Historic Trees in Oak Ridge

Inventory #	Tree Name	Scientific Name	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	QR CODE	Tour Year	Adopted
0-020	**American Arborvitae**	*Thuja occidentalis*	American arborvitae (Thuja occidentalis), or tree of life, is a long-lived conifer that was often planted in 19th Century cemeteries for its pleasant aroma and evergreen foliage. It is native in a few places in northern Illinois and is more common farther north. The foliage, unlike that of junipers, spruces, and some pines, is soft and touch-friendly.	39.826089 N, 89.654747 W		2015	
0-026b	**American Basswood**	*Tilia americana*	Two American basswood trees (*Tilia americana* , b and c) Grow north of the Abbey. It is possible that these two old trees were growing here prior to the founding of Oak Ridge. Bee keepers prize this locally native species for its flower nectar. Several were planted in the 1840s near Lincoln's home during the time he lived there. They are closely related to the European linden species, but are not as susceptible to Japanese beetle damage.	39.820642 N, 89.655119 W		Entrance	
0-026c	**American Basswood**	*Tilia americana*	Two American basswood trees (*Tilia americana* , b and c) Grow north of the Abbey. It is possible that these two old trees were growing here prior to the founding of Oak Ridge. Bee keepers prize this locally native species for its flower nectar. Several were planted in the 1840s near Lincoln's home during the time he lived there. They are closely related to the European linden species, but are not as susceptible to Japanese beetle damage.	39.820661 N, 89.655244 W		Entrance	
0-021	**American Holly**	*Ilex opaca*	An American holly (*Ilex opaca*) has stood as a sentinel at the Monument Avenue entrance for many decades. Being dioecious, these trees are either male or female and only the females (if pollinated by a male) produce the famous red berries. It is one of the few broadleaf evergreen trees that are fully hardy in the Springfield area.	39.820147 N, 89.654028 W		Entrance	
0-012	**American Smoke**	*Cotinus obovatus*	American smoke trees (*Cotinus obovatus*) are some of the most colorful and drought-hardy small native trees in North America. These twin specimens have been here for decades and probably are the largest ones in Springfield. They offer their smoke-like flower clusters as well as brilliant fall color, and become larger than their more commonly planted Eurasian relative, purple smoke bush. They are found naturally on limestone hills in the southern United States but are fully hardy throughout Illinois.	39.82257 N, 89.657503 W		2014	
96-14	**Bebb Hybrid Oak**	*bur oak (Quercus macrocarpa) with white oak (Q. alba) (= Quercus ×bebbiana)*	Bebb hybrid oak, a vigorous F2 cross of bur oak (Quercus macrocarpa) with white oak (Q. alba) (= Quercus ×bebbiana), this specimen shows affinity toward the bur oak grandparent but retains the deeply dissected leaves of the parent, which was found in Washington Park in Springfield and has since been removed.	39.825550 N, 89.654300 W		2015	
0-027	**Black Oak**	*Quercus velutina*	Black oak (*Quercus velutina*) was one of the most common original trees in Oak Ridge. Many giant old specimens can be found here, but none are larger than this one. Black oak is one of our most adaptable native oaks and thrives in a broad range of soil types, from very dry to average in moisture. It would have been one of the primary trees split for fence rails at New Salem by young Abraham Lincoln in the 1830s.	39.820831 N, 89.655092 W		N/A	
0-004	**Bur Oak**	*Quercus macrocarpa*	This is the stump of the bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) Witness Tree – this tree was determined by ring count to have been a small sapling that witnessed Lincoln's funeral. Unfortunately, the tree was not visible in photographs of Lincoln's funeral and could be dated only by counting tree rings after it died from a lightning strike and was removed. Two replacement bur oak saplings can be seen nearby.	39.824355 N, 89.654577 W		2014	
95-12	**Butternut**	*Juglans cinerea*	Butternut (Juglans cinerea) is a rare species because a fungus blight has killed most of them in their native forests. This specimen was grown from a large cultivated tree in Springfield. The nuts are edible and the husks were used in pioneer times to make a dye – it was used for Confederate uniforms during the Civil War.	39.825803 N, 89.655331 W		2015	
0-013	**Canadian Hemlock**	*Tsuga canadensis*	This old Canadian hemlock (Tsuga canadensis) probably was planted in 1862 as part of a project to bring evergreen trees from Bloomington Nursery to Oak Ridge for their winter beauty and their traditional symbolism representing everlasting life. Look for other old hemlocks in the north part of Oak Ridge.	39.825739 N, 89.654497 W		2015	

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Inventory #	Tree Name	Scientific Name	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	QR CODE	Tour Year	Adopted
0-023b	**Catalpa**	*Catalpa speciosa*	Two large catalpa trees (*Catalpa speciosa* , b and c) can be seen west of the east road on your way to the maintenance headquarters. They are very old and may have been planted about the time the Monument Avenue entrance was opened. This beautifully flowering tree is the native catalpa species of Illinois, and although its historic range was limited to southern Illinois it can be seen statewide now due to many plantings by pioneer families.	39.821367 N, 89.653700 W		Entrance	
0-023c	**Catalpa**	*Catalpa speciosa*	Two large catalpa trees (*Catalpa speciosa* , b and c) can be seen west of the east road on your way to the maintenance headquarters. They are very old and may have been planted about the time the Monument Avenue entrance was opened. This beautifully flowering tree is the native catalpa species of Illinois, and although its historic range was limited to southern Illinois it can be seen statewide now due to many plantings by pioneer families.	39.820881 N, 89.653861 W		Entrance	
0-024	**Colorado Spruce**	*Picea pungens*	Many Colorado spruce trees (*Picea pungens*) can be seen throughout the Midwest, brought here from their native range in the Rocky Mountains. Some specimens were selected for their blue-tinted glaucous needles, giving them the common name blue spruce. They can thrive in our climate while young, but mature specimens may suffer from fungus diseases in the heat and humidity of central Illinois.	39.820519 N, 89.654708 W		Entrance	
94-03f	**Cory Hybrid Oak**	*(Quercus bicolor × Q. muehlenbergii F2) (= Quercus ×coryana)*	A Cory hybrid oak derived from swamp white oak and chinkapin oak (*Quercus bicolor* × Q. *muehlenbergii* F2) (= *Quercus ×coryana*) grown from seed collected here in Oak Ridge that has reverted substantially to its Quercus bicolor grandparent (this phenomenon is called “affinity Q. bicolor”). It displays hybrid vigor and is becoming an outstanding shade tree.	39.826161 N, 89.655172 W		2015	
94-04	**Cory Hybrid Oak**	*(Quercus bicolor × Q. muehlenbergii F2) (= Quercus ×coryana)*	This cory hybrid oak has the same parent species as 94-03. This one, however, was propagated from a broadly spreading parent in the Oak Ridge Garden of the Good Shepherd while 94-03 was grown from a tall, pyramidal tree no longer standing. We plan to watch these trees as they mature to see if the growth habits of the parents were inherited by this generation.	39.820989 N, 89.653619 W		2015	
94-03b	**Cory Hybrid Oak**	*(Quercus bicolor × Q. muehlenbergii F2) (= Quercus ×coryana)*	These four cory hybrid oak trees (b, c, d, and e) derived from swamp white oak and chinkapin oak (Quercus bicolor × Q. muehlenbergii F2) (= Quercus ×coryana) and were grown from seed collected here in Oak Ridge. They have reverted substantially to their Quercus bicolor grandparent (this phenomenon is called “affinity Q. bicolor”). They display hybrid vigor and are becoming outstanding shade trees. Compare the four trees with one another and with tree # 94-04, and see if you can spot the minor differences that such hybrid trees sometimes exhibit.	39.820089 N, 89.654997 W		Entrance	
94-03c	**Cory Hybrid Oak**	*(Quercus bicolor × Q. muehlenbergii F2) (= Quercus ×coryana)*	These four cory hybrid oak trees (b, c, d, and e) derived from swamp white oak and chinkapin oak (Quercus bicolor × Q. muehlenbergii F2) (= Quercus ×coryana) and were grown from seed collected here in Oak Ridge. They have reverted substantially to their Quercus bicolor grandparent (this phenomenon is called “affinity Q. bicolor”). They display hybrid vigor and are becoming outstanding shade trees. Compare the four trees with one another and with tree # 94-04, and see if you can spot the minor differences that such hybrid trees sometimes exhibit.	39.820122 N, 89.654819 W		Entrance	
94-03d	**Cory Hybrid Oak**	*(Quercus bicolor × Q. muehlenbergii F2) (= Quercus ×coryana)*	These four cory hybrid oak trees (b, c, d, and e) derived from swamp white oak and chinkapin oak (Quercus bicolor × Q. muehlenbergii F2) (= Quercus ×coryana) and were grown from seed collected here in Oak Ridge. They have reverted substantially to their Quercus bicolor grandparent (this phenomenon is called “affinity Q. bicolor”). They display hybrid vigor and are becoming outstanding shade trees. Compare the four trees with one another and with tree # 94-04, and see if you can spot the minor differences that such hybrid trees sometimes exhibit.	39.820811 N, 89.655425 W		Entrance	
94-03e	**Cory Hybrid Oak**	*(Quercus bicolor × Q. muehlenbergii F2) (= Quercus ×coryana)*	These four cory hybrid oak trees (b, c, d, and e) derived from swamp white oak and chinkapin oak (Quercus bicolor × Q. muehlenbergii F2) (= Quercus ×coryana) and were grown from seed collected here in Oak Ridge. They have reverted substantially to their Quercus bicolor grandparent (this phenomenon is called “affinity Q. bicolor”). They display hybrid vigor and are becoming outstanding shade trees. Compare the four trees with one another and with tree # 94-04, and see if you can spot the minor differences that such hybrid trees sometimes exhibit.	39.821172 N, 89.653583 W		Entrance	
0-001	**Cottonwood**	*Populus deltoides*	A giant native cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) nearly 100' tall and more than 23' in circumference can be seen here, with interesting burl formations – it is thought to be the largest tree in Springfield and is being protected with structural cabling to help it withstand unusually severe storms.	39.824683 N, 89.659263 W		2014	

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Inventory #	Tree Name	Scientific Name	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	QR CODE	Tour Year	Adopted
0-003	**Cucumber Magnolia**	*Magnolia acuminata*	The Cucumber magnolia (*Magnolia acuminata*) at the Bell Tower is one of the largest specimens in Springfield and is the only native Illinois magnolia species, found growing wild in Union and Alexander Counties. Its flowers are pale yellow and it bears small, cucumber-like fruit follicles. It probably was one of the earliest flowering trees planted at Oak Ridge, perhaps when the bell tower was built.	39.824218 N, 89.655532 W		2014 / 2015	
94-09	**Deam Oak**	*Quercus xdeamii*	The Deam oak (*Quercus xdeamii*) is a native hybrid of bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) and chinkapin oak (*Quercus muehlenbergii*). Second generation (F2) trees often revert to look mostly like one of the parents. In this case, our tree most closely resembles the bur oak parent, and can be described as F2 Deam oak, affinity bur oak. There are others of this accession at Oak Ridge, and they all have the extremely corky bur oak bark uncharacteristic of the original tree.	39.820861 N, 89.655669 W		Entrance	
0-018	**Eastern RedCedar**	*Juniperus virginiana*	A few old eastern redcedar trees (Juniperus virginiana) such as this twin specimen can be found at Oak Ridge. The species is native in this area but probably was planted here in the early days of the cemetery for its evergreen foliage. Redcedar is not truly a cedar but rather a juniper. It's very valuable for wildlife and its wood, and can live for many centuries. These two are female trees and bear the blue fruits used by birds and gin-makers.	39.825361 N, 89.655294 W		2015	
94-15	**Emperor Oak**	*Quercus dentata*	The Emperor oak (*Quercus dentata*) is an ornamental species from eastern Asia. We have several of these unusual trees scattered around the grounds. This one has been grown at Starhill Forest Arboretum from the beautiful acorns of some of the oldest specimens in Illinois, collected in China by the Morton Arboretum. It will breed true because it is not closely related enough to any American oaks to hybridize.	39.820617 N, 89.654014 W		Entrance	
96-03	**European Pedunculate Oak**	*Quercus robur*	European pedunculate oak (Quercus robur) is a variable tree with an enormous natural range in Europe. This one was grown from seed obtained via the Morton Arboretum, accession number 563-32. It can become a giant tree that can live for 1000 years	39.825156 N, 89.654953 W		2015	
0-029	**Flowering dogwood**	*Cornus florida*	Flowering dogwood *(Cornus florida)* is common in this part of Oak Ridge. Many trees were planted, including some forms with pink flowers such as this one (*Cornus florida* f. *rubra*). The tree immediately to its south is the standard white-flowering form. During the first week of May in the days before and after the date of Lincoln's funeral, these trees can be found blooming at their peak.	39.821413 N, 89.653870 W		Entrance	
0-009	**Framing Oak**	*Quercus alba*	Called the Framing Oak, this white oak (*Quercus alba*) is used by photographers to frame the view of Lincoln's Tomb and may be seen in many photographs, including some of those on the web site of the Oak Ridge Cemetery Foundation. This tree probably was a sapling during the time of Lincoln's funeral in 1865, and saw the subsequent construction of his Tomb.	39.82276 N, 89.656788 W		2014	12/9/2019
0-016	**Ginkgo**	*Ginkgo biloba*	Ginkgo (Ginkgo biloba) is a dioecious tree (separate males and females) with fruit production limited to female trees like this one. Normally the fruits emit a very offensive odor, but examination of this specimen showed that its fruits are much less (but still!) odiferous. Ginkgoes are actually conifers with broad leaves, and they can live for more than 1000 years.	39.825381 N, 89.654436 W		2015	
0-028	**Green Ash**	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	Green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica)* the only ash tree in Oak Ridge likely to survive the invasive emerald ash borer because it is being treated by a volunteer arborist from Clanton Tree Company. This young specimen shades the cemetery office and provides stunning fall color to welcome visitors. Prior to 2015, there were many healthy and beautiful ash trees (white and green) in Oak Ridge and the surrounding community.	39.819937 N, 89.654426 W		Entrance	
0-011	**Hybrid Oak**	*Quercus humidicola*	This hybrid oak (*Quercus humidicola*) probably was planted at the same time and from the same source as the overcup oak next to it, but it was grown from an acorn pollinated by swamp white oak, another lowland forest tree. Oaks are notorious for their tendencies to hybridize. We may only speculate about the Lincoln-associated origin of these trees, but they have strong circumstantial evidence supporting their claim.	39.822538 N, 89.656477 W		2014	

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Inventory #	Tree Name	Scientific Name	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	QR CODE	Tour Year	Adopted
94-28	**Hybrid oak**	*Quercus ×megaleia*	This Hybrid oak (*Quercus ×megaleia*) was grown from seed collected in Macoupin County. The parent tree, a hardy overcup oak tree (*Quercus lyrata*) growing well north of the normal natural range, was pollinated by an adjacent bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*). It has very large acorns and, as an F_1 hybrid, displays great vigor.	39.825922 N, 89.662624 W		Misc. Trees	
0-007	**Lincoln Oak**	*Quercus alba*	One of the original white oaks (*Quercus alba*) present during Lincoln's funeral, this 15' circumference specimen develops deeply incised leaves and has been propagated by the famous Arboretum Trompenburg in Rotterdam (Netherlands) and named as the cultivar 'Lincoln'. It has been grafted in Belgium and is sold by specialty nurseries throughout Europe.	39.82359 N, 89.65591 W		2014	Not for Adoption
0-008	**Mockernut Hickory**	*Carya tomentosa*	Standing in the yard of the original residence of the manager of Lincoln's Tomb, this mockernut hickory (*Carya tomentosa*) is one of the original trees of Oak Ridge and has been here since before the cemetery was founded. It colors brilliantly in early autumn and bears edible nuts prized by squirrels.	39.823107 N, 89.656043 W		2014	
97-15	**Northern Red Oak**	*Quercus rubra*	The northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*) is common in our general area but, preferring slightly different soil, is not often seen as a remnant of the original forest of Oak Ridge. We have found only one very old red oak here, growing on a shaded north-facing slope. Our young tree was grown from seed of the specimen next to the statue of Governor Yates on the State Capitol grounds. In time red oak can become one of the largest of all oaks in Illinois.	39.820708 N, 89.655519 W		Entrance	
0-025	**Norway Spuce**	*Picea abies*	European Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) was widely planted by early settlers from the Old World, where it is the traditional Christmas tree. It is also a traditional cemetery tree, and many more can be found in the older part of Oak Ridge. It is one of the largest spruce species, and can attain great size and age on favorable sites. There is another a few steps to the northwest, and some of those in the northeastern part of Oak Ridge date back to the original planting in 1862.	39.820706 N, 89.655031 W		Entrance	
0-014	**Ohio Buckeye**	*Aesculus glabra*	An Ohio buckeye (Aesculus glabra) that might be a spontaneous tree original to the cemetery. Our native buckeye trees can live for centuries but grow slowly to only a moderate size. Their leaves are among the first to emerge in Illinois, followed by their yellow flowers in mid-spring and poisonous "lucky buckeye" nuts in early autumn. We have grown several seedlings from this old tree which you can see planted elsewhere in Oak Ridge.	39.825633 N, 89.654725 W		2015	
0-006	**Osage-orange**	*Maclura pomifera*	Several Osage-orange (*Maclura pomifera*) trees plus a few stumps remain from a boundary hedge row planted in 1865 according to the minutes of the Oak Ridge Board of managers. At least one of these trees is fully thornless and is being propagated as a cultivar. We are watching to see which of the trees are males and which are females because the males are fruitless.	39.825358 N, 89.654208 W		2014 / 2015	
0-033	**Osage-orange**	*Maclura pomifera*	This picturesque tree is the largest Osage-orange (*Maclura pomifera*) in Oak Ridge, and at nearly 16 feet in circumference it probably is the largest in Springfield. We suspect it was planted in 1865, when the Osage-orange hedge (see 0-006) was planted around the old part of the cemetery, but it escaped hedging and was able to grow naturally to full size. It is a male tree so it does not produce hedge-apples. The tree has rock-hard wood and its thorny nature made it useful for hedging in the mid-1800s, prior to the invention of barbed wire. It was the first plant species introduced into cultivation by the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Be sure to note the artistic nature of its trunk and bark.	39.824557 N, 89.661537 W		2019	11/26/2019
0-010	**Overcup Oak**	*Quercus lyrata*	Two overcup oaks (*Quercus lyrata*), including this one, may be seen at Lincoln's Tomb (the other is west of the parking lot below the wall) as well as two more at Lincoln's New Salem. These trees are not native here and might have been brought nearly a century ago from Lincoln's birthplace, where they can be found in lowland areas of the native forest. They have beautiful spring and fall color and are very resistant to damage from flooding.	39.822538 N, 89.656477 W		2014	
94-02	**Overcup Oak**	*Quercus lyrata*	This overcup oak (*Quercus lyrata*) was grown from seed collected in Macoupin County, from a hardy tree growing far north of the natural range of the species. It has lustrous foliage that appears evergreen but is not. We chose this beautiful specimen to plant at the Funeral Vault.	39.824042 N, 89.656072 W		2015	

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Inventory #	Tree Name	Scientific Name	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	QR CODE	Tour Year	Adopted
0-022	**Pin Oak**	*Quercus palustris*	One of several pin oak trees (*Quercus palustris*) at Oak Ridge, this is the first large tree you will encounter on your right upon entering the gate. Pin oaks are tolerant of transplanting and are frequently seen in residential areas, but they need acidic, moist soil to thrive. There are several of these trees in the cemetery, including one just up the road to your right. They were not native in Oak Ridge and were planted sometime during the 20th century.	39.820472 N, 89.654281 W		Entrance	
0-017	**Post Oak**	*Quercus stellata*	There are several old-growth post oak trees (Quercus stellata) at Oak Ridge, and all of them predate the Civil War and the founding of the cemetery. The tree has rock-hard wood, grows very slowly, is found here on dry slopes, and can live for many centuries. Springfield is very near the northern edge of the natural range of this species.	39.824956 N, 89.654922 W		2015	
0-032	**River birch**	*Betula nigra*	River birch (*Betula nigra*) is the only birch native to central Illinois and has evolved to resist the bronze birch borer that kills white-barked birch species planted in hot-summer areas of the Midwest. The species is commonly planted in Springfield and can be found growing wild along river flood plains. It has a graceful habit, can grow rapidly, tolerates very wet soil, and has attractive, salmon-colored peeling bark.	39.824532 N, 89.654521 W		Misc. Trees	
0-019	**Sassafras**	*Sassafras albidum*	The sassafras tree (Sassafras albidum) is an aromatic native species known for its fall color, spring flowers, red fruits (on female trees only), and the root beer flavored “tea” or tonic made from its roots by pioneers. There are several groups of sassafras in Oak Ridge, and each group probably originated as root sprouts from spontaneous seedling trees – note another sassafras tree nearby. Some of the groups are female while others are male.	39.825528 N, 89.655519 W		2015	
95-10	**Sawtooth Oak**	*Quercus acutissima*	Sawtooth oak (*Quercus acutissima*) is a common Asian species related to the emperor oak. It is planted for its acorn production in some southern US wildlife management areas, and elsewhere as an ornamental shade tree. This specimen came from seed of a hardy northern source being grown at the Morton Arboretum (#463-55). Sawtooth oak will not cross with North American oaks, so any volunteer seedlings found here will not be hybrids.	39.820950 N, 89.654931 W		Entrance	
00-01	**Sessile Oak**	*Quercus petraea*	The sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*) is one of the two common oaks of northern and western Europe. This one was grown from seed collected from the Tausendjahrige Eiche (Thousand-Year-Old Oak) protected under law as a National Natural Landmark in Oberhausen, Germany. This is the species used for wine barrels, heavy timbers and, formerly, ship masts.	39.820725 N, 89.654864 W		Entrance	
0-002	**Silver Maple**	*Acer saccharinum f. Laciniatum*	This cut-leaf cultivar of our native silver maple (*Acer saccharinum* f. *Laciniatum*) probably was planted during the early 1900s when the central valley of Oak Ridge featured the lagoons – it was a popular ornamental shade tree in the late 1800s and develops a fine texture and slightly pendulous habit.	39.82406 N, 89.658083 W		2014	
0-037	**Sugar Maple**	*Acer saccharum*	Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) is the classic sugar maple. But there are several variants and related species, including black maple (*Acer nigrum*, see tree 0-036) and many intermediate forms found throughout Oak Ridge. This particular tree develops a bright and long lasting fall color, and combined with the oaks, holly, dogwoods, conifers, and other trees in the entrance area, this tree group provides a spectacular display each autumn.	39.820703 N, 89.654224 W		Entrance	
0-030	**Thornless Honeylocust**	*Gleditsia triacanthos f. inermis*	A thornless honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* f. *inermis*) that probably is a spontaneous native tree which sprouted here on its own. It bears some seeds, which most planted cultivars do not, and displays a very erect and unbranched trunk with deeply plated bark uncharacteristic of most cultivars. Honeylocusts vary in thorniness: while the thorny ones are better prepared to resist browsing animals, the thornless ones like this specimen can devote all of their energy to growth, out-competing their neighbors in the absence of such browsing. Both types often can be seen growing together.	39.824724 N, 89.654869 W		Misc. Trees	
94-07	**Ware's Oak**	*Quercus ×warei*	There are several Ware’s oak trees (*Quercus ×warei*) here at Oak Ridge, planted as an experiment to evaluate the variability and adaptability of this hybrid. Look for other conspicuously narrow oaks especially in the western half of Oak Ridge. They resulted from crossing the upright English oak (*Quercus robur* ‘Fastigiata’) with swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*).	39.820731 N, 89.654494 W		Entrance	

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Inventory #	Tree Name	Scientific Name	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	QR CODE	Tour Year	Adopted
0-005	**White Pine**	*Pinus strobus*	The white pine (*Pinus strobus*) you see on this hillside was one of several purchased from Phoenix Nursery in Bloomington and planted in 1862 according to the minutes of the Oak Ridge Board of managers. The tree developed a broom mutation at its top from a lightning strike. The broom, since lost to a tornado, was propagated and gave us the dwarf cultivar *Pinus strobus* 'Phoenix'.	39.824492 N, 89.654315 W		2014	
0-015	**Wild Black Cherry**	*Prunus serotina*	This wild black cherry (Prunus serotina) probably was seeded here by birds during the past Century. Black cherry yields the most valuable furniture wood in North America after black walnut, and is also useful for the fruits which are sought by birds. Each fruit cluster has cherries of varying ripeness, with only the darkest ones being palatable to humans.	39.825492 N, 89.654675 W		2015	
0-031	**Yew trees**	*Taxus cuspidata*	Yew trees (*Taxus cuspidata*) and their ornamental cultivars are evergreen and thus frequently seen planted in cemeteries as symbols of everlasting life. In our area, most of them are the hardy Japanese yew or its hybrids, while in milder climates one often encounters English yew (*Taxus baccata*). This specimen and the two east of it, unlike most, have not been sheared and have been allowed to grow in their natural form. They grow slowly, tolerate shade, and can live to very great age (a specimen this large easily could have been planted prior to World War II). Yews are dioecious and only the female trees bear seeds; the leaves are soft and friendly to the touch, but inedible and highly poisonous.	39.824742 N, 89.655140 W		Misc. Trees	
0-051	**Hybrid Oak**	*Quercus ×runcinata*	This **hybrid oak** tree is the largest *Quercus ×runcinata* (*Q. imbricaria* × *Q. rubra*, shingle oak × red oak) known in Illinois and has been declared the Illinois state champion of its kind. It was left standing when the Viet Nam Memorial was built, and has attracted botanical visitors from around the world. Turf establishment and over-irrigation damaged its roots, but pulling the turf back and turning off the surplus water are allowing it to regain vigor. Seedlings from this tree often revert toward one parent species or the other in various characteristics, but this one is a first generation hybrid and is intermediate between the two.	39.819513 N, 89.662545 W		2017	
0-052	**Swamp White Oaks**	*Quercus bicolor*	Three **swamp white oaks** (*Quercus bicolor*) can be seen in a group between the Purple Heart memorial and the World War Two memorial. They were planted here in 2005, one year after the World War II memorial was dedicated, to honor those who served in the military and especially those who became casualties or went missing in action. In an unintentional parallel action, a grove of this robust Illinois native tree species also was chosen for planting at the 911 Memorial in New York City. Many other examples of this tree can be found planted nearby and in other parts of Oak Ridge Cemetery.	39.819445 N, 89.662015 W		2017	
0-055	**Pitch Pine**	*Pinus rigida*	Many decades ago, a border of **pitch pine** (*Pinus rigida*) was planted along the southwestern boundary of Oak Ridge. Surviving neglect and abuse, this North American native is an ideal tree for such a situation, far from the watchful eyes and attention of maintenance crews. It is unusual among pines in that it develops small branches and tufts of needles directly from the trunk. The trees probably came from the Illinois State Conservation Nursery at Jonesboro. The nursery has now closed, and it is likely that none of those who planted the trees are still around to remember, but many of these tough, picturesque old pines still remain today. The border planting runs from this plaque west to the corner and then turns north to the west entrance near the War Memorials area.	39.818056 N, 89.661839 W		2017	
0-056	**Rose-of-Sharon**	*Hibiscus syriacus*	The beds of **rose-of-sharon** (*Hibiscus syriacus*) surrounding the Korean War Memorial were provided by the people of South Korea. This and the Asian red pine are their national tree symbols. The flower appears in Korean national emblems, and Korea is compared to the flower in the South Korean national anthem. Also known as the Korean rose, the plants were sent from Pusan, South Korea and planted around the memorial in 1996. These small trees, most commonly seen in our area as large shrubs, bloom in the summer and add rich light purple color to the foreground of the monument as seen from any viewpoint along the walkway. They were given to commemorate the US-Korean alliance and honor the lives of the American soldiers who defended it.	39.819354 N, 89.662292 W		2017	
0-057	**Shingle oak**	*Quercus imbricaria*	**Shingle oak** (*Quercus imbricaria*) is native and common in our area, but we know that the several large trees running east from this point all were planted long ago due to their straight-line distribution and uniform spacing. Shingle oak is the only oak species native to central Illinois that has narrow leaves with neither teeth nor lobes and it looks like no other Illinois oak. It can be found in transitional habitats in nature. Woody galls seem to favor this species and pin oak above all others, but individual trees vary considerably in their susceptibility to the tiny wasp gall makers.	39.821148N, 89.659303W		2017	
0-058	**Colorado Spruce**	*Picea pungens*	Shortly after the Viet Nam memorial was completed, this **Colorado spruce** (*Picea pungens*), also known as blue spruce, was planted and has been used annually to display remembrance decorations for Veterans during the Christmas/Holiday season. As the tree grows larger each year, it has become not only a seasonal commemorative focus but adds to the aesthetics of the site all year as an evergreen symbol of everlasting life. Native to the cool, dry mountains of the American West, this popular landscape evergreen tree sometimes shows signs of needle diseases in our humid climate as it ages, but it always is spectacular when young.	39.819722 N, 89.662178 W		2017	Not for Adoption
94-04	**Cory Hybrid Oak**	*Quercus ×coryana, = Q. bicolor × Q. muehlenbergii*	This **Cory hybrid oak** (*Quercus ×coryana, = Q. bicolor* × *Q. muehlenbergii*) came from seed collected here at Oak Ridge Cemetery, north across the road from the west entrance in the Garden of the Good Shepherd block. The parent tree, one of two planted many decades ago (most likely as swamp white oak), was the more spreading and picturesque of the two original hybrid trees. Its hybrid identity was confirmed by dendrologist Dr. George Ware of the Morton Arboretum. Several specimens of this interesting cross can be found in Oak Ridge.	39.818142 N, 89.660622 W		2017	

Historic Trees in Oak Ridge

Inventory #	Tree Name	Scientific Name	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	QR CODE	Tour Year	Adopted
94-06	**Buckley's oak**	*Quercus buckleyi*	**Buckley's oak** (Quercus buckleyi) was brought here from Texas and Oklahoma. This one came from the San Antonio Botanical Center. It is perfectly hardy here in central Illinois and makes a medium-sized tree with fine texture and a rich red fall color that lasts very late into the autumn. Climate change should favor this beautiful west Texas tree, noted for its tolerance of heat, alkaline soil, and drought, in our area.	39.820254 N, 89.662218 W		2017	
94-07	**Ware's oak**	*Quercus ×warei*	**Ware's oak** (*Quercus ×warei*) is a cross of the upright pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur* 'Fastigiata') with our native swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*). This specimen was grown from the Riverbank Oak in Petersburg, Illinois, a registered oak cultivar which has produced several other superior upright oak cultivars including 'Windcandle' as well as the colorful compound (with *Q. alba*) crosses 'Chimney Fire', and Birthday Candle'. Other cultivars from the same cross also are available in the nursery trade. The best ones combine the upright form of the European tree with the disease resistance of the American one.	39.819885 N, 89.659608 W		2017	
94-29	**hybrid oak**	*Quercus lyrata × (?) Q. muehlenbergii*	This interesting **hybrid oak** appears to be an unnamed cross of overcup oak with chinkapin oak (*Quercus lyrata* × (?) *Q. muehlenbergii*) It originated as a seedling from the same overcup oak that gave us *Quercus lyrata* 94-02 and *Quercus ×megaleia* 94-28. Note the variable, intricate lobes on the leaves, showing the diversity that often can be found on even one branch of a new oak hybrid. We are unsure of its identity, and unless you are an oak botanist we suggest you simply enjoy it for its stoic presence in this sacred war memorial area.	39.820409 N, 89.661985 W		2017	
95-04	**Bebb oak**	*Quercus ×bebbiana*	The native **Bebb oak** (*Quercus ×bebbiana*) is one of the most commonly seen hybrid white oaks in central Illinois. It often can be found where its parent species, white oak (*Q. alba*) and bur oak (*Q. macrocarpa*) grow together. This one is a seedling from the famous Taco Oak (*Q. ×bebbiana* 'Taco') found at the edge of a commercial parking lot on the west side of Springfield, thriving in a location with very poor growing conditions. The Taco oak now is being grown worldwide as a majestic, tough tree for difficult sites.	39.819847 N, 89.659771 W		2017	
95-16	**emporer oak**	*Quercus dentata*	The **emporer oak** (Quercus dentata), also known as the Daimyo oak in Japan, has been planted at several locations throughout Oak Ridge Cemetery. It is a variable, medium-sized tree from China, Japan, and Korea, with heavy twigs, large leaves, and attractively fringed acorns. This individual specimen, planted here in 1995,came from a particularly ornamental tree planted in Kentucky and it was grown from seed collected for us by the director of the Seneca Arboretum in Louisville.	39.818096 N, 89.662004 W		2017	
95-22	**swamp white oak**	*Quercus bicolor*	We grew this **swamp white oak** (*Quercus bicolor*) from seed collected from an old tree at the Morton Arboretum. It's a strong, adaptable tree commonly seen in cultivation on a variety of sites, but its native home is on poorly drained sites and flood plains. There are several other swamp white oaks in this part of Oak Ridge, and while they all share similar bark and foliage characteristics if you look closely you can see subtle differences among them.	39.820422 N, 89.661988 W		2017	
96-04	**Ironwood**	*Ostrya virginiana*	These 17 **Ironwood** trees (*Ostrya virginiana*) were grown in 1995 from seed of the largest specimen in Oak Ridge Cemetery and planted in the Oak Ridge tree nursery in 1996. The original tree probably was a spontaneous native specimen, like a similar one across First Street in Lincoln Park. Both of these beautiful old trees were removed long ago, but you still can see them on pages 286 and 287 of the book *Native Trees for North American Landscapes*. This row of next-generation trees lives on.	39.819743 N, 89.661047W		2017	
96-08	**'Salfast' oak**	*Quercus robur var. salicifolia × Q. robur*	*Quercus robur* var. *salicifolia* × *Q. robur* 'Fastigiata', or **'Salfast' oak**, is a first generation (F1) hybrid of two oak selections. One parent gives it leaves with some having almost no teeth of lobes, while the other gives it its narrow, upright habit. These trees were propagated from seed taken from the fine willow-leafed oak specimen at the Morton Arboretum, where the fastigiate (upright) male parent grows nearby.	39.818081 N, 89.662701 W		2017	
96-08	**'Salfast' oak**	*Quercus robur var. salicifolia × Q. robur*	*Quercus robur* var. *salicifolia* × *Q. robur* 'Fastigiata', or **'Salfast' oak**, is a first generation (F1) hybrid of two oak selections. One parent gives it leaves with some having almost no teeth of lobes, while the other gives it its narrow, upright habit. These trees were propagated from seed taken from the fine willow-leafed oak specimen at the Morton Arboretum, where the fastigiate (upright) male parent grows nearby.	39.819645 N, 89.659974 W		2017	
96-15	**Chinkapin oak**	*Quercus muhlenbergii var, brayii*	The western form of **chinkapin oak**, (*Quercus muhlenbergii* var, *brayii*) is very similar to those found in our general area but often develops more shaggy bark and forms much larger acorns. Our trees were grown from seed collected near Roswell, New Mexico. Chinkapin oak has the largest and most diverse natural range of any North American oak.	39.818094 N, 89.662786 W		2017	

Historic Trees in Oak Ridge

Inventory #	Tree Name	Scientific Name	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	QR CODE	Tour Year	Adopted
97-08	**Bitternut hickory**	*Carya cordiformis*	Several **Bitternut hickory** (*Carya cordiformis*) were propagated for Oak Ridge. This one came from seed found at Meeman–Shelby State Park in Tennessee, and unlike most of its kind the nuts of the parent tree were edible. Bitternut is more closely related to pecans than to most other hickories, but the nuts usually are very bitter and inedible. It grows rapidly for a hickory and forms a tall, majestic shade tree with beautiful yellow fall color.	39.821087 N, 89.659751 W		2017	
97-09	**David elm**	*Ulmus davidiana*	**David elm** (*Ulmus davidiana*) is one of several disease-resistant Asian elm species introduced by the Morton Arboretum as a substitute for American elm where Dutch elm disease is a concern. This small elm species was first described in 1873 from the hills north of Beijing, China. It has thick, deeply corrugated, glossy leaves which turn yellow in the fall. This specimen was given to us by Dr. George Ware, the famous research director in charge of the arboretum's elm research program, in 1997.	39.819475 N, 89.660344 W		2017	
97-21	**Hess oak**	*Quercus ×hessiana*	We believe this is a **Hess oak** (*Quercus ×hessiana*). It was donated to Oak Ridge in 1997 by American Forests in honor of local woodworker Emmett Riley, who made 100 gavels from roots of the famous Lincoln Vault Oak. They sold those gavels nationwide (and donated one to Oak Ridge, which can be seen in the cemetery office) to help fund the Oak Ridge tree nursery founded by Guy Sternberg that produced so many of the unusual trees now seen here. It started as a seedling from an overcup oak (*Quercus lyrata*) growing at Lincoln's birthplace in Kentucky, and the parent tree likely was pollinated by a nearby white oak (*Quercus alba*). We admire its hybrid vigor (heterosis), attractive foliage, and grand appearance. We think Lincoln, our great Civil War commander in chief, would be pleased to see his birthplace tree standing guard here at the war memorials.	39.819986 N, 89.661852 W		2017	
99-06	**shagbark hickory**	*Carya ovata*	Three **shagbark hickory** trees (*Carya ovata*) seen here were grown from seed of a tall specimen found at Land Between the Lakes near Kentucky Lake Dam in Kentucky. There also are other representatives of this hickory found elsewhere at Oak Ridge. It has edible nuts and is probably the most common hickory in Illinois, being native to every Illinois county.	39.819550 N, 89.662972 W		2017	
99-09	**Rock chestnut oak**	*Quercus montana*	The **rock chestnut oak** (*Quercus montana*) is native to the Appalachian Mointains. It became one of the dominant trees there following the demise of the American chestnut due to an imported fungus blight. Rock chestnut oak appears naturally in Illinois only on a few dry ridges in the Shawnee National Forest, but it is very well adapted to our area when planted and makes a tough, gorgeous shade tree. The Illinois champion tree is an old planted one at the historic farm in Lincoln Memorial Garden on Lake Springfield. This specimen, one of several you may see here, came from seed collected in the heart of the natural range on Stone Mountain, Georgia, from a hardy old tree growing in a crack on a rock ledge.	39.818105 N, 89.661721 W		2017	
99-12	**Virgil's oak**	*Quercus virgiliana*	**Virgil's oak** (*Quercus virgiliana*) becomes a relatively small oak species when planted in North America and is seldom seen in cultivation, but eventually can grow large in its native habitat in southeastern Europe. It is closely related to the European pubescent oak and is sometimes considered a variety or form of that related species. Its leaves emerge in spring with a colorful silvery hue. We have a few of these rare trees here at Oak Ridge; this one was grown from seed collected from a forest in the Zemplen Mountains of northeastern Hungary.	39.818110 N, 89.660708 W		2017	
99-13	**Chinkapin oak**	*Quercus muehlenbergii*	**Chinkapin oak** (*Quercus muehlenbergii*) is the most lime-tolerant oak species native to our local area. This tree can be found on prairie and limestone-based soils in the Springfield vicinity and is scattered over a broader natural range in the US, Canada, and northen Mexico than any other oak in North America. Also known as yellow chestnut oak, its linear, toothed leaves resemble those of chestnut trees. It was grown from an acorn of the majestic old tree in West Cotton Hill Park on Lake Springfield that probably is as old as the city itself.	39.818109 N, 89.661569 W		2017	
99-14	**Hungarian oak**	*Quercus dalechampii*	There are several interesting oaks found in Romania, Hungary, and adjacent areas of southern and eastern Europe. One of the rarest is the **Hungarian oak** (*Quercus dalechampii*), which is closely related to two other oaks, *Q. petraea* and *Q. polycarpa*. All of them can be found growing together in some diverse forests such as Forest Bejan in western Transylvania. We have several of these Hungarian oak trees here at Oak Ridge Cemetery, planted in 1999 from seed collected a few years earlier near Tokaj in eastern Hungary. They are well adapted to our area and have proven to be strong, vigorous trees.	39.818179 N, 89.660590 W		2017	
99-14	**Hungarian oak**	*Quercus dalechampii*	There are several interesting oaks found in Romania, Hungary, and adjacent areas of southern and eastern Europe. One of the rarest is the **Hungarian oak** (*Quercus dalechampii*), which is closely related to two other oaks, *Q. petraea* and *Q. polycarpa*. All of them can be found growing together in some diverse forests such as Forest Bejan in western Transylvania. We have several of these Hungarian oak trees here at Oak Ridge Cemetery, planted in 1999 from seed collected a few years earlier near Tokaj in eastern Hungary. They are well adapted to our area and have proven to be strong, vigorous trees.	39.818111 N, 89.660846 W		2017	
99-15	**Water oak**	*Quercus nigra*	**Water oak** (*Quercus nigra*) is a southern oak species not normally found in Illinois. This example was grown from seed of the Kentucky champion tree, located north of the contiguous range of the species, and it has proven to be winter hardy here in Oak Ridge as well as being semi-evergreen. A sister seedling planted at Starhill Forest Arboretum near Petersburg resulted in a new hybrid cultivar, 'Fire Water', due to pollination by an adjacent scarlet oak (*Q. coccinea*). However, this tree appears to have been self-pollinated and is growing true to its name – we have been watching it for signs of hybrid introgression and have found nothing to indicate that pollen from any other species was involved.	39.818092 N, 89.661378 W		2017	

Historic Trees in Oak Ridge

Inventory #	Tree Name	Scientific Name	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	QR CODE	Tour Year	Adopted
00-02	**pedunculate oak**	*Quercus robur*	These European **pedunculate oak** (*Quercus robur*) trees, the most common and widespread oak species of Europe, were grown from seed collected from 1000-year old trees at the nature preserve Naturschutzgebiet in Kühkopf-Knoblochsaue, Germany. Such ancient trees, more than a millennium in age, evolved in their locations prior to the earliest planting and manipulation of trees and tree plantings by human foresters and nobility seeking to beautify their grounds. They and their progeny thus are very important to the study of forest ecology.	39.818090 N, 89.660959 W		2017	
00-02	**pedunculate oak**	*Quercus robur*	These European **pedunculate oak** (*Quercus robur*) trees, the most common and widespread oak species of Europe, were grown from seed collected from 1000-year old trees at the nature preserve Naturschutzgebiet in Kühkopf-Knoblochsaue, Germany. Such ancient trees, more than a millennium in age, evolved in their locations prior to the earliest planting and manipulation of trees and tree plantings by human foresters and nobility seeking to beautify their grounds. They and their progeny thus are very important to the study of forest ecology.	39.819546 N, 89.659815 W		2017	
00-03	**Vilmorin's oak**	*Quercus ×vilmoriniana*	**Vilmorin's oak** (*Quercus ×vilmoriniana*) was a chance seedling that arose in the National Arboretum des Barres in France from pollination of the emperor oak (*Q. dentata*) by a tree in the surrounding forest of durmast oak (*Q. petraea*). These two species typically are genetically incompatible, and the cross has never again been replicated but the hybrid tree is fertile and produces viable seed. Our F2 seedlings came from seed collected from the original (ortet) tree prior to its eventual death due to an aggressive decay fungus that killed its root system.	39.818099 N, 89.661110 W		2017	
00-03	**Vilmorin's oak**	*Quercus ×vilmoriniana*	**Vilmorin's oak** (*Quercus ×vilmoriniana*) was a chance seedling that arose in the National Arboretum des Barres in France from pollination of the emperor oak (*Q. dentata*) by a tree in the surrounding forest of durmast oak (*Q. petraea*). These two species typically are genetically incompatible, and the cross has never again been replicated but the hybrid tree is fertile and produces viable seed. Our F2 seedlings came from seed collected from the original (ortet) tree prior to its eventual death due to an aggressive decay fungus that killed its root system.	39.818094 N, 89.661452 W		2017	
00-05	**fastigiate European oak**	*Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'*	Three **fastigiate European oak** trees (*Quercus robur* 'Fastigiata') are seen here in a group along with the typical form (00-02) and, slightly northeast, a hybrid Ware's oak (94-07). All fastigiate oaks now in cultivation are believed to have originated from a single tree near Harreshausen, Germany that was spared due to personal intervention by Napoleon during the Napoleonic War of the early 19th Century. The original (ortet) tree now is estimated to be more than 600 years old and is called "the beauty oak of Harreshausen". Its offspring, and their offspring, through the generations have contributed this upright growth form to many tree cultivars and hybrids.	39.819746 N, 89.659780 W		2017	
01-03	**Overcup oak**	*Quercus lyrata*	**Overcup oak** (*Quercus lyrata*) is a tree of southern swamps that is our most flood tolerant oak but does very well when planted on higher ground. Watch for its purple leaf color in early spring and a very rich fall color as well. This tree, one of several we have planted in Oak Ridge, was grown from seed gathered from specimen 0-010 that was planted long ago along the drive to Lincoln's tomb. We believe that original tree was one of several, both here and at Lincoln'sNew Salem State Historic Site near Petersburg, grown from seed found in the vicinity of Lincoln's birthplace in Kentucky, and thus it is closely related to tree #97-21, the hybrid Hess oak.	39.818084 N, 89.662934 W		2017	
01-07	**hybrid oak**	*Quercus ×rosacea*	European Durmast oak (*Quercus petraea*) is the primary wine-barrel oak seen throughout most of Europe. It often crosses with the more common pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), forming the **hybrid oak** *Quercus ×rosacea* seen here. The Durmast oak from which this specimen was grown prefers high ground and its botanical name ("*petraea*") refers to the rocky soils where it is often found. This tree was grown from seed collected from a superior Durmast oak specimen at Arboretum de Breuil in Paris, France, that was pollinated by a nearby pedunculate oak, giving us this F1 hybrid. Pure Durmast oak can be separated from pedunculate oak by its stalked leaves and its sessile (stalkless) acorns.	39.818249 N, 89.660647 W		2017	
01-16	**European hornbeam**	*Carpinus betulus*	**European hornbeam** (*Carpinus betulus*) is a classic hard-wooded understory tree from Europe that is closely related to our native American hornbeam. It can attain great age, but only moderate size, and is very picturesque with beautiful smooth bark, very fine texture, sinuous growth habit, and attractive papery fruits. Its wood historically was used for tool handles and other items that required small pieces of smooth, hard, very strong wood. We grew this specimen from seed of an ancient wild tree in the Park Wilhelmshoehe in Karlsaue, Germany, made famous as a landmark during the American bombing runs of World War II.	39.819567 N, 89.659732 W		2017	
15-01	**New Madrid oak**	*Quercus nuttallii × Q. palustris*	The **New Madrid oak** (*Quercus nuttallii* × *Q. palustris*) is a new hybrid tree cultivar from Starhill Forest Arboretum. It develops purple spring color and red fall color and has a uniform pyramidal crown. Resembling its staminate parent pin oak in form, it does not suffer from the chlorosis problems typical of that species here in the Midwest. It also resembles its pistillate parent Nuttall's oak but is much more cold hardy than that species in our local climate. The coloration, hardiness,soil adaptability, and habit combine the best features of both parents.	39.81967 N, 89.66336 W		2017	
15-02	**Richardson's oak**	*Quercus ×richardsonii*	A newly named spontaneous hybrid oak from Texas, this is **Richardson's oak** (*Quercus ×richardsonii*), a natural hybrid of Lacey oak (*Q. laceyi*) and bur oak (*Q. macrocarpa*). The tree is one of two given to Starhill Forest Arboretum by International Oak Society member David Richardson, for whom it was named, and this one was donated to Oak Ridge Cemetery in 2015. It was grown from seed collected in a grove of the hybrid trees where the two parent species can be found in close proximity.	39.81961 N, 89.66315 W		2017	

Historic Trees in Oak Ridge

Inventory #	Tree Name	Scientific Name	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	QR CODE	Tour Year	Adopted
15-03	**Concordia oak**	*Quercus ×introgressa*	The **Concordia oak** (Quercus *×introgressa*) is a two-generation hybrid discovered near Concordia Missouri. It is derived from *Quercus prinoides* × *Q. muehlenbergii* (dwarf chinkapin oak × standard chinkapin oak), pollinated by *Q. bicolor* (swamp white oak). Oak hybridization can be very complicated, as this example shows, and the resultant trees may be difficult to identify without extensive study and genetic analysis. It is likely that you will not see many other oaks in the wild with such a complex lineage.	39.81934 N, 89.66328 W		2017	
15-04	**Bimundor oak**	*Quercus ×bimundorum*	**Bimundor oak**, literally the oak of two worlds, *Quercus ×bimundorum* is not found in nature. North American white oak (*Q. alba*, the Illinois state tree) has pollinated an isolated cultivated specimen of the upright European pedunculate oak (*Q. robur* 'Fastigiata') to produce this tree. The natural ranges of the two parent species are separated by thousands of miles of the Atlantic Ocean. While the European parent was narrowly upright, that trait was not inherited by our tree, which is growing normally with an open, spreading habit. The parent species each are among the longest-living oaks on their respective continents.	39.819642 N, 89.662966 W		2017	
16-01	**Black Hills spruce**	*Picea glauca var. densata*	The **Black Hills spruce** (*Picea glauca* var. *densata*), a tough geographic variety of the northern white spruce, was planted here in 2016 to memorialize former Oak Ridge Cemetery tree guide Rhonda Kraft as well as the Veterans who are honored in this section of Oak Ridge. Black Hills spruce comes from the rigorous climate of South Dakota, where no other spruce trees and few other trees of any species can thrive. It is one of the best-adapted spruce species for our local climate.	39.819670 N, 89.663250 W		2017	
17-01	**Scarlet oak**	*Quercus coccinea*	A **scarlet oak** (*Quercus coccinea*) was donated in 2017 by Carter Nursery of Williamsville to replace the ancient white oak adjacent to the Viet Nam memorial site that was lost to the effects of the 2012 record drought. Scarlet oak is an Illinois native tree that, once established, is very drought resistant. It will offer brilliant fall color as a background for the memorial and will continue the tradition set be the former white oak as a rallying point for veterans.	39.819833 N, 89.662980 W		2017	
97-07	**Chinkapin oak**	*Quercus muehlenbergii*	**Chinkapin oak** (*Quercus muehlenbergii*) is the most lime-tolerant oak species in our area. This tree can be found on prairie and limestone-based soils in the Springfield area and is scattered over a broader natural range in the US, Canada, and Mexico than any other oak in North America. Also known as yellow chestnut oak, its linear, toothed leaves resemble those of chestnut trees. It was grown from an acorn of the majestic old tree in West Cotton Hill Park on Lake Springfield that probably is as old as the city itself.	39.8204995 N, 89.6536983 W		2017	10/24/2019
O1-16	**European hornbeam**	*Carpinus betulus*	This **European hornbeam** (*Carpinus betulus*) is an understory tree from Europe that is closely related to our native American hornbeam. It can attain great age, but only moderate size, and is very picturesque with beautiful smooth bark, very fine texture, sinuous growth habit, and attractive papery fruits. It historically was used for tool handles and other items that required small pieces of smooth, hard, very strong wood. We grew this specimen from seed of an ancient wild tree in the Park Wilhelmshoehe in Karlsaue, Germany, made famous as a landmark during the American bombing runs of World War II, and it was planted here to honor the Friends of the Homeless.	39.827036 N, 89.658437 W		BICENTENNIAL	
96-07	**Rock chestnut oak**	*Quercus montana*	**Rock chestnut oak** (*Quercus montana*) is common in the Appalachians but very rare in Illinois, being found wild only in a few places in the Shawnee National Forest. Planted trees do well in our area, however, and the largest one known in Illinois can be seen in Springfield. It is a resilient species, and this one was grown from seed found in the sterile soil conditions of the New Jersey Pine Barrens. It is unusual for a native white oak in having dark, deeply fissured bark, similar to northern red oak and some of the European oaks.	39.826614 N, 89.658357 W		BICENTENNIAL	
96-03	**European pedunculate oak**	*Quercus robur*	**European pedunculate oak**, often called English oak (*Quercus robur*), is a large, adaptable, and variable tree that is the most common oak throughout most of Europe. It's the famous oak species of Robin Hood's Sherwood Forest and can be found in several countries as ancient specimens more than 1000 years old. We have planted many of these trees here at Oak Ridge. This one came from specimen #563-32 at the Morton Arboretum, a well formed tree typical of its species.	39.826614 N, 89.658557 W		BICENTENNIAL	
0-065	**Lea's hybrid oak**	*Quercus ×leana*	**Lea's hybrid oak** (*Quercus ×leana*) is a cross derived from shingle oak and black oak (*Quercus imbricaria* X *Q. velutina*), both of which are common in our area. This spontaneous tree is the only one of this cross we have found at Oak Ridge but Lea's oaks can be found occasionally in many areas around Springfield. It is one of an unusually high number of oak hybrids which can be seen here in the cemetery, both spontaneous and planted.	39.826693 N, 89.656770 W		BICENTENNIAL	
0-063	**Shagbark hickory**	*Carya ovata*	Our largest **shagbark hickory** (*Carya ovata*) can be seen north of the Mattie Rayburn monument. It is believed to date back prior to the founding of the cemetery. It is a common tree in our area, but this one is unusual because its bark does not have the typical shaggy appearance. There is a chance that it might be a hybrid with another native hickory species that has smoother bark. The nuts are edible and a favorite food of squirrels.	39.826556 N, 89.657280 W		BICENTENNIAL	

Historic Trees in Oak Ridge

Inventory #	Tree Name	Scientific Name	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	QR CODE	Tour Year	Adopted
0-062	**Black maple**	*Acer nigrum*	**Black maple** (*Acer nigrum*) is a variable tree quite similar to sugar maple. The two species sometimes tend to merge into each other, perhaps due to cross pollination. Many trees of both species, plus such intermediate forms, can be found in the old north section of Oak Ridge and the oldest ones were probably among the first trees planted here in the 1860s. Both species are very colorful and can produce maple syrup.	39.826805 N, 89.657252 W		BICENTENNIAL	
0-061	**Hawkins oak**	*Quercus ×hawkinsiae*	A comparatively rare hybrid oak in our area, this **Hawkins oak** (*Quercus ×hawkinsiae*) is a natural cross of northern red oak and black oak oak (*Quercus rubra* X *Q. velutina*) and is an old spontaneous tree original to the cemetery. This cross is seldom noticed because the parent species look so much alike, thus it could be more common than believed. There are many black oaks here and few red oaks, so it is likely that this specimen grew from a red oak acorn that was pollinated by the surrounding clouds of black oak pollen.	39.827196 N, 89.658567 W		BICENTENNIAL	
0-060	**Red maple**	*Acer rubrum*	**Red maple** (*Acer rubrum*) is one of the most colorful and commonly planted native trees in Illinois. Many of those planted trees are selected cultivars, but this one and its two neighbors appear to be the wild form. It typically does best in wet or rocky, acidic forest soils and prefers to be surrounded by other trees (like this one is), not by pavement. You can find more red maples as you move east and south through Oak Ridge.	39.826432 N, 89.659123 W		BICENTENNIAL	
0-059	**Bitternut hickory**	*Carya cordiformis*	**Bitternut hickory** (*Carya cordiformis*) is a colorful native tree with bright yellow fall foliage and grows rapidly compared with other hickories. It derives its name from the bitter taste of its nuts, which curiously are closely related to the more edible pecan hickory. Many spontaneous bitternut specimens can be found here in the old north part of Oak Ridge, along with their cousins mockernut hickory and shagbark hickory. This one is one of the largest and oldest.	39.826716 N, 89.658118 W		BICENTENNIAL	
0-047	**Persimmon**	*Diospyros virginiana*	This **persimmon** tree (*Diospyros virginiana*) is a male and bears no fruits. Persimmons are colorful, long-lived native trees that also can be seen northeast of Lincoln's Home National Historic Site and next to the Illinois executive mansion. This specimen is believed to be the oldest one at Oak Ridge and grows near the grave of John Kelly, Springfield's first resident.	39.827056 N, 89.656545 W		BICENTENNIAL	
0-049	**White ash**	*Fraxinus americana*	This is a ~100 year old female (seed bearing) specimen of **white ash** (*Fraxinus americana*) being treated experimentally by volunteers to try to save it from the emerald ash borer that is killing all untreated ash trees in North America. The stump of another ash, untreated, may be seen across the road until it is removed – count its rings to learn its age. There is a similarly large white ash (a male tree) a little south of our tour area, also being treated.	39.824172 N, 89.661737 W		2019	
0-066	**Norway maple**	*Acer platanoides*	**Norway maple** (*Acer platanoides*) is a prominent tree in Europe. It has become established in the eastern states where it is considered an invasive weed, but it is not as commonly seen in our area. It casts some of the densest shade of any tree. Selections have been made for purple and variegated foliage and for upright form but this is the standard, wild type.	39.825748 N, 89.662233 W		2019	
0-068	**American Sycamore**	*Platanus occidentalis*	**American sycamore** (*Platanus occidentalis*) is one of the largest and fastest growing of any of our native trees and is found frequently along rivers and creeks. Its peeling upper bark is very decorative in winter. Many of the sycamore-like trees found planted in our area actually are hybrids of this species with the oriental plane tree. The biggest tree ever found east of the Mississippi River was a sycamore and some giant specimens still remain in rural areas.	39.824803 N, 89.662631 W		2019	
0-069	**Honey Locust**	*Gleditsia triacanthos*	**Honey locust** (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) is a native tree and this one sprouted here on its own. It bears some seeds, which most planted cultivars do not, and displays twin trunks with deeply plated bark. Honeylocusts vary in thorniness: while the thorny ones resist browsing animals, the thornless ones can devote all of their energy to growth, out-competing their neighbors in the absence of such browsing. Both types often can be seen growing together, and this one is relatively thornless except on vigorous sucker shoots.	39.825053 N, 89.660454 W		2019	
0-070	**Black oak**	*Quercus velutina*	A giant **black oak** (*Quercus velutina*) is a spectacular example of one of the most common native trees here at Oak Ridge that date back to the founding of the cemetery. Black oaks tolerate adverse soil conditions as well as considerable drought. The color of their spring catkins is bright and attractive, giving this oak credentials as a flowering tree. There are several other mature black oaks within the area of this tour – see if you can find some of them.	39.825069 N, 89.662265 W		2019	

Historic Trees in Oak Ridge

Inventory #	Tree Name	Scientific Name	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	QR CODE	Tour Year	Adopted
94-03g	**Cory oak**	*Quercus ×coryana*	This **Cory oak** (*Quercus ×coryana*) is one of several grown from a tall, pyramidal parent tree in Oak Ridge that was a cross of chinkapin oak and swamp white oak (*Quercus muehlenbergii × Q. bicolor*). Others can be found nearby and around the Abbey. The parent tree has since been removed due to storm damage. The leaves and acorns are intermediate between those of the parent species, and the upper bark peels slightly like that of swamp white oak but not as much. We plan to watch each of these trees as they mature to see which of the characteristics of each parent species were inherited by this generation.	39.825197 N, 89.661296 W		2019	
94-03h	**Cory oak**	*Quercus ×coryana*	This is another **Cory oak** (*Quercus ×coryana*) from the same parentage as 94-03e above. The two trees are planted near each other so compare them and look for the subtle differences in their leaves, bark, and acorns.	39.824892 N, 89.661254 W		2019	
94-05	**Northwestern bur oak**	*Quercus macrocarpa* forma *oliviformis*	A **northwestern bur oak** (*Quercus macrocarpa* forma *oliviformis*) similar to 95-21, this tree is adapted to the northern Great Plains, having tiny acorns that mature in a short growing season and being very tardy in breaking winter dormancy as an adaptation to long northern winters. We are in the heart of the natural range of bur oak here with great genetic variation. Perhaps surprisingly, this one which is so typical of central Canada was grown from a group of spontaneous old Oak Ridge trees southwest from Lincoln's tomb. Others can be found nearby that look like those from Texas. However, neither Canada nor Texas shows this amount of diversity, as the types sort out according to their adaptive capabilities.	39.825431 N, 89.663408 W		2019	
94-19	**Pubescent oak**	*Quercus pubescens*	**Pubescent oak** (*Quercus pubescens*) is a tree of dry, alkaline habitats in southern Europe and is analogous in many respects to the native post oaks we can find on south-facing acidic slopes in a few places here at Oak Ridge at the northern edge of their own range. This one came from a known hardy source grown as accession 695-61 by the Morton Arboretum in northern Illinois. Even so, you might notice the perennial bark crack on the south side, which indicates that the tree is only grudgingly happy in our climate.	39.824459 N, 89.662310 W		2019	
94-28	**Hybrid oak**	*Quercus ×megaleia*	A rare **hybrid oak** (*Quercus ×megaleia*) derived from *Quercus lyrata × Q. macrocarpa* as an F1 cross, this tree was planted here as a first generation seedling of overcup oak (*Quercus lyrata*). The parent tree yielded several typical seedlings that we planted here in 1994, but this particular one had been pollinated by an adjacent bur oak. It is showing hybrid vigor and already is much larger than its half-siblings and most of our other 1994 trees.	39.825917 N, 89.662606 W		2019	
95-16B	**Japanese emperor oak**	*Quercus dentata*	This **Japanese emperor oak** (*Quercus dentata*) was one of several grown from seed of cultivated trees in the Seneca Arboretum of Louisville, Kentucky that had been selected for their attractive form and color. This species will not cross pollinate with any American oak, but we have several of them here at Oak Ridge (two are included in this tour) so we are able to harvest some seeds. As you examine the trees, look for the unique, fringed acorn cupules that resemble fairy hats – or, perhaps, Japanese emperor hats!	39.824553 N, 89.661073 W		2019	
95-20a	**Bebb oak**	*Quercus ×bebbiana*	Bebb oak (Quercus ×bebbiana) is a relatively common oak hybrid on our area derived from bur oak and white oak (Quercus macrocarpa × Q. alba). It was grown from seed of the first State Tree from Morgan County that was planted on the northeast side of the Illinois Capitol, thought at the time to be a white oak. Later a true white oak was planted to the north across the entrance drive. Some of these F2 trees may revert back toward one parent or the other in various ways (acorns, leaf shape, fall color, bark, buds) and if you look closely at this and the two following trees you might see that happening here.	39.825504 N, 89.661694 W		2019	
95-20b	**Bebb oak**	*Quercus ×bebbiana*	This **Bebb oak** (*Quercus ×bebbiana*) is a half-sibling of the same hybrid cross as 95-20a above.	39.825123 N, 89.661762 W		2019	
95-20c	**Bebb oak**	*Quercus ×bebbiana*	Another **Bebb oak** (*Quercus ×bebbiana*), this again is the same hybrid cross as 95-20a and 95-20b above.	39.824883 N, 89.660560 W		2019	10/27/2019
95-21	**Northwestern bur oak**	*Quercus macrocarpa* forma *oliviformis*	Another **northwestern bur oak** (*Quercus macrocarpa* forma *oliviformis*) similar to 94-05, this specimen was grown from tiny acorns produced by a tree planted long ago along the south side of the Illinois State Museum. The original tree is very slow growing with tiny, early ripening acorns, which would be expected in a place such as Saskatchewan. There were no other pollen-compatible oaks in the vicinity of that tree so we believe it was self-pollinated. Compare it with tree 94-05 and then with other bur oaks in our area. You might notice that this species is one of the most variable oaks found in North America. Each of these trees can be considered within the described limits of the somewhat artificial category *oliviformis*, yet each is different. We say "artificial" because bur oaks vary clinally (gradually from place to place) and there are no distinct varieties officially recognized today.	39.824674 N, 89.661157 W		2019	

Historic Trees in Oak Ridge

Inventory #	Tree Name	Scientific Name	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	QR CODE	Tour Year	Adopted
96-01	**Japanese emperor oak**	*Quercus dentata*	Another **Japanese emperor oak** (*Quercus dentata*), this one was grown from Chinese-sourced seed picked in the China Geographic Collection of the Morton Arboretum in northern Illinois. Sources can differ considerably in their hardiness as well as leaf size and fall color. As noted above under 95-16b, this species will not cross pollinate with any American oak, so by having the species here at Oak Ridge from several sources (two are included in this tour) we are able to harvest some seeds and you should be able to find some tiny emperor hats.	39.824100 N, 89.661165 W		2019	
96-07b	**Rock chestnut oak**	*Quercus montana*	One of several **rock chestnut oaks** (*Quercus montana*) in Oak Ridge, this tree is common in the Appalachians and eastward but very rare in Illinois, being found wild only in a few places in the Shawnee National Forest. Planted trees do well in our area, however, and the largest one known in Illinois can be seen in Springfield. It has great fall color and is unusual for a native white oak in having dark, deeply fissured bark, similar to northern red oak and some of the European oaks. This is a resilient species, and this one was grown from seed found in the sterile soil conditions of the New Jersey Pine Barrens.	39.825723 N, 89.662531 W		2019	