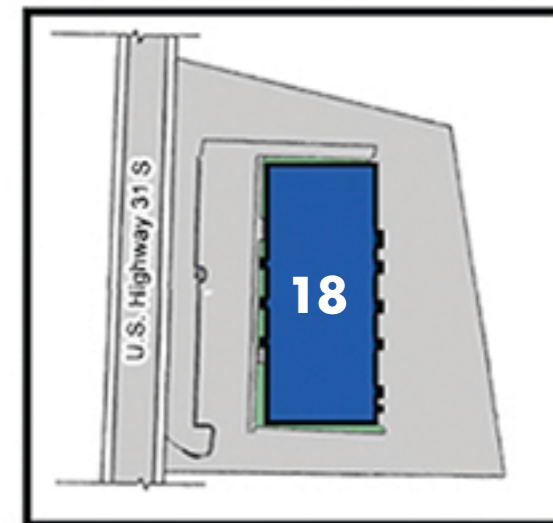


1. Founders Hall
2. McCandless Hall
3. Brown Hall
4. Sandridge Student Center
5. Sanders Hall
6. Library
7. Classroom Building
8. Waters Hall
9. Carter Physical Education Building
10. McCain Hall
11. Chasteen Hall
12. Campus Security
13. Maintenance Building
14. Smith House
15. Patton House
16. Freehauf House
17. President's House
18. AMSTI Building (Hwy 31 S.)



To contact Campus Security, use the **RED EMERGENCY PHONE** or the **CALL BOX** located in every building.



Athens State is home to many awesome trees! This guide will help you as you walk to discovery! Be sure to look around take notice of the awesome biology of these magnificent organisms as well as the fun fast facts about the history which brought them to our campus.

Key: Letters match the locations on the map. Look for the Black Plaques on the Ground Near these Historic Trees.

- A. **Lady Bird Johnson Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*)** -- One of the most iconic trees of the South, these flowering evergreens are also popular lawn ornaments in the northern states as well. With large waxy leaves, large white flowers, and growing to large sizes, these trees are among the most charismatic found in our groves. These trees are also suspected to use allelopathy, a biological way of inhibiting the growth of neighboring plants that compete with them for shade.
- B. **Alamo Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*)** -- These false evergreens are native to the far southern coast of the U.S. They are called false evergreens because they seem to keep their leaves year-round, but actually drop them in late winter and quickly replace them. These oaks survive well in wet, sandy soil, which is why they are a common resident of beach towns. They are prized for the hardness of their wood. In fact, the U.S.S Constitution (AKA Old Ironsides) was not made of iron at all, but wood from the Live Oaks!
- C. **Patrick Henry Osage Orange: (*Maclura pomifera*)** -- From the grounds of Red Hill, Henry's Virginia home and resting place. Henry is best known for his "Give me liberty or give me death" speech. This interesting mulberry produces a large green bumpy fruit. When damaged it produces a latex-like defensive compound that makes the fruit unpalatable for both wildlife and people. This tree has also been used historically by Native Americans to make bows and clubs.
- D. **Abraham Lincoln Dogwood (*Cornus florida*)** -- These beautiful trees produce white or pink bracts, which are leaves, not petals, around their tiny green flowers. Many historic places house these trees, including the home of President Abraham Lincoln, the location where this tree came from.
- E. **George Washington Tulip Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)** -- Towering overhead is the massive Tulip Poplar. These giants are among the tallest trees in all of North America. They get their name from the large yellow flowers that bloom in early summer. However, despite their name they are not true poplars, but a magnolia like the Southern Magnolia. Unlike their cousins they are not evergreens and lose their leaves in the fall. These trees also make great sound bites for historians given their long life spans. Many trees, including the ones in front of Founders Hall, can be seen in paintings and photographs dating back to well over a century. On Washington's estate in Mt. Vernon there are Tulip Poplars over 140 feet tall and well over two centuries old! The specimen mark on this map is a descendent of those very trees.
- F. **Montpelier Kentucky Coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioica*)** -- This pollution tolerant plant came from the estate of former President James Madison and has a history almost as old as the frontier itself. During hard times, settlers in the areas of the Midwest where these trees grew would use their coffee like beans as a substitute for coffee.
- G. **Williamsburg Goldenrain (*Koeleruteria paniculate*)** -- This beautiful tree, originally from China, graces any landscape that it sits upon, with a rare sight in the tree world: Yellow flowers! Blooming starts in mid-to-late summer and usually begins three years after planting. The

blooms of these trees are also a great way to attract bees, as they seem to love the colorful flowers.

- H. **Jesse Owens Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos form inermis*)** -- Jesse Owens won three Olympic gold medals as a member of the United States track team in 1936. This tree comes from the boyhood home of the former track and field star in Danville, Alabama. These thorny trees have a rich history in the South. Confederate soldiers used the thorns of these trees to hold their uniforms together during battle. The strong wood of these trees has also been used historically to make bows and fence posts. A small, yet brutal bird the Thrush also used this tree's scary spikes as a storing place for its prey.
- I. **Cyrus Hall Eastern Catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*)** – This tree shaded a Virginia workshop where an important farming tool called the Virginia Reaper was invented in the early 1800s. Also known as the Indian Bean tree these trees are among the most interesting on our campus. With heart shaped deciduous leaves, bean like seedpods, and showy flowers, these trees grab the attention of anyone who walks by them. These trees are also the only home to the larvae of the catalpa sphinx moth, a worm that made these trees a popular attraction of anglers. It is said that back in the old times this quality increased property values.
- J. **Jessie Owens Water Oak (*Quercus nigra*)** -- This is one of the most common trees you'll find in yards across the U.S. Its resilience and value as a shade tree make it the perfect tree to have around your home. This tree drops an impressive number of acorns each fall, which attracts dozens of species of wildlife. It is easy to identify, just look for the oak with the duck foot shaped leaves. We think this one might be mislabeled and is really a willow oak. What do you think?
- K. **Alex Haley Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*)** -- Alex Haley, the author of *Roots*, had one of these trees at his boyhood home in Henning, Tennessee. These awesome maples get their name from the silver like shine their leaves exhibit when being blown in the wind. These fast-growing trees are a popular landscaping feature as shade providers.
- L. **Edgar Allan Poe Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*)** -- In the Enchanted Garden at the Edgar Allan Poe Museum in Richmond, Virginia, grows the magnificent Edgar Allan Poe Hackberry. Hackberry trees are some of the toughest species of trees found in the U.S. They have a range spreading from southern Canada to Florida and are extremely resistant to disease. The berries produced by this tree are a favorite of winter birds; and the flowers attract dozens of butterfly species.
- M. **MLK Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*)** – The original tree stands in front of Brown Chapel AME, a church in Selma, Alabama, where the young minister used to give speeches about civil rights. These massive trees are easily recognizable by their red and grey bark, which gives them an almost peeling appearance. You will also notice the large fuzzy balls, the fruit of these amazing trees. Once used as a common shade tree in urban areas, this water tolerant species is now used by environmentalists to appraise wetlands across the U.S.

Information compiled by Tevin Terry.