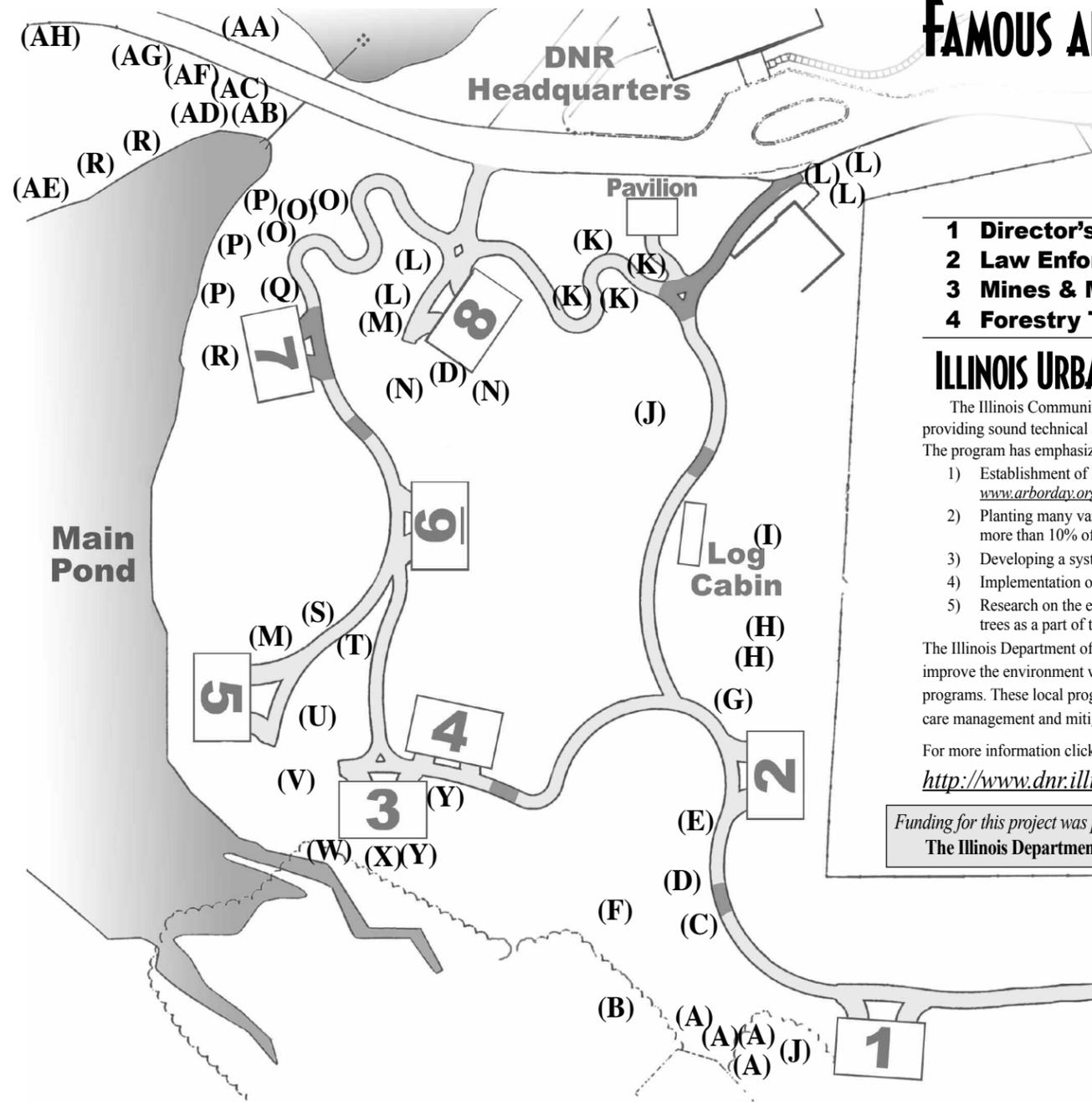


FAMOUS AND HISTORIC TREES IN CONSERVATION WORLD



-- MAP & LEGEND

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Director's Tent | 5 Natural Heritage Tent |
| 2 Law Enforcement Tent | 6 Discovery Park Tent |
| 3 Mines & Minerals Tent | 7 Fisheries Tent |
| 4 Forestry Tent | 8 Wildlife Tent |

ILLINOIS URBAN AND COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROGRAM

The Illinois Community Forestry Program has been assisting municipalities for four decades by providing sound technical advice and financial assistance with urban forest management. The program has emphasized:

- 1) Establishment of local community forestry programs through the TREE CITY USA Program. www.arborday.org
- 2) Planting many varieties of tree species (species diversity) so that no one species comprises more than 10% of the urban forest.
- 3) Developing a systematic pruning cycle to help reduce tree failure due to wind and ice storms.
- 4) Implementation of tree risk management strategies.
- 5) Research on the environmental, economic, and socio-psychological benefits provided by trees as a part of the urban infrastructure and overall ecosystem.

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources Urban and Community Forestry Program helps to improve the environment where people live by helping communities create local municipal forestry programs. These local programs pay us back by providing tree benefits and reducing long term tree care management and mitigation costs.

For more information click on *Urban and Community Forestry* at:

<http://www.dnr.illinois.gov/NaturalResources/Pages/default.aspx>

Funding for this project was provided by The USDA Forest Service through the The Illinois Department of Natural Resources' Urban and Community Forestry program

EMERALD ASH BORER INVASIVE INSECT ALERT!

1/2 inch by 1/8 inch



www.emeraldashborer.info
www.illinoiseab.com

FAMOUS AND HISTORIC TREES IN CONSERVATION WORLD

FROM THE DIRECTOR'S TENT #1

WALKING FROM THE DIRECTOR'S TENT TO THE LAW ENFORCEMENT TENT #2

- A) John F. Kennedy Crabapple grove
- B) Abraham Lincoln Persimmon
- C) Abraham Lincoln White Oak
- D) U.S. Capital Red Oak (*Abraham Lincoln*)
- E) George Washington Tulip Poplar
- F) Walden Woods Red Maple
- G) Sangamore Hill (*Theodore Roosevelt*) Dogwood
- H) George Washington (*Mount Vernon*) Sweet Red Buckeye

NEAR THE LOG CABIN

- I) America's First Delicious Apple Tree
- J) George Washington Red Maple

ALONG WINDING PATH NEAR THE PAVILION

- K) Tidal Basin Japanese Cherry

ALONG WINDING PATH BELOW THE WILDLIFE TENT #8

- L) Abraham Lincoln Dogwood

BEHIND THE WILDLIFE TENT #8

- M) Amelia Earhart Sugar Maple
- N) Abraham Lincoln Overcup Oak
- D) U.S. Capital Red Oak (*Abraham Lincoln*)

NEAR THE FISHERIES TENT #7

- O) Pearl S. Buck Crabapple
- P) Walden Woods Weeping Willow
- Q) Edgar Allan Poe Hackberry
- R) Longwood Gardens Dawn Redwood

NEAR THE DISCOVERY PARK TENT

- M) Amelia Earhart Sugar Maple
- S) Williamsburg Golden Rain Tree
- T) Minuteman Red Maple

NEAR THE MINES AND MINERALS TENT #3

- U) Clara Barton Kousa Dogwood
- V) Mark Twain Cave Bur Oak
- W) Gettysburg Address Honey Locust

- X) Indian Marker Pecan
- Y) Johnny Appleseed Tree

ADDITIONAL FAMOUS TREES ACROSS THE LEVEE

North of the Main Pond

- AA) Apollo Moon Sycamore
- AB) Gifford Pinchot Sycamore
- AC) John James Audubon Sycamore
- AD) Betsy Ross Sycamore
- AE) Elvis Presley Bald Cypress
- AF) Stamp Act Sycamore
- AG) Martin Luther King Jr. Sycamore
- AH) Ellis Island Sycamore
- R) Longwood Gardens Dawn Redwood

*Illinois Urban and Community Forestry Program Helping Communities
Provide a safe, economical and healthy public forest for Illinois citizens.*

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State of Illinois
Illinois Department of Natural Resources

FAMOUS AND HISTORIC TREES IN CONSERVATION WORLD

DIRECTOR'S LETTER

Welcome to Illinois Department of Natural Resources and Conservation World — home to the State of Illinois Famous and Historic Arboretum. The special arboretum features trees that stood as witness to some of our nation's most significant historic events. If trees could talk, stories could be told of famed environmentalists and conservationists... writers and adventurers.

The Arboretum trail includes the President's Avenue with trees dedicated to George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy. The Avenue of Revolutionary and Innovative Thinkers include seedlings from trees from the Revolutionary War era, the environmental movement, and the homes of women and men who left their mark on our nation's history. The Author's Corner features trees significant to Henry David Thoreau, Pearl S. Buck and Edgar Allan Poe. A special tree in this area is the Longwood Garden Dawn Redwood... along with a Longwood Gardens Dawn Redwood that rewrote scientific history without the stroke of a pen.

Around the north side of the main pond in Conservation World is a grove of sycamore trees that help tell America's story through Gifford Pinchot, John James Audubon, Betsy Ross, Revolutionary War Stamp Act, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Ellis Island and the Apollo XIV Moon Sycamore, who's parent tree was grown from a seed taken on the Apollo XIV moon mission in 1971. Singing and swaying among the sycamores is the Elvis Presley bald cypress.

Enjoy your walk through Conservation World and the Famous and Historic Trees Arboretum, where the trees tell a remarkable story.

Marc Miller

Director
Illinois Department of Natural Resources



FEATURED TREES ALONG THE FAMOUS AND HISTORIC TREE TRAIL

PRESIDENT’S AVENUE

GEORGE WASHINGTON

George Washington was the nation’s first president and commander of the Colonial Army that won the American Revolution. These trees were propagated from trees on George Washington’s Mount Vernon property.

MOUNT VERNON RED MAPLE (*Acer rubrum*) This tree is planted in honor of our nation’s first president.

SWEET RED BUCKEYE (*Aesculus pavia*) It is believed that the seeds of the parent Sweet Red Buckeye tree were collected by George Washington himself and planted on his Mount Vernon estate originally called the “Little Hunting Creek Farm.”

TULIP POPLAR (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) George Washington loved his tulip poplars and often took evening strolls under these trees. The parents of this tree were planted in 1785 by Washington himself.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln was our nation’s 16th president. His leadership helped the nation survive the Civil War.

PERSIMMON (*Diospyros virginiana L.*) Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809 in a one room hardwood cabin with dirt floors, one window, one door, a small fireplace, a shingle roof, a low chimney made of clay straw. This tree is from that property in Hardin County, Kentucky.

WHITE OAK (*Quercus alba*) The Lincoln White Oak is from Albion, Illinois where Lincoln campaigned for General William Henry Harrison in this grove of white oak.

U.S. CAPITOL RED OAK (*Quercus rubra*) On the US. Capitol grounds stands a red oak tree planted around 1791 at the beginning of the Civil War. Even though renovation funding was about to be suspended, Abraham Lincoln ordered workers to carry on saying, “It will be a sign that we intend the Union shall go on.”

Additional Lincoln Presidential trees located throughout Conservation World include Lincoln Dogwood trees and Lincoln Overcup Oak trees near the Wildlife Tent located at pad #8.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

The thirty-fifth President of the United States, John F. Kennedy’s administration was marked by the Cold War conflict, Cuban Rights missile crisis, space exploration and the national Civil Rights movement.

CRABAPPLES (*Malus sp.*) Seven months before November 22, 1963 when President John Fitzgerald Kennedy was assassinated, he and his brother stood atop a hill on the grounds of Arlington National Cemetery. President Kennedy turned to Robert and said, “This is so beautiful I could stay here forever.” This very spot, landscaped with crabapples, became his final resting place.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Teddy is considered one of the most environmentally concerned Presidents.

SANGAMORE HILL DOGWOOD (*Cornus sp.*) Sagamore Hill was built by Theodore Roosevelt during 1884 and 1885. Of these trees that landscaped home he stated, “There could be no healthier and pleasanter place in which to bring up children than in that nook of old-time America around Sagamore Hill.”

TIDAL BASIN JAPANESE CHERRY TREE located to the north of the Log Cabin near the pavilion, these trees were grown from cuttings of the famous cherry trees in Washington, D.C.

“The best friend on earth of man is the tree. When we use the tree respectfully and economically, we have one of the greatest resources on the earth.”

-- Frank Lloyd Wright

AVENUE OF REVOLUTIONARY AND INNOVATIVE THINKERS

JOHNNY APPLESEED APPLE TREE (*Malus spp.*) John Chapman became known as Johnny Appleseed when in the mid-1800’s he set out barefoot from Pennsylvania walking through the upper Midwest planting, selling and giving away apple trees produced from seeds he collected from the Pennsylvania cider presses. This tree was grafted from a tree planted by Chapman around 1840 growing in Nova, Ohio.

MARK TWAIN CAVE BUR OAK (*Quercus macrocarpa*) Samuel Clemen’s love of exploring caves and his true life experiences can be found in books such as *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. Clemen explored Simms Cave, where this tree’s parent stands.

CLARA BARTON KOUSA DOGWOOD (*Cornus kousa*) Clara Barton was the founder of the American Red Cross. Born in 1821, she began teaching school at a time when most teachers were men. During the Civil War, she began finding ways for volunteers to help people in distress. Following the war, she won the right to have a desk job in the federal government while most women were required to carry their work home. She became the first woman to head a government bureau – the Missing Soldiers Office. The parent tree grows at her home in Glen Echo, Maryland.

AMELIA EARHART SUGAR MAPLE (*Acer saccharum*) Amelia Earhart was the first woman to fly across the Atlantic Ocean in 1932, and was only the second person to fly solo across the ocean. In 1937, after logging in 22,000 miles, in an attempt to fly around the world, she was never heard from again. Amelia once said to her husband George Putnam: “Women must try to do things as men have tried. When they fail, their failure must be a challenge to others.”

INDIAN MARKER PECAN (*Carya illinoensis*) Native Americans used trees by bending and tying them to the ground to mark a trail or a good source of water. They learned to live in harmony with the land that provided their food and water.

WILLIAMSBURG GOLDEN RAIN TREE (*Koelreuteria paniculata*) Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia witnessed many critical events in the early days of America’s history.

MINUTEMAN RED MAPLE (*Acer rubrum*) The Minuteman National Historic Park in Concord, Massachusetts is the home of the Minuteman Red Maple. On April 19, 1775, the citizen-soldiers of the American colonies first met in battle with the British. The colonial militia swore to be ready in a minute.

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS HONEYLOCUST (*Gleditsia tricanthos*) Just 100 yards from this tree’s parent, President Lincoln delivered the famous Gettysburg Address. The speech took but two minutes.

AUTHOR’S CORNER

WALDEN WOODS WEeping WILLOWS (*Salix spp.*) In 1845, Henry David Thoreau spent two-years living in seclusion in Walden Woods in Concord, Massachusetts. His goal was to seek a spiritually fulfilling relation with nature and to watch the progress of the seasons. After this experience, he wrote the timeless classic *Walden*, a perennial source of naturalist inspiration. These trees were grown from cutting.

PEARL S. BUCK CRABAPPLE (*Malus sp.*) Pearl Buck wrote among other things, *The Good Earth*, a Pulitzer Prize winning work in 1932. She became the first woman to win the Nobel Prize for literature in 1938. This tree reigns from Green Hill in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

EDGAR ALLAN POE HACKBERRY (*Celtis occidentalis*) This tree is from the Edgar Allan Poe Museum in Richmond, Virginia. Poe wrote “The Raven”, “The Pit and the Pendulum” and “The Tell-Tale Heart” plus poems described beautifully landscaped gardens, such as “To One In Paradise” and “To Helen”.

Holy Mother Earth, the trees and all nature, are witnesses of your thoughts and deeds.

-- Winnebago Saying

LONGWOOD GARDENS DAWN REDWOOD (*Metasequoia glyptostoboides*) The dawn redwood tree was found first in fossil records and then rediscovered as a living tree. Due to this scientific discovery, it is now considered to be the oldest living tree in the world. This is a protege of the trees propagated from the re-discovered living tree. This tree demonstrates nature’s survival skills, symbolizes the poetic justice of nature and showcases the excitement of scientific writing and discovery.

SYCAMORE AVENUE

This area has a collection of sycamores that tell a variety of stories about America’s rich history.

STAMP ACT SYCAMORE (*Platanus occidentalis*) As the colonial settlers found themselves more self-sufficient and less dependent on Britain, they developed their own governing bodies. Britain, in retaliation, began to impose tighter regulations and duties were placed on lumber, foodstuffs, molasses and rum under the Stamp Act of 1764. Then in 1795, the Stamp Act began requiring revenue stamps to help defray the cost of Royal troops in the colonies, and this led to the cry of taxation without representation. When the Stamp Act was repealed, two sycamore trees were planted in Princeton, New Jersey to commemorate this victory.

BETSY ROSS SYCAMORE (*Platanus occidentalis*) The Betsy Ross Sycamore shades the Philadelphia home and workshop of the patriot-seamstress who is credited with the Stars and Stripes. She was commissioned in 1777 to design the Stars and Stripes by a committee consisting of George Washington, Robert Morris, and George Ross. The tree was planted later on the site where the flag was created.

ELLIS ISLAND SYCAMORE (*Platanus occidentalis*) Ellis Island stand as a constant reminder of our nation’s immigrant saga. Located just a few hundred yards north of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, Ellis Island is a monument to the great traditions of freedom and opportunity in America.

GIFFORD PINCHOT SYCAMORE (*Platanus occidentalis*) The Gifford Pinchot tree located in Simsbury, Connecticut is the largest of it’s species in the United States. It stands in honor of Gifford Pinchot - one of the nation’s leading environmental conservationist. President Roosevelt assigned Pinchot as the first chief of the USDA Forest Service to plan for the management, utilization and protection of the nation’s forest lands. Pinchot convinced Roosevelt that the the National Forest should be staffed by professionals. Pinchot’s principle of multiple use of resources was accepted and followed since his initial introduction of the management concept.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON SYCAMORE (*Platanus occidentalis*) The John James Audubon Sycamore shaded the home of the famous bird researcher. In 1803, at the age of 18 Audubon, from his father’s home called Mill Grove began to draw the birds that frequented that area. He moved on to studying patterns of flight.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SYCAMORE (*Platanus occidentalis*) On January 21, Americans pause to remember the life of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. He dedicated his life to the cause of Civil Rights and was in the center of national attention during the 1960’s. The parent of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Sycamore stood as witness to one of the milestones of the civil rights movement.

APOLLO XIV MOON SYCAMORE (*Platanus occidentalis*) The Apollo XIV Moon Sycamore was a prodigy of the tree sprouted from a seed taken on the Apollo XIV moon mission in 1971. The seed was germinated at the National Arboretum and given to selected colleges and universities in 1976.

ELVIS PRESLEY BALD CYPRESS (*Taxodium distichum*) In 1954, Presley captured the hearts and spirits of America teenagers. Almost 30 years after his death, this legend and his music continues to entertain his fans worldwide. Each year, millions make the pilgrimage to Graceland in Memphis Tennessee, where the parent tree stands.

LONGWOOD GARDENS DAWN REDWOOD (*Metasequoia glyptostoboides*)

See description in this column.

“To exist as a nation, to prosper as a state, and to live as people, we must have trees.”

-- Theodore Roosevelt