basswood

Tilia in Downtown Macon
Downtown Macon
Macon, Georgia

Height: 39 feet  
DBH: 16 inches  
Crown: 42 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: Unknown  
Latitude: +32° 50’ 15.31”  
Longitude: -83° 37’ 51.03”

Significance: This is a large specimen for an urban site.

Source: Michael Huffman
Tilia cordata, littleleaf linden

Tilia cordata at Emory
Near the intersection of Haygood Dr. and Ridgewood Dr.
Atlanta, Georgia

Height: 42 feet
DBH: 42 inches
Crown: 55 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 47' 37.86"
Longitude: -84° 19' 3.09"

Significance: This is a large specimen for the species and an unusual species for the location.

Source: Hillary Barber
*Tilia x europea*, European linden

*Tilia europea* at the Camak house
279 Meigs St.
Athens, Georgia

Height: 36 feet  
DBH: 26 inches  
Crown: 35 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2007  
Year planted: c. 1830  
Latitude: +33° 57' 34.58"
Longitude: -83° 23' 0.62"

Significance: The Camak house, built in 1833 by James Camak is one of the oldest homes in Athens. Camak planted this tree about the same time. This tree is an unusual species for the location.

Source: Tree Registry Athens and Clarke County, Georgia, Georgia Historical Commission
Tilia platyphyllos, bigleaf linden

Tilia allee
810 Flat Shoals Ave.
Atlanta, Georgia

Height: 72 feet
DBH: 34 inches
Crown: 50 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: About 1907
Latitude: +33° 43' 57.74"
Longitude: -84° 20' 18.92"

Significance: Imported from Wales, John W. Zuber planted this allee of Tilia for his bride prior to moving into their new house in 1907. The Zuber-Jarrell house is on the National Historic Register. This is an unusual species for the location.

Source: Jennifer Murray
Torreya taxifolia, Florida torreya

Florida torreya near Heritage Park
Near W 7th St.
Columbus, Georgia

Height:  39 feet
DBH:  24 inches
Crown:  17 feet
Overall Health:  Fair
Visited:  2006
Year planted:  Unknown
Latitude:  +32° 27' 23.97"
Longitude:  -84° 59' 40.22"

Significance:  This is an unusual species for the location and is on the endangered species list.

Source:  Steve Smith
Tsuga canadensis, Canadian hemlock

North side of the Ruins of the Barnsley Mansion
Barnsley Gardens
597 Barnsley Gardens Rd. NW
Adairsville, GA

Height: 51 feet
DBH: 33 inches
Crown: 50 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: 1850s
Latitude: +34° 18’ 7.36”
Longitude: -84° 59’ 16.11”

Significance: This is a picturesque specimen of the species.

[See Cunninghamia lanceolata for the significance of Barnsley Gardens.]
Tsuga canadensis, hemlock

Bleckly Hemlocks
Main St.
Clayton, Georgia

Height: 69 feet
DBH: 41 inches
Crown: 50 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2006
Year planted: Early 1900s
Latitude: +34° 52’ 40.96”
Longitude: -83° 24’ 2.52”

Significance: These trees stand in a park dedicated to the memory of one of Georgia’s greatest lawyers, Chief Justice Logan E. Bleckley.

Due to the spread of the wooly adelgid insect (Adelges tsugae), these hemlocks are beginning to decline.

Source: Gary White, Georgia Urban Forest Council, Thomas H. Ramey, Frances Seymour, Jeff Aaron
U

_Ulmus alata_, winged elm

Elm in United Methodist Church parking lot
Intersection of S. 1st St. and Academy St.
Madison, Georgia

Height: 66 feet
DBH: 31 inches
Crown: 75 feet
Overall Health: Excellent
Visited: 2007
Year planted: Unknown
Latitude: +33° 35' 44.58"
Longitude: -83° 28' 11.78"

Significance: This is a large specimen of the species, planted as a street tree.

Source: Rick Crown
W

_Wisteria sinensis_, Chinese wisteria

Wisteria at Augusta National
2604 Washington Rd.
Augusta, Georgia

Overall Health:  Good
Visited:  2006
Year planted:  Unknown
Latitude:  +33° 30' 27.12"
Longitude:  -82° 1' 25.08"

Significance:  This wisteria is a very old, picturesque specimen.

Source:  Roy Simkins, Tommy Crenshaw, Glenn Green

[See _Aphananthe aspera_ for the significance of the Augusta National Golf Course.]
Z

*Zelkova sinica*, Chinese zelkova

Bamboo Station and Coastal Gardens  
#2 Canebreak Rd.  
Savannah, Georgia

Height: 45 feet  
DBH: 17 inches  
Crown: 32 feet  
Overall Health: Excellent  
Visited: 2006  
Year planted: 1920  
Latitude: +31° 59' 51.82"  
Longitude: -81° 16' 12.17"

Significance: This zelkova is the Georgia champion. Seeds from a mother zelkova were harvested in 1920 by Charles S. Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum and given to the Bamboo Station.

Source: The University of Georgia Bamboo Station and Coastal Gardens

[See *Acer oliverianum* for the significance of the Bamboo Station and Coastal Gardens.]
CHAPTER 4

HISTORIC AND HORTICULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT TREES OF GEORGIA

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Abstract

This project documented and geographically referenced the historic and horticulturally significant trees of Georgia. Nominations of significant trees were obtained from garden clubs, master gardeners, city arborists and foresters, extension agents, and the general public. Significant trees were measured, evaluated for overall condition, photographed, and geographically referenced using GIS and GPS technology. The locations of 220 significant trees were examined relative to geographic regions, population centers, historic communities, and transportation systems. Population density explained 24% of the significant trees distribution. Significant trees within five miles of the 1874 Georgia railroad system accounted for 72.3% of all significant trees. Trees were categorized according to their significance, and the Historic category included 55.9% of the significant trees. All significant trees were given a condition rating, and 85.0% of the significant trees were within the excellent condition rating range.

Introduction

Trees have been important to humans since the beginning of the human race for their numerous uses and economic value (Seth, 2004). Trees are a source of food (Sumner, 2004), improve the quality of the air (Beckett et al., 2000), and can reduce energy consumption and costs (Rembert, 1999).

While it is possible to calculate trees’ contribution to reduction of CO$_2$ concentrations in the air, the influence a tree has on the human psyche is more challenging to determine. Research has documented the social benefits of trees in decreasing crime and violence in an area (Kuo and Sullivan, 2001). Studies have also shown the health benefits of a view of trees on a patient’s recovery rate after surgery, reduction in medication, and decreased length of hospital stay (Ulrich, 1984).

Trees connect humans to the gods as detailed in ancient myths (Altman, 2000) and religious text. Many cultures believed that trees held the spirits of their ancestors
Frazer, 1900). Some cultures, such as the Celtic Druids, regarded trees as sacred (Coder, 1996). Trees are still a major part of many religious ceremonies, such as the Christian custom of a Christmas tree (Coder, 1997) and the Jewish menorah during Chanukah (Chaikin and Weihs, 1990).

Trees have not only acted as media through which to transmit religious and mythological stories, but as places of cultural enlightenment. Literature, such as J.K. Rowling’s *Harry Potter* series (Rowling, 1999) and music, such as the Christmas carol, *O Tannenbaum* (Clancy, 2006), abound with references to trees.

Other trees in a community are valued for their longevity, size, aesthetic branching and architecture, or their rarity in the landscape.

From the middle of the woods to the middle of a grocery store parking lot, trees dominate the landscape of our lives. Since we share our lives with trees, they witness the significant cultural and historic events in the lives of humans and communities. Trees that have witnessed these important events should be documented, as they are a living record of human history.

No comprehensive documentation or registry presently exists for the historic and horticultural trees of Georgia. The objective of this research was to document the location and history of the valued or significant trees and to evoke awareness and preservation of venerable trees in Georgia communities. A historic tree is one associated with a historic event, person, or place. A horticulturally significant tree is a species that is uncommon for the location or a notable specimen.

Some of the significant trees in Georgia are gone due to the widening of highways and prolonged neglect. Communities still remember these trees as important to their history. Stories of these trees are still familiar to many of the citizens of the community. However, the trees’ information may be lost through generations. This research is intended to assist urban foresters and Georgia citizens to identify significant
trees in their communities, which could protect them from the threat of development and prevent the unnecessary loss of significant trees due to negligence.

Materials and Methods

Beginning the winter of 2005, significant tree nominations were obtained from numerous sources. Two existing tree registries were excellent starting points for testing our documentation and evaluative methods. The Georgia Urban Forest Council’s Landmark and Historic Tree Register was a source of 29 trees (Georgia Urban Forest Council, 2004) A tree registry of Athens, Georgia contributed 14 trees to our registry (Junior Ladies Garden Club, 1977).

In May 2006, a website-based nomination form (Fig. 4.1) was created for all Georgia residents to submit significant trees within the state of Georgia (http://www.uga.edu/significanttreesofgeorgia/). The form requested owner information, species information, the location of the tree and the tree’s significance. Articles about the significant tree project, including nomination details, were published in local newspapers across the state. Nominations were also solicited from International Society of Arboriculture members, garden club members, county extension agents, county historical societies, city arborists, master gardeners, and prominent horticultural community members (Table 4.1).

More than 280 trees of 67 genera were nominated. During a 19-month period, approximately 25 trips were made to visit all trees that had potential significance. Nominated trees were not visited if the tree’s significance was not deemed applicable to this project. A tree was not added to the register if, after visiting the tree, the researchers found the tree to not be historic or horticulturally significant. An important criterion for including the tree on the registry was to consider if the tree was worthy of a special trip to view the tree. Trees that were deemed significant were listed on the website to limit duplicate nominations.
The nominator of each tree was contacted and asked to meet with the researchers and share more information about the tree. For 55.5% of the significant trees, the researchers were met by someone knowledgeable about the tree. The nominator's comments were recorded and used to evaluate the tree's significance.

During each visit, the tree was measured, evaluated, geographically referenced, and photographed. Measurements for each tree included height, crown, and diameter at breast height (DBH), using a DBH tape. Following the evaluative measurements described in the Guide for Plant Appraisal (Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers and International Society of Arboriculture., 2000), each tree was numerically evaluated for the overall condition of several physical factors: root health, root structure, trunk health, trunk structure, scaffold branches health, scaffold branches structure, small branches and twigs health, and foliage and/or buds health. Each of these factors was rated on a scale of 0-4. A rating of 4 indicated no apparent problems (0% damage); a rating of 3, minor problems (0-20% damage); a rating of 2; major problems (20-40% damage), a rating of 1, extreme problems (>40% damage). For trees nominated that were dead, though the history of the tree was significant to the community, a rating of 0, dead, was created. The health and structure subcategories of the roots, trunk and scaffold branches were evaluated individually and combined to produce one value for each of those three factors. The overall condition rating was determined by totaling the amount of points that each tree received for all five factors. The condition ranges were: Excellent, 27-32; Good, 21-26; Fair, 15-20; Poor, 8-14; Dead, 0.

All trees were geographically referenced using a Trimble GeoXT Handheld Global Positioning Systems (GPS) unit. The GPS unit used ArcPad 7.0.1 and GPCorrect software to plot the tree to sub-meter accuracy. An ArcScript was created in ArcPad Studio 7.0 for simpler input of the physical and evaluative measurements as
attribute data and to conventionalize the data for widespread use (Fig. 4.2). The location
and conditions of the trees were recorded and used to evaluate any trends.

The geographical locations and attribute data of significant trees entered into the
GPS unit were downloaded into a computer with Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
technology. The significant tree file was differentially corrected (a process that reduces
the error of GPS interception and adjusts the point to a more accurate position) and
formatted into an Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) shapefile. The
shapefile was loaded into ESRI’s ArcGIS component, ArcMap. Other shapefiles overlaid
on the historic and horticulturally significant trees shapefile were an outline of Georgia
counties (Georgia GIS Data Clearinghouse, 2007), the twelve major geographic regions
of Georgia, the estimated 2006 population of each county of Georgia (United States
Census, 2006), the 1874 Georgia railroad system (georectified from a JPEG of the
original map), a current Georgia DOT interstate system (Georgia GIS Data
Clearinghouse, 2007), and a current Georgia major river system (Georgia GIS Data
Clearinghouse, 2007). Attributes from these shapefiles were joined with the attributes
gathered for each significant tree.

Significant trees were divided into two categories: Historic and Horticultural. Based on the nominator’s comments on the tree’s significance, historic trees were
subcategorized into: Cherokee Native Americans, Civil War, Cultural (trees that were or
are involved in community and recurring cultural events), Event (trees that witnessed or
are associated with a single historic event), Location (trees that are notable based on
their association with a historic site), Person (trees that are associated with historic
individuals), and Sentimental (trees that have strong emotional ties to the family history
of those individuals who nominated them). Horticultural trees were categorized into:
Allee, Rare (species not usually seen in Georgia), Size, and Specimen (trees known for
their aesthetic structure).
Nominations received after September 2007 were not included in the summary of collected data, although the website of this registry will be continuously updated.

Results and Discussion

Of the 281 trees nominated, 247 trees were visited and 220 were added to the Historic and Horticulturally Significant Trees of Georgia Register. The greatest number of significant trees (37.7%) was obtained from public response to publicity about the project (Table 4.1). This outcome emphasized the important role that publicity played in generating nominations. Although we expected many nominations from garden clubs and master gardeners, few nominations were received. Nominations were solicited from these groups after the majority of the public response nominations had been received. Thus, many of the trees these groups might have nominated were already on the registry.

Compared to existing registries, this registry is more comprehensive due to the proactive manner of seeking nominations. We contacted and visited knowledgeable tree enthusiasts and professionals to assure that all potential trees were nominated.

Significant Tree Distribution

The distribution of significant trees was widespread across the state. The attributes of different shapefiles were evaluated for trends to explain the distribution. The state was divided into twelve major geographic regions (Fig. 4.3) and the number of significant trees was compared within each region (Table 4.2). The variation in number of significant trees found in each region suggested that the number of significant trees was related to the population of each region (Fig. 4.4). A general positive trend existed but only 24% of the significant trees distribution was explained by population using a linear model (Fig. 4.5).

As many of these trees were estimated to be more than 100 years old, the living patterns of today may not be as useful to predict tree distribution as living patterns of the
past. Therefore, we investigated the possibility that the locations of historic and current transportation systems were related to the location of the significant trees of Georgia (Fig. 4.6). Of the 220 significant trees, 75.0% were within five miles (a short walk or wagon ride) of the 1874 Georgia railroad system (Table 4.3). We discovered that 36.4% of the significant trees were within five miles of the navigable rivers of Georgia and 50.9% of the trees were within five miles of the interstate. However, when the distance was measured to 10 miles, the number of significant trees found near major rivers increased to 72.7%. Major cities are usually built near a major river or railroad system, which may account for the increased number of significant trees. The data suggested the location of interstate transportation systems did not play as important a role in the distribution of significant trees as historic railroad systems and major rivers.

**Significant Tree Categories**

Historic trees accounted for 55.9% of all significant trees (Table 4.4). Trees of the Location subcategory (trees based on their association with a historic site) resulted in the largest subcategory, with 49 trees. This data suggested a strong relationship between significant trees and historic locations.

The Specimen subcategory had the most trees in the Horticultural category with 40 trees. Note that the Size subcategory only contributes 13.4% to the total number of Horticultural trees. While Champion tree lists (trees that are determined to be the largest of their species) for Georgia and the United States have existed for many years and are continually updated, these data suggested that Georgians are more interested in the contribution trees make to the beauty of the landscape, rather than size of trees.

During our visits, we observed five trees that had been protected by their communities. The magnolias (*Magnolia grandiflora* L.) at the Varsity restaurant in Athens were saved from being cut down when the house that once stood on the property was torn down. The white oak (*Quercus alba* L.) on Heardsville Circle in Cumming was
scheduled to be cut down when the road was paved, but the owner at the time had the 
barn across the street moved so the road could go around the tree. The “Grandmother 
Oak” (*Quercus pagoda* Raf.) in Gainesville was saved by its owners from the telephone 
company, who wanted to put a telephone utility line through the tree’s canopy. The oak 
tree (*Quercus falcata* Michx.) on Pleasant Hill Rd. in Duluth, was projected to be cut 
down by the Georgia Department of Transportation (DOT) when Interstate 85 was 
widened, but the owner of the cemetery on which the tree stands refused to have the 
tree cut and enclosed the tree in a fenced area so it would be spared.

The greatest story of saving a tree comes from Thomasville. In 1914, the live 
oak (*Quercus virginiana* P. Mill) tree that stands outside the Baptist Church downtown 
was to be cut down to widen the road. The preacher’s wife, Mrs. W. H. Harris, chained 
her rocking chair to the tree and sat there (some stories say with a shotgun) until the tree 
was no longer in peril.

Three trees on this registry had plaques recognizing their distinction as a 
Bicentennial tree, a designation given to trees that existed at the time of the signing of 
the Constitution by the International Society of Arboriculture and the National Arborist 
Association. Nine trees on the Georgia Urban Forest Council Landmark and Historic 
Tree Registry display their honorable distinction with a plaque.

Oglethorpe University, home to two of the trees on this registry, is planning to 
place a plaque at its trees to signify their worth and inclusion on the Historic and 
Horticulturally Significant Trees of Georgia Registry. These plaques will increase the 
community awareness of these trees, which was an objective of this project.

Eleven of the trees on our register no longer stand and only exist in the 
memories of the community. Such trees were included on this register because these 
trees continue to be significant to the history of the community. For example, the 
Friendship Oak (*Quercus virginiana* P. Mill) in Albany that was said to be 350 years old
was considered a Georgia historical landmark, but stood in the middle of a main highway in Albany. The DOT made plans to widen the highway, including cutting the tree. The community was outraged, but the DOT won the battle and the tree no longer stands.

**Significant Tree Physical Conditions**

Of the 220 significant trees, 85.0% were within the excellent condition rating range (Table 4.5). Most of the significant trees on this registry are in sheltered locations or are protected by their communities by community tree ordinances and structural protection. The tree may be at risk because of the condition of a single factor. But the overall condition might be better than expected due to the totaling of all the factors. Other than significant trees growing along roads, the longevity of very few trees in this registry was threatened by human activity in the vicinity of the root system. These results suggest that many of the significant trees will be enjoyed by future generations.


Georgia GIS Data Clearinghouse. 2007. http://gis.state.ga.us


Junior Ladies Garden Club. 1977. Tree registry, Athens and Clarke County, Georgia.


Table 4.1. Sources of the significant trees of Georgia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Significant Trees of Georgia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public response to publicity</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal knowledge of the researchers</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia Urban Forest Council Landmark Tree Registry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Georgia Urban Forest Council, 2004)</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree registry of Athens (Junior Ladies Garden Club, 1977)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Society of Arboriculture members</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TreesAtlanta</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic site directors</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape architects</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directors of cemeteries</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia Forestry Commission</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursery industry</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District foresters</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community foresters</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden clubs</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension agents</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical societies</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree foundations</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chambers of Commerce</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City parks and grounds superintendent</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golf course superintendents</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic site park rangers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban foresters</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.1. Sources of the significant trees of Georgia (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Significant Trees of Georgia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County commissioners</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journalists</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanic garden employees</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total significant trees&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>2</sup>Some trees were nominated more than once.
Table 4.2. Significant trees of Georgia in relation to the geographic regions of Georgia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographic region</th>
<th>Significant trees of Georgia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Savannah River</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Georgia</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia Mountains</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart of Georgia</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Chattahoochee</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metro Atlanta</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Georgia</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Georgia</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Georgia</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Georgia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Crescent</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest Georgia</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total significant trees</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.3. Distribution of significant trees of Georgia relative to the distance from historic and current means of transportation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transportation system</th>
<th>5 miles (%)</th>
<th>10 miles (%)</th>
<th>15 miles (%)</th>
<th>20 miles (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1874 Railroad</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>84.1</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td>90.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major rivers</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>88.2</td>
<td>93.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interstate system</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>58.2</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>72.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.4. Categories of the significant trees of Georgia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Subcategory</th>
<th>Significant trees of Georgia</th>
<th>Percent of total category (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>39.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cultural</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Person</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Civil War</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sentimental</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cherokee Native Americans</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Historic</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>55.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horticultural</td>
<td>Specimen</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>41.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rare</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Size</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allee</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Horticultural</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>44.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total significant trees</td>
<td>220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.5. Condition ratings of the significant trees of Georgia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition rating</th>
<th>Significant trees of Georgia</th>
<th>Percentage of total significant trees (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>85.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dead</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total significant trees</td>
<td>220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 4.1. Significant trees of Georgia web-based nomination form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enter the Significant Tree nominator's information below:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zip Code:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enter the tree owner's information below (if known):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zip Code:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Please provide the following tree/species location information:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Name:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Name (Genus, Species):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exact location of tree:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significance of tree:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 4.2. Significant trees of Georgia GIS ArcPad 7.0.1 script as displayed on a GPS unit

a) ArcPad script for input of tree identification

b) ArcPad script for input of physical and evaluative measurements
Figure 4.3. Significant trees of Georgia in relation to the geographic regions of Georgia

Legend

- Significant Trees of Georgia
- Northwest Georgia Region
- Georgia Mountains Region
- Southern Crescent Region
- Metro Atlanta Region
- Northeast Georgia Region
- Lower Chattahoochee Region
- Middle Georgia Region
- Central Savannah River Region
- Southwest Georgia Region
- Southeast Georgia Region
- Heart of Georgia Region
- Coastal Georgia Region
Figure 4.4. Significant trees of Georgia compared to estimated 2006 Georgia county population

Legend

- Significant Trees of Georgia
- <10000 people
- 10001 - 50000 people
- 50001 - 100000 people
- 100001 - 500000 people
- 500001 - 1000000 people
- 250001 - 5000000 people
- 5000001 - 10000000 people
- 50001 - 100000 people
Figure 4.5. Significant Trees of Georgia per county in relation to estimated 2006 Georgia county population

\[ y = 1 \times 10^{-5}x + 0.5734 \]

\[ R^2 = 0.2362 \]
Figure 4.6. Significant trees of Georgia and the comparison of locations of the 1874 railroad system, major rivers, and the interstate system of Georgia.

Legend
- Significant Trees of Georgia
- 1874 Georgia Railroad
- Major Rivers
- Georgia Interstates
- Georgia Outline
CHAPTER 5
CONCLUSION

The objectives of this research were to document the location and history of significant trees and to evoke awareness and preservation of venerable trees in Georgia communities. This research is intended to assist urban foresters and citizens in preventing the unnecessary loss of significant trees and protecting the significant trees in their communities.

Trends of significant trees were examined in relation to historic communities, transportation systems, population centers, and geographic regions. Based on the results of this research, we conclude the following regarding the trends of the significant trees of Georgia:

1) Existing tree registries provided a substantial number of trees with which to start the project and test equipment and evaluative measures.
2) Public response to publicity garnered the most nominations. Researchers of similar projects in other states should recognize the important role publicity plays.
3) Significant trees are more likely to stand along the historic railroad system and major rivers. A detailed exploration of trees along historic transportation systems would be needed to further support this proposed trend.
4) Categorizing the significant trees provided insight into the different reasons trees were nominated. The largest category of significant trees was historically significant.
5) Most of the significant trees of Georgia are in excellent condition.